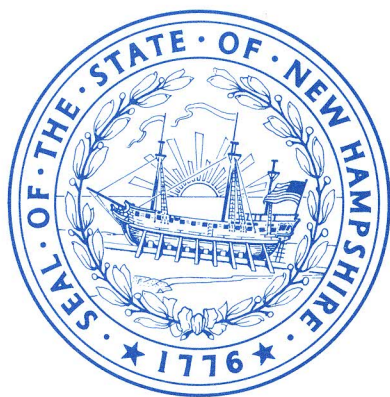


# **NEW HAMPSHIRE'S**

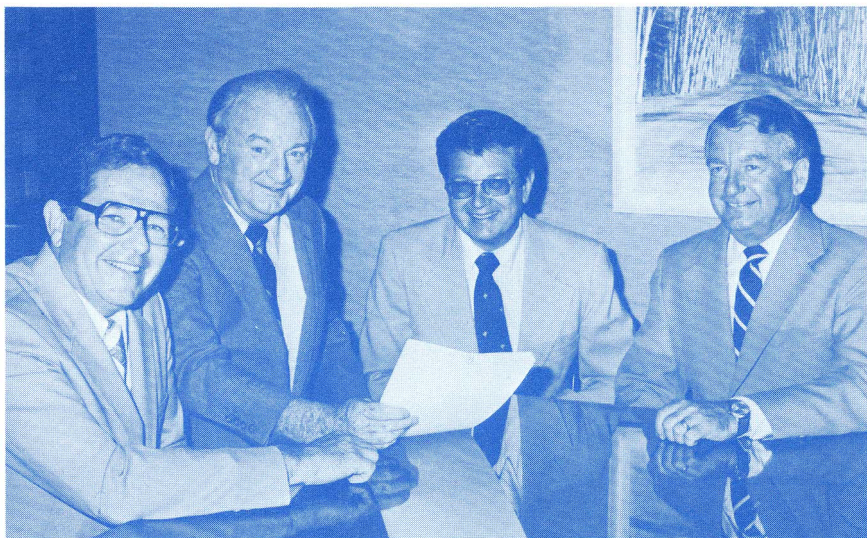
**UNIQUE**

**Japanese  
Charitable Fund**



**75TH ANNIVERSARY**

**Treaty of Portsmouth  
1905 — September 5 — 1980**



*Mayor John J. Wholey of Portsmouth (second from left) is shown presenting congratulations to officials of two banks in that city for sponsoring publication of a 75th anniversary history of the 1905 Treaty of Portsmouth. With him, left to right, are: President Robert W. Simpson, Portsmouth Savings Bank; President Norman F. C. Kent of The First National Bank of Portsmouth, and Board Chairman Maurice J. Murphy, Jr., of the Portsmouth Savings Bank. Board Chairman Harlan L. Goodwin of The First National Bank was unable to be present for this ceremony. Mayor Wholey's citation read:*

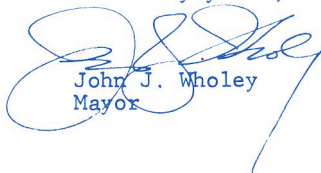
Gentlemen:

I take pleasure in commending your institutions for joint sponsorship of publication of this pamphlet history of the 75th Anniversary Celebration of the 1905 Treaty of Portsmouth, which gave world-wide attest to our City's hospitality.

The pamphlet details are presented in illustrated form by Legislative Historian Leon W. Anderson of Concord, for New Hampshire's unique Japanese Charitable Fund, which developed out of the Russian-Japanese peace conference, and continues to serve Granite State citizens to this day.

Portsmouth Savings Bank and The First National Bank of Portsmouth are also to be commended for planning to make copies of this pamphlet available to the schools of the Portsmouth area.

Sincerely yours,

  
John J. Wholey  
Mayor

New Hampshire's unique Japanese Charitable Fund is marking its 75th anniversary in 1980, as continued tribute to the state's traditional hospitality of its climate and its people.

The Fund was created in 1905, in appreciation for the state's sponsorship of an historic Portsmouth peace conference, which ended an 18 months war between Russia and Japan over Korea and the Manchuria territory.

President Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt, who won world respect for the United States, by his firmness in foreign relations, arranged the peace parley, after Russia had suffered heavy losses in sea and land battles. Following private negotiations, Roosevelt announced on June 8, 1905 a formal appeal to Russia and Japan to join in peace negotiations, and they promptly agreed.

At first, the Russians wanted the conference held in Europe and the Japanese favored an Asian site. But then they agreed to meet in the United States. Soon thereafter, Washington was ruled out as the site because of its summer humidity, and a short-lived scramble ensued for it. Bar Harbor and Portland, in Maine, bid for the conference, along with Newport, R.I., and Atlantic City, N.J.

Meanwhile, Governor John McLane of New Hampshire swung into action. He was joined by his Executive Council in voting the following resolution, which was dispatched to President Roosevelt, on June 22:

Whereas, a conference of the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan is soon to be held in some point in the United States, now, therefore, I,

John McLane, Governor,

In the name of the people and the Government of the State of New Hampshire, do hereby invite said Plenipotentiaries and their Attaches of the conference to assemble at such place within our State as may be deemed most suitable, and to be the guests of the State of New Hampshire for such time as said Plenipotentiaries may require or elect for the purposes of said conference.

