

A SYNOPSIS

OF THE

BARTLETT



A SYNOPSIS HISTORY OF THE GRANITE STATE

BY JOHN HENRY BARTLETT

THIS BOOK is the latest history of New Hampshire, and the briefest.



It presents 140 rare portraits of men and women whose lives span the State's 325 years, from the days of Captain John Smith, Admiral John Paul Jones, Governor John Langdon, Gen. John Stark, Gen. John Sullivan, etc. down through the years to and including the present Chief Executive.



The story is simple but thrillingly told, being especially adapted to school children as well as to the ordinary plain citizen. This book will be sold at \$2.50 as long as the very limited issue lasts, and only by addressing the author's office at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.



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OF THE
GRANITE STATE*



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By

John Henry Bartlett

A Former Governor of New Hampshire

Author of

"Spice for Speeches," "Folks is Folks"

"The Legend of Ann Smith," and

"The Bonus March and the New Deal"



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CHICAGO

NEW YORK

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JOHN H. BARTLETT

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PREFACE

WE HAVE attempted in this volume to present a high-point outline of New Hampshire's history, calling it a "synoptic history" because it is but little more than a synopsis of what might well fill many volumes. We had in mind for readers—persons who have only snatchy minutes to read, yet who are naturally interested to possess a general mental picture of what their State, and its sons, have done in the long past of 325 years.

As New Hampshire is a State assembling a thousand interesting hills and mountains, so her history has many noble peaks which all of us are naturally desirous to see. A bird's-eye view of these historic peaks is the unique objective of this book—a sort of airplane flight over the past. Then, too, we have had twelve years of new historical landscape since Historian Pillsbury produced those four excellent volumes entitled, "New Hampshire, Resources, Attractions and its People," which we have devoured ravenously.

In our swiftly flying journey over the past we have sought especially to see *strong men*, and to record their names at unusual lengths, for New Hampshire's great characters deserve to be perpetuated more than scenery. We know that posterity will generalize them all, one by one, in due time. We have also essayed to immortalize strong granite faces, as many as possible, of those who bore our state's burdens in the heat of our historic day. The work of earlier Historians, like Belknap, Charlton, Sanborn, Brewster, Adams and others, together with our many volumes of State papers and documents, our historic fiction and legends, and our poetry, these altogether have covered New Hampshire's past with a golden glow of historic richness, upon which students, dramatists, and special writers will dilate at leisure as long as time shall last. But just now we wish to scan only the beautiful summits and valleys of our history for the benefit of youth, newcomers and visitors—in short, for the casual of all classes,

that they may imbibe something of the spirit of the great men in our history, many of whom became great in American annals, for, in truth, we have a wonderful historical inheritance, and all who would enjoy it should have an adequate knowledge of it.

We have not undertaken to cover the agricultural, industrial, or economic phases of New Hampshire's history. We have, however, paralleled her Government with the Federal Government—named her Governors, Senators, Congressmen, Judges, and distinguished sons, here and elsewhere and given a glance at the 1939-'40 State Government and officials. This book might well be called a "Brief Governmental or Political History of New Hampshire." We have endeavored to be non-partisan and unprejudiced in our choice of material, and in its narration.

We desire to express appreciation to the Henry B. Metcalf book, entitled "One Thousand New Hampshire Notables" for permission to re-photograph "cuts" in that excellent work. Also do we appreciate a like permission from the Lewis Historical Publishing Co., publishers of the Pillsbury History above referred to. We give credit to Rev. Alfred Gooding's "Theological History" for a portrait of Rev. Samuel Haven; to Ralph Sylvester Bartlett for a portrait of Sir William Pepperell; to Brown's "History of Hampton Falls," for a portrait of the Rev. John Wheelwright; to the Prudential Insurance Company of America for portraits of Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, and Matthew Thornton; to Philip G. Clifford of Portland, Maine, for a portrait of his grandfather, Justice Nathan Clifford; to George H. Moses for portraits copied from his book "New Hampshire Men;" to the "History of Rockingham and Strafford Counties" for portrait of John P. Hale; to the Portsmouth Public Library for similar assistance, and to assistance gained from Stackpole's excellent five volume "History of New Hampshire."

It was not practical to arrange the portraits with absolute chronology or even with logic, and men's faces may be found side by side whose lives were not. There should be no unfavorable inferences drawn from such lack of logical arrangement, or from our selections or omissions, for we could select only a com-

paratively few out of many thousands over 325 years of time. To us it will be interesting to see in the same book faces of New Hampshire men who lived 300 years apart. We have inserted no pictures on request or for pay.

We hope this book will help keep alive an interest in our State's most interesting history.

JOHN HENRY BARTLETT.

September 8th, 1939.

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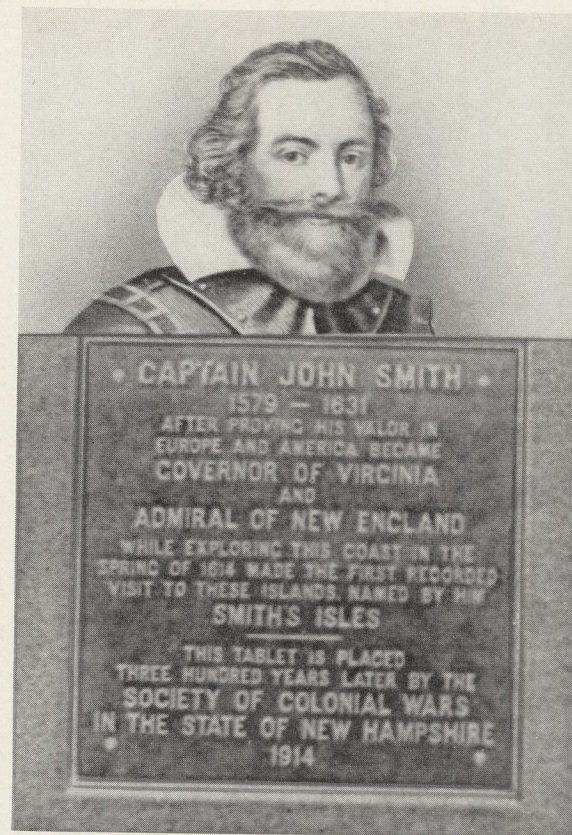
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THE CAP STONE AND BRONZE TABLET, CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH MONUMENT, STAR ISLAND, ISLES OF SHOSIS, DEDICATED, JULY 29, 1914



CHAPTER I

BLAZING A TRAIL

PLANNING to "take off" for a fast flight over New Hampshire's history, we might, in one view of the case, choose for our first flying field that place among the years when Columbus, from his antique conning tower, first sighted the outlying islands of America, for it was then theoretically, at least, that everything American began, including our Granite State. Though that trailblazer did not himself see the 9341 square miles of mountains, hills, valleys, streams and woods that lie between the ocean and the beautiful Connecticut, yet, in the vast, vague picture before him was embraced all that we now call "New Hampshire," sleeping with her sister States, undisturbed in solitude, save only for the occasional sounds of wild life or the tread of a brave Algonquin. New Hampshire, though unmarked, was there then where she is to-day, then, however unharassed and unblessed by the doings of civilized people. From the airport of 1492 to the landing field of to-day we fly over 447 years, and that, in one view, is the age of New Hampshire. But, perchance, some captious historian breaks in on our reverie and asks, "Why then omit the Norsemen, the Vikings, the mound-builders, or even geological ages?"

Since New Hampshire people are practical, above all things, let us, upon further reflection, place our birthday not in 1492, but in 1614,—more than one hundred years after the landing of that hardy Italian discoverer, for it was then, we read, that New Hampshire's shores and marshes began to be seen by European eyes,—the penetrating eyes of white folks, civilized and ready to establish abodes and churches, and prepared to found an American civilization.

It was before 1620 that Martin Pring and Captain John Smith explored the coast we now call New Hampshire. Smith saw it, disembarked, drew a map of it, dated it 1614, and called it

"North Virginia." The map showed the New Hampshire river and harbor. We recall that when the King saw the map he changed the name to "New England,—" a "New Deal," you see,—"Old" England to "New" England. Captain John sailed his English ship into New Hampshire's only harbor, at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, in 1614. Now then, suppose we date the birth of our State as 1614, and so call her 325 years old in 1939, or three and one-fourth centuries. Isn't that date as reasonable as any?

Why it should have taken the European nations over a hundred years after Columbus saw America to begin colonizing it, is a question involving wars at home, transportational, communicational, and financial considerations of that century. However, when the urge and opportunity to colonize did come, it broke with a bang, and all the European nations began simultaneously, though a hundred years late, to brave and battle for the possession of America.

After a long period of discoveries by famed explorers, two friends of the King, Sir Ferdinand Gorges and Captain John Mason, took up with the Crown the question of colonization. They advised that he should at once possess New England, at least by right of discovery, and that he should convey it to them as an agency of the Crown, with a view of establishing title. The King did as advised. The agency created for this purpose was styled the "*Council of Plymouth*," because Mason was a resident of Plymouth, England.

The Mayflower Led the Way. What next? The Puritans, then cursed as religious refugees in Holland, strange to relate, were favored with a grant of the Massachusetts portion of New England. Banished Puritans, just at that crisis, were eager to go anywhere and to face any danger, if only they might worship God as they pleased,—at any rate, differently from the Church of England. Going to America, of course, was dangerous. The King's disposition towards them then was somewhat similar, we suppose, to Hitler's towards the Jews to-day. They were "banished." The Crown wanted disturbers purged. Gorges

and Mason approved the King's idea to let the Puritans have a grant. Someone, they argued, must take the first big hazzard. Colonies were necessary,—settlers of any kind to hold the title to the land. You see, Gorges and Mason were interested financially. They were leading Directors in the Corporation.

So it happens that the Puritan leader, *Captain Miles Standish*, and his "Pilgrim band" (just 102) set sail in the *Mayflower* for America. They landed, theoretically, not actually, on that now famous "Plymouth Rock." This was on a cold and bleak December morning, the 21st day of the month, in the year 1620. Alas what a fate befell them! Before blossoms came 53 of the 102 emigrants had died, yet the living, stout-hearted, carried on. One of the greatest tragedies in American history was thus enacted. That tragedy, we think, must have softened the King's heart a mite toward the Puritans.

David Thompson Pioneer. As to New Hampshire, we read that there were "three monied merchants" in Plymouth, England, who had a speculative style of mind, and who, having heard weird yarns of fabulous wealth in America, got hold of a young sea-going adventurer, of Scottish lineage, and made a "hook-up" with him. This fellow was named "David Thompson." He was told he could have a deed of land "free," if he would "go across and settle," and that he could make a lot of money. David, a man of action, became all "pepped up" for the scheme, although he had to convey a part of his new land, and a portion of his prospective profits to the three promoters in order to secure enough financial assistance to make the journey possible. So they let him have a goodly ship and they loaded it with supplies and necessary things to keep him going after he arrived until he could make his own way fishing, farming and trading. Finally, this young man, David, sailed away with his young wife, and a crew composed of a few London fishmongers. Friends were on the dock to see them off for a wild and perilous undertaking. Thompson had Smith's map of the Piscataqua before him.

"Six Thousand Acres and an Island." Let us explain

that the "Council of Plymouth" had conveyed to him, "6,000 acres of land," and an "island." He was to select them, but they were to be somewhere in the vicinity of this New Hampshire river, as we interpret the deed. Gorges and Mason had some sort of a financial "line" on the situation. It is not easy to figure out just what. The deed to Thompson ran direct from the Corporation, yet Gorges and Mason, at a little later date, obtained from the same Corporation a deed of *all* (not a part) of New Hampshire and Maine, with no reservations of the Thompson land. Gorges and Mason dissolved partnership, Mason taking for his share New Hampshire, which was described as "from the Merrimack River to the Piscataqua," and running back indefinitely far. So, how about Thompson's title?

High-Pooped Bark "Jonathan." In whatever way that title tangle was ever unsnarled, the fact is that David Thompson and his party arrived in Portsmouth harbor, as now called, and dropped anchor *in the "early spring of 1623"*. He perambulated around for awhile, we suppose, and then selected for his "6,000 acres" the land on the southwest side of the river. It appeared to be pretty good. It had an acre or so of "cleared" land for tillage, a spring of drinking water and a beach, and near there was the "Great Island," now New Castle. So he began to unload and go to work. They erected a house out of sea stones. We do not see how he did it, or where he found the cement, if he had any. Probably he brought it, also tools and lumber. We forgot to say that his boat had these words "*Jonathan from Plymouth, England*" on its prow. It was described as a "*high-pooped bark with an antique prow*," which made the voyage worthily, we are told. The "Jonathan" has sometimes been styled "*The New Hampshire Mayflower*." The year 1623 is called the birth-year of our State, by historians generally.

The First Dwelling. This "Manor House" was large enough for his party to dwell in, but we have no record of the number in Thompson's party, or their names. They erected a salt-making shop, a fish house and a blacksmith shop. The

fact is that this settlement, at just that spot, nearly all "petered out" in the course of some twenty or more years. But since writers began to pen for us descriptions of it,—writers who actually saw and remembered the buildings, and their ruins, and a small cemetery nearby, we have available evidence to make certain that this settlement was continuous until other people settled a mile farther up. Mr. Thompson with his wife and small child sailed away from there after some five years, and settled anew on an island in Boston harbor, still called "Thompson's Island." He must have swapped New Castle for it.

Of course, Thompson had a lonesome time of it, although he had an occasional "visitor," as ancient letters reveal. For instance, Captain Miles Standish cruised up to visit him at least once. Maybe he induced Thompson to go to Boston. Or maybe that baby of his, whom Standish saw, was born up there in the wilderness, and he wanted to bring up "John" under better conditions, or maybe the wife became ill. At all events, he went away from Pannaway, but left others behind and still others until the colony grew to become Portsmouth.

It looks as though landlord John Mason had a mortgage on Pannaway, took it over, and then had to send "new money after old." So Mason sent one Captain Neale to Pannaway to boost it, and gradually the place grew and spread two miles to where Portsmouth now stands, for we read that Mason erected a "large house" up there later,—near the Portsmouth Parade or Public Square.

Pannaway. Thompson was the one who called the place "Pannaway," but the name did not stick to it much longer than he did. It seems that farther up the river wild strawberries grew profusely, so it happened that the whole plantation became known as "Strawberry Bank," and most persistently it is so styled to this day.

The Colonial Dames have marked the spot where Thompson landed with a granite monument, recording that they came for "God and Liberty." This may be true but they were not Puritans. They were Scotch, who came to trade with the

Indians. Whatever they came for we imagine the three merchants lost money on Thompson.

But Thompson managed well with the Indians. That was to his credit. We read that a certain Sagamore Chief presented him with an Indian slave, and, moreover, we find recorded no massacres at Pannaway.

With only a few pages allotted us to cover from this point in our history to the Revolutionary War period,—a span of 150 years, we must fly along faster.

The First Four Towns. King James I and King Charles I were most anxious to effect settlements in America in order to head off the French, and Mason was motivated by a dream of huge wealth in American feudal estates.

Edward Hilton (1628) made a plantation at "Dover Neck," a village with a Church, which remained, to become "Dover."

Then the *Rev. John Wheelwright*, a religious leader of a cult whose members the banished Puritans "banished," fled to Swamscot Falls, with his flock, and founded Exeter (1638). Soon the *Rev. Stephen Bachiller*, a Governor Winthrop Puritan, came over from the Massachusetts colony and staked out Hampton, claiming it was in Massachusetts.

These four small plantations of New Hampshire were harassed by the Indians, and hence the Puritan group had little difficulty, after a short time, in bringing them under their wing in 1641. There they remained for 38 years, or until 1679.

Made a Royal Province. Then, at long last, the King took a hand in what had become a "general mixup" of titles and jurisdictions, and, by Royal edict, made of Mason's domain a real Royal Province, much to the dislike of Massachusetts. This was in 1679. Mason called the colony "New Hampshire," after his own residence which was "Portsmouth, Hampshire County, England." The King did this by penning a simple document to John Cutts, an honorable and wealthy citizen, of the American Portsmouth, telling him for a year he was to be President of New Hampshire. "Six" other men of New Hampshire, named therein, were authorized to choose three more, to make "nine,"

who would constitute a "Council" (the executive branch of the Government).

There was also permitted in the Charter an "Assembly," (a legislative branch) to be composed of men elected from the towns. This was not a Puritan set-up. The people were granted religious liberty, and were permitted ostensibly to rule themselves. As good as all this seemed, at first, it had more to it, for it was the King himself who appointed a majority of the Council, and retained the right to veto all legislative acts. Thus came the germs of future strife.

CHAPTER II

NEW HAMPSHIRE IN ITS "TEENS"

A HUNDRED Years Under Kings. But this form of government continued from 1679 to 1775, or nearly one hundred years. The English rulers experimented, once unhappily, by putting all New England together as one "dominion," and then, after much irritation and open revolt against General Andros in Boston, the King put New Hampshire back under Massachusetts. Still irritated, he finally returned her to the Royal Province system as before.

The Royal Governors. We record, without comment or review, the names of these early rulers of New Hampshire for a century. Most of the Royal Governors who were sent over from England were dictatorial and some of those appointed from the Colony itself were not acceptable. Here is the entire list: Governors, John Cutts, a wealthy citizen of Portsmouth; Richard Waldron of Dover; Edward Cranfield; Walter Barefoote; Joseph Dudley; Edmund Andros; John Usher; William Partridge; Samuel Allen; the Earl of Bellmont; Samuel Shute; John Wentworth; Benning Wentworth; and John Wentworth, the last before the Revolution.

Massacres and Wars. New Hampshire's early history may be characterized as having been spent in constant fear, defending themselves against the barbarities of the Indians. Catlin, the writer, described the Indian history thus:

"White men, whiskey, tomahawk, scalping knives, guns, powder, ball, small-pox, debauchery, extermination."

We know that "forests primeval" are beautiful but it was a different story when "*wild in the woods the noble savage ran.*" He was not always so "noble."

Finally, however, we reason, we get back to the question of right and wrong. The Indian and his ancestors, as far back as he knew anything about them, had possessed the land. It had

The Granite State

been his home. The woods were his, and they that dwelt therein. It was the desire of the colonists to purchase from the Indians such land as they needed to live in peace. It was not aggression in the military sense. The Indians were not numerous enough to occupy it all. But conflicts and misunderstandings arose.

The Five Indian Wars. There were five small, so-called wars, in addition to many massacres, within a century. They were all wars of the same kind,—the French against the English. Undoubtedly, it was a natural thing when England and France were at war in Europe, for their nationals in America to take up arms.

French settlers in America outwitted the English by making friends with the Indians. They even inter-married with them and lived with them in their tepee villages. The nature and discrimination of the Puritan did not permit him to do this. The Puritans were a stricter set. Hence, Indians became permanent allies of the French in America.

Indian massacres occurred intermittently either out of mere savagery, plunder or revenge. As a rule, the white settler desired to buy his Indian land, but often he did so in cheap and gaudy wares. Soon, perchance, he was asked to pay again. New Hampshire was much like other colonies in this respect, except that William Penn and Roger Williams used more tact with the Red men than the Puritans, or Scotch.

In addition to Indian savagery, the colonists had to contend with their own inhumanity.

The year 1692 was the time when "in the course of human events," nineteen adjudged "witches" were hanged to death on "Gallows Hill" in Salem, Massachusetts. Fourteen were women. The biggest "hanging day" was July 19, 1692 when five women were executed. These five were: Sarah Good, Sarah Wildes, Elizabeth How, Rebecca Nurse, and Susanna Martin. Susanna Martin, who left a daughter, has descendants now living in New Hampshire. This case has a real connection with New Hampshire because one of the witnesses who testified against her lived in New Castle.

Witchcraft made scanty headway in New Hampshire. We find no case of execution or conviction. We do find one trial for witchcraft in Portsmouth. It was a case against one, "Goodwife Walford," and occurred in 1658. She was complained against by one Susannah Trimmings, who claimed to have been frightened by Goodwife on a dark night in a weird manner. The trial of the case was carried part way through, suspended and then dropped. Robert Coutch testified Goodwife Walford was a "witch." Later Goodwife Walford (Mrs. Thomas Walford) sued Robert Coutch in court for "slander," and she got a small money verdict. Some superstitious belief in a mystic "black art" which seized weak minds the world over, got into a few heads in our State, but only a few, and in not so ghastly a degree as in the Massachusetts Puritan colony, for we were then quite Scotch.

The five "Indian Wars" were known as King Philip's; King William's; Queen Anne's; King George's and the French and Indian War. Their details present a tragic story not useful to present here.

Hannah Dustin. One such story, however, may be of interest. "The Hannah Dustin battle," as we choose to call it, was an instance of what was frequent, viz: the French in Canada inciting a group of Indians to go south to war. It was in King William's War (1697). They attacked Hannah Dustin's home in Haverhill, Mass., seized her and killed her baby. Mr. Dustin and other children escaped. They took her, one boy and a nurse, and war-hooped up the Merrimac River toward Canada. The marauders camped on a small island by night in what is now the City of Concord. While the savages were asleep in drink, as we interpret history, Hannah, the nurse and the son, scalped 10 of the 12 red murderers and then trailed down the river back home to Haverhill in safety. There now stands a life-sized statue of Hannah at each end of this river-trip tragedy.

Indian War Heroes. Let us record a few New Hampshire names of heroes who fought in those Indian Wars, as follows: Captains Waldron, Hilton, Chesley, Lovewell, Baker, Fifield, Cunningham, Rev. Dummer, David Hamilton, Henry Childe,

Captain Sherburne, John Dean, John Church, and Rev. James Nock. In all there were about 2500 volunteers from New Hampshire engaged in these Wars.

New Hampshire at Louisburg. A conspicuous engagement in the last of these Wars was the "Capture of Louisburg," a French fort and naval base. In this engagement our New Hampshire colonists took the lead. An armored fleet sailed from Portsmouth under Sir William Pepperell of Kittery, Maine, having about 500 New Hampshire volunteers on board as a part of a large force. On June 17, 1745, after a long siege, Louisburg surrendered. Nobly did the colonists fight for England then. Only too soon England was making war on them. What a civilization doth history disclose! Our colony also had volunteers on the "Plains of Abraham," when General Wolfe met General Montcalm and fought that fateful battle at Quebec where both were killed. They were also at Montreal (1763) when the French in America surrendered. Colonel John Stark and Colonel Goffe led forces in the latter battle.

A Royal Governor Removed. This French and Indian fighting was during the administration of Benning Wentworth. But, sad to relate, with twenty-five years of otherwise clever rule to his credit, this pleasant old Governor finally became too greedy, granting to himself public lands, and was forced from office by the King (August 11, 1766). Two years later he died. His unique old Executive Mansion, with its antique furniture, still stands at "Little Harbor" as one of the rarest of American architectural exhibits.

Vermont's Little Revolution. Many towns now in Western New Hampshire had a hectic experience in getting located. "The Masonian curve" was only sixty miles west of the sea and parallel to it, so these towns more than sixty miles away seemed not to be in the "New Hampshire grant" that John Mason owned. However, Mason "stood in" with the King at all times, and hence a Royal order came through that our State extended as far west as New York, but, since the eastern boundary of New York was left indefinite, Governor Benning Went-

worth, between 1741-'64, granted 130 townships in what is now Vermont, claiming Lake Champlain as the western boundary of New Hampshire, and the eastern boundary of New York. Later on, in 1749, New York secured a Royal decree that her eastern boundary was the Connecticut River. This threw the 130 towns between the river and the lake into chaos. Then, that historic fighter, Ethan Allen of Bennington, claiming to own large grants in this "no man's land," organized a fighting posse and began to make trouble. He organized a little revolution of his own against New York on January 15, 1777, and declared the territory between the river and the lake an independent Province or Republic, to be called "Vermont." Then on June 11, 1778, those discontented towns in New Hampshire, east of the river, were voted into Vermont, on request, by her Legislature. These towns were: Hanover, Canaan, Cardigan, Lyme, Lebanon, Plainfield, Acworth, Marlow, Alstead, Surry, Chesterfield, Haverhill, Lyman, Bath, Gunthwaite, Landoff and Morristown.

Next, the Allens went to the Capitol to the Continental Congress and presented their grievances which were finally settled by a political trade. It fixed the boundaries of Vermont as they now are, and agreed to send the vagrant towns of New Hampshire back home. This was not the end of the conflict. The Vermont Legislature refused to give up the New Hampshire towns, and threatened war by a Legislative Resolution. The New Hampshire Legislature voted to raise 1,000 troops under General John Sullivan to battle out the issue. Then Congress intervened. As a result Gen. Washington wrote Gen. Chittenden of Vermont a courteous letter to quit the rebellion. After some delay Vermont did quit. She went entirely alone for a while, but finally, by political manoeuvring, was admitted to the Union in 1790. The story, in detail, of this long controversy is most entertainingly told by a New Hampshire young man in a recent book called "Revolutionary New Hampshire," by Richard Upton. The story reminds us of a "squeeze play," as they say in baseball, New Hampshire and New York working the "squeeze" on Vermont and failing to score. Matt Bushnell Jones has this year

(1939) produced a masterful history of "Vermont in the Making."

New Hampshire and Massachusetts had a collision, on account of this somewhat mythical "Masonian curve" reaching out only 60 miles from, and parallel to, the ocean. Massachusetts even claimed that our western boundary was the Merrimac River and not the Connecticut, and so Governor Endicott poached a little. He claimed a right to settle towns on the western side of the Merrimac River all the way up to the Weirs. Boy-like he carved his own name on that famous "Endicott Rock" at the Weirs, so that all comers might know he had been there. But here again the King ruled in Mason's favor, and a boundary was set practically where it is now, although it took a long legal battle finally to fix it as at "*low water mark on the western bank*" of the Connecticut River. Justice Stone of the Supreme Court of the United States, who was born in one of the border towns—Chesterfield, wrote the opinion in this case.

CHAPTER III

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARRIVING AT "TWENTY-ONE"

Aug. 11, 1766 to Aug. 23, 1775

THE Last Royal Governor Wentworth. Being Wentworth's nephew, John Wentworth, a popular Portsmouth-born young man of 29 years, succeeded his uncle on the day of his removal. In young John the colonists had a great executive. His record, on the whole, shows him to have been a brilliant, noble and considerate man. He remained loyal to the King, and for that he was finally forced to flee from New Hampshire for his own safety (August 23, 1775) yet not until after two of the Revolutionary battles had been fought, and after he had sought all possible means of appeasement. His experience was a tragedy.

Stamp Act. Without the knowledge or assent of the colonists, the British Parliament began to tax the colonies. The Stamp Act was the first blow, and from this there were violent repercussions. It was intensely resisted. When, on September 18, 1766, George Meserve reached Portsmouth with a commission from England to collect the tax imposed by this Act, he was surrounded by an angry mob, led to "Liberty Bridge," forced to tear up the commission, to scatter the scraps of paper on the tide-water to drift back to England, and to resign his office at once. He obeyed. Nothing was done about this rebellious act. Governor John Wentworth used his influence to have the tax repealed. This was soon done, and relations were eased for a few years.

A "Molasses" Party Not a "Tea" Party. On December 16th, 1773, while the fiery Bostonians, disguised as Indians, had thrown 342 cases of tea overboard, and while at Annapolis the Marylanders had a "bon-fire" with their tea, the New Hampshire-shirites—more deliberate for once, held a mass meeting in a church, and voted not to receive or use any tea or other mer-

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chandise from England. We do read, however, how 100 hogs-heads of molasses disappeared mysteriously one night from an English vessel in Portsmouth harbor about this time, and "Indians" were seen aboard.

An Overt Act in New Hampshire. There is also a thrill in the story of John Sullivan, John Langdon and other dignified citizens rowing their fish boats down the Great Bay and Piscataqua River by night, attacking Fort William and Mary, overpowering five English guardsmen on duty, seizing all the powder (100 barrels) and guns they could carry away, and unharmed, returning to Durham the same night, hiding the booty under a church, and then the next day carting it to a point near Bunker Hill to "fire the shot heard 'round the world." That seizure of powder on December 15th, 1774, was made possible by Paul Revere's ride to Portsmouth to "tip off" Sullivan.

Governor John Wentworth, when he heard of it, had to call it "Treason," as it was. He ordered the arrest and punishment of the guilty. There were no arrests, however. Feeling ran strong. We surmise the Governor knew who the perpetrators of this treasonous act were—his own neighbors and friends in Portsmouth.

Dartmouth Founded. John Wentworth was Governor for about ten years—progressive and constructive. By his efforts Dartmouth College was founded, under the leadership of the Rev. Eleazer Wheelock. Its Charter was dated December 13, 1769, and became legal battleground for the celebrated "Dartmouth College Case" which Daniel Webster argued before the Supreme Court, and won. Dartmouth's first graduation of four students, entered in advance, from Yale, was in 1771. Governor Wentworth, with a royal retinue of 60 persons, attended this Commencement, having driven several fine spans from Portsmouth to Hanover over crude, cross-State roads which he had recently had constructed. He received an Honorary degree. A barbecue, a barrel of rum, and an assembly of colonists, made this commencement a spirited beginning. The Dartmouth Presidents have been: Eleazer Wheelock; his son, John Wheelock; Rev. Francis

Brown; Rev. Daniel Dana; Rev. Bennett Tyler; Rev. Nathan Lord; Rev. Dr. Asa Dodge Smith; Rev. Samuel Colcord Bartlett; Rev. Dr. William Jewett Tucker; Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols; and Dr. Earnest Martin Hopkins, the present nationally-known and esteemed leader. Governor Wentworth developed the State's resources and interests remarkably well.

On April 12, 1775, there broke into flames the historic battle of Lexington and Concord, in which our colonists had no time to reach the scene, but the news greatly alarmed them.

Two months after the momentous news of Lexington and Concord came the Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775). Colonels Stark and Reid of our State were stationed in the hottest spots of this fighting. They were all under the command of General Israel Putnam who was, in turn, under General Ward, and they were located on the left side of a stone wall or fence-like breastworks. Henry Dearborn of our State, a young man who afterwards became President Jefferson's Secretary of War, was there as Captain under Stark. The British, under General Gage, came to the attack straight up the hill. General Putnam passed along that memorable order: "Men, you are all marksmen, don't one of you fire until you see the whites of their eyes." They obeyed, and simply mowed down the enemy all along the line, but with the greatest devastation of all in front of Stark's and Reid's position. The British loss was so severe they retreated back into Boston. Our loss of New Hampshire men was 18 killed and 89 wounded out of a total of about 1600 men. Major McClary of our State was killed.

Colonel John Sullivan had a strong command of "hurry-up-volunteers" defending Winter Hill, but the British had taken punishment enough before they reached him. General Washington had not then arrived.

The Governor Banished. Governor Wentworth did not leave his post at Portsmouth for over two months more, or until August 23, 1775, and then only when a mob had mounted a cannon in front of his home, and the local supply merchants had cut off provisions at the Fort whence the Governor had fled. At

last the young Governor, then only 38, with his wife and child, boarded an English Man-of-War, Scarborough, lying in Portsmouth harbor, and sailed to Boston, still hoping for reconciliation. He was exiled by law soon after, and never returned home again in all his life of many years. During his long exile he wrote a letter to a friend in Portsmouth, and referred to his experience in these revealing words: "*I cannot criticize the people I love and forgive.*"

CHAPTER IV

PUTTING ON ADULT CLOTHING

ALTHOUGH *the War had already begun* with two battles, before the Governor left, let us turn aside for a moment in our consideration of the War to inquire how our Civil Government so rapidly changed itself over from a Royal Province (which was dead the minute the Governor left) to an independent democracy, since there must be a functioning of some kind of Government every minute if the peace is to be preserved.

It must be noted that the Royal Governor, John Wentworth, kept losing control of his Royal Assembly after the Stamp Act. Its members were elected from our towns. Finally a crisis came. At a meeting of his Assembly on May 28, 1774, the members "took the bits in their teeth." They defied him, and even went so far as to elect the historic "*Committee of Safety*"—a War measure. The Governor declared the action illegal and void. However, this Committee, legal or illegal, began doing business. Its members were: "Speaker" Wentworth, Cutts, Giddings, March, Bartlett, Prescott and Pickering—all fervid patriots. They took complete charge of hostilities, ignored the Governor and piloted the colony until a new Constitutional government had been speedily set up. This third John Wentworth was "Speaker" of the Assembly, as well as "Chairman" of the "Committee of Safety." After that what?

The First State Constitution in the United States. In response to a call of the "Committee of Safety," the towns elected what they called members of a "First Provincial Congress." Being independent of England, they decided to plod along alone for a while, feeling that they would probably always be an independent nation, not merely a State. So they designated the body of newly elected men their "Provincial Congress." Thereupon they held five of these sessions of their new and independent Con-

gress, and also a Constitutional Convention, all in rapid succession, inside of 18 months, at Exeter—that is, between July 1774 and January 5, 1776.

Out of these several steps there emerged a written Constitution—the first in America. It was unanimously adopted by the Constitutional Convention, and put into effect the very next day—January 6th, 1776, without being voted on by the people. There was no time to waste on elections. Members of this fifth "Congress" were also elected to be members of the "Constitutional Convention" to "provide this Constitution" (two functions in one). Matthew Thornton was chosen President of the Constitutional Convention. General John Sullivan wrote a recommendation for a Constitution to the members, but the Committee to draft it were: Thornton, Thompson, Weare, Claggett and Giles.

A Hasty Constitution. What, in brief, this document provided, we relate here. It did not establish the position of "Governor," or "Courts," but it did set up a popular "House" to be elected by the voters of the towns on a *property franchise* basis. The "House" was authorized to elect 12 of its members to constitute an executive "Council." Hence, we had a body of 12 executives, with no Chief Executive. From such a situation the Chairman of the "Council" came to be looked upon as the "Chief Executive," or, as we now say, "Governor." The Constitution provided that the members of the Constitutional Convention themselves should constitute, "presto change," the membership of the first "House," provided for therein.

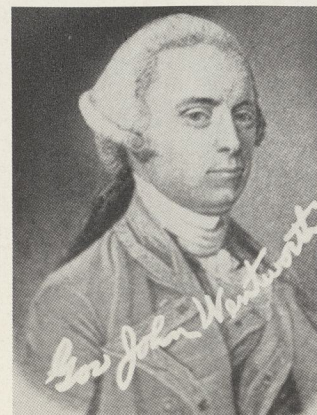
Weare Dictator. So, you see they were all ready to elect a "Council" and the Council to elect a Chairman at once, which it did, in the person of that remarkable man, *Mesheck Weare*, who practically ran all branches of our State throughout the 8 years of war. He was the Executive, the Judicial, the Legislative, all combined, and the record shows public satisfaction.

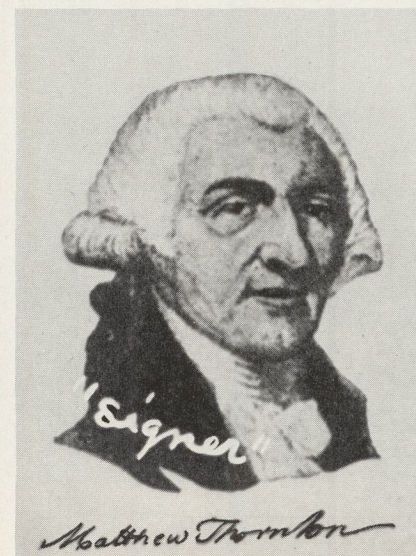
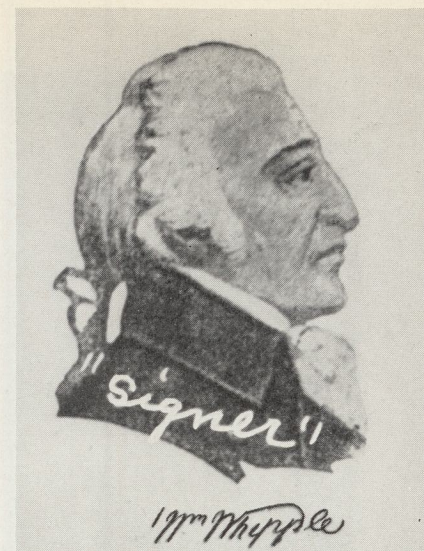
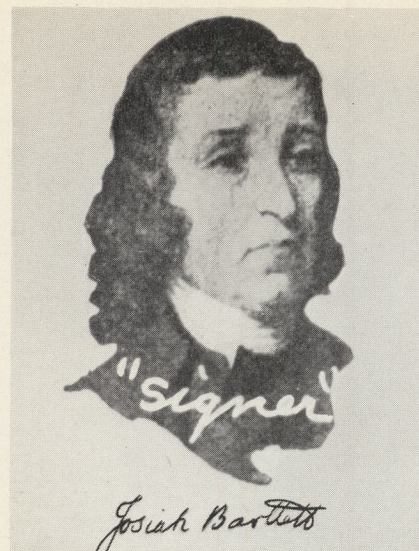
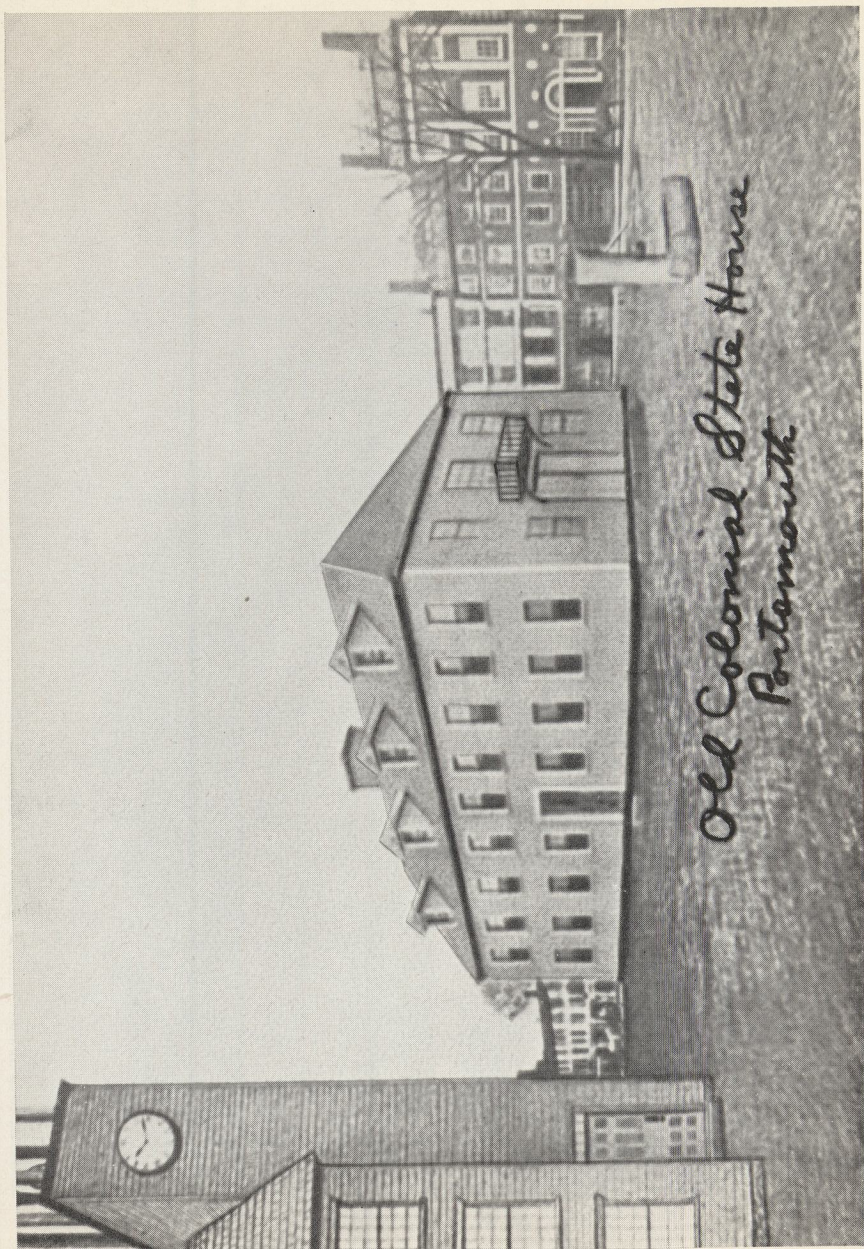
Size of the State in 1775. Let us see next who, or how many, we had in New Hampshire to fight the great War. Our population in 1775 was 82,200, distributed in 138 towns and

unincorporated places. Of these 4,590 were in Portsmouth, the largest town, to 143 in Croydon, the smallest. By counties the population and House membership was as follows: Rockingham had 37,830 with 38 members in the Assembly; Stratford, 12,713 with 13; Hillsborough, 16,447 with 17; Chesire, 11,089 with 10 and Grafton, 4,101 with 6. Total in the Assembly 89. No other counties had been created. There were several places unincorporated, some of which had far more people than Croydon. It required "a pull" with the King's Government to get a town incorporated toward the last, as he wanted to stem his rapidly dwindling majority in the "Assembly," and was loath to incorporate a town unless he thought it friendly, politically—a Tory policy to this day.

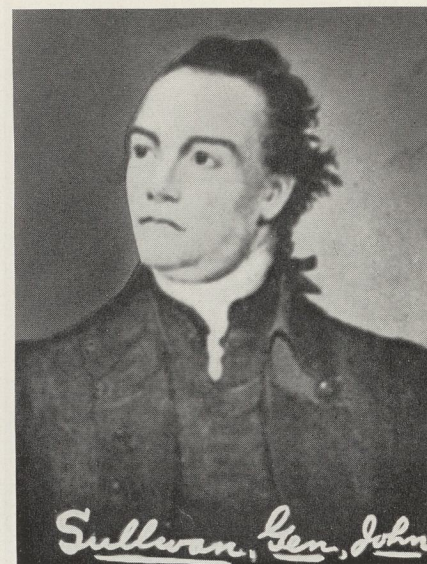
There were odd differences in the population of towns, then and now. For instance, Londonderry then came next in size to Portsmouth, with its 2,590. Exeter was third with 1,741 and Dover fourth, while Manchester then had a population of only 285. We have 258 towns and cities now to 138 then.

