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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY

OF

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1889-1897

[1]

OTIS G. HAMMOND *Chairman*

ARTHUR H. CHASE

HOWARD F. HILL

Committee on Publication

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
CONCORD

1898

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY
OF
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The undersigned hereby associate together to be a corporation under chapter 151 of the general laws of the state of New Hampshire, to be known as The New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the purpose of which society shall be to keep alive among ourselves and our descendants, and in the community, the patriotic spirit of the men who, in military or naval service, contributed to the achievement of American independence; to collect and secure for preservation manuscript rolls, records, letters, papers (whether public or private), relating to the war of the Revolution; and to promote social intercourse and good feeling among its own members and those of like societies in other states; and, in furtherance of said objects, we hereby adopt the following constitution and by-laws:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. The name and objects of this society shall be as hereinbefore stated.

ARTICLE 2. Any person shall be eligible for membership in this society, who is of the age of twenty-one years, and who is descended from an ancestor who performed military or naval service in the Revolutionary war.

ARTICLE 3. The officers of this society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents (in number at the option of the society from time to time), a Secretary and Treasurer, a Board of Managers of five* members, besides the President and Secretary, *ex officio*.

ARTICLE 4. This constitution shall be altered only by a vote of three fourths of the members present and voting at a regular meeting of the society, or at a special meeting called for the purpose.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. Candidates for membership may send their names, with evidence of qualification, to the Secretary, and, upon a favorable report from the Board of Managers and payment of one dollar, shall become members.

SECTION 2. Each member shall pay annually, after the first year, the sum of one dollar; and the payment of twenty dollars shall constitute any member a life member, who shall thereafter be exempt from annual dues.

SECTION 3. The annual meeting shall be held on the seventeenth of June, at which a general election of officers by ballot shall take place, except when such date shall fall on Sunday, in which event the meeting shall be held on the following day. A major vote shall be requisite to the choice. Old officers shall hold until the election and acceptance of new.

SECTION 4. The annual meeting and all special meetings shall be held at the State House in Concord until otherwise ordered, and shall be called by notice given, in two or more papers, at least one week prior to the day of meeting.

SECTION 5. The Board of Managers shall call special meetings, through the Secretary, upon written request of five members, and at such other times as they may deem expedient. They shall recommend plans for promoting the objects of the society, shall digest and prepare business, shall direct and superintend its finances, and have charge of its interests generally.

SECTION 6. These by-laws may be amended conformably to the provision for the amendment of the constitution.

SECTION 7. The first meeting of this society, shall, without further notice, be held at the Senate chamber of the State House, April 24, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon.

* Changed to seven, June 17, 1889.

Application approved when.		Fee paid.	
1889.			
Apr. 24.	Thomas Jefferson Weeks.	Apr. 24.	Hopkinton.
	Henry M. Fuller.		Concord.
	John Haven Hill.		"
	Charles Eastman Staniels.		"
	John McClary Hill.		"
	Charles R. Morrison.		"
	Fred Leighton.		"
	Hiram King Slayton.		Manchester.
	George C. Gilmore.		"
	Isaac W. Hammond.		Concord.
	Sylvester Dana.		"
	Lewis Downing, Jr.		"
	Edward Aiken.		Amherst.
	George W. Hill.		Concord.
May 15.	Joshua G. Hall.	25.	Dover.
	James Willis Patterson.		Hanover.
	Charles H. Wilson.		Concord.
	John Waldron.	May 1.	Farmington.
	John T. Welch.	4.	Dover.
	Thomas Wheat.	9.	Manchester.
Apr. 24.	Worthen D. Whittaker.	Apr. 24.	Hinsdale.
	Samuel L. Gerould.		Hollis.
	Howard L. Porter.	May 3.	Concord.
	A. H. Robinson.	10.	"
May 15.	Edward F. Smyth.	Apr. 26.	Tilton.
Apr. 24.	Moses French.	24.	Manchester.
May 15.	Hiram F. Newell.	May 14.	Pomfret, Conn.
	Daniel F. Straw.	15.	Manchester.
	John S. Kidder.		"
June 14.	William W. Bailey.	20.	Nashua.
	Edward C. Aiken.	31.	Manchester.
	Isaac B. Dodge.	24.	Amherst.
	Henry H. Buzzell.	27.	Lake Village.
	John W. Crosby.	31.	Milford.
	Miss Ada E. Crosby.		"
	Mrs. Lydia M. Bennett.	June 1.	Alton.
	Frank H. George.	3.	Concord.
	George Emerson.	4.	Manchester.

Application approved when.		Fee paid.	
1889.			
June 14.	Joel F. Osgood, Jr.	June 5.	Amherst.
	James A. Egerly.		Great Falls.
	Mrs. Adelaide C. Waldron.	13.	Farmington.
	George H. Davis.		Concord.
	Abraham L. Williams.		Enfield.
	Albert S. Batchellor.		Littleton.
	Henry O. Kent.		Lancaster.
	Freeman A. Garland.		Nashua.
	Reuben C. Danforth.	14.	Concord.
	Charles L. Tappan.		"
Apr. 24.	Leonard A. Morrison.	12.	Canobie Lake.
June 17.	Charles F. Hoyt.	17.	Manchester.
	Franklin B. Thurston.		Concord.
	Charles S. Parker.		"
	Mrs. Anne M. Parker.		"
22.	George W. Nesmith.	19.	Franklin.
Sept. 6.	William S. Briggs.	21.	Keene.
	Thomas Cogswell.	25.	Gilmanton.
	John W. Sturtevant.		Keene.
	Joseph B. Walker.		Concord.
	Oliver E. Branch.	26.	Weare.
	George A. Leavitt.		Sanbornton.
	Francis C. Faulkner.	July 11.	Keene.
	J. W. Lamson.		Manchester.
	Orrin D. Huse.	12.	Sanbornton.
	George Byron Chandler.	17.	Manchester.
	Albert Judson Nay.	Aug. 20.	"
	Christopher C. Shaw.	26.	Milford.
Oct. 14.	John Ballard.	Sept. 13.	Concord.
	Abraham Emerson.	Oct. 14.	Candia.
	J. S. Morrison.	Sept. 20.	Athens, Ga.
1890.			
May 13.	John Hosley.	Nov. 27.	Manchester.
	Admitted as of date of application, November 27, 1889.		
	William B. Stearns.	Oct. 19.	Manchester.
	Harry Pearl Hammond.	May 13.	Concord.
	Bradbury Longfellow Cilley.	June 4.	Exeter.

Application
approved when.

Fee paid.

1890.

June 16.	Dixi Crosby.	June 16.	Hanover.
	Josiah C. Eastman.		Hampstead.
7.	George N. Eastman.	7.	Farmington.
17.	Mrs. Rosalie Hammond Porter.	17.	Concord.
	Daniel Clark.		Manchester.
	Amos Hadley.		Concord.
	A. L. Meserve.		Bartlett.
	Howard F. Hill.		Concord.
July 8.	George F. Danforth.	July 8.	Rochester, N. Y.
	James Mitchell.		Manchester.
	John Kimball.	15.	Concord.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

Pursuant to a circular issued by the chairman of a committee of the Sons of the Revolution of New Jersey, a preliminary meeting was held in the Senate chamber of the State House, Concord, at 10 A. M., Wednesday, April 17, 1889.

Edward Aiken, in whose hands the circular had been placed by the Secretary of State, the original recipient, called to order, and nominated C. R. Morrison for moderator, who was chosen, and took the chair. Edward Aiken was chosen Secretary.

A committee on permanent organization was chosen, consisting of John M. Hill, Howard L. Porter, Leonard A. Morrison, Charles E. Staniels, and the Secretary.

Adjourned one week to meet at the same place at 11 A. M., Wednesday, April 24.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The committee, on which C. R. [Morrison] had by request taken the place of L. A. Morrison (who was unable to attend), met Monday, April 22, and prepared a constitution and by-laws to be submitted to the society; and, at the hour appointed, Wednesday, April 24, presented it for action. It was adopted and signed.

Proceeded to choose officers, to hold till the annual meeting, June 17, as follows:

President, C. R. Morrison; *Vice-Presidents*, Thomas J. Weeks, George C. Gilmore, Sylvester Dana, and Moses French; *Secretary* and *Treasurer*, Edward



CHARLES R. MORRISON.

1889-91.

Aiken (who was duly sworn by the President); *Board of Managers*, H. K. Slayton, Charles E. Staniels, John M. Hill, Isaac W. Hammond, Lewis Downing (and the President and Secretary, *ex officio*).

The call from the state society of New Jersey having been read, it was *voted* that the invitation be accepted, and *resolved* that we proceed to elect, by ballot, delegates, as therein suggested, and that said delegates, when chosen, shall be authorized to unite with delegates from other societies, including the state of New Jersey, in forming a National Society, in furtherance of the general objects for which this society has been formed, to be composed of delegates, chosen from time to time, by state societies, and to be organized under such name as shall be deemed expedient, but to have no legislative or judicial power over state societies, beyond determining its own composition and procedure and times and places of meeting.

The President, C. R. Morrison, H. K. Slayton, and Fred Leighton were chosen delegates.

Adjourned to the annual meeting, June 17, subject to call as prescribed in the by-laws.

The Board of Managers were notified to meet Wednesday, May 15.

May 15. Managers met as ordered. All present but Mr. Staniels. *Voted* that Mr. Isaac W. Hammond be constituted a special agent for the purpose of obtaining members, with full powers to act in such behalf. *Voted* to pay William O. McDowell \$5 for organizing. *Voted* to adjourn subject to the call of the President through the Secretary. Applications approved.

June 14. Managers met as ordered. Applications approved. Appointed H. L. Porter delegate to the Massachusetts annual meeting at the Parker House, Boston, noon of the 17th. A letter was read from Mr. Slayton and placed on file. The printing of fifty postals with the call for annual meeting was authorized.

June 17. Managers met at 10 A. M. in the ante-room of the Secretary of State. All remaining applications were approved.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, 1889.

The society met in the judiciary room at the State House at 11 A. M. The President, C. R. Morrison, called upon Rev. Charles L. Tappan, one of our number, to offer prayer. The records of previous meetings were read and approved.

A paper on the proceedings of the convention at New York, and the proposed constitution and by-laws of the National Society, and its adoption by our state society, was read by the President, the chairman of the New Hampshire delegation. Laid on the table.

[This paper cannot now be found. The following extract is copied from the *People and Patriot* of June 17, 1889:]

“Prof. Taylor, of Andover Seminary, in an eloquent sermon at the South church yesterday, upon ‘What the Present owes to the Past,’ said: ‘I am not well enough informed of your affairs to know whether your state has erected a statue to Gen. Stark, but it ought to do it if it has not, for Stark at Bunker Hill, with his men from New Hampshire behind a rail fence, saved Prescott’s detachment from annihilation.’

“It is indeed to the discredit of the descendants of those intrepid men at Bunker Hill that to this day their heroic dead have been

imperfectly recorded, and there is now no statue to Stark, to whom, after Washington, perhaps more than any other, is the state and the country indebted for its freedom from British domination.

“Your Board of Managers, therefore, under their authority to recommend plans for promoting the objects of the society, do recommend the appointment, at this meeting, of two committees empowered to employ sub-agents, one to induce favorable action by the legislature, now in session, for a statue to Gen. Stark, to be placed as a companion piece to that of the immortal Webster, and the other, upon careful research, to report to our next annual meeting ‘New Hampshire at Bunker Hill.’”

Resolutions of the Board of Managers recommending the appointment of two committees, empowered to employ sub-agents, one to induce favorable action by the legislature now in session for a statue to Gen. John Stark, to be placed as a companion piece to that of the immortal Webster; and the other, upon careful research, to report to our next annual meeting upon “New Hampshire at Bunker Hill,” were laid on the table till after election.

The President was unanimously reëlected, the ballot being emphasized by a rising vote.

A committee on nomination, appointed by the chair, reported the name of the Secretary and Treasurer for reëlection, which he declined.

Article 3 of the constitution was amended so as to allow seven instead of five members on the Board of Managers, besides the members *ex officio*.

The nominating committee recommended, also, the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

Vice-Presidents, George C. Gilmore of Manchester, Mrs. Adelaide Cilley Waldron of Farmington, Mrs. Lydia Morrison Bennett of Alton, Henry H. Buzzell of Lake Village, Edward F. Smyth of Tilton, Thomas Jefferson Weeks of Hopkinton, Moses French of Manchester, and Sylvester Dana of Concord.

Secretary and Treasurer, Isaac W. Hammond.

Board of Managers, Hiram K. Slayton, John M. Hill, Charles E. Staniels, Edward Aiken, Joshua G. Hall, William W. Bailey, James W. Patterson.

The report on the New York convention and the proposed constitution and by-laws of the National Society was taken up and referred to the Board of Managers, who were also instructed to secure a proper commemoration of "the day we celebrate," at our next annual meeting.

The resolutions for the appointment of the two committees were next considered, and it was *voted* that each committee consist of seven persons, the President to be chairman of the monumental one, and that he be given time to appoint them.

An eloquent address was delivered by J. W. Patterson, and speeches made by several other gentlemen.

[No copy of this address can be found.—ED.]

The Treasurer's report was read and referred to Messrs. John M. Hill and C. E. Staniels as auditors, who subsequently reported it correctly cast and properly vouched.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

From members' fees	\$53.00
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EXPENDITURES.

For printing slips, \$0.75; cards, \$0.75	\$2.25
bill heads, \$2.25; blanks, \$5.50	7.75
advertisements of articles	7.00
organization (to W. O. McDowell of N. J.)	5.00
record book, \$0.60; paper, \$1.00; envelopes, \$1.00	2.60
postals, \$1.00; stamps, \$1.40	2.40
Total	\$27.00
On hand	26.00
	\$53.00

I have examined the account of Dr. Edwin Aiken, Treasurer, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

JOHN M. HILL,

CONCORD, June 17, 1889.

for Auditors.

Adjourned to the next annual meeting.

Isaac W. Hammond, Secretary-elect, was sworn June 20, 1889.

EDWARD AIKEN.

COMMITTEE ON STATUE OF JOHN STARK.

CONCORD, June 28, 1889.

In accordance with a vote of the society at the annual meeting on the seventeenth instant, the President has appointed the following named gentlemen to constitute the committee on statue of Gen. John Stark, of which the President is chairman :

Joshua G. Hall, Dover ; James A. Edgerly, Somersworth ; William W. Bailey, Nashua ; George C. Gilmore, Manchester ; John M. Hill, Concord ; Thomas Cogswell, Gilmanton ; Henry O. Kent, Lancaster.

COMMITTEE ON NEW HAMPSHIRE AT BUNKER HILL.

CONCORD, July 1, 1889.

TO ISAAC W. HAMMOND, *Secretary of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the Revolution :*

For the committee to report at the next annual meeting upon "New Hampshire at Bunker Hill," I designate as authorized by vote :

Albert S. Batchellor of Littleton.
 J. Willis Patterson of Hanover.
 George W. Nesmith of Franklin.
 Joseph B. Walker of Concord.
 Isaac W. Hammond of Concord.
 Samuel L. Gerould of Hollis.
 Leonard A. Morrison of Windham.

Said Patterson is authorized to call a meeting of the committee for organization and such division of labor as may be deemed expedient.

C. R. MORRISON, *President*.

A correct record.

ISAAC W. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

MEETING OF BOARD OF MANAGERS, SEPTEMBER
 6, 1896.

Present, Charles R. Morrison, President, *ex officio*;
 Isaac W. Hammond, Secretary, *ex officio*; Hiram K.
 Slayton, James W. Patterson, Edward Aiken, William
 W. Bailey.

Applications for membership were received from the following named persons, all of which were approved, and the applicants were by vote admitted as members of this society.

William S. Briggs,	Thomas Cogswell,
John W. Sturtevant,	Joseph B. Walker,
Oliver E. Branch,	George A. Leavitt,
Francis C. Faulkner,	J. W. Lamson,
Orrin D. Huse,	George B. Chandler,
Albert J. Nay,	Christopher C. Shaw.

The matter of membership certificates was considered, and on motion it was *voted*, that Joseph B. Walker and Isaac W. Hammond be a committee to take the matter into consideration, and submit forms at the next meeting.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to procure a sufficient number of copies of our constitution printed, including a list of the officers.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

A correct record, attest,

ISAAC W. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

The committee on New Hampshire at Bunker Hill met at the office of J. W. Patterson, State House, September 6, 1889, and was called to order by Mr. Patterson.