Secretary of State Edward N. Pearson of Concord sent the invitation to President Roosevelt, and on July 10, State Department officials at Washington announced that the offer of Granite State hospitality had been accepted. Two days later, Assistant Secretary of State Herbert H.D. Peirce declared that the conference would be held at the Navy Yard in Kittery, Me., adjacent to Portsmouth. Later it became known that this site had been agreed upon because it included a de-



tachment of United States Marines, which could furnish a close guard for the deliberations, which both sides agreed were to be held in strict secrecy, and its communications facilities, were also a factor.

Yet another reason for having the peace parley in Portsmouth was a U.S. Coast Artillery detachment stationed at nearby Fort Constitution, Fort Foster and Fort Stark, which became a security detail for the Hotel Wentworth, in which members of the two delegations were lodged.

## OFFICIAL PORTSMOUTH WELCOME

The Russian and Japanese delegates first arrived at New York City, and met separately with President Roosevelt at his palatial home at Oyster Bay, on Long Island. They were then given separate naval escorts to Portsmouth, and on August 8 Governor McLane and members of his Council sponsored an official welcoming party for the conferees in the historic Court House, which no longer exists.

Elaborate accommodations were provided for the distinguished guests at the spacious Hotel Wentworth in nearby New Castle. Newspapermen from throughout the world lodged at the Wentworth and in Portsmouth's gala Rockingham hotel, to report the proceedings.

The peace parley plenipotentiaries worked out their deliberation procedures on August 9, and their formal discussions began on August 10. Less than a month later, what became known in world history as the Treaty of Portsmouth was signed and announced on the afternoon of September 5.

Governor McLane and his staff were based at the Hotel Wentworth through the proceedings, and expedited every possible means of hospitality for the distinguished guests.

Heading the Japanese delegation were Baron Iutaro Komura, an 1878 Harvard University graduate, and veteran Foreign Office official, and Kogoro Takashira, Minister to the United States stationed at Washington. The Russian group was led by Sergius Witte, former imperial Minister of Finance, and veteran chief of the Russian railways, along with Baron Roman Rosen, newly-appointed minister to the United States, and career diplomat with service in Japan, Mexico and Greece.

## FOUR LANGUAGES USED

The secret sessions were held on the second floor in the newly-erected, three-story Naval Stores building, in adjacent Kittery, Me., and were scheduled for three-hour morning and afternoon sessions. There were breaks in this routine, from time to time as stalemates developed, which President Roosevelt kept in close touch with through Assistant Secretary Peirce. It is recorded that only on one occasion each, did the Russian or Japanese leaders go to Oyster Bay





*Shown are the trustees of New Hampshire's unique Japanese Charitable Fund, as sponsors of the 75th anniversary observance of its creation out of the 1905 Treaty of Portsmouth, which dramatically terminated a war between Russia and Japan. They are, left to right, Secretary of State William M. Gardner, Chairman John P. H. Chandler, Jr., of Warner, and State Treasurer Robert W. Flanders.*



*The major conferees of the Portsmouth Peace Treaty of 1905 are shown with the Russians at the left, facing their Japanese counterparts. The Russians were listed left to right as: Secy. De Plancon; Secy. Nadokoff; Baron Sergie Witte, chief envoy; Baron Rosen, Ambassador to the U.S., and Secy. Korostovette. The Japanese were, left to right: Secy. Odatchie; Secy. Ottchie; Baron Komura, chief envoy; Kogora Takashira, Minister to the U.S., and Secy. Aimaro Sato.*



for personal huddles with Roosevelt. They conferred for the most part, in the stalemates, with their superiors via telegraph, back in their national capitals.

One of the unique features of this historic conference was that four languages — Russian, Japanese, French and English — were freely used in the deliberations.

The five delegates on each side of the conference table were all linguistic experts, as well as specialists in various fields of knowledge, and they worked together to get decisions clearly understood. Assisting the Japanese negotiators, from time to time, was Henry W. Denison of Lancaster, N.H., long-time United States Vice Consul in Japan and for a score of years a technical advisor in Japan's Foreign Office.

The five members of the Executive Council who helped McLane with his hospitality were:

Dr. Frederick S. Towle, 41, of Portsmouth, in his first term in public office.

Charles Miller Floyd, 43, Manchester merchant and banker, who became Governor two years later.

Joseph Woodbury Howard, 60, Nashua furniture dealer, former mayor, and with service in both branches of the Legislature.

Attorney Edward G. Leach, 55, of Franklin, with service as Merrimack County Solicitor and in both branches of the Legislature.

Charles H. Greenleaf, 63, who operated hotels in Franconia and at Boston, with service in both legislative branches.

## UNUSUAL TREATY DETAILS

The Treaty of Portsmouth was signed at 3:47 P.M., on September 5, 1905, with most unusual details. No pictures were made of the actual signing, and completion of the peace pact was announced three minutes later to waiting newspapermen, even as confirming telegrams were rushed to the Emperors of Russia and Japan, and President Roosevelt.

