

DEDICATION
OF
REMODELED STATE HOUSE
1910



GOVERNOR HENRY B. QUINBY.

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OF THE
REMODELED STATE HOUSE

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

OCTOBER 25, 1910

CONCORD

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DEDICATORY EXERCISES.

The enlarged and remodeled New Hampshire state house was thrown open to the public and formally dedicated on Tuesday, October 25, 1910, prominent citizens from all parts of the state being in attendance.

From 10 to 11 o'clock a. m. a concert by Nevers' Second Regiment Band was in progress in front of the state house, and from 11 to 12 Gov. Henry B. Quinby and the executive council, attended by the governor's staff, held a reception in the new council chamber. At 12 o'clock the formal dedicatory exercises were in order in Representatives' Hall, Governor Quinby presiding, and the speakers of the day, who included Hon. David Cross of Manchester, the oldest living man who has served in the legislative department of the government, who was a member of the house of representatives in 1848, and later; United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger; former United States Senator William E. Chandler, who was speaker of the house in 1863 and 1864; former Congressman Hosea W. Parker, who was a representative in 1859 and 1860; Hon. Samuel D. Felker of Rochester, the minority leader during the legislative session of 1909, and former Gov. Nahum J. Bachelder, during whose administration the plans for the enlargement and remodeling of the building were authorized and procured, occupying with him seats on the speaker's rostrum. The spacious hall was filled with a deeply interested audience, including many ladies. A selection by the band was the opening number, after which prayer was offered by the chaplain of the day, Rev. Sydney B. Snow, pastor of the Unitarian Church of Concord.

PRAYER BY REV. SYDNEY B. SNOW.

Almighty and ever-loving God, we come before thee to dedicate this House. Thou in whose name our fathers builded the state, look graciously upon their children's handiwork. Accept this House as an offering unto thee,—for the service of man, which is ever the service best pleasing in thy sight. Grant us thy presence today; and be thou ever in this place, to guide by thy Spirit those who here deliberate upon affairs of state. Make them just and faithful, wise and good. To those who frame our laws, give judgment, industry and social vision; and a sobering sense of their responsibility. Here may no act be done through passion or fear, through greed or vainglory, through trickery or bribe. Here may no power, of person or of pelf, usurp the power which is the people's own. May these new white walls, glistening in their purity, typify an equal purity within their shelter. And to those who administer our laws, give courage and consecration and common sense; make them the people's servants, not a party's, not a man's. Here, without favor and without fear, may the people's will be done. Here may wrong be righted, and the poor and the oppressed find equal hearing with the rich and powerful. Here, at the heart of our commonwealth, may the best traditions of the past be upheld and conserved; the best improvements of the present be considered and tried, and may the experience of every day lead to steady advancement in the future. May all that makes for the peace, prosperity and progress of our people find here its expression. And above all make honor and truth to reign in this place supreme. Make our house of state a House of thy Righteousness. Amen.

ADDRESS BY GOV. HENRY B. QUINBY.

It is my happy privilege as governor of our splendid state to welcome you, its citizens, to its capital and to its capitol, and to invite you, who are all vitally interested in everything relating to our progress and our prosperity as a commonwealth, especially perhaps as to our expenditures, to inspect this state house which the present legislature authorized your governor and council to rebuild and for which purpose they appropriated the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, providing for an issue of bonds of that amount. The task of reconstruction has been laborious and exacting and the details have been almost endless, requiring much time and much consideration, both of which have been cheerfully and promptly given by all concerned in the work; the councilors leaving their own affairs at every call, and also the secretary of state, whose services have been invaluable, his interminable duties, to contribute by their efforts to make this edifice, what I believe you will find it, a most beautiful building, and one which, in every way, will meet the requirements of the state for many years to come; and which fully represents the money which has been expended upon it; our endeavors being directed to the practice of economy, while securing at the same time what was necessary and, as far as we could afford, artistic. We have complied with the provisions of the act providing for this work and have not only completed it far ahead of the time limit, but also within the appropriation, paying for it with current funds, thus avoiding

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the issue of bonds and at the same time leaving it free from debt. The executive branch of the state government now presents for your examination a tangible account of its stewardship in the form of this completed structure, with full confidence that it will meet with your approval and that this occasion will be a pleasant and memorable one for us all.



NORTH MAIN STREET FRONT.

ADDRESS BY HON. DAVID CROSS.

The state house is finished. The capitol of the State of New Hampshire, enlarged and beautified, adapted and fitted for legislative and routine official business, is ready for occupation. The work in every part is well done.

The state was fortunate in its executive department, in its architects and builders, and the whole work is creditable to the parties engaged and to the State of New Hampshire. I have good authority for saying that not a stone has been moved, not a change made, without the watchful supervision of the governor and his executive council. The architects, whose reputations are world wide, have added another beautiful and complete structure to their long list now adorning the cities of many states. We rededicate this old state house with its many additions and its improvements, its history and traditions. First, we dedicate it as a place fit and convenient for making the laws of the state for the next fifty years. We dedicate it as an official building for the governor and council and other executive officers.

Governor Quinby, I congratulate you that you are the chief magistrate of New Hampshire at a point of time in its history when all things political, religious and social seem to be in a sort of ferment; when old things seem to be passing away and new things are coming upon us with a rapidity never before seen or known. It is a day of anxiety on the part of some, of fear on the part of many, and of doubt upon the minds of a few, but I hail it as the brightest era in the history of the state, and in fact in the

history of the world. The husks and shreds of old theories, of old superstitions, old fears, are falling off, and life at its best is coming forth purified and ennobled. The people of New Hampshire today are in better condition than ever before; the people of tomorrow and in future years will be in better condition than today. Partisanship in political and religious circles is less than seventy-five years ago; the bitterness and bigotry of sects, the idolatry of creeds, the fear and almost worship of names are becoming gradually less and less, and I can see in vision the truth of the prophetic words of Julia Ward Howe recently spoken when she said: "One night recently I experienced a sudden awakening. I had a vision of a new era which was to dawn for mankind. I saw men and women of every clime working like bees to unwrap the evils of society and to discover and to apply the remedies and also to find the influences that should best counteract evil and its attending sufferings."

The first state house was completed here in 1819—ninety-one years ago. Ninety-one years seems a long time and yet it does not exceed the life or the memory of some of us here today. To me the past ninety-one years seem but a brief, bright period of time; childhood, manhood and age coming quietly, gently and yet with most joyful and happy feet as the days and years have come and gone. I cannot tell you about the dedication of the state house in 1819. I was then living in Weare and do not believe that I had an invitation to take part in the services. Occasionally we hear disagreeable, mournful lamentations over decadence in country towns, of abandoned farms, of falling off in attendance upon church services, of young men and women leaving their country homes for city life, of dishonesty in

politics and dishonesty in business and a sort of gloomy refrain, in the hackneyed words: "Times are not as they used to be! Oh, for the good old days of our fathers!" I submit that while there is possibly some reason for the lamentations with some people in some quarters, on the whole everything is better than it was. Let me call your attention to some of the changes, some of the improvements, from 1819 to 1910 in New Hampshire. I have lived through these intervening years. I have seen and known something of the political, social and legal life in New Hampshire for these years. Consider that a Roman Catholic under the constitution and laws of New Hampshire could not hold office in state or town from 1819 to within a few years past; that for a portion of the time a man to hold office must belong to a particular church; that for a man to be representative in the legislature he must be the owner of real estate. In 1848 I was obliged to obtain a deed of real estate to qualify me as a representative to the legislature.

Chief Justice Richardson in 1836 delivered a decision of the supreme court of this state and is reported in *Poor v. Poor*, 8 N. H. 314, as follows: "The legal existence and authority of a wife are suspended during the continuance of the matrimonial union. All her personal property vests in her husband and he is made answerable for her debts contracted before marriage and during the continuance of the union. He is also responsible for crimes committed by her in his presence, the law not considering her in such a case as acting by her own will, but by his compulsion. He is answerable for all torts and frauds committed by her and if committed in his company, he alone is answerable. He is the head of the house to whom as such she is subordinate."

At this time a promissory note given to her was the property of the husband. It was decided in the case of *Tucker v. Gordon*, reported in the 5th N. H. Reports, that a husband has the control of a legacy given generally to the wife and may release or assign it by deed to which she is not a party, and payment to her is no bar to an action brought by him. She could not make a will, she could not make a contract. She had the strange position of a being without existence, one whose identity is suspended or sunk in the status of her husband. The wife, not fully emancipated until the statutes of 1860 and 1876, is now an independent person entitled to the control of her property, real and personal, the same as her husband to his property. The statutes of the state and the decisions of the courts have modified and changed procedure in the trial of civil and criminal cases. The technicalities of the common law have been removed and the rights of individuals and of corporations before the courts are considered and decided upon principles of equity and justice, and not as formerly upon technicalities and old, common-law rules.