The committee organized by the choice of George W. Nesmith, *President*; James W. Patterson, *Vice-President*; Isaac W. Hammond, *Secretary*.

There were present in addition to the foregoing, S. L. Gerould, Joseph B. Walker, and George C. Gilmore.

Some time was spent in discussing the matter, and it was agreed that each member of the committee should make researches, and prepare notes to submit at some future meeting to be called by the President.

ISAAC W. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

MEETING OF BOARD OF MANAGERS, OCTOBER 14, 1889.

The meeting was held at rooms of the New Hampshire Historical Society in accordance with a call issued by the Secretary, by order of the President.

President Charles R. Morrison in the chair.

Applications for membership were received from the following named persons, all of which were approved and the applicants were by vote admitted as members of the society.

John Ballard, Abraham Emerson, and J. S. Morrison.

The President presented the correspondence between himself and the President of the National Society, L. P. Deming.

George C. Gilmore moved that the delegation from this society shall have full power to act in the matter of uniting with the National Society. The motion was carried and the delegation instructed accordingly.

On motion, adjourned.

A true record, attest,

ISAAC W. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

MEETING OF BOARD OF MANAGERS, MAY 13, 1890.

The meeting was held at the judiciary committee room, State House, at 11 o'clock A. M., with the President, Charles R. Morrison, in the chair.

Present, Charles R. Morrison, J. W. Patterson, George C. Gilmore, H. K. Slayton, and C. L. Tappan. A quorum not being present no action was taken.

The President presented the correspondence between himself and the officers of the National Society and expressed his dissent to some of the measures taken by the National Society.

It appeared to be the opinion of those present that more could be done toward elevating New Hampshire to her rightful place in history by continuing a separate society than by joining the National Society.

Discussion was had as to the advisability of postponing the address appointed for the annual meeting on the 17th of June, to the day on which the statue of General Stark will be dedicated.

H. P. Hammond was elected Secretary *pro tem*.

Applications for membership were received from the following named persons, all of which were approved and the applicants were by vote admitted as members of the society.

John Hosley, William B. Stearns,
Bradbury L. Cilley, Harry Pearl Hammond.

Mr. Hosley was admitted to date from date of application.

Adjourned to Tuesday, May 20, 1890.

A true record, attest,

HARRY P. HAMMOND, *Secretary pro tem.*

MEETING OF BOARD OF MANAGERS, MAY 20, 1890.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at the judiciary committee room, State House, at 11 o'clock A. M., with the President, Charles R. Morrison, in the chair.

A quorum not being present the meeting was adjourned to the afternoon, when it was again called to order by the President. Quorum not present.

There were present, Charles R. Morrison, John M. Hill, and William W. Bailey.

George C. Gilmore was appointed by the President a member of the Bunker Hill committee to fill vacancy caused by the death of George W. Nesmith, and it was decided that the committee should report at the annual meeting, June 17, 1890.

It was agreed that the annual address and banquet be postponed till the time of the dedication of the statue of Gen. John Stark.

Adjourned to meet at call of the President.

A true record, attest,

HARRY P. HAMMOND,
Secretary of Board of Managers.

MEETING OF BOARD OF MANAGERS, JUNE 16, 1890.

The meeting was called at 11 o'clock A. M., at the judiciary committee room, State House, but a quorum not being present the meeting was adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M., when it was called to order at the office of J. W. Patterson, with the President, C. R. Morrison, in the chair.

There were present C. R. Morrison, J. W. Patterson, J. B. Walker, J. M. Hill, G. C. Gilmore, H. K. Slayton, and C. E. Staniels.

Records of previous meetings were read and approved.

On motion of H. K. Slayton, the proceedings of the meeting held May 13, 1890, were approved and confirmed.

Applications for membership were received from the following named persons, all of which were approved and the applicants were by vote admitted as members of the society.

George N. Eastman, Josiah C. Eastman, and Dixi Crosby.

Discussion was held regarding a field day. Most of those present favored a field day at Bunker Hill.

On motion of J. W. Patterson, the meeting was adjourned to meet at the Senate chamber at 11 o'clock A. M., June 17, 1890.

A true record, attest,

HARRY P. HAMMOND,

Secretary of Board of Managers.

MEETING OF BOARD OF MANAGERS, JUNE 17, 1890.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Senate chamber, State House, with the President, C. R. Morrison, in the chair.

The application of Mrs. Rosalie Hammond Porter was approved and she was by vote admitted as a member of the society.

Voted that Howard F. Hill and A. L. Meserve shall become members of this society upon presentation of applications made out in proper form.

The report of the President, Charles R. Morrison, was read, and on motion the meeting adjourned.

A true record, attest,

HARRY P. HAMMOND,
Secretary of Board of Managers.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING, 1890.

JUNE 17, 1890.

The society met in the Senate chamber, in the State House, at 11 o'clock A. M., the President, Hon. C. R. Morrison, in the chair.

On invitation of the President, prayer was offered by Rev. C. L. Tappan.

The President's report being read, it was *voted* to print it in the papers.

[It was not printed.—ED.]

J. M. Hill presented the following resolution of sympathy with the Secretary, Isaac W. Hammond, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, that we have received with great sorrow, a knowledge of the long continued and critical illness of our associate, Isaac W. Hammond, Secretary of this association, and at this time we desire

to record our appreciation, not only of his eminently able and faithful service in our own behalf and his untiring devotion to our interests, but also to his great research and portrayal of all matters pertaining to every branch of the state's early history.

On motion of G. C. Gilmore, C. L. Tappan was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The records of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was given by H. P. Hammond, and Messrs. Hill and Slayton were appointed auditors on Treasurer's account, who reported the account to be correct. The report was received and adopted.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 17, 1890.

RECEIPTS.

From Dr. Edward Aiken	\$26.00
eleven new members	11.00
thirteen new members	13.00
H. F. Newell, second year's fee	1.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$51.00

EXPENDITURES.

For postage	\$2.00
printing (Ira C. Evans)	4.50
supplies	4.05
	<hr/>
Total	\$10.55
Balance on hand	40.45
	<hr/>
	\$51.00

The report of the committee on Bunker Hill was received as a report of progress, and recommitted for further consideration.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NEW HAMPSHIRE AT
BUNKER HILL.**

Your committee have been able, in the time which they could devote to it, to prepare from the confused and contradictory mass of material at their command, only a preliminary report to present to this meeting.

The unsettled and confused state of civil affairs and the unorganized condition of the colonial forces at that time render it next to impossible to determine with certainty the historic facts connected with the battle of Bunker Hill. But enough is known absolutely to make it obvious that there has been an ungenerous and labored effort in certain quarters to misrepresent and belittle the part played in the battle by New Hampshire men who had rushed to the rescue of a neighboring state in her hour of peril. It is not the part of brave and honorable men, however jealous of the glory of their state, to attempt to exalt its fame by appropriating the self-sacrifice and heroic deeds of another. The historic credit descending to each of the New England states from that memorable day will, in the end, be determined by established facts, not by suppressions, distortions, and fabrications.

The news of the bloody encounter at Lexington was borne by swift riders into the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, and patriotic citizens from all these states dropped their employments and, without organization, rushed to the help of their brethren in the vicinity of Boston where all was demoralization and confusion. Twelve hundred men went immediately from New Hampshire to the scene of danger and others joined them later. From this number two New Hampshire regiments were organized under Colonels Stark and Reed. These were temporarily mustered in as Massachusetts regiments and Colonels Stark and Reed acted under the authority of the committee of safety of that state till New Hampshire should act. As New Hampshire had not yet acted 338 New Hampshire men enlisted in Massachusetts regiments as follows :

Colonel Prescott's	.	.	.	.	.	116
“ Bridge's	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ Frye's	.	.	.	.	.	56
“ Brewer's	.	.	.	.	.	7
“ Little's	.	.	.	.	.	2

Colonel Nixon's	74
“ Doolittle's	45
“ Ward's	7
“ Whitcomb's	1
“ Gridley's Artillery	29
	<hr/>
Total	338

There were also 167 New Hampshire men in other Massachusetts regiments not in the fight on the heights of Charlestown.

Colonel Stark's great popularity at home and the reputation which he had won in the French and Indian war for cool courage and unerring judgment enabled him to enlist in a few days a regiment of either fourteen or fifteen full companies. Judge Potter, in his history of Manchester, says fourteen. It will appear later that it was fifteen.

In the report of the Adjutant-General of this state, [1866], volume 2, page 264, it is said that the regiment, as organized, consisted of twelve companies, but that two of General Stark's were to be turned over to Colonel Reed. The Adjutant-General is speaking of the organization of the three New Hampshire regiments under Colonels Stark, Reed, and Poor; the two former, having ceased to acknowledge the military authority of Massachusetts, accepted that of the convention of New Hampshire which convened at Exeter in the month of May.

On the third of June the Provincial Congress voted "that ten companies of the regiment, of sixty-two men each, now at Medford in the province of Massachusetts, be the first or oldest regiment." From this it is obvious that the Provincial Congress intended to cut down Stark's regiment to ten companies of sixty-two men each, and that two of his supernumerary companies should be transferred to Reed. Were they so transferred?

General Folsom, writing to the committee of safety on the 23d of June, only six days after the battle, says, speaking of Colonel Stark's regiment, "It still consists of thirteen companies." Again, on the 25th he writes, "He has three supernumerary companies, one of which very lately joined his regiment. Pray, your orders with respect to them." (See State Papers, volume 8, page 530.) In a letter of June 15 to the committee of safety at Exeter, Reed says, "Whitcomb and Thomas I took out of Stark's regiment for the two companies that were assigned me." (State Papers, page 418.) It seems therefore that the transfer was made. We seem therefore forced to the conclusion that Colonel Stark had thirteen companies, (see page 529, volume 7, State Papers), in the battle of Bunker Hill.

We will next attempt to ascertain as nearly as possible the whole number of Americans engaged in the conflict.

Much that has been written on this subject has been in the nature of special pleading, and designed to make out a case. Such writings are worthless for statistical purposes.

All must allow that Colonel Prescott is the best possible authority on this subject. Turning to his letter written to Mr. Adams, August 25, 1775, we learn that he was ordered on the evening of the 16th of June, to take a party of 1,000 men, consisting of 300 of his own regiment, Colonel Bridge and Lieutenant Bricket with a detachment of theirs, and 200 Connecticut men under Captain Knowlton, and throw up an intrenchment on the heights of Charlestown. Colonel Putnam accompanied them, and on reaching the heights there was a consultation of the officers as to whether the redoubt should be thrown up on Bunker's or Breed's hill. The latter exposed and dangerous height was finally selected through the influence of Colonel Putnam who, after this patriotic achievement, rode back to Cambridge and enjoyed a good night's rest. Prescott and his men, in fact numbering only about 700, advanced to the hill designated. Colonel Gridley, the engineer, having marked out the redoubt, returned to Cambridge, but Prescott and his men worked silently on the defences from 12 o'clock till dawn, when the work was discovered and began to be shelled by the shipping, which had the hill in easy range. The men worked on under this heavy fire till the redoubt was nearly completed. A breastwork a hundred yards in length, extending northeasterly from the redoubt was also laid out and partially completed. But the work had to be stopped, for the firing from the ships and Copp's Hill so unsettled the nerves of some of the field officers that they could render no farther aid, and the most of the men under their commands also deserted the party. Peter Brown, in a letter to his mother, says, "700 of us left, not deserted, besides 500 reinforcements." This clearly was an exaggeration, but whatever the number which deserted, Colonel Prescott was left with only 300. The men were tired and hungry, and began to complain that they had been sacrificed by treachery. Prescott struggled heroically against danger and discontent, and after repeated calls for help got a detail of 200 from the regiment of Colonel Stark. General Ward seems to have been entirely helpless on the day of the battle, either through fear of an attack upon Cambridge or the demoralization of his forces. But Stark, cool and thoughtful, was early upon the hill, and his experienced eye took in at a glance the whole

situation. Turning his horse he rode back with all haste to Medford, called out his regiment and distributed to them a part of the ammunition which Sullivan and Langdon had taken from Fort William and Mary, and which Deacon Demerit had brought to Cambridge on a cart after the battle of Lexington.

At 2 o'clock the order which he had been expecting came for his and Reed's regiments to go to the help of Prescott. These two regiments moved forward steadily but deliberately to their destination. During the march Captain Dearborn, afterward so celebrated in the civil and military history of the country, ventured to suggest that they should move faster. Stark replied, "Dearborn, one fresh man in action is worth ten fatigued ones." On reaching the Neck, which was raked by the guns of the enemy, he found General Putnam swearing at his men, who refused to pass. The brave Major McClary, who fell in the fight, called out, "Gentlemen, move forward, or open and let us pass." They opened, and our men moved forward to their places on the left of Captain Knowlton who, with 120 Connecticut men, had been ordered to defend the breast-work which had been thrown up northeast from the redoubt. The New Hampshire regiments built a double rail fence and stuffed it with new-mown hay. Between the rail fence and the river Stark's men threw up a stone wall. Behind this fence and wall our soldiers fought with unequalled coolness and courage during the battle.

When it was seen that the royal forces were landing upon the peninsula, Prescott detached Captain Knowlton and his 120 men, and Captain Callender with two field pieces, to go and oppose them. Callender "went home to Cambridge fast as he could," but Captain Knowlton and his men, with the two field pieces, retreated to Bunker Hill, where Putnam was engaged in throwing up intrenchments. Later in the day they were sent back to the rail fence, being posted to the right of Reed, where they fought bravely to the last. Later in the day, when Prescott saw that the enemy intended to out-flank him on the left by the way of the Mystic, he sent Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson and Major Wood, with a small body of men, to harass their flanks.

Prescott's forces having been weakened by this and the detachment sent out under Knowlton and Callender, and also by the cowardly desertions of the morning, and by those drawn off by Colonel Putnam on the pretense of saving the intrenching tools, was left, as he writes to Adams, with only 150 men in the redoubt. But with that handful the hero fought till his ammunition was gone, and he was forced from his defences by overwhelming numbers.

As the British advanced, Colonel Stark took a stick and drove it into the ground about eight rods in front of the wall. "There," he said, "don't a man fire till the red coats come up to that stick; if he does I will knock him down." The enemy advanced steadily to the spot, when at the word of command the New Hampshire hunters gave them a volley so quick and deadly that they broke and fled in dismay. Rallied and reinforced they advanced a second time. "Don't fire a gun, boys, till you see the whites of their eyes and I say fire," cried Stark. "Fire low; aim at their waistbands," rang out the clear voice of McClary. Again the ranks of the best soldiers of England were shattered and fled to the rear. A third time the onset of the enemy was repulsed, and it was not till the redoubt was carried and its brave defenders were driven to retreat, that the "unorganized" men from New Hampshire moved back from the rail fence, and, held to their ranks by the sublime courage of Reed and the iron will of Stark, covered the retreat of that handful of Massachusetts heroes with the steadiness of disciplined troops. The number of Americans engaged in the battle has been variously estimated. As Frothingham says, in his *Siege of Boston*, "The number of troops engaged on either side cannot be precisely ascertained. General Washington puts the number at 1,500. Doctor Gordon adopts the same. Mr. Derby puts it at 1,985, General Putnam at 2,200, and Colonel Swett at 3,500."

Setting aside the reinforcements who had skulked on Bunker's Hill in the vain pretense of throwing up intrenchments, and who had refused to give help or to send ammunition to those struggling and dying in the furnace of battle at the front, some of whom doubtless met their retribution on the retreat, and regarding only those who participated in the fight, it has seemed to me that the number cannot fairly be set down at more than 1,700. Of this number, if our calculations have been correct, 1,555 were sons of New Hampshire.

There were 1,200 or 1,500 unarmed citizens and military cowards witnessing the slaughter from Bunker's Hill, but if there were more than 1,700 in the battle, who were they and where were they?

It has been claimed that the small number of New Hampshire men who fell in the fight, compared with those of Massachusetts, indicates the relative forces of the two states in the engagement. But such reasoning is delusive. Not only were the New Hampshire troops protected by their defences, but their firing was so accurate and deadly that the enemy were driven back before they could do much execution. Besides, we are told by eye-witnesses, that the principal slaughter

occurred on the right, after the redoubt was taken, while our men were mostly on the left covering the retreat. Many of the skulkers, too, were killed in the retreat, and the New Hampshire men were not of that company.