The First Continental Congress. Again let us speak briefly, before we fly on with the War story, of what immediately preceded it. There met at Philadelphia on September 1st, 1774, what is known as the "First Continental Congress," arranged by correspondence among the colonies. John Sullivan and Nathaniel Folsom were New Hampshire delegates. This first Congress sent a strong petition to the King protesting against: (1) Taxing us without our consent; (2) Dissolving our Assemblies; (3) Quartering English troops on our people in times of peace; (4) Trying without a jury; (5) Passing the Five Intolerable Acts, which were Acts of Parliament as follows: (1) Closing our ports; (2) Criminal trial away from a man's colony or abroad; (3) Requiring license to hold meetings; (4) Quartering troops on the people; and (5) The Quebec Act, extending Quebec far into the colonial territory. It all boiled down to the right of the English Parliament to legislate for the colonies on *all* subjects. They called it "Slavery vs Independence." This petition was a "*Declaration of Rights.*"

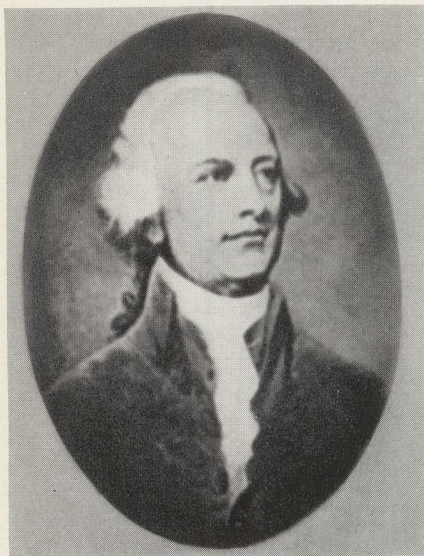




SIGNERS—DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



REVOLUTIONARY HEROES

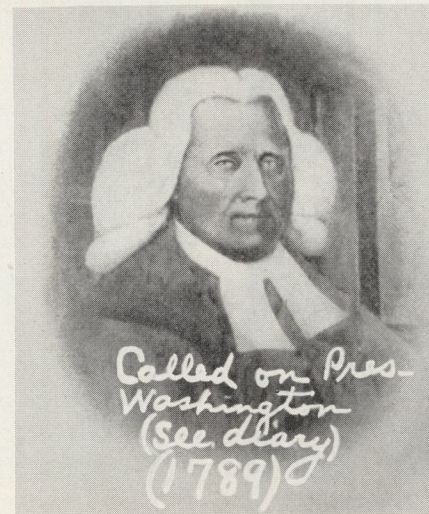
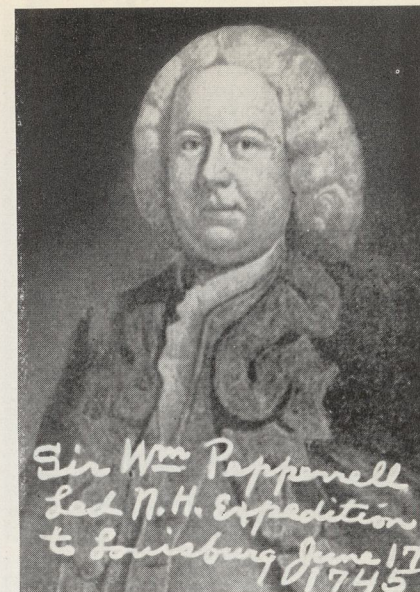
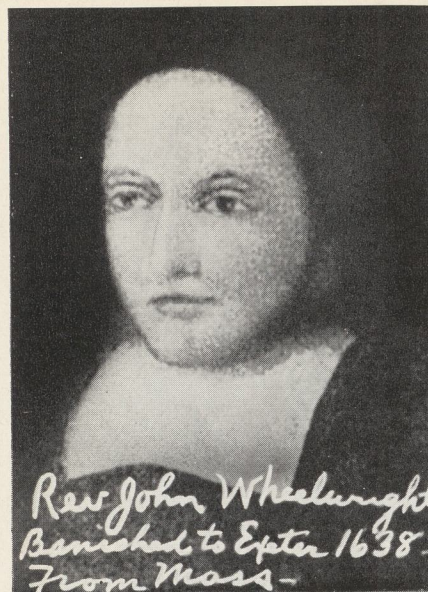


JOHN LANGDON

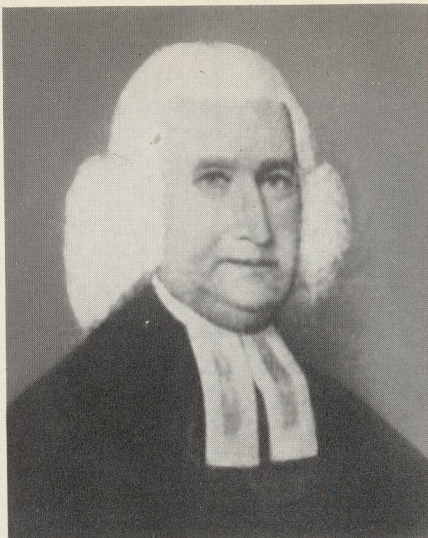


NICHOLAS GILMAN

"SIGNERS" OF THE U. S. CONSTITUTION FOR N. H.



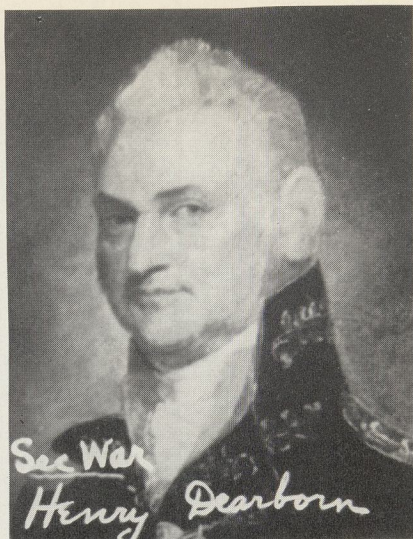
REV. SAMUEL HAVEN, D.D.
Minister of the South Parish, 1752-1806



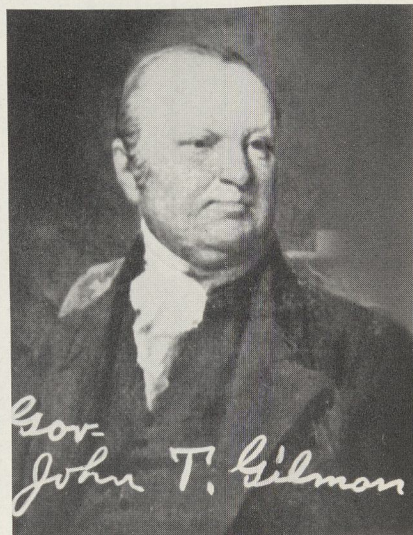
ELEAZER WHEELOCK



Senator
Jeremiah Mason



Sec. War
Henry Dearborn



Gov.
John T. Gilman

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The Second Continental Congress. The Second Continental Congress on May 10, 1775 (Sullivan and Langdon being our New Hampshire delegates), chose *George Washington*, experienced in Indian Wars, as Commander-in-Chief of a really non-existent army. But the battles of Lexington and Concord had already been fought nearly a month before or on April 18, 1775, and so Washington set out for Boston to "adopt" the volunteers who fought those battles, and all others of the fighting patriots gathered around Boston, including our General Sullivan, Colonels Stark and Reid, and hundreds of New Hampshire soldiers—they to become the nucleus of an Army. Before Washington had time to reach Boston, however, that dogged group of heroic defenders had also won the Battle of Bunker Hill, and had the British Army bottled up in Boston. Whereupon General Washington forced the enemy to remain in Boston some eight months longer, to give him time to shape up his own crude, yet determined fighting machine, and make his military plans.

Liberty or Death. There were still many Loyalists in America, even after the Battle of Bunker Hill, and many lukewarm folks who still hoped for compromise. But they were rapidly being converted, or driven out, as had been Governor Wentworth two months after the Battle of Bunker Hill. Our State enacted laws forbidding Tories ever to return. Those rugged and courageous souls were inspired like Patrick Henry of Virginia who said: "As for me, give me liberty or give me death."

The Declaration of Independence. Just before the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress, there had been a disappointing campaign in Canada in which we lost much, including our fine General Montgomery. That thrilling Declaration was needed to fire up and consolidate inter-colonial courage and fervor to carry on the War. Up to then, even, there had lingered a faint hope that something would happen to avert a great War. But the "*July 4th, 1776 Declaration of Independence*," burned all bridges. From then on it

was "liberty or death." Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, and Matthew Thornton were New Hampshire's three "signers," being members of Congress. The great Thomas Jefferson was its author—its language being most appealing. It might well be committed to memory by every American. Historian Barstow wrote, a hundred years ago, how our citizens received it. He said: "Within fourteen days, after all had signed, it was published by beat of drums in all the shire towns in New Hampshire." Whipple, Bartlett and Thornton are, perhaps, the names longest to endure in New Hampshire's history. Bartlett and Thornton were physicians while Whipple was a seafaring gentleman. Granite character is noted in their faces. Bartlett and Whipple signed the great document together, but, Thornton signed last of all—the last name in the last column. He was not elected to Congress until after "July 4th, 1776," or in September, and took his seat in November following. Anxious to "show his colors," he asked, and was granted permission to affix his name, and did so. Then it was not an honor to be a "signer," but an act of supreme courage, for defeat in the raging war might call for a beheading of traitors.

CHAPTER V

ANGRY AND FIGHTING

WAR in Earnest. The great War for Independence was at last begun in dead earnest, and America had become prepared and somewhat organized for it, after the disorganized volunteer army fought so nobly at Concord, Lexington, and particularly at Bunker Hill.

In such a "bird's-eye" view of New Hampshire history as we are attempting, we cannot extend it into details of war campaigns, or engagements in which our ancestors participated. However, let us speak of one battle where the whole losing trend of war was reversed by a New Hampshire hero, and by her men and money, alone—entirely independent of General Washington or Congress.

Colonel Stark Embittered. Colonel John Stark, a hero at Bunker Hill, had resigned after the battle and gone home "blank mad" because of being "passed over" in promotions by what he called "favoritism." Notwithstanding this, when the old soldier heard that the British General, Burgoyne, and his horde of Hessians were sweeping down from Canada, bent on taking New England and New York, and leaving in their wake ruin and devastation, his Spartan blood boiled up anew, and, without the knowledge of General Washington and Congress, he, with John Langdon's money, hurriedly raised an Army of New Hampshire volunteers, and marched "quick-step" to head 'em off. Stark met with miraculous success, battled the British forces to a stand-still, slowed up their progress to New York, and thus made possible the great surrender of the enemy at Saratoga. The tide of war was turned, as all historians agree, at Bennington. In this battle Stark immortalized his wife's name by, "*We'll take these Hessians to-day or Molly Stark's a widder.*" Stark's achievement was lauded by Congress which had stupidly misused him. There were other American forces at Bennington,

but Stark planned the aid which proved to be the determinant in the fight, and turned defeat to victory.

Stark Turned the Tide. General Stark was a remarkable man—one of the world's great characters. In spite of going through all his battles, he lived 45 years after the Battle of Bennington, or until 93 years old, surviving all other Revolutionary Generals. Being yet alive during the War of 1812, he "itched to fight" again at 83.

Colonels Stickney, Nichols and Hobart were recruits who served under General Stark at Bennington, with 1467 New Hampshire volunteers.

In the decisive battle at Saratoga when Burgoyne's army was actually captured, General William Whipple brilliantly led New Hampshire troops, and under him were Colonels Moore, Bellows, Gilman, and Captain John Wheelock (Dartmouth).

John Sullivan a Hero. General Sullivan's life, both in war and peace, is closely interwoven with a large section of New Hampshire history. He was Major General under Washington, serving at Winter Hill first, then in Canada, New Jersey and Rhode Island. In the critical Indian-Tory clean-up in central New York he successfully led 14,000 men for a complete rout of a grave danger. He served also at Brandywine and Germantown, and was always in the "thick of the fight."

Colonel Alexander Scammel of our Third Regiment, succeeding Colonel Reid who became blind, was wounded at Yorktown and died a year later at the age of 33. In his Regiment was Captain Weare (son of President Weare), who was killed at Ticonderoga.

Colonel Nathan Hale of our Second Regiment was taken prisoner at Ticonderoga.

Colonel Joseph Cilley of the First Regiment rendered conspicuous service. He had a Regiment at Valley Forge. His Adjutant was Caleb Stark, son of John Stark. Colonels Dearborn, John Bartlett and Butler also gave heroic service. Cilley, Dearborn, Butler and Bartlett all came from Nottingham.

General Enoch Poor of Exeter fought under General La-

fayette, but he was challenged to a duel by a French officer and killed. He is the one who was promoted over Stark.

Captain Webster. General Sullivan and Brigadier General Whipple had under them for later service in New England: Colonels Peabody, Nichols, Kelly, Hale, Mooney, Brigadier Major Sherburne and *Captain Webster*, father of Daniel Webster.

New Hampshire claims *John Paul Jones*, because he lived at Portsmouth four years and there fitted out the "Ranger" (built by John Langdon), and raised on her the first United States flag on any ship in the American Navy. It was in 1777. In his campaign around England, Scotland, and Ireland, he captured the British warship "Drake," after boarding her and fighting "hand to hand," and then with a new marine fighter, "Le Bonhomme Richard," he defeated the warship "Serapis." In fact, Jones became "the terror of the seas." During the War the British lost 102 vessels while America lost 24. His campaign did much to encourage Lafayette and France to aid America.

The First U. S. Battleship. The French fleet, the army under Lafayette, and the recognition by France of our independence must be given credit for being the "last straws" to break the War's back. And we might record here that on June 23, 1779, the Continental Congress voted to complete the construction and equipment of the first battleship of the American Navy, the "America," already begun and then lying on the stocks at Portsmouth. Three days later Congress voted that John Paul Jones should command her. She had 74 guns and was 183 feet long. But, after all our preparation, we gave her away—gave her to France to console that country for the loss of a similar ship by accident in Boston harbor. That seemed a wise thing to do. John Langdon, ship-builder, R. H. Lee, Silas Dean, Joseph Hewes, Stephen Hopkins, and C. Gadsden are regarded as the "Founders of the United States Navy."

Britain's Army Surrendered at Yorktown (October 19, 1781). Our State sent into this War, all-told, 12,497 men, out of a total population of 82,200, which, of course, included women

and children. It was more than New Hampshire's share, based on population.

On October 19, 1781 at Yorktown, General Washington forced General Cornwallis to surrender, and a Peace Treaty, long delayed, was signed at Paris on September 3rd, 1783.

CHAPTER VI

THE UNITED STATES BEGINNING TO TAKE FORM

THE First Continental Congress. The first Continental Congress remained in session in Philadelphia from June until October (1774)—four months. There were 54 members present, and the *Hon. Peyton Randolph*, Governor of Virginia, was chosen President of the Congress. For this reason some have styled him the first (unofficial) President of the United States. John Hancock, John Jay, Samuel Huntington and others succeeded him as President of the Congress, now called "Speaker."

Articles of Confederation. On November 15th, 1777 (being after the "Declaration of Independence"), came the next step on the road to a Federal Constitution. An important Act was passed by the Continental Congress, called the "Articles of Confederation." These Articles were formally ratified by each of the 13 colonies. They constituted a tentative Constitution, under which the Colonies cooperated throughout the War, or until a more perfect Constitution was finally adopted. The Articles of Confederation provided for no President, no Senate and no Courts. They gave no power to anyone to levy taxes, and the only money Congress could get was what the Colonies or individuals chose to give, which proved wholly inadequate. There arose under such an inadequate Constitution governmental confusion, and a business depression. Every reason existed, therefore, for a "*more perfect Union*." After the War, we faced the alternative of permitting the staggering Union to break up and dissolve into 13 separate States, or of establishing a strong Union—a solid front nation.

The Great Constitutional Convention. To this end the Colonies sent Delegates to Philadelphia with instructions to patch up the faulty Articles of Confederation, which they then had. When the Delegates assembled, they chose George Wash-

ington to preside. But when they began working on the puzzle, serious divisions arose. A debate of intellectual giants ensued. One division was led by Patrick Henry, fiery but patriotic, and another by stubborn Gov. Clinton of New York, who feared that the power of a strong, central government would lead to Federal dictatorship. They therefore favored the States remaining practically independent, each with sovereign power. Another division, led by Washington, Madison, John Langdon and others, favored a strong, central government as necessary to protect all the Colonies in times of crisis and war. They believed it should have power enough to guard the "general welfare." The contest raised a States Rights question.

The amazing thing to us now is that there was such a hard fight in the general Convention at Philadelphia over the adoption of so good a Constitution. And it also seems strange to us now, that in each of the 13 States there was powerful opposition to it by some of the greatest patriots in the country at that time. In many of the Colonies the division on ratification was so close that great anxiety existed over the ultimate outcome. Patrick Henry of Virginia whose fame as a patriot and whose sincerity were never questioned, said:

"I look upon that paper (the Constitution) as the most fatal plan that could possibly be conceived to enslave a free people." He was wrong.

However, it was finally ratified, but criticisms and divisions continued to exist. Most of the Delegates were well-to-do for those times.

Even Washington, Madison and Franklin, and other sponsors admitted that it might be faulty in particulars, and that it might have some dangers, but they insisted that it was a necessary beginning, that without it the little Colonies, each one for itself, would be an easy prey for aggressor nations. They did not expect a too technical interpretation of it by courts in the future. They were dealing with broad principles.

The Constitution Contained No "Bill of Rights." The Constitution, as adopted, did not contain a "Bill of Rights,"

which were put in four years later as Amendments, and which we now look upon as the most sacred part of it, since they protect the inalienable personal rights of minorities and individuals. They were little debated in the Conventions. The Constitution was unsatisfactory to many on the question of slavery. But the more sober opinion prevailed that they were then in a crisis, and that some kind of a "Ship of State," if they were to have a Union at all, had to be launched as soon as possible. They reasoned that if the "Ship" did develop leaks, those who should follow them, their descendants, would have sense enough to "caulk" the leaks, and make it sail properly.

Signing the Proposed U. S. Constitution. The division headed by Washington, Madison and Franklin favored the Constitution which had been drafted and presented to the Convention. After exhaustive discussion for four months, and after many Delegates, discouraged, had left for home, those who remained voted unanimously to sign it, and did so on September 17th, 1787. Some one, or more, Delegates from each of the 12 States (Rhode Island was not represented) signed for each State.

It would seem, from the record, that the New Hampshire Delegates to this Constitutional Convention (Langdon, Gilman, West and Pickering) were not conspicuous. For some good reason, we suppose, although the Constitutional Convention assembled at Philadelphia on May 25, 1787, two (Langdon and Gilman) of our New Hampshire Delegates did not arrive until July 23—two months late. The proceedings were then nearly over. The most controversial measures of the Convention had already been worked out, and the close votes on the "great compromises" of the Convention had been taken seven days before they arrived. They signed, however, but John Langdon and Nicholas Gilman came home and made a vigorous fight to ratify it in the New Hampshire State Convention. The other two Delegates chosen to represent New Hampshire, namely, Ben West of Charlestown and John Pickering of Portsmouth, did not reach Philadelphia at all.

CHAPTER VII

NEW HAMPSHIRE SEALED THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

THE New Hampshire Convention. The New Hampshire Convention to ratify the Constitution proposed by the Philadelphia Convention of Delegates from 12 of the 13 Colonies, met in the Court House at Exeter on February 13, 1788, and, after electing Governor John Sullivan President, sensing a bitter fight with an unfavorable result, the friends of ratification effected an adjournment in order to have time to explain it personally, and do individual work with the members.

It convened again June 18, 1788 in the Old North Meeting House at Concord. Joshua Atherton of Amherst, a lawyer of note, led the opposition to it, while Judge Samuel Livermore of Holderness, with John Langdon and Josiah Bartlett took the initiative for adoption.

No New Hampshire history would be complete which did not give the personnel of this Convention. It involved such a momentous decision that the citizens of the State virtually compelled its foremost, and best educated citizens to become Delegates. For example, the Rev. Samuel Langdon, a resident of Hampshire Falls, who had been *President of Harvard College*, was a Delegate. Several other clergymen participated. Likewise Judges and lawyers, and particularly Officers of the Revolutionary War. The result was 57 for ratification to 47 against. Those who voted "Yes" follow:

The Yes Vote: John Langdon, Portsmouth; John Pickering (Harvard graduate), Portsmouth; Pierce Long, Portsmouth; John Taylor Gilman, Exeter; Joseph Blanchard, Chester; Benjamin Adams, Newington; Dr. Ichabod Weeks, Greenland; Nathan Goss, Rye; Henry Prescott, New Castle; Rev. Benjamin Thurston (Harvard graduate), North Hampton; Christopher Toppan, Hampton; Rev. Samuel Langdon, Hampton

Falls; Jonathan Wiggin, Stratham; Jeremiah Fogg, Kensington; Josiah Bartlett, Kingstown; Dr. Thomas Stow Ranney, Brentwood; Nathaniel Ladd, Epping; Nathaniel Rogers, New Castle; Gen. Thomas Bartlett, Nottingham; Dr. Edmund Chadwick, Deerfield; Major James Gray, Northwood; Charles Glidden, Northfield;

Rev. John Calfe, Hampstead; James Bettan, Wyndham; Dr. Ezra Green, Dover; Gov. John Sullivan, Durham; Moses Carr, Sommersworth; Major Samuel Hale, Barrington; Daniel Bedee, Tamworth; Nathaniel Shannon, Ossipee; Jonathan Chesley, Barnstead; Lieut. John Hall, Derryfield; Deacon Amos Dakin, Raby (Brookline); William Abbott, Wilton; Robert B. Wilkins, Hillsborough; Joshua Morss, Hopkinton; Col. Joseph Gerrish, Boscawen; Benj. West (Harvard graduate), Charlestown; Capt. Oliver Shepherd, Alstead;

Rev. Aaron Hall (Yale graduate), Keene; Major Elisha Whitcomb, Swanzey; Capt. Moses Chamberlain, Winchester; Archilaus Temple, Westmoreland; Gen. Benj. Bellows, Walpole; Gen. Jonathan Chase, Cornish; Samuel Griffin, Dublin; Major Joseph Kimball, Plainfield; Samuel Livermore (Princeton graduate), Holderness; Francis Worster, Plymouth; Thomas Crawford, New Chester; Jesse Johnson, Enfield; Jonathan Freeman, Hanover; Col. Elisha Payne, Lebanon; William Simpson, Lyme; Capt. Isaac Patterson, Lincoln; Major Samuel Young, Bath; Capt. John Weeks, Coleburn. In all 57.

Those who voted "No" were: Col. Daniel Runnels, Londonderry; Archibald McMurphy, Londonderry; Benj. Clugh, East Kingstown; Benj. Silas, Pittsfield; Col. Jeremiah Clough, Canterbury; Jonathan Smith, Loudon; Capt. Benj. Emery, Concord; Stephen Fifield, Candia; Thomas Chase, Raymond; Nehemiah Sleeper, Sandown; Col. Benj. Stone, Atkinson; Lieut. Thomas Dow, Salem; Capt. Robert Steward, Newton; Barnabas Palmer, Rochester; William Harper, Sandborntown; Capt. Joseph Badger, Gilmanton;

Rev. William Hooper (Harvard graduate), Madbury; Nicholas Austin, Wakefield; David Page, Conway; Eben Cum-

mings, Nottingham; Daniel Bixby, Litchfield; Deacon William Hunt, Dunstable; Timothy Taylor, Merrimac; Stephen Dole, Bedford; William Page, Goffstown; Captain Daniel Kendrick, Hollis;

Joshua Atherton, Amherst; Capt. Charles Barrett, New Ipswich; Thomas Bixby, Frankestown; Dr. Benj. Jones, Lyndeborough; Deacon John Cragin, Temple; John Cochran, New Boston; Jonathan Dow, Weare; Jacob Green, Dunbarton; Nathaniel Bean, Fishersfield; Jonathan Gaskill, Richmond; Judge Abel Parker, Jaffrey; Dr. Solomon Harvey, Chesterfield; Capt. Othniel Thomas, Rindge; Deacon Matthias Stone, Claremont; John Remmele, Newport; Daniel Grout, Acworth; Moses True, Wendell (Sunapee); Thomas Pinneman, Stoddard; Jedediah Tainter, Marlborough; Lieut. Caleb Winch, Fitzwilliam; Col. Joseph Hutchins, Haverhill. In all 47.

Not Voting: Col. Ebenezer Webster (father of Daniel Webster), Salisbury; Samuel Daniels, Pembroke; and Ebenezer Smith, Surry. Webster's town had instructed him against it. Personally he was for it.

New Hampshire Made World News June 21, 1788. Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, a Committee to boost the drive to ratify the Constitution in the different States, had arranged in New Hampshire for a messenger to express to New York and Virginia the result of the New Hampshire Convention, in case it was favorable. The adoption vote came on *June 21st, 1788*. This messenger followed the plan previously arranged. The favorable news is said to have alarmed those doubtful States, for they then saw their dilemma. If nine States had already ratified the Constitution, there would inevitably be a new nation of nine States. If the others remained out, they would be "foreign nations" to the "nine." Virginia and New York, the two big States, thereupon fell into line, by opponents yielding, and North Carolina ratified four months later. Rhode Island did not even send Delegates to the Convention and did not ratify it until long after all the others, and not until after George Washington had been inaugurated President. She ratified it

about a year later, viz: on May 29, 1790. Her history had made her chary of going along with the Massachusetts Puritans, who had treated her pioneers so badly on the religious issue.

New Hampshire is entitled to a conspicuous place in *World history* because of this decision of world-wide significance, which virtually breathed the breath of life into the American Constitution. It took "nine States" and New Hampshire made it "nine." It was 1 o'clock, Saturday, June 21, 1788 when New Hampshire's vote was announced.

Too interesting to omit is this story: Lewis Cass once wrote that he could well remember how his mother held him in the window of their Exeter home, at six years of age, to see the "bon-fire" blazing to celebrate New Hampshire's adoption of the Constitution.

CHAPTER VIII

MESHECH WEARE, THE FIRST CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AFTER THE ADOPTION OF ITS PERMANENT CONSTITUTION IN 1784. JOHN LANGDON WAS THE SECOND, JOHN SULLIVAN THE THIRD (TWO TERMS), JOHN LANGDON THE FOURTH, AND JOHN SULLIVAN, THE FIFTH. THEY WERE CALLED "PRESIDENTS."

THE people of New Hampshire, as soon as the War was over, set out to frame and adopt a more perfect Constitution than the hasty one under which they had been governed during the War. In doing this job they consumed over two years in deliberations, and refused to ratify two different drafts which were submitted to the people. The third draft submitted was finally approved on October 31, 1783, to become operative for the year 1784. Meshech Weare, in poor health, acted as President for the year 1784—by vote of the Senate, without an election, since there is no record of a popular election in 1784. While Governor he entertained President Monroe in his Hampton Falls home.

Mr. Weare had been acting as Chief Executive of the colony for eight years during the War, by vote of the "Committee of Safety" and also by vote of the "Council." The New Constitution styled the Chief Executive "President," and he actually presided over the State Senate until the name was changed to "Governor." Moreover, the title "President" was fitting because for five years there was no "President" of the unformed United States. In the event the Federal Constitution failed of ratification New Hampshire might have continued alone as a nation, just as Vermont did even after the Federal Constitution had been adopted. It was this idea that caused them to adopt the title "President" instead of "Governor."

The first popular election for "President of New Hampshire" was in 1785. The elections were then held annually. The result was as follows:

Whole vote cast	7,079
Necessary for a Choice	3,540
John Langdon had	2,497
George Atkinson	2,755
John Sullivan	777
Josiah Bartlett	720
Scattering	330

There being no choice, the Senate (then consisting of 12 members) elected John Langdon, although not the highest on the list.

In 1786 the total vote was 8,567. John Sullivan received 4,309—a majority, and was elected over Langdon with 3,600 votes, while 658 votes were "scattered."

In 1787 the total vote was 9,907, of which Sullivan had 4,642, Langdon 4,034 and there was no choice. The Senate, however, chose Sullivan—the highest on the list.

In 1788 Langdon won over Sullivan and had a choice by just two votes out of a total of 8,840. But Langdon soon resigned and was elected to the new U. S. Senate, and John Pickering served out his term as "Acting President."

In 1789 Sullivan defeated Pickering although it was decided by the State Senate, there being no choice by the people.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Federal Constitution, elections for President of the new nation were held in all the newly created States, and the electoral votes were messengered to New York City where the first U. S. Senate and House were to assemble. Although March 4, 1789 was the date set for the inauguration of the President under the Constitution, it was April 6th before a quorum of the Senate and House arrived.

The first business transacted by the first Senate was the choice of John Langdon President *pro tem* of the Senate. He took charge of counting and announcing the votes. He found that General George Washington had been elected and caused the

result to be sent to Washington to his home in Mt. Vernon by a messenger, named Charles Thompson, who arrived there on April 14th. The great General accepted the office gravely. Throughout his long journey to New York, by horse and buggy, he was joyously greeted and acclaimed. Arriving on April 30, 1789, he drove directly to Federal Hall, where, on the balcony, in the presence of the Senators, Congressmen and a cheering populace, the oath of office was administered to him by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State of New York. John Langdon, because of this delay, was acting as the "Number One Man" in the nation for 57 days. Was he acting as President? If not, who was Chief Executive of the United States during that interval?

Washington Visits New Hampshire. On October 31, 1789, the first President of the United States, only six months after his inauguration, visited his New England friends, including the people of the "Granite State"—the State which had sent so many gallant heroes to his aid in the War, which breathed the breath of life into the Federal Constitution, which he so earnestly desired, and which cast every one of its votes for him for the Presidency. He entered triumphantly into its Capitol city of Portsmouth—the city from which the King's Governor, the brilliant John Wentworth, had been driven out fourteen years before at the mouth of a cannon.

At Greenland, President Washington, leaving his Secretary, Tobias Lear, in his carriage, mounted "his favorite white horse," and led the parade into the then metropolis of New Hampshire. At the "Plains" he was greeted by President John Sullivan, and those old friends and comrades, Langdon, Bartlett, Dearborn, Wingate, General Cilley, a brilliant array of cavalry, infantry and many committeemen. It was the most momentous historic event in New Hampshire's three centuries. We know very well—at least we suspect, that in the great crowd which gathered there were seen Captain Webster and his seven year old son, Daniel, who probably "horse-and-buggied" down from Salisbury to see the new President on this occasion.

Since one hundred and fifty years have passed to sanctify every word the Father of our country wrote, we choose to let his diary, penned by him at this time, tell in part the story of Washington's four days in Portsmouth, as follows:

Washington's Diary.

"Saturday, Oct. 31st, 1789.

Left Newburyport a little after eight o'clock (first breakfasting with Mr. Dalton) and to avoid a wider ferry, more inconvenient boats, and piece of heavy sand, we crossed the river at Salisbury, two miles above, and near that further about: and in three miles came to the line which divides the State of Massachusetts from that of New Hampshire. Was received by the President of the State of New Hampshire, the Vice-President, some of the Council, Messrs. Langdon and Wingate of the Senate, Col. Parker, Marshal of the State, and many other respectable characters; besides several troops of well clothed horse, in handsome uniforms, and many officers of the militia, also in handsome (red and white) uniforms of the manufacture of the State. With this cavalcade we proceeded, and arrived before three o'clock at Portsmouth, where we were received with every token of respect. I went to Colonel Brewster's Tavern, the place provided for my residence, and asked the President, Vice-President, two Senators, the Marshal and Major Gilman to dine with me, which they did; after which I drank tea at Mr. Langdon's."

Note: A formal program of welcome was held in the "State House," then in the "Square," in response to which President Washington addressed the gathering in part as follows:

"Gentlemen: I am forcibly impressed with your friendly welcome to the metropolis of New Hampshire, and have a grateful heart for your kind and flattering congratulations on my election to the Presidency of these United States.

The interest which you take in my personal happiness, and the kind felicitations which you express on the recovery of my health, are peculiarly grateful to me; and I earnestly pray that the great Ruler of the Universe may smile upon your honest

exertions here, and reward your well doings with future happiness."

"November 1st, 1789.

Attended by the President of the State (General Sullivan) Mr. Langdon, and the Marshal, I went in the forenoon to the Episcopal Church, under the incumbency of Mr. Ogden; and in the afternoon to one of the Presbyterian or Congregational churches, in which a Mr. Buckminster presided."

"November 2nd, 1789.

I went to the Old Fort (formerly built while under the English government) on an island which is at the entrance of the harbor, and where the lighthouse stands. As we passed this Fort we were saluted by thirteen guns. Having lines we proceeded to the fishing banks, a little without the harbor, and fished for cod. Dined at Colonel Langdon's and drank tea with a large circle of ladies, and retired a little after seven o'clock."

"Tuesday, 3rd, (1789).

I called upon President Sullivan and the mother of Mr. Lear, having walked through most parts of the town, returned by twelve o'clock, when I was visited by a clergyman of the name of Haven. About two o'clock received an address from the Executive of the State of New Hampshire, and in half an hour after dined with them and a large company at their Assembly room, which is one of the best I have seen anywhere in the United States.

At half after seven I went to the Assembly, where there were about seventy-five well dressed and very handsome ladies, among whom (as was also the case at the Salem and Boston assemblies) were a greater proportion with much blacker hair than are usually seen in the Southern States. About nine I returned to my quarters."

Tobias Lear, Secretary to President Washington, accompanied him to his own home town. The Lear home is still standing. So is the Assembly. The Brewster Tavern is gone but on the site is the Elks home. Many other buildings that Washington contacted, including the Churches, may still be seen. The State

House then in the Square has been removed. The President wrote regrets that he had not the time to visit Exeter and other places in our State.

Sullivan Appointed Judge. After this visit President Washington appointed John Sullivan the first U. S. District Judge of New Hampshire.

We have seen that the Rev. Payne Wingate of Stratham was John Langdon's colleague in the first Senate. The three Congressmen in the first Congress were: Nicholas Gilman of Exeter; Samuel Livermore of Holderness; and Abiel Foster of Canterbury.

President Washington had five places in his official Cabinet—State, Thomas Jefferson; Treasury, Alexander Hamilton; War, Henry Knox; Attorney General, Edmund Randolph; Postmaster General, Samuel Osgood.

It was a strange coincidence that the first President of the New Hampshire Senate, Woodbury Langdon, was a brother of the President pro tem of the first U. S. Senate, John Langdon. The first Speaker of the State Legislature was Richard Waldron, Jr., of Portsmouth. The first Secretary of State was Richard Chamberlain of Portsmouth, and the first State Treasurer was Samuel Penhallow of Portsmouth. The first Adjutant General was Nathaniel Peabody of Exeter, and the third Adjutant General was Benjamin Butler of Deerfield (1813-1820), father of Benjamin F. Butler.

First Census. The U. S. Government took its first census of "Heads of Families" in 1790, as soon as possible after the Government was organized. The total population of the country was 3,231,533. At this time New Hampshire had 141,885, classified as follows: "Free white males over 16 years," 36,086; under 16, 34,857; free white females (over and under 16) 70,100; all other free persons (not heads of families) 684, slaves 158 (note that they were "officially" recognized as slaves in the census). The largest State in population at that time was Virginia with 747,610, of which 292,627 were slaves.

Slaves in New Hampshire. Governor John Langdon had

a few slaves for a time. One left an "imprint." His name was Cyrus Bruce, and he was a great man among the Portsmouth slaves, who were a clever group, allowed by the city authorities to hold their own court for petty offences and to inflict cat-o'-nine-tail whacks on the bare backs of those found guilty by "Judge Cato." But Cy Bruce was a man of "rank" because he was the Governor's slave. He "dressed to kill," "put on the dog," and was looked up to by all his brethren.

CHAPTER IX

"TORIES" ABUSIVE TOWARD PRESIDENT WASHINGTON

DURING President Washington's second term, and to some extent in the first, political interests began to define Party issues. To do this, the faithful old warrior and patient statesman, the one man whose life had blessed the country most of all men of his time, began to feel the lashes of personal abuse from political enemies. The "Jay Treaty" with France, and the shipping problems in general, became "hot" at that time. As to the malicious propaganda set in motion, Washington himself once remarked: "*Such exaggerated and indecent terms would scarcely be applied to a Nero, a notorious defaulter, or even a common pick-pocket.*"

What "terms" did they employ? They charged "disloyalty," "usurpation" and "dictatorship," called him an "Anglomaniac," and some called for "impeachment." Washington was a proud and sensitive man. On one occasion Washington was heard to sigh he had "rather be in his grave" than bear this calumny. Political enemies asserted that he sought "to be King." Biographer Owen Wister wrote: "The Farmers Alliance and populists impaired Washington's health, fatigued and disenchanted him in his ceaseless effort to set the 'Infant Republic' on its legs." For those days Washington would be rated among the rich. We have learned now at last that rich men can be patriotic and human.

New Hampshire Loyal to Washington. Washington's most cordial reception in New Hampshire was always thereafter a comforting memory to him. Tobias Lear, his devoted New Hampshire Secretary, was an ever present comfort and consoler. Washington was close to the hearts of the New Hampshire people. We have seen that all our strong Presidents, such as Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Wilson, and Theodore Roosevelt

were hated and treated with the same madness by a few. Franklin D. Roosevelt is now getting a dose of the same poison treatment.

Washington died in 1799—about two years out of the Presidency. He never dwelt in the White House, since i was not finished for six months after he passed away.

Many Tories in New Hampshire. We are ofen led to believe that all New Hampshire people were desperatelv enraged at Britain and ready to do battle. Not so. Then, as now, there were traitors. Hundreds of such joined the enemy, fought against us, sulked at home, or fled to Canada. The names of some of these are available. Many refused to sign the "loyalty test," and avoided military service. There was present the same self-interest as is with us to-day.

We record this here since it reveals to us the great debt we owe to those who did brave all and risk all to win our birthright.

President Thomas Jefferson of Virginia selected General Henry Dearborn of North Hampton, New Hampshire, as his Secretary of War, the first man from this State to make the Cabinet.

CHAPTER X

DR. JOSIAH BARTLETT, PHYSICIAN, CONTINENTAL CONGRESSMAN, "SIGNER," JUDGE, AND GOVERNOR.

THE next State election after the new Federal Constitution began turning its wheels, with General Washington as President, and John Sullivan had retired from the Governorship to become a United States Judge, resulted in the choice of Dr. Josiah Bartlett of Kingston (1790). He was re-elected three times, once over John Langdon and once over John Taylor Gilman. During his fourth term he found himself in failing health, and hence resigned, sending to the Legislature a sad valedictory letter. He died the next year in May 1795. This was about four years before President Washington passed away. There was, by the way, a close bond of friendship in our then small country between Washington, Langdon, Bartlett, Whipple, Thornton, Sullivan and other New Hampshire patriots. The title "President" was changed to "Governor" during Bartlett's last term.

Dr. Josiah Bartlett was a tall, forceful man—a descendant of Richard Bartlett, immigrant from England, who, in turn, was a descendant of Adam Bartlett who came to England with "William the Conqueror." All the early New England Bartletts came from the pioneer, Richard Bartlett. The original Adam Bartlett's homestead now stands in excellent condition in Stopham, England, and has always been in the family, now being occupied by Sir Walter Bartlett, an officer in the Coldstream Guards. We have visited it.

Many of the early New England Bartletts descended directly from the pioneer Richard, or his son Richard, or his grandson, Richard. Josiah Bartlett was descended from the grandson Richard. Josiah's only living direct descendant whom we know is Levi Bartlett who is living at present, as always in the old homestead at Kingston. We visited him recently. He is over

82 years old, has been a State Senator and a leader in his town. The old house has the same parlor furnishings that Josiah left, and a large portrait of Josiah hangs over the mantle. Levi got out Josiah's breeches, the original sheep-skin, "barn-door" knee breeches which he wore on horseback to Philadelphia to sign the Declaration of Independence. And he pointed to a forty foot high linden tree in front of the home and said: "He brought that in his saddle bag from Philadelphia." The house was burned by British spies in 1775 and rebuilt. They discovered that Josiah was drilling recruits for war in the attic.

The John Langdon house still stands at Portsmouth, the John Sullivan house at Durham, the John Wentworth house at Portsmouth, but in none of them do we find a living descendant of a Revolutionary patriot of note, except at Kingston.

John T. Gilman Governor Eleven Terms. Let us introduce the first "political boss" in New Hampshire politics. His name is John T. Gilman of Exeter (a Conservative). Elected Governor of our State, he repeated the trick 10 times in succession, from 1794 to 1805, inclusive, the longest consecutive tenure of any Governor before or since. After John T. Gilman's eleventh term as Governor, John Langdon, the Revolutionary patriot, getting old, a Republican (Liberal), was trotted out of the political stables again to defeat the boss, and he succeeded in doing so four times in succession, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, although he had previously been Governor twice, as well as a United States Senator. John Langdon was New Hampshire's most dynamic character while New Hampshire was in the making.

The Federal election of 1796 resulted in the election of Vice-President Adams of Massachusetts as President. Following him came President Thomas Jefferson who served two terms. During this period international problems were multiplying and national issues were shaping. Adams and Jefferson represented the political poles of thought. England had not recovered from the War sufficiently to be reconciled. She was at war with France, and American shipping became involved. Portsmouth was then a shipping port.

CHAPTER XI

NEW HAMPSHIRE MEN IN THE WAR OF 1812

James Madison (R) became President on March 4th, 1809

AFTER Langdon had served these four terms there appeared a new leader—Jeremiah Smith, a Federalist, to capture the first place, concurrent with Madison (1809). Smith had served with Stark at Bennington. In 1810 and '11, John Langdon "came back" again. William Plumer, a Republican, squeezed him out in 1812. Then boss John T. Gilman seasawed in again for 1813, '14, '15. He certainly was a political monster, indeed a strong man, a patriot, but above all a political artist.

New Hampshire was placed under constant hazard during the War of 1812, because Portsmouth had become a live shipping port, having many commercial freighters on the high seas. Fearenside's "School History of England," frankly admits that the commercial regulations of England and France, then at war, were "*ruinous to American trade and industry*," and both were to blame for trespasses on our right to enjoy "the freedom of the seas." That is true, but Congress, it seems, thought Britain more to blame, or else forgave France, and so declared war on England June 18, 1812—many thought unwisely.

Secession Feared. Partisanship was then both raw and destructive. Britain was tipped off by spies that New England would secede from the Union in a crisis, and there was some ground for this since Tories sneered at the War as "Mr. Madison's War," Madison being a Republican. Our New Hampshire hero at that time, Major General Henry Dearborn, sent the official notice of the Government to Governor Plumer, informing the State of the declaration of war by Congress. Governor Plumer called out the State militia, as requested. Certain other States refused to do so. The War was doomed to be a failure until the Federalists came into line. They were de-

nouncing the "War as unconstitutional," or rather, that to send State troops out of their own State was unconstitutional. So they sulked for a time.

Governor John T. Gilman, a Federalist, who was Governor of New Hampshire and a political leader for years, favored the Hartford (Connecticut) Convention, which was called (1813) after the War began, to see if New England would refuse to support the War—really a secession move. His Republican Councillors, be it said to their credit, dissented and prevented the State taking an official part in that disloyal proposal. The instant flare-back of public sentiment against that Convention was practically the end of the Federalist Party in New Hampshire. It went out of existence as a real force, and no Party took its place for several years.

General Miller at Lundy's Lane. New Hampshire's General Miller of Peterboro at Lundy's Lane became the most outstanding hero in this War. James McNeil of Hillsborough and Colonel Lewis Cass, then of Michigan, did heroic service in the War.

March 4th, 1813 Madison began his second term. The Federalists cooperated better toward the end of the War, perhaps because they had elected their Governor, the old boss, John T. Gilman. Then too there surged back such a boomerang from the disloyal Convention of anti-war Federalists (Tories) at Hartford, that it frightened Governor Gilman. He changed his tune completely. Patriotism was fired when the Capitol was fired by the British Army. Politics subsided.

Captain Lawrence with his ship "Chesapeake," was defeated and killed. Finally, when we were sufficiently frightened, aroused and united, victories began.

Victories. Captain Perry on Lake Erie made a clean-up of the British fleet. General Harrison was victorious in Canada on the Thames River, yet forced to leave. "Old Ironsides" sank the "Genevieve," and the navy was surprisingly successful in many other engagements between frigates.