Consider the law of inheritance in 1819 and many subsequent years, giving to the wife one third of personal property and the use of a portion of the real estate, and the law now, providing liberally for the wife and justly for the heirs. Consider the law in regard to the collection of debts and of poor debtors in 1819 and many subsequent years. The household goods, the bed and bedding upon which the man slept, could be attached and sold to pay debts, and the man himself liable to imprisonment in the county jail. The poor of the town, called "town's poor," were in fact sold at public auction. The names were presented to the annual town meeting and then these poor unfortunates, who had

not the means of living, were called by name and the question of the moderator in each case was, "Who will take and board this person for the next year at the smallest weekly sum?" The bidding would commence from \$3 to \$2 or \$1 or less per week and the lowest bidder was considered the winner of the prize. Contrast this, I say, with the accommodations at Goffstown county farm, with its three-story brick buildings, the sanitary conditions, the hospital arrangements and all the means of living that ordinary people could wish or expect. Contrast a state or national election from 1819 to 1850 and read the newspapers of that period, the bitter personal attacks upon candidates, the appeals to prejudice and the ways and means resorted to for party success. Consider the strange, wild, hard-cider, "Tippecanoe-and-Tyler-too" canvass of 1840 or the Know Nothing canvass of 1855, and contrast these elections and others before and after with the dignified, sensible and argumentative canvass now going on in this state between the two candidates for governor. Visit the homes all over the state and contrast them now with 1819, the country home, itself or its neighbor, provided with telephone, with daily mail and daily newspaper, within easy reach of railroad. Consider improvements in the medical professional education and in the means of healing the sick, the doctor of 1819 with his saddle bags, his canthook to extract teeth, his pills and blisters or calomel to prescribe and his knife to bleed, with the educated physician today, and his knowledge and methods. Consider the remedies to deaden pain, the trained nurse to watch and care for the sick.

The public conscience today is more sensitive and more reliable than ever before. Think of the public sentiment that tolerated the open, visible hanging of criminals while a

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multitude of men and women assembled, enjoying it as a holiday; of the public sentiment in regard to the hours of labor; the care for the insane, the poor, the sick, the children and criminals; the change in country towns in the sale and use of intoxicating liquors; and mark the advance! It is said by some that the churches of the country towns have become feeble, and but a few are enlisted in their service. That is true, but yet if you consider the church service in 1819 and for years afterwards as I saw it; the house without fire in winter at first and later poorly heated, the long, frightful sermons, forenoon and afternoon, and the doctrines advanced and advocated, you would say with me, "I rejoice that such preaching and such doctrines are not proclaimed or believed today." I have not time to enumerate a tithe of the advance and improvements of today compared with 1819 and subsequent years. I was here in 1833 and saw Andrew Jackson with Martin Van Buren and others; I saw the multitudes of people coming on foot and in carriage to look upon the president and other distinguished men and I can realize something of the great change between that day and last Saturday when ex-President Roosevelt came to this state and within a few hours addressed multitudes of people in Manchester, Concord and Nashua. A few days ago there was a meeting at The Hague to consider questions affecting the rights of nations and to decide by appeals to reason rather than resort to war. Last week a few men in Washington contributed a million dollars for Young Men's Christian Association buildings in different parts of the world. Individuals, men and women, are working today as never before, separately and in association, for the destruction of evil, for the relief of suffering and for the advancement and improvement of all classes and conditions of men.

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The leading Christian Protestant churches are beginning to cast away the differences of doctrines and to work in unity for the betterment of mankind. Everything seems bright and hopeful for the future. We need have no fear, we need have no doubt. The people of this state with the people of the world will advance and improve with every passing year.

With the singer of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," I seem to see, I can see in vision, men stoop to raise their fellows and lift them higher, higher, and yet higher.

Men and women of New Hampshire, the record of the beginnings, the progress and the achievements of the people of this state is made up and now in this ninety-fourth year of my living among you, I bring greetings of thanksgiving for the past, satisfaction with the life, work, and purpose of the present, and I hail in prophetic vision a better and brighter future for all who may follow us.

ADDRESS BY HON. JACOB H. GALLINGER.

In the year 1782 the general court began to hold its sessions in Concord, the first session being held in the meeting house at the north end of the town, but on account of the cold an adjournment was taken to a room in a nearby store. In 1790 the town voted to raise the sum of one hundred pounds for building a house for the accommodation of the general court. This building was called the town house. The interior contained two rooms, one for the house of representatives and the other for the senate, with some small committee rooms and a limited gallery for spectators. The probabilities are that this building continued to be used by the general court until the year 1819, three years after Concord became the permanent seat of the state government, and in which year the state house was built on the site it now occupies, where it will doubtless continue to stand, in some form or other, all through the years, a reminder of the glories of the past, a satisfaction to the present generation, and an inspiration to those who in the years to come will fill the places in the government of the state soon to be vacated by those who now occupy them.

Others will tell the history of the building, and of its reconstruction and enlargement from time to time, and will point out the good work that has been done in its rebuilding during the past two years. I will content myself by briefly calling attention to the progress of events, in state and nation, since the structure was first occupied,



NORTH STATE STREET ADDITION.

91 years ago. When the state house was completed in 1819 illuminating gas had been in use only seven years, the first city to be lighted by gas being London in the year 1812. The state house was completed in the same year that the first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean sailed from Savannah, Ga., making the voyage to Liverpool in 25 days, part of the time being propelled by steam and part of the time by sail. The state house had been occupied six years before a passenger railroad had been put in operation, the first one being a short line between Stockton and Darlington, in England. In 1827 a crude railroad was opened between Quincy and Boston, but it was only used to transport granite for the Bunker Hill monument. The first locomotive engine used on an American railroad suitable for carrying passengers was in 1829, the road being an experimental affair, constructed by the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company. The engine was imported from England. In 1830 the first division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was opened, extending from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, a distance of 15 miles, horse power being employed, which continued until 1832. The first fully equipped passenger train was put on by the Mohawk and Hudson railroad in 1831, running between Albany and Schenectady. It was hauled by a steam-power engine, imported from England, and named the "John Bull." The state house was eight years old when friction matches were first made, and 12 years before chloroform was discovered, which, however, was not used until 1847. In 1832, Morse conceived the idea of the electric telegraph, which was patented in France in 1838 and in this country in 1840, the first message being sent by Morse in 1844

from Washington to Baltimore. The first Baldwin locomotive, "Old Ironsides," was built in 1832; the first Atlantic cable was laid in 1858, and in the same year the printing telegraph was invented and paper pulp was made from wood. In 1850 coal oil was discovered in the United States, and in that year Moses G. Farmer, a New Hampshire man, subdivided the electric current through a number of lamps, and lighted the first building by electricity. We waited until 1861 for the first passenger elevator, until 1869 for the airbrake, until 1871 for the Hoe perfecting printing press, and until 1873 for the first car coupler. In 1876 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, and in 1877 Edison followed with the phonograph. The first electric railway was installed in Berlin in 1879, and six years later (1885) the first electric railway in America was put in operation between Baltimore and Hampden. Since that time the graphophone and the kinoscope have been invented, the steam turbine has come into use, the Mergenthaler linotype machine has been perfected, X-rays discovered, wireless telegraphy and wireless telephones have been successfully used, the wonderful development of the automobile industry has been accomplished, and the navigation of the air rendered comparatively safe.

These are a few of the things that have been given to the world since our state house was first occupied. What a revelation it would be to good Governor Plumer and his council, who chose the lot on which the state house stands, if they could return and see the magnificent structure that is now being rededicated, and learn of the wonderful things that have come to pass since they departed this life. Those men acted well their part in their day and generation, just as those who now fill their places are being animated by

lofty purposes and high ideals, with a view to the further progress and development of our state. When the New Hampshire state house was first occupied the members came to the capitol either by stage coach, by carriage, on horseback or on foot. The first railroad chartered in New Hampshire (the Concord road) was in the year 1835, sixteen years after the state house was completed. At that time all passengers and freight between Boston and the Canada line were carried by coaches and wagons over the turnpike roads, stage taverns being scattered along the lines at frequent intervals. Then the men who represented New Hampshire at Washington traveled by stage coach, in striking contrast to the rapid and luxurious modes of travel of the present day. It is true that from 1814 to 1842 boats navigated the Merrimack river from Concord to Boston, being in charge of the "Merrimack Boating Company." So far as I can ascertain the boats did not carry passengers, and in these days of criticism of railroad rates it is interesting to note the fact that in 1815 the freight rates between Boston and Concord were on the upward trip twelve dollars per ton, and downward eight dollars. They were gradually reduced until they reached in 1841 five dollars per ton upward and four dollars per ton downward. These were the "good old days," about which we frequently hear.

The population of New Hampshire in 1820 was 244,161, a little more than one half of what it is today. Manchester was a little village containing a population of 761, Nashua had 1,142, and Concord 2,838. Manchester has now a population of 70,063, Nashua 26,005, and Concord rising 22,000. In 1819 the receipts of the Concord postoffice were \$150 per annum, while they now aggregate \$85,000

per annum. In 1819 Postmaster Low did the work of the office, while at the present time there are 67 salaried employees, exclusive of the postmaster. There are also 17 rural routes, 250 square miles, or more than one fifth of the area of Merrimack county, being supplied with mail from the Concord office. And the same development of the postal service has taken place in the country as a whole. In 1820 the postal revenue of the government was \$1,111,927 and the expenditures, \$1,160,926. In 1910 the receipts are \$224,128,657 and the disbursements \$229,977,224. The postal receipts of the government for the present year are two hundred times as large as they were when this state house was first occupied. It would be interesting to trace the industrial development of the state during the last ninety years, but time forbids. Suffice it to say that no state in the Union can show a greater relative gain in manufacturing, in increased wealth, in educational advancement, and in the growth of savings banks and other means of fostering thrift and encouraging economy than can our little state. The progress we have already made is gratifying, and the record is without a blemish. Let us hope that in the years to come those who are here inducted into office may be ever mindful of their obligations, and in all their official acts live up to the highest ideals of civic duty, to the end that New Hampshire may continue, as it is today, in the forefront of the states of our land in all the virtues that make for the highest type of manhood and womanhood. No one need blush for our state. Her past is secure, needing neither apology nor defense. From the days of Governor Plumer, during whose administration this state house was completed, to the present time an illustrious line of governors has been chosen, and in all that

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time no man of purer life, higher integrity, greater executive ability and intellectual capacity has filled the position than our present distinguished chief executive, Henry B. Quinby. Long may he live, to enjoy the confidence and affection of his fellow-citizens!