We would not pluck a beam from the real glory of Massachusetts, but we think it high time to assert and vindicate the honor of our own state in the great battle of Bunker Hill, which, though a defeat, was pregnant with future victories.

The following resolution of Henry O. Kent of Lancaster was moved by H. K. Slayton of Manchester, and passed unanimously :

WHEREAS, the preëminent services of Maj. Gen. John Stark during the colonial and Revolutionary periods have at last received recognition through the instrumentality of this society by vote of the legislature for erecting his statue in the State House yard; be it

Resolved, by this New Hampshire Association of the Sons of the Revolution, that kindred recognition by federal authority is necessary and proper to indicate the incalculable value of the services of General Stark in creating and securing the independence of the states, and in establishing the federal union; and to that end we respectfully urge upon Congress the passage of the Senate bill providing for an equestrian statue in the city of Manchester, set in proper and convenient grounds, to commemorate his life and services in behalf of the nation.

Voted that the President and Secretary forward copies to the New Hampshire senators and representatives in Congress as a petition to Congress.

Adjourned to 1.30 P. M.

Society met according to adjournment at 1.30, G. C. Gilmore in the chair.

On motion of C. R. Morrison, *voted* to amend Article 2 by adding at the close the following :

“The Board of Management may admit to honorary
“ membership in this society persons in full sympathy
“ with it, though not descended from such an ancestor ;
“ honorary members to pay the same as others, but with
“ no right to vote.”

On motion of W. W. Bailey, *voted* to amend Section 5 by adding the words, "and have the power to fill all "vacancies."

On motion of C. R. Morrison, *voted* to amend Article 3 by adding the words, "five members to constitute a "quorum, but when less than five members are present "at a meeting of the board duly called, the vote of "three members for any measure shall be sufficient."

Voted to amend Article 3 by the words, "and a "Vice-President acting as President shall have full "powers."

Voted to amend Article 3 by the words, "there shall "be a finance committee of three members."

Voted, on motion of J. M. Hill, to amend Section 4 by adding the words, "and in addition thereto each "member shall be notified by the Secretary by the "issuance of printed postal cards."

Voted that the Board of Managers are hereby authorized to provide a seal for the society, a form of certificate of membership, and such badge or badges as they may deem expedient.

Amos Hadley of Concord was elected an honorary member.

The application of Daniel Clark of Manchester for membership was, on motion of G. C. Gilmore, unanimously approved by the Board of Managers.

The following board of officers was elected for the ensuing year :

President, C. R. Morrison of Concord.

Vice-Presidents, G. C. Gilmore of Manchester, Mrs. Adelaide Cilley Waldron of Farmington, Mrs. Lydia Morrison Bennett of Alton, Henry Buzzell of Gilford, Edward F. Smyth of Tilton, Thomas Jefferson Weeks of Hopkinton, Moses French of Manchester, Sylvester Dana of Concord, Daniel Clark of Manchester.

Secretary and Treasurer, C. L. Tappan, Concord.

Board of Managers.

The President and Secretary, *ex officio*.

Hiram K. Slayton,	Manchester.
J. M. Hill,	Concord.
Charles E. Staniels,	East Concord.
Henry O. Kent,	Lancaster.
Joshua G. Hall,	Dover.
W. W. Bailey,	Nashua.
James W. Patterson,	Hanover.

Voted that when the society adjourns it do so as to time and place at the call of the President.

Voted that the Secretary be directed to procure printed 500 copies of the constitution and board of officers, and send to each member ——— copies.

Voted that the Treasurer pay twenty dollars to Isaac W. Hammond for services as Secretary and Treasurer the past year.

Voted to adjourn.

A true record, attest,

C. L. TAPPAN, *Secretary*.

Meeting of Board of Managers, July 8, 1890, in the judiciary room in the State House.

C. R. Morrison, J. M. Hill, and C. L. Tappan being present.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 11 o'clock A. M.

Voted to approve the applications of George F. Danforth of Rochester, N. Y., and James Mitchell of Manchester.

Voted that C. R. Morrison attend to the matter of procuring a seal by consulting with Mr. Herrick of Manchester.

Voted to adjourn one week, to meet in same place.

A true record, attest,

C. L. TAPPAN, *Secretary*.

Meeting of Board of Managers, July 15, 1890, in the Council room in State House, C. R. Morrison, James W. Patterson, and C. L. Tappan being present.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 11 o'clock A. M.

John Kimball of Concord was elected a member.

Voted to adjourn one week.

A true record, attest,

C. L. TAPPAN, *Secretary*.

Meeting of Board of Managers, August 7, 1890, in the judiciary room in State House, James W. Patterson, John M. Hill, Charles E. Staniels, George C. Gilmore, Charles L. Tappan, Amos Hadley, and C. R. Morrison being present.

Meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock, by the President.

Voted to adopt the language of the certificate and make the form of the same twelve inches laterally by ten inches perpendicularly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

This certifies that _____ has been duly admitted a member of this society in right of proved military services rendered in the Revolutionary war by his ancestors,

and who thereby aided in achieving the independence of the United States.

In witness whereof the signatures of its President and Secretary, and the corporate seal, are affixed.

Dated at Concord this day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and .

Voted that the certificate be surmounted with a cut of a spread eagle; upon the right side, a cut of the Profile Mountain; upon the left side, a cut of Echo Lake, etc.; on the left, bottom, the society seal.

Voted that John M. Hill and Edward A. Jenks be appointed to employ Mr. Herrick to furnish cuts in conformity with the votes already passed; and also to determine and provide cut or cuts for seal or seals; and also to procure the printing of certificates according to the judgment of said committee.

The applications for membership of Eben Otis Garland of Bartlett, Mrs. Adelaide C. Hayes Granger, 147 E. 39 St., New York, N. Y., and Eugene O. Locke of Key West, Fla., were approved, and the same were declared members.

Adjourned.

A true record, attest,

C. L. TAPPAN, *Secretary*.

Meeting of the Board of Managers, August 28, 1890, in the judiciary room in the State House. The following members were present, viz., J. W. Patterson, J. M. Hill, C. E. Staniels, C. R. Morrison, C. L. Tappan, and Amos Hadley.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 11 o'clock A. M.

The applications for membership of the following persons were approved:

Mrs. Martha A. Safford,	Farmington.
Sumner Adams Dow,	Concord.
Amos Hadley,	“
Mrs. Mary Fitch Adams,	“
Mrs. Susan Fitch Morrison,	“
Albert Webster,	“
David Webster,	“
Edson C. Eastman,	“
Samuel C. Eastman,	“
Reuben E. Walker,	“
Henry H. Metcalf,	“
Hamilton Hutchins,	“
David Cross, honorary member,	Manchester.
Allen Eastman Cross,	“
Miss Elizabeth Page Blodgett Stark,	“
Joseph Kidder,	“
Augustus H. Stark,	“
Mrs. Angeline Ford Hall,	“

The following were approved as honorary members, on account of their marital relationship with direct descendants of Gen. John Stark :

Mrs. Sarah E. (Smith) Kidder, wife of Joseph Kidder, Manchester.

Mrs. Fanny Kidder, wife of John S. Kidder, Manchester.

Mrs. Edith (Furbish) Stark, wife of Augustus H. Stark, Manchester.

Voted to adjourn to 4 :30 o'clock P. M., Monday next, September 1, to meet in J. W. Patterson's room, State House.

September 1. Board of Managers met according to adjournment, C. R. Morrison and C. L. Tappan being present. Adjourned to to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, to meet in same place.

September 2. Board of Managers met according to adjournment, C. R. Morrison, W. W. Bailey, and C. L. Tappan being present.

Approved the applications of

Nathan Franklin Carter,	Concord.
Austin T. Fitch,	Brooklyn, N. Y.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

September 3. Board met according to adjournment, C. R. Morrison, J. W. Patterson, C. L. Tappan were present.

The President in the chair.

The applications for membership of

Jeremiah Smith,	Dover,
Samuel Folsom Patterson,	Concord,
Joab Nelson Patterson,	Concord,
John F. Stark,	Nashua,
Mrs. Carrie Barr Stark, wife of John F. Stark,	Nashua,

were approved, the last as honorary member.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

C. L. TAPPAN, *Secretary*.

September 4, 1890. Meeting of the Board of Managers at 9 o'clock A. M., in State House, in J. W. Patterson's office.

Present, J. W. Patterson, C. R. Morrison, and C. L. Tappan.

President in the chair.

The applications for membership of

Robert L. Shirley,	Manchester,
Edwin C. Shirley,	Manchester,

were approved.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning at same place and time.

C. L. TAPPAN, *Secretary*.

September 5, 1890. Board of Managers met according to adjournment at 9 o'clock A. M., in J. W. Patterson's office, State House.

Present, J. W. Patterson, C. R. Morrison, and C. L. Tappan.

President in the chair.

The application for membership of Eliphalet S. Nutter of Concord was approved.

Adjourned to next Saturday week, September 13, at 9 o'clock A. M.

C. L. TAPPAN, *Secretary*.

September 13, 1890. Board of Managers met according to adjournment in room No. 1, State House, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Present, John M. Hill, C. R. Morrison, Hiram K. Slayton, and C. L. Tappan.

President in the chair.

Applications for membership of

Clinton Albert Cilley,	Hickory, N. C.,
J. Frank Hoit,	Concord,
Robert Morrison Dow,	Littleton,
John Chamberlin Ordway,	Concord,

were approved.

Adjourned.

C. L. TAPPAN, *Secretary*.

October 7, 1890. Board of Managers met at room No. 1, State House, at the call of the President; not being able to enter, adjourned to J. W. Patterson's office.

Present, John M. Hill, C. R. Morrison, C. E. Stanfiels, and C. L. Tappan.

President in the chair.

Applications for membership of

Mrs. Sara J. Hammond,	Concord,
William H. Straw,	Epsom,

were approved.

Adjourned to meet next Monday at 4 o'clock P. M., October 13.

C. L. TAPPAN, *Secretary*.

October 13, 1890. Board of Managers met according to adjournment at 4 o'clock P. M., in J. W. Patterson's office, State House.

Present, John M. Hill, C. R. Morrison, and C. L. Tappan, the President in the chair.

H. W. Herrick's bill was approved, and the Treasurer directed to pay it.

Voted that the Secretary be directed to publish and send notices for a meeting of the society at the Senate chamber at the State House, October 23, 1890, at 10:30 in the forenoon, to respond to the invitation of the Governor and Council which has been given to the society to be present as guests of the state, to participate in the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Stark statue, and in the banquet which is to follow.

Approved Henry W. Herrick, Manchester, as honorary member.

Voted to adjourn without date.

C. L. TAPPAN, *Secretary*.

October 23, 1890. The society met, according to the call of the Secretary, in the Senate chamber, State House, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the President in the chair.

Applications for membership of

Marshall P. Hall,	Manchester,
Elbridge P. Heath,	Nashua,
Charles Robert Corning,	Concord,
Mrs. Sophia B. Merrill,	Concord,

were approved.

The invitation of the state to participate in the exercises of unveiling the statue of Gen. John Stark, and in the banquet following, was accepted, and Charles E. Staniels was elected marshal.

The whole matter of the certificates of membership was, by vote, referred to the Board of Managers with full powers.

December 2, 1890. Board of Managers met according to call of the President, in ante-room of Grand Army hall, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The President in the chair.

Present, William W. Bailey, John M. Hill, Henry O. Kent, Charles E. Staniels, Charles R. Morrison, Charles L. Tappan.

Voted that the Treasurer pay the Republican Press Association bill of \$7.25 for badges (October 23).

The following applications for membership were approved:

Joseph Pinkham,	Newmarket.
James B. Edgerly,	Farmington.
Joseph Barnard,	Hopkinton.
Cassander Cary Sampson,	Tilton.

The President objected to the certificates of membership, on various grounds, as prepared by the committee appointed for the purpose.

After a full discussion by J. M. Hill, the committee, and C. R. Morrison, the President, it was *voted*, on motion of C. L. Tappan, seconded by W. W. Bailey, to accept the work of the committee, that is, the certificates as printed.

The votes in the affirmative were, William W. Bailey, Henry O. Kent, Charles E. Staniels, Charles L. Tappan.

The vote in the negative was, Charles R. Morrison, the President. John M. Hill of course did not vote.

As soon as the President declared the result of the vote, he resigned the presidency, to take effect at once. He declared his resignation to be final.

To the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the Revolution,

I hereby resign the office of President of said society.

CONCORD, December 2, 1890. C. R. MORRISON.

John M. Hill was chosen President, *pro tem*.

Adjourned.

C. L. TAPPAN, *Secretary*.

March 13, 1891. The Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Sons of the Revolution, by special call of the Secretary, met in the state library.

Vice-President, George C. Gilmore, in the chair.

Present, G. C. Gilmore, H. K. Slayton, J. M. Hill, W. W. Bailey, J. W. Patterson, and C. L. Tappan.

On motion, it was *voted* unanimously to accept the resignation of Charles R. Morrison as President.

On motion, George C. Gilmore was elected President.

On motion, George C. Gilmore, John M. Hill, and Hiram K. Slayton were appointed a committee on Bennington celebration, with full powers.

On motion, George C. Gilmore, John M. Hill, and Charles L. Tappan were appointed a committee on certificates.

On motion, George C. Gilmore and Hiram K. Slayton were appointed a committee on union with the National Society.

John M. Hill was appointed auditor.

Applications for membership of Mrs. Elmira J. Shattuck Crosby of Milford and Chester B. Jordan of Lancaster were approved.

Mrs. Edna A. Cochran and two daughters were approved on condition that they file with the Secretary the usual applications.

(Did not file application.)

Voted to adjourn.

C. L. TAPPAN, *Secretary*.

March 17, 1891. Committee on certificates, G. C. Gilmore, J. M. Hill, and C. L. Tappan, met at the New Hampshire Historical Society library. After talking the matter over, it was *voted* to adjourn to Tuesday, March 24, 1891, at 2 o'clock, to the office of Edward Jenks, when and where it was determined to reprint the certificates, with large seal in red, and on better paper than before.

C. L. TAPPAN, *Secretary*.



GEORGE C. GILMORE.

1891-93.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING, 1891.

The third annual meeting of the New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was held in the Senate chamber in the State House in Concord, June 17, 1891, at 11 o'clock A. M., the President, George C. Gilmore, in the chair.

The President welcomed the members present.

Rev. C. L. Tappan offered prayer.

The following, being approved by the Board of Managers, were received by the society as members :

Mrs. Elmira J. (Shattuck) Crosby,	Milford.
Chester B. Jordan,	Lancaster.
Benjamin Evans Badger,	Concord.
Eben Ferren,	Manchester.
William Davis Sawyer,	Dover.
Solon S. Wilkinson,	Keene.
Clarkson Dearborn,	Concord.
Capt. John Milton Thompson,	U. S. A.,
	David's Island, N. Y. Harbor.
Mrs. Sarah (Adams) Ordway,	Concord.
William Pickering Hill,	"
Isaac William Hill,	"
Mrs. Dora D. Davis,	Tilton.
Jabez Alexander,	Manchester.

The report of the Treasurer was read, accepted, and ordered to be placed on file.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 17, 1891.

	CR.
By bills of last year, printing, Ira C. Evans	\$2.00
I. W. Hammond, services	20.00
printing, Democratic Press Co. . . .	.75
“ Republican Press Co. . . .	4.80
	<hr/>
	\$27.55

		CR.
By expense for petition to Congress		\$0.93
printing manual, Ira C. Evans		17.00
postage and envelopes for the year		4.00
printing postal cards, Ira C. Evans . . . . .		.50
two blank books and ink . . . . .		.30
printing note-heads, envelopes, receipts		4.00
H. W. Herrick's bill for seal, etc.		37.30
filling certificates, Miss Downing		2.00
ribbon and printing, Republican Press Co.		7.25
125 mailing tubes, E. C. Eastman		1.80
		<hr/>
		\$102.63
	DR.	
By cash from Treasurer, I. W. Hammond	\$40.45	
annual tax	41.00	
admission fees	59.00	
	<hr/>	\$140.45
In the hands of the Treasurer, June 17, 1891		\$37.82

CHARLES LANGDON TAPPAN, *Treasurer*.