"Letters of marque" were issued to private individuals author-

izing them to prey upon the shipping of the enemy, and scores of such privateers going out from Portsmouth did a land office business, and piled up riches during the War of 1812, bringing in hundreds of captured merchant vessels. This kind of warfare was legalized robbery. Those who did the same thing without such letters were called "pirates." Daniel Webster was in the United States House and Jeremiah Mason in the United States Senate during the War.

General Jackson captured a British Army about to capture New Orleans. News of peace, signed in December 1814, at Ghent did not reach here until February 1815. The War did not settle anything, and did nothing except to demonstrate that America would continue to use the sea like other nations, or else fight.

New Hampshire raised 37 regiments and our men were used more generally in proportion than any other State's.

CHAPTER XII

DEMOCRATS CAPTURE CONTROL

THE only surviving Party, the Republican Party, at this time changed its name to "Democrat." It was the same Party in leadership, and the Party that was inaugurated by Jefferson as "Republican." The name "Republican" had a special meaning in the earlier history because people so much feared its opposite—a monarchy. But since there was no longer any fear of a monarchy, there came a desire to emphasize the idea of democracy—a genuine government by the people.

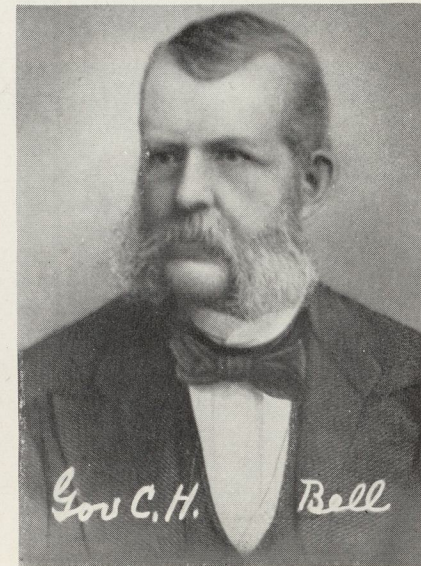
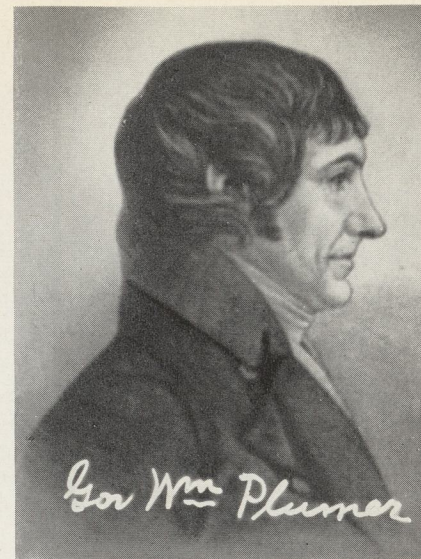
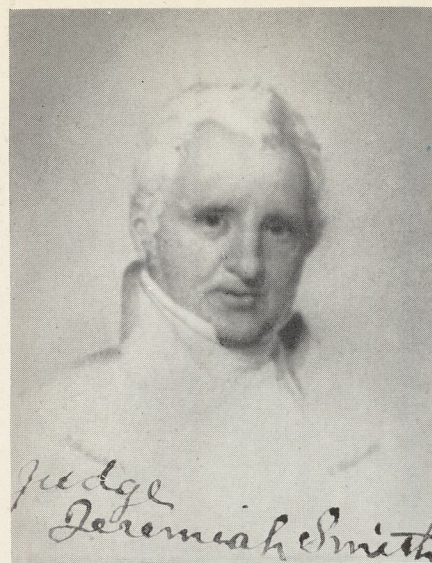
Plumer, Governor. William Plumer in the elections of 1813, '14, '15 ran close to the Federalist "boss," Gilman. In 1816 he downed the powerful leader, putting the Democrats in control of New Hampshire. The Hartford Convention finished Gilman.

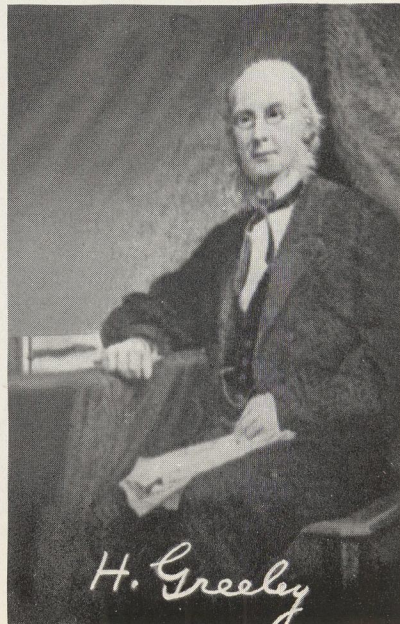
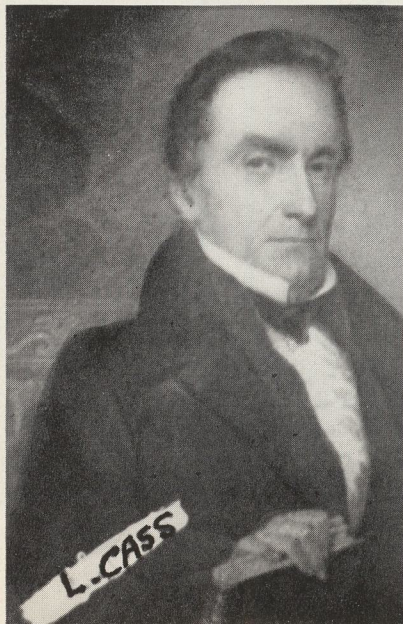
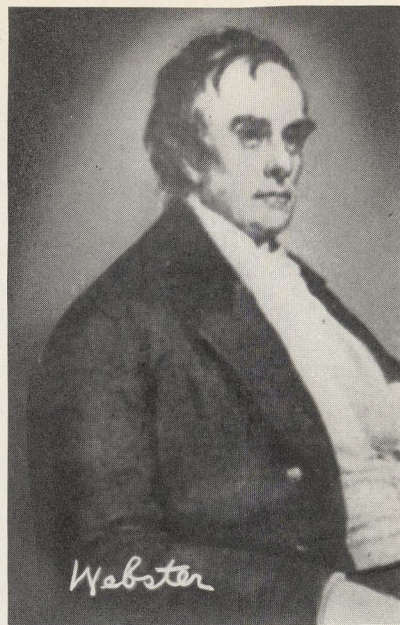
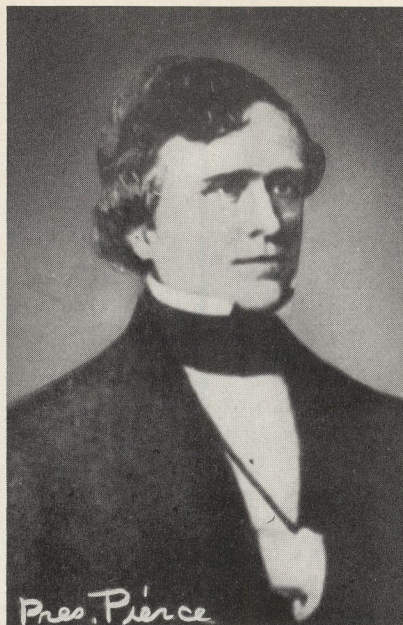
Monroe's first term as President began March 4th, 1817. Governor Plumer was re-elected twice (1817 and 1818) as a Democrat.

A new political leader, Samuel Bell, Democrat, became Governor, 1819, '20, '21 and '22, and then a U. S. Senator for 12 years. He was one of the first great Democrats in New Hampshire. Governor Bell had no opposition party candidate during his career as the Federalist Party was extinct, and no other had yet arisen.

Monroe was re-elected for a second term from 1821-1825.

Levi Woodbury, Governor. In 1823 two Democrats were opponents for the office of Governor, there being no opposing Party candidate. Levi Woodbury of Portsmouth was elected. As a statesman he ranks perhaps among the three highest in New Hampshire's history. Later he became a power in the U. S. Senate, being known there as the "Rock of New England Democracy." Elected Governor from Portsmouth at 34, he also became not only a Senator but a Cabinet Officer for many years





The Granite State

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and also an outstanding Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. *John Quincy Adams'* one term as President extended from March 4, 1825 to '29.

Morrill, Governor. In 1824, '25, and '26 we had a Congregational Minister for Governor—the Rev. David L. Morrill of Epping. He was also a physician. His unsuccessful opponent in 1826 was Benjamin Pierce, father of Franklin Pierce.

Presidents Adams and Jefferson both died on the same day—July 4, 1826. Webster's eulogy on their death is historic, and should be read by everyone. It has a magic overtone of religion.

Pierce and Bell, Governors. But in 1827 Benjamin Pierce defeated Minister Morrill. Then in 1828 John Bell defeated Pierce. Pierce "came back" in 1829. Governor Samuel Bell and Governor John Bell were brothers.

CHAPTER XIII

THE JACKSONIAN ERA, 1829-1837

IN 1828 Andrew Jackson (D) was elected President over John Quincy Adams (F) who was thus made a one-term President. This began what is called "the Jacksonian era." At last, it was said, the "common people" had elected one of their own.

President Jackson's advent to fame marked the beginning of an era in American politics. Down to Jackson's time voters had accepted men of culture and wealth. A re-action against the leadership of wealth set in. The people's era had arrived. Andrew Jackson was a rough and ready man, but one of honor. Many looked upon Jackson as a perfect symbol of the ideal Democratic Party, although the very cultured and learned Jefferson, long before Jackson, had laid down the principles of the Democratic Party as the Party of the poor. One way of saying it might be that Jefferson wrote the principles of the Democratic Party, but Jackson personified them.

Governor Benjamin Pierce was the leading Jacksonian personality in New Hampshire. He had served in the Revolutionary War, enlisting as a mere boy from a Massachusetts town, while patriotism ran hot after Lexington and Concord. He fought at Bunker Hill as a private and later on in the War as a Captain. After the War he removed to Hillsborough, New Hampshire, soon becoming a Democratic leader. His son Franklin, the future President, was one of nine children.

Governor Bell's politics, in the doings of that day, was put down as "A," meaning an Adams man, while Pierce's name had a letter "J" after it, meaning Jefferson in politics.

Adams and Jefferson were both profound thinkers, but invariably came to opposite conclusions. Hence, they were creators of a political division still readily discernible in today's politics, reactionary and liberal, capitalistic and humanitarian.

Governor and Mrs. John Bell had ten children, of whom one, Charles Henry Bell, became Governor fifty-three years later, or in 1881. At the Jackson election in 1828, New Hampshire went for John Quincy Adams, the vote being Adams, 24,118, Jackson, 20,922. She was conservative.

Jackson Dividing up the Money. New Hampshire figured conspicuously in the Jackson Administration on account of the controversy over the United States Bank. It seems that Levi Woodbury, a Jackson man, attempted to have Jeremiah Mason removed as President of the United States Bank at Portsmouth. President Biddle of the central bank at Washington refused to remove Mason. Biddle was arbitrary and defiant and opposed Jackson. So he was removed by Jackson, who abolished the Bank and distributed the money to the States per capita. New Hampshire received as its portion, out of a total of \$36,000,000, the sum of \$800,000, which the State, in turn, divided up among the towns. The fate of the United States Bank and Jackson's attitude was due to a strong sentiment for so-called "States Rights." It became a competitor with the State Banks. It was held by President Jackson to be a monopoly. It was not similar to the present national banking system.

Matthew Harvey, Governor. In 1830 Matthew Harvey, a Jackson Democrat, was elected Governor, but soon resigned to go on the bench of the U. S. District Court, and Josiah M. Harper filled out the term of office.

Jackson Re-elected, Dinsmoor, Governor. In 1831, Samuel Dinsmoor, a Jackson Democrat, was elected Governor by a vote of 23,503 to Ichabod Bartlett's 18,681. He was re-elected in 1832 over Ichabod Bartlett, at the time of President Jackson's re-election, *both carrying New Hampshire.* This was the first time New Hampshire had given its electoral votes to a Democrat for President. Henry Clay was running for President for the Whigs. It was the beginning of the "Whig Party."

President Jackson Visits New Hampshire. Again in 1833 Dinsmoor was re-elected as a Jackson Democrat. He suc-

ceeded in securing for New Hampshire a visit from the "Hero of New Orleans," who was accompanied by three great sons of New Hampshire—Secretary of War, Lewis Cass; Secretary of the Treasury, Levi Woodbury and the then Congressman, Franklin Pierce. Vice-President Van Buren also graced the party from Washington.

The visitors were met at the State line with due formalities and conveyed in carriages to Nashua, Manchester and Concord where President Jackson appeared before the Legislature. President Jackson was not in the best of health at this time, and his visit was the more a compliment to our invigorating summer climate. He was accorded a record ovation and returned to Washington having "fallen in love," as he said, with our people and our wonderful State.

Daniel Webster. It was in Jackson's Administration (1832) that Senator Daniel Webster made that memorable reply to Senator Calhoun as to the right of the State of South Carolina to secede from the Union, its Governor then claiming this right. Webster supported Jackson in opposition to this, and also Jackson's idea to "force" North Carolina to comply with Federal Laws, as other States were doing.

Democrats Unopposed, Badger, Governor. Politics in New Hampshire had become so Jacksonian by 1834 that William Badger of Gilmanton, a Democrat, was elected Governor with no candidate of any Party opposing him. And in 1835 he was re-elected over a Whig, Joseph Healey, by a vote of about two to one. *Martin Van Buren* (D) was President, 1837-1841. Levi Woodbury was his Secretary of the Treasury.

The Indian River Republic. In 1836 Isaac Hill of Concord, a Democrat, was elected Governor over Joseph Healey, Whig. He was re-elected in 1837 and in 1838, being a conspicuous leader of the Democratic Party and the founder of its old newspaper, "The Concord Patriot." During his Administration it became his duty to call out the State militia under Capt. James Mooney to put down a defiant group of about 75 families who called themselves "The Indian Stream Republic," located

in what is now New Hampshire's far-up-north town of Pittsborough. This independent "Yankee Republic," was the case of a few settlers who were so far away from any other settlement that they organized a Republican form of government as if an independent State or nation, and had as their President one John Parker. The plan worked alright for a few years but soon trouble arose. Canada claimed them. New Hampshire claimed them, and they claimed themselves. Finally, the Attorney General of the United States, on application, ruled that they were in New Hampshire. Our Sheriffs and Canadian officers went there at times to make arrests and met with resistance. The story is all a great little drama, but the militia had to be called out to break it up. President Parker fled to Wisconsin with his family, where his son, Charles B. Parker, afterwards became Acting Governor. The remaining folks fired a few shots and then surrendered. It took the famous "Ashburton Treaty" finally to settle the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

Martin Van Buren (D) was elected President over William Henry Harrison in 1836. The first railroad put in operation in New Hampshire was in Hill's Administration—being the Nashua and Lowell (1838).

John Page, Governor. In 1839 John Page of Haverhill, Democrat, was elected Governor over Enos Stevens, a Whig, and was re-elected in 1840 and 1841. He was an outstanding citizen and a farmer, of the "north country." He served in the U. S. Senate. The Eastern Railroad from the Massachusetts line to Portsmouth began operations in his Administration.

CHAPTER XIV

THE WHIGS ELECT HARRISON WHO SERVED ONE MONTH. LEWIS CASS. WEBSTER. POLK. HUBBARD AND STEELE, GOVERNORS. AMOS TUCK.

WILLIAM Henry Harrison, a Whig, elected over Van Buren in 1841, served as President only one month and died. The Vice-President was John Tyler. Daniel Webster was Secretary of State. This was the only time a Whig reached the Presidency. Webster had been a Federalist, was mildly Democratic, but now went into a Whig Cabinet.

Henry Hubbard, Steele, Governors. In 1842, Henry Hubbard of Charlestown, a Democrat, was elected Governor and re-elected in 1843. The first railroad from Nashua to Concord began to run in 1842. The same year the railroad opened up from the Massachusetts State line to Exeter and Dover.

In 1844 John H. Steele of Peterboro, was elected Governor, and re-elected in 1845, defeating Anthony Colby of New London, a Whig.

At the Presidential election of 1844 James K. Polk (D) was chosen President in a contest with Henry Clay (W). His Attorney General was Nathan Clifford, New Hampshire born, later a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

New Hampshire Went for Lewis Cass. In 1848 New Hampshire gave its vote for President to a native-born son, Lewis Cass (D), although Cass was defeated by Zachary Taylor, Whig, serving from March 5th, 1849, until he died July 9th, 1850, and Millard Filmore succeeded him, serving until 1853. Daniel Webster was Secretary of State under President Filmore.

The famous name of Amos Tuck of Exeter broke into the spotlight of New Hampshire history in 1847, by his election to Congress from Exeter. He was the father of Edward Tuck of Paris, donor of the Tuck School at Dartmouth.

CHAPTER XV

GENERAL FRANKLIN PIERCE IN THE MEXICAN WAR. WILLIAMS, DINSMOOR AND MARTIN, GOVERNORS. DEATH OF WEBSTER.

THE annexation of Texas in 1845, was a necessary step which undoubtedly led to *War with Mexico*. This War lasted about two years, from 1846 to 1848. It was during the Presidency of James K. Polk, and while Anthony Colby was Governor. The annexation of Texas was effected against the protests of Mexico, which had never given up its feeble claim on her, and had never recognized her as an independent Republic, as many other nations had done. Then there was also involved a serious boundary dispute. General Zachary Taylor, before he was President, led our United States Army into that country after War was declared, and won battles at Palo Alto, Monterey, Buena Vista, and elsewhere. General Scott also took Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec and the City of Mexico. Although victorious our Government did not oppress Mexico. It even paid her \$15,000,000 for the land acquired, including what is now California.

Anthony Colby, Governor. In 1846 Anthony Colby (Whig) of New London, founder of Colby Academy, was chosen Governor by the Legislature, although the Democratic candidate, Jared Williams, received 26,740 votes to Colby's 17,707. Nathaniel Berry (Free Soil) a third candidate had 10,379. This Legislative vote was evidently a coalition of representatives against the Democrats. The avid opponents of slavery were logically opposed to the annexation of Texas, and to the War.

Brigadier General Franklin Pierce led United States forces in the Mexican War, including the 9th N. H. regiment of Infantry, and he came out of that War with a record of heroic service, which suggested him as an available Presidential can-

didate. Other New Hampshire men in the Mexican War were: Lieut. George Bowers of Nashua; Sergt. John Bedel of Bath; Lieut. Jesse A. Gove of Concord; Major Bliss of Lebanon; Lieut. John H. Jackson of Portsmouth; Capt. Rowe; Lieut. Whipple of Wentworth; Lieut. Thorne of Derry; Capt. Kendrick of Lebanon.

The election of John P. Hale to the United States Senate in 1846 is a historical event because of his power in the nation thereafter. He ran on the Free Soil Party ticket, being a dynamic orator and perhaps the leading abolitionist in America.

Jared Williams, Governor. In 1847 and 1848, Jared Williams, Democrat of Lancaster was elected Governor over Colby, and re-elected over Barry.

Governor Williams had the honor of entertaining President Polk on his visit to New Hampshire in 1847. Polk, let it be noted, came by train, not by buggy. He made an address to our Legislature, and also delivered addresses in Manchester, Dover, Exeter, and Newmarket.

Samuel Dinsmoor, Governor. In 1849, 1850 and 1851, Samuel Dinsmoor, Jr., Democrat of Keene was elected and re-elected Governor. During his Administration a State Insurance department was established and a Constitutional Convention was held, presided over by Franklin Pierce.

Noah Martin, Governor. In 1852 and 1853, Dr. Noah Martin, Democrat of Epsom was elected and re-elected Governor.

The railroad from Concord to Wells River was opened in 1853, from Concord to Bradford in 1850 and from Bradford to Claremont in 1872.

Webster's Death. Daniel Webster's death, widely lamented, was eight years before the Civil War began, (October 1852). It was not, however, before the slavery issue began forging rapidly to the front. He was opposed to the annexation of Texas and to the War with Mexico because it precipitated anew the question of "free or slave" in a vast new territory. He was opposed to slavery *per se*, but hated war and agreed with

Clay on the famous slavery compromise. Yet Webster supported the Mexican War when it did begin, and in it he lost a son. Although a Whig, generally, he was an independent Statesman—powerful and conscientious. We are told he would have voted for Pierce had he lived. Probably he would also have turned to Lincoln's aid in later events, had he lived. One should read Webster's speeches to get a view of the intense patriotic and religious side of his make-up.

CHAPTER XVI

FRANKLIN PIERCE, PRESIDENT (1852).

SLAVERY ISSUE. ATTITUDE OF APPEASEMENT.

HONORABLE Franklin Pierce of Hillsboro and Concord, Democrat, having been nominated as a compromise, after a prolonged Convention contest, was elected President of the United States in 1852, very soon after Webster's death. As we have seen, he had arisen by sheer force of character to military and political esteem in the nation, was recognized as an outstanding orator and statesman, and a gentleman of polite yet powerful personality. He defeated General Winfield Scott, a Whig. Both political parties took the position in this campaign that the slavery question was permanently settled by the "Clay Compromise of 1850," to which the great leader, Daniel Webster, had given his approval. Ardent anti-slavery crusaders in the Whig Party sulked at the compromise. Pierce was opposed to slavery on general principles. It was a situation calling for "appeasement," or "war," and the appeasement policy endured during a portion of Pierce's Administration, although he found that "slavery" would not down as an issue.

President Pierce signed the "Kansas-Nebraska" bill which, in part repealed the "Compromise" and so opened again the dreaded question of slavery. This law aroused to a frenzy such powerful men as Salmon P. Chase, Garrison, Wilson, Seward, Hale, Sumner, and other anti-slavery crusaders. President Pierce's political enemies unreasonably castigated him as a slave sympathizer. The South found him too much opposed to slavery—hence, he was not renominated, although he was actually and conscientiously aiming to preserve peace and avoid war.

His Administration was circumspect. The Gadsden Purchase, settling a Mexican boundary dispute for \$10,000,000 and se-

curing 45,000 square miles of territory—the open door Treaty with Japan, the reciprocity Treaty with Britain, his force in putting down a little war in Kansas, and a generally business-like and honest management of the national affairs, were all to his credit.

Pierce's attitude of "appeasement" undoubtedly postponed the war. Secession had not yet become a direct issue but a new political Party was inevitable, although it would be a Party of "left wingers." Lincoln was called a "left winger," or its equivalent.

If sectional anger could have been cooled down to something less than war, many historians now believe that slavery would eventually have died out by moral pressure or purchase, even in the south, as it did in the north. It is quite generally observed by historians that New Hampshire's only President had an honest and honorable record. This should now be said because of the unjust political smearing he bore for years. His statue, though years deferred, has been erected in the State House yard at Concord. Thus came the verdict that Time some times renders.

CHAPTER XVII

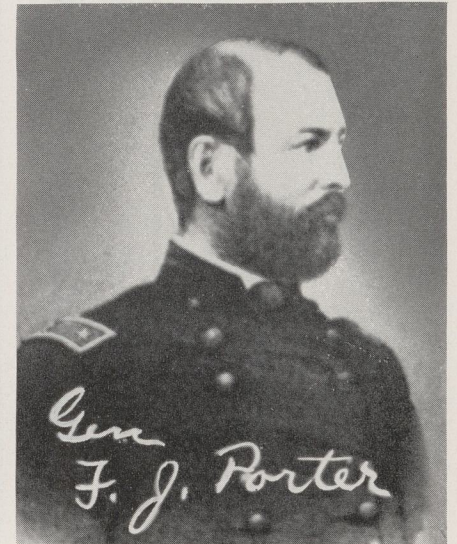
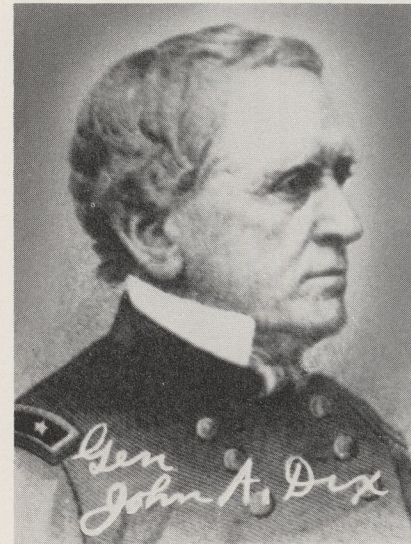
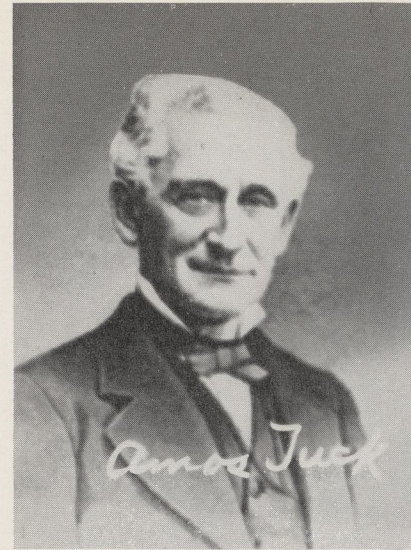
LINCOLN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. SLAVERY SPREADING,
BUCHANAN WINKS AT IT. DIX IN CABINET. THE
SUPREME COURT AND WAR. BAKER, METCALF, HAILE
AND GOODWIN, GOVERNORS.

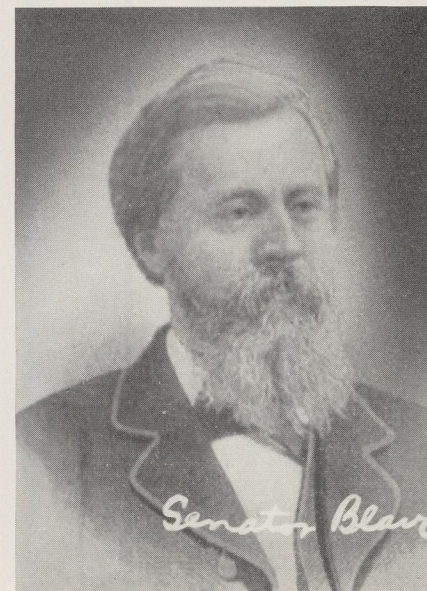
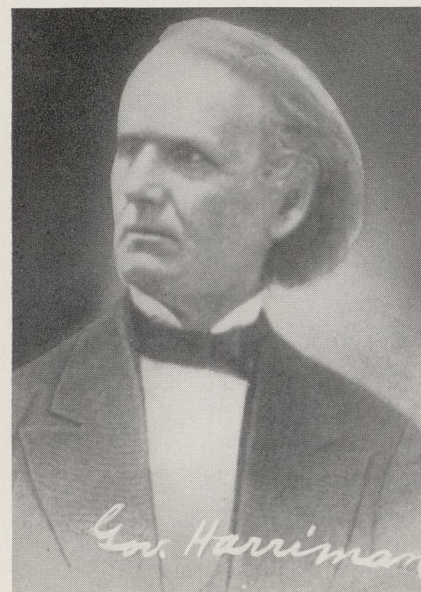
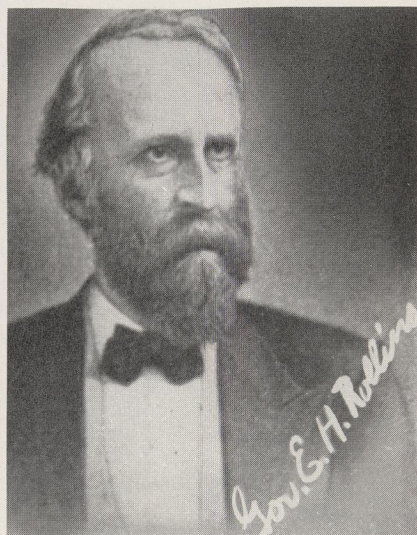
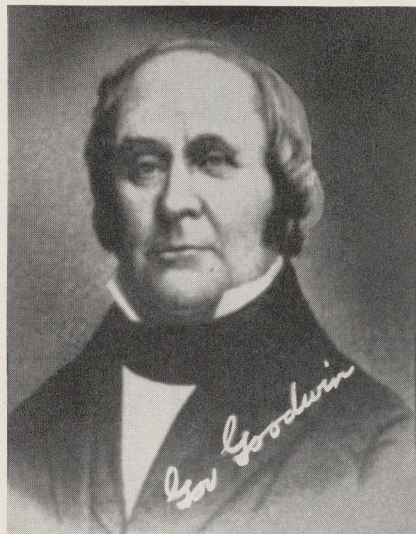
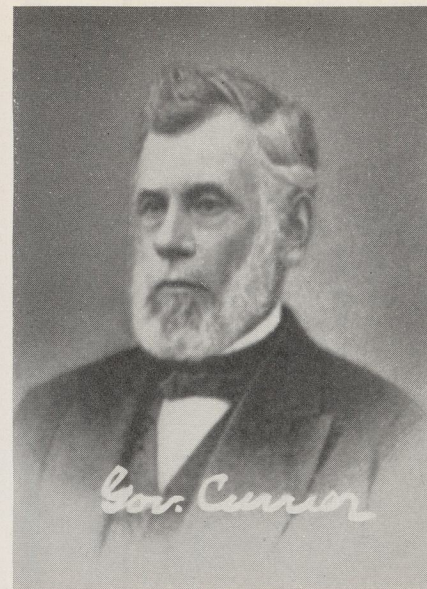
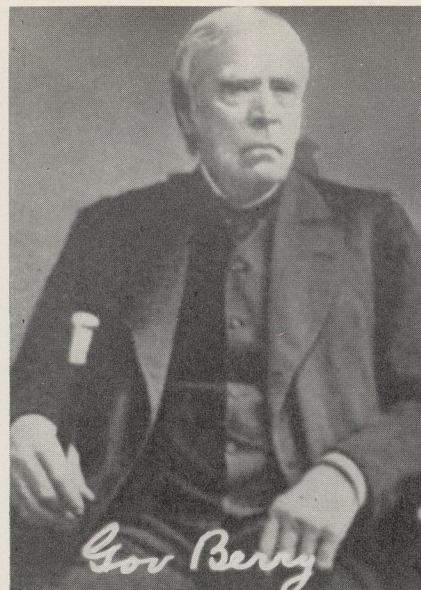
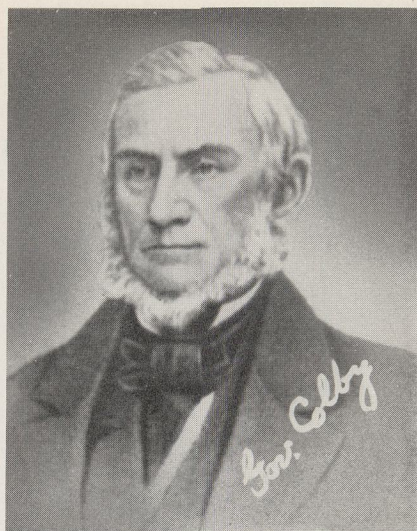
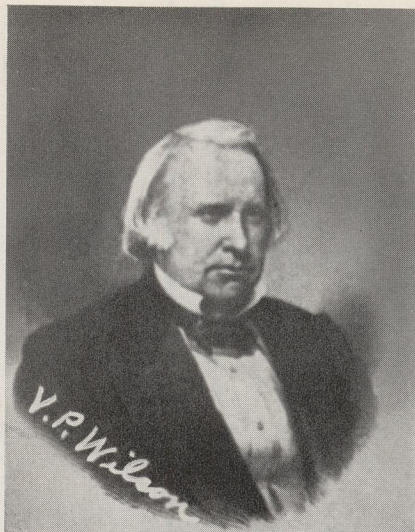
HOW did it happen that the people of New Hampshire were driven to sacrifice so much to win the Civil War? We refer to the Administration of *James Buchanan* (D) who was elected President in 1856 over John C. Fremont, the nominee of the newly organized Republican Party. So far as the slave issue was concerned, there was but slight difference between the platforms of the two leading Parties at this election. Neither Party pledged itself to abolish slavery. That seems strange to us now. But it is a fact. John A. Dix (born at Boscawen) was Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury.

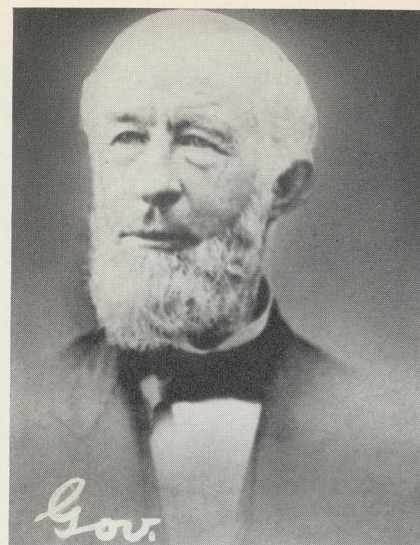
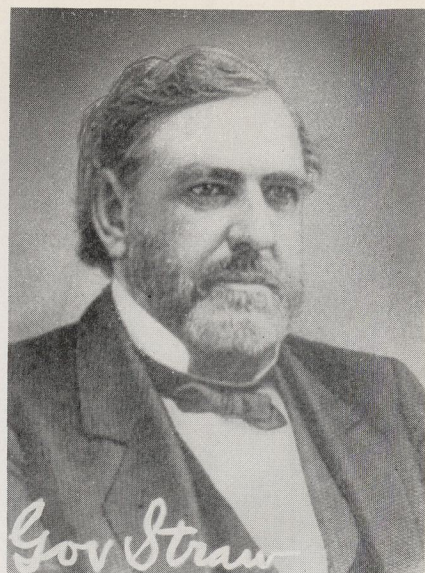
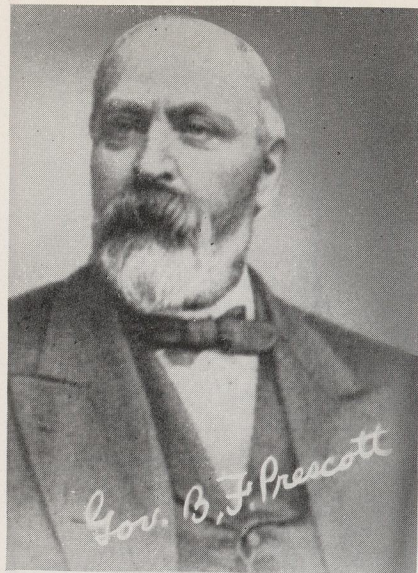
President Buchanan was a Democrat and his Party was influenced by those great financial interests centered about slavery, which was not true of the new Republican Party. It was a northern and western party wishing to keep slavery confined to the south. Financial greed had over-reached itself as it so often does.

The United States Supreme Court Precipitated War. The crisis came when Lincoln was elected. In the Lincoln platform there was a *flat denial* that he intended to interfere with slavery in the original slave States. But he and his Party did declare against the "Dred Scott" decision of the Supreme Court, which held that a negro slave, "Dred Scott" was property and property only, and like any other property, could be taken into free States by his owner and still be property. Under this decision slavery could spread over the entire country, wherever slaves might be taken.

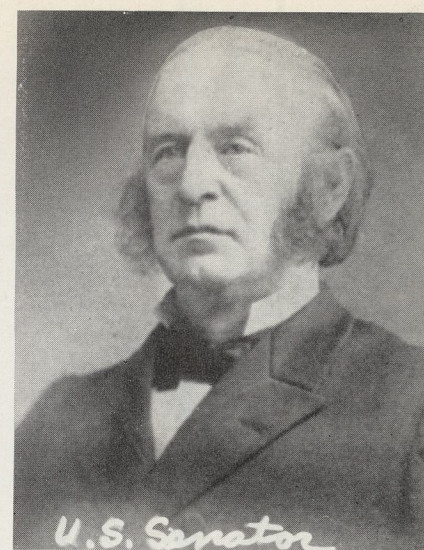
Dred Scott. Let us explain further. A Federal Statute pro-



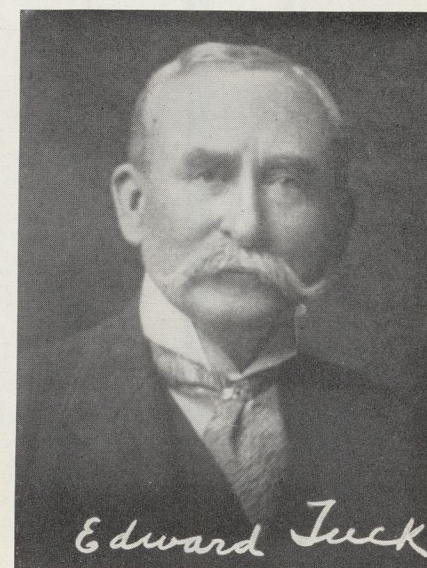
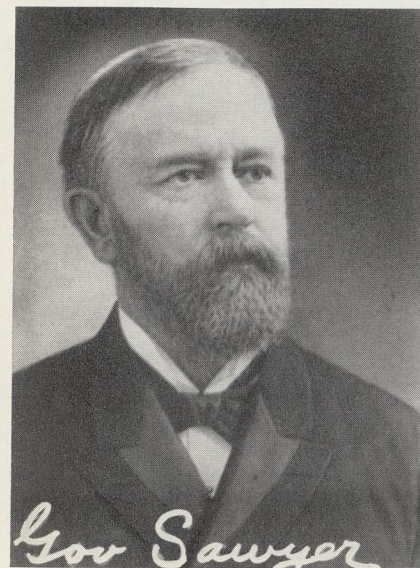


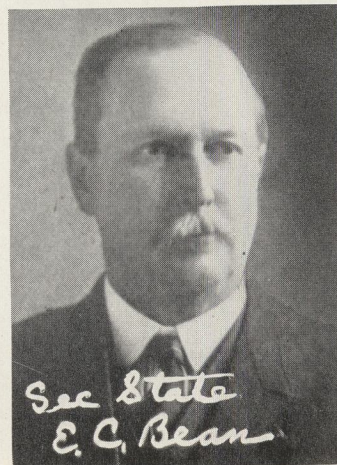
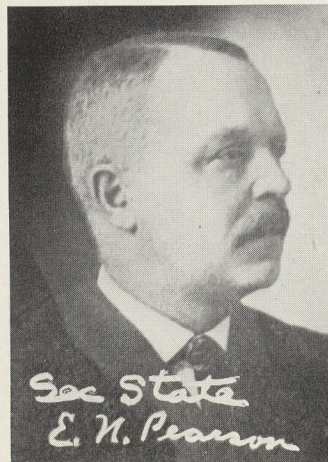
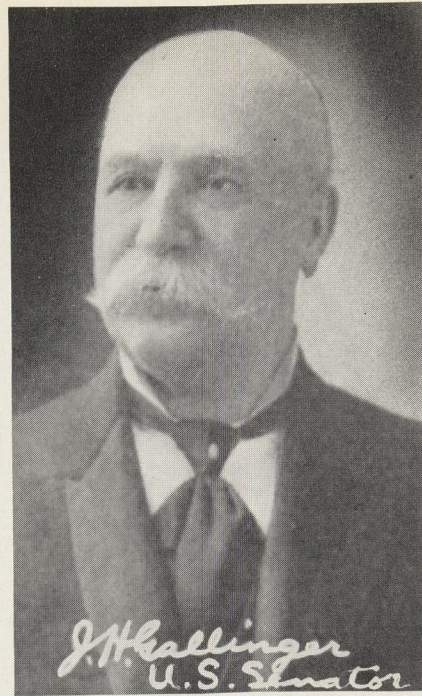
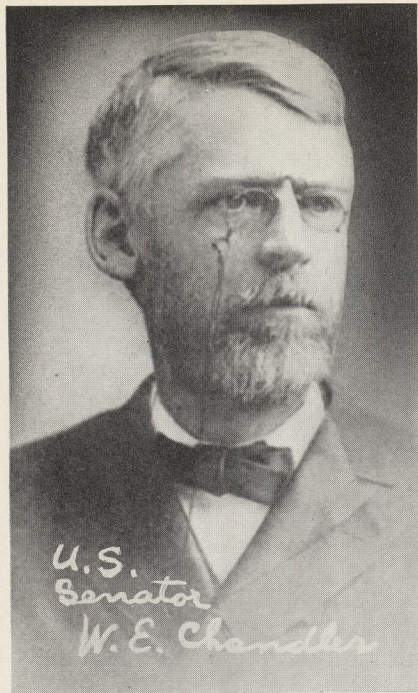


HON. ONSLOW STEARNS



HON. JAMES W. PATTERSON





vided that if a slave was taken into a "free State" he became "free." Dred Scott was so taken and then brought back. He thought he had been made "free" by the law and so sued in the Courts for his freedom. The Supreme Court held first that he could not even be allowed to sue in Court because he was not a free person but only "property." The rule was laid down that no slave or descendant of a slave could ever be made free by statute, under our Constitution, and that any law to the contrary was unconstitutional.

Biased Men on the Bench. Could anyone believe the members of such a Court were uninfluenced or unprejudiced on the question of slavery? Lincoln would have reorganized or enlarged that Court if he had possessed the power, and if he had had the time to do so before the War was on his back. The Republican Party then condemned this decision in its Party platform, and Lincoln hammered it with mighty blows in all his speeches. After this decision, the slave interests were saying "support the Courts and uphold the Constitution." Many contend now that the Supreme Court's decision against a "Minimum Wage" was just as biased as the Dred Scott decision, and might have caused revolution in time had it not been overturned by a more humane interpretation. Judges, after all, are only human beings.

Let us go back a bit and pick up the thread of routine State history, where we left off to discuss slavery.

Nathaniel B. Baker, Governor. In 1854, Nathaniel B. Baker was elected over James Bell, a Whig. Governor Baker ran for re-election as a Democrat. Changes in politics were swift at this time.

The Democratic Party was obviously influenced to such an extent by the slave-holding alliances that all political opponents were forced to merge against that Party in order to advance opposition to slavery.

Ralph Metcalf, Governor. In 1855 the Republican Party in the State was germinating. There was evolving a union against slavery, a merger of Whigs, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings and

Americans. Ralph Metcalf, a nominal Democrat, turned against that Party. He was nominated on a Know-Nothing ticket against Baker, a real Democrat, and won in 1855. It was a sensational turnover in New Hampshire politics. The State Legislature went with Metcalf, and so they began removing Democrats from office by the "address" route, and enacting vicious Party legislation. Ruel Durkee of Croydon was one of the new and "hungry" Party.

Governor Metcalf at this time as a member of the American Party was re-elected in 1856 by the Legislature over Wells and Goodwin, there being no choice by the people.

William Haile, Governor. In 1857, William Haile, a Republican of Hinsdale, was elected Governor over John S. Wells, Democrat of Exeter, by a close vote. He was re-elected in 1858 over Asa P. Cate of Northfield, also by a close vote.

Ichabod Goodwin, Governor. Ichabod Goodwin of Portsmouth was elected Governor in 1859 and 1860 as a Republican over Asa P. Cate, by a close vote each time. His term of office extended to June 5, 1861, so that he was the Governor who made the call for the first two regiments of infantry in response to President Lincoln's request.

Lincoln Campaigned in New Hampshire. As a Candidate for the Presidency, just prior to his election, Lincoln (having a son at Exeter) came to our State "campaigning"—making political speeches at Concord, Manchester, Dover and Exeter, thrilling his hearers to a crusading conviction, and making converts to his new political faith. *Amos Tuck* of Exeter was perhaps Lincoln's first and best friend in our State. Lincoln's vote in New Hampshire for President at his first election was 37,519 to 25,881 for Douglas.