Signing the Treaty of Portsmouth, in the following exact style, were, for Japan — "Iutaro Komura" and "K. Takahira." The Russian signatures followed as "Sergius Witte" and "Rosen".

The Treaty was prepared and signed in all four languages used in the conference, and the English and French versions then became the "official" copies, with agreement that if any dispute arose, the French copy was to prevail. Details of the translations and comparisons, to make certain they meant the same, were worked out between August 29, when the peace agreement was first announced, and the final September 5 date of the formal signings.

The announcement of the success of the peace conference was greeted with an Ambassador's Salute of 19 shots from a nearby naval cruiser. And soon thereafter the whistles of all the ships in Portsmouth harbor tooted congratulations, and all of Portsmouth's church bells joined in chiming similar sentiments.



Yet another unusual feature of the Treaty of Portsmouth was that it was dated August 23, 1905, to conform with the Russian calendar of that period.

Heads of the world's major nations poured praise upon President Roosevelt for his peace effort, and he later was awarded the 1906 Nobel Peace Prize.

## **SURPRISE \$10,000 CONTRIBUTIONS**

Governor McLane had arranged a farewell tour of the White Mountains, and other New Hampshire points of interest, for the plenipotentiaries. But they declined this hospitality, as the peace conference leaders explained they were scheduled to rush back to their respective countries without delay.

On the other hand, Governor McLane was given a surprise \$10,000 token of appreciation for his Granite State hospitality from the Japanese delegation, and three days later the Russians followed suit, with another \$10,000 appreciation check given to McLane. In each instance the donors explained the gifts were intended for charitable purposes, as determined by Governor McLane.

The Japanese sent Governor McLane two official notes from the Wentworth hotel, dated September 4. One read:

Dear Sir:

On the eve of leaving this beautiful town of New Castle, we beg to express, on behalf of the Imperial Japanese government, sincere thanks for many marks of courtesies and consideration that have been extended to us during our sojourn here, by your excellency and the people of the State of New Hampshire, and we venture to state that the share you have contributed to the cause of peace will be highly appreciated not only by the government and people of Japan, but also by the lovers of peace all over the world; and that we go home carrying with us very pleasant souvenirs of your splendid hospitality.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to renew to your excellency the assurances of our highest consideration.

The other Japanese note was as follows:

Dear Sir:

As a slight token of high appreciation for the many marks of courtesy and consideration which have been shown to the plenipotentiaries of Japan and their suite during their sojourn in the State of New Hampshire, we take the liberty to enclose herewith a check for the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), which we request you will be good enough to utilize for such charitable purposes in the State of New Hampshire as your excellency may deem fit.

Thanking your excellency in advance for the trouble which we trust you will have the kindness to take on our behalf.

Governor McLane next received the following statement from the Russian delegation chiefs, dated from New York City, September 7:

Sir:

I have the honor on behalf of the Imperial Russian government to express to the government and people of the State of New Hampshire their high appreciation of the generous hospitality extended to their plenipotentiaries and commissioners of the peace conference at Portsmouth.

By order of the Imperial government I beg to remit to you herewith the sum of \$10,000, with the request to have it distributed, as you may see fit, among the charitable institutions of your state.

Accept, sir, the assurances of our highest consideration.

## **MCLANE'S REVERSE APPRECIATION**

Governor McLane quickly sponsored a reverse appreciation gesture for the two \$10,000 gifts. He formed a Board of Trustees to supervise the joint fund, comprised of himself, Secretary of State Edward N. Pearson of Concord, and State Treasurer Solon A. Carter of Concord.

At its first official meeting, on October 14, 1905, the board approved McLane's suggestion that one of the \$10,000 donations be invested in Japanese government bonds, and the other \$10,000 in Russian government bonds. It was also established that interest from these investments was to be distributed annually, at the discretion of the board, on the September 5 anniversary date of the Treaty of Portsmouth.

The Japanese bonds were purchased on October 26. But, because of civil disturbances in that country, the Russian bonds were not obtained until February 12, 1906.

Interest from the bonds, which became known as the Russian-Japanese Fund, totalled \$809.93 in the first year. As of September 5, 1906, the board distributed \$800, in the form of \$200 each to the Centennial Home for the Aged in Concord; New Hampshire Orphans' Home at Franklin; Cottage Hospital in Portsmouth, and Sacred Heart Hospital at Manchester.

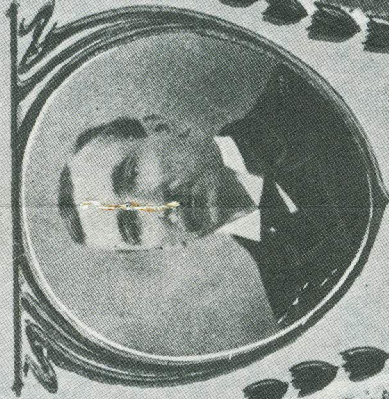
The 1907 Legislature legalized the RJF, made it tax exempt, and provided that the incumbent Secretary of State and State Treasurer should appoint the board chairman whenever that position became vacant.