Correct, JOHN M. HILL, *Auditor*.
 CONCORD, N. H., June 17, 1891.

Voted that it is expedient for this society to join the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Voted to insert the word "American" between the words "the" and "Revolution," in the articles of association.

Voted that Article 1 of the constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

The name of this organization shall be "The New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the American Revolution"; and its objects shall be as stated in the articles of association.

Voted that the President and Secretary communicate the proceedings of this meeting, relative to joining the National Society, to the National Society.

Voted that the matter of exercises at our next annual meeting, including an address and banquet, be referred to the Board of Managers, with full powers.

Voted that the matter of the excursion of the society to Bennington, be left to the committee already appointed and the Board of Managers. Committee, George C. Gilmore, John M. Hill, and Hiram K. Slayton.

Voted that the Secretary prepare and procure printed a manual similar to the one published last year, containing all the names and residences of the members, obituary notices of those who have "passed over," the constitution and by-laws, and send copies to all members.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year :

PRESIDENT.

George C. Gilmore,	Manchester.
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VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John M'Clary Hill,	Concord.
William W. Bailey,	Nashua.
Jeremiah Smith,	Dover.
Edward F. Smyth,	Tilton.
Jabez Alexander,	Manchester.
Sylvester Dana,	Concord.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The President and Secretary, *ex officio*.

Hiram K. Slayton,	Manchester.
John Kimball,	Concord.
Charles E. Staniels,	East Concord.
Henry O. Kent,	Lancaster.
Howard L. Porter,	Concord.
William W. Bailey,	Nashua.
James W. Patterson,	Hanover.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

George B. Chandler,	Manchester.
Joshua G. Hall,	Dover.
Thomas Cogswell,	Gilmanton.

HISTORIOGRAPHER.

Fred Leighton,	Concord.
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SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Charles Langdon Tappan,	Concord.
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Voted that each member of one year's standing, be assessed one dollar for the year ending June 17, 1892.

Voted to adjourn to meet at the call of the President.

[A meeting of the Board of Managers appears to have been held August 4, 1891, at which

Mrs. Pernal Clark Wight,	Boston,
Mrs. Sarah Matilda Childs,	Concord,
Miss Eleanor Gamble,	Manchester,
Mrs. Mary A. K. Tucker,	Canaan,

were admitted to membership.—Ed.]

CONCORD, April 20, 1892.

The Board of Managers met according to notice, in the office of the New Hampshire Historical Society, at 11 o'clock A. M.

President Gilmore in the chair.

Present, George C. Gilmore, William W. Bailey, Charles E. Staniels, Charles L. Tappan.

By unanimous vote

Henry A. Cutter,	Nashua,
William B. Fellows,	Tilton,
Enoch Gerrish,	Concord,
Mrs. Maria Louise (Sherburne) Gove,	Concord,
Charles B. Griswold,	Woodsville,
William Rand,	Rochester,
George Hamilton Rolfe,	Concord,
Robert Henry Rolfe,	Concord,
Ezra S. Stearns,	Rindge,

were approved as members.

George C. Gilmore,
 John M. Hill.
 John Kimball, alternate, Howard L. Porter,
 John C. Ordway, alternate, Fred Leighton,
 William W. Bailey, alternate, John F. Stark,

were chosen unanimously delegates to the meeting of the National Society to be held in New York, April 30, 1892.

Voted to adjourn at the call of the President.

BENNINGTON PARTY.

August 18-19-20, 1891.

MEMBERS OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1. John Ballard,	Concord.
2. Reuben C. Danforth,	“
3. Sumner A. Dow,	“
4. David Webster,	“
5. George C. Gilmore,	Manchester.
6. James Mitchell,	Manchester.
7. Orlando Bowman,	Cambridgeport, Mass.
8. John C. Ordway,	Concord.
9. Augustus H. Stark,	Manchester.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 10. | Edith (Furbish) Stark, | Manchester. |
| 11. | Elizabeth Page Blodgett Stark, | “ |
| 12. | Eleanor Gamble, | “ |
| 13. | Charles E. Staniels, | Concord. |
| 14. | Mabel R. Staniels, | Concord. |
| | [Miss Staniels was not a member, but a guest.—Ed.] | |
| 15. | John Kimball, | Concord. |
| 16. | Josiah C. Eastman, | Hampstead. |
| 17. | Charles L. Tappan, | Concord. |
| 18. | Hiram K. Slayton, | Manchester. |
| 19. | Clarkson Dearborn, | Concord. |

NOT MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, BUT GUESTS.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Charles Nutting, | Concord. |
| 2. | Herbert B. Titus, | New York. |
| 3. | Joseph Rowell, | Manchester. |
| 4. | Alvin B. Burleigh, | Plymouth. |
| 5. | D. Paul Burleigh, | Plymouth. |
| 6. | Jennie A. Osborne, | Manchester. |
| 7. | | |
| 8. | John C. Linehan, | Penacook. |
| 9. | Rev. R. C. Drisko, | East Derry. |
| 10. | H. W. Forbush, | Philadelphia, Pa. |

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1892.

The fourth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was held in the Senate chamber in Concord to-day, the 17th of June, 1892.

The President in the chair, who called the meeting to order at 11:15 o'clock, and asked Rev. C. L. Tappan to offer prayer.

The report of the Secretary showed that thirty-two new members had been admitted during the year, making the total membership 175.

The report of the Treasurer showed that the receipts during the year were \$131.82; that the expenses, including \$46.35 paid on last year's account, were \$87.35. Balance on hand, \$44.47.

Report accepted.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 17, 1892.

June 17, 1891.	To J. B. Clarke's old bill for printing	\$1.10
25	printing certificates, etc. (Monitor)	40.25
July 6	exchanging rolls . . . . .	.20
7	50 postals printed (Monitor)	1.00
7	postage on certificates . . . . .	.25
9	postage stamps	4.50
14	mucilage . . . . .	.10
17	engrossing certificates	5.00
22	rubber bands . . . . .	.25
30	printing signatures on certificates . . . . .	.65
Aug. 5	150 paper stamps	1.50
6	200 circulars printed	1.25
Nov. 2	express on application blanks	1.10
4	postage stamps (50)	1.00
Apr. 29, 1892.	postage stamps (50)	1.00
29	envelopes (2) . . . . .	.20
June 6	ad. annual meeting (Dem. Press Co.)	2.00
6	175 postals printed (Monitor)	2.75
6	25 postals . . . . .	.25
7	engrossing certificates	3.00
17	Secretary and Treasurer for services	20.00
		<hr/>
		\$87.35
June 17, 1891.	By cash from last year	\$37.82
17, 1892.	" taxes	62.00
	" admittance fees	32.00
		<hr/>
		\$131.82
		<hr/>
Balance, cash on hand		\$44.47

Audited June 17, 1892, amount found as certified above.

JOHN M. HILL.

President Gilmore presented the report of the delegation to Bennington, August 19, 1891.

W. W. Bailey gave the results of the annual meeting of the National Society, held in New York in April.

On motion of W. W. Bailey, it was *voted* to amend the constitution by providing for the election of an historiographer.

On motion of W. W. Bailey, the by-laws were amended by striking out "17th of June," as the date of the annual meeting, and inserting in place thereof the words, "second Wednesday of April."

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of three to nominate officers for the ensuing year, consisting of John M. Hill, Fred Leighton, and W. W. Bailey.

Subsequently the committee reported the following :

FOR PRESIDENT.

George C. Gilmore,	Manchester.
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FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John M. Hill,	Concord.
W. W. Bailey,	Nashua.
E. F. Smyth,	Tilton.
Jabez Alexander,	Manchester.
Sylvester Dana,	Concord.
Jeremiah Smith,	Dover.

FOR BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The President and Secretary, *ex officio*.

Hiram K. Slayton,	Manchester.
John Kimball,	Concord.
Charles E. Staniels,	Concord.
Henry O. Kent,	Lancaster.
Howard L. Porter,	Concord.
W. W. Bailey,	Nashua.
James W. Patterson,	Hanover.

FOR FINANCE COMMITTEE.

George Byron Chandler,	Manchester.
Joshua G. Hall,	Dover.
Thomas Cogswell,	Gilmanton.

FOR SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Charles Langdon Tappan,	Concord.
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FOR HISTORIOGRAPHER.

Fred Leighton,	Concord.
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The above were unanimously elected officers of the society for the ensuing year.

On motion of W. W. Bailey it was *voted* that the Secretary prepare and procure printed four hundred copies of a manual, similar to the one published two years ago, containing the constitution and by-laws, and the roll of officers and members and their residences, obituaries of those who have "passed over," and send copies to all the members.

On motion it was *voted* to pay the Secretary and Treasurer twenty dollars for his services the past year.

On recommendation of the Board of Managers, the following were elected members of the society :

Howard Malcom Cook,	Concord.
Henry Putney Danforth,	Lawrence, Mass.
Miss Adelaide S. Hill,	Concord.
Mrs. Clara W. Hill,	Concord.
Edward R. Hutchins,	Des Moines, Ia.
Charles Byron Spofford,	Claremont.
Mrs. Lena Gertrude (Rice) Wilson,	Concord.

MEMBERS WHO HAVE DIED.

Edward Aiken, August 14, 1890.
 Isaac W. Hammond, September 28, 1890.
 Henry M. Fuller, November 14, 1890.
 John Hosley, March 24, 1890.
 George W. Nesmith,
 Robert M. Dow, November, 1890.
 Daniel Clark, January 2, 1891.
 Albert J. Nay, June 25, 1891.
 Abraham Emerson, October 18, 1891.
 James Mitchell, December 4, 1891.
 Thomas Jefferson Weeks, February 1, 1892.

On motion the society adjourned at 12 : 30 P. M.

 FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1893.

The fifth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was held in the Senate chamber, Wednesday, April 12, 1893, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The President, George C. Gilmore, in the chair.

John M. Hill, from the Board of Managers, reported the following candidates as approved for membership :

William T. Bailey,	Nashua,
Augustus H. Bixby,	Francestown,
Roger E. Foster,	Concord,
William H. Foster,	Concord,
Charles H. Glidden,	Somerville, Mass.,
George Judkins,	Claremont,
Mrs. Mary E. Alden Judkins,	Claremont,
Levi Alden Judkins,	Boston, Mass.,
Capt. James Miller, U. S. A.,	Concord,
Howard S. Robbins,	New York city,

Elijah Morrill Shaw,	Nashua,
Leland A. Smith,	Concord,
Samuel H. Stearns,	Rindge,
Mrs. Ruth B. Staniels,	East Concord,
Miss Eva March Tappan,	Philadelphia, Pa.,

who, on motion, were elected by ballot members of the society.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted, and on motion of John M. Hill, it was *voted* that the same be placed on file.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 12, 1893.

EXPENSES.

July 7, 1892.	Postage stamps	\$2.00
March 27, 1893.	Postage stamps	1.00
April 11	Printing 425 postal cards	7.35
11	Salary of Secretary and Treasurer	20.00
	Total expenses for the year	<u>\$30.35</u>

RECEIPTS.

For assessments	\$42.00
admission fees	6.00
cash from last year	<u>44.47</u>
Total receipts for the year	\$92.47
Total expenses for the year	<u>30.35</u>
Cash on hand April 11, 1893	\$62.12

On motion of W. W. Bailey, it was *voted* that the sum of twenty dollars be allowed C. L. Tappan, Secretary and Treasurer, for his services during the past year.

A list of the members who have died during the year was read by the Secretary.

W. W. Bailey of Nashua moved that a special committee of three be appointed to consider the desirability of

observing in some public manner the 17th of June, or some other day during the year, with an address, dinner, etc., and the chair appointed as such committee :

William W. Bailey,	Nashua.
John M. Hill,	Concord.
John C. Ordway,	Concord.

A communication was presented from the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, asking for delegates to national convention.

Letters of regret for non-attendance were read from James Willis Patterson, and others.

A committee of five was appointed to bring in a list of officers for the ensuing year, consisting of

Henry H. Metcalf,	Concord.
Eben Ferren,	Manchester.
John W. Crosby,	Milford.
E. S. Shirley,	Goffstown.
John McClary Hill,	Concord.

Henry H. Metcalf, for the committee, reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year :

PRESIDENT.

Charles Eastman Staniels,	East Concord.
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VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John McClary Hill,	Concord.
Joshua Gilman Hall,	Dover.
Edward F. Smyth,	Tilton.
Ebenezer Ferren,	Manchester.
William Lawrence Foster,	Concord.
Jeremiah Smith,	Cambridge, Mass.



CHARLES E. STANIELS.

1863-95.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Charles Langdon Tappan, Concord.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

President and Secretary, *ex officio*.

George C. Gilmore,	Manchester.
John Kimball,	Concord.
Charles Byron Spofford,	Claremont.
Henry O. Kent,	Lancaster.
Howard L. Porter,	Concord.
William W. Bailey,	Nashua.
James Willis Patterson,	Hanover.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

George Byron Chandler,	Manchester.
William Rand,	Rochester.
Allan H. Robinson,	Concord.

HISTORIOGRAPHER.

Fred Leighton, Concord.

The report was accepted and adopted by unanimous vote.

William W. Bailey, for the special committee on the observance of the 17th of June, or some other day, reported as follows:

The committee report that they recommend that at the next annual meeting of this association, the Hon. William Lawrence Foster be invited to deliver an address; and that the Board of Managers be requested to make such arrangements for the delivery of a poem, and providing dinner at the same time, as they may deem expedient; and further, that the Board of Managers be requested to consider the expediency and manner

of observing a field day at some future time at the burial place of Gen. John Stark, or some other Revolutionary hero.

The report was accepted and adopted.

On motion, *voted* that the selection of delegates to the national convention be left with the President and Secretary with full power to appoint.

President Staniels in the chair.

Remarks were made by Bradbury L. Cilley of Exeter, George C. Gilmore and Eben Ferren of Manchester, and William W. Bailey of Nashua.

Adjourned to second Wednesday in April.

MEMBERS WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR.

George N. Eastman,	Farmington.
Charles R. Morrison,	Concord.
James Willis Patterson,	Hanover.
John W. Sturtevant,	Keene.
Albert Webster,	Concord.

By call of the President the Board of Managers met in the office of the New Hampshire Historical Society October 9, 1893, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Present, C. E. Staniels, John Kimball, W. W. Bailey, Howard L. Porter, C. B. Spofford, and C. L. Tappan.

No business was done.

On call of the President, the Board of Managers met in the office of the New Hampshire Historical Society, October 25, 1893, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Present, C. E. Staniels, W. W. Bailey, G. C. Gilmore, C. L. Tappan.

The applications for membership of Bradbury Cilley of Amherst, Mass., and Charles P. Griffin of South Danville, N. H., were approved.

The following were appointed a committee: Charles E. Staniels, Howard L. Porter, W. W. Bailey.

The President was instructed to correspond with the Secretary-General in regard to the examination of applications, etc., by the National Society.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1894.

CONCORD, N. H., April 11, 1894.

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held in the Senate chamber at the State House in Concord, on the above date, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the records of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was read and *voted* that it be accepted and placed on file.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 11, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

Cash from last year	\$63.12
C. E. Staniels . . . . .	.25
Assessments for 1892-3	60.00
1893-4	93.00
Admittance fees, 1893-4	26.00
Assessments for 1894-5	12.00
	<hr/>
	\$254.37

EXPENSES.

Postage stamps	\$4.46
25 postals and printing . . . . .	.75
Filling out certificates, C. E. Staniels	4.75
4 days' labor, C. E. Staniels	6.00
50 mailing tubes	1.00
200 envelopes . . . . .	.30
200 half-note circulars, printing	1.50
400 year books, printing	19.00
Preparing year book for printing	10.00
Cash to C. E. Staniels	60.00
200 postals and printing, C. E. Staniels	3.00
Postage and express, " "	5.25
Secretary and Treasurer, service	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$136.01
To be carried to next year	\$118.36

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. L. TAPPAN, *Treasurer*.

CONCORD, N. H., April 11, 1894.

At the request of the Treasurer of the Sons of the Revolution, I have this day examined his account of receipts and expenditures from April 12, 1893, to April 11, 1894, as Treasurer of said society, and find the annexed amount correct.

B. E. BADGER.

Voted to proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Voted that the President appoint a committee of five to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year, and the President named George B. Chandler, W. W. Bailey, John M. Hill, Charles S. Parker, and John Kimball, who then retired.