Salmon P. Chase (Cornish born) who had emigrated West and risen to fame in Ohio, was Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury. He was followed in that Cabinet chair by William P. Fessenden (Boscawen born).

CHAPTER XVIII

THE LINCOLN ERA. SECESSION. FORT SUMTER. BATTLES. GOODWIN, BERRY, GILMORE, GOVERNORS.

DURING the four months' interim between Lincoln's election in November 1860, and his inauguration on March 4th, 1861, that is, before he could act as President, the slave States made haste to organize and *secede from the Union*. They created a new Government with Jefferson Davis as President and took possession of all Federal property within the seceding States. President Buchanan seemed to make no positive efforts to prevent this secession movement and was suspected of being in sympathy with it. But when, after March 4th, the Confederate States of America, through its President, undertook to open up negotiations with Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, to make terms for a peaceful secession from the Union, that great President at once firmly replied, "No," declaring "No State has a right to secede from the Union," and more than that, Lincoln firmly warned Davis that he would protect all Federal property wherever situated. At once, therefore, he was compelled to go to the aid of loyal Major Anderson, then in command of Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor. South Carolina opened fire on a Union transport carrying supplies to the Fort, and she also fired on Fort Sumter itself. At first the Fort returned the fire, but since it was unprepared for War, it was compelled to surrender. Thus the great War began, in an act of protecting U. S. property.

Ichabod Goodwin, Governor. Governor Goodwin of New Hampshire, in answer to Lincoln's call, responded with his quota of volunteers. War thus developed into the supreme task of preserving the Union. Slavery, however, was the objective of secession. (Note: Goodwin became the father-in-law of Admiral Dewey of Naval fame.)

Since New Hampshire's record in the War is woven into the

general history of the War, we cannot in a brief history follow her soldiers and officers into all battles in which they fought, and in which many of them were killed. Nor are we able to speak of their individual heroic deeds, their sufferings, wounds, diseases, and imprisonments. All these have been told in a thousand books. Their names and deeds are indelibly written on the pages of National and State records. Since every person then living would now be 74 years of age or more, there can be among us now only a few who even remember anything at all of that War, and only a handful who participated in it. The observation we make is, that that entire generation of New Hampshire people, just preceeding us—soldier or non-soldier, suffered physical and mental torture during all those five long and bloody years. From this we begin to realize the cost of that War was, and now is, immeasurable. No adequate estimate of it would be possible in a thousand books. So let us merely call to mind a few names of battles as follows: Bull Run, Shiloh, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Malvern Hill, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, The Wilderness, Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, battles in the Shenandoah Valley, the March through Georgia, Fort Fisher, Five Forks, Appomatox Court House, Lee's surrender at Richmond. In naval warfare we read of the Monitor defeating the Merrimac, of a Farragut victory at New Orleans, of how the Kearsarge sank the Alabama, of Farragut at Mobile Bay, and of the blockades and the final surrender.

Following Governor Goodwin, as the War went on, came Governor Nathaniel S. Berry of Bristol. He was a Democrat, but popular with Lincoln's friends. He defeated George Stark (R) of Nashua by a vote of 35,467 to 31,452. Both parties in the State declared for the Union, and against secession. The rest of the State ticket went Republican with Lincoln.

In 1862 Governor Berry was re-elected over Stark while the War was raging.

Gilmore, Governor. In 1863 Joseph A. Gilmore of Concord was elected by the Legislature as there was no choice by

the people, although the Democratic candidate Ira A. Eastman, led in votes cast. The War was still raging.

Governor Gilmore was re-elected in 1864 over E. W. Harrington (D).

CHAPTER XIX

REPUBLICANS TURNED AGAINST LINCOLN DURING THE
WAR. NATIONAL UNION PARTY. NEW HAMPSHIRE'S
AMOS TUCK.

WHILE the War was still raging, in the summer and autumn of 1864, the question of renominating President Lincoln and re-electing him or not, was flaming up as furiously as the War itself. Of this situation McMaster's School history of the United States paints this picture:

"On the one hand was the Democratic Party, denouncing Mr. Lincoln, insisting that the War was a failure, and demanding peace at any price. On the other hand was a large faction of the Republican Party finding fault with Mr. Lincoln because he was not severe enough, because he had done things they thought the Constitution did not permit him to do, and because he had fixed the conditions on which people in the so-called seceding States might send representatives and Senators to Congress. Between these two was a Party made up of Republicans and of War Democrats, who insisted that the Union must be preserved at all costs. These men held a Convention, and, dropping the name 'Republican' for the time being, took the name of 'National Union Party,' and nominated Mr. Lincoln. For Vice-President they selected Andrew Johnson, a Union man and War Democrat from Tennessee."

We quote McMaster as above to correct the propaganda that Lincoln was the soul and body of the Republican Party during the War.

To quote McMaster further:

"Radical Republicans held a Convention and nominated John C. Fremont for President and General John Cochrane for Vice-President. They demanded one term for a President, the confiscation of land of rebels, the reconstruction of rebellious States

by Congress, not by the President, vigorous War measures, and the destruction of slavery forever." They rightfully kept the name "Republican." They were the regular and duly chosen Republicans and they controlled that Republican Convention. Mr. Lincoln was voted down. Later he was nominated by, and accepted the nomination of, the "*National Union Party*," with a Democrat, Andrew Johnson, as his running-mate, as stated above. The regular Convention of Democrats nominated General George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton. They demanded that the War cease at once and, after that, they proposed to hold a Convention of the States to decide the question of Union. The Presidential campaign started out with this line-up.

The Republican Convention made a historic mistake in rejecting Lincoln. The public reaction was so great that in a short time, in a few days, Fremont and Cochrane declined to run and Lincoln and Johnson were put on the Republican ticket. The people drove the "bosses" out.

New Hampshire delegates were divided as to Lincoln. Delegate Amos Tuck stood strong for Lincoln, first and last, and made his name great in New Hampshire.

CHAPTER XX

LINCOLN RE-ELECTED AND ASSASSINATED. JOHNSON,
PRESIDENT. CIVIL WAR HEROES. GILMORE AND
SMYTH, GOVERNORS.

AT THE election New Hampshire gave Lincoln and Johnson 36,000 votes as against 33,034 for McClellan and Pendleton—a close run, evidencing great opposition to Lincoln even in New Hampshire.

On March 4th, 1865, Lincoln was inaugurated President for his second term. But ON APRIL 8th, 1865 (a month and four days later) General Lee Surrendered at Appomatox Court House, and on April 14th, or Six Days After Lee's Surrender, President Lincoln was Assassinated.

Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, immediately succeeded to the Presidency. Though a Democrat, he had loyally supported Lincoln, running on the ticket with him. He was put on the Lincoln ticket with Lincoln's approval. But bitterness and hate were so rampant, and the country so engulfed in turmoil, grief and revenge that reason was dethroned for a time.

Killed and Wounded. There can be no wonder at the hatred. Our State alone had 5,000 men killed and another 5,000 who soon died of wounds or war-contracted disease. It had sent 35,000 men into the conflict—18 regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, one of heavy artillery, three companies of sharpshooters, the Dartmouth cavalry, the New Hampshire battery, and 3,000 in the Navy.

Some of Our Heroes: Here are some of the men contributed by our State to the Civil War:

General John G. Foster of Whitefield; General Fitz-John Porter of Portsmouth; General Christopher C. Andrews of Hillsboro. Then there were: John D. Webster of Hampton, Chief of Staff under Grant, and Col. Edward E. Cross, Lancaster, of

the "fighting 5th," which lost 458 killed, all equally heroic.

Continuing the list we mention: General John B. Sanborn and Major Edgar A. Kimball of Pembroke who were killed; Col. Byron McCutcheon of Pembroke; Colonel Franklin E. Flint of Walpole, and Major General Benjamin F. Kelly.

At this point, we find a United States Senator, Major Henry W. Blair of Manchester, Colonel Everett F. Dutton of Claremont, Colonel Fontaine F. Bradhead of Newfields, killed at Bull Run, and Colonel Reuben D. Mussey of Hanover.

Then we find a Governor, Colonel Walter Harriman of Warner, prisoner; and a historian, Rear Admiral George E. Belknap of Newport, Major Henry L. Patten of Kingston who was killed at Deep Bottom, Colonel Joshua H. Gove of Weare.

Commander Tunis A. M. Craven of Portsmouth, sank with his ship at Mobile Bay; Colonel Charles E. Blunt, Portsmouth; Colonel Richard M. Batchelder, Meredith; Commander George H. Wadleigh, Dover; Rear Admiral John G. Walker, Hillsboro; Colonel George W. Gile, Bethlehem; Colonel George W. Stevens of Laconia, all figured prominently.

Here is the father of Mrs. Lars Anderson, Commodore George H. Perkins, Hopkinton; Colonel Thomas J. Whipple, Laconia, who served 40 years in the Navy; Surgeon-in-chief George F. French, Dover; Commodore Enoch F. Parrott, Portsmouth; Colonel Joseph H. Potter, Concord.

Then comes the name of Dr. Alpheus B. Crosby, Gilmanton, Medical Director, later Professor of Surgery at Dartmouth; General Gilman Marston, Exeter, who became a United States Senator.

Commodore James E. Thornton, Merrimac, Executive officer of the Kearsarge; Commodore Charles W. Pickering, Portsmouth, of the Kearsarge and Housatonic; Surgeon-General John M. Brown, Hinsdale, of the Kearsarge; Colonel Aaron F. Stevens, Derry; Colonel Robert Wilson, Concord; Colonel Alexander Gardiner.

Colonel Carrol D. Wright; Colonel John W. Kingman, Durham; Colonel (Rev) James Pike; Colonel Henry O. Kent, Lan-

caster; Colonel Charles H. Bell, Exeter, who was later Governor; Brigadier General Joseph M. Clough, New London; Colonel Charles H. Long, Claremont; Captain George A. Gerrish, light battery.

Then, Captain Sanford S. Burr, of the Dartmouth cavalry; Captain Amos B. Jones, sharpshooter.

Governor Gilmore was re-elected in 1864 over E. W. Harrington (D).

Governor Frederick Smyth (R) (Smith) was elected over Harrington (D) of Manchester, and was also re-elected, serving in 1865 and 1866. Debts and reconstruction were the problems of that period and Smyth solved them creditably. He was advised by his Attorney and Secretary, Charles H. Bartlett.

CHAPTER XXI

PRESIDENT JOHNSON IMPEACHED BUT ACQUITTED.
CHASE AND GRIMES. GREELEY AND WILSON. GRANT,
PRESIDENT. JEWELL IN CABINET. HARRIMAN,
STEARNS, STRAW, WESTON AND CHENEY, GOVERNORS.

AT THIS time (1867) the country became aroused to fever passion over the impeachment trial of President Johnson because of alleged "high crimes and misdemeanors." There was no evidence of "high crimes or misdemeanors." Johnson had undiplomatically but excusably upbraided Congress in public speeches, and declined to be as severe on the South as some of their northern enemies desired.

The trial by the Senate was presided over by Salmon P. Chase then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The verdict was "Acquittal," by one vote, and that vote was cast by Senator James W. Grimes then of Iowa (N. H. born) who, a very sick man, was brought into the Senate chamber on a bed to cast that vote. He felt, he said, that partisan impeachment of a President would be a most dangerous precedent to set in this country. It has never been attempted since, and hence his vote became historic.

Harriman, Governor. In 1866 General Walter Harriman (R) was elected Governor over John G. Sinclair (D) of Bethlehem, and re-elected in 1868. Sinclair was a master of debate. He was the father of Charles A. Sinclair, son-in-law of Frank Jones.

Governor Harriman's Administration created a Department of Public Instruction with Amos Hadley as State Superintendent of Schools.

Grant President, Stearns, Governor. In 1868 General Ulysses S. Grant (R) Great Civil War General and Schuyler Colfax were elected President and Vice-President over Horatio

Seymour (D) and Francis P. Blair by an electoral vote of 214 to 80.

Marshall Jewell (New Hampshire born) was made Postmaster General. Grant carried New Hampshire. In 1869 and 1870 *Onslow Stearns of Concord* was elected and re-elected Governor over John Bedel of Bath.

Democrats Carried New Hampshire. In 1871 the Democratic Party elected its Candidate for Governor, James A. Weston of Manchester, but by the Legislature. He had a plurality of the votes. The Republican Party was split on the "prohibition issue."

Greeley and Wilson. The New Hampshire-born Horace Greeley who left Amherst when of age, had acquired fame as the founder of the *New York Tribune*. In 1872 he became the Democratic Candidate for President against the re-election of Grant. He was defeated but he polled 2,842,505 votes to 3,579,693 for his successful opponent.

It is interesting to record, however, the successful Candidate for Vice-President on the Grant ticket was Senator Henry Wilson, born at Farmington, New Hampshire. He was then a United States Senator from Massachusetts, succeeding Edward Everett.

Governors Straw and Weston. In 1872 Ezekiel A. Straw (R) of Manchester, the pioneer Amoskeag manufacturer, defeated Governor James A. Weston, and repeated in 1873. But in 1874 Weston won over General Luther McCutchins, a grand old country gentleman of New London.

Cheney, Governor. In 1875 Person C. Cheney (R) of Manchester was elected Governor over Henry R. Roberts (D) by a close vote.

Cheney was re-elected in 1876 over Daniel Marcy (D) of Portsmouth by a close vote.

CHAPTER XXII

WERE HAYES AND WHEELER ELECTED? CHANDLER IN SPOTLIGHT. PRESCOTT AND HEAD, GOVERNORS.

THE Presidential election of 1876 sky-rocketed a New Hampshire young man into the lime-light. It was William E. Chandler, later a United States Senator. Seeing that the national election hinged possibly on one electoral vote in each of four States, Chandler hastened to Florida. He claimed it for Hayes and volunteered to act as counsel for Hayes' electors before the canvassing board of the State. Through his efforts, as Republicans claim, fraud against Hayes was prevented, and one majority for him was maintained, so said Republicans. Democrats, however, aver that Chandler "stole the election." At any rate, Chandler for a time became the most famous man in America. The fact is there were close election contests in four States, and an "Electoral Commission," composed of five Senators, five House members, and five Supreme Court members, finally decided the entire issue "on law and evidence." At least they took oath to do so, and Chandler was active through it all as an Attorney, if not otherwise.

The result was decided finally to be as follows: for *Hayes and Wheeler* 185, for *Tilden and Hendricks* 184. The popular vote was 4,299,893 for Tilden and Hendricks, and 4,048,248 for Hayes and Wheeler—a plurality of 251,645 for the defeated Democrats. It left a bitter taste in the mouth of history. In such a case the popular plurality should have controlled.

Prescott, Governor. In 1877 Benjamin F. Prescott of Epping was elected Governor over Daniel Marcy of Portsmouth. The President of the Senate was David H. Buffum, and the Speaker was Augustus A. Woolson. The Councillors were: Edward D. Burnham, Charles A. Foss, Moulton H. Marston, Albert S. Cott, and Jeremiah Blodgett.

Natt Head, Governor. In 1879 Natt Head was elected Governor over Albert McKean. The President of the Senate was Jacob H. Gallinger, and the Speaker, Harry H. Huse. The Councillors were: Evans W. Farr, John M. Parker, Joshua B. Smith, Edward Spalding, Francis A. Cushman. The term of office for Governor was changed to two years.

CHAPTER XXIII

GARFIELD, PRESIDENT; BELL, GOVERNOR; HALE, GOVERNOR; ARTHUR, PRESIDENT. GARFIELD ASSASSINATED. ARTHUR, PRESIDENT. CHANDLER IN THE CABINET.

JAMES A. Garfield (R) was elected President of the United States in 1880, over Winfield S. Hancock by an electoral vote of 214 to 155. New Hampshire gave Garfield 44,856 votes to 40,797 for Hancock.

Garfield appointed William E. Chandler, Solicitor General of the United States, but the Senate refused to confirm him—probably on account of the Hayes vs. Tilden election contest.

Bell, Governor. In 1880 Charles H. Bell was elected Governor over Frank Jones, the Portsmouth brewer. John Kimball of Concord was President of the Senate and Chester B. Jordan, Speaker. The Councillors were: Hiram A. Tuttle, Joseph Burrows, Warren Brown, Nathan Parker and James Burnap.

Taking the oath on March 4th, 1881, President Garfield was assassinated at the Washington railroad station on the following July 2nd by an insane crank. He died September, 19th, following. The country was stunned by the tragedy. Chester A. Arthur, Vice-President succeeded him. William E. Chandler was appointed Secretary of the Navy in Arthur's cabinet.

Samuel W. Hale, Governor. In 1882, two wealthy and active men fought a sensational battle for the Republican nomination for the Governorship. They were Samuel W. Hale of Keene and Moody Currier of Manchester. Hale won. At the election Hale defeated Martin V. B. Edgerly, Ex-Mayor. Charles H. Bartlett of Manchester was chosen President of the Senate and Samuel C. Eastman of Concord, Speaker. The Councillors were: Thomas G. Jameson, Lyman D. Stevens, John W. Wheeler, George H. Stowell and Arthur L. Meserve.

CHAPTER XXIV

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, CANDIDATE. MOODY CURRIER, GOVERNOR. INSURANCE REFORM.

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS (D) defeated Blaine and Logan (R) in 1884, by 219 to 182 electoral votes, and about 60,000 popular plurality in the nation. James G. Blaine, one of the world's great orators, spoke in New Hampshire in that campaign. Cleveland complained of too great a surplus in the Federal treasury. What an issue in view of the present!

B. F. Butler Defeated for President. Our State had a "native-son" entry in the *Presidential race of 1884* in the person of that doughty old General, Benjamin F. Butler, born at Deerfield. "Old Ben" would "never down." He was the nominee of the "Greenbacks," a third Party.

Moody Currier, Governor. In 1884, Moody Currier of Manchester was nominated by the Republicans and won over John M. Hill (D) by a close vote. At this time Henry M. Putney came into the public eye not only as a Currier booster, but as a trenchant wielder of an editorial pen in the *Manchester Mirror*. He continued to be a political power in the State for many years. Chester Pike of Cornish was President of the Senate and Edgar Aldrich (later Judge), Speaker. The Councilors were: Charles W. Tapley, Benjamin A. Kimball (later railroad authority), Mortimer L. Morrison, Peter Upton and John W. Jewell. Currier was a successful banker. He founded the Currier Gallery of Art.

A New Hampshire Insurance Reform. In 1885, a fire insurance law was enacted by the New Hampshire Legislature, called the "Valued Policy" Law. It compelled insurance companies to pay the full amount insured in case of a total loss.

All the big "outside" insurance companies went on a strike, and refused to write fire policies in New Hampshire. At this serious juncture, Frank Jones, A. F. Howard, J. V. Hansson, Calvin Page, and others organized the Granite State Fire Insurance Company, and Carpenter, Hunt, Sargent and others of Manchester, leaders in the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, came to the rescue of the policy holders. The "outside" companies lost out in the end, while these State companies prospered. It was considered to be unfair for a company to insure property for a definite amount and collect premiums on that amount, but avoid paying the amount in case of a total loss. The law was an outstanding business reform in the State.

CHAPTER XXV

SAWYER GOVERNOR; A VETO FOR BRIBERY; GOODELL, GOVERNOR; TUTTLE, GOVERNOR; HARRISON, PRESIDENT; SMITH, GOVERNOR; CLEVELAND, PRESIDENT; BUSIEL, GOVERNOR. THE "TALL PINE."

IN 1886, Charles H. Sawyer of Dover (R) was elected Governor over Thomas Cogswell. The popular vote was so close that the decision was made by the Legislature. Chester Pike of Cornish was President of the Senate, and Edgar Aldrich of Colebrook, Speaker. The Councillors were: N. H. Clark, John C. Linehan, Charles Williams, John B. Smith, A. S. Batchellor.

His Administration was marked by a surprise veto of the Railroad Act, the Hazen Bill, on the ground of alleged bribery in its passage, which was never judicially proven. It was the result of an over-heated legislative battle between the two warring railroad interests at that time—the Concord and the Boston and Maine.

Goodell, Governor. In 1888, David H. Goodell (R) of Antrim, a manufacturer and a crusading prohibitionist, was elected Governor. He attempted to enforce the prohibitory laws of the State. Frank D. Currier was President of the Senate, and Alvin Burleigh of Plymouth, Speaker. The Councillors were: Charles H. Horton, E. C. Shirley, W. S. Pillsbury, F. C. Churchill and S. R. Merrill.

The Presidential election of 1888 had no unusual New Hampshire appeal. Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton defeated Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman by an electoral vote of 233 to 168, although the Cleveland and Thurman ticket topped Harrison and Morton by about 100,000 popular votes in the country.

Tuttle, Governor. In 1890, Hiram A. Tuttle (R) of Pitts-

field, a merchant, was elected Governor over Charles H. Amsden (D) of Concord by the Legislature, there having been no choice by the voters. John McLane was President of the Senate and Frank G. Clark, Speaker. The Councillors were: James Farrington, Henry B. Quinby, George A. Ramsdell, John M. Whipple, Edwin C. Lewis.

Two Democrats, Rev. Luther F. McKinney of Manchester and Warren F. Daniels of Franklin were elected to Congress—an innovation at that time.

Tuttle's Administration was marked by a conflict between himself as Governor and his Council. It was over the controversies between the two hostile railroads.

The State Library was built in 1891. The State Dental Board was established in the same year.

Cleveland and Stevenson Win. In the national election of 1892 Grover Cleveland came back after a four year's lay-off. Adlai E. Stevenson was his running mate. Harrison and Reid (R) were defeated. The electoral vote was 277, Democrats, 145, Republicans. The Democrats had a popular plurality of about 400,000. Cleveland still fought a "surplus and a high tariff."

An Active Administration. In 1892 John B. Smith (R) of Hillsboro was elected Governor over Rev. Luther F. McKinney (D). John McLane (later Governor) was President of the Senate and Robert N. Chamberlain (later Judge) Speaker. The Councillors were: True L. Norris, John C. Ray, E. O. Blunt, F. N. Parsons and H. B. Moulton.

The two Congressmen (changed from Democrat to Republican) were Henry W. Blair and Henry M. Baker, in place of McKinney and Daniels.

Statues of Daniel Webster and John Stark were erected in the State House yard and dedicated.

Forestry and Labor Commissions were created.

The State assumed control of all insane patients, taking them from the counties and towns.

The Agricultural College was removed to Durham from Han-

over. Dr. Charles S. Murkland became the first President of the College at Durham.

Busiel, Governor. In 1894 Charles A. Busiel of Laconia was elected Governor over Henry O. Kent (D) of Lancaster. Frank W. Rollins was President of the Senate, Stephen S. Jewett, Speaker. Councillors were: J. D. Young, E. H. Gilman, F. C. Faulkner, T. P. Cheney, M. H. Bowker. Governor Busiel had been a prominent Democrat up to 1888.

The "Tall Pine." It was in 1894 that Cyrus A. Sulloway began his twenty-two years career in Congress. Senator Chandler was re-elected at this time. Sulloway, known for his extreme stature, later became nationally known as a zealous friend of the old Civil War soldiers, sailors and widows. He was a giant in size, a spectacular orator, dynamic, humorous, poor of pocket and generous of heart, much beloved.

CHAPTER XXVI

WILLIAM MCKINLEY ELECTED PRESIDENT.

RAMSDELL GOVERNOR. THE BRYAN SPLIT.

IN 1896 came that thunderous campaign in which William J. Bryan captured the Democratic nomination for President by his "crown of thorns and cross of gold" speech. It blew out of the political waters all Democratic reactionaries, creating a "split" in the Democratic Party, and throwing its mighty money interests into the Republican Party. It created Mark Hanna as a "President maker." Huge sums of money were spent.

William McKinley (R) was elected over Bryan by an electoral vote of 271 to 176. Garret A. Hobart, son of a Columbia, N. H. farmer, was elected Vice-President over Arthur Sewell of Maine. The gold Democrats (not desiring to go Republican) nominated Palmer and Buckner, but they poled only 133,542 votes in the entire country. At this time Frank Jones, the brewer, Irving W. Drew, a great lawyer, Henry W. Keyes (later Governor) Alvah W. Sulloway, a wealthy manufacturer, and other "gold" Democrats were received into the Republican Party, and remained there. Messrs. Carpenter, Chandler, Woodbury, Frink, and other wealthy Democrats backed the Palmer and Buckner ticket. Bryan was radical then. Would he seem so now?

In 1896 George A. Ramsdell (R) of Nashua was elected Governor over Henry O. Kent (D). Chester B. Jordan of Lancaster became President of the Senate, and James F. Briggs of Manchester, Speaker. Councillors: Joseph O. Hobbs of North Hampton, Allen W. Clapp of Manchester, George W. Cummings of Frankestown, Walter S. Davis of Hopkinton and Charles F. Piper of Wolfboro. Frank G. Clarke of Peterboro (R) was elected Congressman in the Second District.

The Jamestown Exposition took place at this time. New Hampshire erected a reproduction of the John Langdon house now standing at Portsmouth (built in 1784) for New Hampshire's exhibit. In this house John Langdon died in 1819. William H. Topping of Manchester, Secretary to Congressman Sulloway, had charge of the exhibit.

The "bicycle craze" was at the height of its popular glory in 1896, but declined before the on-rush of the auto.

CHAPTER XXVII

NEW HAMPSHIRE MEN IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

ROLLINS, GOVERNOR. DEWEY. ROOSEVELT.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1898 the United States battleship Maine, while on a peaceful mission, anchored in Havana harbor, was "blown up," and 253 U. S. officers and men were killed. The American public mind, already enraged at repeated Spanish barbarities in Cuba, was literally set on fire at this news, and war was soon declared against Spain by Congress. Our soundest justification for the war lay in the nuisance which Spain was maintaining at our very threshold, a national nuisance of war and pestilence.

New Hampshire furnished 1,358 men to this War. They were under Colonel Robert H. Rolfe of Concord; Lieut. Colonel William Trenoweth of Concord; Major Edmund Tetley of Laconia; Major M. R. Maynard of Manchester; First Lieut. Quartermaster, George H. Cobb, Plymouth; Major Surgeon Robert Burns, Plymouth; First Lieut. Assistant Surgeon, Russell Wilkins, Concord. The Captains were: Lemuel Pope of Portsmouth; William Sullivan, Charles H. Staniels, Julius C. Timson, Otis G. Hammond, Frank E. Rollins, James W. Russell, Joab N. Patterson, Ernest S. Woods, William A. Sanborn, Paul F. Babbidge, Ira Stowell.

New Hampshire's one Regiment of 1009 men left Concord on May 20, 1898. Later 318 additional recruits were furnished. None of our soldiers reached Cuba, remaining in camps in the South they returned after four months, having lost three officers and 23 men from typhoid fever, and 280 previously having returned home ill.

Our deceased officers were: Capt. Sanborn, Capt. Stowell, Capt. Morrill. The deceased men were: Angier, Banfill, Gaffney, Gilman, Hollissey, King, Morrill, Roberts, Rossiter, Silver,

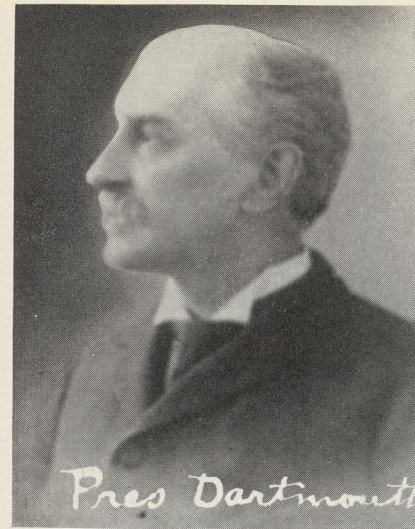
Swain, Weatherwax, Aldrich, Clement, Derwin, Rafter, Keefe, Bergeron, Simonds, Johnson, Connors, Peters, Malonson, Seruton, Sullivan, Stoddard.

Although the War was soon over and our loss was comparatively light, it nevertheless threatened to be a longer War and our citizens were under an intense strain while it lasted.

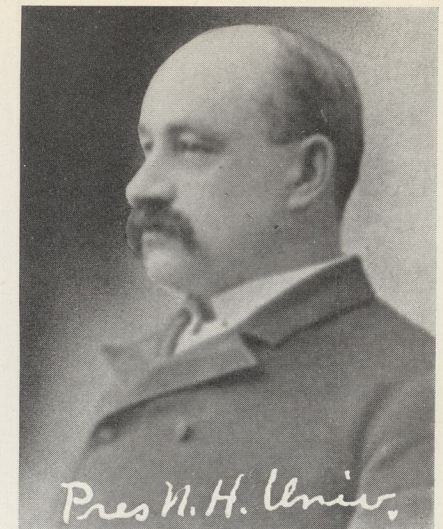
Admiral Dewey. After the capture of Manila by Admiral Dewey, a former resident of Portsmouth, whose wife was a daughter of Governor Goodwin, and also after the capture of the Spanish fleet in Santiago Bay, when Spain surrendered, ten officers and 682 men were brought as prisoners to the Portsmouth Navy Yard and kept there in stockades ("Camp Long") for a few weeks. Rear Admiral Pascual Cervera, though a prisoner of War, was a familiar figure on the streets of Portsmouth. General Leonard Wood, born at Winchester, took a conspicuous part in reconstructing Cuba after the War. Gen. Patterson assisted him.

During this War *Colonel Theodore Roosevelt* distinguished himself for bravery in Cuba. He became Governor of the State of New York after the War.

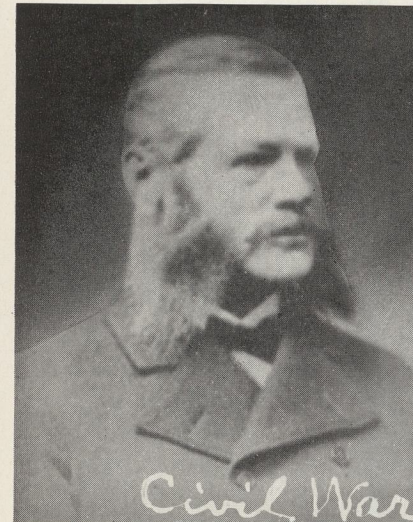
Rollins, Governor. In 1898 Frank W. Rollins (R) of Concord was elected Governor over Charles F. Stone (D) of Laconia. Rollins advanced the preservation of New Hampshire forests and established "Old Home Week." Thomas N. Hastings, President of the Senate, and Frank D. Currier, Speaker. Councillors: Sumner Wallace of Rochester, Stephen H. Gale of Exeter, George F. Hammond, Harry M. Cheney of Concord and Henry F. Green of Littleton.



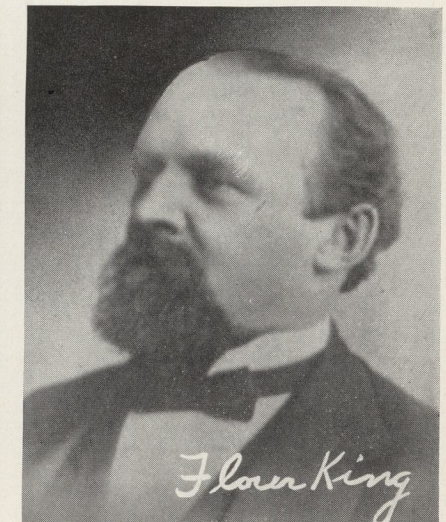
REV. WILLIAM J. TUCKER, D.D.



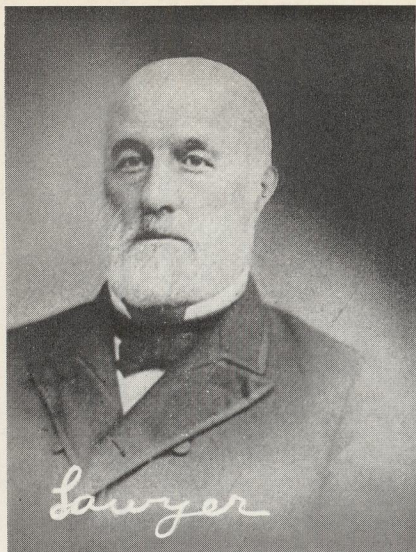
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GEN. JOAB NELSON PATTERSON



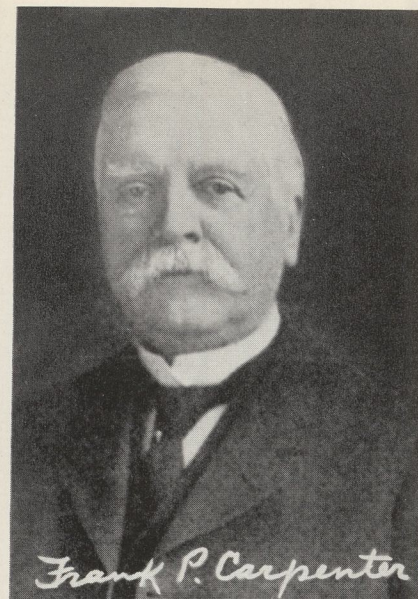
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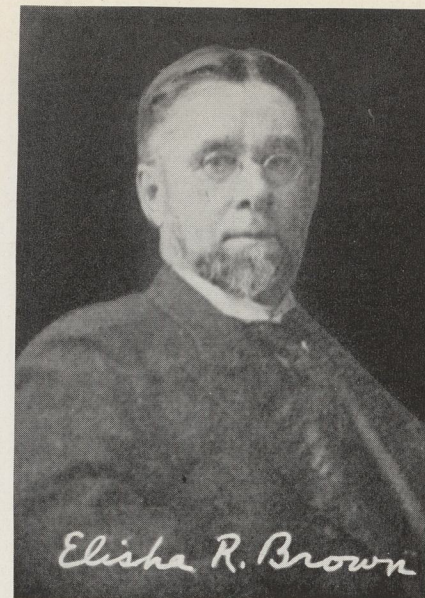
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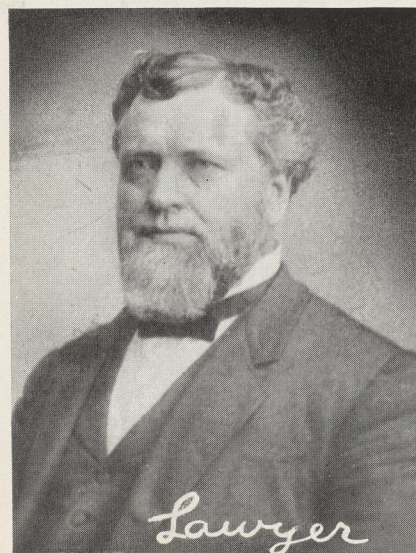
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M.C.



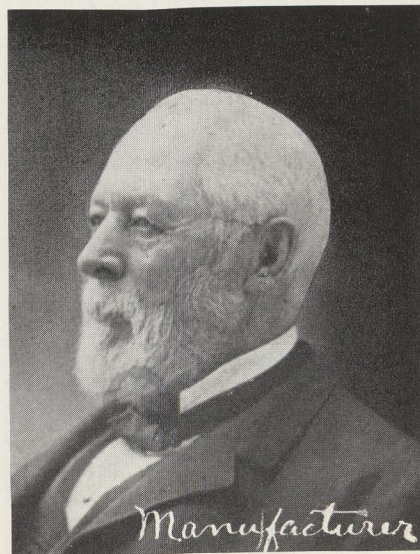
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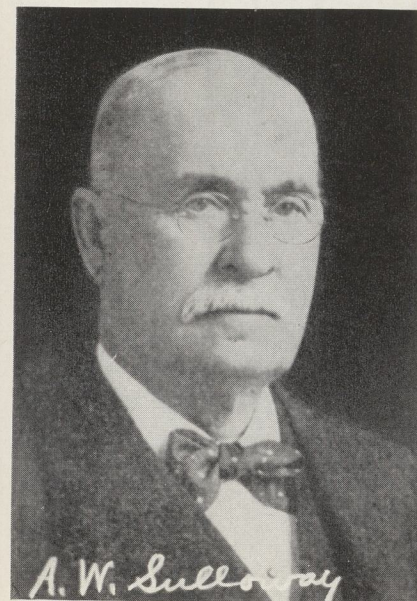
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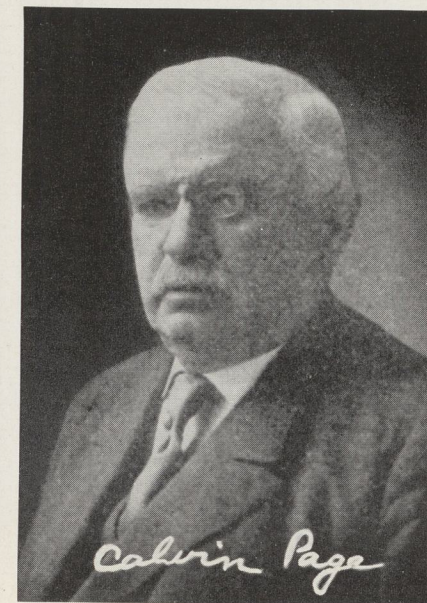
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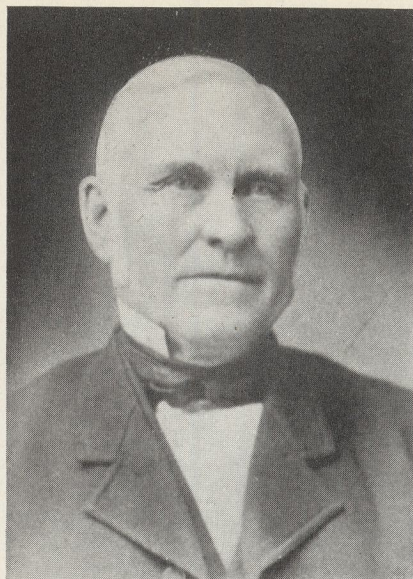
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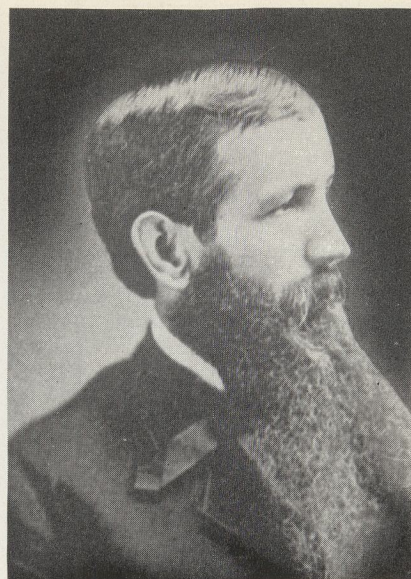
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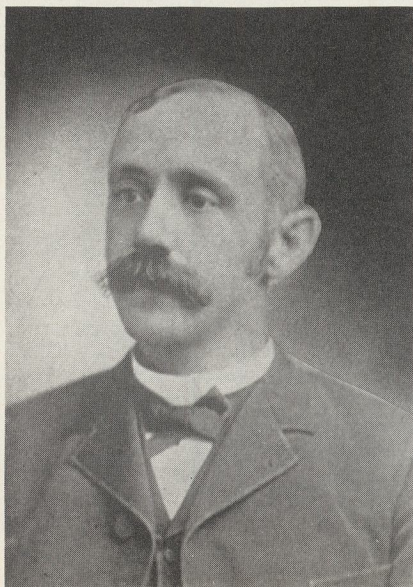
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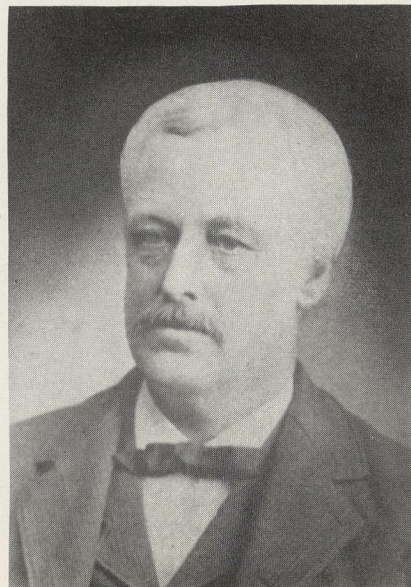
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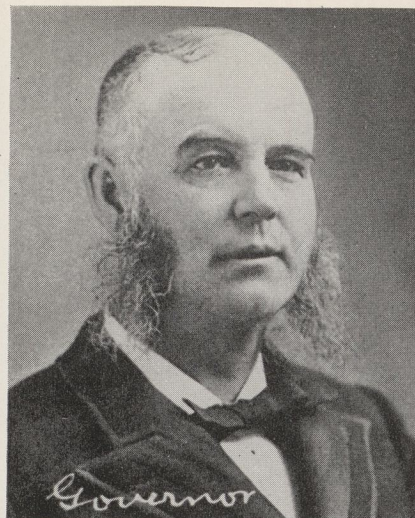
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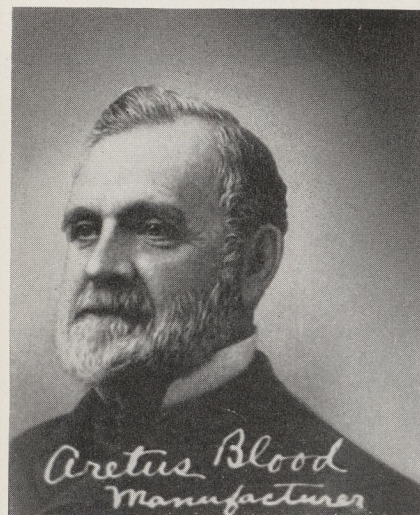
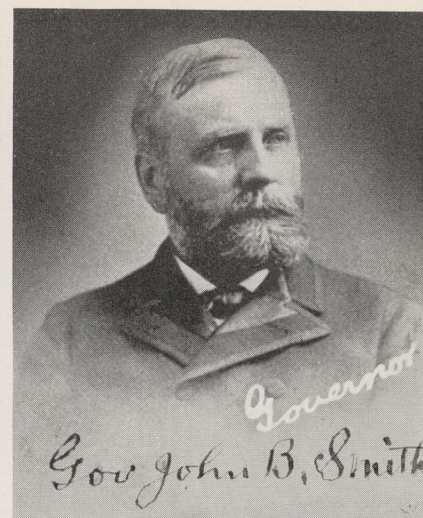
GOV. NAHUM J. BATCHELDER

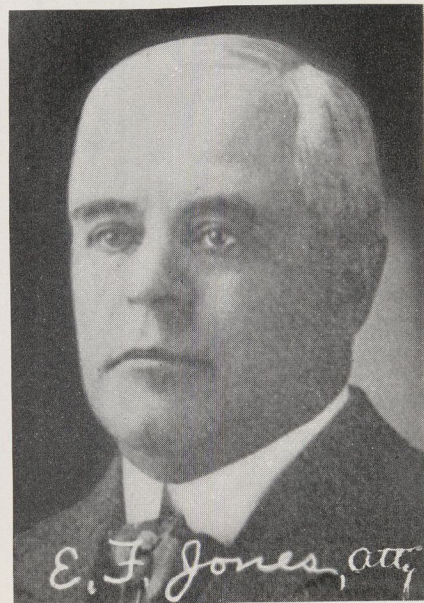
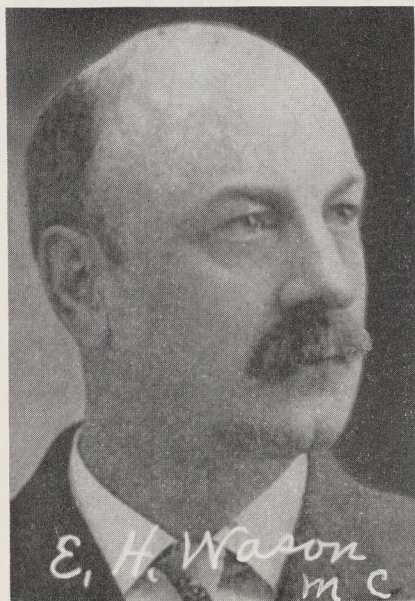
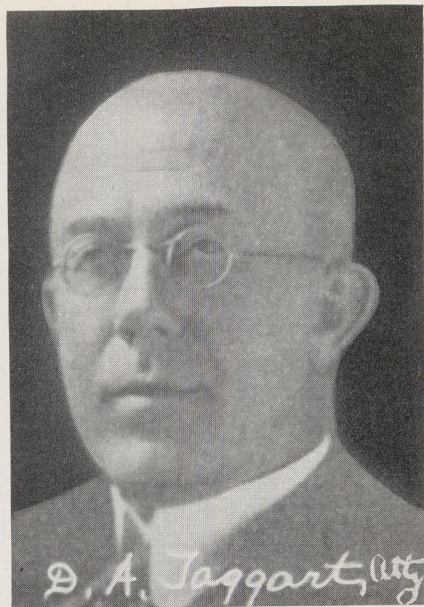
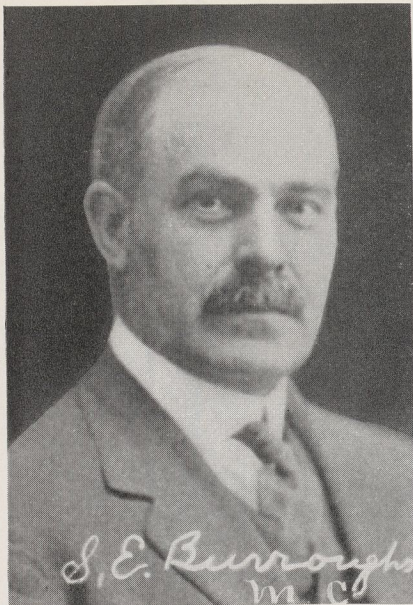


HENRY M. PUTNEY



HON. HIRAM A. TUTTLE





CHAPTER XXVIII

THE NEW CENTURY. JORDAN, GOVERNOR. MCKINLEY ASSASSINATED. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT. BATCHELDER AND MCLANE, GOVERNORS.