ADDRESS BY HON. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

As a welcome duty and with a personal pleasure peculiar to me as a lifelong resident of Concord in close proximity to the historic spot where we are now assembled, I come to express my gratitude to the people of New Hampshire and to their general court of 1909 for the enlargement and adornment of this state house until it has become a public edifice as complete in its appearance and fitness for its appropriate uses as any state capitol in the United States. Most cordially, also, do I thank your excellency, our governor, and your honorable councilors, for services rendered in carrying to completion the plan for repairs of the state house suggested by the resolution of the legislature of April 2, 1903—formulated by Governor Bachelder and his council and submitted to the legislature of 1905—and by you, under authority of the act of March 30, 1909, so changed and modified in connection with such other plans as in your judgment the interests of the state seemed to require, that there now stands before us in all its attractiveness, a Concord state house of which every citizen and every lover of New Hampshire may well feel proud. To the public I may further say that Governor Quinby and his council held the details of the reconstruction closely in their own hands and gave to it their constant and painstaking supervision. Secretary of State Edward N. Pearson represented them when required and with the efficient superintendent, Mr. Michael E. Sullivan, decided everyday questions as they arose and kept the work moving without annoying delays.

The architects, Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, in their troublesome task of adapting the new to the old showed skill and patience, and the contractors were faithful in every part of their duty; so that all persons concerned as actors in the work from the least to the greatest, are entitled to public commendation. To a citizen of Concord permission may be given for expressing special gratitude that with the opening of this splendid building for the legislature of 1911 there may disappear all hope anywhere and for all time that the capital city will ever be removed from its present locality.

In 1790 the town of Concord determined upon "building a house for the accommodation of the general court." This was also the town house, a one story wooden building 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, 15 feet high, with a room at the north for the house, at the south for the senate. "There, too, the state legislature, migratory till 1808—permanent afterwards—was to find convenient quarters, to be exchanged in 1819 for a more commodious capitol." The agitation for a state house began in the June session of 1814. In 1816 the legislature voted that a state house should be erected in Concord, the place therefor to be located by the governor and council. On July 4, 1816, Governor Plumer entered in his private diary, "Fixed the site for the state house." Concord was to donate the lot, level and well prepare the same and give all the necessary stone. "On the 18th of July, 1818, such progress had been made that the gilded eagle to crown the dome was raised to its place with public ceremony." There was remarkable enthusiasm. The 13th toast was: "The American eagle. May the shadow of his wings protect every acre of our united continent and the lightning of his eye flash terror and defeat through the ranks of our enemies." From 1818 it was not until 1863 that agitation

arose for improvement of the state house, when the legislature of that year requested the city of Concord to take suitable action and to contribute materially to the enlargement. Concord responded promptly and in May, 1864, voted to give the sum of \$100,000 to be expended as the legislature should direct, and certain of her citizens offered to furnish \$50,000 more in order that plan No. 2 might be carried out. Manchester saw its opportunity and offered \$500,000, provided the capital should be removed to that city. The contest between the two cities ended in the legislature of 1864, when, by a vote of 179 to 98 in the house and a nearly unanimous vote in the senate, the capital was continued at Concord, which was required before June 1, 1865, to build a state capitol upon plan No. 2 without expense to the state and "upon the understanding and condition that said city shall not at any time hereafter apply to said state to refund the money expended therefor or any part thereof." The work was done, but not quite in time for the June session of 1865, which was held in the city hall. The total cost, including the street on the south, was nearly \$200,000. This burden upon Concord to prevent the removal of its capital to Manchester had come in a time of dire financial distress—in the middle of the war for the Union, when every town and city had been burdened almost more than it could bear to pay its share of the state's expenditures for that war. It was felt to be an unjust proceeding for Manchester to ask the people of New Hampshire to move her capital to the city which would pay the highest price therefor, and when the question was settled in 1864 it was thought by few participants in the contest that the same controversy would ever arise again. Yet it seems that we were mistaken. Forty-five years later, when it became evident to the majority of

our people that in view of the failure of all attempts to reduce the size of the legislature, and on account of the various new and enlarged activities of the state government, the time had come for enlarging the state house, Manchester again came to the front with efforts to induce the legislature to move the capital down the river into her manufacturing city. The particulars of the contest I do not wish to dwell upon. The outcome was most gratifying to Concord. Not only did the legislature decline, by a vote of 277 to 69, seriously to entertain Manchester's motion to move, but it voted, by 251 to 79 in one branch and 20 to 3 in the other, to pass the law of March 30, 1909, being "An act to provide for the enlargement, remodeling, heating and furnishing of the state house," under the authority of which this splendid edifice is today declared ready for occupancy. The cost has been \$400,000—an expenditure within the appropriation and Concord has not been asked to contribute a dollar to aid the state in providing a suitable home for its general court and executive officers. Certainly no unkind feeling remains in any citizen of Concord on account of Manchester's action in the past. What that city did was lawful and natural, but the final decisions of the legislatures were most wise. Yet it seems I was too confident, when, prior thereto in a Concord Old Home address of August 24, 1904, I concluded remarks on this subject by saying: "It is to be hoped that few cities of this country having state capitols will ever be called upon to resist the attempts of wealthier cities to remove the seats of government by offers of new, expensive and imposing buildings. Albany could not compete with New York City, nor Springfield with Chicago, nor, indeed, any one of the capitals, except Boston, with the largest commercial city of its state. And

there are half a dozen cities in the United States which could buy the national capitol away from Washington if money were to be permitted to decide the question. The attempt made in Concord in 1864 will never be repeated. Concord is proud of Manchester as our great manufacturing city, and Manchester is proud of Concord as her attractive capital." The attempt, however, was again made in 1909 with such feeble results that I confidently renew my prediction of 1904.

On a recent occasion I heard Governor Quinby say while I thought he was naturally felicitating himself upon his work in rehabilitating the state house, that he was inclined to regret that he had not been allowed to completely remove the building and construct a wholly new edifice. By no means, Your Excellency; it is one of the joys of my life and will be a joy to others, that we can stand on Main street and see the front of the state house as it has been since 1865, and almost as it has been since 1819. Let us hold to some of the good old things and follow in some ways the good old times. The state house and its grounds are to me almost sacred in their reminiscences. Born in a house where now stands the beautiful building of the New Hampshire Historical Society, I lived on Center street until 24 years of age and always my legal residence has been near the state house yard, and is now. I have been here in this very room twice a member of a constitutional convention, three times a member of the house, twice the speaker, and three times elected United States senator. Wherever I may be I can, in the quiet of the night, shut my eyes and see right here many things great and small. The state house yard was my playground and so, indeed, was the state house itself, wherein I wandered at will.



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The top of the state house wall was my resting place. I saw on July 4, 1842, a so-called riot at the front of the yard when bonfires scorched the trees. Later, against the north wall, I saw Cooper Clarke's fireworks take fire and explode to the right and left instead of vertically, to the fright of the small boys. I played baseball after the then fashion near the northeast corner wall. Every "Election Day" in June I spent in the yard and in front of it, where a primitive celebration was going on while the legislature organized within and the governor read his message. Early I began to attend sittings of the house and I think I ventured to criticise the debates for irrelevancy and lack of sense. Well do I remember the constitutional convention of 1850 with Franklin Pierce as its presiding officer and Ichabod Bartlett occasionally in the chair. Earlier, I saw in the yard General Pierce presented with a sword when he went to the Mexican War of 1846. I hope to live to see the statue of our only president stand there in company with those of Stark and Webster and Hale and Perkins. Above all do I recall the mustering in of the New Hampshire regiments for the War for the Union, especially that of my brother George, with the gleaming of the heavy sabre bayonets. In the state house I best remember the disturbance when Governor Gilmore endeavored to veto the soldiers' voting bill. I saw the first humble wooden Episcopal church built, later the Unitarian church, twice burned and rebuilt. I attended school in the wooden schoolhouse where the high school now is and in a later brick structure prior to the present one. I might go on with endless pictures which you would kindly endure but would not care for. I cannot but realize that it will not be long before I follow so many

of my Concord associates to rest in the Blossom Hill cemetery.

But the worth and the glory of the state capitol of New Hampshire is not derived from its looks to the eyes of the men of today, but from what it represents—the people of the Granite State. Nearly three hundred years ago the pioneers entered our splendid harbor at Pascataqua, David Thompson, the Scotchman, Edward and William Hilton, the Englishmen, to settle at Mason Hall and at Hilton's Point, or Northam, now Dover. There also came Thomas Wigen, Walter Neal, Ambrose Gibbons, George Vaughan, Thomas Wanerton, Humphrey Chadbourne and one Godfrie to Little Harbor, Strawberry Bank, Newichwannock and Sanders' Point. From these humble settlers, under the leadership of Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason came into being the province of New Hampshire. As showing that New Hampshire in 1874 was not very distant from Old Hampshire in 1620 it may be recalled that when Archdeacon Henry P. Wright, as English chaplain at Portsmouth, England, after talks with Mr. John S. Jenness, who had visited England to obtain material to aid him in writing a "Historical Sketch of the Isles of Shoals" and who has privately printed his "Transcripts of English Archives Relating to the Early History of New Hampshire," thought it would be a pleasant incident if New Hampshire should provide four gas standards in the old Garrison church of Domus Dei in Portsmouth, England, as a memorial to Captain John Mason, who had been governor of "South Sea Castle,"—that is, of Portsmouth in the time of Charles the First,—he wrote to Gov. James A. Weston on September 11, 1874, giving our state the opportunity of furnishing the memorial. Governor Weston embraced the offer and

the standards are in place in the church, the gift of New Hampshire citizens, including three of Captain Mason's descendants, Alexander Hamilton Ladd, Eliza Appleton Haven and Charlotte Maria Haven.