The President then laid before the meeting the course pursued by himself and the Board of Managers in joining the National Society, and also the matter of election of delegates to the national congress of the society to be held in Washington, D. C., April 30.

After some discussion the matter was laid on the table.

At 12 o'clock, His Excellency John B. Smith and members of the honorable Council were introduced, and prayer was offered by Rev. Frank L. Phalen.

Governor Smith then made a short address of welcome and encouragement to the society.

Rev. Allen E. Cross was then introduced and read an original poem commemorative of the deeds of valor performed by New Hampshire men in the Revolutionary war.

In introducing his poem, Mr. Cross said :

“It will perhaps give a little more definiteness to the verses that follow, to recall that one object of this society, in common with that of the Daughters of the American Revolution as expressed in the constitution of the latter, is this—‘to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments.’”

POEM.

The sunlight touched the fabled harp
With martial melodies,
And with the light brave sounds were borne
Upon the morning breeze.

To hesitant souls its music came
As ancient legends tell,
And men grew strong to right the wrong,
When they heard its music swell.

To faltering hearts in hours of need
When courage and manhood fled,
It brought to each a spirit of life
Like light to the eyes of the dead.

Its music was nerved as with patriot's life ;
 In its tones their spirits spoke —
Cowardice died like a guilty thing
When this music of morn awoke.

Warriors carried its strains in their hearts
 And heard, as they felt the blow
Of the death-axe on their helmets ring,
 Its martyr music low.

'Tis only a legend, and yet 'tis true —
 It is grandly true to me —
That there's many a harp of memory
 In a land of the brave and free.

There's a harp above each battlefield ;
 And over each hero's grave
You can hear the music in your heart
 From the heart that the hero gave.

Invisible music floats above
 The spots where men of old
Battled for truth, in the face of death,
 Or love in the face of gold.

Aye, strains of freedom are in the air,
 Where the Concord fight began,
And every man by the Concord bridge
 Becomes a minute man.

The rythm of battle is in his soul,
 And chords heroic fill
The hearts of the sons of the patriots
 As they stand on Bunker Hill.

In a distant, silent, country field,
 Out of my native town,
In the common day, in the morning light
 I have seen the day go down —

The river, the hills, and the sky dissolve—
 All signs of life decline,
 And only a monument's memory
 Remains in this heart of mine ;

And lingering yet by a hero's grave,
 Into my listening soul
 The music of long-gone days and deeds
 With rapturous power would roll.

It was but the fabled, invisible harp
 That over each hero's grave
 As there by the grave of General Stark
 Could make one's spirit brave.

Ah! yes, but a legend! and yet the heart
 That has thrilled in Faneuil hall,
 By Washington's tomb, by the Cambridge elm,
 Loves that music better than all —

Aye, better than all the glitter of wealth,
 Or the glamor of town and mart,
 This music that sounds o'er a patriot shrine
 And thrills each patriot's heart.

And so to him it is dear and blest,
 For he holds it sacred ground,
 Where the strings of this harp of memory
 Can thrill him with their sound.

And he vows, by the spell of the mystic harp
 And the rapture that it gave,
 To keep each patriot battle-ground
 And to guard each patriot's grave —

Since he who guards a patriot's grave
 As a shrine inviolate
 Is guarding the hope of the Commonwealth
 And the life of a loyal state.

President Staniels then read his annual address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Compatriots, Daughters of the Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Pilgrims, arriving upon the shores of New England, first fell upon their knees and then fell upon the aborigines.

In the early history of the colonies, the pastor, with his musket upon his shoulder, led the way to the block-house which served both as a sanctuary and a refuge in times of danger.

In the pursuit of his duty he often punctuated his discourse by impinging a pewter bullet upon the sinciput of a skulking Indian, who was patiently waiting outside for the congregation to disperse.

Butler's autobiography says :

The towns of New Hampshire, being on the frontier and on the direct line between Massachusetts and Canada, were the scene of many a conflict in the French and Indian wars that were nearly continuous for the first one hundred and twenty years after the settlement. This educated almost everybody to be a trained fighter; and a man rarely ever left his home, whether for the field or for church, without his musket, powder horn, and bullet-pouch. So that every one who can trace his lineage back to the early settlers of New Hampshire is born of fighting stock.

We have much to be proud of in this, our New Hampshire.

As early as May, 1775, New Hampshire recommended the assumption of independence, the first record in this country of organized effort in this direction. She was the first to frame any form of constitution, which, in temporary form, was adopted on January 5, 1776; and, on September 11 of the same year, the name was changed from "Colony" to "State."

While New York and Virginia were considering in convention the propriety of accepting the proposed Federal constitution, the New Hampshire convention, reassembling from an adjournment, on June 21, 1788, upon a spot not a half mile from this platform, voted to accept the new constitution, having previously solemnly pledged their faith and honor that they would support the measure "with their lives and fortunes."

This action of New Hampshire, in casting the decisive vote, was hailed with delight by the whole country, and undoubtedly influenced favorable action in other states. Without Stark and Reed of New Hampshire to protect the entire left, and, later, to present an impenetrable barrier to the British after the last cartridge had been fired, the battle of Bunker Hill and its famous and well-ordered retreat

would have been a rout and an absolute defeat. Col. George C. Gilmore of Manchester, formerly the President of this society, was appointed by Governor Sawyer, in 1889, a special commissioner to confer with a special committee of the Boston city council in regard to New Hampshire men killed or wounded at Bunker Hill, whose names were to be inscribed upon bronze tablets, with those of Massachusetts, to perpetuate their memory.

Colonel Gilmore has done more than any other man to correct historical data of the action at Bunker Hill, and reported to his state that, of the troops on duty and participating in that battle, 1,441 were of New Hampshire in the regiments of Stark and Reed, and 210 in Massachusetts regiments, a total of 1,651, a larger proportion than any other state furnished; there were also 317 in Massachusetts regiments elsewhere at that time. At Bennington, the Gettysburg of the Revolution, seventy-three per cent of Stark's troops were New Hampshire men, 165 of these having fought with him at Bunker Hill.

Here General Stark acted independently for New Hampshire, opposing the threatened invasion of Burgoyne, and at a critical period turned the tide which culminated with the surrender of Cornwallis.

No armed foe has ever pressed the soil of New Hampshire, but her sons fought from Bunker Hill to Yorktown with a courage and endurance which won the respect of their foes and the commendation of the commander-in-chief. Associated in their early experience with defeat and gloom, they terminated their career in success and glory.

In the recent rebellion, a New Hampshire-born man, Ladd, whose body now lies in Massachusetts, was the first to shed his blood for union and freedom.

Bunker Hill and Bennington, two shafts which commemorate glorious epochs in our country's history; the one dedicated by New Hampshire's grandest statesman, the other erected by a commission, the head of which was an honored ex-chief magistrate of our state.

Their purpose is not yet accomplished, and as the shadow of the one inclines to the west in the early morning to meet the intangible imprint of its associate at eventide, so may the descendants of the patriots by whose efforts these simple yet majestic obelisks were made possible, join hands under the flag of their fathers and stand firm to the principles which they commemorate.

The history of New Hampshire should be a part of the catechism of every school boy and girl in the state. The Arabs say, "he who drinks of the Nile shall ever thirst," and the youth, who, in his early years, becomes imbued with the patriotism of the forefathers, may be

safely trusted when anarchy and communism knock at the doors of the national capital and political discord and sectional jealousies threaten the very foundation of our government.

The Massachusetts society of the "Sons of the Revolution" have acted practically in this direction by appropriating the sum of \$400 towards furnishing every public school in Boston with a fine reproduction of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of George Washington, in photo-gravure form, and guarantee to raise by individual donations such further sum as may be necessary to accomplish this end.

The time has come when the patriotic societies of this country should fraternize under the hope and inspiration of the flag, and, exemplifying the traditions of early history, when the influence of communism, ignorance, and prejudice shall tend to weaken the spirit of patriotism, find full fruition in organized opposition, and offensive action if need be, for the preservation of the fundamental principles of government for which our fathers made so great a sacrifice.

We lay our tribute at the feet of Liberty, and as the magi of the east, at the beginning of the Christian Era, acknowledged the guidance of the star, so long hoped for, so long delayed, let our faith rise triumphantly with sublime confidence and trust in one God, one country, and one flag.

Ezra S. Stearns was then introduced and read a biographical sketch of Meshech Weare.

MESHECH WEARE.

MESHECH WEARE was born in Hampton Falls, June 16, 1713. For several years, and until the state demanded and freely received his undivided service, he was much employed in town affairs. Between 1745 and 1775 he served twenty years in the provincial house of representatives, and was three years the speaker of the house. From 1747 to 1776 he was justice of the superior court of judicature, and during the ensuing six years he was the chief-justice of that court. As early as 1755 he was a colonel, and for some years was the commandant of the Third regiment of the provincial militia. Beginning with the Revolution he was a delegate in the five provincial congresses, and when the rebellion advanced to revolution he was eight and one half years the president of the council and the chairman of the committee of safety. To complete the measure of a most remarkable career, under the constitution of 1784 he was unanimously

elected the first governor of New Hampshire. In feeble health he performed the duties of this exalted office, and died January 14, 1786, about seven months after the completion of a prolonged and illustrious service.

Several numbers of the "New Hampshire Register," a few local histories, the biographical encyclopedias, and editorial notes appended to historical publications present brief sketches of Meshech Weare. These are all in substantially the same language, and the most pretentious is limited to less than a half page of ordinary print. The *Plumer Biographies*, volume V of the Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society in an article by Paine Wingate, and "Bench and Bar" by Governor Bell, contain articles scarcely more extended, and none exceeding three pages in length. The only available material for a more extended account of the labors of this eminent man is preserved in the original records of his time.

I. NATHANIEL WEARE, the emigrant ancestor of a distinguished family, settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1638. He was a proprietor of Newbury, and for twenty years his name is frequently mentioned in the records. In 1659 he removed to Nantucket, where he died March 1, 1680-81.

II. NATHANIEL WEARE, son of Nathaniel the emigrant, was born in England, 1631. He married, December 3, 1656, Elizabeth Swain, a daughter of Richard Swain, then of Rowley, Massachusetts, and later of Hampton, New Hampshire. He lived a few years in Newbury, and there his son Peter was born. In 1762 he removed to Hampton. His homestead, by divisions of the ancient town, for many years was a part of Hampton Falls, and more recently a part of Seabrook. He was frequently employed in public affairs, and was a prominent character in the contentions and controversies of his time. Twice he visited England and boldly asserted the cause of the people before the king. He was a representative in the assembly convening in 1685, and again in 1696, and a member of the council with little interruption from 1692 to 1715. In April, 1694, he was appointed chief-justice of the superior court of judicature, succeeding Judge Martyn, and presided in that court until 1696, when he was succeeded by Judge Smith. He died May 13, 1718, aged 87 years.

III. NATHANIEL WEARE, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Swain) Weare, was born in Hampton, August 29, 1663, and died March 26, 1755. He was a representative in the assembly which convened December 13, 1727, and was elected speaker. This assembly was dissolved the 27th day of the ensuing March, and a newly elected

assembly convened April 9 of the same year. He was again a member and again elected speaker of the assembly. This election of speaker was set aside by Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, and the house was directed to proceed in another election. The house firmly denied the authority of the governor to veto its election of a speaker, and an animated controversy ensued which was finally ended by the voluntary resignation of Mr. Weare.

The assembly reluctantly accepted the resignation, and adopted resolutions expressing their regard and respect for their chosen speaker. He remained a member of the assembly until its dissolution, December 3, 1730. He was a member of the succeeding assembly, which continued from February 3, 1730-31, until May 18, 1732, and also of the assembly which convened March 8, 1736-37, and was dissolved November 17, 1738.

Beginning with 1730, he was eight years a justice of the superior court of judicature. He married, November 19, 1692, Huldah Hussey, who died leaving five children; and he married, second, August 24, 1703, Mary Wait, who became the mother of nine children. Of these fourteen children of Nathaniel Weare, Meshech Weare was the eleventh child and youngest son.

Peter Weare, another son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Swain) Weare, born in Newbury, November 15, 1660, was two years of age when the family removed to Hampton. He was a representative in the assembly from April 20, 1715, to November 27, 1727; and from July 2, 1722, to November 27, 1727, he was speaker of the house. He was again a member of the assembly from January 1 to October 22, 1734. In 1726 he was appointed a justice of the superior court of judicature, and was continued on the bench about four years. During the brief administration of Governor Allen he was a member of the council, in 1698, but he was not included in the succeeding administration of the Earl of Bellomont.

Unaided by the favors of a royal government, which a more submissive spirit would have secured, this family arose to eminence through the force of intellect and character. The record is inspiring. Nathaniel Weare, his sons Peter and Nathaniel, and his grandson Meshech, were members of the provincial assembly; three of them were speakers of the house, and two were members of the council. All were justices of the superior court of judicature, and two were chief-justices of that court. In addition to these distinguished honors, like the gentry of Kentucky the Weares were all colonels. It is safe to assert that Meshech Weare was of a distinguished lineage.

Of the early life of Meshech Weare nothing has been written, and little is known. He was graduated at Harvard university, 1735, with a good reputation for scholarship and deportment. The ensuing three years were devoted to the study of theology, and during some portion of this time he was called to officiate as a preacher in the neighboring churches. In 1738 he married a lady of many attractions and an equal number of acres. In the care of a family and of a farm of ample proportions he was peacefully and agreeably employed, until by progressive stages and frequent promotions he was fully occupied in the affairs of state. In 1739, at the age of twenty-six years, he was chosen by his townsmen the moderator of a town-meeting. This was not in itself a remarkable event, but in the life of Meshech Weare it was the first of a series of accumulating honors and faithful service. In 1740, and in many succeeding years, he was one of the selectmen of Hampton Falls. The records continue to assert his frequent employment in town affairs and to bear his name upon important committees and other positions of trust, until, in the troublous times of the Revolution, the state demanded and received his undivided time and efforts. His last service in town affairs was in June, 1775, when he was called to preside over a town-meeting. These glints of his home life testify at once to the ability and industry of the man and the unlimited confidence of his townsmen.

When considered in connection with the characteristics of Mr. Weare, the following brief extracts from the records of Hampton Falls have a peculiar significance :

Taken up, by Meshech Weare of Hampton Falls, a stray steer coming in four years old, being a brindled steer with a white face and white belly, his two hind feet white above the hoofs and has a brindled spot by each eye and is marked with a crop of the right ear and a notch in the end of the same, which is cropped.

MESHECH WEARE.

HAMPTON FALLS, December ye 4th 1752.

Here we find him performing the simplest offices of the good citizen with the same conscientious care and painstaking industry with which, in later times, through seasons of gloom and difficulty, he directed with steady hand the affairs of state. And again, in the midst of his supremest trial, his industry and the variety of his employments are happily reflected in the records :

Jonathan Green and Abigail Perkins, both of Kensington in the county of Rockingham and state of New Hampshire, were joined in holy Matrimony the 21st Day of October, 1778.

By me, MESHECH WEARE, Jus. of Peace.

The following day he was again at Exeter, and there gave an order to Colonel Folsom to deliver to the receiver-general \$150,000, which had recently been received from Philadelphia.

Meshech Weare was endowed with a measure of ability, enlarged by a liberal education, that fitted him for any public station. Manifesting a degree of integrity that easily won the confidence of his fellow-men, and early acquiring a habit of industry that sought new conquests, he could not long confine his labor to the narrow limits of his native town.

In January, 1744-5, and before he had completed his thirty-second year, he was elected a representative to the assembly or house of representatives. At this date the assembly consisted of twenty members. The towns of Portsmouth, Hampton (including Hampton Falls), and Dover were permitted to send three members each, Exeter, two, and Newcastle, Rye, Newmarket, Greenland, Stratham, Newington, Durham, Kingston, and Londonderry, one each.

From and after the act generally known as the "Triennial Act of April 27, 1728," the assembly was convened for the term of three years, unless sooner dissolved by the royal governor. In this instance it was dissolved in the following May, and a writ was immediately issued for the election of a new assembly, which convened June 5 of the same year. This assembly was dissolved June 4, 1748, and a new assembly convened January 3, 1748-9, which was continued until January 4, 1752. During these seven years Mr. Weare was continued a member, and among associates of great ability he occupied a prominent position and received frequent and honorable mention in the records.