IN 1900 William McKinley was re-elected President over William J. Bryan by an electoral vote of 292 to 155. Theodore Roosevelt was elected Vice-President. The Democratic ticket was Bryan and Stevenson.

Jordan, Governor. In 1900, Chester B. Jordan (R) of Lancaster, nominated over Franklin Worcester, was elected Governor in a contest with Dr. Frederick E. Potter (D) of Portsmouth, the vote being Jordan, 53,891; Potter, 34,956. Bertram Ellis of Keene was President of the Senate and Cyrus H. Little of Manchester, Speaker. Councillors James B. Tenant, Loring B. Bodwell, Charles H. Hersey, Edmund E. Truesdell, Robert N. Chamberlain. Currier succeeded Clark in Congress in the Second District.

Courts Reorganized. Governor Jordan was, for a generation, an outstanding personality in the history of the State. His law firm was Drew, Jordan, Buckley and Shurtliff. During his Administration the Courts were completely re-organized (1901). Two Courts were established instead of one—the Supreme Court and the Superior Court. There arose criticism from this that the Boston and Maine "machine," was "grinding an axe," but, the law having passed, there was scarcely any dissatisfaction over the appointees, who were as follows: Supreme Court, Frank N. Parsons, C.J., William M. Chase, Reuben E. Walker, James W. Remick, and George H. Bingham; Superior Court, Robert M. Wallace, C.J., Robert G. Pike, Robert J. Peaslee, John E. Young and Charles F. Stone.

Senator Chandler Defeated (1901). A historic political fight in the Legislature resulted in the election of Henry E. Burn-

ham over Senator William E. Chandler, the latter's defeat being generally attributed to the "B & M Machine," although Burnham was independently-minded and highly esteemed. Chandler was an aggressive fighter. He fought at times, with his colleague, Senator Gallinger. But he was progressive, independent and honest.

McKinley Assassinated. President McKinley, on September 5th, 1901, while he was welcoming guests at the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo, was shot by a crazed assassin. He lived only nine days. **Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt at Once Succeeded to the Presidency.**

The institution for feeble-minded children was established at Laconia with Dr. Charles S. Little as its first Superintendent. Dr. Little was the old Dartmouth football guard, known as "Squash Little." He later became famed in the same line in New York State, but has since deceased.

President Roosevelt Visits New Hampshire. President Roosevelt and his Secretary Cortelyou, were entertained in the State in August 1902 by Governor Jordan, Senator Burnham and the Mayors of cities.

Nahum J. Batchelder, Governor. In 1902 Nahum J. Batchelder (R) of Andover defeated Henry F. Hollis for Governor by a vote of 42,115 to 33,844. Governor Batchelder was a brother-in-law of Henry M. Putney. Councillors: Frank Seavey, Dover; Alfred A. Collins, Danville; Frank E. Kaley, Milford; Seth M. Richards, Newport; and A. Crosby Kennett, Conway.

Charles W. Hoitt of Nashua was President of the Senate and Harry M. Cheney, Speaker. The latter became a well-known leader in Masonry in the State and nation.

February 18th, 1904, the historic old Dartmouth Hall at Hanover burned. It was later re-built by alumni contributions.

A local option (liquor) law was enacted after a heated contest, repealing the prohibitory law in force since 1850. Cyrus H. Little, Henry W. Keyes, and John Kivel were appointed "License Commissioners." Daniel C. Remick of Littleton was the

leader against this enactment and made a masterful fight. He was a great and sincere temperance reformer. Governor Batchelder later became President of the National Grange.

McLane, Governor. In 1904 John McLane (R) of Milford was elected Governor over Henry F. Hollis (D) of Concord by a vote of 51,171 to 35,437. Councillors: Charles M. Floyd of Manchester, Joseph W. Howard of Nashua, Edward G. Leach of Concord, Charles H. Greenleaf of Franconia and Dr. Fred S. Towls of Portsmouth. George H. Adams of Plymouth was President of the Senate and Rufus N. Elwell, Speaker.

CHAPTER XXIX

THEODORE ROOSEVELT ELECTED. RUSSIAN-JAPANESE
PEACE CONFERENCE AT PORTSMOUTH. HENDERSON
POINT BLOWN UP. THE SALEM RACE TRACK. FLOYD,
GOVERNOR.

THEODORE Roosevelt. President Theodore Roosevelt in 1904 was re-elected with his running-mate, Charles W. Fairbanks, in a campaign with Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis, by an electoral vote of 336 to 140. His popular vote was 7,628,856 to 5,081,200. The New Hampshire Presidential electors were: Herman F. Straw, Frank W. Rollins, Charles S. Collins and Albert Batchelder.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland established a summer home at Sandwich in 1904. We heard him address an old home day gathering there on one occasion and conversed with him—a man of strong personality.

A Peace Conference. An outstanding event of President Theodore Roosevelt's and Governor McLane's Administrations was the Peace Conference at Portsmouth between Russia and Japan. New Hampshire was enabled to offer its hospitality for this purpose through discretionary funds put at the disposal of Governor John McLane by one man, Judge Calvin Page of Portsmouth, as Executor of the will of the late philanthropic Frank Jones. The delegates of both countries and their Secretaries were thus entertained by the State at the Wentworth Hotel at New Castle for several weeks from August 8th, 1905. Daily sessions were held on the U. S. Navy Yard at Kittery, Maine. Assistant Secretary Pierce of the U. S. State Department was present as host for President Roosevelt. Before returning, each country made a gift of \$10,000 to the State to be used for charitable purposes, as a token of appreciation for the State's hospitality. Newspaper men of the world were guests at Ports-

mouth, and it became the one time of Portsmouth's greatest world publicity,—some of it good, some bad, on all topics. True L. Norris of the *Portsmouth Times*, F. W. Hartford of the *Portsmouth Herald*, and George H. Sanderson, Patrick Kane, and Fred Drew, were the local newspaper men, at that time, who rendered assistance to visiting scribes.

Calvin Page, once Judge of the Portsmouth Police Court, three times Mayor of Portsmouth, three times States Senator, member of two Constitutional Conventions, Collector of Internal Revenue for the New Hampshire District under President Cleveland, Trustee of the Frank Jones' Estate, President of the Manchester and Lawrence railroad, President of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company, President of the New Hampshire National Bank, and the Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Company, was Portsmouth's leading citizen during his prime. He died in Boston in January 1919. His son-in-law, John H. Bartlett, was then Governor of the State.

The battleship "New Hampshire" was launched at Camden, Penn., June 3, 1906, in the presence of Governor McLane, staff and Council, Miss Hazel McLane "broke the bottle."

"Henderson Point" was "blown up" July 22nd, 1905. It was a ledge obstruction to navigation in the Piscataqua River. 45,000 cubic yards of rock was successfully blasted by one touch of the electric button. Thousands of people came to the City to witness it at safe distances.

Floyd, Governor. In 1906 Charles M. Floyd (R) merchant of Manchester, defeated Nathan C. Jameson (D) of Antrim, by a vote of 40,581 to 37,672. Greenleaf and Pillsbury were Republican contestants in the Primaries. John Scammon of Exeter was President of the Senate and Bertram Ellis of Keene, Speaker. Councillors: Stephen S. Jewett of Laconia; W. H. C. Follansby, Exeter; Herbert B. Viall, Keene; J. Duncan Upham, Claremont; and Frank P. Brown, Whitefield.

Free railroad passes to members of the Legislature were abolished by law (1907).

The Salem Race Track was promoted at this time, but the State

officials, on complaint, enforced the law against gambling, and it consequently went out of business. Public sentiment was then opposed to race-track gambling. It was made a political issue.

The State at this session entered upon a policy, in a small way, of aiding towns and cities to build better roads. A Highway Department was created with John W. Storrs, Commissioner.

CHAPTER XXX

TAFT, PRESIDENT; QUINBY, GOVERNOR; BASS, GOVERNOR; STREETER, COMMISSIONER. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

IN 1908 William H. Taft and James S. Sherman defeated William J. Bryan and John W. Kern for President and Vice-President by an electoral vote of 311 to 162.

Quinby, Governor. In 1908 Henry B. Quinby (R) of Laconia was elected Governor over Clarence E. Carr (D) of Andover by a vote of 44,630 to 41,386. Harry T. Lord was President of the Senate and Walter W. Scott, Speaker. His Councillors were: Alonzo M. Foss, Dover; Henry W. Boutwell, Manchester; Albert Annett, Jaffrey; James G. Fellows, Pembroke; and Lyford A. Merrow, Ossipee.

A Direct Primary Law, enlargement of the State House, creating the office of State Auditor, establishing a new Normal School at Keene, a State Sanatorium for Consumptives at Glencliff (Dr. P. Challis Bartlett, the first Superintendent), and the adoption of the State flag, were events of this active Administration.

On March 13th, 1909, James B. McGregor died at Newport at the oldest known New Hampshire age of 109 years.

On December 6, 1910, Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder of the Christian Science Church passed away at 90 years of age, mourned the world over.

Henry M. Putney, Editor, passed away July 30th, 1909.

Bass, Governor. In 1910 Robert P. Bass (R) of Peterboro was elected Governor over Clarence E. Carr by a vote of 44,908 to 37,737. Bass defeated Bertram Ellis in the Primaries. His Councillors were: Thomas Entwistle, Portsmouth; Harry T. Lord, Manchester; Benjamin F. Greer, Goffstown; John M. Gile, Hanover; and George H. Turner, Bethlehem. William D

Swart was President of the Senate and Frank A. Musgrove, Speaker.

Mr. Bass was nominated at the first Primary election under the new law. There were charges of excessive use of money at the Primaries, and also at the election. The Bass family came from Chicago.

The Bass' leading issue was "breaking railroad domination." It was timely and though the use of money by Candidates was offensive to the people, yet the issue was a popular one at the polls. The whole "progressive" movement in New Hampshire was marked with much personal bitterness, selfishness and unfairness, yet good came from it. The "Machine" had become too greedy.

The Legislature of 1911 enacted, also, a Public Service Commission Act. The first Board consisted of Edward C. Niles of Concord, John E. Benton of Keene and Prof. T. W. D. Worthen of Hanover.

A "Tax Commission" of three members, appointed by the Court, succeeded the State Board of Equalization of five members.

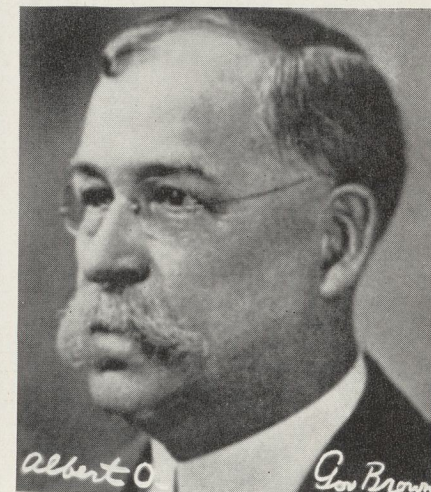
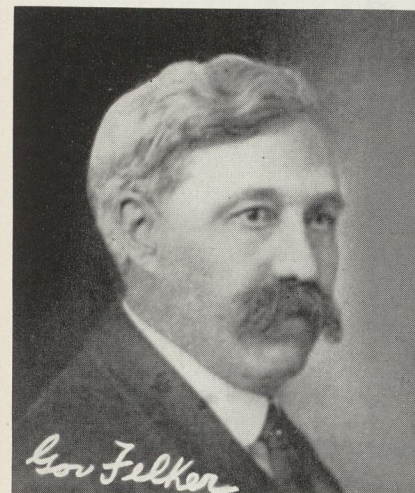
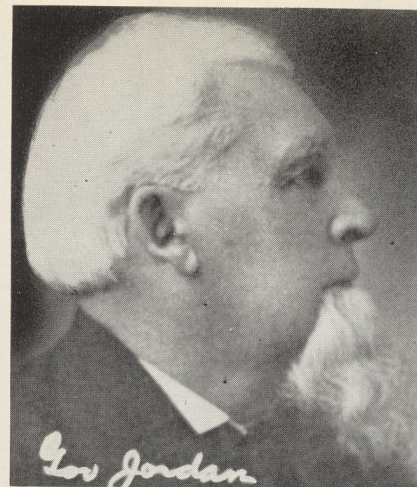
The New Hampshire Historical Society (1811) dedicated its new building at Concord, given by Edward Tuck, son of former Congressman, Amos Tuck.

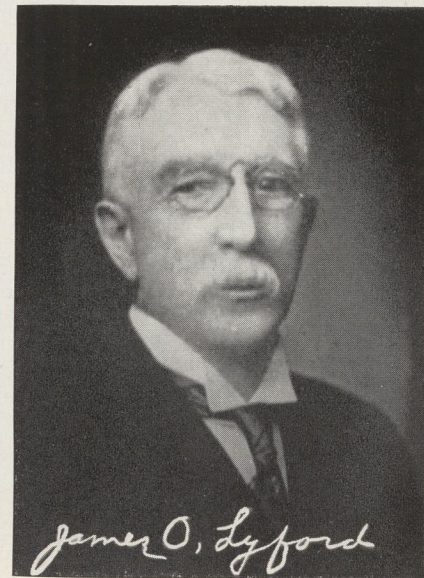
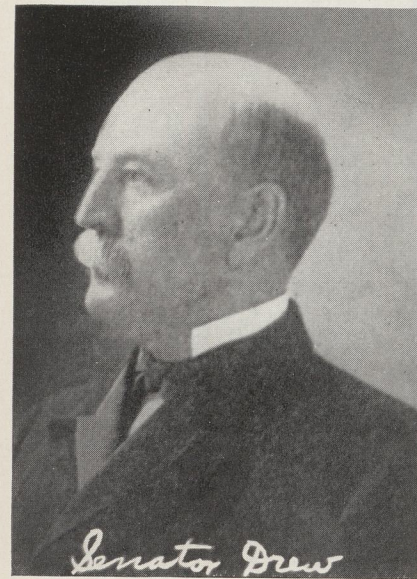
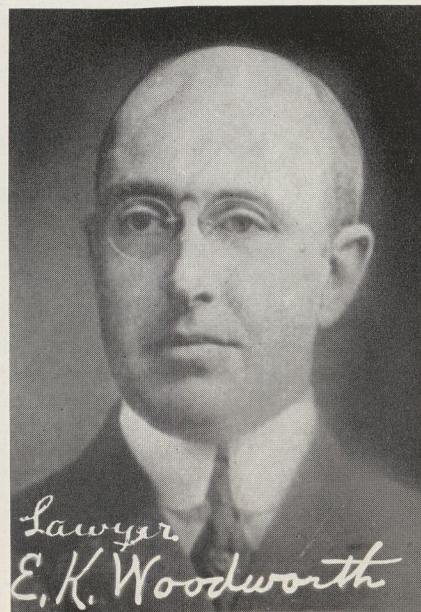
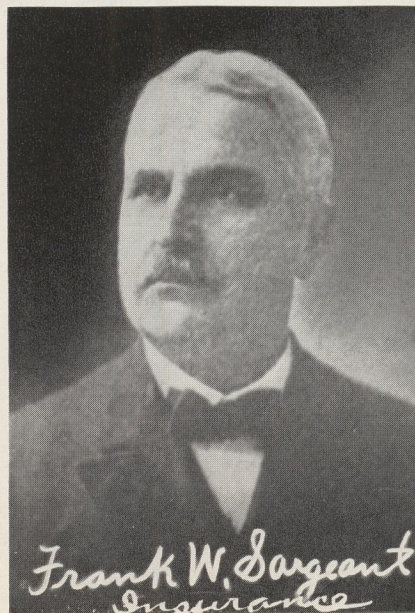
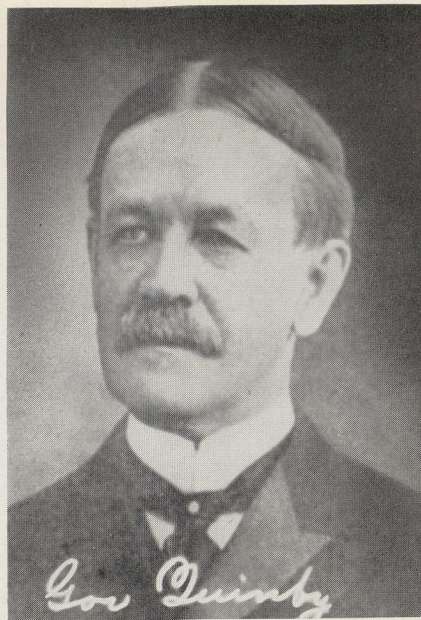
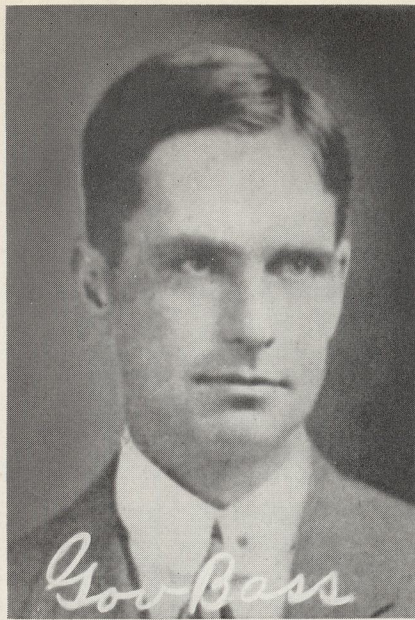
March 14th, 1911, Frank S. Streeter was appointed by President Taft a member of The International Joint Commission between the United States and Canada.

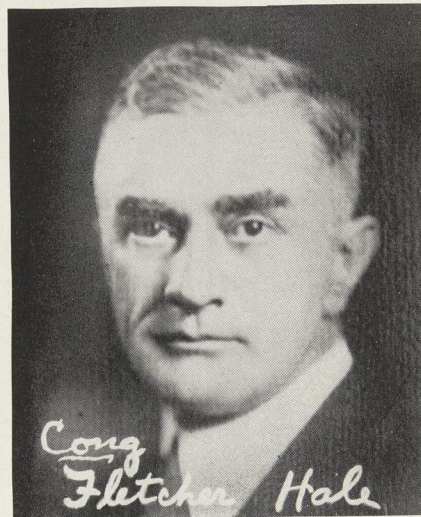
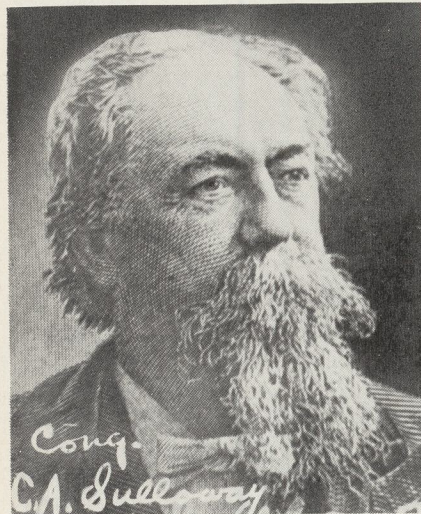
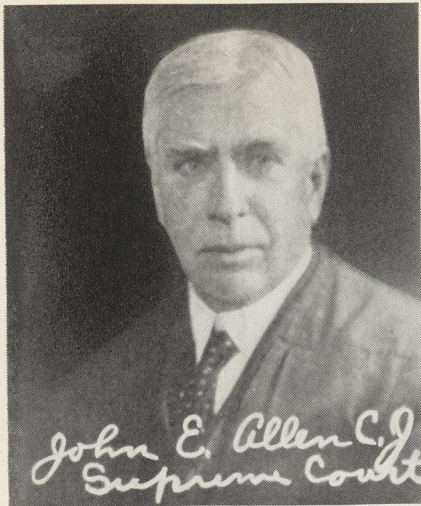
A Constitutional Convention was held in 1912, presided over by Edwin F. Jones of Manchester, one of the State's great lawyers.

Robert P. Bass withdrew his allegiance to the Republican Party and joined the Bull Moose or "Progressive" Party.

George H. Moses was appointed Ambassador to Greece by President Taft.







CHAPTER XXXI

WILSON AND MARSHALL (1912). REED DEFEATS SULLOWAY. FELKER, GOVERNOR. SENATORIAL DEADLOCK. HOLLIS, SENATOR. MOTHERS' PENSIONS. JUDGE CRITICIZED. R. SPAULDING, GOVERNOR. GALLINGER IN FIRST PRIMARY. TROOPS IN MEXICO. JAMES O. LYFORD.

PRESIDENT Wilson's First Term. In 1912, Woodrow Wilson (D) defeated Theodore Roosevelt (P) and William H. Taft (R) by electoral votes as follows: Wilson 435, Roosevelt 88, Taft 8. Thomas R. Marshall was elected Vice-President. Hiram Johnson of California was Roosevelt's running-mate on the Bull Moose ticket, and James S. Sherman, Taft's.

Eugene E. Reed (D) of Manchester, an able Democrat, intercepted the 22 year term of "Uncle Cy" Sulloway by keeping "Tall Pine" at home for two years. Reed became an active and popular member of Congress. He also served as Minister to the Philippines.

Samuel D. Felker received a plurality but not a majority vote for Governor in 1912. The vote: Felker, 34,203; Worcester, 32,504; Winston Churchill, Progressive, 14,401. Although the Constitutional change to plurality was adopted at the same election and perhaps should have applied, yet he was elected by a vote of the Legislature over Franklin Worcester (R). His Councillors were: Daniel W. Badger, Portsmouth; Lewis G. Gilman, Manchester; Albert W. Noone, Peterboro; William K. Sawyer, Concord; and George M. McGregor, Littleton. Enos K. Sawyer was President of the Senate and William J. Britton, Speaker.

In the Legislature of 1913, politics became revengeful over a

Senatorship. Robert P. Bass, one of the leaders of the new "Progressive Party" having renounced the Republican Party to follow Theodore Roosevelt and his "Bull Moose" movement, actually controlled about 15 representatives in a Legislature of over 400 members. That, however, constituted a balance of power when, and if the two old Party men lined up strictly on Party lines. With this balance of power Bass tried a "tire-out" game. There were some 50 bitter enders in the Republican ranks who evinced a similar spirit of hate.

Regular Republican members held a caucus and nominated ex-Governor Henry B. Quinby for U. S. Senator. The Democrats likewise nominated Henry F. Hollis. Balloting began, one ballott each morning. On the first ballot, Quinby had 114 votes, Hollis 204 and Bass 15, with many scattering but "no chance." This situation was continued with no choice for forty days, when, the Republicans, seeing that Quinby could not win, caucused again, withdrew Quinby and nominated Edward N. Pierson, an able and popular man, for years Secretary of State.

Still Hollis led, Bass held about 15 votes and many "scattered." This experiment did not materially change the situation. Finally, Blake Rand of Rye voted for John H. Bartlett of Portsmouth. The Bartlett vote, without nomination, grew daily until it became second to that of Hollis. Though not a Candidate and not a member of the Legislature, he was receiving at times a few of the Bass votes, so he was put in nomination at a third caucus by the Republicans, and Pierson was withdrawn. This was after some forty days of voting. The last ballot resulted as follows: Hollis 189, Bartlett 121, Quinby 18, Pierson 14, Bass 12, Burroughs 5 and scattering 15. Other men who were voted for at times, by a few were, George H. Moses, Edgar Aldrich, Irwin W. Drew, Frank S. Streeter and Frank N. Parsons.

After this Legislative fiasco had ended, the Legislature, seeing the need of it, voted to ratify the 17th Amendment, providing for the election of U. S. Senators by the people.

Senator Hollis actively supported in the Senate the liberal policies of President Wilson. After his one term he remained in

Paris to practice law, having gone there on official business during the War.

Humanitarian Laws Enacted in 1913. A Mother's Pension Law, a Family Desertion Act, a law to assist in the suppression of tuberculosis, a law providing for medical inspection in schools, an Act limiting the hours of labor for women and children, a Labor Arbitration Board, and an Act compelling foreign Corporations to register, were put on the statute books. It was a progressive-minded Legislature, in the main, under Governor Felker.

Judge John M. Mitchell, one of New Hampshire's ablest jurists, died. Governor Felker appointed John Kivel of Dover, another superior lawyer and highly respected citizen, to fill the vacancy on the Superior Court. Both were Democrats.

Judge Sawyer's Appointment Criticized. Competition among lawyers was keen for an appointment to the Superior Court to fill a vacancy. Lawyer William H. Sawyer of Concord was finally appointed, although he was a member of Governor Felker's Council, and, as such, had a vote on confirmation. There was such public criticism at this alleged unethical appointment that the next Legislature enacted a law barring a member of the Governor's Council from accepting a Judgeship, or any salaried appointment, while a Councillor.

President Wilson's Summer Capital. During the summer season of 1913, President Wilson made Cornish the Capital of the nation for two months. The President and Mrs. Wilson during this time resided in the home of Winston Churchill—the author being away. The Dartmouth College golf links were almost daily witness to Mr. Wilson's pleasure at this form of exercise. Some of our people came to know the Wilsons personally.

Former Governor Jordan passed away August 23, 1914.

Rolland H. Spaulding, Governor. In 1914, Rolland H. Spaulding (R) of Rochester, having won in the Primaries over R. W. Pillsbury of Manchester, defeated Albert W. Moore (D) of Peterboro who secured the nomination over John C. Hutchins,

Hon. Dwight Hall of Dover managed an energetic Spaulding campaign.

Charles I. Hazelton of Manchester was President of the Senate, while Edwin C. Bean of Belmont and Olin H. Chase were Speakers. Mr. Bean was made Secretary of State, and served until 1923, succeeding Edward N. Pierson who had served since 1889.

A good business man himself, Governor Spaulding inaugurated a budget system and conducted the affairs of State on sound business lines.

Troops were sent to the Mexican border by the United States in 1916, and hence on July 15th our State furnished for its quota its First Regiment, National Guard, with Michael J. Healey, Commander.

At this election of 1914, Senator Jacob H. Gallinger (R) of Concord, was chosen to the United States Senate for the fifth time at the age of 78. He had no Primary opponent. It was the first election in which U. S. Senators were nominated by Primary elections. Congressman Raymond H. Stevens (D) of Landaff who secured the nomination over Judge Calvin Page of Portsmouth was his election opponent. The "Progressive" Party put a full State ticket in the field, viz: Henry D. Allison for Governor, Benjamin F. Greer for United States Senator, Frederick W. Shontell of Manchester and George A. Weaver of Warner for Congress.

Congressman Sulloway (R) being nominated over Elwell and Shontell won over Eugene E. Reed (D).

Edward H. Wason (R) began his career in the National House by defeating Charles J. French (D) of Concord. The Progressives polled about 2,000 votes.

Governor Spaulding's Council consisted of: James B. Wallace, Canaan; John Scammon, Exeter; Frank Huntress, Keene; Solon A. Carter, Concord, and Miles W. Gray, Columbia.

Governor Spaulding appointed James O. Lyford of Concord to be Chairman of the State Board of Bank Commissioners. Mr. Lyford's administration of this office was marked by great ability

and tact. He had previously held the same position from 1887 to 1893. But from 1898 to 1913, he served with distinction as Naval Officer of Customs at Boston. During his active years Mr. Lyford was a political power in the State through his ability and diplomatic personality.

CHAPTER XXXII

WILSON'S SECOND TERM. KEYES, GOVERNOR. THE
WORLD WAR. SULLOWAY'S DEATH. GALLINGER'S
DEATH. BURROUGHS ELECTED TO CONGRESS. DREW
APPOINTED SENATOR. WAR CASUALTIES.

WOODROW Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall defeated Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks for President and Vice-President. The electoral vote was: Wilson and Marshall, 277, Hughes and Fairbanks, 254. The popular vote was Wilson, 9,125,852, Hughes, 8,553,730. The New Hampshire vote was Wilson, 43,787; Hughes, 43,724—a majority of 63 for Wilson.

Henry W. Keyes (R) of Haverhill, at the same election was chosen over John C. Hutchins (D) of Stratford. Jesse M. Barton of Newport was President of the Senate and Arthur P. Morrill of Concord, Speaker.

The Governor's Council consisted of the following: James B. Wallace of Canaan; John Scammon of Exeter; John B. Cavanaugh of Manchester; Frank Huntress of Keene; and Solon A. Carter of Concord. Benjamin T. Couch (R) and James Brennan (D) were House Leaders.

Sulloway Died on March 11, 1917. Honorable Cyrus A. Sulloway passed away after a most useful service of 22 years, in the aggregate, in Congress. He was widely mourned.

Sherman E. Burroughs (R), at a special election held May 29, 1917, was chosen over the Hon. P. H. Sullivan (D) of Manchester to succeed him. Mr. Burroughs had been a prominent member of the law firm of Taggart, Tuttle, Burroughs and Wyman of Manchester, for years.

He was re-elected to the 66th and 67th Congresses and served altogether from June 7th, 1917 until his death on January 27, 1923. Wishing to resume law practice he declined to run

for re-election to the 68th Congress at the primaries in 1922.

He became one of a few great men in the National House. He was a powerful speaker and war-worker during the War.

Mr. Sulloway, the old soldiers' friend, did not live to vote in Congress to declare War.

Senator Jacob H. Gallinger died August 18th, 1917 and Governor Keyes appointed Irving W. Drew of Lancaster, an esteemed citizen and outstanding lawyer, to serve out the term. Senator Gallinger's death was nationally mourned. He was one of the truly great men of his generation. The Gallinger Hospital at Washington was named for him. He was born in Canada.

War Declared. To the Legislature of 1917, towards its end, on April 6th, 1917, came the dreaded information that the United States Congress had declared War on Germany for violating United States neutrality. Her submarines had sunk American ships and taken American lives.

Speedily the Governor, with a united Legislature behind him, proceeded to take the necessary steps to put the State on a War Basis. A million dollars was appropriated at once to aid the Federal Government. "Flying squadrons" were sent over the State with Speakers to recruit the National Guard to full strength. These squadrons held rallies in all the counties. Civil War veterans attended as an inspiration to volunteers.

New Hampshire had 20,000 men in the World War, assigned to the various units. Every civilian at home got busy. There was one irritating fact. The wage earner at home received extra high wages, while the boys under arms were paid the low wages of soldiers.

The New Hampshire National Guard left Concord for the War on August 27th, 1917. There were 2,750 men in this Regiment. Most of them finally went into the 103rd Regiment of Infantry with the famous 26th Division, American Expeditionary Forces.

The "Draft" machinery was soon set in motion. Chairmen of local Boards were: T. D. Elliott, Laconia; A. W. Chandler, Conway; Edward H. Lord, Keene; George W. Brown, Berlin;

Joseph P. Huckins, Plymouth; George W. Currier, Nashua; Charles S. Emerson, Milford; James F. Brennan, Peterboro; Allen M. Wilson, Manchester; Thomas H. Madigan, Manchester; Harry C. Jones, Manchester; George A. S. Kimball, Concord; Thomas F. Clifford, Franklin; Ceylon Spinney and William E. Marvin, Portsmouth; Herbert L. Grinnell, Derry; Edward G. Young and Arthur G. Whittemore, Dover; and Albert I. Barton, Croydon.

In New Hampshire 95,158 men were registered.

The New Hampshire men were allocated to many different military units on land and sea, hence they cannot be traced as a State group.

Before the Armistice came 42 American Divisions had been trained and sent over. Forty per cent of the 103rd Infantry, 26th Division, were from New Hampshire. It had the hardest combat service at Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne. New Hampshire troops were on many fronts and saw much active service. They spent considerable time in the Toul sector, saw hard fighting in the battles of the Somme, Cambria, Amiens, Soissons, the Marne, Champagne; took an active part in much of the fighting around Picardy, Lys, Rheims and the siege over the Ypres-Lys and Sedan-Mezieres railroad and played a telling part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

The Casualties. Our State had 230 men killed in action, 76 died of wounds, 315 died of disease, 5 were suicides, 5 drowned, 22 were killed in accidents, 7 were lost at sea, 1 was murdered, and 36 were recorded as "missing" (not deserters). These figures are from our New Hampshire records. The War Department records give New Hampshire's total casualties at 1,254, and 258 deaths in battle.

The State House Memorial tablet at Concord, however, contains the names of these 697.

They were our noblest and bravest sons. It is not meet to discriminate. Each and every one of them could do no more to serve their country. They gave their lives.

CHAPTER XXXIII

NEW HAMPSHIRE OFFICERS IN THE WORLD WAR.

NEW Hampshire had the following Brigadier Generals in the World War: Winfield S. Edgerly, Farmington; William M. Fassett, Nashua; Harry Taylor, Portsmouth (French Legion D'Honneur); and Theodore A. Bingham, Concord (French Legion D'Honneur).

The State furnished these Colonels: Michael J. Barry, Concord; Salmon F. Dutton, Keene; George V. Fiske, Manchester; Michael J. Healey, Manchester; Charles A. Hunt, Nashua; William E. Hunt, Nashua; Richard Park, Warren; Irving W. Rand, Portsmouth; Albert L. Rhoades, Nashua; and George M. Russell, Plymouth; Daniel H. Gienty, Concord.

The Lieutenant Colonels Were: Frank D. Applin, Keene; Ray L. Avery, Manchester; Leonard L. Barrett, Claremont; Charles J. Browne, Concord; Clark P. Chandler, Concord; Oscar F. Cole, Berlin; Carlton R. Metcalf, Concord; Carroll W. Neal, Concord; Frederick Perkins, Manchester; Robert H. Rolfe, Concord; Homer B. Smith, Lancaster; William E. Sullivan, Nashua; Robert M. Thornburgh, Cornish; Herbert E. Tutherly, Claremont; Russell Wilkins, Concord; James B. Woodman, Franklin.

The Majors Were: Frank J. Abbott, Manchester; Robert A. Alton, Nashua; Percy Bartlett, Hanover; Dr. Ernest L. Bell, Plymouth; Albert E. Brownrigg, Nashua; Charles W. Bundy, Nashua; Orville E. Cain, Keene; Daniel R. Chase, Lebanon; Gerald Chittenden, Concord; Everett Collins, Nashua; Charles E. Condon, Nashua; Eugene S. Daniel, Greenland; John A. Drew, Rumney; John P. Edgerly, Gilmanton; Harold C. Fellows, Gilford; Robert J. Granes, Concord; Noel E. Guillet, Manchester; Willis B. Hayes, Laconia; Frank B. Hills, Peterboro; George D. Holland, Concord; Robert W. Holmes, Keene; Chauncey B. Hoyt, Portsmouth; Gordon F. Hull, Hanover;

Patrick J. Hurley, Lancaster; Ralph G. Hurlin, Antrim; Edward N. Jerry, Concord; Hiram L. Johnson, Franconia; Ralph H. Kellar, Keene; Dr. John G. W. Knowlton, Exeter; Frank Knox, Manchester; Clarence B. Laffin, Gorham; Oscar G. Logarquist, Manchester; Neil E. Loynachan, Manchester; Clarence E. Marden, Concord; Clinton J. Masseck, Lehman W. Miller, Concord; Ganzalo C. Munaz, Center Harbor; Robert C. Murchie, Concord; Carl C. Oakes, Lisbon; John C. O'Connor, Manchester; Joseph Odlin, Andover; George Osgood, New Hampton; Curtis H. Page, Andover; Russell B. Patterson, Concord; Harlow S. Pearson, Hanover; James J. Powers, Manchester; Clarence E. Rexford, Concord; George A. Richter, Berlin; Edward C. Rose, Concord; Charles E. Scorer, Concord; Eugene T. Sherburne, Manchester; Harold E. Small, Nashua; Leslie W. Snow, Rochester; Oramel H. Stanley, Concord; Reginald C. Stevenson, Exeter; Henry L. Stickney, Manchester; Amos G. Straw, Manchester; William P. Straw, Manchester; Berrell L. Talbot, Milford; John W. Tarnosky, Milford; George L. Taylor, Alstead Center; Gordon B. Underwood, Manchester; Charles S. Walker, Keene; Dr. Wallace D. Walker, Portsmouth; Dr. George W. Watson, Manchester; Charles S. Wentworth, Rye; Arthur F. Wheat, Manchester; Nehemiah O. Whitford, Warner; Owen V. Wilcomb, Weirs; George C. Wilkins, Manchester; Mason J. Young, Concord.

CHAPTER XXXIV

CITATIONS IN THE WORLD WAR.

THE Roll of Honor. The names of those who gave all on the battlefield are chiseled in granite in every home city, town, village and hamlet. These names we read daily as we go to and fro and point them out to all—and will continue to do so as long as we live. Their heroism and sacrifices are an inspiration and a warning for all time to come.

Congressional Medal of Honor. This medal was awarded to George Dilboy of Keene for special bravery at Belleau Woods on July 18, 1918, fighting until he died.

Distinguished Service Crosses were awarded as follows: Dr. Robert O. Blood, Concord; John S. Bruce, Franklin; James S. Butler, Keene; William J. Cahill, Manchester; Eliot A. Carter, Nashua; Henry A. Cheney, Bow; Andrew F. Connell, Rochester; Odilon Custeau, John P. Diggins, Nashua; William T. Hanley, Berlin; Lynn H. Harriman, Ernest A. S. Harrington, Windham; Herbert E. Kendall, Wolfboro; Donald R. McIntyre, Manchester; August J. Massicotte, Franklin; Arthur Paradis, Nashua; Joseph H. Roberge, Manchester; Ernest P. Runnells, Concord; Earl R. Vinall, Meredith; Arthur J. Winslow, Harrisville.

Peter J. O'Malley and **John J. Reilly** were both given the Croix de Guerre by General Edwards; Charles W. Ames, Peterboro; Dalton F. Ayer, Marlow; Dr. Ernest L. Bell, Plymouth (an old Dartmouth football guard); George L. Blossom, Concord; Arthur Bouley, Nashua; Charles F. Bowen, Manchester; Bishop Brown, Winfred O. Brown, Littleton; Robert G. Cady, Keene; Orville E. Cain, since Mayor of Keene; James E. Coffey, Nashua; Oscar P. Cole (State Senator), Berlin; Adelard E. Cote, Derry; Charles Cote, Nashua; Arthur J. Coyle, Concord; Harold K. Davison, Woodsville (now Councillor); Amedie Deschenes, Nashua; Ervin T. Drake, Franklin; Robert Aiken

Drake, Franklin; Harold F. Eadie, Tilton; William M. Fassett, Nashua; James M. Faulkner, Keene; Harold E. Fife, Manchester; Kenneth E. Fuller, Exeter; Emil J. Gariepy, Archie B. Giles, Sidney J. Green, Munsonville; Richard S. Hevenor, Winfield S. Hilton, Antrim; Edwin H. Hobbs, Hampton; Elmer E. Hogman, Amherst; Earl B. Holbrook, Litchfield; William H. Holland, Charles Hollinshead (deceased), Derry; Charles A. Hunt, Andrew Jackson, Lisbon (Croix de Guerre presented at Concord by Governor Bartlett); Clarence N. James, Franklin; Frederick Jones, Reeds Ferry; Guy E. Kidder, Amherst; Chester L. Kingsbury, Keene; William L. Koob, Sunapee; Frank C. Kurtz, Exeter; Alfred A. LePage, Berlin; Clarence E. Marden, Concord; Clinton J. Masseck, Weirs; William E. Nash, Concord; Leonidas A. Noel, Berlin; Donald Ordway, Dover; Albert Ostberg, Nashua; Lansing M. Paine, Durham; Robert C. Paradise, Dover; Harry Parker, Nashua; Philip B. Paul, Fitzwilliam; Frederick B. Perkins, Manchester; Murray S. Plant, Bethlehem; Louis M. Quirin, Manchester; Thomas J. Quirk, Manchester; Gordon B. Reese, Milford; Maurice H. Roberts, Derry; Delphi Rodier, Nashua; Robert H. Rolfe, Concord; William H. Root, Claremont; Edward M. Ross, Lebanon; Ernest E. Ross, Milford; Ellsworth P. Runnells, Concord; George M. Russell, Emmett R. Sloane, Berlin; Guy D. Tibbetts, Bennington; Abbott Treadwell, Concord; Bertrand E. Tremblay, Manchester; Miss Anne Upham, Keene; Dr. Jerome P. Webster, Edward T. William, Farmington; John J. Whyte, Berlin.

Citations: Leon Blanchette, David H. Boland, Walter J. Boardman, Arthur Bridau, Salvatore Castratrazo, Fred H. Chase, Frederick J. Chenette, John J. Cloman, Philias Cote, Allen S. Crew, William H. Dobbins, John H. Field, Daniel C. J. Hall, Thomas P. Hardy, Everett M. Heath, Christos N. Kalivas, Alejzy Kubicki, Henry J. LeClair, Herne J. L'Heureux, Perley C. Martin, George A. Mundt, Clarence Northrop, Ben Nudd, Louis Rayno, Roger W. Spaulding, Edward J. Sullivan, Charles H. Williams.