Governor McLane continued as chairman after he left office, until his death on April 10, 1911. Governor Robert Perkins Bass of Peterborough then became chairman, and served until September 4, 1930, when he resigned.

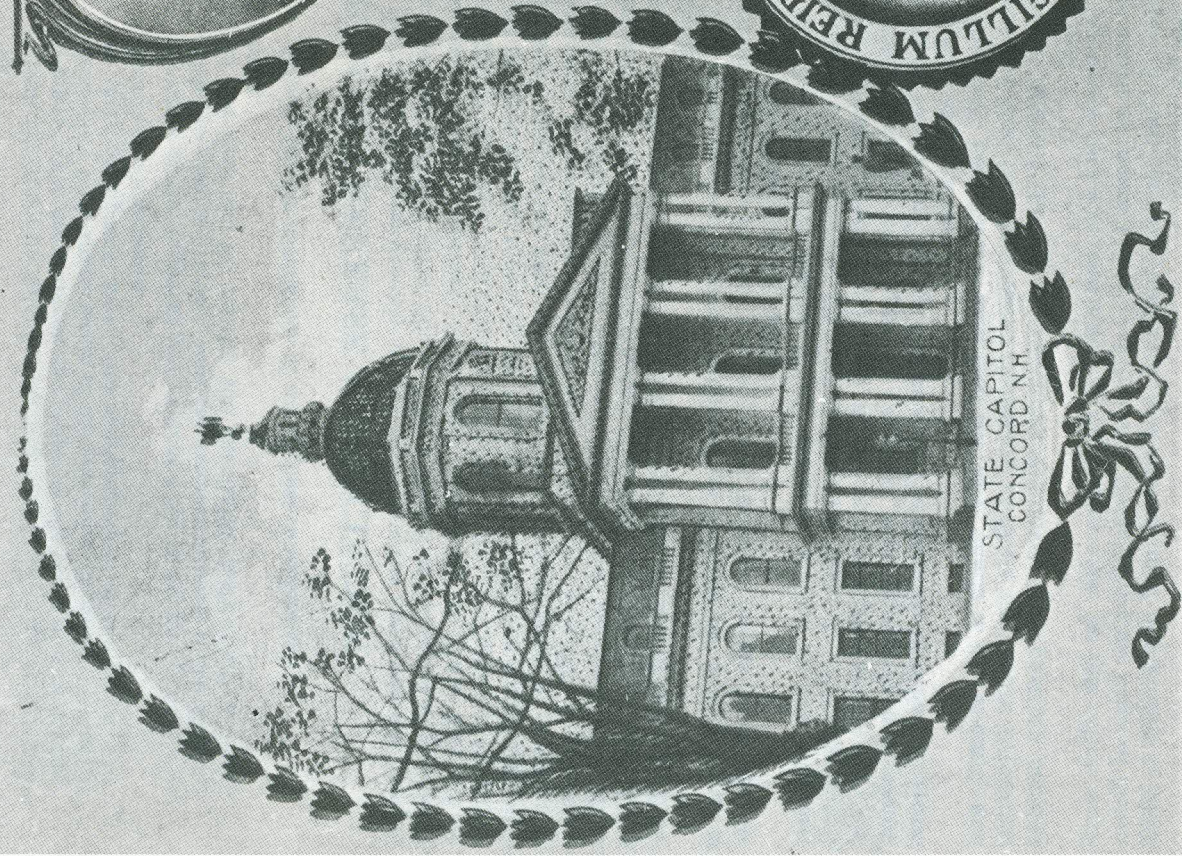
Secretary Jay H. Corliss of the state Department of Public Welfare became the third chairman, as he succeeded Bass, and served for 27 years until his death in 1957. Attorney H. Thornton Lorimer of Con-