The other donors were John S. Jenness, Charles Levi Woodbury, Charles Wesley Tuttle and Charles Henry Bell.

It is from the labors and sufferings of these men and their associates and successors that came the first glories of our state. They found a stern and rockbound coast and a dreary wilderness but they opened harbors and established fisheries, built forts, felled the forests, cultivated the farms, endured cold and hunger, disease and death; and yet they persevered. They became warriors and subdued the bloody savages.

Prof. Edwin D. Sanborn in his history of New Hampshire vividly describes the sufferings of the colonists:

"During all the long years of privation, suffering and bloodshed of the American war for liberty New Hampshire furnished her full share of men and means for the conflict. The courage of her citizens never wavered; their hope of victory never abated. They were poor and in distress, yet 'out of their deep poverty' they contributed to the wants of their common country, and from their already bereaved hearts sent out the only and well-beloved sons to fight her battles. The soldiers from New Hampshire were familiar with every battlefield from Canada to Yorktown. They shared the woe of every defeat and the joy of every victory. They were present at the last great battle when Cornwallis surrendered and in which the heroic Scammell laid down his life for his country. They remained in the army till 'the last armed foe expired' or left the country. They waited at their post of duty till

the obstinate George the Third from his throne declared 'his revolted subjects' 'free and independent states.' Every yoke was broken and New Hampshire was a sovereign state with her sister republics."

As New England grew, its sturdy yeomen fought the French and Indian wars to keep Canada subject to England. When the Revolution came, New Hampshire men were at the front, had the honors at Bunker Hill, and gave 18,000 soldiers out of 84,000 population under Stark, James Reed, George Reid, Poor, Cilley, Sullivan, Dearborn, Whipple, Hale, and Scammell, to the war which made us a nation.

Fitz Greene Halleck puts in poetry Stark's invocation to his soldiers:

When on that field his band the Hessians fought,
Briefly he spoke before the fight began:
"Soldiers, those German gentlemen were bought
For four pounds, eight and seven pence per man
By England's king, a bargain, it is thought.
Are we worth more? Let's prove it if we can,
For we must beat them, boys, by set of sun,
Or my wife sleeps a widow." It was done.

Their settlements penetrated west to the Merrimack and the Winnipesaukee, and beyond the Connecticut to the New Hampshire Grants and north to the Canada line and the Crystal Hills. They built highways, and dams, ships and mills and meeting houses.

When the modern nineteenth century arrived, New Hampshire had become a chief support and had helped give lustre to the new republic; and continued to do so. When the first crucial test came, whether this should be a free or slave republic, she began the contest and in 1846 Whittier was able to sing:

"God bless New Hampshire. From her granite peaks
Once more the voice of Stark and Langdon speaks."

When the slaveholders fired on Fort Sumter and began the Civil War, New Hampshire men swarmed forward and in all those dreadful and bloody days from 1861 to 1865 fought and died to save the Union and to make all men free. Thirty-eight thousand soldiers went from a population of 300,000 and the Union regiment of the Northern army that lost the most lives was the Fifth New Hampshire. In no military conflict during the 300 years have soldiers from New Hampshire been lacking or timid, and the nation's military fame is their fame. In the later arts of peace no state has excelled ours. Our factory cities are wonderful; our 1,200 miles of railroads ascend every valley and penetrate every lake region. With a cold climate and rocky soil, the state has more than held its own with warmer climes and more fertile lands. The state is not in debt, although this beautiful state house of 1910 has been built and paid for. There can be no mistake in the reason why New Hampshire, against natural disadvantages, has held this high place among the states of the federal union. It is the character of her people. Rational and strong in the beginning, they sought not earthly prosperity alone.

"What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?
They sought a faith's pure shrine!
Ay, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod.
They have left unstained what here they found,
Freedom to worship God."

The sons have proved worthy of their sires. It would be a joyous time today were we only to have recited to us

a list of the noted names which give glory and fame to New Hampshire; those of the men who have remained here to build the state and those who have gone out into the other 45 commonwealths to help their growth and add to their prosperity and reputation. God-fearing, tyranny-defying, liberty-seeking, danger-scorning, labor-loving, ignorance-dispelling; faithful and self-sacrificing, truthful and outspoken, honest and incorruptible, plain but pure, strong but tender, were the great body of the New Englanders of the 17th century; and so, we have faith, are the mass of their descendants and our citizens of the 20th century. While summoning thoughts fit to speak on this occasion I find myself reverting more and more and again and again to John Stark and Daniel Webster. Their memories are united in our hearts—the brave soldier, the incomparable statesman of New Hampshire. We can at this moment look upon their statues standing together in front of this state house. Senator Gallinger and myself in the senate on December 20, 1894, aided in formally presenting similar statues from the State of New Hampshire to the national gallery in the capitol at Washington. With President Arthur on October 12, 1882, I went to Marshfield to attend memorial services in the centennial year of Mr. Webster's birth. He died fifty-eight years before Monday, and was buried fifty-eight years before Saturday, of this very week. Constantly do I find it best to depict scenes and to arouse sentiments by recurring to the words of others. Let us pause a moment in memory of that bereavement.

Mr. Lodge says of the burial: "In accordance with his wishes, all public forms and ceremonies were dispensed with. The funeral took place at his home on Friday, October 29th. Thousands flocked to Marshfield to do

honor to his memory and to look for the last time on that noble form. It was one of the beautiful days of the New England autumn, when the sun is slightly veiled and a delicate haze hangs over the sea, shining with a tender, silvery light. There is a sense of infinite rest and peace on such a day, which seems to shut out the noise of the busy world and breathe the spirit of unbroken calm. As the crowds poured in through the gates of the farm they saw before them on the lawn resting upon a low mound of flowers the majestic form, as impressive in the repose of death as it had been in the fullness of life and strength. There was a wonderful fitness in it all. The vault of Heaven and the spacious earth seemed, in their large simplicity, the true place for such a man to lie in state. There was a brief and simple service at the house and then the body was borne on the shoulders of Marshfield farmers and laid in the little grave yard which already held the wife and children who had gone before and where could be heard the eternal murmur of the sea."

With such men and women as New Hampshire had in the beginning, has now and we believe ever will have, it is of comparatively slight importance whether its state capitol shall be found in a building like the plain wooden Concord town house of 1790 or in the splendid structure of which we today take possession, in the name of all our people, and dedicate it to the service of good government in the state we love with all-pervading affection. We do this not as a work of necessity or mercy, but as appropriate evidence of the refinement, happiness, and prosperity of our noble commonwealth.

Mr. Webster has furnished the words for my closing utterance today. On July 4, 1851, at ceremonies in Wash-

ington on the laying of the cornerstone of the extension of the capitol by President Fillmore, Mr. Webster delivered a long oration, the last elaborate utterance of his life—he died less than one year and a half afterwards, two weeks before the election of President Pierce. Coincident with that oration he placed under the cornerstone a brief account of the proceedings of the day, which ended as follows:

“If it shall hereafter be the will of God that this structure shall fall from its base, that its foundation be upturned and this deposit brought to the eyes of men, be it then known that on this day the Union of the United States of America stands firm; that their constitution still exists unimpaired and with all its original usefulness and glory growing every day stronger and stronger in the affections of the great body of the American people and attracting more and more the admiration of the world. And all here assembled, whether belonging to public life or to private life, with hearts devoutly thankful to Almighty God for the preservation of the liberty and happiness of the country, unite in sincere and fervent prayers that this deposit and the walls and arches, the domes and towers, the columns and entablatures, now to be erected over it may endure forever.

“God save the United States of America.

“Daniel Webster,

“Secretary of State of the United States.”

So also, notwithstanding our great Civil War, which Mr. Webster feared and in this very oration argued to avert, his asseverations are true today. The Union stands firm, the constitution exists unimpaired; and we can also fervently pray, God save the United States of America, and reverently add, God bless our State of New Hampshire.

ADDRESS BY HON. HOSEA W. PARKER.

This is an occasion of great interest to all the people of New Hampshire. We are here to dedicate this building to the uses and benefits of all the people of this commonwealth. It is here that the representatives of the people in the years to come will assemble to make the laws, not only for ourselves, but for our children and our children's children, and our thought naturally turns to the highest and best interests of our state. There is something higher and better than granite walls for us to consider. This structure should be a beacon light to inspire one and all, and enable our people to advance the interests of New Hampshire in a better manner than ever before. There should go along with these ceremonies higher ideals of government and the spirit of progress should be the watchword of this hour. Much as we love to recount the natural beauties and advantages of our state, and no commonwealth has more, these beauties and advantages are of little account unless they inspire our people to higher and better living and grander achievements. The reputation of a state or its people is of small account as compared with what they really are in character. We must remember that "righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people." What, then, is the real character of the people of New Hampshire? I know of no better way to judge a people than by what they have accomplished. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Applying this text, can we not truly say that New Hampshire stands

high on the roll of states in the character of her citizenship? Can any state marshal a greater company of men and women who have made a lasting impression upon the institutions of the country than those who have been reared upon these hills and in these valleys? Where can you go and find people with higher ideals, who are working out the problems of self-government with better results? Some may say that New Hampshire is a poor state. This is not true. She is rich! Nearly \$100,000,000 deposited in our savings banks is one item showing the thrift of New Hampshire men and women. But her greatest riches are not in her natural resources, but above all in the virtue and intelligence of her citizens.

" Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

We are justly proud of our history. The long line of distinguished men and women who have shed lustre upon the state, and who have passed on to "that undiscovered country" should be an inspiration to us and to those who shall come after us. The influence and achievements of New Hampshire men and women are not confined to this state alone. These men and women have gone out into nearly all the states of the Union, and have made a deep impression upon the institutions of their new homes. Dartmouth College alone has sent hundreds of young men into the great West and Northwest who have taken an active part in the development of that section of our country. The cities of Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and Minneapolis contain a large number of New Hampshire men who have been active and who are important factors today in those flourishing cities. New Hampshire



SENATE CHAMBER.

men have invested their money to a large extent in these places and have assisted in building their railroads, their public buildings, and have been foremost in developing the natural resources of this section of our country. One has but to visit the West to see the impress of New Hampshire men on every hand. We find in these places merchants and professional men who have carried the New Hampshire spirit and energy among the people of the West, who are always found in the front rank and who reflect the highest honor upon their native state. It was among the New Hampshire hills that they first caught the inspiration that has pushed them on and given them the place they occupy. These men have shed luster upon their adopted states and many have stood high in the councils of the nation. May we not then feel justly proud not only of our men and women at home, but of the great company who have left us and are doing a noble work elsewhere? Herein, in part at least, lies the greatness of our state. I am optimistic and believe that the present is better than the past, and that the future of New Hampshire and its people will be still greater and grander in all that tends to make a happy and prosperous state. Firm as the granite hills is the affection we bear her. We love her for her lofty mountains and fertile valleys, but first, last and always for the virtue and intelligence of her citizens.

ADDRESS BY HON. SAMUEL D. FELKER.

It gives me pleasure to add my appreciation of the manner in which the governor and council have handled the appropriation and the results they have obtained. The State of New Hampshire is to be congratulated that it has a successful business man in the governor's chair and successful business men as councilors. We have a governor who might well adorn any station and it would please his many friends to see him in the council of the nation. We have here the ancient and familiar house of our ancestors, enlarged, beautified, substantial, still preserving the general effect of the former house. It is well that the past, present and future are to be linked together in this remodeled state house. For more than 90 years, here in this house the genius of a free people has worked out their manifest destiny. Here their laws have been enacted by the chosen representatives of the people; here they have been enforced by the executive head of the state; here they have been interpreted by its supreme court—this house is in fact in itself the embodiment of the hopes and aspirations of a free people. Few consider how much we are indebted to government because few can imagine how wretched mankind would be without it.

Government does not exist alone in this house. It does not exist alone in the forms of government. Our written constitutions do nothing but consecrate and fortify the plain rule of ancient liberty handed down with Magna Charta from the earliest history of our race. It is not a few abstractions engrossed on parchment that make free government. The law of liberty must be inscribed on the heart of the citizen—you must have a whole people trained, dis-

ciplined, born as our fathers were to institutions like ours. Before New Hampshire existed, the Magna Charta and the Petition of Rights had been fulminated by Lord Coke and his compeers.

The founders of our state brought these maxims of civil liberty with them, not in their libraries but in their souls; not as barren generalities but as rules of conduct to be adhered to with religious fidelity. We think more often of our forefathers as founding a nation but we must remember also they founded a state; they adopted rules of conduct, civil liberty applicable to their individual selves and to the local community, long before they founded a national government. They established a government for the people, rather than the people for the government; they established forever the principle that man is more than the government. They changed a government centralized and forceful into a government localized and ennobled. The restraining influence of their religious belief made liberty a reality instead of a sounding name. The laws of a state are but the growth of its public sentiment and happy will that state be whose public sentiment and consequently its laws receive no violent awakening but advance steadily towards the higher ideals of her people. We know full well that the greatest national prosperity may coexist with the decline and may herald the downfall of a state. Society is organized on the basis of vested rights, that the man who has shall keep what he has, but that is no reason why we should give him all we have. Men are beginning to doubt whether universal selfishness is the true basis of prosperity. Human rights are above vested rights and must be first considered, consequently while vested rights should have their due protection, they should not crowd out human rights.

Political equality we must realize, but equality of well being and of human satisfaction we have not obtained. The great and irreversible law of nature that wealth is the product of labor and energy, opposes its insuperable barriers to such an accomplishment. As a result we are brought face to face with the problem how far great inequalities of condition are consistent with the maintenance of a perfect equality of rights. Whether new nationalism and the principle of the square deal will solve it, remains to be seen. "When there is abuse," said Edmund Burke, "there ought to be clamor; because it is better to have our slumbers broken by the fire bell than perish amidst the flames in our beds." If the author of the square deal is inconsistent, what of it—are not all of us? Was our legislature consistent, when it voted against free passes and then turned around and invited the telephone company to give the members of the legislature free telephone service? Roosevelt certainly will leave his impress on the spirit of the age. Some people would rather smart once than ache all the time, but human ideals are worked out by a slow process, a compromise, if you will, with various ideas and theories. Have we got much ahead of the Pilgrim Fathers in the essentials of a free government, when all the males signed a compact which did not derive its powers from a sovereign state but rested in the consent of those to be governed and on manhood suffrage?

"Unto which we promise all due submission and obedience." Who now promises all due submission and obedience to our laws and means it? "We do hold ourselves straightly tied to all care of each other's goods and of the whole, every one and so mutually." Everything that is good in modern socialism is contained in this sentence. They had

a representative assembly and also an annual meeting of all the inhabitants, and either could legislate, thus anticipating by two hundred and fifty years the modern initiative and referendum. Neither government nor just laws cure all the ills of a people. More than a hundred years ago at Exeter the mob demanded of the legislature, then in session there, that they should abolish debt and that all property should be equally divided. We should think a government a failure if such a demand could be carried out. The important changes of the twentieth century promise to be social rather than legal or political, and in their solution we must exercise coolheaded sanity. Law enforcement and speedy justice is the demand of the day. A week ago today the indictment against Doctor Crippen in England was read, his plea taken, jury drawn, and counsel's pleas heard; Saturday he was found guilty of murder on circumstantial evidence and sentenced to be hanged within a month. This is a typical case illustrating the rigor and celerity of British justice. In this way society will have a greater reverence for the law. We ought not to permit excessive resort to technical evasions of the law. Publicity will increase our respect for government. It helps to form public opinion which is the mighty force of the age. New Hampshire cannot live by herself alone. The changed condition of her people, the new arrivals from other lands with their different ideals, rapidly tend to change our laws. Today, you could not enforce any blue laws, if you would. The lack of parental authority tends to weaken respect for all law. The restraining influence of a higher authority, a sense of responsibility to a higher authority, a just fear of God, if you will, I believe to be the greatest lack of the age. We are bent on doing our own sweet will, no matter

what the consequences may be. We think we are literally free. Free to ignore the laws; free to ignore our neighbor's rights; free to take what we want. We refuse to admit that collective wisdom is superior to our own. It is probably idle and useless to speculate on the kind of government our successors a hundred years from now will enjoy, and yet with what speed and with what certainty will those one hundred years come to their termination! This day will draw to a close and a number of days make one revolution of the seasons; year follows year and the century is here. Practically every living thing that now moves on the face of the earth will disappear from it. Will this state house be here? Will our principle of government survive? In this hall, on this floor, must the different ideas be threshed out.

"Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State,
 Sail on, O Union, strong and great;
 Humanity, with all its fears,
 With all the hopes of future years,
 Is hanging, breathless, on thy fate!
 We know what master laid thy keel,
 What workman wrought thy ribs of steel,
 Who made each mast and sail and rope;
 What anvil rang, what hammers beat,
 In what a forge and what a heat
 Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
 Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
 'Tis of the wave and not the rock,
 'Tis but the flapping of the sail
 And not a rent made by the gale.
 In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
 In spite of false lights on the shore,
 Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
 Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee;
 Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
 Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
 Are all with thee—are all with thee."

ADDRESS BY
HON. NAHUM J. BACHELDER.

I recognize the fact that the honor conferred upon me by being given a place in these exercises is not because of any ability of mine to interest or entertain you, or from any official position I now hold, but for the reason that the plans upon which this elegant building has been constructed were prepared during an administration of which I was a part. My only duty here is to approve the work done, to congratulate the people of New Hampshire upon erecting this building and congratulate the audience upon the privilege of listening to the eloquent addresses delivered in these dedicatory exercises. The plans met with general approval at the time they were made but the financial condition of the state did not allow their adoption then, and they received but scant support by the lawmakers. Through the good business judgment of our executive and legislative officials, under the leadership of Governor Quinby and his predecessors, this building has been enlarged at a cost of \$400,000 without placing a mortgage upon the property of anyone. The people of the state have wisely made this provision for a home for the convenience and comfort of their public servants, without incurring debt. An eminent writer has said, "That family that meets nightly around its own hearthstone and beneath its own roof-tree is bound more firmly together by home and household ties." We may properly expect that the public work of the state will

be of a more loyal and patriotic nature if performed within its own walls. We are now engaged in a friendly contest for the first occupancy of this structure, so far as elective officers are concerned. Such contests are of inestimable value and I have no doubt the present contest will result as has resulted during all past years, in the selection of true men who will carry out right policies, a matter which is to be decided by the voters two weeks from today.

In this magnificent building our children and our children's children will assemble for years to come, and may they be stimulated by such patriotism and perform such acts of statesmanship as will continue the good reputation of the state and result in their mental development and public preferment. There may be somewhere among the hills of New Hampshire a second Daniel Webster; there may be within the confines of our state a second Franklin Pierce; there may be within our borders young men in industrial, professional, military or political life who will, through public service in this building, attain as great national distinction for themselves and the state as have any in the past. May their acts be guided by economy without parsimony, by patriotism without populism, by progress without destruction.

We hope that the sentiment existing among the people who occupy this structure, from the stars and stripes that float from yonder dome to the remotest archive that stores the state's property, will be so patriotic and statesmanlike as to continue the good name of New Hampshire at home and abroad. With this high ideal constantly in view, the record of New Hampshire men in the future will be as brilliant as that in the past, and the stone face of the



REPRESENTATIVES' HALL.