After the soldiers had departed for the front, the State seemed

deserted, but another line of service remained for the people at home, and that was to assist the Federal Government in general economic and social ways to win the war. A "Committee of Safety" was made up of very substantial citizens headed by John B. Jameson of Concord. "The National Food Administration" was represented in our State by Huntley N. Spaulding, and the "Coal Administration" by former Governor Charles M. Floyd. Production in agriculture was speeded up by the efforts of the New Hampshire College officials.

Governor Keyes, after a successful administration as Governor, was elected to the U. S. Senate and his successor took up the work of getting the soldiers home, and reconstruction.

CHAPTER XXXV

THE ELECTION OF BARTLETT, GOVERNOR, MOSES AND KEYES, UNITED STATES SENATORS (1918). THE WORLD WAR ARMISTICE. THE STATE SOLDIERS' BONUS. THE MEMORIAL BRIDGE. THE NEW SCHOOL LAW. STATE RATIFIES WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE, AND NATIONAL PROHIBITION. STATE REFORMS. PRESIDENT WILSON'S RETURN FROM FRANCE.

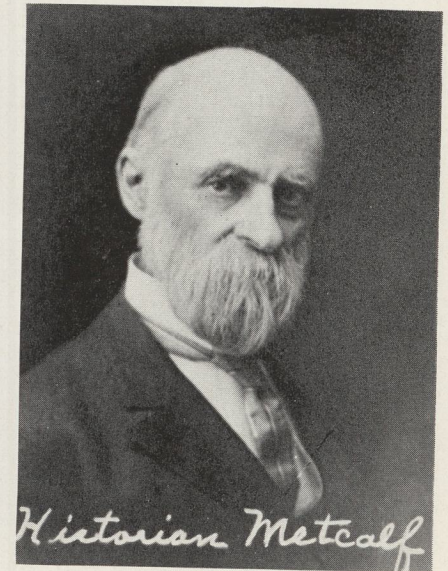
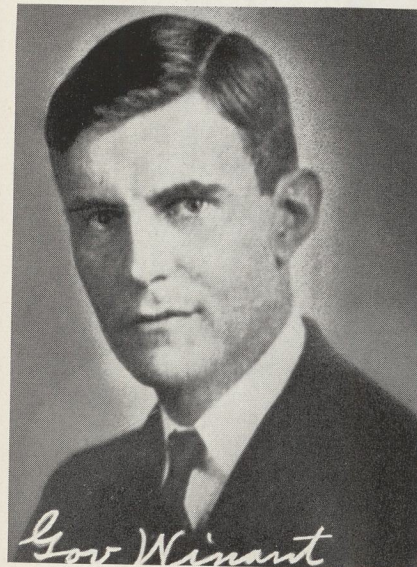
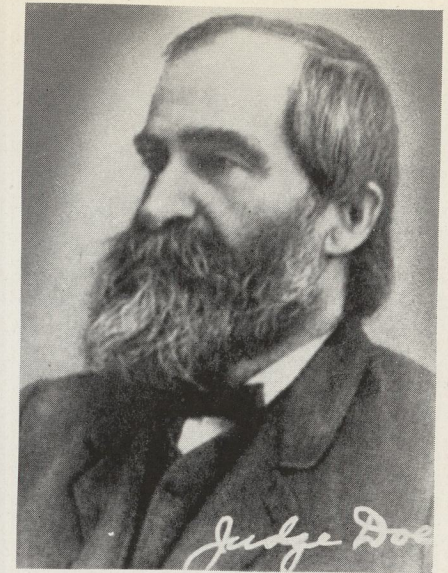
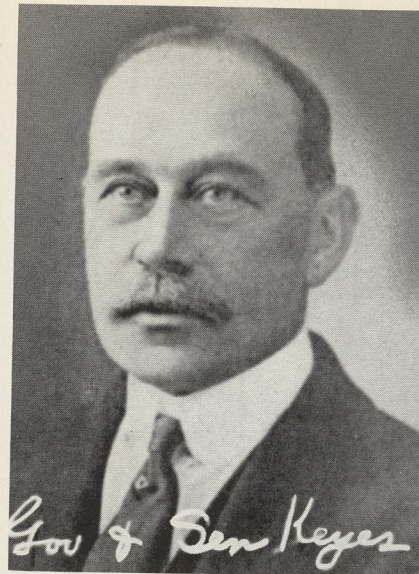
SINCE the great Senator, Jacob H. Gallinger, had passed away, and Irving W. Drew, by appointment of Governor Keyes, was serving as Senator temporarily, and the term of Senator Henry F. Hollis was expiring, two U. S. Senators and a Governor were to be chosen at the same election—an unusual coincidence.

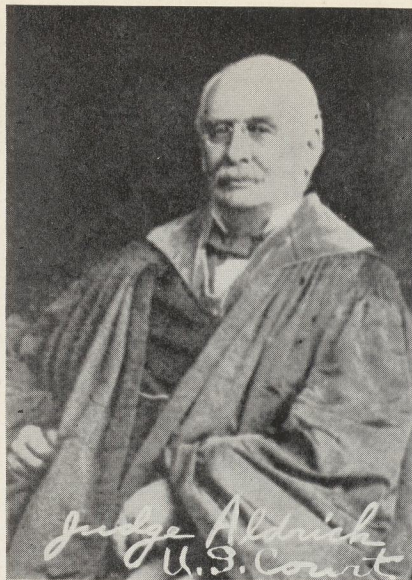
The Governorship was won by John H. Bartlett of Portsmouth, no competitor entering against him in the Republican Primaries. The vote at the election was: Bartlett, 38,465; Nathaniel E. Martin (D) of Concord 32,605.

Governor Henry W. Keyes won the Republican Primary nomination over former Governor Rolland H. Spaulding, after a hard campaign, by the narrow margin of 292 votes. This contest was for the six-year term to succeed Senator Hollis.

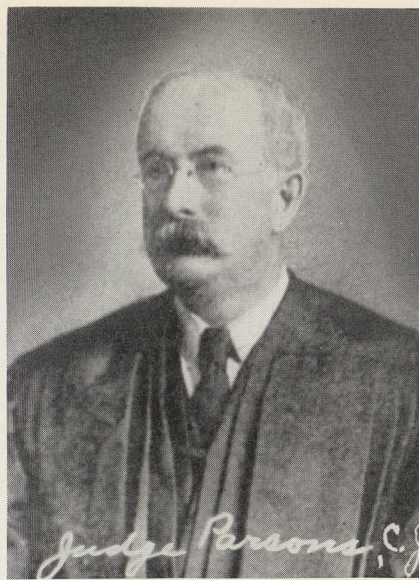
The nomination for the two-year term, to complete the unexpired term of the late Senator Gallinger, was made in a Convention of Republican Delegates, and not by a Primary Election. In this Convention George H. Moses, former Ambassador to Greece, defeated former Governor Rolland H. Spaulding.

The Senatorial election results were: Henry W. Keyes, 37,783 to former Congressman Eugene E. Reed, Democratic nominee, 32,763; and George H. Moses, 35,528 to John B. Jameson, the Democratic nominee, 34,458. Senator Moses' term began at

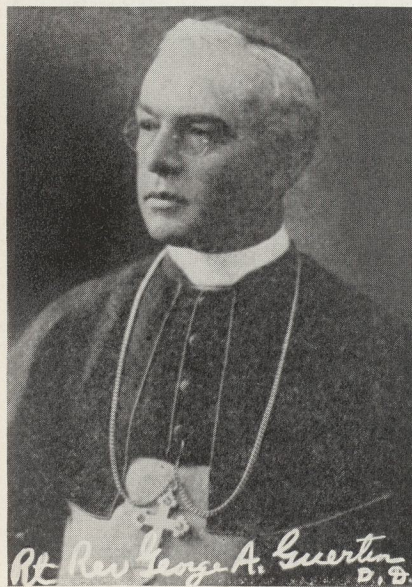




Judge Aldrich
U.S. Court



Judge Parsons, C.J.



Rt. Rev. George A. Guertin
D.D.

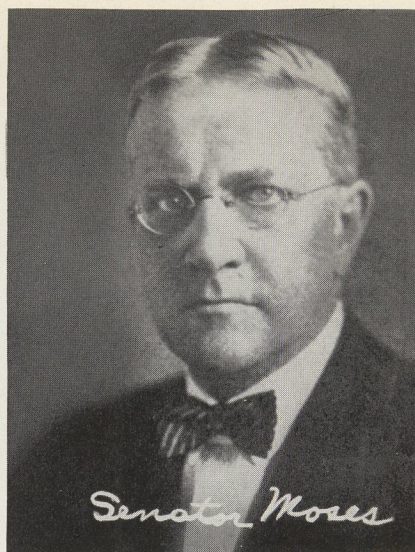


Pres. E. M. Hopkins
Dartmouth



Goodnow Clough Geo. B. Brewster

Welply At Gov Wentworth Mansion J.H. Brown Beers



once since it was to fill a vacancy, while Senator Keyes' term began March 4, 1919, from which fact Moses became the "Senior" Senator.

For Congress the results were: First District, Sherman E. Burroughs (R) 18,658, William N. Rogers (D) 17,122, and in the Second District, Edward H. Wason, 19,343, Harry F. Lake of Concord, 14,923.

The Councillors elected were the following outstanding men: Gen. John H. Brown of Concord; Arthur G. Whittemore of Dover; Windsor H. Goodnow, Keene; Stephen W. Clow of Wolfboro and John G. Welpley of Manchester. Arthur P. Morrill was President of the Senate and C. W. Tobey, Speaker.

The World War Armistice came just seven days after the State Election or on November 11, 1918. Senator Moses often averred that the Kaiser surrendered on account of the New Hampshire election.

Governor Bartlett began preliminary work before his inauguration, selecting Committees to study problems which were pressing.

A reform was sadly needed in the public school system of the State. This reform is now known as the "Great School Law of 1919." Up to this time in New Hampshire each town had such schools, and only such schools, as its own citizens were financially able to provide. The policy of having the State contribute funds to equalize school opportunities had never been tried. Governor Bartlett made it his premier issue. He maintained that the school opportunities in poor towns were "disgracefully" inadequate, many having as few as 16 to 20 weeks of "schooling" in a year, held in unsanitary buildings and often taught by unqualified teachers, paid poor wages, while fortunate towns and cities had 36 weeks of good schools in a year, held in adequate quarters, taught by qualified teachers, decently paid. The Governor laid down the principle that public school education should no longer be dependent on the resources of each locality, that the State owed a duty to children to equalize school opportunities for the poor and rich towns alike.

To accomplish this objective the Governor organized a group of educators and outstanding leaders outside the Legislature, headed by General Frank S. Streeter, a Dartmouth College Trustee, Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of that great institution, Judge John E. Young, Ralph D. Payne and Judge Frank J. Peaslee as advisors and sponsors, to whom he has always expressed appreciation for drafting and pushing the Bill which was passed after vigorous effort.

While financial aid to poor towns was the high point of the Legislative battle, there was a sort of "home rule" opposition to the "supervisory" and "Americanization" phases of the new law. The reform was influential in other States.

The first State Board of Education appointed by the Governor consisted of General Streeter of Concord, Chairman; Ralph D. Payne, the well-known author of *Durham*; Honorable Thomas W. Fry, Claremont; Wilfred J. Lessard, a French-American attorney of Manchester; and the Honorable John C. Hutchins of Stratford. The present membership of the Board, after twenty years of successful operation, follows: Orton B. Brown, Chairman, of Berlin; Joseph W. Epply, Margaret S. Goodnow, Alice S. Harriman, Robert T. Kingsbury, Adolphe L. Robert and James A. Wellman—all outstanding citizens.

Ernest W. Butterfield was chosen by the first Board as the "Commissioner of Education." He had been acting as "Superintendent" under the old order. Commissioner Butterfield favored the passage of the law and was efficient in putting it into operation. He has since been succeeded by an equally able and tactful executive in Dr. James N. Pringle.

The entire area of the State was divided by the new law into 50 Supervisory Districts, and a trained School Supervisor put in charge of each District.

In addition to such District Supervisors, there are "Field Workers." At present they are: Russell H. Leavitt, High School Agent; Phila M. Griffin, Elementary School Agent; Paul E. Farnum, Administrative Field Agent; Elizabeth M. Murphy, Supervisor of Health; Verna Payson, Supervisor of Home Eco-

nomics; Earl H. Little, Supervisor of Agriculture; Wallace D. Black, Supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation; Howard E. Swain, Supervisor of Trades and Industries; Curtis R. Bresnahan, Inspector of Child Welfare; and Christopher J. Pollard, Inspector of Child Labor.

The first State official in New Hampshire (1846) who had a limited jurisdiction over Schools was Charles B. Haddock, called a "Commissioner of Common Schools." His duties were advisory. His successor was Richard S. Rust.

After that the State had "Secretaries" of "Boards of Education." These Secretaries were: John S. Woodman (1850), Hall Roberts, King S. Hall, Jonathan Tunney, James W. Patterson (later U. S. Senator), William D. Knapp, John Wingate, Roger M. Sargent, Charles A. Downs, George W. Cate, and Roger M. Sargent.

Later the State had a "State Board of Education" with a "Superintendent of Public Instruction," the line of succession being: Amos Hadley, Anthony C. Hardy, John W. Simonds (1874), Charles A. Downs, James W. Patterson, Fred Gowing, Channing Folsom, H. C. Morrison, Ernest W. Butterfield. But still it was the "town system" with the State furnishing only one Superintendent with one office at Concord. They doubtless did as good work as possible under the regime of "every town for itself," a majority having inadequate funds. The new law produced an "equalized system" with adequate funds so that New Hampshire now has conspicuously good schools.

Getting the Boys Home. Each transport of soldiers that returned from the War scenes in France via Boston Harbor was greeted by a New England welcoming Committee, consisting of the then six New England Governors, viz: Milliken of Maine; Bartlett of New Hampshire; Clement of Vermont; Coolidge of Massachusetts; Beekman of Rhode Island and Holcomb of Connecticut. They sailed out of Boston Harbor to meet the transports. Many wives of returning soldiers accompanied them. These returning "Buddies" were not only made welcome, but individual effort was made to see that they not only got home,

but also got into their pre-War jobs. This kind of aid was constant for two years after the Armistice. The Committee also greeted President Wilson on his return from France.

Major Frank J. Abbott, a brave soldier, having been chosen Commander of the New Hampshire Department of the American Legion, was recommended to Governor Bartlett for appointment as his Adjutant General in place of the then incumbent, Charles W. Howard who did not serve in the War. The Governor made the appointment but was blocked in this by a political maneuver, resulting in an adverse decision by the Supreme Court on a technicality, a case of "machine" politics again.

Soldiers' Bonus. On recommendation of Governor Bartlett, an appropriation of \$2,100,000 for a Soldiers' Bonus of \$100 each was made, and, accompanied with an engraved certificate of service and appreciation, signed by the Governor, was speedily mailed to each soldier and sailor who served in the War. The number of men so aided was found to be 19,425, thus making a total of \$1,942,500. Bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000 were issued. They were fully paid in four years. A beautiful tablet was set up in the State House, containing the names of all, who, serving from New Hampshire, died in the military, naval or auxiliary forces of the United States. James E. French, the famed "watch-dog" was not mean when it came to soldiers.

The Reform School. Governor Bartlett personally investigated a charge of brutal "flogging" of minor children in the "Reform School" at Manchester. He found proof of the same and discontinued it.

Memorial Bridge at Portsmouth. Another objective of the Bartlett Administration was to properly memorialize the soldiers and sailors of the World War. This was done by erecting a Memorial Bridge to take the place of an old toll span across the Piscataqua River. It was built at a cost of \$500,000 for New Hampshire, the same amount for Maine, and a like amount for the Federal Government. A Commission to build the Bridge consisted of: Governor Bartlett, Governor Milliken of Maine, and Secretaries of the Navy—Daniels and Denby. The struc-

ture was completed for less than the three appropriations, and a small portion of the funds were turned back. It was opened for public use on August 4th, 1924, when Fred H. Brown was Governor. Governor Bartlett, as he resided in Portsmouth, acted throughout as the agent of the Commissioners.

One problem of the Legislature of 1919 was to eliminate a powerful State Commission of five members which, by machine-schemed laws, had gradually stripped the Governors of the State of all economic power, and responsibility. It controlled, independently of the Governor, the finances and business of all the State institutions. The system was wrong although the members were honorable. In its place, under the new law, was set up a system of separate unpaid Commissions, one for each State institution, under the Governor, composed of one member of the Governor's Council, and a body of representative citizens, appointed by the Governor and Council to take a closer interest in the business and also the inmates of the institutions. This plan has been retained to the present time. The members of the old monopolistic board were: Benjamin W. Couch of Concord, Chairman; John G. M. Glessner of Bethlehem; Marcel Theriault of Nashua; Edgar J. Knowlton of Manchester and Henry W. Boutwell. This change was enacted after a bitter fight against the "machine." Dr. C. P. Bancroft cooperated with the new board at the State Hospital.

Suffrage for Women. On August 13th, 1919, Governor Bartlett, sensing the importance of speedily settling the long agitated question of woman's suffrage, moving against "machine" opposition, called a special session of the Legislature to vote on the Federal Amendment. In the Governor's message he said in part:

"The granting of real citizenship to women has been delayed too long already. The delay is increasingly aggravating an already disturbed public mind. By holding this special session and acting favorably on this question, we may be the means of cutting short that delay by four years for the women of many States as well as our own."

The legislature speedily ratified the woman suffrage Amendment and adjourned in one day. The Federal Amendment adopting prohibition was also ratified by the Legislature during the Bartlett Administration.

CHAPTER XXXVI

PRESIDENT HARDING. GOVERNOR ALBERT O. BROWN. MOSES RE-ELECTED SENATOR. GOVERNOR BARTLETT'S U. S. APPOINTMENTS. MORRIS UNITED STATES JUDGE. JEWETT, SPAULDING AND HALL NAVAL OFFICERS. FRED H. BROWN, GOVERNOR. PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION BLOCKED BY POLITICS. ROGERS SUCCEEDS BURROUGHS IN CONGRESS. HINKLEY SUCCEEDS YOUNG AS ATTORNEY-GENERAL. SULLIVAN SUCCEEDS DONAHUE AS INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

WARREN G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge were elected President and Vice-President respectively over Cox and F. D. Roosevelt. The New Hampshire vote was 95,196 to 62,662. The League of Nations, a policy created by President Wilson, was the main issue and it failed.

Albert O. Brown, Governor. In 1920 Albert O. Brown (R) of Manchester, won the nomination for Governor over his Democratic opponent, Charles E. Tilton (D) of Tilton.

Senator George H. Moses, having served his short two-year term, and having been re-nominated in a sharp contest with Huntley N. Spaulding, was re-elected U. S. Senator over Raymond B. Stevens.

The President of the State Senate was Leslie P. Snow of Rochester, and the Speaker, Fred A. Jones of Lebanon.

The Governor's Council consisted of: Charles W. Barnes of Lyme; Albert Hislop, Ex-Mayor of Portsmouth; George E. Truedell Ex-Mayor of Manchester; George L. Sadler of Nashua; and Fred S. Roberts of Laconia. Congressman Wason (R) and Burroughs (R) were re-elected.

Governor A. O. Brown was one of the State's outstanding men, a widely-known lawyer, banker and financier, and he conducted the State's business conscientiously and economically. As a Trustee of Dartmouth College for years, his interest in education was known throughout the State. In his will he made a large bequest to Dartmouth College, and to his old "Prep" school—Coe's Academy at Northwood. He died March 28, 1937.

Governor A. O. Brown was President of a session of the State Constitutional Convention which assembled while he was Chief Executive. Edwin C. Bean of Belmont continued as the able Secretary of State, and John W. Plummer of Concord as State Treasurer. Leslie P. Snow, the President of the Senate, resigned to accept an appointment from Governor Brown as a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Governor A. O. Brown and his Staff were guests of Senator Moses in Washington, D. C., at the inauguration of President Harding. In his Administration a Board of Publicity was created.

During Governor A. O. Brown's term, President Harding visited New Hampshire and was sumptuously entertained by Secretary Weeks at Lancaster, assisted by Senators Moses and Keyes. All New Hampshire turned out to see him.

A legislative enactment which the members of the State Board of Education believed to be "destructive economy," led four of the five members to resign out of protest. Governor Brown reluctantly accepted their resignations. However, he named Huntley N. Spaulding, Chairman; Alice S. Harriman, Orton B. Brown and Merrill Mason. Mr. Lessard did not resign. Spaulding gave much time to this work.

On July 15th, 1921, President Harding appointed former Governor John H. Bartlett President of the U. S. Civil Service Commission where he served until March 12th, 1922. The President then appointed him First Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, in which office he served until May 23rd, 1929, at which time President Hoover appointed him Chairman of the American Section of The International Joint

Commission between the United States and Canada. He is now serving on this tribunal.

President Harding appointed George W. Morris of Lisbon Judge of the U. S. Court for the District of New Hampshire to succeed Judge Edgar Aldrich who passed away on September 15th, 1921.

Rev. Jonathan S. Lewis of Amherst was appointed Federal Director of Prohibition for New Hampshire.

Stephen S. Jewett of Laconia became "Naval Officer of Customs" at Boston. Jewett was succeeded by Harry W. Spaulding of Manchester and the latter by Dwight Hall, lawyer, of Dover—son of former Congressman, Joshua G. Hall.

Hon. David A. Taggart of Manchester, one of the State's most esteemed citizens and acting Governor in the Goodell Administration, died February 9th, 1922.

In 1922 a prolonged textile strike occurred in Manchester.

Fred H. Brown, Governor. In 1922 Fred H. Brown (D) of Somersworth was elected Governor over Ex-Councillor Windsor N. Goodnow (R) of Keene by a vote of 70,160 to 61,526. Mr. Brown had been Mayor of his home city for many terms, and U. S. District Attorney for New Hampshire under the Wilson Administration. Congressman Wason (R) was re-elected. The Democrats elected a majority in the House which chose William J. Ahern (D) Speaker. The Senate was presided over by Wesley Adams (R) of Derry. The Councillors elected were Oscar P. Cole of Berlin, Stephen A. Frost of Danville, Thomas J. Conway of Manchester, Philip W. Faulkner of Keene and Arthur P. Morrill of Concord.

In 1922 it became necessary for Republicans to nominate another candidate to Congress in the First District as Congressman Burroughs, in order to resume the practice of his profession, had declined to run for re-election.

John Scammon of Exeter (later Judge) was nominated, receiving 4,789 votes to Hobart Pillsbury of Manchester 3,866, Ex-Mayor F. W. Hartford of Portsmouth 1,901 and A. E. Shute of Derry 399. Shortly after the Primaries, Mr. Burroughs was

suddenly stricken with pneumonia and died January 27th, 1923.

William N. Rogers (D) of Wakefield received the Democratic nomination unopposed.

At the November elections Rogers defeated John Scammon (R) by a vote of 36,793 to 30,694.

Progressive Legislation Blocked. Governor Fred H. Brown, being a Democrat, found his hands tied by a hostile Republican Senate and Council. Much progressive legislation was blocked by destructive partisanship. Governor Fred H. Brown recommended the passage of a 48-hour law, a so-called "Home Rule Law," a gasoline tax, economy measures, repeal of the poll tax, and other forward looking measures, but the reactionary Senate killed every proposal he made, so intense was the political division.

Irving A. Hinkley (D) was appointed Attorney General in lieu of Oscar L. Young and John E. Sullivan (D) Insurance Commissioner, in place of John J. Donahue.

CHAPTER XXXVII

PRESIDENT HARDING'S DEATH. COOLIDGE PRESIDENT.
SCANDALS IN HIGH OFFICE BROKE. COOLIDGE FIRM
IN PROSECUTIONS. NEW HAMPSHIRE IN NO WAY
INVOLVED. DEATH OF LYFORD AND WOODBURY.
BROWN IN CONVENTION. COOLIDGE AND DAWES
ELECTED. SPAULDING, GOVERNOR.

PRESIDENT HARDING died August 2nd, 1923, at San Francisco, Cal., on his return from a trip to Alaska. Governor Fred H. Brown issued a noble memorial proclamation on Harding's death. Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President, took the Presidential oath of office immediately at his former home at Plymouth, Vermont, before his father, who chanced to be a Justice of the Peace. Coolidge dealt firmly with the scandals in high office which broke in amazing fury at this time. The Teapot Dome steal, and the Secretary of the Interior in jail, were some of the results. The general verdict of history seems to be that Harding was betrayed by those whom he honestly trusted. New Hampshire was not involved.

New Hampshire's ter-centenary was observed. The Committee in charge consisted of Governor Fred H. Brown; Henry H. Metcalf of Newport; Arthur G. Whittemore of Dover; Charles S. Emerson of Milford; Harry T. Lord, Manchester; and J. Winslow Pierce of Portsmouth. It provided general observances and celebrations over the State.

James O. Lyford, Bank Commissioner and leading citizen, died September 19th, 1924.

Gordon Woodbury died June 17th, 1924. He had been Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Navy under President Wilson.

Governor Fred H. Brown was a prominent figure at the Democratic National Convention in 1924, receiving votes for

President; he was also seriously considered for Vice-President.

John G. Winant, Governor. In 1924 Col. John G. Winant, having secured the Republican nomination over Col. Frank Knox, the organization candidate (later a candidate for Vice-President), was elected Governor running against Governor Fred H. Brown who was re-nominated. Neither Winant nor Knox were native sons of New Hampshire. At the same election Senator Keyes was re-elected over George E. Ferrand (D) of Concord. Congressman Wason was re-elected over William H. Barry (D).

Fletcher Hale of Laconia was nominated by the Republicans to "redeem" the First District. He succeeded by the following vote: Fletcher Hale, 44,758, William N. Rogers (D), 36,306.

His record in Congress became conspicuously statesmanlike.

Nationally, Coolidge and Dawes defeated John W. Davis and Charles R. Bryan for President and Vice-President, the New Hampshire vote being 98,575 to 57,201. LaFollette and Wheeler polled about 9,000 votes. The Coolidge landslide swelled the whole Republican ticket in the State.

C. W. Tobey of Temple was chosen President of the Senate, and George A. Wood of Portsmouth, Speaker. The Councillors were: John A. Edgerly, John A. Hammond, Arthur E. Moreau, Samuel A. Lovejoy and Jesse M. Barton.

John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, born at Lancaster, died on July 12th, 1926.

Huntley N. Spaulding, Governor. The election of 1926, though an "off year," was an important one. Governor Winant desired a second term, but Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester gave him a winning battle, capturing the Republican nomination by the following figures: Spaulding, 30,901, Winant, 25,522.

There arose a fiercer political battle over the nomination for U. S. Senator. George H. Moses was ending his first full term, and Bull-Mooser, Robert P. Bass, set out to unhorse him. Personal politics raged. Bass went down to the tune of 37,655 to 17,654.

The election contests were not so avid. The results were: for

Governor, Spaulding (R), 77,394, Eaton D. Sargent (D), 52,236. For Senator, Moses, 79,279, Robert C. Murchie (D) of Concord, 47,395.

For Congress, First District, Hale (R), 40,666, Francis Clyde Keefe of Dover, 25,575; Second District, Wason, 36,598, George H. Duncan of Jaffrey, 21,312.

Governor Spaulding's Councillors were: Ora A. Brown of Meredith; Guy E. Chesley of Rochester; Albert J. Precourt of Manchester; Albert H. Hunt of Nashua and Frank L. Garrish of Boscawen.

The President of the Senate was Frank P. Tilton of Laconia and the Speaker Harold K. Davison of Woodsville. The Spaulding Administration was characterized by keen business ability, resulting in improved methods and new and much-needed buildings for the State institutions.

Governor Spaulding rendered distinguished service as Food Administrator during the War, and he has demonstrated his philanthropy by presenting to Dartmouth College a "swimming pool," to Rochester a new High School, and to Keene a fine school building. He has always given extensively to various public and private charities, being one of our most useful private citizens.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

HOOVER AND CURTIS. RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.
TOBEY, GOVERNOR. THE BOOM AND CRASH. THE
HOOVER POLICY OF INACTION. WINANT, GOVERNOR,
SECOND TERM. CONGRESSMAN HALE DECEASED.
ROGERS-BARTLETT CONTEST. RELIEF AND GOVERN-
MENT EMPLOYMENT FOR RELIEF ADVOCATED BY
BARTLETT. THE BONUS MARCH.

NATIONALLY, the year 1928 produced an extraordinary political battle for the Presidency between Herbert Hoover (R) and Alfred E. Smith (D). It developed an upheaval in national affairs which had reverberations in New Hampshire. Religious intolerance blinded voters to the practical virtues of Governor Smith, while it also exalted to extravagance the virtues of Mr. Hoover, forgetting that his well-known "*rugged individualism*" was an obsession which might later land him in the lap of the Liberty League. Hence, after an intolerant campaign, the most insidious in American history, Hoover and Curtis "carried the country" by an electoral vote of 444 to 87. New Hampshire was influenced somewhat by intolerance and hence the Republican ticket had a record high vote of 115,404, to Governor Smith's 80,715. The State Primaries developed a contest in the Republican Party for the first place on the ticket between Ora A. Brown of Ashland, a merchant, and C. W. Tobey, a stock and bond broker at Manchester. The result was, Tobey, 31,871 to Brown, 26,568. Eaton D. Sargent of Nashua won the Democratic Primaries for Governor over Charles D. Ward of Manchester. In the First Congressional District Fletcher Hale was re-nominated, and in the Second, Edward H. Wason. Their Democratic opponents were: Francis C. Keefe of Dover and Alfred W. Levan-

saler of Lebanon. The election results were: Tobey (R), 108,431; Sargent (D), 79,798; Hale (R), 53,642; Keefe (D), 39,570; Wason (R), 54,642; Levansaler (D), 36,275. The Councillors elected were: William Leith, Lancaster; Harry Merrill, Exeter; C. J. Belanger, Manchester; Harry D. Hopkins, Keene; Harry L. Holmes, Heniker. Frank P. Tilton was chosen President of the Senate, and Harold K. Davison of Haverhill, Speaker.

C. W. Tobey, candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket, was a receptive beneficiary of the intolerant whispering campaign against Alfred E. Smith. However, it appears that many in New Hampshire at that time actually believed that Mr. Hoover would become a Liberal, and his "food service" during the War, entrusted to him by the Democrats, was played up fancifully.

The stock market crash came in October 1929, following an unprecedented period of boom and speculation. President Hoover and his Party seemed to reason that this boom was, in fact, sound prosperity, and that it could go on indefinitely. The influence of the boom speculation seized New Hampshire. Governor Tobey, himself a stock and bond broker, naturally followed President Hoover's ideas, and hence he took no heroic steps to restrain the mounting evils of exploiters. Even after the crash Governor Tobey echoed President Hoover's slogan that "prosperity was just around the corner," etc. Consequently he took no positive action, and raised no cry to Washington looking toward "relief," or toward checking the financial inundation. During this delay suicides prevailed. Unemployment grew apace. Huge financial losses befell everyone. Stark poverty raged. Business and bank failures multiplied. Hoarding of money began. No Federal aid was advised by President Hoover. Governor Tobey demanded none. The previous Republican platform, in fact, had solemnly resolved that "Federal relief" was not "the American way."

John G. Winant, Governor. While the great depression continued to sink to a lower and still lower level, the State elec-

tion of 1930 came. Governor Winant had previously served one term as Governor (January 1st, 1924 to January 1st, 1926). He then desired a second term but failed to get it. The Primary vote for Governor resulted: Winant, 27,343 and Arthur P. Morrill (R) of Concord 24,542. For the Democrats Albert W. Noone won the Primaries over Frederick E. Small of Rochester. At the election Winant received 75,518 votes and Noone 54,441, thus breaking the one-term precedent for the first time since the term was two years. At the 1930 election Senator Henry W. Keyes, re-nominated without material opposition, was elected over Albert W. Noone (D) who was nominated over Amos N. Blandin of Bath. The vote was, Keyes, 72,225, Noone, 52,284. In the First District Fletcher Hale was elected over N. J. Dyer by a vote of 37,570 to 29,166. In the Second District Edward H. Wason won over Eaton D. Sargent by a vote of 34,253 to 23,157. The following were chosen Councillors: Charles B. Hoyt (R), Sandwich; William S. Davis (R), Barrington; James J. Powers (D), Manchester; Fred T. Wadleigh (R), Milford; William B. McInnis (R), Concord. Harold K. Davison of Haverhill was made President of the Senate, and George A. Foster of Concord, Speaker. The Secretary of State was Enoch D. Fuller (R) of Manchester.

This second term of Governor Winant found him following President Hoover for a time and wonderingly watching the depression diving into bankruptcy breakers with all its abysmal consequences. He failed to appeal to the President or to Congress for national action to halt the horrible orgie, or to sustain the destitute of New Hampshire. Otherwise he sought liberal objectives and exhibited manifest sympathy for the "under dog." Partisanship ties, however, caused him to stand by Hoover's laissez-faire policy.

Fletcher Hale Deceased. On October 22nd, 1931, Congressman Fletcher Hale died suddenly in a Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., having contracted pneumonia on the ship "President Harding" while returning from an official conference at Bucharest. He was 49 years of age and had become recog-

nized as a leader in Congress—a man of whom the State was proud.

To fill the vacancy the Republicans nominated former Governor John H. Bartlett, Chairman of the International Joint Commission, at a spirited Convention held at Manchester on December 4th, 1931—the vote being: Bartlett, 288; Enoch D. Fuller, 74; F. W. Hartford, 30; Harold D. Hart, 27. The Democrats nominated ex-Congressman William N. Rogers.

In his campaign Bartlett broke with the policy of the National Administration and advocated a bond issue of \$5,000,000,000 to provide relief, and also labor to the unemployed to prime the pump of industry. He adhered to this belief, and later, supported Roosevelt.

Rogers emphasized the repeal of the 18th Amendment. The election took place January 5th, 1932 in a deep snow storm, handicapping the rural vote, resulting in Rogers' election by 27,461 to 24,546.

This was during the darkest days of the depression. Following, in the spring, many thousands of destitute and unemployed World War veterans made a pilgrimage to Washington, hitch-hiking their way. They camped on the Capitol parks, daily seeking payment of the "bonus." After suffering for two or three months, fed by private charity, on July 28, 1932, the Army with tanks, cavalry, fire and gas drove them from the City by night. Two veterans were killed thereby, and were buried in Arlington cemetery. Many were wounded. They were generally of good conduct, considering their hunger. The Government refused them food, shelter, and aid of any kind, or even the use of the parks. In any view of the tragedy, it was generally regarded as an administration blunder to use the Army against poverty stricken ex-soldiers.

CHAPTER XXXIX

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT PRESIDENT. POLITICAL OVERTURN. MOSES DEFEATED FOR U. S. SENATOR. FRED H. BROWN ELECTED. WINANT GOVERNOR. STATE LIQUOR LAW. WINANT WITH LEAGUE OF NATIONS. BRIDGES GOVERNOR. HOSTILITY TO PRESIDENT. RACE-TRACK.

ALL EYES this year were turned toward the Presidential contest of 1932. The depression had plunged the country dangerously near the explosive forces of riot and revolution. There were breadlines everywhere. Hoover continued to stand for his "no-Federal-aid" policy. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, was making a fight for a "New Deal," which meant "Federal aid," and an aggressive Federal leadership, the antithesis of the Hoover policy. The result was the election of Roosevelt and Garner by an electoral vote of 472 to 59 for Hoover and Curtis, and a popular vote of 22,821,857 for Roosevelt to 15,761,841 for Hoover. The vote for President in New Hampshire was 103,629 for Hoover and 100,680 for Roosevelt, a large Republican slump. Many Republicans turned to Roosevelt.

John G. Winant, Governor. Governor Winant desired a third term. He won the Republican nomination over George I. Haselton of Manchester by a vote of 46,775 to 9,516, and was elected over Henry T. Ledoux of Nashua by a vote of 106,777 to 89,649. Governor Winant, in his two terms had built up a strong personal organization in both Parties, possible in a small State. His Councillors were: James C. McLeod (R) Littleton; Charles H. Brackett (R) Greenland; Alphonse Roy (D) Manchester; Francis P. Murphy (R) Nashua; and Charles E. Carroll (R) Laconia. The President of the Senate was George D.

Cummings of Peterborough; and the Speaker, Lewis P. Elkins of Concord.

George H. Moses Defeated. New Hampshire had a Senatorial election in 1932. Senator George H. Moses who had been a powerful, able and useful member of the U. S. Senate since November 1918 won the Republican Party nomination. In the Democratic Primaries the result was: Fred H. Brown, 14,598; T. F. O'Connor, 8,239; Joseph Coutremarsh, 2,715. At the election the vote resulted: Brown, 98,766 and Moses, 96,849. Senator Moses' most enduring piece of statesmanship was his successful fight to prevent the United States becoming a member of the League of Nations. For Congress in the First District, the Republican nomination went to William P. Straw of Manchester. Col. Straw's vote was 16,869 to 10,855 for Ex-Mayor F. W. Hartford of Portsmouth. The Democratic Primary vote was: William N. Rogers, 8,349; John S. Hurley, 5,005; W. G. McCarthy, 2,598. At the election Rogers defeated Straw by a vote of 50,306 to 47,639. For Congress in the Second District, the Republicans nominated former Governor C. W. Tobey over Harold K. Davison of Haverhill by a vote of 14,239 to 11,170. At the election Hon. Jeremiah Doyle of Nashua was a strong but losing opponent.

Governor Winant, after President Roosevelt's election, soon became more or less sympathetic with New Deal policies, and, on October 14th, 1935, he was appointed, for a short term, at the head of the U. S. Social Security Board.

A State Liquor License Law was enacted at a special session of the Legislature in 1934, establishing a Commission and "State stores," the Federal Constitution having been amended to permit such a law.

Governor Winant later accepted a position with the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland.

Bridges, Governor. The "off year" election of 1934 gave rise to a Republican Primary contest for Governor, resulting in the nomination of Styles Bridges of Concord, a member of the State Public Utilities Commission, over ex-Mayor Charles E.

Carroll of Laconia by a vote of 33,952 to 18,526. In the Democratic Primaries John L. Sullivan of Manchester was successful by a vote of 21,022 to 6,587 for Eaton D. Sargent and 5,367 for George H. Duncan of Jaffrey. At the election the vote resulted as follows: Bridges, 89,481; Sullivan, 87,019 or a meager plurality for Bridges of 2,462. A last-minute racial canard, a false publication circulated in Manchester among the French-Americans was thought to have defeated Sullivan who was a World-War veteran, popular and one of the ablest lawyers in the State. He reminds one, not only in name, but personality of the great Revolutionary War hero. The Councillors were: L. Lynn Cutler, Berlin; Burt R. Cooper, Rochester; Alphonse Roy, Manchester; Thomas J. Leonard, Nashua; James C. Farmer, Newbury. The President of the Senate was C. M. Dale (R) of Portsmouth, and the Speaker, Amos N. Blandin of Bath, a Democrat. In the First Republican Congressional District Primaries Arthur B. Jenks of Manchester received 12,399 votes; George I. Haselton of Manchester, 7,369, and Oscar F. Moreau of Manchester, 4,233. In the Second District, C. W. Tobey of Temple defeated Edward D. Toland of Concord by a vote of 15,761 to 7,749. At the Democratic Primaries in the First District, Congressman William N. Rogers of Wakefield defeated Timothy F. O'Connor of Manchester, 10,510 to 9,489, and in the Second District, Editor Harry B. Metcalf of Newport (son of historian Metcalf) defeated Joseph A. Coutremarsh of Lebanon by a vote of 5,159 to 3,877. At the election in the First District, Rogers (D) defeated Arthur B. Jenks by a vote of 48,568 to 41,425. In the Second District, Tobey (R) defeated Metcalf (D) by a small vote.

The State Administration, under Governor Bridges, did not follow Governor Winant's policy of cooperation with the Federal Administration, except to ask and receive all the various kinds of aid which the Government offered. No discrimination against New Hampshire by the Federal officials resulted from Bridges' unjustifiable attacks on President Roosevelt, although the Governor's speeches against the President were personally and offi-

cially the most offensive of any of the President's bitterest enemies, for some unexplained reason. He out-toried the tories.

The Bridges' Administration created a Racetrack Commission, permitting racing at Rockingham Park, and granting "pari-mutuel" gambling, against the protests of the moral forces of the State. Radio broadcasting of these race results were and are used over the entire country by betting men.

CHAPTER XL

ROOSEVELT AND GARNER RE-ELECTED. MURPHY, GOVERNOR. MOSES DEFEATED FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION BY BRIDGES. MURPHY COOPERATES WITH ROOSEVELT. ROY CONTEST. STATE POLICE.

The year 1936 brought a landslide Presidential election

THE Roosevelt and Garner vote in New Hampshire was 108,480 as against the Landon and Knox vote of 104,642. In other words, Roosevelt carried the State by 3,818.

The electoral vote for the Democratic ticket was 523 to the Republicans 8 (Vermont and Maine), and the popular vote was, Democrats, 27,476,673; Republicans, 16,679,583; the greatest popular majority in American history. The Republican ticket was Alfred M. Landon and Frank Knox (N. H. & Illinois).

Francis P. Murphy, Governor. For Governor in 1936 the Republicans nominated Francis P. Murphy of Nashua who received 84,920 votes to Eliot A. Carter of Nashua, 28,322. The Democrats nominated Amos N. Blandin of Bath. At the election the vote stood Murphy, 118,178; Blandin, 89,011. The Councillors were: Virgil D. White, Ossipee; Charles M. Dale, Portsmouth; Thomas A. Murray, Manchester; Alvin A. Lucier, Nashua; and George Hamilton Rolfe, Concord. Anson C. Alexander of Boscawen was chosen President of the Senate, and Oren V. Henderson of Durham, a College official, Speaker.

The defeat of George H. Moses in 1936 was accomplished by a vicious Primary campaign, which was staged by powerful forces. There was evidence of unfair tactics against him by his successful opponent, Governor Styles Bridges. The Primary vote resulted as follows: Bridges, 45,463; Moses, 32,108; William J. Callahan of Keene, 3,547. The Democrats nominated Congressman William N. Rogers with slight opposition. The

campaign was a heated one. Governor Bridges, in the election, had the advantage of the exclusive publicity of the "Union and Leader." Rogers criticized this as a newspaper monopoly in New Hampshire, calling attention to its biased news, and the fact that there was no Democratic daily newspaper in the State. The State officials, Governor Murphy and strong corporate interests aided Bridges. Although Roosevelt carried the State, Bridges won also—107,923 to 99,195.

For Representative to Congress in the First District, on the Republican Primary ticket, there were the following candidates: Arthur B. Jenks, Manchester, 16,191 votes; Enoch D. Fuller, Manchester, 13,239 and Charles E. Carroll of Laconia, 8,011 votes. On the Democratic ticket were: Alphonse Roy of Manchester who won over John J. Sheehan of Manchester by a vote of 6,840 to 6,831. In the Second District, Congressman C. W. Tobey of Temple won the Republican Primaries over Thomas Laite of Nashua by a vote of 23,624 to 4,116. In the Second District, Daniel J. Hagerty of Nashua was unopposed as the Democratic candidate. For the Representative to Congress in the First District, Arthur B. Jenks (R) had a doubtful win over Alphonse Roy (D) by a challenged vote, and late in the term was unseated by the House. Roy is a patriotic young lawyer of Manchester, whose friends believe he was fought unfairly. In the Second District, Tobey won over Daniel J. Hagerty by a vote of 53,606 to 45,437.