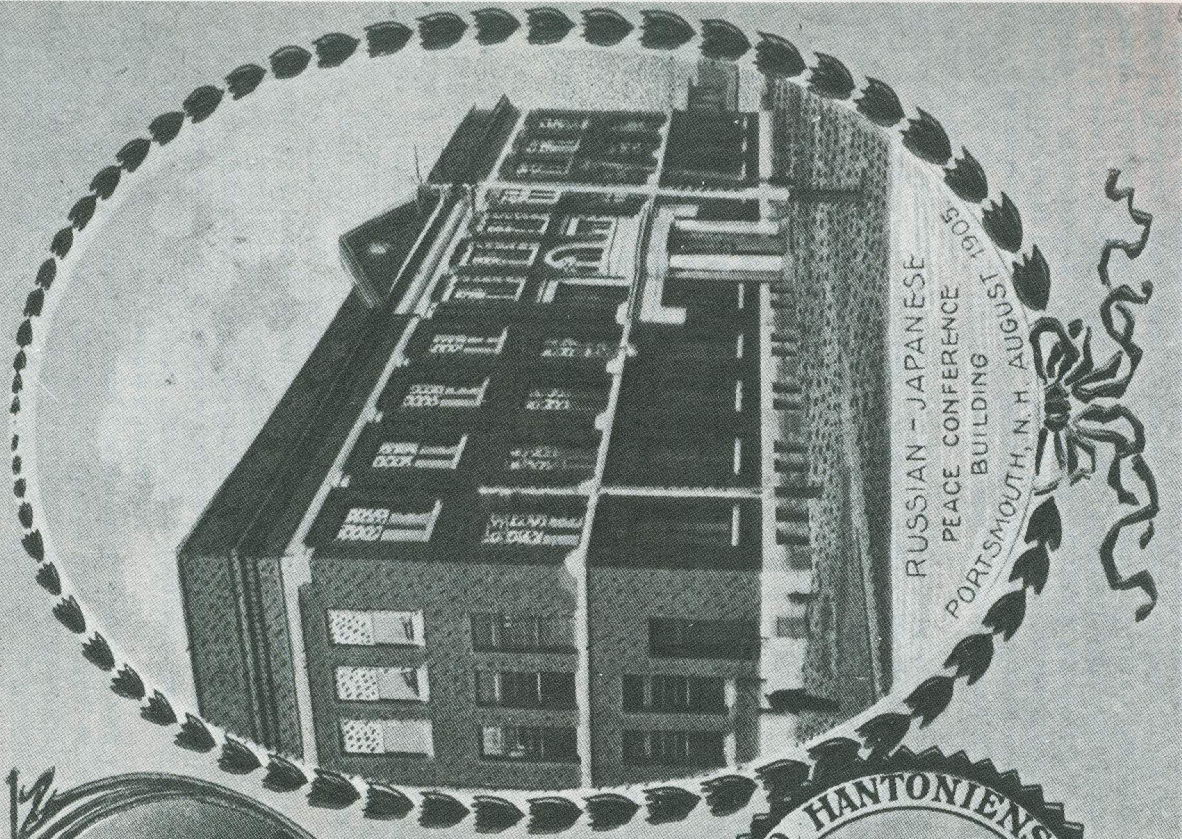
# NEW HAMPSHIRE



JOHN MCLANE  
GOVERNOR.



STATE CAPITOL  
CONCORD N.H.



RUSSIAN - JAPANESE  
PEACE CONFERENCE  
BUILDING  
PORTSMOUTH, N. H. AUGUST  
1905



STATE SEAL.

The 1905 Russian-Japanese peace conference at Portsmouth drew such national and international attention that several postcards commemorating the event became popular. One of them featured Governor John McLane, who

hosted the envoys, with the old state seal (improved in 1931), the state Capitol, and the naval building in which The Treaty of Portsmouth was negotiated.



cord, former Superior Court Chief Justice, became the fourth chairman, and resigned because of illness, in June of 1977, after 20 years of service.

On December 2, 1977, John P. H. Chandler, Jr., of Warner, retired newspaper publisher, three-term member of the Executive Council, and nine terms in the legislative House and Senate, accepted an invitation from Secretary of State William M. Gardner and Treasurer Robert W. Flanders, to become chairman.

Seven men have followed Secretary Pearson as that office's representatives on the Russian-Japanese Fund, which was changed in 1963 to the Japanese Charitable Fund. They have been Edwin C. Bean of Belmont, Enos K. Sawyer of Franklin; Hobart Pillsbury of Manchester, Enoch D. Fuller of Manchester, Harry E. Jackson of Manchester, Robert L. Stark, and the present Secretary Gardner.

Eight men have followed Treasurer Carter, in representing that office on the board. They have been George E. Farrand of Concord, J. Wesley Plummer of Concord, Henry E. Chamberlin of Concord, Charles T. Patten of Nashua, F. Gordon Kimball of Concord, Winfield J. Phillips of Concord, Alfred S. Cloues of Warner, and present Treasurer Flanders.

## **RUSSIAN BONDS DEFAULTED**

Revenue from the Russian bonds terminated in 1917 when the communists took over that government, and have ever since refused to recognize this obligation.

Meanwhile, for a decade various New Hampshire institutions had shared in annual disbursements by the Board of Trustees, which averaged \$800, in various allotments. Benefits after 1906 and up to 1917, included the following:

Gaffney Home for the Aged of Rochester; Children's Day Nursery of Nashua; Littleton Hospital; Women's Memorial Hospital of Concord; Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital of Hanover; Chase Home for Children of Portsmouth; Our Lady of Perpetual Help Infant Asylum of Manchester; Laconia Hospital; Elliott Hospital of Keene; St. John's Home of Manchester.