DEDICATION OF THE REMODELED STATE HOUSE 45

"Old Man of the Mountain" will continue to be the symbol that the chief product of New Hampshire is her men and women. We understand that this granite building dedicated today is typical of these lofty ideals and noble purposes and will continue as such for all future time.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

BY MR. FRED LEIGHTON,
City Editor of Concord Evening Monitor.

As a preliminary to the story of the new state house, it may not be uninteresting to know something of its predecessors, the original state house, authorized by the legislature in 1816 and completed ready for the occupancy of that body in June, 1819, and the remodeled state house of 1866 which has been merged so completely into the present building that, save for the front of the structure, its identity has been almost entirely lost.

From 1790 until 1816, the general court assembled, whenever it assembled in Concord, in the old town house, located where the present Merrimack County building stands on North Main street. In the latter year the legislature proposed to the town of Concord to build a state house on the following conditions: "That said town of Concord, or inhabitants thereof, shall convey to the State of New Hampshire a suitable piece of ground, on which to erect said state house to the acceptance of his excellency the governor and honorable council aforesaid—shall level and well prepare said piece of ground to the acceptance of the committee to superintend the erection of the building aforesaid—shall also give all the stone necessary to be used in the erection of said building, and shall convey, or have conveyed said stone under the direction of said committee to the place or plot of ground upon which said state house shall be erected: which condition shall be performed free of any charge or expense to the state."

Concord was at that time a town of less than 2,500 inhabitants. Main street was its only street, and on that from what is now Bridge street to Horse Shoe pond there were 60 houses. The town was large enough, however, to have a north end and a south end, and upon the action of the legislature a spirited controversy immediately arose between the inhabitants of the two sections as to where the house should be located.

The northenders favored the old town house site or the Stickney property at the corner of Main and Court streets, and the town itself at the annual town meeting held March 12, 1816, voted "that the town

house may be removed if the legislature should want to make use of the land for a state house on which said house stands." The inhabitants of the south end were in favor of the location at or near the place where the state house now stands. Especially interested in securing this result were Col. William Kent, Gov. Isaac Hill and William Low. In examining the two localities it appears that a committee of the legislature had reported favorably on the Stickney land near the town house, but the decision was left with the governor and council. In order to fulfill conditions subscriptions were started at both the north and south ends. The latter soon amounted to \$5,000.

The arguments for and against the respective localities in dispute were that the Stickney land was dry and elevated, and a building erected thereon would be seen far and wide; it was near the town house, where the legislature had been accustomed to meet, and had been recommended by a committee of that body.

The other location was said to be more central, and less difficult of accession; to which it was objected that it was low and wet, and it was contemptuously called a "frog pond, out of which," a member facetiously remarked, "the frogs would peep up and with their croakings interrupt the debates of the house"; and that the cost of laying the foundations in such a spot would swell the expense far beyond the estimates.

It is said that the governor and council were as much divided in their opinions as the people of the respective sections. Two of the council, Gen. Benjamin Pierce, father of President Franklin Pierce, and Samuel Quarles, were decidedly in favor of the Stickney location, they boarding at the north end. Indeed, a majority of the council were in favor of this location. A day was appointed to decide the question, but it happened that just at this juncture one member of the council who was in favor of the north end location was called away on special business and before his return the governor and council decided the question in favor of the south end. The absence of that member of the council changed the business center of Concord, and, of course, benefited the south end, which at that time did not extend much below Pleasant street.

The state house was built of stone from Rattlesnake hill, which was dressed by convicts at the state prison. The cornerstone was laid September 4, 1816, by Governor Plumer and in June, 1819, the legislature first convened in the new buildings at the inauguration of Gov. Samuel Bell. Stuart J. Park of Groton, Mass., was chief architect, assisted by Levi Brigham. Albe Cady, William Low and Jeremiah Pecker were the building committee. The expense including the furniture and fence, was nearly \$82,000. The lot which was purchased and presented to the state contains about two acres and formerly belonged

to the estate of Peter Green, Esq. The senate at the time the house was dedicated numbered 12 members, and the house 194. . . .

The enlargement of the old state house in 1863-66 originated in the increased wants of the legislature and the state offices, which had entirely outgrown the old house, and was carried out only after a bitter contest, not between the northenders and southenders, but between Concord and Manchester, the former fighting for the retention of the capitol, and the latter to secure its removal to the Queen City. In 1863 the legislature authorized the governor to cause plans for the enlargement of the state house to be made by some competent architect and to receive propositions from Concord, or any other city having the necessary railroad facilities, as to what such city could do towards furnishing a house adequate for the wants of the state.

The action of the legislature was carried into effect by Governor Gilmore; the plans were revised by J. G. F. Bryant of Boston, and the governor laid the matter before the legislature of 1864. On the third day of the session his excellency submitted to the legislature memorials from the cities of Concord and Manchester, the former urging the retention of the seat of government in that place and proposing to remodel the old state house on the second plan furnished by Mr. Bryant to the satisfaction of the legislature, and without expense to the state; or to expend \$100,000 on any plan the legislature might select. The latter presented the advantage of Manchester as a location for the capital and proposed to raise a sum not exceeding \$500,000, with which to build a state house without charge to the state.

This was the beginning of a bitter contest between Concord and Manchester. Their respective propositions were on the 10th of June referred to a select committee, consisting of one from each county. On the 14th, the estimates of Mr. Bryant, submitted by the governor, were referred to the same committee. On the 16th the committee had a hearing on the question by counsel for each of the two cities in favor of their respective propositions. The committee had hearings from time to time, taking testimony from prominent citizens in relation to the matter, and on Tuesday, June 28, made two reports.

The majority report, which was signed by Henry P. Rolfe for the committee, and by seven members thereof, was in favor of accepting the proposition of Concord for enlarging the old state house, and submitted a bill for this purpose. The minority report, favored by three members, and signed by James O. Adams for the committee, was in favor of accepting the proposition of Manchester for building a new house. At 2 o'clock the next day the house went into committee of the whole on the question and arguments were made by Judge Ira Perley and Col. John H. George in favor of the Concord plan, and by Hon. William Burns of Lancaster and Lewis W. Clark, Esq., for Manchester.

The time was divided, Mr. Burns speaking for an hour, Judge Perley for half an hour, Colonel George for an hour and a half, and Mr. Clark for half an hour. The question was also elaborately discussed by the house on the 6th, 7th and 8th of July, without coming to a vote.

On the 13th, however, after a lively debate, the adoption of some amendments, and the rejection of others, with several ineffectual attempts to postpone the whole matter, which was defeated on the final vote 132 to 159, the majority report was adopted and the capitol was finally located on its old site, provided the city of Concord should comply with the provisions of the bill which were substantially the following: That the enlargement should conform to modified plan No. 2, submitted by Mr. Bryant; that a new street should be opened from Main street to State street on the south side of the state house by the 15th of August, 1864, and that the city should by that date furnish satisfactory security that before the first day of June, 1865, the new building should be completed ready for use without expense to the state. The city was authorized to raise the specified sum of \$100,000 by taxation. In default of a compliance with these provisions the proposition of Manchester was to be accepted and the seat of government was to be removed to that city. The senate passed the bill July 15, 1864, and, on August 2, the city government ordered the issuance of state house bonds in the sum of \$100,000, and named as a committee to place the same Judge Asa Fowler, Joseph B. Walker, Esq., Hon. Onslow Stearns, Hon. John Kimball, and John L. Tallant.

Capitol street was opened on the day set, August 15, and the event was celebrated by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and a general jollification in which the people joined with a zest. Ground was broken by the contractors on September 20, 1864, and the building was ready for occupancy at the convening of the legislature, June 6, 1866.

The changes made under modified plan No. 2 increased the depth of the building on the west side and added a French roof story on the north and south wings; and these changes enlarged representatives' hall and the senate chamber, the offices on the first floor, and greatly increased the accommodations for committee rooms. Outwardly the appearance of the front of the building was materially improved by the construction of the portico with its massive granite supporting columns across the entire breadth of the center section and the removal of the doors leading into the north and south wings.

The new senate chamber had accommodations for 12 senators; and of representatives' hall the Hon. George A. Marden of Lowell, who wrote the story of the improvements for the *Monitor* of June 6, 1866, said:

"Representatives' hall is large enough, but the house is too large. There are 340 seats subject to draft and 326 members to draw. This

makes the hall a little crowded, for the seats have to be pretty near together. The chairs have the good quality of making a fair prospect for a short session; otherwise they are open to criticism. The backs are high and straight so that back bone will not be a *sine qua non* in the members. The chairs to a man of moderate length, seem a little lofty, and the extremities of the short-legged members will, very likely, hang dangling in the air unless they have some sort of cricket to support them. If the rural members, who can scarcely sit out an hour sermon on a cushioned pew on Sunday, don't conclude by the last of June that their hoeing is more necessary than legislation, and if the hard oak chairs don't ache under them by 12 o'clock every forenoon, we shall despair of any contrivance for a short session ever succeeding."

The dome which rose above the center of the structure to a height of 140 feet, and which remains unchanged on the new structure, was carefully modeled in outline and proportioned from the celebrated dome of the Hotel des Invalides in Paris, an architectural work of the highest order of merit. In fact, the front of the structure, since its completion in 1866, has been regarded as one of the purest pieces of architecture in the country and it has a place in many of the leading works on that subject.

The same causes which compelled the remodeling of the old state house in 1864-66 made necessary the building of a new state house in 1909-10. The senate had been increased to 24 members; the house, by the growth of the state as shown by the censuses of every decade from 1870 down to 1900, had gained in numbers to a membership of nearly 400. State officers and commissioners had multiplied until it became necessary to house them in blocks all through the business district.