The story of his life, even if feebly told, is never monotonous. His accumulating honors and rapid advancement through successive promotions are continually renewed in the annals of his time. Incident follows incident, and honor succeeds honor, with a rapidity that crowds the written page with the record of his successes and achievements.

The succeeding assembly convened September 19, 1752, and was dissolved September 18, 1755. In this assembly he was a member, and in the organization of the house he was elected speaker. At this time five additional members were admitted—one each from the towns of South Hampton, Chester, and Plaistow, one from the district of Salem and Pelham, and one from the district of Dunstable and Merrimack.

Of the two succeeding assemblies, beginning October 23, 1755, and ending November 3, 1761, he was not a member. The town of

Hampton Falls was represented by Josiah Batchelder in the first and by Richard Nason in the second assembly. His absence from the board of law-makers was not long continued.

Of the next assembly, convening January 19, 1762, he was again a member. Henry Sherburne, who had been the speaker during the preceding six years, was continued in that office. This assembly—one of the shortest in the history of the province—was abruptly dissolved February 4. It is difficult, at this remote period, to discover the cause of the governor's displeasure. In a sudden fit of dissatisfaction he arbitrarily dissolved an assembly that had scarcely completed an organization. The people, to whom he appealed in a new election, firmly sustained their chosen representatives. All the members who had been suddenly dismissed through the caprice of a royal governor were again elected through the consistent and steadfast adherence of the people, and again appeared before the governor in an assembly which convened March 10, 1762, and was dissolved March 8, 1765. He was also elected to the succeeding assembly, which convened May 21, 1765.

At this time only a member of the assembly was eligible to the office of clerk. Andrew Clarkson, for ten years the clerk of the assembly, having died, Mr. Weare was elected his successor November 21, 1765. With the exception of three years he was clerk, and the records are transcribed in his hand, until 1775, when the royal government was dissolved, and on the ruins of a province was founded a state. Of the assembly convening May 17, 1768, and ending April 13, 1771, he was an active member. In the succeeding assembly, continuing three years, the town of Hampton Falls was represented by Jonathan Tilton, but Mr. Weare was elected to the assembly of historic interest which convened April 7, 1774.

In opposition to the known wishes of Governor John Wentworth, this assembly chose a committee to correspond with like committees of the other provinces. After refusing to reconsider this action, the governor dissolved the assembly June 8, 1774. The members who composed this assembly subsequently met in an informal convention and issued a call for the choice of delegates to convene at Exeter in July. They also recommended a day of fasting and prayer, which, says Dr. Belknap, was observed with religious solemnity.

In the midst of the stirring events of the spring of 1775, Governor Wentworth issued a writ for the election of a new assembly, which convened on the 4th day of May. The sessions were poorly attended. Mr. Weare first appeared in the house on the 12th day of June, and

qualified as clerk on the following day. The records clearly foretell the approaching Revolution. The contest for freedom was here begun,—by the assembly for the people and the royal governor for the throne. Failing to secure the desired legislation and to end an increasing contention, the governor prorogued the assembly from July 18 to September 28. The assembly never reconvened. The service of Mr. Weare under the insignia of a king is here ended. His future efforts are in behalf of a free and independent state. It is over thirty years from his earliest to his latest service in the provincial legislature. During this period he was elected to the assembly ten times, and faithfully represented his townsmen over twenty years, of which he was nearly seven years a clerk, and three years a speaker, of the house.

At the suggestion of the Lords of Trade, in the form of voluminous letters sent to the several American colonies, a convention comprising twenty-three delegates, representing New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, was held at Albany, in the summer of 1754. The delegates assembled June 19, and remained in conference until July 11, discussing plans for the greater security of the colonies and the maintenance of a firmer friendship with the Indians. All the proceedings, and even the interviews with representative Indians, were conducted with decorum, and are reported at length in "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York," volume VI.

In this conference, or congress as it was called, New Hampshire was represented by four delegates. The council selected Theodore Atkinson and Richard Wibird, and the house chose Meshech Weare and Henry Sherburne, and, in order to remove all barriers to their attendance, the council and assembly were prorogued from May 8 to July 16. Mr. Weare and his associates from New Hampshire were in constant attendance, and made an early report of the proceedings to the council and assembly.

In the present use of the term Mr. Weare was not a lawyer, but according to the usages of his time he was eligible to the bench. Members of the legal profession were seldom called to a judicial office until an opposite practice became quite general early in the present century. In 1747 he was appointed a justice of the superior court of judicature, and was continued in the office until 1776, when he was promoted to chief-justice of that court. On account of advancing age and increasing infirmities, he resigned June 9, 1782, after a faithful

and efficient service of thirty-five years. His resignation was accepted by the legislature with expressions of regret, and the house of representatives signalized the solemnity of the proceeding in the following terms :

WHEREAS the Hon^{ble} Meshech Weare, Esq^r, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature of this State, hath signified to this House that, by reason of his advanced age & bodily infirmities, he is unable any longer to perform the duties of that office & hath accordingly presented his resignation thereof to this House—It is therefore

Resolved : That the Speaker, in the name of the House of Representatives, make Known to the said Meshech Weare, Esq^r that it is with regret they find themselves obliged to accept of his resignation on account of his want of health still to perform the great and important duties of the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for said state, &, at the same time, desire to have expressed the high sense which they entertain of the uprightness & integrity of his conduct and of his due administration of Justice in his said office, during his long continuance therein ; And Return him there most sincere & united thanks for his past services.

The appointment of a committee of correspondence, May 28, 1774, by the provincial house of representatives and in direct opposition to the wishes of Governor Wentworth, was the first act in the legislative history of the Revolution. The succeeding congresses, and later the stated sessions of the legislature to the present time, are a connected series of events, and are a continued sequence of the initial action of this committee. The assembly having been dissolved, there was no legal organization existing. Immediately the committee bridged the chasm. They called together the members of the late assembly, and that body issued letters to the several towns inviting them to send delegates to the first provincial congress, which convened at Exeter in July, 1774. These assembled delegates, clothed with the authority of an election by the people for a specific purpose, appointed John Sullivan and Nathaniel Folsom delegates to a general congress of the provinces. John Wentworth of Somersworth, Meshech Weare, and Josiah Bartlett were chosen to instruct the delegates.

The second congress or convention, comprising one hundred and forty-four delegates, assembled at Exeter, January 25, 1775. At this session a committee to call a succeeding congress and a committee of correspondence were chosen. Mr. Weare was a member of both committees.

The third congress assembled at Exeter, April 21, 1775. John Wentworth of Somersworth, who had been president of the two preceding congresses, was again chosen to preside, and during his absence Mr. Weare was chosen temporary chairman.

The fourth provincial congress assembled at Exeter, May 17, 1775. The last provincial assembly, it has been stated, convened at Portsmouth the fourth day of the same month. Mr. Weare and several other recognized patriots were members of both bodies. He met with the infant government at Exeter the 2d day of June, and with the expiring administration at Portsmouth the 12th and 13th days of the same month. The attendance roll of the congress from June 10 to July 7 is not found in the state archives, but the journals prove his presence at Exeter, July 5, 6, and 7, and during these three days, in the absence of President Thornton, he was president *pro tempore*. The congress having adjourned from July 7 to August 22, he was again in the assembly at Portsmouth, July 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 18, and when the congress reassembled at Exeter he remained in that body until it was dissolved, November 16, 1775. During the closing days of this session he was again temporary chairman.

Referring to the attitude of Mr. Weare at this point of time, Rev. Paine Wingate has written,—

He was in doubt as to the expediency of some measures that were adopted; and in the first efforts of the American people to resist the British claims, he seemed not prepared to go all lengths with the spirit of the times. However, when a convention of the state was called and they were about assuming the powers of government, President Weare, in the second week of their sitting, appeared as a member of that body and took his seat, as he had occasionally before attended conventions for the appointing delegates to congress. On account of his former distinctions in high offices, as well as his deservedly esteemed personal character, his now full accession to the American cause was eagerly embraced by the convention and he was immediately placed at the head of the New Hampshire state government.

The student of history will not overlook the fact that Mr. Wingate wrote with a knowledge obtained from a personal contact with the men and the affairs of this period, and that for thirteen or more years immediately preceding 1776 he was a resident, and for several years the settled minister, in Hampton Falls. When literally construed, these remarks of Mr. Wingate are not in exact harmony with the record. In all the early meetings of the patriots Mr. Weare was present. A man is known by the company he keeps. If, in the summer of 1775, he attended the last assembly at Portsmouth, his fellow-associates were

Woodbury Langdon, Josiah Bartlett, Nathaniel Folsom, Ebenezer Thompson, and others of equal devotion to the American cause, and when he hastily returned to encourage the patriots in congress at Exeter they attended him, and no evidence of hesitation is recorded of the humblest member. In both assemblies their patriotism was equally conspicuous. At Portsmouth they thwarted the desires of the royal governor, and prevented the passage of oppressive laws. At Exeter they boldly upheld the cause of the people, and devised measures for an instant prosecution of the war. Mr. Weare, by birth and education, was a loyal subject of Great Britain. It is not presumed that his adherence to the popular cause, like the conversion of Saul of Tarsus, was an instant change of opinions and purposes. Wisdom is the fruit of thought, and a deliberation that leads to a just conclusion is a growth and not a sudden impulse. Like other patriots, doubtless, he pondered and hesitated, until the accumulating wrongs of his countrymen enlisted his sympathies and satisfied his conscience. The measure of patriotism is by comparison. None of his associates were earlier or more firmly enlisted in the cause of the American colonies.

The provincial congress, May 20, 1775, appointed a committee of safety, consisting of Matthew Thornton, Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Nathaniel Folsom, and Ebenezer Thompson. Three days later, Israel Morey, Samuel Webster, Samuel Ashley, and Josiah Moulton were added to the committee, and to them were delegated unusual powers. The committee, however, was not complete without Meshech Weare, and he was elected July 5. These are familiar names in the annals of the Revolution. They administered the affairs of a community without a government until the election of a new committee early in the ensuing year.

The fifth congress assembled at Exeter, December 21, 1775. From this assembly the sessions of the legislature of New Hampshire have been continuous and uninterrupted. On the 5th day of January the assembled delegates resolved themselves into a house of representatives for the ensuing year, and adopted a form of government to remain in force during the war. This primitive constitution provided that a council of twelve members for the ensuing year should be chosen by the house of representatives, and that thereafter a council of twelve members and a house of representatives should be elected annually by the people, and should convene on the third Wednesday of December. To the council and the house of representatives, acting in concurrence or in joint assembly, were delegated both legislative and executive powers. Under this constitution New Hampshire was styled a colony

until September, when the name of state was first employed. Although not provided in the constitution, the legislature during the war continued a custom, inaugurated by the provincial congress, of choosing a committee of safety, to continue in office and to administer the government during the recesses of the legislature. To this committee were delegated executive powers, and none but members of the council or house of representatives were ever chosen to this office. It was an early practice under this constitution to choose a new committee for each recess. A little later the committees were appointed to serve until a new committee was chosen, and after March, 1780, the term of service was continued through the legislative year.

Such was the form of government from January 5, 1776, to June 2, 1784, of which Meshech Weare was the most conspicuous character. In addition to his service in the provincial congresses and to his previous service on the first committee of safety, of which Matthew Thornton was chairman, he was continuously a member of the council, and with each election he was made president of that body. Of the successive committees of safety chosen within this period he was a member, and from the beginning to the end he was the chairman of the committee. Within the space of eight and one half years he was honored with nine elections to the council and nineteen appointments to the committee of safety, and as many times was he elected president of the council or chairman of the committee; and, as if to assert the full measure of the esteem and confidence of his associates, the records often affirm that he was elected unanimously. With each election there were changes in the membership of the council and of the committee of safety, but his colleagues, however constituted, were united and constant in his preferment.

Josiah Bartlett, the only man who served an equal time in the council, and other leaders who were accustomed to honors and important positions of trust, were unwilling to accept preferment at the expense of their esteemed associate and beloved friend; and while health suffered him to labor for the people, the most exalted seat in the councils of the state was reserved with pious care for their respected chief.

During these years of heroism and of sublime achievement, he was at all times foremost among the supporters of the great issues submitted to the arbitrament of arms. The record of his official career cannot avoid the reiteration of associated events, but it will not be complete without the statement that he was one of the committee of fifteen who drafted the constitution of 1776, and that he was a delegate in the

convention that submitted a constitution which was rejected by the people in 1778. It does not appear that he was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of 1784.

His public service is nearly completed. A grateful people reserved the highest honor within their power to bestow as the ultimate expression of their affection and esteem. A new constitution went into operation in June, 1784, and without opposition he became the first governor of New Hampshire. From 1784 until 1792 the governor was at once the chief executive and president of the senate. For eight years the executive of New Hampshire was styled "His Excellency the President." By an amendment of the constitution in 1792 this title was changed to "His Excellency the Governor." Referring to the administration of 1784, Dr. Belknap says,—“President Weare, being worn out with public services, resigned his office before the expiration of the year, and after languishing under the infirmities of age, died on the 15th day of January, 1786.” This erroneous statement has been repeated many times. Living among and writing within a very few years of these events, it is remarkable that Dr. Belknap overlooked the official record, and in a single paragraph misstated the date of death.

With the exception of his resignation as chief-justice, the records of May, 1784, contain the earliest references to his failing health. The journals establish the fact that he attended a special session of the legislature, which adjourned April 17, and thereafter continued to meet with the committee of safety until May 21, when, for the first time, his increasing infirmities confined him to his home. At the last session of the committee, beginning May 27 and continuing three days, he was not present.

Under the constitution of 1784 the legislature was convened June 2. It was the inauguration of a new government, the founding of a free and independent state, and the glad fruition of a buoyant hope that had sustained them through years of gloom and severest trial. The absence of the chief magistrate on this occasion was formally entered in the journals.

After several days of deliberation, the senate, on Tuesday of the second week of the session, chose Woodbury Langdon president *pro tempore*, and during the ensuing week he was the acting governor of the state. Tuesday, June 15, which was the last day of the session, Governor Weare was present, took the oaths of office, and presided in the senate during the day. Through the summer and autumn the governor and council held frequent sessions, completing a great amount of official work, and making an unusual number of appointments incident

to the inauguration of a new government. An adjourned session of the legislature convened in October and continued three weeks. The governor was present, presiding in the senate and in the executive council. No renewed suggestion of his illness appears in the records until another adjourned session of the legislature, which continued from February 9 to February 25. During these sixteen days Woodbury Langdon was again acting governor. The absence of a record of meetings of the council indicates the continued sickness of Governor Weare until March 16, when it is stated that a meeting of the governor and council was called, and "his excellency being sick did not attend;" but two days later the record continues, "The council having received a summons from his excellency, requiring their attendance on him at Hampton Falls, repaired to that place." The man was worn and feeble, and yet the chief magistrate was hale and strong. He promptly discharged all the duties of his office until the close of the official year, although on account of his failing health the later meetings were held at his home in Hampton Falls.

His official career is ended. The public has enjoyed the vigor of his manhood and the wisdom of his declining years. No strength had been reserved for the evening of life. Worn out by incessant application, he was prostrated beyond recovery. Calmly awaiting the presence of the spectre of death, his remaining life is measured in months. In December he made a will distributing among his children his meagre estate, but leaving to his posterity the priceless inheritance of a noble name. A few days later his death was proclaimed by the solemn voice of tolling bells, and the town-clerk of the ancient town opens to an unwritten page of the record and solemnly inscribes,—

The Hon^{ble} Meshech Weare, Esq. and Late President of the State of New Hampshire, departed this Life, at five o'clock, P. M. in his 73^d year January 14, 1786.

At this time, living and dead, there are forty-three ex-governors of New Hampshire. It is a distinguished array of honored names, and an imposing assemblage of genius and character. With the exception of Mr. Weare, the portraits of all, adding individuality to the influence of noble lives, are now hanging in the council chamber. Of Mr. Weare the past has preserved no portrait. Tradition asserts that he was tall, slender, and commanding; that he was incisive in speech, and affable in manner; that he was erect, and walked rapidly and with a dignity of bearing that is summoned only by conscious strength and nobility of mind.