Governor Murphy, a self-made business executive of energy and live personality, was cooperative, and not abusive, toward the National Administration. In matters of relief and unemployment he worked diligently. One of the fruits of Governor Murphy's energy is the Aerial Tramway on Cannon Mountain. Governor Murphy recommended, and the Legislature enacted a law creating a State Police, and also a Milk Control Board.

CHAPTER XLI

MURPHY RE-ELECTED. SENATOR BROWN DEFEATED.

BROWN APPOINTED COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF UNITED STATES BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. JENKS AND STEARNS CONGRESSMEN. LIST OF 1938 STATE SENATORS. DR. BLOOD, PRESIDENT; ANSEL SANBORN, SPEAKER.

FRANCIS P. Murphy, Governor, Second Term. The off-year election of 1938 brought a hot Primary fight between Governor Murphy for re-nomination and Thomas P. Cheney, the Attorney-General. Governor Murphy won by a vote of 37,538 to 33,571. The Democrats nominated John L. Sullivan for Governor, the election result being, Murphy, 87,623, Sullivan, 66,497. The outcome was swayed by the usual "off-year" trend against the Party in power at Washington. The Councillors were: Harold K. Davison, Oren V. Henderson, Thomas A. Murray, Arthur T. Appleton, and George H. Rolfe. Dr. Robert O. Blood of Concord was chosen President of the Senate, and Hon. Ansel Sanborn of Wolfboro, Speaker.

A hard contest for U. S. Senator was waged between Senator Fred H. Brown whose one successful term was expiring, and Congressman C. W. Tobey. While Senator Brown ran ahead of the rest of the ticket, the anti-administration swing was too great, and he went down, to the regret of the "liberals" everywhere. Reactionary Tobey angrily attacked the New Deal, and Roosevelt, personally. So much was Brown esteemed by the President and the Senate that he has since been appointed, and unanimously confirmed as "Comptroller-General" of the United States for a fifteen year term, at a \$12,000 salary—the most potent official position in the Government below the Presidency, since all disbursements of the Federal Government must, by law,

have the Comptroller's own personal "O.K." before being paid.

For Congress in 1938, the Republicans in the Second District, nominated Foster Stearns of Hancock, son of Frank Stearns, late of Boston, the Coolidge financial "angel." The Primary election was unusual—a free-for-all. The result was Stearns, 7,589; Thomas Laite of Nashua, 7,204; James P. Richardson of Hanover, 5,617; Adj. General Charles W. Howard of Concord, 5,065; James A. Perley, Lebanon, 3,348; Edward A. Hamlin, Claremont, 3,076; and James A. Hanley of Franklin, 2,379. It will be seen that Stearns received a small fraction of all votes in a District where a nomination meant an election. There should have been a "run-off." The Democrats nominated Alvin A. Lucier, a sound lawyer and former Mayor of Nashua. The election result was Stearns, 40,550; Lucier, 26,512. In the First District, the Republican nominated for Congress was Arthur B. Jenks of Manchester, the Primary vote being: Jenks, 21,185 and J. Levi Meader of Rochester, 6,760. The Democrats nominated Alphonse Roy of Manchester, the Primary vote being: Alphonse Roy, 12,124; John J. Sheehan of Manchester, 5,590; Attorney James A. Broderick of Manchester, 1,003; Arthur K. Smart, Tilton, 433; and Edward A. Lambert of Manchester, 256. Jenks won the election by a small but uncontested majority.

The State Senators elected in 1938, from whom may be expected to come several future higher officials in the State, were the following: Albert C. Lazure, Berlin; John H. Finley, Colebrook; Lester E. Mitchell, Campton; Harry P. Smart, Ossipee; Frank J. Bryant, Lebanon; Curtis H. Page, Gilmanton; Oliver H. Munroe, Andover; Harold G. Fairbanks, Newport; Charles F. Butler, Hillsboro; Marquis O. Spaulding, Keene; William Weston, Hancock; Stanley James, Nashua; Aldege A. Noel, Nashua; Clarence J. Avery, Goffstown; Robert O. Blood, Concord; Ernest H. Bond, Manchester; Denis F. Mahoney, Manchester; Thomas B. O'Malley, Manchester; Horace J. Brouillette, Manchester; Edmond J. Marcoux, Rochester; T. Jewett Chesley, Dover; William M. Cole, Derry; A. Ralph Estabrook, Newton; Charles M. Dale, Portsmouth.

The Legislature of 1939 extended the pari-mutuel license of the Salem racetrack for three years against a considerable opposition, led by Representative George H. Duncan.

Governor Murphy pushed to completion the State House Annex. Money was appropriated for extensive enlargement of the State Hospital.

An attempt to establish branch banking failed after a heated Legislative battle.

CHAPTER XLII

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE OFFICIALS OF 1938-1939, AND THEIR SALARIES.

SINCE, under the New Hampshire Constitution, any town of 600 population may have a Representative in the House, and since those towns and cities having over 600 population may add one Representative for each 1200 population in excess of the first 600, and also since "classed" towns having less than 600 people have a representation less often than each two years, depending on population, the result of these provisions gives New Hampshire the largest Legislative House in the country. At present the number is 422. The system can only be changed by an amendment to the Constitution, which requires a two-thirds popular vote, and by a slow process, and towns are loath to relax any power they have.

The State has a Senate of 24 members, one each from so many Districts, constructed on an approximately equal tax-paying basis. The Senate and House together are styled the "General Court." It has the power to create towns and counties, commissions, agencies, etc., and prescribe how they shall be governed and managed.

Three or more of the five Councillors have the power of veto on appointments by the Governor, and certain other important executive acts.

The present (1939) official roster (and salaries) of New Hampshire follow:

Francis P. Murphy, *Governor* (Salary \$5,000). Governor's office attaches: Charles F. Bowen, Secretary (Salary \$3,000); Harlan C. Pearson, Research Assistant; Mayland H. Morse, Counsel; Clarence A. DuBoise, Messenger; Wallace Chilson, Erma A. Moore, Evelyn K. Benson, Hilda C. Salter, Clerks (Salaries not given). *The Governor's Military Staff*: Brigadier General Charles W. Howard (\$4,000); Lt. Col. Albert E. Co-

burn; Capt. Bertrand L. Goulet; 1st Lt. William D. McPherson; 1st Lt. Thomas R. Burns, Jr.; Majors Robert C. Erb, John W. Bryant, Charles E. Greeman, Stanley M. Burns, Anthony C. Benjes, Walter W. Murphy. *Secretary of State*, Enoch D. Fuller (\$4,000); Deputy, Harry E. Jackson (\$2,700). *State Treasurer*, F. Gordon Kimball (\$4,000); Deputy, John J. Scammon (\$2,700). *Bank Commissioner*, Clyde M. Davis (\$5,000); Assistants. *Aerial Tramway Commission*: Charles T. Patten, Ex-Officio; James C. MacLeod, Chairman; Arthur L. Carpenter; Harry D. Sawyer; Roland E. Peabody, Managing Director, (\$8.00 per diem). *Commissioner of Agriculture*: Andrew L. Felker (\$3,500); Deputies, Lawrence A. Carlisle (\$2,700), and Walter C. O'Kane, (\$1,600). *State Veterinarian*: Robinson W. Smith (\$3,500). *An Advisory Board*: Messrs. Hatch, Putnam, Baer, Bemis, Alexander, Smith, Cantor, Pearson and Pierce. *Athletic Commission*: Frederick E. Johnson, Chairman; Cleon E. Bartlett; Henry E. Silver (\$6.00 per diem). *Attorney General*: Thomas P. Cheney (\$4,000); Assistant Frank R. Kenison (\$4,000). *Cancer Commission*: John L. T. Shaw, Secretary; James W. Jameson, M.D.; George C. Wilkins, M.D.; Joseph W. Epply. *Comptroller*: Charles T. Patten (\$5,000). *Commissioner of Education*: James N. Pringle (\$5,000); Deputy, Walter M. May. *Fish and Game Commission*: Philip E. Morris, Chairman; Thomas J. Dent; Charles B. Barton; Edmond W. Bowler; Alfred L. Guay; Director, Robert H. Stobie (\$4,000). *Forestry and Recreation Commission*: Benjamin K. Ayers; W. Robinson Brown; *State Forester*, John H. Foster (\$3,500). *State Board of Health*: Secretary, Travis P. Burroughs, M.D. (\$4,000). *Highway Commissioner*: Frederick E. Everett (\$5,500). *Insurance Commissioner*: Arthur J. Rouillard, (\$5,000); Deputy, Simon M. Sheldon (\$1,800). *The State Institutions* are managed by Boards of Trustees at present as follows (plus a Councillor on each Board): *State Hospital for the Insane* are: Benjamin W. Couch, Chairman; Francis S. Hall, Secretary; Donald G. McIvor; Sarah Johnson and Myer Saidell. The Superintendent is Dr. Charles H. Dalloff. It has 2,144

patients, an increase from 1,954 in four years. Requests are made for additional room. *Laconia State School*: Harriet C. Newhall, Joseph H. Laflamme, Iva A. Speare, Harris H. Rice, and J. Grant Quimby. The Superintendent is Benjamin E. Baker. It has 611 students, an increase from 570 in four years. *Industrial School*: Hubert B. McDonough, Charles E. Greeman, Dorothy T. Cox, Charles H. Barnard, and George P. Gakidis. It has 196 pupils, an increase from 131 in four years. *State Sanatorium*: John A. Muehling, Maude A. Sanborn, John H. Houlihan, Francis J. C. Dube, and Nelson E. Howard.

It has 109 patients, an increase from 93 in four years. *State Prison*: Clarence I. Hurd, Herbert J. Foote, F. Earl Thayer, Treffle Raiche, Superintendent. It has 269 prisoners, an increase from 229 in four years. The query is made as to whether the sale of liquor enters into the cause of the increases since the repeal of the 18th Amendment. *Labor Department*: John S. B. Davie (\$3,000). Under the Commissioner are the Unemployment Compensation Division, headed by Gordon P. Eager and the State, the U. S. Employment Service, headed by Abby L. Wilder, the Minimum Wage Division, headed by Elizabeth R. Elkins, the Factory Inspectors and Board of Conciliation—all salaried positions. *State Librarian*: Thelma Brackett (\$2,500). *Liquor Commission*: William A. Jackson, Chairman (\$4,000); Assistant, Charles H. Magown. *Planning Commission*: James M. Langley, Chairman; Allen Hollis; Edmund F. Jewell; Guy L. Shorey. *Publicity Director*, Donald D. Tuttle; *Planning Director*, Frederick P. Clark (Salary not stated). *Superintendent of State Police*: George A. Colbath (\$4,000). *Public Service Commission*: Nelson L. Smith, Chairman (\$5,000); William H. Barry (\$5,000); Claude H. Swain (\$5,000). *Public Library Commission*: Margaret F. Grant, Secretary (\$2,000). *Public Welfare Board*: William J. Britton, Chairman; John J. Hallinan; Leo L. Osborne (on a per diem basis). They appoint a Commissioner—Harry O. Page (\$4,000). *Purchasing Agent*: Harold Cheney (\$4,000). *Racing Commission*: William L. Phinney, Chairman; Charles A.

Allen; Edward J. Maley (Salary not stated). *Tax Commission*: John R. Spring, Chairman (\$4,000); John G. Marston (\$3,000); Dudley W. Orr (\$3,000). Director of Interest and Dividends Tax: Wilbert F. Cameron. Commissioner of Weights and Measures: William H. Marcotte, Jr. (\$3,000). State Board of Accountancy: Clarence H. Wright, Arthur W. Johnson, and Hiram B. Haskell (\$5.00 per diem). Commission of Arts and Crafts: Mary H. Coolidge, Margaret Whipple, William A. Barron, George W. Case, James N. Pringle, A. Cooper Ballentine, Jesse Doe, Jennie R. Weston. Ballot-Law Commissioners: Mayland H. Morse, J. Vincent Broderick. Board of Investments: Willard D. Rand, William H. McCarten, Alfred J. Dinsmore, Russell H. Briton, George E. Harris. Barbers Examining and Licensing Board: Arthur J. Moquin, John W. Harris, Aldege A. Noel (\$5.00 per diem). State Board of Chiropody: Frederick H. Gove, Ernest H. Joy (\$5.00 per diem). Board of Chiropractic Examiners: Messrs. Studley, Wheeler, and Bullock (\$5.00 per diem). State Dental Board: Messrs. Besse, Fernald, and Littlefield (\$5.00 per diem). Eastern States Board: Messrs. Austin, Goyette, Rolfe and Tuttle. Embalming Board: Messrs. Holmes, Furber, Wiggin and Simoneau. Finance Commission for Manchester: Messrs. French, Welsh and Laflamme. Board of Registration of Hairdressers: Harriet G. Stratton, Bernice B. McIntyre, and Mabel C. Curran. Interstate Compacts Commission: Messrs. Holt, Bingham, and Mara. Commission on Interstate Cooperation: Messrs. Eager, Cheney, Fuller, Marston and Hadley. Board of Registration of Medicine: Doctors, Clow, Kingsford, Lavoie, Burroughs, and Smith. Milk Control Board: Messrs. Turner, Freeman and Blandin. Optometry Board: Messrs. Shaw, Babbitt, Clugh, Elliott and Gray. Commission of Pharmacy: Messrs. Moulton, Callaghan, and Kelly. Commission of Pilotage: Messrs. Adams and Holt. Shore Commission: Messrs. Adams, Dickinson, Ashworth, Greeman, Adams, and Philbrick. Planning Commission: Messrs. Jewell, Hollis and Langley. Publicity Director, Donald D. Tuttle. Planning Director: Frederick P. Clark. Commission for Uni-

form Laws: Messrs. French, Cooper and Graf. Board of Veterinary Examiners: Messrs. Brock, Lewis and Dedrick. Water Resources Board: Messrs. Whittemore, Jacobson, D'Amours, Sullivan and Shapiro.

The 10 members of the Supreme and Superior Courts receive a salary of \$7,000 each and expenses.

Certain major departments are not provided for in the State budget, but run an independent business. Governor Murphy properly advises against this custom. Of these we may mention the Highway and Motor Vehicle Departments. The latter collects (1938) \$8,822,282.11, of which the former spends \$7,862,173.39. Likewise the Liquor Commission collects in sales, \$4,511,412.05 and pays for purchases \$2,498,211.09, and for administration and expenses \$423,461.09, and turns the balance into the State Treasurer. Likewise the Fish and Game Commission, the Racing Commission, Toll Bridges, et al.

It is found as a fact that *private* salaries and wages are less than similar salaries and wages in the *State* employment. How far is politics responsible for this?

The Republican Party has been in absolute control of the State for fifteen years in all its departments, institutions, commissions and boards, without enacting any "Civil Service" restrictions whatever. Only a few luke-warm Democrats are sprinkled in as minority representatives, and they are always personal friends of the Governor who appoints them. We record this as a fact known to all. While there is generally good service on the part of all State officers and employes, nearly all of the State officials and employes are very active for that Party at election time. The Democrats control no function at all in the State Government, not even in spending relief funds. It is, next to Maine and Vermont, the most Republicanized State in the Union. A few towns and cities have Democratic control in local affairs, except that the Republican State controls their police commissions as well as the State police, which wield a mighty political power.

CHAPTER XLIII

HOW NEW HAMPSHIRE FARED AT THE HANDS OF THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION.

THE effect of the seven years of President Roosevelt's Administration on New Hampshire has been in general, similar to results in the other States. The grants of around \$60,000,000, of course, aided the State treasury, and gave our people what the State otherwise would not have given them. Although the State debt is now around \$12,000,000, it would have been much more, save for these millions from Washington. It was not wasted money. Such charges have been mere loose political tongue-wagging. President Roosevelt recognized the Governors of all States in making appointments of those expending relief money. In fact, in New Hampshire such persons generally speaking, were Republicans.

The "CCC" was wholly a New Deal idea. In our State it cost nearly \$20,000,000, but it not only saved the boys themselves, but preserved our forests, and made many improvements in our roadways and countryside.

In addition to gifts of millions to the State, the Federal treasury has made nearly \$15,000,000 in loans at low rates to the State, and at our request.

The Roosevelt Administration has put upon the statute books a law making the Federal Government guarantee individual deposits, up to \$5,000, of depositors in the National Banks, affording a wonderful sense of security to the public generally. There is a political *reason* why this was never done before.

The so-called "New Deal" was, in fact, a *new deal* for it was the *first* to give aid and relief to the poor and needy in the States.

Likewise it was the first to begin old age pensions and unemployment insurance.

The Roosevelt Administration enacted a law for "collective bargaining" between employer and employe, which, it is believed, will work well when both sides become familiar with it. Labor has asked for it for years, and the employer against it.

The Roosevelt Administration put all brokers in bond and stock under Federal control to prevent exploiting uninformed buyers. That had never been done before. There was a need for a new deal in this. The depression was caused by reckless exploitation. These reforms all affected New Hampshire favorably and helpfully, but did not please everyone.

The Administration built more school buildings, cleared more slums, and aided more home building than any other administration in the whole history of our country.

The Administration added many billions to the Federal debt, although saving the State debts. It could have allowed the whole burden to remain on the States where its predecessors left it. It did not choose to do so. Many States could not sustain such a burden, and, in that event, its people would have suffered. Was the President right or wrong in this?

A few New Hampshire banks were made more secure by the Federal money that the Government put in. Our banks have greatly increased their deposits in the past six years.

Most business men in our state agree that business is much better than six years ago.

Unemployment in our State is now small. In the nation, as a whole, it is *far less* than in 1932. But some way must be found to take care of the unfortunate victims of labor-saving machinery, and expert business efficiency.

Some of these measures introduced by the Administration to aid the people generally, "stepped on the toes" of a few people, old deal advocates, and hence there is, from such sources, much opposition to the President.

CHAPTER XLIV

STATE COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

A BILL introduced into Congress by Justin S. Morrill of Vermont and signed by President Lincoln signallized the dawn of New Hampshire University at Durham. It provided "Federal Aid" for agricultural education in all the States. Our State accepted its provisions and received \$85,000 for a nest egg to a small school at Hanover. It was then named "The New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." This was in 1868. The President of Dartmouth was made its President.

For the remainder of this story we now quote from the 1938-'39 Bulletin of the New Hampshire University as follows: "When in 1890 Benjamin Thompson of Durham died, he left a large bequest to the State, on condition, for certain educational purposes. The Thompson estate then amounted to \$300,000, but this was to lie untouched, at compound interest, for a period of twenty years. When at last in 1912 it first became available, it amounted to approximately \$800,000.

"In the meantime the State began its career as a sponsor of higher education, erecting a cow barn in Durham, and the enthusiastic senior class of the College came down from Hanover, and had its commencement exercises, before the first cattle were installed. As rapidly as possible after this, the State erected four other buildings: Thompson Hall, Conant Hall, Nesmith Hall, and a building for the college shops. All these are still in use, the first named, little changed, still housing the offices of the President and other administrative officers, though the others have been enlarged and remodeled out of all recognition.

"The most marked effect of the new environment was an increased enrollment, and in 1893, when the new buildings became ready for occupancy, there were 64 students, 10 of whom were women. There had been but one woman student in all the pre-

vious years of the college's existence. The class of 1893 held its Commencement in the new Thompson Hall, and from then on all classes were held in Durham. It was soon apparent that most of the women students and a good many of the men could not actually be listed in either of the categories which the name of the institution suggested. When, then, in 1914, constant expansion made some administrative division essential, the College was divided into the three divisions: Agriculture, Engineering, and Arts and Science, and the hitherto unclassified group was assigned to the Arts and Science division, which from then on grew much more rapidly than the other two.

"Moved by its alumni since 1910 to follow the example set in other States, and feeling that by now with its many courses and its more than 1,000 students, another name would more nearly describe the fact than the one originally adopted for the institution, the Legislature in 1923, renamed the College 'The University of New Hampshire,' and recognized it, creating within it the three colleges of Agriculture, Technology and Liberal Arts, and followed this action in 1925, by providing permanently for its support in granting it an annual income amounting to *one mill for each dollar* of the assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the State, a sum which this year, 1937, amounts to approximately \$548,000.

"To-day, in addition to the three Colleges of the University, there are also an agricultural experiment station, and an agricultural extension service which reaches every town in the State: an engineering experiment station, a summer school, a graduate school, a summer school for zoological study on the Isles of Shoals, and a permanent forestry camp with buildings and four hundred acres of land in the White Mountains.

"The University enrollment, though rather rigidly restricted to those in the upper three-fourths of the graduating classes of high schools of the State and to some others of high standing from schools outside the State, now amounts to more than 1,700."

The entire faculty and teaching force numbers about 270 men

and women who are highly competent and well-known in the college world.

The Board of Trustees Consists of: President Fred Engelhardt, Andrew L. Felker, Roy D. Hunter, Harry D. Sawyer, James A. Wellman, Robert T. Kingsbury, Charles H. Hood, George T. Hughes, John E. Elliott, Jesse Doe, John T. Dallas, Frank W. Randall, R. C. Wiggin.

The Officers of Administration Are: Fred Engelhardt, President; John C. Kendall, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station; Deans, George W. Case; C. Floyd Jackson; M. Gale Eastman; Hermon L. Slobin; Norman Alexander; Ruth J. Woodruff; Raymond C. Magrath, Treasurer; Oren V. Henderson, Registrar; Edward Y. Blewett, Assistant to the President; Marvin A. Miller, Librarian; Frederick W. Taylor, Director of Commercial Departments, College of Agriculture; Andrew J. Oberlander, University Physician; Harold W. Loveren, Superintendent of Property; Eric T. Huddleston, Supervising Architect; Eugene K. Auerbach, Alumni Secretary and Director, Bureau of Appointments. Its line of Presidents since it was removed to Durham follow: Charles S. Murkland, William D. Gibbs, Edward A. Fairchild, Ralph D. Hetzel, Edward Lewis, and Fred Engelhardt now serving.

The University is supported by the State by a "*mill*" tax.

State Normal School at Plymouth. This School has had a successful history since its foundation, March 15, 1871. It now has an enrollment of 195 students. Ernest L. Silver, Dartmouth, B. L., has been its efficient President for 28 years. He is assisted by a force of 36 instructors. It is under the general management of the State Board of Education.

State Normal School at Keene. Founded to educate pupils for teaching, it began its work in 1909, and has had but two Principals: Jeremiah M. Rhodes and Wallace E. Mason. The latter served 28 years, retiring March 20th 1939 at the age of 77, one of the outstanding Normal School educators of his generation. He is succeeded by Dr. Lloyd P. Young, Superintendent of Schools at Berlin, N. H.

CHAPTER XLV

BANKS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

THERE are 94 State banks in New Hampshire at the present time. Of these 34 are Mutual Savings Banks, 10 are Guarantee Savings Banks, 28 are Building and Loan Associations, 12 are Trust Companies, 9 are Credit Unions, and one is a Morris Plan Bank. Subject to strict State supervision their Officers and Directors are most reliable citizens.

In these Banks there was on deposit at a recent date \$201,200,547.42, represented by 310,065 different depositors which, it will be seen, means that more than half of the State's population of about 500,000 have savings in these State banks. These State banks have organized a mutual protective association, which serves as a guarantee to depositors.

In the National Banks within the State on September 28, 1938 there was a total of \$70,905,000. Both the Savings banks and National banks show large increases in deposits since 1933.

The first Banking Act in the State was passed in 1837, creating a Board of three Commissioners, namely, Jonathan Harvey of Sutton, John Chadwick of Middleton, and James Clark of Franklin. From then on to the present are noted some of the more prominent names as follows: John G. Sinclair of Bethlehem, Henry O. Kent of Lancaster, John D. Lyman of Exeter, Leander W. Cogswell and James O. Lyford of Concord, Alonzo I. Nute of Farmington, John Hatch of Greenland, Richard M. Scammon of Stratham, Arthur E. Dole of Concord, Henry F. Green of Littleton, Thomas F. Johnson of Colebrook, George E. Farrand of Concord, Frederick S. Nutting of Manchester, Guy H. Cutter of Jaffrey, Leon O. Gerry of Madison and Willard D. Rand of Rye. The present Commissioner is Clyde M. Davis of Concord, a vigilant executive.

New Hampshire banks were probably less disturbed by the depression than those of any other State.

CHAPTER XLVI

MEMBERS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE. UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE. NATIONAL HOUSE MEMBERS FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FROM the first meeting of the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia on September 5th, 1774, to the adjournment of the last Continental Congress of the Colonies at New York City on October 21st, 1788, a period of fourteen years, covering the Revolutionary War, New Hampshire was represented by eighteen different men. These representatives in that Congress were as follows, viz:

The first Congress found two representatives from New Hampshire,—Nathaniel Folsom of Exeter and John Sullivan of Durham. Others following them were Josiah Bartlett, John Langdon and his brother, Woodbury Langdon, Matthew Thornton of Londonderry, Dr. William Whipple of Portsmouth, George Frost of New Castle, John Wentworth, Jr. of Somersworth, Nathaniel Peabody of Plaistow, Philip White of Portsmouth, Samuel Livermore of Holderness, Jonathan Blanchard of Exeter, Rev. Abiel Foster of Canterbury, John Taylor Gilman of Exeter, and his brother, Nicholas Gilman, Pierce Long of Portsmouth, and the Rev. Paine Wingate. After this there was ushered in the United States of America under the Constitution (1789). We had no Senate until then, only a House.

United States Senators. New Hampshire first sent to the U. S. Senate John Langdon of Revolutionary fame, whose greatness was at once recognized by making him the first President of that body, *pro tem*. His colleague was the Rev. Paine Wingate of Stratham. Both were called "Republicans."

Judge Samuel Livermore of Holderness was Wingate's successor. He also became President *pro tem*. He was a great

national character. Samuel Olcott of Charlestown was Langdon's successor in 1801. Then came James Sheafe of Portsmouth. Olcott and Sheafe were called "Federalists." Then we name in succession, William Plummer (R), Nicholas Gilman (F), Nahum Parker (R) and Charles Cutts (F).

In 1813 there came on the Senate scene that great friend of Webster, Jeremiah Mason (F). Then there followed Thomas W. Thompson (F), David L. Morrill (F), and Clement Storer (F). Then there were two Republicans, John F. Parrott and Samuel Bell. In 1825 there loomed up in the Senate that great character, Levi Woodbury, a Democrat of Portsmouth. He served six years then, and in 1841 came back for four years more. Isaac Hill, Henry Hubbard, John Page, and Franklin Pierce (1837) came next. Then we find following in the list Leonard Wilcox, Charles G. Atherton, Benning W. Jenness, General Joseph Cilley,—all Democrats.

In 1847 slavery agitation was beginning in earnest, and, the Free Soil Party sent to the Senate from New Hampshire that great abolitionist and towering personality, John P. Hale, who then served for only one term, but came back in 1855 for ten years more. Moses Norris, Jr. (D) appeared next. Then Jared W. Williams (D) and John S. Wells (D) of Exeter. In 1855 from Laconia came a Whig,—James Bell. Then came Republicans. Daniel Clark (R) served from 1857 to 1866, the Civil War period, serving with John P. Hale. Clark and Hale were great senatorial leaders. Aaron H. Cragin (R) of Lebanon and George G. Fogg (R) of Concord served after the War. Likewise James W. Patterson (R) of Hanover and Bainbridge Wadleigh (R) of Milford. Then there arose that great Republican leader, Edward H. Rollins of Concord (1877-83). Charles H. Bell of Exeter was another man like Rollins. After that we come to Senators whom many now living can remember,—Henry W. Blair (R) who had a distinguished record of 12 years (1879-'91), specializing in educating the negroes. Austin F. Pike (R), Person C. Cheney (R) and Gilman Marston. Then we come to the Chandler and Gallinger era. William E.

Chandler served from 1887 to 1901 and Jacob H. Gallinger from 1891 to the time of his decease in 1918, or 27 years. Henry E. Burnham (R) of Manchester defeated Chandler and served two terms, from 1901 to 1913. From 1913 to '19 Henry F. Hollis (D) served one term. Then came the Moses and Keyes era. George H. Moses served from 1918 to 1932 and Henry W. Keyes from 1918 to 1936. Moses was President *pro tem* of the Senate. He led Republican politics, and much of National politics in his time,—an aggressive, fearless personality.

Next came Fred H. Brown (D), a New Deal leader, who defeated Senator Moses in 1932, then Styles Bridges (R) who was elected in 1936 to succeed Keyes, and last, C. W. Tobey (R) elected in 1938 to succeed Brown. Bridges and Tobey are now serving.

The United States House of Representatives. When the nation began to function after the Federal Constitution had been adopted, 1789, New Hampshire was divided into three Congressional Districts. It was increased as high as five and later fell to two, based on changes of the law as to population. The first three members of the National House from New Hampshire were: Abiel Foster of Canterbury, Samuel Livermore of Holderness and Nicholas Gilman of Exeter. Then followed a long succession for 150 years in the following order: John S. Sherburne, Rev. Paine Wingate, William Gordon, Amherst; Peleg Sprague, Keene; Jonathan Freeman, Hanover; James Sheafe; Samuel Tenney, Exeter; Joseph Pierce, Alton. Samuel Hunt (1802-'05), George B. Upham, Silas Betton, Clifton Claggett, David Hough, Thomas W. Thompson, Caleb Ellis, Daniel M. Durrell, Clement Storer, Jedediah K. Smith, Francis Gardner, Peter Carleton, Nathaniel A. Haven, William Hale, Dover; James Wilson, John C. Chamberlain, Daniel Blaisdell, George Sullivan. *Dr. Josiah Bartlett, Jr.*, Stratham (1811-1813), John A. Harper, Samuel Dinsmoor, Obed Hall.

Daniel Webster, Portsmouth (1813-'17); Bradbury Cilley, Nottingham; Samuel Smith, Peterboro; Roger Vose, Jeduthan Wilcox, Charles H. Atherton, Amherst; John F. Parrott, Josiah

Butler, Deerfield; (1817-'23); Nathaniel Upham, Salma Hale, Arthur Livermore, William Plummer, Jr., Joseph Buffum, Jr., Matthew Harvey, Aaron Matson, Dr. Thomas Whipple, Jr., Wentworth. Ichabod Bartlett, Portsmouth (1823-'29), Nehemiah Eastman, Jonathan Harvey, Titus Brown, Frances-town; Joseph Healey, Washington; David Barker, Jr., John Brodhead, Joseph Hammons, Thomas Chandler, Henry Hubbard (who became speaker), John W. Weeks, Lancaster; Joseph M. Harper, Benning M. Bean.

Franklin Pierce, Hillsboro (1833-'37—later President), Robert Burns, Samuel Cushman, Joseph Weeks, James Farrington, Charles G. Atherton, Nashua; Jared W. Williams, Tristram Shaw, Ira A. Eastman, Gilmanton (1839-'43), *Edmund Burke*, Newport; John R. Reding, John P. Hale, Dover; Moses Norris, Jr., Mace Moulton, James H. Johnson, Amos Tuck, Exeter (1847-'53), Charles H. Peaslee, James Wilson, George W. Morrison, Harry Hibbard, Jared Perkins, George W. Kittredge, Dr. James Pike, Newmarket; Mason W. Tappan, Bradford; Aaron H. Craggin, Gilman Marston, Exeter (1859-'63), Thomas M. Edwards, *Edward H. Rollins*, Daniel Marcy, Portsmouth; *James W. Patterson*, Jacob H. Ela, Aaron F. Stevens, Jacob Benton, Ellery A. Hibbard, Samuel N. Bell, Hosea W. Parker, Claremont (1871-'75); William B. Small, Austin F. Pike, Frank Jones, Portsmouth; Henry W. Blair, James F. Briggs, Joshua G. Hall, Dover; Evarts W. Farr, Ossian Bay; Martin A. Haynes.

Dr. Jacob H. Gallinger, Concord (1885-1889), Rev. Luther F. McKinney, Alonzo Nute, Farmington; Orren C. Moore, Nashua; Warren F. Daniell, Franklin; Henry M. Baker, Bow; Henry W. Blair, Plymouth.

Cyrus A. Sulloway (for 22 years), Frank G. Clarke, Peterboro (1897); Frank D. Currier, Canaan (1901); Raymond B. Stevens, Landoff (1913); Eugene E. Reed (1913); Edward H. Wason, *Sherman E. Burroughs*, C. W. Tobey, William N. Rogers, *Fletcher Hale*, William N. Rogers, A. B. Jenks, Alphonse Roy, A. B. Jenks and Foster Stearns, now serving (1939).

Both Burroughs and Hale died in their prime while in office, and were the pride of New Hampshire people. Both were orators and statesmen worthy of the State which had produced Webster, Hale and Gallinger.

CHAPTER XLVII

COURTS IN GENERAL. COURTS WHILE UNDER BRITAIN.

COURTS DURING THE REVOLUTION. NAMES OF ALL CHIEF JUSTICES. NAMES OF ALL ASSOCIATE JUDGES. CLERKS OF COURTS. PROBATE AND MUNICIPAL COURTS.

THE State of New Hampshire constitutes a "District" in the plan of Federal Courts, and, as such, has a Federal judge. Of these John Sullivan was the first, and was appointed by President Washington. The others succeeding him have been: John Pickering (impeached and removed), John S. Sherburne, Matthew Hall, all of Portsmouth; Daniel Clark of Manchester, Edgar Aldrich of Littleton and George F. Morris, Lisbon, present incumbent. We also mention the successive clerks of this Court as follows: Jonathan Steele, Payton R. Freeman, William Claggett, John L. Hayes, Albert R. Hatch, all of Portsmouth; Charles H. Bartlett and Benjamin F. Clark, Manchester; Fremont E. Shurtleff and Burns P. Hodgman, Concord; and Thomas B. Donnelly, Manchester, the present incumbent.

The State of New Hampshire with Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island constitute the First U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. On this Court our State has had George W. Anderson, born at Acworth but residing in Massachusetts and George H. Bingham of Manchester.

Under Britain. During the Provincial period, namely, from 1679 to 1775, there were 12 different Justices in New Hampshire and 30 Associate Justices. Nearly all of these Judges resided at Portsmouth or Exeter, where the sessions were held. From the earliest settlement days there was some form of Courts for the preservation of peace, and some form of punishment. In the Provincial period we note the names of

Chief Justices as follows: Martyn N. Weare, J. Smith, Coffin, Hinckes, Vaughan, Plaisted, Penhallow, Jaffrey, Sherburne, Huske, and T. Atkinson.

The different Associate Justices during this period were: Wadleigh, Smith, Partridge, Gerrish, Clements, Hall, Walton, Hilton, Coffin, Plaisted, Hunking, Penhallow, Jaffrey, Parker, Frost, Parker, Weare, Wiggin, Gilman, Gambling, Hinke, Sherburne, S. Gilman, Millett, Odiorne, Wallinford, Meshech Weare, (1744-1775), Blanchard, Hubbard and Parker.

These were established by the authority of the Royal Governor.

Revolution—Courts. Right after the Declaration of Independence, New Hampshire provided a plan for a system of Courts. The "Council Assembly" elected these Justices on January 16, 1776, Meshech Weare, Chief Justice of the "Superior Court of Judicature," so called, at that time. It also chose Matthew Thornton as Second Justice, Leverett Hubbard, Third Justice, and John Wentworth (the "Speaker") for the Fourth Justice. This continued throughout the War up to 1784.

The First Court Under the New Hampshire Constitution. The first "Superior Court," so called, under the Constitution (following the above war-time Court) was appointed on December 25, 1784 as follows: Chief Justice, Samuel Livermore; Associate Justices, Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple (both "signers"), and John Dudley. John Sullivan was the Attorney General.

In the early stages of our State government and the Constitution, the Legislature acted usurpingly. It granted new trials in Court cases, overturned verdicts, and made a farce of the Courts. This procedure was resisted and was gradually discontinued, although a relic of this sentiment has since been manifest in the Legislative reorganizations of the State Courts.

List of Chief Justices. We here record the Chief Justices of the State in order, viz: Josiah Bartlett (a "signer") succeeded the first one, Judge Livermore, in 1790. John Pickering suc-

ceeded Bartlett later in the same year. Then came Simeon Olcott from 1795-1802; Jeremiah Smith, 1802-'09; Arthur Livermore, 1809-'13; Jeremiah Smith, 1813-'16; William M. Richardson, 1813-'38; Joel Parker, 1838-'48; John J. Gilchrist, 1848-'55; Andrew S. Woods, Ira Perley, 1855-'59; Samuel D. Bell, 1859-'64; Ira Perley, 1864-'69; Henry A. Bellows, 1869-'73; Jonathan E. Sargent, 1873-'74; Edmund L. Cushing, 1874-'76; Charles Doe, 1876-'96; Alonzo P. Carpenter, 1896-'98; Lewis W. Clark, 1889; Isaac N. Blodgett, 1898-1902; Frank N. Parsons, 1902-'24; Robert J. Peaslee, 1924-'36; John E. Allen, now serving (1939). All of these names are well known to every New Hampshire lawyer and law student.

List of Associate Justices. The following were Associate Judges, viz: Leverett Hubbard, Matthew Thornton (a "signer"), John Wentworth, Woodbury Langdon, Josiah Bartlett (a "signer"), William Whipple, John Dudley, Woodbury Langdon (brother of John Langdon), Simeon Olcott, Timothy Farrar, Ebenezer Thompson, Daniel Newcomb, Edward St. Lee Livermore, Paine Wingate, Arthur Livermore, William King Atkinson, Richard Evans, Jonathan Steele, Clifton Claggett, Caleb Ellis, Arthur Livermore, Samuel Bell, Levi Woodbury (later on U. S. Supreme Court), Samuel Green, John Harris, Joel Parker, Nathaniel Gookin Upham, Leonard Wilcox, John James Gilchrist (later Chief Justice of the U. S. Court of Claims), Andrew Salter Woods, Leonard Wilcox, Ira Allen Eastman, Samuel Dana Bell, Ira Perley, George Yeaton Sawyer, Asa Fowler, Jonathan Everett Sargent, Henry Adams Bellows, -Charles Doe, 1809 to 1874, and Geo. Washington Nesmith, William Henry Bartlett, Jeremiah Smith, William Lawrence Foster, William Spencer Ladd, Ellery Albee Hibbard, Isaac William Smith, William Lawrence Foster, Clinton Warrington Stanley, Aaron Worcester Sawyer; George Azro Bingham, William Henry Harrison Allen (father of Chief Justice John E. Allen), Isaac William Smith, Lewis Whitehouse Clark, Isaac Newton Blodgett, Alonzo Philetus Carpenter, George Azro Bingham, William Martin Chase, Robert Moore Wallace, Frank

Nesmith Parsons, Robert Gordon Pike, Robert James Peaslee, John Edwin Young, Reuben Eugene Walker, James Waldron Remick, George Hutchins Bingham, John Edwin Young, Robert James Peaslee, William Alberto Plummer, Leslie Perkins Snow, John Eliot Allen, Thomas Littlefield Marble, Oliver Winslow Branch, Peter Woodbury and Edwin L. Page.

The Dual System. At first, after the Constitution (1784) the State had only one Court for "law and trials." There followed experimental changes to two Courts, and then back to one again, until 1901 when the present dual Court system was enacted. Then the new Supreme Court consisted of Isaac N. Blodgett, C.J., Frank N. Parsons, William M. Chase, Reuben E. Walker, and James W. Remick. The personnel of the Superior Court was as follows: Robert M. Wallace, C.J.; Robert G. Pike, Robert J. Peaslee, John E. Young and Charles F. Stone.

The Entire Line of Superior Court Chief Justices (1813-1939). The list of Superior Court Chief Justices were: Timothy Farrar (1813-'16) and William H. Woodward (two Districts and Circuits and hence two "Chief Justices"); Daniel M. Durrell and William H. Woodward; Roger Vose and Arthur Livermore; Jonathan Kittredge and William L. Foster (1874-'76). There was one Court, the Supreme Court, from then until 1901 when the present dual system was set up, as stated in the foregoing. Since then, the Chief Justices of the Superior Court have been: Robert M. Wallace, Robert G. Pike, Robert M. Chamberlain, John Kivel, Oliver W. Branch, W. H. Sawyer, and Henri A. Burke (1939).

Superior Court Associate Justices (1813-1939). Oliver Peabody (1813); Samuel Hale, R. C. Everett, Nahum Parker, Timothy Farrar, Josiah Butler (Deerfield-1825), Charles F. Gove, Noah Tibbetts, Ira A. Eastman, Leonard Wilcox, Samuel D. Bell, George Y. Sawyer, Charles R. Morrison, Joseph Minot, Charles W. Woodman, Edward L. Cushing, J. Everett Sargent, Henry F. French, Edward D. Rand, Clinton W. Stanley, Robert G. Pike, Robert J. Peaslee, John E. Young, Charles F. Stone,

Robert N. Chamberlain, William A. Plummer, John M. Mitchell, John Kivel, Oliver W. Branch, William H. Sawyer, John E. Allen, Thomas L. Marble, Henri A. Burke, Robert Doe, Oscar L. Young, John Scammon, Joseph S. Matthews, Eri C. Oakes, Warren W. James, H. Thornton Lorimer, Aloysius J. Connor, and Francis W. Johnston.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court at present (1939) is George O. Shovan, and the Clerks of the Superior Court are as follows: William H. Roberts, Dover; Amos S. Rundlett, Portsmouth; Harry E. Trapp, Laconia; Robert C. Sawyer, Ossipee; George M. Fletcher, Concord; Arthur S. Healey, Manchester; Charles A. Madden, Keene; John W. McCrillis, Newport; Dexter D. Dow, Woodsville; Fred C. Cleveland, Lancaster.

The Present Probate Judges. Judges of the Probate Courts who are appointed by the Governor and Council, in the ten counties at present are: Richard E. Shute, Exeter (son of Henry A. Shute, author); Everett J. Galloway, Dover; Thomas C. Hill, Laconia; William J. Britton, Wolfboro; Eugene W. Leach, Concord; George A. Wagner, Manchester; Chester B. Jordan, Keene; Henry S. Richardson, Claremont; Henry A. Dodge, Littleton; and Edgar M. Bowker, Whitefield.

Present Judges of the Larger Municipal Courts. The Municipal Court Judges are appointed by the Governor and Council. At present in the larger places in the State the Municipal Judges are: Berlin: Robert Rich, Asst., Matthew J. Ryan; Claremont: Albert D. Leahey, Asst., Ira G. Colby; Dover: Patrick W. Murphy; Franklin: James A. Hanley, Asst., Denis E. Sullivan; Keene: Charles A. Madden, Asst., Chester J. Jordan; Manchester: Charles A. Perkins, Asst., Alfred J. Chretien; Portsmouth: Jeremy R. Waldron (succeeding Ernest L. Guptill), Asst., Harry W. Peyser; Somersworth: Albert E. Colburn; Nashua: Frank B. Clancy, Asst., Bolic A. Degasis; Concord: William L. Stevens, Asst., Peter J. King; Rochester: Gardner S. Hall; Derry: Herbert L. Grinnell, Asst., Edwin B. Weston; Laconia: Harry E. Trapp, Asst., T. Stephen Jewett; Lebanon: Rowland B. Jacobs, Asst., John F. Cronin; Milford:

Benjamin F. Prescott (son of Gov. Prescott), Asst., Arthur B. Rotch; Newport: Jacob M. Shulins, Asst., Kenneth E. Shaw; Salem: Lester Wallace Hall, Asst., Chester T. Woodbury; Newmarket: James B. Griffin; Littleton: Willard Wight, Asst., Arthur L. Strain.