Various efforts were made to secure better accommodation within the past ten years, but none of them bore fruit until the legislature of 1909, impelled by the necessity of securing better and more adequate housing for the state officers and the property of the state, took hold of the matter in earnest and solved the problem by the enactment of legislation which has resulted in the present splendid building, adequate for the needs of the state for the present and for many years to come, and a monument to all who have had official connection with the carrying out of the plans.

The clamor for a change in the building, which to the minds of many who had studied the subject was absolutely necessary if the state was to be insured from irreparable loss should fire develop in the old building, reached a climax during the session of 1903, resulting in the adoption by the legislature near its close of a resolution which in terms authorized the governor and council to carefully investigate and report at the next

E. N. PEARSON,
Sec'y of State.

HON. H. W. BOUTWELL,
Manchester.

HON. L. A. MERROW,
Ossipee.

HON. J. G. FELLOWS,
Pembroke.



HON. A. M. FOSS,
Dover.

GOV. H. B. QUINBY.

HON. A. ANNETT,
Jaffrey.

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

vote to remove the seat of government to that city, which was presented by Representative Hurd.

All three bills were referred to the committee on public improvements of the house, of which Charles S. Emerson of Milford was chairman. The action of Manchester revived the old strife and bitterness between the two cities engendered by the fight of 1864. Manchester's claims for the capitol were presented by many of her most prominent business and professional men, headed by ex-Gov. Charles M. Floyd and Walter M. Parker, while almost every man of influence in Concord came to the defense of the right of the city in the building. Especially prominent in the proceedings which followed were Hon. George H. Moses, at present minister to Greece; Hon. Benjamin A. Kimball, Gen. Frank S. Streeter, Hon. John M. Mitchell and others, who were efficiently backed in their efforts by the Concord Commercial Club, the Wonalancet Club, and other organizations. The fight was short, sharp and decisive. The committee gave all a chance to be heard exhaustively, and reopened the hearing several times in order to hear further arguments from the down river city. The members also went to Manchester upon invitation from that city and looked over the various locations suggested as sites for the structure in the event of favorable legislative action.

While the hearings were in progress Chairman Emerson and his committee, with the aid of experts, made an investigation of the condition of the state house, the result of which convinced them that action was imperative, and when the matter finally came up for action it was voted to recommend the rebuilding of the capitol in Concord on the lines suggested by the Bachelder report, which action was ratified by the house on March 23 by a vote of 277 to 69, and by the senate seven days later by practically unanimous action. The text of the act follows:

SECTION 1. That the state house be enlarged, remodeled, made fireproof so far as practicable, and suitably furnished, such enlargement, remodeling, fireproofing and furnishing to be made by and under the direction of the governor and council, who shall procure such plans and specifications as may be necessary to carry out the general plans and recommendations submitted to the legislature of 1905-06 by Gov. Nahum J. Bachelder and the council in compliance with chapter 181, Laws of 1903, that a fireproof addition be erected and that the present building be enlarged and improved. The governor and council are hereby authorized to make such changes and modifications in said general plans or adopt such other plans as in their judgment the interests of the state may seem to require; and they are further authorized, if they deem it for the best interests of the state, to purchase or acquire necessary land, outside the present state house lot on which to erect a suitable heating plant for the state house and state library.

SECT. 2. That, to provide for said enlarging, remodeling, fireproofing, heating, and furnishing the state house the sum of four hundred thousand dollars be, and hereby is, raised and appropriated, said sum

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to be expended under the direction of the governor and council, as provided in section 1. Provided always, that the plan adopted by the governor and council shall be such as shall provide for the remodeling of the present building and the erection of all additions or appurtenances to the same within the appropriation herein made, and that the specification shall limit the cost of the entire contract completed, giving to the state a building suitable and adequate to the needs of the state, to the sum of \$400,000, and no contracts, agreements or understandings shall be approved by the governor and council for the purchase of land, the remodeling of the present building or for any other purpose whatsoever, which in their entirety shall exceed the net cost to the state of \$400,000 and the new or remodeled state house shall be completed and ready for occupancy by December 1, 1910, at an expenditure within said appropriation.

The remainder of the act authorized the issuance of bonds to the above amount, if needed, to provide for the expense. The act was approved March 30, 1909.

Under the conditions imposed of erecting a new structure of the magnitude called for by the plans and the remodeling of the old building, haste was necessary, and immediately upon the adjournment of the legislature Governor Quinby and his council took up the matter with Messrs. Peabody & Stearns and together the plans for the building were evolved at an estimated cost inside the sum placed at the disposal of the governor for the purpose. In doing this Governor Quinby brought into play all his business ability and sagacity and these, coupled with his rare administrative ability, accomplished what to others might have seemed an impossibility in meeting the conditions imposed and presenting to the state of New Hampshire the completed building ready for dedication almost three months before the expiration of the time limit.

Immediately upon the completion of the plans and specifications for the addition in the rear of the old structure by Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, who were continued as architects in charge of the whole work, bids were advertised, and on June 8, 1909, the contract was awarded to the Central Building Company of Worcester, Mass. From that time until the 24th the contractors were engaged in getting their plant to the grounds and in collecting their men, and on July 24 ground was broken. September 10 saw the foundation of the walls completed and on that day the cornerstone was laid without ceremony. Thereafter progress was rapid and not a day passed when a marked advance in progress was not made.

No problems were presented here for solution except those incident to the erection of a building of granite, steel and concrete, with the weather of a New England winter to contend against, but despite the handicaps imposed the walls of the addition, 161 feet, ten inches on State street, with a depth of ninety-four feet, four inches, and three

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stories high, were completed and covered in by midwinter, the walls plastered and ready for the finish in the early spring, and the completed structure occupied the first day of October, which is believed to be a record in construction for a building of the size and kind.

The original contract price for the addition was \$263,206 and it was specified that the building should be ready for occupancy on July 1, but when the figures for remodeling the old part were received it was found that marble could be used for wainscoting in the corridors and that mahogany could be substituted for oak as a finish for the suite for the governor and council. These with some other minor changes raised the cost of the new part to \$274,913 and the contract time was extended to September 15.

The contract for remodeling the old state house, the changes in which included the erection of a third story in place of the mansard roof that topped the north and south wings and the enlargement of both the senate chamber and the house of representatives, was also awarded to the Central Building Company on September 9, 1909, for \$73,988 and in this several problems were presented which tested the skill of both architects and builders.

The work of tearing out to make ready for the new work required by the plans, revealed a condition of affairs in the way of shoddy construction that had they been known would have caused the instant condemnation of the entire building; and those who were permitted to study conditions marveled that no fatalities had attended its occupancy and that it had stood the stress of years without collapsing entirely.

This defective condition greatly hampered the work of the contractors as before they could proceed with the construction of the third story they had to strengthen the building from the foundation up to enable it to safely carry the additional burden.

The other problem calling for solution was the enlargement of representatives' hall by the removal of the solid brick wall on the south side supporting the weight of the main roof and dome, and this involved engineering skill of the highest order.

Heavy shores resting on jacks were erected to carry the weight of the roof and dome, and when these were in place the roof was lifted a half inch and held there until the immense steel girder, forty feet in length, five feet high and weighing twenty-six tons, could be raised to the top of the building, rolled to and finally lifted into position on steel and masonry piers carried through from the basement and resting on concrete piers sunk deeply in the ground. Then the roof was lowered to its normal position and so accurately had the work been figured and performed that absolutely no injury resulted to the structure.

This enabled the throwing of the corridor on the south side into the hall, thus giving the space needed for the estimated future increase

of membership, unless the voters of the state should so amend the constitution as to cut the size of the house to workable proportion; the construction of proper coat and toilet rooms for the use of the representatives in the rooms formerly occupied by the judiciary committee of the house and as offices of the state board of health, and the installation of a gallery over these rooms, with seating accommodations for 250 people in comfortable opera chairs, and standing room for many more and splendidly lighted by large windows on the south and east, which also served to give much needed light to the hall itself.

To many the rearrangement of this hall is the crowning achievement of the architects, for from a dark, ill-ventilated room it has been transformed into a spacious assembly room, splendidly lighted and ventilated, with walls and ceiling changed from dark and sombre colors to light and attractive tints, and with ceiling so strengthened as to render it absolutely safe for those who have to occupy it in the making of new laws with each recurring two years.

One feature that will be missed is the elaborate chandelier that has served since the house was remodeled in the sixties to illuminate the hall on dark afternoons and at nights, first with gas and later, when electricity came into the field, with that fluid. This has been replaced with eight bronze electroliers, pendant from the ceiling, each carrying a cluster of six 100-candle power tungstens, with additional lights for the gallery, while around the walls at intervals are ninety lamps, which should serve in any emergency that may arise to throw light on the proceedings. The house is heated by the indirect-direct method, and is ventilated by ducts running from gratings in the ceilings to the exhaust fan operated by electric motors discharging into the court from an opening in the west gable.

The senate chamber has been enlarged by taking into it the office formerly occupied by the sergeant-at-arms of that body and the senate committee room, giving a floor space of thirty-five by forty-four feet, which has permitted the construction of a new and more commodious gallery for the convenience of spectators. Other changes are the removal of the president's dias to the south side and the rearrangement of the desks. In the rear of the chamber are coat room, anteroom and toilet room, while overhead in the third story are several commodious committee rooms which are among the best and most sightly in the entire building.

The only change in Doric hall has been the elimination of the stairways which formerly led to the halls above and the space thus gained has been added to the corridors leading to the new structure. The old offices remain the same, with the exception of the three on the west side of the hall, which have been merged into one large room by the removal of the partitions.