The records, constituting volumes transcribed in his hand, his state papers, and many letters preserved in the state archives, are an enduring testimonial to his industry. In them are revealed the steadfast purpose of an honest man, and the power of intellectual force and vigor. In a patriot possessing such qualities of mind and character, the quickened instincts of the people discerned a leader for troublous times. Happy and fortunate in their first election, the patriots of the Revolution suffered no rival to usurp the powers which they had freely delegated to their chosen friend and faithful servant.

Meshech Weare, with qualities more solid than brilliant, will be enrolled in history among the great men of his time. If he did not command the ready language and magnetic power that gave John Sullivan an instant command over his fellow-men; if he was never driven forward by a hot and imperious temper that raised General Stark to the sublimest heroism; if he had not the courtly bearing and commanding presence that made John Langdon a conspicuous figure in any assembly,—he did possess an equalized force and a measure of intellectual vigor that made him foremost in the councils of the state, and a degree of industry, faithfulness, and honesty, combined with amiable qualities of mind and disposition, that made him first among the people.

At successive stages of his eventful career his associates addressed him as Colonel Weare, as Esquire Weare, as Assemblyman Weare, as Councillor Weare, as President Weare, as Judge Weare, and as Chief-Justice Weare: but no title adds dignity to his honored name. As long as the story of the Revolution invites the study and excites the admiration of a grateful people, as long as “Sons of the American Revolution,” and kindred societies, continue to honor the memory of patriotic fathers, this honored leader in the councils of the state can receive no grander title than Meshech Weare.

A poem, by Mrs. Adelaide C. Waldron of Farmington, was then read by Miss Grace J. Alexander of East Concord, Mrs. Waldron being unavoidably absent.

[No copy of this can now be found.—Ed.]

Mrs. Martha C. B. Clarke of Manchester, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, then spoke in behalf of that society.

Proceeded to the election of new members, and

Bradbury Cilley,	Amherst, Mass.,
Charles P. Griffin,	South Danville,
Charles F. B. Philbrook,	Boston, Mass.,
Herbert P. Rolfe,	Great Falls, Mon.,
Isaac K. Gage,	Penacook,
Sidney M. Smith,	Claremont,
Nathan W. Fay,	“
Harry C. Fay,	“
William S. Balcom,	“
Isaac H. Long,	“
Henry Judkins,	“
Charles H. Long,	“
Charles H. Thurston,	Worcester, Mass.,
Otis G. Hammond,	Concord,
Hiram F. Gerrish,	“
John H. Oberly,	“
F. Senter Frisbie,	Boston, Mass.,
Thomas P. Cheney,	Ashland,
William F. Head,	Hooksett,
Henry W. Blair,	Manchester,
Josiah Carpenter,	“
Person C. Cheney,	“

were elected members of the society.

The committee to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year, then reported the following :

PRESIDENT.

Charles E. Staniels, East Concord.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John M. Hill,	Concord.
Joshua G. Hall,	Dover.
Edward F. Smyth,	Tilton.
Eben Ferren,	Manchester.
Jeremiah Smith,	Cambridge, Mass.
William L. Foster,	Concord.



OTIS G. HAMMOND.
Secretary, 1894.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Otis G. Hammond, Concord.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The President and Secretary, *ex officio*.

George C. Gilmore,	Manchester.
John Kimball,	Concord.
Charles B. Spofford,	Claremont.
Henry O. Kent,	Lancaster.
Howard L. Porter,	Concord.
William W. Bailey,	Nashua.
Thomas Cogswell,	Gilmanton.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

George B. Chandler,	Manchester.
William Rand,	Rochester.
Allan H. Robinson,	Concord.

HISTORIOGRAPHER.

Fred Leighton, Concord.

and they were elected to their respective offices.

Mrs. Josiah Carpenter then gave an account of the recent meeting of the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C.

Miss Elizabeth Stark of Manchester then gave some reminiscences of the wife of Gen. John Stark.

The matter of joining the National Society was then taken from the table, and the action of the President and Board of Managers was approved.

The matter of necessary changes in the constitution to make it conform to that of the National Society was left to the Board of Managers to be reported on at a subsequent meeting.

The Board of Managers was authorized to recommend such additional officers as are required by the National Society.

John G. Crawford of Manchester was then introduced and read a paper on "Castle William and Mary."

CASTLE WILLIAM AND MARY.

The movement that was inaugurated a few years ago to erect a monument to the memory of General Sullivan, and my admiration for the grand military and civic record of that noble patriot, was what led me to investigate the subject in relation to the dismantling of Castle William and Mary. To make sure that the histories already published giving an account of the explorations were correct, I devoted much time to the accounts given by those who were familiar with these transactions, and who gave the facts and circumstances in numerous letters and official reports, all of which were published in the "American Archives." The paper I am requested to present to you to-day is the result of these investigations, and if I should differ, as I shall, from those who have published these accounts, I trust that some other historian will show wherein I am in error, that in the end the true account may be given.

Historians are allowed to take great liberty with facts, but when they record important transactions, and state matters which are not facts, then that which purports to be history not only ceases to be of value but becomes detrimental and misleading.

The errors which have occurred in all the histories of New Hampshire in relation to the expeditions which were planned and carried out to dismantle Fort, or Castle, William and Mary are so apparent that they certainly require some correction.

If the histories in their entirety are to be judged from the standpoint, as to correctness, of their account of Fort William and Mary, then it may well be said, "There has been no history of New Hampshire yet published."

Fort, or Castle, William and Mary was one of the line of forts established by England along the coast to defend the several harbors and ports of entry. Portsmouth, at the time of the trouble between the colonies and the mother country, was, next to Boston, the most important port along the New England coast. This fort was situated in Newcastle, some two miles down the harbor from Portsmouth.

After the close of the French and Indian war there had been but little use to maintain a large force in it; only sufficient to care for the guns and munitions stored therein, and for revenue service. The expense of maintaining the fort, in supplying it with men and provisions, was borne by the colony of New Hampshire. The troubles which had been brewing between the colonies and England ever since the passage of the stamp act, which culminated in the War of Independence, made the occupation of the fortifications on the coast of great importance in the struggle soon to follow.

The house of representatives of the province of New Hampshire, which convened at Portsmouth, the capitol, on Thursday, May 26, 1774, voted "That there be allowed and paid unto the captain-general of this province for payment of officers, soldiers, billiting, fire wood, and candles, for support of his majesty's Fort William and Mary for one year, viz.: from the 25th of March, 1774, to the 25th of March, 1775, the sum of two thousand pounds, lawful money, to be paid in four quarterly payments out of the money that is, or shall be, in the treasury, with advice of council." This vote was sent up to the council by Mr. Jenness. The next day, May 27, the secretary brought from the board the vote for an allowance for the fort, with a verbal message from His Excellency Governor Wentworth, that he thought the allowance insufficient, and desired some alterations might be made, by allowing a larger sum, or appointing a number of soldiers sufficient, with proper allowance.

The house took immediate consideration of the message from the governor, and, to show their loyalty to England, voted that the captain-general be desired to give orders for the enlisting three men to be posted at his majesty's Fort William and Mary for one year, commencing the 25th day of March, 1774, under such officer as he shall appoint.

This vote was sent up by Colonel Folsom and Captain Waldron. It was returned on the same day to the assembly, with a message from the governor, in which he said: "The vote of assembly for the support of his majesty's Castle William and Mary, dated this day, appears to me to be so inadequate that it is my duty to inform the assembly that I do not think it safe to entrust so important a fortress to the care and defense of three men and one officer." The members of the assembly were not disposed to vote a large sum or raise much of an army to occupy the fort. Already there was a movement to form another government, and from this assembly were to come those men who were to lead the colony in its struggle for independence.

Committees of correspondence had been appointed in several of the colonies to consider the situation of the country, and on the next day, after voting three men to defend the fort, the assembly chose Hon. John Wentworth of the house, Samuel Cutts, John Gedding, Clement March, Joseph Bartlett, Henry Prescott, and John Pickering, a committee to correspond with the committees appointed by the several houses of the sister colonies.

They took into consideration the "great difficulties that have arisen and still subsist between our parent country and the colonies on this continent," and declared that they were ready to join in all salutary measures that may be adopted by them at this important crisis for saving the rights and privileges of the Americans." After choosing this committee, and passing the resolution, they took up the governor's message in reference to the support of the castle and authorized the enlistment of five men under an officer to be posted at the fort.

Governor Wentworth saw the tendency of the members of the general assembly to join with the representatives of the sister colonies in appointing a congress of the colonies, and to prevent further action he adjourned the assembly from time to time until the 8th day of June, 1774, when he dissolved it.

The provisions made for the fort were carried out, and five men under the command of Capt. John Cochran were stationed there to defend it. This was the condition of affairs when, on the 13th of December, 1774, the movement was first put on foot to dismantle the fort, and it is this account given by the several historians of New Hampshire, that we desire to call attention to, and to give, as far as the records will permit, a correct version of the affair.

In order to better understand the true history, it is necessary to copy extracts from pages 298 and 299 of McClintock's History of New Hampshire. I am fully aware that McClintock's history is not considered reliable in its details, having been hastily gathered, and published without that verification which should accompany all histories, yet it stands before the public as the history of New Hampshire, and though this generation may be aware of its many deficiencies, it may be regarded as correct by the generations to come after us. Yet, McClintock is not alone responsible for the many historical inaccuracies on these two pages, for the earlier writers upon this subject, including Mr. Amory, in his *Life of Gen. John Sullivan*, and Headley in his work, *Washington and His Generals*, made the same mistakes.

“An order had been passed by the king in council, prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder and military stores to America. The committee of safety received a copy of it by express from Boston the 13th of December. They collected a company with great secrecy and dispatch, who went to Fort William and Mary at New Castle, under the direction of Maj. John Sullivan and Capt. John Langdon, confined the captain of the fort and his five men, and brought off one hundred barrels of gunpowder. The next day another company brought off fifteen of the lightest cannon, all the small arms, and some warlike stores.

“On the 13th of December, 1774, Paul Revere took his *first* public ride. While it may not have been so far reaching in importance as his later one, it richly deserves a place in history. It happened in this manner: the Boston committee of safety had just heard of the British order that no military stores should be exported to America. They accordingly sent Paul Revere on a fleet horse to Portsmouth to apprise the similar committee there of the news, and probably to urge them to secure the powder which was in Fort William and Mary in the harbor, as reinforcements were expected shortly from England. . . . John Sullivan was a member of the *Provincial* congress that year, and had just arrived in Portsmouth from Philadelphia. . . . Sullivan proposed the immediate capture of the place, and offered to lead the men to the attack. A military force was accordingly summoned as secretly as possible from the neighborhood. Sullivan and John Langdon took the command and the march was commenced towards the English fort. It was a hazardous undertaking. There was danger from the fort. If the captain became aware of their designs he was sure to turn the guns on them and destroy them. But no alarm was given; with a rush they gained the gate, captured the sentry, and before a challenge could be given had the captain and every man in the fort prisoners. The British flag was hauled down, the gunpowder, of which there were one hundred barrels in the fort was immediately taken away and hid in the houses of the patriots. *Sullivan concealed a portion of it under the pulpit of the Durham meeting-house.* A large part of this plunder afterwards did good service at *Bunker Hill*. Next day fifteen of the lighter cannon and all the small arms were carried away. The governor and his officers received no intelligence of the affair until it was too late to remedy it. . . . It was the first act of armed hostility committed against the crown of Great Britain by an American.”

The above quotation from one and one half pages of what is called history, contains no less than sixteen errors, some of which I desire to call attention to, that the future historian of our state—and no state stands in need of one more than New Hampshire—may not repeat the same in giving an account of these expeditions.

The order in the British council, prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, etc., may have been the primary cause for the dismantling of the fort, but not the immediate cause. That order was not what the

committee at Portsmouth received at the hands of Paul Revere from Boston. A gentleman in Boston, who evidently was informed upon the subject, said in a letter to Mr. Rivington in New York under date of December 20, 1774:

“On Monday, the 12th instant, our worthy citizen, Mr. Paul Revere, was sent express from only two or three of the committee of correspondence at Boston—of whom no number under seven were empowered to act—to a like committee at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, informing them ‘That orders had been sent to the governors of these provinces to deliver up the several fortifications or castles to General Gage, and that a number of troops had the preceding day embarked on board the transports with a design to proceed and take possession of said castle.’ This information was delivered by Paul Revere to Samuel Cutts, one of the committee at Portsmouth, who immediately called together the committee to consider the situation. Action was postponed until the following day. Some of the committee, deeming a delay dangerous, determined to immediately seize the fort.”

There was no secrecy about the matter. Notice of their intention was openly avowed on the streets of Portsmouth. In a letter written from Portsmouth, under date of December 17, 1774, the writer says:

“On Wednesday last a drum and a fife paraded the streets of Portsmouth, accompanied by several committee men and the Sons of Liberty, publicly avowing their intention of taking possession of Fort William and Mary.”

Notice of this intention was sent by Governor Wentworth to the commander of the fort. Captain Cochran, who was in command, in his report to Governor Wentworth on December 14, said:

“I received your Excellency’s favor of yesterday, and in obedience thereto kept a strict watch all night and added two men to my usual number, being all I could get. Nothing material occurred till this day, 1 o’clock, when I was informed there was a number of people coming to take possession of the fort, upon which, having only five effective men with me, I prepared to make the best defense I could, and pointed some guns to those places where I expected they would enter. About 3 o’clock the fort was besieged on all sides by upwards of four hundred men. I told them on their peril not to enter; they replied they would. I immediately ordered three 4-pounders to be fired on them, and then the small arms, and before we could be ready to fire again we were stormed on all quarters, and they immediately secured both me and my men, and kept us prisoners about

one hour and a half, during which time they broke open the powder house and took all the powder away except one barrel, and having put it into boats and sent it off, they released me from my confinement. To which I can only add, that I did all in my power to defend the fort, but all my efforts could not avail against so great a number."

This was not Paul Revere's first public ride. He had been sent express on important business on at least two occasions previous to his ride to Portsmouth. News of the passage of the Boston port bill was received in Boston on the 10th day of May, 1774. On Friday, the 13th, about noon, General Gage arrived and landed at the castle. On the same day, the 13th, a meeting was held in Faneuil Hall to consider the edict for shutting up the harbor. Samuel Adams was moderator. They voted to invite the other colonies to come into a non-importation agreement till the act of blocking up their harbor was repealed. They voted to forthwith transmit the same to all the other colonies, and on Saturday, the 14th of May, just seven months before he rode to Portsmouth, Paul Revere was dispatched with important letters to the southern colonies. On the 20th of May he arrived at Philadelphia and delivered the letters and a meeting was called, which was attended by between two and three hundred people, and the letters read. A committee was appointed to answer the same, and on the 21st, Paul Revere started on his return, stopping on his way at New York and Hartford.

Revere was sent over the same route again the last of September, 1774, with dispatches to the general congress, and arrived October 5, 1774, at Philadelphia.

John Sullivan was a member of the continental congress which met September 5. This meeting could hardly be called a congress. It was a meeting of delegates from the several colonies to consider the situation and devise some measures to have the difficulties between the colonies and England adjusted. They drafted an address to the king, in which they made their final appeal for justice. Peyton Randolph was president. The first name signed to the address, after the president's, was John Sullivan. John Sullivan had returned from the sitting of congress, and was at his home in Durham on the 14th of December, and did not go to Portsmouth until the 15th, as stated by Mr. Bennett, who is the authority for the statements made in Amory's Life of Sullivan.

The account given by Governor Bell in his History of Exeter, as taken from the lips of Gideon Lamson fifty years ago, is so far from the accounts given by all others, it ceases to be of any value, for any one can readily see the many errors contained therein.

The errors which have occurred in other histories have arisen from the mixing up of the two expeditions, the one on December 14, when the powder was removed, which occurred in the afternoon of that day, and the expedition on the night of the 15th, when the cannon and small arms were seized. The latter expedition was led by Maj. John Sullivan, and had the writers upon the capture of the fort applied the description to the work accomplished on the night of the 15th, they would not have been far from the truth.

On the 14th, when the forces started for the fort and removed the powder, expresses were sent to all the surrounding towns, and they came into Portsmouth on the 15th. This is the statement of Captain Bennett, who relates his story many years after. He says he was at work for Mr. Sullivan, and on the 15th of December a messenger came to his house in Durham and informed Major Sullivan of the situation at Portsmouth, and Sullivan, with others, immediately started for the latter place.