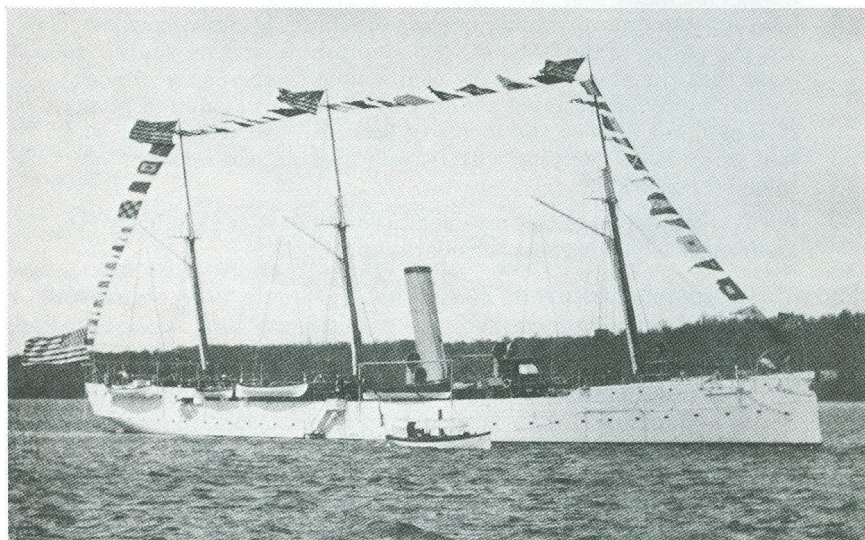
Also the Girls' Friendly Club of Concord; St. Patrick's Girls Orphanage of Manchester; St. Peter's Boys Orphanage of Manchester; Peterborough Home for the Aged; St. Louis Hospital of Berlin; WCTU Mercy Home of Manchester; Concord District Nursing Association; Claremont General Hospital; Exeter Cottage Hospital; Bethesda Home for Needy Children of Rumney; New Hampshire Women's Humane Society of Nashua, and Cheshire County Humane Society of Keene.

After loss of interest payments on the Russian bonds, the annual donations averaged less than \$500. Then when the economic depression of the 1930s swept the nation, the trustees invoked a unique policy of making special contributions to needy persons, and especially state





*Shown is the one-time supply building in the Kittery, Me., Navy Yard, in which the Portsmouth peace treaty was negotiated and signed in 1905 by Russian and Japanese conferees. It is now a naval administrative center, with a plaque which reads: "In this building, at the invitation of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, was held the peace conference between the envoys of Russia and Japan, and, September 5, 1905, at 3:47 P.M. was signed The Treaty of Portsmouth, which ended the war between the two empires."*



*This historic naval dispatch craft, the Dolphin, serviced the Japanese delegation at the 1905 Portsmouth peace conference. Its construction a quarter of a century earlier by New Hampshire's noted political patriarch, William E. Chandler of Concord, while serving as Secretary of the Navy, had been criticized as unseaworthy, because it was the Navy's first steel vessel.*



employees, for crutches, glasses, or other special equipment because of infirmities.

## **JAPAN MAKES UP WAR LOSS**

As World War II developed, the Japanese interest payments were defaulted in 1942, for a period of nine years, and annual charitable donations were accordingly curtailed in that period.

Japan restored its fund in 1951, with new bonds valued at more than \$11,000, at five and one-half per cent interest, to mature in 1965. It also doubled its yearly interest payments for a nine-year period to make up for the nine-year default.

One of the most unusual donations occurred on December 19, 1957 as Chairman Lorimer took office. On petition of this writer, then the Concord Monitor political editor, the trustees voted a \$500 Christmas gift to 40-year-old Henry C. Duke of Manchester, who had just been pardoned by Governor Lane Dwinell of Lebanon, and his Council, after serving three years in state prison for a sex crime, of which he was later found innocent. Two months later, the Legislature voted \$7,000 to Duke as recompense for "wrongful imprisonment," which became the only such action in New Hampshire legislative history.

Under Chairman Lorimer, the fund was nurtured for a decade into more substantial proportion. The annual earnings were partly siphoned into the fund to give it more meaningful purpose. This Lorimer policy gained impetus when Japan began paying off its bonds, after 1965, and the trustees reinvested the cash in American government bonds, with higher interest rates. As a result, the fund approached \$40,000 for its 75th anniversary.

## **NAME OF FUND CHANGED**

The Legislature has tied two different names to the peace treaty fund.

The 1907 Legislature voted the following statute, effective April 2:

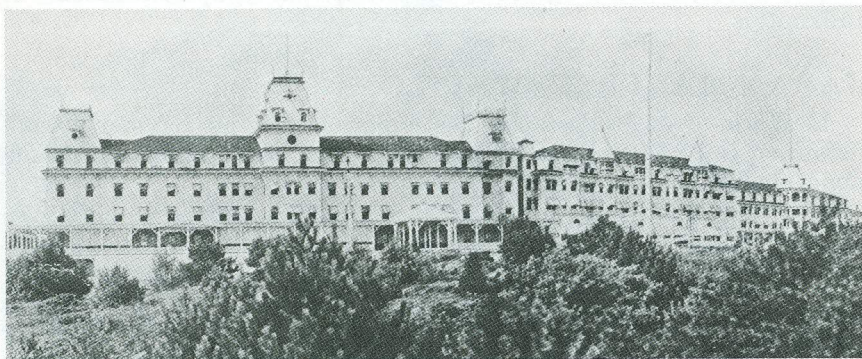
Whereas the representatives of the Russian and Japanese governments at the conclusion of the Treaty of Portsmouth, each respectively presented to his Excellency, John McLane, then governor of New Hampshire, the sum of ten thousand dollars, being twenty thousand dollars in all, to be used for deserving charitable purposes within the State of New Hampshire:

And, Whereas for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of said gift, it is necessary to have a Board of Trustees: Now therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That John McLane together with the State Treasurer and the Secretary of State, both for the time being, be and hereby are made trustees to care for the said twenty thousand dollars,





*The historic Wentworth By-The-Sea hotel of New Castle is shown as it looked in 1905 when it was host to the Russian and Japanese delegations, as they produced the famous Portsmouth peace treaty, which terminated an 18-months war between the two nations.*



*The Japanese objected to the taking of pictures of the actual signing of the 1905 Treaty of Portsmouth, so a Russian aide produced this rare drawing of the event, which was used in newspapers of his empire. It depicts Chief Russian Envoy Sergius Witte, signing the historic document, with Baron Komura of Japan leaning forward from the other side of the table, and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Herbert Peirce in the background looking on.*

and, from time to time, to distribute the net income thereof for such charitable purposes within the State of New Hampshire as they may designate.

Section 2. Upon the decease or resignation of the said John McLane the remaining members of said board shall choose his successor, and said fund shall be exempt from taxation.

It was from this law that the fund's official title became the Russian-Japanese Fund.

When the Communists took over the Russian government in 1917, the \$10,000 in Russian bonds became worthless and their annual interest payments ceased. In May of 1961, the late Chairman Lorimer swung into action. He wrote to Mikhail A. Menshikov, USSR ambassador to the United States, at Washington, and requested consideration of restoration of the Russian bonds.

According to the records, Chairman Lorimer did not even get a reply to his letter. So his committee sponsored the following law, which was enacted by the 1963 Legislature, effective on April 5:

Whereas, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has not recognized the validity of ten thousand dollars principal amount of Russian Bonds, with interest thereon since September, 1916, purchased on February 12, 1906 with funds in the amount of ten thousand dollars presented by the Russian Government to His Excellency, John McLane, Governor of the State of New Hampshire, at the conclusion of the Treaty of Portsmouth, and

Whereas, the present Japanese Government has recognized the validity of ten thousand dollars principal amount of Imperial Japanese Government Bonds, with interest thereon, with maturity dates extended to May 1, 1975, purchased on or about October 26, 1905 with funds in the amount of ten thousand dollars presented by the Imperial Japanese Government to His Excellency John McLane, Governor of the State of New Hampshire at the conclusion of the Treaty of Portsmouth, and

Whereas, the Trustees, under the provisions of Laws of 1907, Chapter 101, have administered such funds under the name of the "Russian-Japanese Fund" for charitable purposes within the State of New Hampshire, now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That all funds in the hands of the Trustees of the "Russian-Japanese Fund" Shall hereafter be administered under the name of the "Japanese Charitable Fund".

## **HISTORIC 1905-1980 LINKS**

Descendants of several persons connected with the Treaty of Portsmouth have become prominent in New Hampshire public life, as the event's 75th anniversary is observed.



Attorney Malcolm McLane of Concord, now bidding for a third term on the Governor's Council, is a grandson of Governor McLane, the self-made Milford manufacturer who won national fame by production of post office equipment, and who also became the Granite State's only foreign born constitutional Chief Executive, being a February 27, 1852 native of Lenoxtown, Scotland.

The grandfather of fund Chairman Chandler had unusual affiliation with the 1905 peace conference. William E. Chandler, Concord Monitor publisher and Republican party leader for half a century, was then, at 69, President of the Spanish Claims Treaty Commission, under President Roosevelt, and joined in sponsoring the treaty setting at Portsmouth. Also, the Dolphin, a naval dispatch vessel of 2,500 tons, which carried the Japanese delegation from New York City to Portsmouth, was politically condemned when Chandler sponsored its construction of steel, while Secretary of the Navy in 1882-85, under President Chester A. Arthur. But the Dolphin proved its worth, with service in the Spanish-American War, and the glory of participation in the historic 1905 peace parley.

Publisher William Loeb of the Manchester Union Leader, and the New Hampshire Sunday News, also has an historic connection with the Treaty of Portsmouth. His father, William Loeb of Albany, N.Y., a youthful legislative stenographer, had become private secretary to President Roosevelt, and participated in the peace-making huddles with the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries, at Oyster Bay. Young Loeb also became in charge of the White House staff, with such intimate relations with President and Mrs. Roosevelt, that they became godparents to Publisher Loeb. Young Loeb had the distinction of informing President Roosevelt of the agreement on August 29. The conferees sped the good news to the sponsor of their success. Loeb accepted the telephone tidings, and promptly shouted it upstairs to the Roosevelts, at Oyster Bay. It has been recorded that the President came bounding down the stairs, yelling "That's bully for the Russians, the Japanese, and me!"