There is a change in occupancy, however, except in the office of the

state treasurer, which remains as heretofore, as under the new régime the adjutant-general takes the office of the secretary of state, the state board of agriculture the council chamber, the Grand Army the main office of the adjutant-general, with the rear room given up to the pharmacy commission; while the large room is to be devoted to hearings of all kinds when the attendance would tax the accommodations afforded in other sections of the building.

One other problem that presented itself and which was the subject of deep study on the part of the governor and his advisers, as well as the architects and builders, was that of heating the building. By the terms of the resolution as it passed the legislature the governor and council were authorized to purchase land and to erect thereon a central station for the heating not only of the state house but the state library and the new Historical Society building as well.

Finally a solution was found in the erection of an addition in the court which permitted the placing of the four large boilers necessary in the basement, while the floor above permitted of a corridor directly connecting the elevators at the north and south ends, as well as three small rooms, which are used as an office by the janitor, the telephone exchange and a rest room for the use of the women employed in the various offices.

The addition, which is of the purest Concord granite from the yards of Hon. John Swenson, consists of an extension of the north and south wings toward the west, these two extensions being joined by a building fronting State street. In short, the addition forms three sides of a court in the rear of the original state house. This gives a continuous series of offices throughout the three stories, fronting on the three streets, and an interior court lighting corridors and stairs and toilet rooms. There are no inside offices.

The whole exterior is made to conform to the general lines of the original state house building, but it has been beautified in a way to make it attractive. The line between the first and remaining stories has been broken by an elaborately carved frieze extending around the entire building, by carved porches supported by massive pillars over the entrances and by the breaking up of the center section of the State street façade with its treatment in rusticated effect on the first story, and by pillars with carved caps supporting the heavy cornice and arched window caps with carved keystone.

The entrances also add to the beauty of the structure with their massive granite approaches, the carved portal, the ornamental electric light posts on either side, the porch with the frieze of lions' heads, supported by pillars, and the granite balustrade surmounting the structure. A balustrade is also a prominent feature of the roof construction of both the new and old buildings.

The entrance doors are of oak, also elaborately carved, while over them is a large fan light with ornamental grill in front to soften the light rays passing to the interior. The doors open into vestibules, which lead to the main corridors.

The walls of the court are faced with light brick. The two archive rooms in the offices of the secretary of state and the state registrar of vital statistics, each 20 by 29 feet, are also lined with light brick and form a secure depository, the floors and ceilings being supported by steel beams and the windows having shutters, so that these rooms fitted for daily work are in reality fireproof vaults. There are nine other vaults of smaller size, three of them being in the basement for storage purposes.

The building is thoroughly fireproof in all its parts. Partitions where not of brick are of terra cotta blocks; the floors are constructed with brick arches in the first floors and flat terra cotta arches for the other floors and the roof, all the steel being protected by terra cotta.

A feature of the building is the corridors forming a continuous passage about the new structure, and connecting at the ends with the corridors of the old building. These corridors are ten feet in width, with floors of terrazzo paving, wainscoted in Vermont marble and with paneled ceilings broken at intervals by arches. They are lighted electrically by heavy bronze lamps suspended from the ceilings by bronze chains with lights enclosed in heavy glass globes.

Entering the building from the south the first suite of two offices and vault to the right are occupied by the state board of health and the state registrar of vital statistics; and the last office by Joseph S. Matthews of the treasury department, who has in charge the assessment and collection of the succession and inheritance taxes.

To the left and turning through the main corridor are the suites of the state superintendent of public instruction and of the license commission while on the north side are the offices of the insurance commissioner, the railroad commission, and the labor commissioner.

The main entrance corridors on both sides lead to the Otis elevators running through wells extending from the basement to the roof of iron grill work, artistically wrought and painted a verde green, around which are built the iron stairways with marble treads and wainscoting of the same material. The power used to drive these elevators is electricity, the current being taken from the wires of the Concord Electric Company, which are brought into the main switchboard, located in the basement in a room especially constructed for such use, through an underground conduit, and from thence led to the operating engines.

The lighting of the entire structure is also controlled from the same station, but there are ten stations for local control, six at various points in the new and four in the old building, in addition to the wall switches.

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The cars are of steel, six by eight feet and eight and one-half feet high. Both elevators have been tested to the maximum capacity specified in the contract and are equipped with safety devices which are believed to absolutely insure against possibility of accident.

On the cross corridor connecting stairways and elevators are the three rooms mentioned above, which draw their lights from the court, the only ones in the building so to do, while on the main corridors on the inside are commodious and finely appointed toilet rooms, as well as rooms for the use of the janitors. This arrangement is carried out on all three floors.

On the second floor on the south are the offices and vault of the secretary of state, and the office of the state auditor, while at the elevator and stair landing at this end of the building are entrances to the cloak rooms and to the hall of representatives.

The front of the building is devoted entirely to the governor's suite, which includes the governor's office, the council chamber, the anteroom, and the toilet room. On the north side are the rooms of the state board of charities and corrections and committee rooms, while on the east is the entrance to the senate suite.

It is in the governor's suite that the architects have wrought their masterpiece. Designed and arranged with true artistic sense, down to the smallest detail of finishing and furnishing, it presents a picture in its rare combination and blending of colorings that is at once a delight and a satisfaction. The finish of all the rooms devoted to executive business, the wainscoting, doors, door frames and window casings, is in mahogany of uniform shade, while in the council chamber there is a heavy cornice of the same material. The walls are laid out in panels and are tinted in green, with the moulding painted in contrasting color to accentuate the effect, while the ceiling in lighter shade adds to the perfect harmony of the whole color scheme of red and green. A heavy rug of green velvet covers the quartered oak floor. The draperies over the three large windows looking out into North State street are of heavy green velvet lined with corn-colored silk, with lambrequins, bearing in their centers the great seal of the state done in colors. The portières covering the sliding doors separating the chamber from the governor's room on the south and the anteroom on the north are of the same material. In the center of the east side, enclosed in an elaborately carved mantel, is a fireplace with front of Alps green Vermont marble and hearth of red tile, and in the panel over the mantel hangs the speaking likeness of Governor Quinby executed by Richard S. Merryman of New York, while the portraits of other chief executives adorn the walls on both sides of the room. The radiators have been placed in recesses under the windows and are hidden from sight by bronze screens, which give an added effect to the general scheme.

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The massive furniture is all in mahogany. The large table to be used by the council in the transaction of business is placed in the center of the room. Around it are the chairs of the councilors, with the governor's chair at the head, all in mahogany, upholstered in Spanish leather, and each bearing on its back in colors the seal of the state in shield. Between the council table and the windows are placed the desk and chair of the secretary of state, while the remainder of the furniture is grouped about the room. The lighting arrangement, both for the chamber and the other rooms in the suite, is superb in its scope. In the former there are 24 wall and 24 ceiling lights, the lamps being of bronze and in design in keeping with the general plan. In the governor's office and anteroom there are four wall and eight ceiling lights, making a total of 60 lights that can be brought into play in the event of the rooms being thrown together for an evening meeting or function of any kind. In the governor's office and anteroom the furniture, finishings, fittings and decorations are of the same general description as those in the chamber, while in the former there are two large bookcases of mahogany, built into the walls of the room. The window sills in all of the departments are of Tennessee marble.

On the top floor on the south side is the entrance to the house gallery and following around are the offices of the state highway engineer, the state laboratory of hygiene, a committee room, the office of the forestry commission, the offices of the bank commission, as well as the offices of the fish and game commission, the board of equalization and the attorney-general; while entrance is had from this end of the building to the committee rooms in the third story over the senate wing.

The entrances to the old building on all three floors are protected by heavy tin covered doors, so arranged that in the event of a fire in either part the heat will melt a fusible plug and allow them to close automatically, thus affording a perfect shield. The interior finish throughout is of quartered oak and the floors where not of terrazzo are of rift hard pine.

The main building is heated throughout by the indirect-direct method with radiators controlled by thermostats, so that any degree of heat desired may be maintained. The radiators are placed in all cases under the windows, and over them are placed slabs of Vermont marble so arranged that by opening the window to the height of the sill the air from outside is drawn in and through the radiator and is discharged into the room, while the foul air is taken out through ducts and is drawn to the top of the building by fans operated by electric motors located in pent houses on the roof. Perfect ventilation of the toilet rooms is also secured in the same manner. The plumbing conforms to the best sanitary standards.

In the corridors on each floor are three reels of firehose, each 100 feet

in length, attached to the high service system of water supply and ready for instant service, and the building has been piped for vacuum cleaning in order that the system may be installed if at any time the equipment is authorized.

In addition to all that has been mentioned above all the exposed wood work of the old state house, including the dome, has been painted in tint to match the granite of the addition, and the eagle given a new coating of gold.

The new building is of somewhat simple form and without any display, but has been very carefully studied in both its architectural and utilitarian details.

In the carrying out so successfully of the great work laid upon him by the legislature, Governor Quinby has been ably assisted at all times by the members of his council, Alonzo M. Foss of Dover, Dr. H. W. Boutwell of Manchester, Albert Annett of Jaffrey, James G. Fellows of Pembroke and Lyford A. Merrow of Ossipee.

Much of the detail of supervision of the work as it progressed and the arrangement of the building for occupancy has been conducted by Hon. Edward N. Pearson, secretary of state. The architects, as well as President Miner of the Central Building Company, have personally supervised the work, making frequent visits to the city for the purpose of inspection. John R. McDonald served as inspector of granite and construction during the laying up of the walls, while Thomas Keenan of Boston served in a similar capacity in the finish of the building.

The superintendent of construction for the Central Building Company has been Michael E. Sullivan, who was sent here to take charge of the Historical Society building, and was detailed to the state house immediately the contract was signed by the governor. The fact that the building was constructed in a solid, substantial manner and in record time is proof sufficient of his ability and the wisdom of his selection. The maximum of workmen employed was 200.