CHAPTER XLVIII

LIST OF ATTORNEY GENERALS

ATTORNEY Generals. This officer is appointed by the Governor and Council since our State Constitution in 1784. Before then they were named by the English Crown. Attorney Generals under the British were: Edward Randolph of England in 1682; Thomas Rayn, England; James Graham, England; John Pickering, a Portsmouth citizen; Thomas Phipps, Portsmouth; Matthew Livermore, Portsmouth; Wiseman Claggett, Portsmouth; Samuel Livermore, Holderness.

Attorney Generals under the Constitution: General John Sullivan, Durham (1782-'86); Samuel West, Charlestown (1786-'87); John Prentice, Londonderry; Joshua Atherton, Amherst; William Gordon, Amherst; the great Jeremiah Mason, Portsmouth (1802-'05); George Sullivan, Exeter; Samuel Bell, Frankestown; William K. Atkinson, Dover; Daniel French, Chester; Charles F. Gove, Nashua; Lyman B. Walker, Gilford; John S. Wells, Exeter; John Sullivan, Exeter; William C. Clark, Manchester; Mason W. Tappan, Bedford; Daniel Barnard, Franklin; Edwin G. Eastman, Exeter; James P. Tuttle, Manchester; Oscar L. Young, Laconia; Irving A. Hinckley, Lancaster; Jeremy R. Waldron, Portsmouth; Thomas P. Cheney, Laconia; Asst. Frank R. Kennison, Conway.

CHAPTER XLIX

CITIES AND TOWNS. DATE WHEN EACH WAS
INCORPORATED.

THE Queen City. Our "Queen City" of Manchester has had such a large place in the history of our State that we record the roster of its distinguished Chief Executives in the nearly-a-century of its career. It was incorporated in 1846 with Hiram Brown as its head. Following Mayor Brown came many of her most outstanding men as follows:

Jacob F. James who served 2 terms; Warren L. Lane; Moses Fellows, 2 terms; Frederick Smyth, who became Governor of the State, 3 terms (1852-'55); Theodore Abbott, 2 terms; Jacob James; Alonzo F. Smith; Edward H. Harrington, Candidate for Governor, 2 terms; David A. Bunton, 2 terms; Theodore Abbott; Darwin J. Daniels; John Hosley; Joseph B. Clark; James A. Weston, who later became Governor; Isaac W. Smith, who became a Judge of the Supreme Court; James A. Weston, 2 terms; Person C. Cheney, who became Governor; Charles H. Bartlett, later became President of the Senate; John P. Newell; Alpheus Gay; Ira Cross, 2 terms; John L. Kelly, 2 terms; Horace B. Putnam, 2 terms; George H. Stearns; John Hosley; David B. Varney; Edgar J. Knowlton, Journalist (1891-'94); William C. Clarke, 4 terms; Eugene E. Reed (1903-'10), later elected to Congress; Edward C. Smith; Charles C. Hayes; Harry W. Spaulding, 2 terms; Moise Verette, 2 terms; George E. Trudel, who became a Councillor, 2 terms; Arthur E. Moreau, 3 terms; Dr. Dumase Caron (1932-'39), now in office.

In 1792 John Goffe, Edward Lingfield and Benjamin Kidder were the first to settle on the site of Manchester, then called "Derryfield."

Manchester's population in 1790 was 390, in 1800 it was 557, in 1810 it was 615, in 1820 it was 760, in 1830 it was 877. Then

it began to boom and in 1840 it had 3,235, and in 1850 it was 13,392. Then in 1860 it went to 20,107. In 1890 it hit 44,126. It struck high at 84,000 in 1926. It has since had some reverses but in 1938 it still retained a population of 78,899.

The City of Concord. The City of Concord, in 1659, received its grant from Massachusetts, for whatever it was worth, as Penacook. The town was incorporated in 1733 as "Rumford." In 1765 New Hampshire re-incorporated it and named it "Concord." It became the capitol in 1800, and a City in 1853. The first capitol building at Concord was finished in 1816. The Legislature has held its sessions there continuously since 1819. The Legislature, moving from Exeter, assembled a few times in Concord in the Old Town House. Concord has been an ideal capitol city for the State. The western towns early protested against Portsmouth or Exeter, as not central, and finally succeeded in bringing about a change. Concord's Mayor now is John W. Storrs.

City of Nashua. This place began as "Dunstable" in 1673 as a Massachusetts child. In 1739 the town of Hollis was created from a part of it. In 1746 New Hampshire adopted Dunstable, that is, what was left of it. In 1836 she became a manufacturing center, and called herself "Nashua" and in 1853 she took in Nashville, which had somewhat strayed away from her, and then became a City. The present Mayor of the City is Eugene H. Lemay.

City of Portsmouth. Her history has already been embraced in this story as the State's first, and for many years, its largest and most conspicuous town and city. It was New Hampshire's capitol until the Revolutionary War began. Then Exeter was deemed a safer place. So President Weare took his little capitol and moved it away from Tories and the ocean. The first capitol building in New Hampshire was erected in 1758 in the center of Market Square, which was then a wide open space, a "Farmers Market Place," for selling hay and farm products. The capitol building, a frame structure, was two stories high, plus a roof attic. It had an outside second story balcony, facing

east, toward a large wooden pump, and a dugout drinking trough for animals. The capitol building was 84 feet by 30 feet. President Washington was officially received in it. It was located between the old North Church and the Athenaeum, both now standing. In this primitive building for 78 years was the Council Chamber, the Legislative Hall, and the Court of Common Pleas. The ground floor was one large room occupied by a Fire Department, with its hand-tub, pump, ladders, pails, buckets, etc. There were Committee rooms in the attic, which had eight roof-windows. In its day it looked like a formidable structure. Sad to record, it has not been preserved. The Committee to build it was Daniel Warner, Henry Sherburne, and Clement March.

But Portsmouth has left from the axe of the modern "despoiler" more colonial architecture than any city in America, and likewise more historical buildings. The abodes of Langdon, Woodbury, Whipple, Mason, Webster, Wentworth, Havens, Goodwin, Pickering, Lear, Aldrich, Pepperell, John Paul Jones, are standing there to-day to greet the eyes of historical sentiment.

The Navy Yard is Portsmouth's greatest employer of labor. From it went the first American battleship and recently the latest submarine. From here went out the ill-fated "Squalus" on May 23rd, 1939. Portsmouth's present Mayor is K. E. Goldsmith.

City of Keene. Massachusetts was the self-appointed mother of Keene in 1733, but the child was then called "Upper Ashvelot." It was incorporated in 1753 under the name of "Keene," which became a city in 1873. Horatio Colony was its first Mayor. Governor Benning Wentworth named the city for his friend, Sir Benjamin Keene,—the British Ambassador at Madrid. It was the home of Governor Samuel Hale, Governor Samuel Dinsmoor, Judge Joel Parker, Amos T. Ackerman, and the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,—John E. Allen. Hon. Richard L. Holbrook is its Mayor.

City of Rochester. In 1722 Rochester was incorporated,

but since then Farmington and Milton have been cut from its original bounds. In 1891 it was made a city with C. S. Whitehouse as its first Mayor. In early days its "number one" citizen was John P. Hale, the abolitionist, who was also the Free Soil candidate for President in 1852. In recent years it had the distinction of having furnished to the State three Governors almost in succession, namely, Rolland H. Spaulding, Samuel D. Felker, and Huntley N. Spaulding. Its "Rochester Fair" has become nationally known. It was named for the Earl of Rochester. John F. Conrad now presides over the City as Mayor.

City of Berlin. The City of Berlin was incorporated in 1897, with 20,018 population. It was settled in 1821 by William Sessions on the Androscoggin River. Its superior water power (400 feet falls) is in the heart of the virgin forests. This made of it a great "paper city." Into this plunging river comes the little Swift River, the Dead Diamond River, Clear Stream, and other crystal waters to swell its power. Then the monster seems to stumble and fall 400 feet, then pick itself up and rush into the State of Maine, never to return. Berlin has an excellent High School building, and a good school system. It has been effective in Americanizing the large number of French-speaking Canadians who constitute the majority of its industrious population. Some of its prominent names are: Eli J. King, Joseph A. Vallancourt, Daniel Daley, Oscar Dupont, Orton Brown, Judge Rich, Editor John H. Houlihan, Judge Warren W. James and Sullivan. It has recently been conspicuous for the large number of women it sends to the Legislature. Berlin now has as its Mayor, Aime Tondreau.

City of Franklin. This City had its corporate birth as a town in 1828, and as a City in 1894. To create Franklin, the builders took pieces of Andover, Salisbury, Northfield and Sanbornton and put them together. Chief Justice Frank N. Parsons resided here later, and was its first Mayor. Franklin's ace industrial citizen was A. W. Sulloway. Its first line statesmen were: U. S. Senators Thompson and Pike, Judge Blodgett,

Attorney General Daniel Barnard, Warren F. Daniels, M. C., publishers Omer A. Towne and Augustus Sawyer. Daniel Webster's father's farm was in Franklin, by a change of boundaries, but Salisbury had Webster originally. Senator Gallinger and President Bartlett of Dartmouth were also residents of Salisbury. Its Chief Executive at this time is Charles W. Adams, Jr.

City of Somersworth. The City of Somersworth, the home of former U. S. Senator and Governor Fred H. Brown, was cut off from Dover in 1729, became a corporate town in 1754, and a city in 1893. Before it became a city it was called "Great Falls." It is located on the west side of Salmon Falls River, but South Berwick, Maine, is closely built up on the east bank of the river, connected by a bridge, so that they comprise a two-State city, commercially speaking. It is distinctly a mill city, with its ups and downs. Alfred J. Boucher is its Mayor.

City of Laconia. "City of Lakes." And that's what it is. Lake Winnepesaukee, Lake Winnisquam, and scores of smaller lakes all about, overlooked by hills and mountains, all make it a central summer rendezvous for visitors. It is also the winter center of much "skiing." Laconia was cut off from Meredith and made a town in 1855, and a city in 1893, with Charles A. Busiel, Mayor. The latter became Governor. It had a distinguished Governor in Henry B. Quinby. Its present Mayor is Robinson W. Smith. Laconia numbered among its distinguished citizens the late Fletcher Hale, Judge Oscar J. Young and Thomas P. Cheney, Attorney General.

The Birthdays of Towns. The history of each town is well worth a volume by itself, but even a swift flight over our State's history makes it interesting to note how new towns came about and when. Therefore we will record the dates of the births, or incorporations of the towns. There seems to have been no rule as to how many people were required for admission to townhood. Most of the towns came in before the Revolution, and that meant that they were admitted solely on the discretion of the Royal Governor, who was inclined to admit a town whose Representative to the Assembly (Legislature) would be very

friendly to royalty as against the "radicals." This was especially so toward the end of Royalty when the Assembly was getting away from Governor John Wentworth.

Now to begin,—the "great four" towns as we have seen, began the procession in this order,—Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter and Hampton. The fifth town to come in was New Castle, which of course, had been a part of Portsmouth for a half century, and had a heap of history already. The "Fort" was there, and Assemblies were held there. Walback Tower and its legends, and many great events took place there. It was Thompson's "Great Island." So it became a town in 1693.

The sixth town was Josiah Bartlett's Kingston, admitted in 1694, with a population of 859. Greenland in 1704 was plucked away from Portsmouth. Hampton Falls was the eighth to be admitted, Newington the ninth and Stratham the tenth,—all three in 1712.

Then there were no more towns created for 10 years, or 1722, when Chester, Nottingham, Londonderry, Rochester and Barrington received official recognition. After four years Rye was initiated in 1726. Rye later took over Gosport on Star Island. A group of 7 were initiated into the State in 1727. They were: Bow, Barnstead, Epsom, Canterbury, Gilmanton, Chichester and Newmarket.

In 1728 Pembroke was incorporated, then Durham in 1732; Charlestown in 1735; Kensington, 1737; East Kingston, 1738; Epping, Windham and North Hampton, 1741. The year 1742 brought into the State South Hampton and Brentwood. The year 1746 admitted Merrimack, Hollis, Hudson and Pelham. In 1749 came four more,—Hampstead, Newton, Plaistow, and Litchfield. *About 25 years before the Revolution*, or in 1750, the Royal Governor, Benning Wentworth, gave Charters to Bedford and Salem. In 1752 Walpole, Chesterfield, and Richmond were admitted. In 1758 Hinsdale, Winchester, Westmoreland and Swanzey came in. In 1756 Sandown, and in 1760 Danville, Peterboro, Boscawen and Amherst were incorporated.

There seems to be proof that whenever Governor Benning

Wentworth granted a Charter to individuals for a town, he allotted to himself, personally, a goodly slice. For this reason, perhaps, he granted them very generously. Here was his list in 1761: Plainfield, Bath, Lyman, Holderness, Newport, Goffstown, Lempster, Grantham, Enfield, Lebanon, Hanover, Lyme, Orford, Marlow, and Canaan. In 1762 he incorporated Wilton, New Ipswich, and New Durham, and in 1763 a big string was captured, as follows: Woodstock, Lancaster, Croydon, Cornish, Plymouth, Candia, Gilsum, Fremont, Alstead, Warren, New Boston and Haverhill.

A group of 9 were incorporated in 1764 as follows: Raymond, Piermont, Lyndeborough, Unity, Weare, Claremont, Benton, Lincoln, Franconia. In 1765 there were admitted: Center Harbor, Deerfield, Conway, Hopkinton and Dunbarton. In 1766 Lee, Acworth, Eaton and Albany.

At this point Governor Benning Wentworth was "forced to resign" for his "land grabbing" acts, which became known to the King, and his 29 year old nephew, John Wentworth, who was then on business in England, was at once appointed (Aug. 11, 1766). Three other towns came in that year,—Tamworth, Groton and Wentworth, under the new Governor, who changed the "self-gift" policy.

Campton, Rumney, Atkinson, Chatham, and Sandwich were added in 1767. Rindge, Mason, Salisbury, Madbury, Meredith, Seabrook, Lisbon and Hunniker became incorporated in 1768, and in 1769 we took in Brookline, Surry and Temple. The year 1770 saw Sanborton, Wolfborough, Dublin and Dalton added to the list.

In 1772 Hillsboro, Harts Location, Dorchester and Frances-town joined the ranks, and in 1773 were added Northwood, Fitzwilliam, Loudon and Jaffrey. 1774 increased the list by Deering, Warner, Nelson, Stoddard, Landaff, and Wakefield. At this point the Royal Governor took up more serious business (war).

After the Revolutionary War began the War government of New Hampshire under Meshech Weare's regime, kept right on

incorporating more towns. In 1776 Marlborough, Washington; in 1777, Antrim, Moultonborough, and New Hampton; in 1778, Middleton, Hill, Newbury, Effingham, and Grafton; in 1779, Stratford, Hancock, New London, Northumberland and Andover; in 1780, Northfield. Then came Thornton and Sunapee in 1781; Pittsfield and Alexandria in 1782. *The year the new Constitutional government of New Hampshire took effect (1784) Littleton and Sutton were born.* The next year, 1785, John Langdon, first Governor, took in the town of Ossipee. In 1787 Sullivan, Bradford, and Langdon were incorporated, while John Sullivan was Governor, and in 1788 Langdon as Governor admitted Bridgewater. In 1790 (Bartlett, Governor) Orange and Bartlett were voted in by the Legislature.

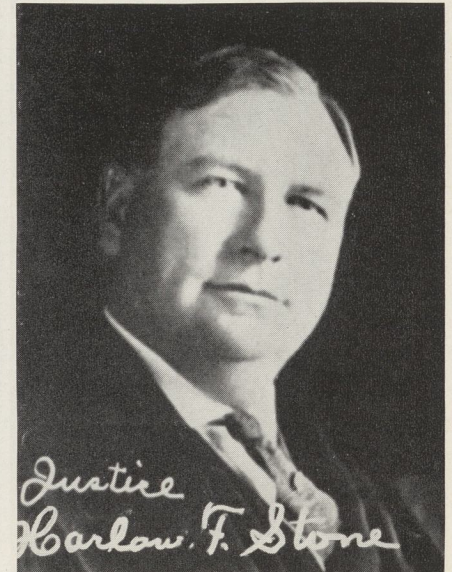
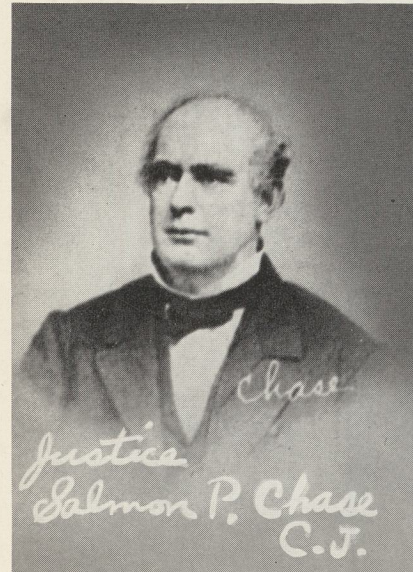
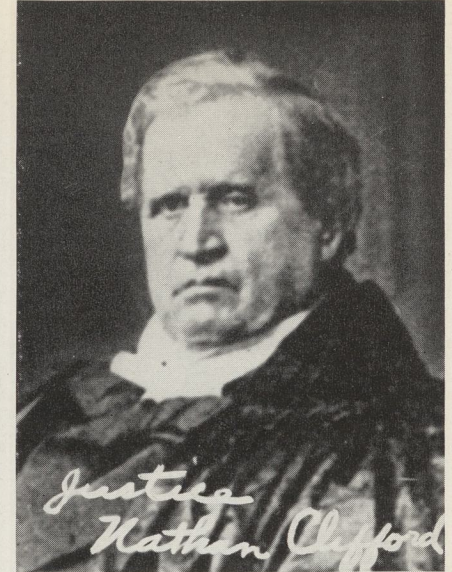
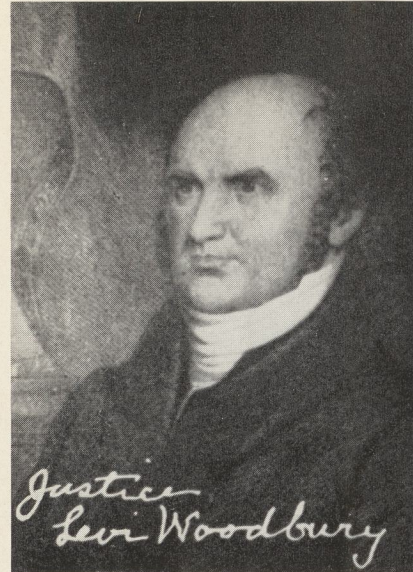
In 1791 there were admitted Sharon, Goshen, and Greenfield. Then came the little town of Hebron in 1792. Milford, Brookfield and Springfield were admitted in 1794. In 1795 we received Stewartstown, Luftonboro, Danbury and Stark (named for the General). Then in 1796 the initiates were: Alton, Colebrook, and Jefferson. In 1797 came Columbia and 1798 Farmington and Windsor.

Bethlehem was the last in the century (1799), and Jackson first in 1800. Ellsworth and Milton were born in 1802, Mount Vernon in 1803, and Whitefield 1804. Governor Langdon brought Wilmot into camp in 1807 and Roxbury arrived in 1812, while Troy waited until 1815. Bristol got a Charter in 1819, Shelburne and Stratford in 1820, Hooksett in 1822, Randolph and Milan in 1824 and Derry in 1827. Waterville was born in 1829, Freedom and Allenstown in 1831, Carroll in 1832, Erroll and Gorham in 1836, Pittsburg in 1840 and Bennington in 1842.

Auburn was incorporated in 1845; Dummer, 1848; Rollingsford and Newfields, 1849; Madison, 1852; Clarksville, 1853; Monroe, 1854; Belmont, 1859 and Webster in 1860. Ashland arrived in 1868 and Tilton in 1869. Harrisville became a town in 1870, Greenville in 1872, and Easton and Livermore in 1876.

The city of Dover, mentioned as the second town as to date of settlement, became a great textile center,—the fourth largest

city in the State. Andrew Pierce was its first Mayor, and Samuel B. Blais is its present Chief Executive. It was the home city of John P. Hale, Governors Noah Martin and Charles H. Sawyer, Judges John Kivel and Robert G. Pike, Elisha R. Brown, banker, Congressman Joshua G. Hall and Daniel M. Durell.





Edna Dean Proctor



Marilla M. Ricker



Mrs. Frank S. Streeter



Emma Blood French

CHAPTER L

FOUR SONS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE ON THE UNITED STATES
SUPREME COURT. MANY OTHERS NATIONALLY
FAMOUS.

ONLY one life-long resident of New Hampshire served on the Supreme Court of the United States, and that was Levi Woodbury. He was born in Franconstown on December 22nd, 1789, the year when the United States government itself was born. In the Dartmouth College class of 1809 he took his degree at the age of 20 and at once began to practice law in that small home-town parish. At the age of 27 we find him Clerk of the State Senate, and at 28 he was appointed to the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. Two years later he moved to Portsmouth (1819). When 34 years old he was elected Governor of his State, and two years later entered the U. S. Senate. There he became known as the "Rock of the New England Democracy." After one term in the Senate he was made Secretary of the Navy from 1831 to 1834, then Secretary of the Treasury from 1834 to 1841. Then again he was sent to the Senate, to remain until 1846, when he was placed upon the highest bench in the nation. There he served with distinction until his death at 62 on September 4th, 1851. There is evidence that his early decease prevented his becoming President. He was much discussed in that connection. But, strangely enough, this exalted office went to another son of New Hampshire,—Franklin Pierce. Levi Woodbury's old colonial home—stead still stands in Portsmouth.

Three Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States were appointed as residents of other States but were born in New Hampshire. They were Salmon P. Chase, Nathan Clifford, and the present Harlan Fiske Stone. President Abraham Lincoln appointed Chase to be Chief Justice, as we have seen. He was

a native of the very wee town of Cornish, born January 13, 1808, or 19 years after Justice Woodbury. Graduating at Dartmouth in 1826 he studied law in Washington, D. C., and began the practice of law in Cincinnati in 1829, when only 21 years of age. He was elected to the United States Senate and served from March 4th, 1849 to March 13th, 1855, when he became a Free Soil Governor of Ohio, only to be re-elected as a Republican. Then in 1860 he was elected to the United States Senate again, only to resign the next day after March 4th, 1860, to become President Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, which he held until July 1st, 1864. He had been a Candidate, at least had been strongly considered, for the Presidency instead of Lincoln. But on December 6th, 1864 he was appointed Chief Justice and served until his death, May 7th, 1873.

Nathan Clifford was born in Rumney, August 18th, 1803. The reader will note that Woodbury, Chase and Clifford covered much of the same early years in American history,—Woodbury, born in 1789, Clifford 14 years later and Chase 5 years after Clifford. Rumney too, was a tiny town. Again we note that Clifford also went to Dartmouth, but to practice law he happened to go to York County, Maine, just across the Piscataqua River from Portsmouth, at 24 years of age. The old Pine Tree State made him Attorney General from 1834 to 1838, and then gave him two terms in Congress, as a Democrat. President Buchanan took a fancy to his talents and asked him to accept a Cabinet position as Attorney General, and he served from October 17th, 1846 to March 17th, 1848. Mr. Clifford negotiated the Treaty with Mexico to conclude that War. Then he was appointed to the "high bench" by President Buchanan, serving until he died, July 25th, 1881 at the age of 78.

After Justice Clifford's decease in 1881 New Hampshire waited nearly half a century before Harlan Fiske Stone was appointed a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, by New England's President Coolidge, in January 1925. Like Woodbury, Chase and Clifford, Justice Stone was born in a small town in New Hampshire,—Chesterfield, as was also his talented

wife, nee Agnes Harvey. Unlike his three New Hampshire predecessors on the Supreme Court from New Hampshire, Justice Stone was educated at Amherst College, graduating in 1894. His next move was to study law at the Columbia University Law School from which he received the degree of LL.D. in 1898. Thereupon he was admitted to practice law in the State of New York, and became a member of the law firm of Wilmer and Canfield, later of Satterlee, Canfield and Stone, and later of Sullivan and Cromwell. Justice Stone was a lecturer on law at Columbia Law School from 1898 to 1902, Adjunct Professor of Law in 1903, Kent Professor of Law and Dean at the same Law School, from 1910 to 1923. He was drafted into the Cabinet of President Coolidge as Attorney General in 1924. While there his organizing talent prompted him to set up the J. Edgar Hoover unit, and he alone deserves the credit of discovering the talents of this young man, buried deep among thousands of Civil Service employees. Since serving on the Supreme Court, his written opinions, both dissenting and majority, have put the spotlight on his judicial mind, much the same as it was on that of the late Justice Holmes whom he so greatly admired. Justice Stone's written opinion on the "Minimum Wage Law" was so humane and so convincing that it became history making.

Justice and Mrs. Stone have two sons,—Marshall H. Stone now practicing law in New York City and Lawson H. Stone, a Professor of mathematics at Harvard, and an author of mathematical books. As an author, Justice Stone himself has written the following: "Law and Its Administration," "Public Influence of the Bar," and "The Common Law in the United States." Justice and Mrs. Stone reside in a new and homey home which he erected at 2340 Wyoming Avenue since going to Washington. They are popular hosts and guests, and are glad to greet New Hampshire visitors at all times. He should be made Chief Justice at the next vacancy.

Governors. After some searching we find that New Hampshire has contributed the following Governors to other States, viz: Benjamin F. Butler, born at Deerfield; John Q. A. Brackett,

born at Bradford; and Channing Cox of Manchester, all became Governors of Massachusetts; John A. Dix, born at Concord, became Governor of New York; Salmon P. Chase, born at Cornish and Edward E. Noyes, born at Dover, became Governors of Ohio; Lewis Cass, Exeter and John S. Barry, Amherst, became Governors of Michigan; John S. Pillsbury, Sutton, Governor of Minnesota; Marshall Jewell, Winchester, Governor of Connecticut; Samuel Wells, Samuel E. Smith, Hollis, Harry M. Plaisted, Jefferson, Edward Kent, Concord, and Jonathan G. Huntoon, Unity, all became Governors of Maine; Samuel E. Pingree, Salisbury, Levi K. Fuller, Westmoreland, and Urban A. Woodbury, Acworth, all became Governors of Vermont; George F. Drew, Governor of Florida; Nehemiah G. Ordway, Warner, Governor of Dakota; Benjamin F. Flanders, Governor of Louisiana; Jonas Miller, Governor of Arkansas; Leonard Wood, Governor of the Philippines; John Wentworth, appointed Governor of Nova Scotia by the King, Frank F. Merriam, Governor of California.

Senators. We also note a few native sons of New Hampshire who have made the United States Senate from other States, viz: Daniel Webster, Salisbury; Henry Wilson, Farmington; John W. Weeks, Lancaster,—all United States Senators from Massachusetts; Lewis Cass, Exeter and Zachariah Chandler, Concord, U. S. Senators from Michigan; Dudley Chase, Cornish, from Vermont; Salmon P. Chase, Cornish, from Ohio; Senator Briggs, Manchester, from New Jersey; James W. Grimes, Deering, from Iowa; Joseph C. Abbott, Concord, from North Carolina; Rufus Blodgett, Dorchester, from New Jersey.

Then we chance to run across the names of a few representatives to the House of Congress who were born in New Hampshire and elected from other States, viz:

Nathan Appleton, born at New Ipswich; William S. Damrell and Henry P. Lovering, both born at Portsmouth; William M. Richardson, Pelham; Tappan Wentworth, Dover; Lorenzo Sabin, Lisbon; Goldsmith F. Bailey, Westmoreland; Rufus S. Frost, Marlboro; Amasa Norcross, Rindge, and Samuel L.

Powers, Cornish; all the foregoing elected from Massachusetts; John Noyes and William Henry, elected from Vermont; Thomas A. Jenks, Newport, from Rhode Island; Noah Davis, Haverhill, and John Dickson, Keene; Clark B. Cochrane, New Boston, Charles B. Walker, Walpole; and John O. Whitehouse, Rochester; all elected from New York; Oliver L. Spaulding, Jaffrey; B. M. Cutcheon, Pembroke, and Charles C. Cumstock, Sullivan; all elected from Michigan; Long John Wentworth, Sandwich; elected from Chicago; Gerry W. Hazelton, Chester; elected from Wisconsin; Edwin O. Stannard, Newport, elected from Arkansas; John C. French, Gilmanton; elected from North Carolina.

Judges. In addition to New Hampshire's four members of the Supreme Court noted supra, we mention John J. Gilchrist of Charlestown who became Chief Justice of the U. S. Court of Claims; George W. Anderson, born at Acworth, George H. Bingham, born at Littleton and Walter H. Sanborn, born at Epsom, Judges of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals; and William M. Richardson, Pelham; Walter P. Hall, Manchester, Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; William A. Fletcher, Plymouth, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan; Calvin L. Brown, Goshen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota; John W. Rowell, Lebanon, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont; and Hoyt H. Wheeler, Chesterfield, Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont; Albert R. Savage, Lancaster, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine.

These migrating sons we have learned about casually. We would like to hear of others for future publication.

Daniel Webster and John Stark were the two New Hampshire sons whose statues were placed in the *Hall of the States* at the Capitol at Washington. And the State of Michigan is there represented by Lewis Cass and Zachariah Chandler, both native sons of New Hampshire.

Permit us also to name a miscellaneous list of eminent sons of New Hampshire, viz: Sherman L. Whipple, lawyer, New London, died a millionaire in Boston. Wilbur H. Powers of Croy-

don also made a conspicuous record as a lawyer in Boston; Albert E. Pillsbury, Milford, became Attorney General of Massachusetts. Guy S. Cox, lawyer, Manchester, has been successful in Boston.

Joseph E. Worcester of Bedford was author of Worcester's Dictionary.

Carroll D. Wright, statistician, was born in Dunbarton.

Ruel W. Poor of New London became President of the Garfield Bank in New York, and Harvey W. Gibson of North Conway, President of the New York Trust Co.

John G. Shedd of Alsted became President of the Marshall Field Co. of Chicago, merchants.

John S. Runnels of Effingham rose to the head of the Pullman Co.

B. F. Keith was born in Hillsboro; Denman Thompson at Swanzey; Charles H. Hoyt at Charlestown and Will Cressy at Bradford. Charles A. Dana, Editor of the *New York Sun*, Charles R. Miller, one-time Editor of the *New York Times*, were born at Hanover, and Horace Greeley, founder of the *New York Tribune*, at Amherst.

Bates College was founded by O. B. Cheney, born at Holderness; and Wellesley College by Henry T. Durant of Hanover.

Charles G. Green of Boscawen founded the *Boston Post*.

Harry Chandler, born at Lisbon, is publisher of the largest newspaper in California,—the *Los Angeles Times*.

Frank H. Simonds and Charles Carlton Coffin, War Correspondents, were New Hampshire men.

Edgar J. Knowlton of Manchester is widely known as a newspaper writer.

George L. Kibbe, formerly of the *Manchester Union*, was a well-known and much quoted editorial writer.

Maurice S. Sherman of Hanover, now Editor of the *Hartford, Conn., Courant*, was a Pulitzer Prize Winner.

Ernest A. Bournival, succeeding Editor Bernier, published the greatest French newspaper, "*L'Avenir National*," at Manchester.

Stilson Hutchins of Concord, purchased and published for a few years *The Washington Post*.

J. W. Estabrook and Governor Samuel W. McCall once owned *The Nashua Telegraph*.

Charles A. Young, astronomer, author, and Dr. Edward Frost, astronomer, both of Hanover.

Larkin D. Mead, Chesterfield, and Daniel Chester French, Exeter, sculptors of high rank.

U. D. Tenney, Hanover, portrait painter.

Frank Drake, president Gulf Oil Co.

Powerful Citizens. In any All-New Hampshire team of powerful citizens, covering its entire history, we have, in addition to those heretofore named, the following: Harry Bingham of Littleton, a great lawyer, John W. Sanborn of Sanbornville, railroad man, Herman Straw of Manchester, manufacturer, Charles H. Burns of Wilton, a noted attorney, John Hatch of Greenland, attorney, Sumner Wallace of Rochester, manufacturer, Oliver E. Branch of Manchester, jurist, Dexter Richards of Newport, manufacturer, George B. French of Nashua, jurist, John B. Nash of Conway, orator and politician, Orton Brown of Berlin, manufacturer, David Cross of Manchester, jurist, Albert S. Batchellor of Littleton, lawyer, Oscar G. Barron of Twin Mountains, hotel man, Aretus Blood of Manchester, manufacturer, none of whom we have mentioned as being great incumbents of high political office.

CHAPTER LI

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S AUTHORS.

NEW Hampshire Authors. Robert Frost of Franconia is New Hampshire's greatest contribution to the poetry of America, ranking, as he does, at the top of all American poets to-day, in the opinion of the critics, and vying with the historic poets of New England. We here mention but two of his poems, viz: "North of Boston" and "New Hampshire."

Going backward in point of time we here mention two other poets of fame,—Sam Walter Foss and Richard Hovey.

However brief our list of authors is to be it must include Thomas Bailey Aldrich whose writings will always entertain boys, although perhaps no more than Henry A. Shute's "Real Diary of a Real Boy."

No writer's name will ever live longer than that of Mary Baker Eddy, and no book will be read by more generations than "Science and Health."

Winston Churchill was a resident and citizen of New Hampshire for several years, and here he found material for and wrote his famous "Conniston."

Edna Dean Proctor, born at Heniker, made a place among the best of our poets by her "Song of the Ancient People," a story of the Pueblo Indians.

Mrs. Larz Anderson, nee Isabel W. Perkins, daughter of Commodore H. Perkins, residing much in her ancestral home at Cantoocook, wrote many well-known books, among them the "Great Sea House," and "Every Boy and Other Children's Plays."

Frances Parkinson Keyes of North Haverhill has become recognized as one of the first-line writers of to-day by her "Letters from a Senator's Wife," her novel, "Senator Marlowe's Daughter," "Hour Bright" and her recent "Washington Kaleidoscope" and "Parts Unknown."

George Waldo Brown of Manchester contributed many good books relating to New Hampshire and its legends, among them, "The Hero of the Hills."

Celia Thaxter of Portsmouth left a book of fascinating poems centering around the "Isle of Shoals."

Eleanor Lattimore of Hanover has recently become well known through child stories, among them being "Little Pear and His Friends."

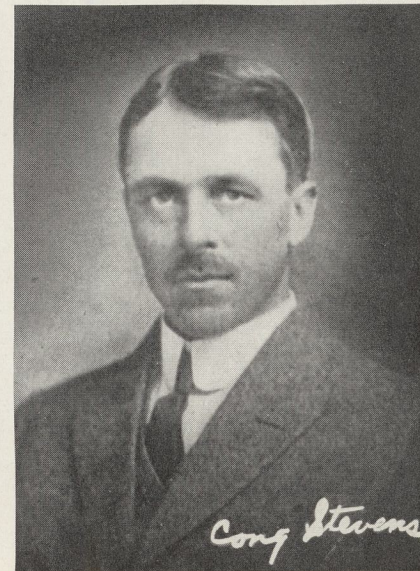
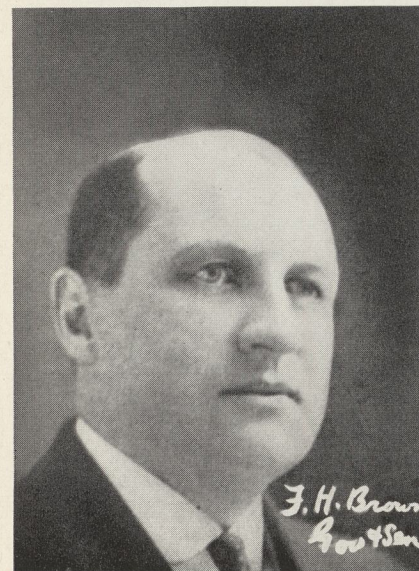
All New Hampshire Attorneys own a copy of Louis G. Hoyt's book on Probate Practice. Philip S. Marden, publisher of "Lowell (Mass.) Courier" and author of books of travel, and son of George A. Marden, is another writer of whom New Hampshire is proud.

If we were to include our summer guests in the list of authors we would name Tom Drier, Cornelius Weygandt, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Eric Kelly, Kenneth Roberts, Ernest Poole, Eleanor Porter, Herbert Welch, Samuel Crowther, John Q. Tilson, and many others.

CHAPTER LII

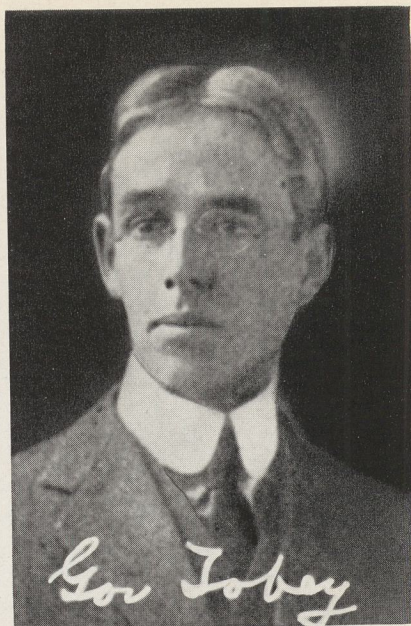
THE "SQUALUS" AND THE "SHOALS"

ON May 23rd, 1939, people of the entire world were shocked by the ghastly tragedy which befell the submarine "Squalus," in its work-out off Portsmouth, near the Isle of Shoals, in which a part of the crew were "taken" and a part were "left." Thirty-three of the fifty-nine men were miraculously rescued from the under-sea prison by what is called the "bell method,"—an invention accredited to Yankee ingenuity. Because of this tragedy may we not more fittingly insert here a few facts about those nine little islands which Captain John Smith discovered on the same day that he located the Piscataqua River for they have a long history. These islands were originally called "Smith's Isles" by Captain John Smith. All men "who go down to the sea in ships" know the "Shoals." For a few years away back a stone church and a succession of ministers were there and for a short span of time some 300 people lived upon these barren islands to fish. They established a town there, "Gosport," which had a representative in the New Hampshire Legislature. Strangely enough, New Hampshire's first Provincial Governor, John Cutts, as well as the famous warrior, Sir William Pepperell, were its citizens for years. Later on hotels were erected and a few cottages. Now during the summer seasons Unitarian Conventions are held there. These historic dots in the sea have names, all eight of them. They were given to them by sailors and fishermen, viz: Appledore, Star (the largest ones), Smutty Nose, White, Cedar, Hog, Londoner's and Mason. A monument of Captain John Smith stands there. These "Shoals" have been well poetized by Celia Thaxter,—they and their bird life, and dramatized by 90-year-old Oscar Leighton, a life-long resident. A part of this closely-huddled ocean group are technically in Maine for the boundary line pierces right through the middle. The Appledore and Oceanic





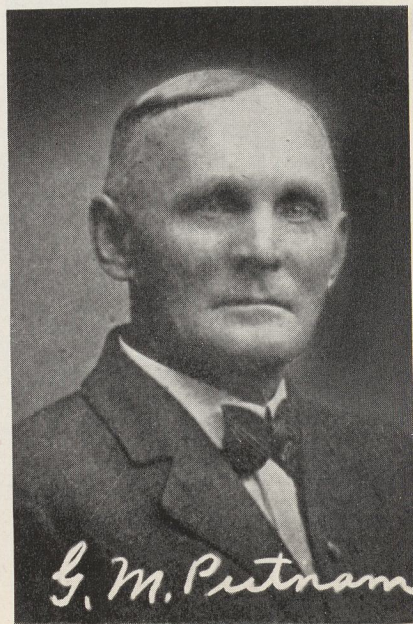
Judge Rerrick



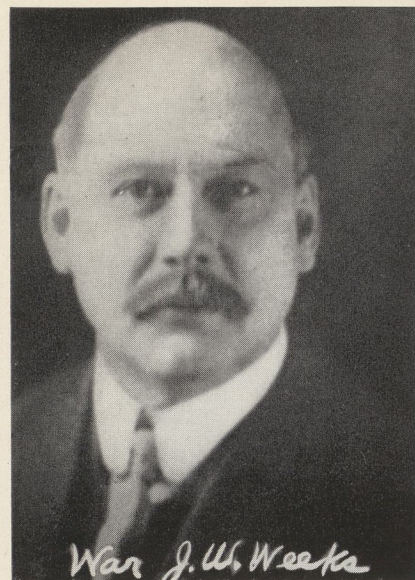
Gov. Tobey



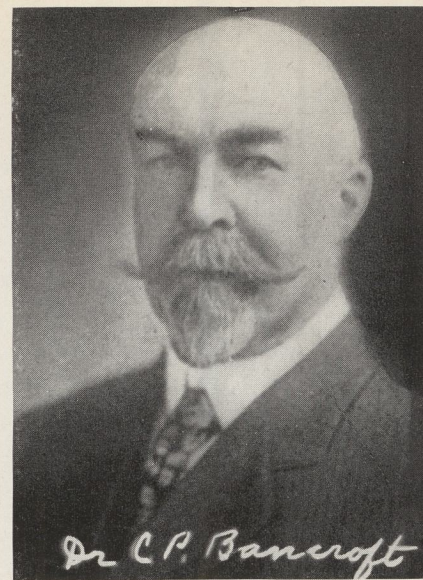
*John Sullivan
State Com. A. Legion*



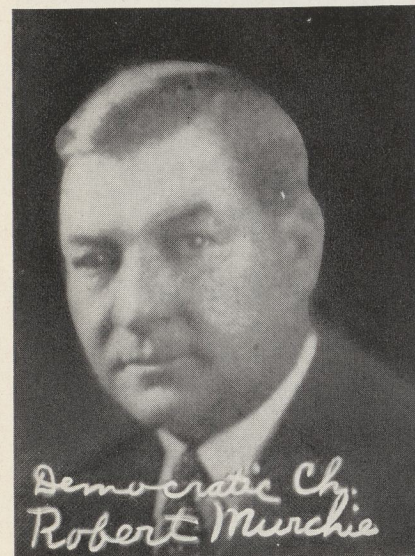
G. M. Putnam



Wm. J. Weeks



Dr. C. P. Bancroft



*Democratic Ch.
Robert Murchie*



*Gov.
Bridges*



The Granite State

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Hotels became well-known as summer resorts, but autos have "run them down," having no roads. Fishermen love them for a lighthouse and a good haven are there, for wild storms and cold weather much abound where the "Squalus" men met their awful fate. Let the Shoals be their everlasting monument.

THE WAR

As we send this manuscript to the publishers war is raging in Europe.

(END)

THE READER will herein see the likeness of many Governors of the Granite State to date, as well as its more national characters, such as Tobias Lear, Washington's Secretary, John Langdon, Daniel Webster, President Franklin Pierce, Horace Greeley, Vice President Henry Wilson, Senators Lewis Cass, John P. Hale, Chandler, Gallinger Keyes, Moses, and also the three great "Signers" of the Declaration of Independence, Bartlett, Whipple and Thornton. It contains the names of hundreds of men and women now active in the State.



A SYNOPTIC HISTORY OF THE GRANITE STATE

BY JOHN HENRY BARTLETT