## TREATY NOTES

The furniture used by the Portsmouth peace conferees was later auctioned, because there was no room for it in the naval building in which they met, then used as a supply center. Admiral Charles W. Parks purchased the conference table, which came from Washington, and measured 14 feet in length, with a width of four feet and a height of 30.5 inches, to accommodate the short-statured Japanese participants. The table was eventually donated to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N.Y., where it is prized by that institution's trustees.

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The city of Portsmouth sponsored observance of the 50th anniversary of the Treaty of Portsmouth, in 1955, and this led to compilation



of a prized pamphlet, with rare pictures of the 1905 event, in 1957, by Miss Dorothy Vaughan, Portsmouth city librarian, with the assistance of Thomas C. Wilson, retired University of Pennsylvania history teacher, and insurance executive. Wilson financed publication of this pamphlet, now a collector's item, and has become Portsmouth's most noted authority on details of the Treaty of Portsmouth.

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Portsmouth sponsored a modest observance of the 75th anniversary, with a two-week display of pictures, etc., at the City Library, opening on September 5. Mayor Wholey and his Council appointed a five-member committee, headed by Wilson as honorary chairman, to arrange this program. The other members were Miss Vaughan and retired Editor Raymond A. Brighton of the Portsmouth Herald, as co-chairpersons, along with City Councilmen Charles A. Griffin and Peter G. Weeks.

*This pamphlet was produced by Legislative Historian Leon W. Anderson for the trustees of New Hampshire's unique Japanese Charitable Fund, for observance of the 75th anniversary of the 1905 Treaty of Portsmouth, which terminated a war between Russia and Japan, and created the fund. Thomas C. Wilson of Portsmouth, who has, in his retirement, become an authority on the historic event, contributed much of the contents of this booklet. He also assembled the 1905 pictures, originally for the most part collected by the Piscataqua History Club of Portsmouth, and now owned by the city of Portsmouth. This pamphlet is being published jointly by the Portsmouth Savings Bank and the First National Bank of Portsmouth, as a public service, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee anniversary of the memorable 1905 event, which brought international fame to Portsmouth.*

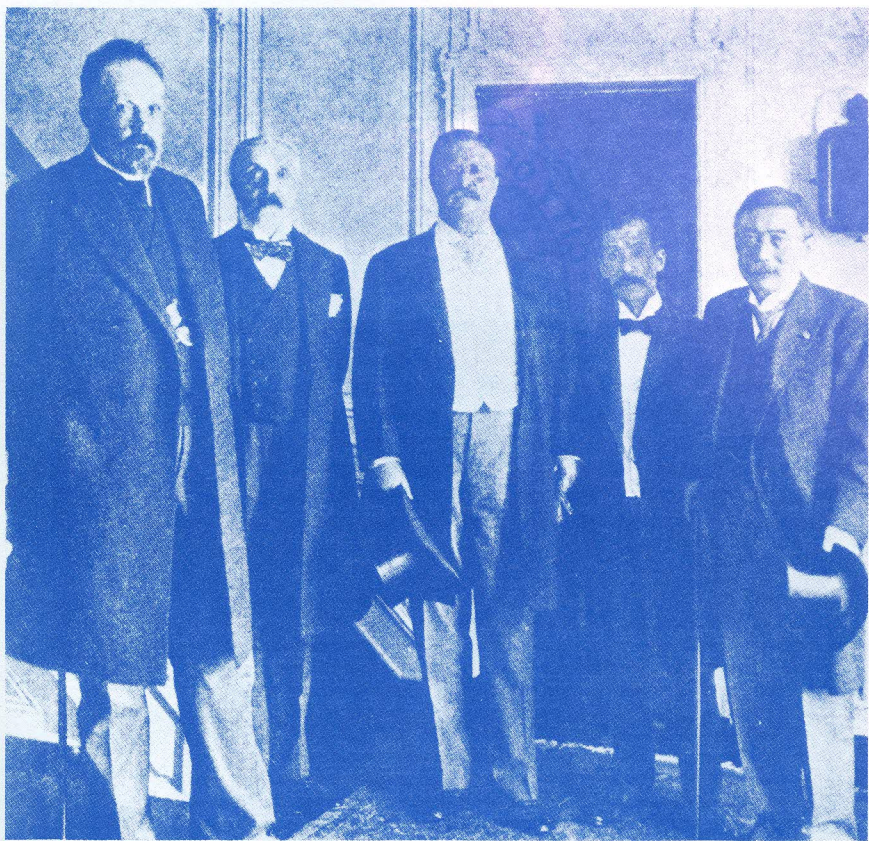


*Legislative Historian  
Leon W. Anderson.  
Perron photo.*



*Historian Thomas C.  
Wilson. Julie Warn  
photo.*





*This picture of President Theodore Roosevelt, flanked by the Portsmouth Peace Treaty envoys, was taken aboard the naval dispatch vessel Mayflower, later the President's yacht, by the Underwood & Underwood News Service, and uniquely used in Russia and Japan. Russian newspapers displayed Roosevelt with their envoys (to the left), Sergius Witte, six feet, seven inches tall, and Baron Rosen. Japanese papers presented Roosevelt with their envoys, Baron Komura, five feet, four inches tall, and Kogora Takahiro.*





Sponsored as a public service by:

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