In a letter written at Portsmouth, under date of December 17, 1774, from which I have already quoted, the writer says :

“ On Wednesday last a drum and fife paraded the streets of Portsmouth, accompanied by several committee men and Sons of Liberty, publicly avowing their intention of taking possession of Fort William and Mary, which was garrisoned by six invalids.”

After describing the capture of the powder, which he says was carried up to Exeter, a town fifteen miles distant, he says :

“ The next day after, while the governor and council were assembled in the council chamber, between two and three hundred persons came from Durham and the adjoining towns, headed by Major Sullivan, one of the delegates to the congress. They drew up before the council chamber, and demanded an answer to the following questions : Whether there were any ships or troops expected here, or if the governor had wrote for any? They were answered that his excellency knew of no forces coming hither, and that none had been sent for ; upon which they retired to the Taverns, and about 10 or 11 o'clock at night a large party repaired to the fort, and it is said they carried away all the small arms. This morning, about sixty horsemen accoutred, came into town, and gave out that seven hundred more were on their march to Portsmouth, from Exeter, Greenland, Newmarket, etc., and would be in that town by 11 o'clock ; their intention, it is suspected, is to dismantle the fort, and throw the cannon, consisting of a fine train of 42-pounders, into the sea.”

Another writer, under date of December 20, 1774, after giving the account of the seizure of the fort and removal of the powder, which agrees with the other accounts herein given, says :

“ Previous to this, expresses had been sent out to alarm the country. Accordingly a large body of men marched the next day from Durham, headed by two generals — Major Sullivan, one of the worthy delegates who represented that province in the continental congress, and the parson of the parish [Rev. Mr. Adams most likely], who having been long accustomed to apply himself more to the cure of the bodies than the souls of his parish, had forgotten that the weapons of his warfare ought to be spiritual and not carnal, and therefore marched down to supply himself with the latter from the king’s fort, and assisted in robbing him of his warlike stores.

“ After being drawn up on the parade, they chose a committee, consisting of those persons who had been most active in the riot of the preceding day, with Major Sullivan and some others, to wait on the governor and know of him whether any of the king’s ships or troops were expected. The governor, after expressing to them his great concern for the consequences of taking the powder from the fort, of which they pretended to disapprove and to be ignorant of, assured them that he knew of neither troops nor ships coming into the province, and ordered the major, as a magistrate, to go and disperse the people.

“ When the committee returned to the body and reported what the governor had told them, they voted that it was satisfactory, and that they would return home. But by the eloquent harangue of their *Demosthenes*, they were first prevailed upon to vote that they took part with and approved of the measures of those who had taken the powder. Matters appeared then to subside, and it was thought every man had returned peaceably to his home. Instead of this, Major Sullivan, with about seventy of his clients, concealed themselves till the evening, and then went to the fort and brought off in gondolas all the small arms, with fifteen 4-pounders and one 9-pounder, and a quantity of twelve and four-and-twenty pound shot, which they conveyed to Durham, etc. The day following being *Friday*, another body of men from Exeter, headed by Colonel Folsom, the other delegate to the continental congress, marched into *Portsmouth* and paraded about the town, and having passed several votes expressive of their approbation of the measures that had been pursued by the bodies the two preceding days in robbing the fort of the guns, powder, etc., retired home in the evening without further mischief.”

The party led by Major Sullivan on the night of the 15th was conducted in great secrecy and no alarm was given. The capture of the powder on the 14th was in open daylight; there was nothing secret about it. They were fired upon from the fort but no one was injured. The entry was not made through the gate of the fort, but it was stormed on all sides. The four hundred patriots overcame the five soldiers, and captured for the American army one hundred barrels of powder. This powder, in the first instance, was taken to Exeter, and from there distributed among the neighboring towns for safety. Part of this powder was sent to the army on the frontier and

sold to towns in the province. There is no evidence that any was sent to the army at Cambridge until after the battle of Bunker Hill.

On May 20, 1775, the provincial congress at Exeter "Voted the thanks of the convention to the persons who took and secured for the use of this government a quantity of gunpowder from Castle William and Mary in this province." After choosing a committee of safety, they voted that Nicholas Gilman and Mr. Poor be a committee to sell any quantity of gunpowder, not exceeding four barrels, to such frontier towns in this province as they shall think most need it. This was the first action taken in relation to this powder, and the sale was limited to the towns in this province.

On June 2, 1775, they voted "That the committee on supplies be desired to apply and obtain the quantity and quality of the powder brought from the Fort William and Mary; also take it into their possession and lay the state of it before the committee of safety."

The committee on supplies, in making their report, found that the powder remaining at that date was stored in the following named places, viz.: Kingston, twelve barrels; Epping, eight barrels; Poplin, four barrels; Nottingham, eight barrels; Brentwood, six barrels; Londonderry, one barrel; Exeter, twenty-nine barrels in eleven different houses. Four barrels were furnished to Portsmouth on the request made in April, 1775. They found stored in these different places seventy-two barrels, but none of it was reported as being at Durham.

The first powder sent to the army at Cambridge, at least in any quantity, was on June 18, the next day after the battle of Bunker Hill. On the day of the battle express was sent from the army to the committee at Exeter; he stopped on his way at Kingston, where Col. Josiah Bartlett resided, one of the committee. He immediately ordered a general meeting of the committee, and on the 18th Colonel Bartlett wrote to General Folsom saying: "Mr. Moreton left Cambridge on the evening of June 17, and rode all night, arriving at Kingston the 18th. He brought the news of the battle of Bunker Hill." The committee immediately ordered the selectmen of Kingston, where some of the captured powder was stored, to deliver to Samuel Philbrick six barrels of powder, to be by him conveyed to the army. They also ordered Major Cilley and the companies of Captains Elkins, Rowe, Clough, Adams, Titcomb, Gilman, Wentworth, Tilton, and Norris, of Colonel Poor's regiment, to march to Cambridge to join the army. All the companies except Captain Elkins's started for Cambridge.

June 21 there was sent to the army by Nathaniel Gordon one cask flints, quantity 3,200; five kegs bullets, weight 113, 110, 62, 123, 220 pounds each; thirty tents, poles, pins, etc., ten barrels of powder, 100 pounds each.

June 23 "the selectmen of Newmarket were directed" to send by Nicholas Nichols four barrels of the provincial gunpowder now in their custody to be dealt out as the public service may require. On this order they received only one barrel, and on the 26th of June they received one more barrel.

On June 26 Lieutenant Bartlett was directed to pick out two of the largest, strongest, and best cannon taken from Fort William and Mary and convey them to Exeter to be sent to the army at Medford.

August 7, 1775, the committee of safety issued an order to Major Cilley, as follows:

"Sir: You are desired as soon as possible to apply to the selectmen of the several towns in this colony with whom was lodged the powder taken last winter from Fort William and Mary, take an account of what is now in their custody, and request of them forthwith to convey the whole to Col. Nicholas Gilman at Exeter."

It may have found its way into the powder house at Exeter, and we find no further record of this particular powder until the report of the committee, made August 24, that they had on hand only eight or ten barrels.

The call of General Washington was made upon August 4 for powder, and General Sullivan reported to General Washington that he had of powder furnished by New Hampshire to his troops nineteen barrels of one hundred pounds each. Sixteen barrels of this were doubtless the six sent from Kingston and ten from Exeter.

Fort William and Mary was not again occupied by any English soldiers. On May 30, 1775, while the English man-of-war Scarborough was seizing vessels loaded with salt and provisions to be sent to General Gage's army, thirty or forty men from the vessel came ashore and tore down the greater part of the breastworks. The day before, the Scarborough had seized a vessel loaded with provisions, and refused to deliver it up, and on this refusal between five and six hundred men in arms went down to the battery called Jerry's Point and brought off eight cannon, 22- and 32-pounders, all there were there, and brought them to Portsmouth.

Though foreign to the purpose of this address, I feel justified in saying in conclusion, the men who conducted the civil affairs of the province of New Hampshire had not their superiors in America.

No colony contained a more patriotic and liberty-loving people, and none furnished to the army a grander man, an abler general, than that man who went from New Hampshire; the "Demosthenes" who inspired patriotism by his eloquence; the commander who stood by the side of the great Washington; the orator, the statesman, the jurist, the warrior—Maj.-Gen. John Sullivan; and not until one hundred years have passed away since he laid off his armor and went to sleep with his fathers, was the effort made to erect a monument to his memory.

Others who were less conspicuous in their country's service have been remembered by state and nation. The hero of Bennington stands in bronze to guard the entrance to our state capitol; his equestrian statue is, we trust, to adorn the spot where rest his hallowed remains on the banks of our beautiful Merrimack; and the halls of our national capitol have received another statue of Gen. John Stark.

While we would not pluck one leaf from the laurel encircling the brow of our own hero, would it not have been quite as appropriate in the selection of the statue for the national capitol to have placed there one of him who sat in that first congress and by his eloquence called forth the patriotic sons of America?

Himself

"Leaping from slumber, to the fight
For freedom and for chartered right."

The state and nation should unite in the erection of a monument that would by its grandeur symbolize the services rendered by Gen. John Sullivan.

When completed, what more appropriate inscription could be carved upon its tablet than the words uttered by himself in a letter from his camp on Winter Hill to the committee at Exeter, when political generals were using their utmost endeavors to injure his reputation and destroy his influence? He said:

"I call heaven and earth to witness, that thus far the good of my country has been my only aim.

"No private friendship or private quarrels shall take hold of my public conduct.

"I wish we could leave our private resentments in our closets when we are acting in public capacities, and consider only the means of promoting our country's good.

"I must observe that when they feel motives similar to those which actuated me at the time, malice will cease to reign in their bosoms, and envy learn to be silent."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM GENERAL SULLIVAN
TO THE COMMITTEE AT EXETER.

WINTER HILL, March 24. 1776.

Honorable Gentlemen :

I have an account presented me by Captain Tilton, agreeable to the direction of General *Folsom*, for payment of seventeen pounds twelve shillings and sixpence.

It consists of six articles: One bill is nine pounds ten shillings, for boarding Artillerymen sent from the Army to your assistance, and remained there three weeks without wages, and were carried there and brought back at my expense. The next is two pounds ten shillings and eleven pence, for Major *Cilley's* expenses; he was by the committee of safety appointed and detained as Muster-master for your troops, and I supposed you would make no difficulty in paying his expenses. The next is one pound eleven shillings and one penny, for the expenses of Mr. *Nathaniel McClintock*, appointed my Aid-de-Camp, while present, and remained as a volunteer with your forces at the request of your commanding officer when I was absent, and was very useful to him; and his bill if paid, would not amount to the wages of a private soldier for the time he tarried. The next bill is for seventeen shillings and nine pence, expenses of the Captain of the Riflemen, sent there without my knowledge or consent, with a company to assist you if necessary. To crown the whole, is a bill of four shillings and sixpence, expended in securing the Tories in your capital when the enemy appeared off your harbor, when I was at headquarters and knew nothing of the matter.

This, gentlemen, is a state of the account handed me for payment, and which I am ready to pay in case you think a single article ought to be paid by me.

Gentlemen, I am extremely sorry to find a person pretending so much patriotism as Mr. *Folsom* does, ever striving to give me pain and uneasiness, and this without the least provocation on my part. Every day do I hear of his insulting and abusive language, such as he well knows he dare not use if I were present. Every step he takes is pregnant with malice against me; and I am sorry to hear his malicious endeavors have but too great weight on some other minds; and by means of that I am daily censured in your cabinet; and for what, I know not.

I now appeal to you all, and call upon you to give one instance where I have made money at the expense of my country, or where I have usurped a greater power than was at first delegated to me. What relations have I promoted, or what part of my family have I enriched? Which of my former friends have I promoted, or which of my former enemies have I persecuted with unrelenting fury? No, gentlemen, my motives are of a different kind; no private friendship or private quarrels shall take hold of my public conduct.

I call heaven and earth to witness that thus far the good of my country has been my only aim. This I have endeavored to evince by my conduct.

Consider, gentlemen, what sums of money I have already expended, and how many days I have hailed, clad with new and threatening dangers to my life; how I have refrained from the seat of domestick happiness, and, confined by my country's cause at a distance, heard the fatal tidings of sickness and death in my own family while I was contemplating my own dangers here.

Can all this be, gentlemen, and yet I not be in earnest? And shall he who basks in the sunshine of malice, and sleeps serenely in the bed of revenge, set my own friends, my fathers in political life, against me? Let gratitude, let pity forbid it; and let the heavenly justice take hold on the wretch whose sordid soul could never harbor a thought but that of gratifying his own malicious disposition, or bringing about his own promotion.

I most earnestly pray that heaven may judge between us, and reward him that is insincere with infamy and disgrace.

I know, gentlemen, that some of you thought it a great stretch of power in me to select officers for a new regiment out of those you sent before. Let the enclosed paper witness that justice of the choice, and the confidence General *Washington* has placed in the field officers of that regiment, by trusting them with the most important posts, (never before entrusted to militia regiments), witness in favor of my judgment. Sure I am that those persons have not in private life been my intimate friends — nay, some of them my most inveterate foes; but I *wish we could leave our private resentments in our closets when we are acting in public capacities, and consider only the means of promoting our country's good.*

Surely, by my having the choice of thirty-one sets of officers who had been under my immediate inspection, I could have a much better opportunity of selecting eight good ones than you who were not here and could not know how they behaved. I made the choice, and the officers have done honour to themselves and the Province, and differ exceedingly from some of the Captains sent here before, who could neither sign a return nor give a receipt for the money they received at Head-Quarters, but by making their marks.

Letters from Senators Chandler and Gallinger and Congressmen Blair and Baker were read, expressing regret at their inability to be present.

On motion of George B. Chandler of Manchester, the thanks of the society were tendered to all who had contributed to the pleasure of the meeting.

The Finance Committee was authorized to audit the accounts of the society.

The President was authorized to appoint delegates to the national congress to be held April 30, 1894.

The matter of a field day was left in the hands of the Board of Managers.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary.*

CONCORD, N. H., October 3, 1894.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held on the above date in the office of the Secretary at 2 o'clock P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

Proceeded to the consideration of applications for membership, and

Frank W. Russell,	Plymouth,
Walter S. Baker,	Concord,
George H. Silsby,	"
Arthur W. Silsby,	"
Frank J. Pillsbury,	"
John H. Oberly,	"
Ned G. English,	Lisbon,
George A. Worcester,	Milford,
George H. Wallingford,	Claremont,
Daniel C. Roberts,	Concord,
Brian C. Roberts,	"
Elisha R. Brown,	Dover,
Joseph S. Bixby,	Lynn, Mass.,

were admitted to membership.

Voted that Sarah F. Silsby be advised to send her application to the New Hampshire Society of Daughters of the American Revolution.

On motion of W. W. Bailey it was *voted* that the President, Secretary, and George C. Gilmore be a committee to consider the revision of the constitution, and report at the next meeting.

On motion of George C. Gilmore it was *voted* that Henry O. Kent be invited to deliver an address at the next annual meeting, with the privilege of selecting his own subject.

On motion of William W. Bailey it was *voted* that the President be authorized to invite Mrs. Adelaide Cilley Waldron to deliver a poem at the next annual meeting, and, in case she declines, to procure a substitute.

On motion of William W. Bailey it was *voted* that George C. Gilmore, Thomas Cogswell, and Charles B. Spofford be a committee to make arrangements for the next annual meeting.

The President was authorized to invite the ladies' societies to attend that meeting.

Voted that the board recommend to the members of Concord the proper dedication of the stone to be placed in the East Concord cemetery.

Voted that the Secretary prepare and issue to each town a circular calling for the names, organizations, etc., of Revolutionary soldiers buried in the respective town cemeteries.

The President read a letter from the Secretary-General in regard to medals for competitive essays on Revolutionary history.

Voted that the President examine into the matter and report at the annual meeting.

Voted that the President and Thomas Cogswell be a committee to confer with Senators Chandler and Gallinger in regard to national legislation for marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, N. H., October 29, 1894.

Several Concord members of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution met at the Eagle Hotel on the above date at 2 P. M., whence they proceeded to East Concord to dedicate a memorial stone presented by Miss Annie M. Phelps of Brookline, Mass.

[The following account of the proceedings of the day is taken from the *Concord Evening Monitor* of October 30, 1894.—Ed.]

The substantial granite tablet which has been placed at the Old Fort cemetery at East Concord, and which tells to the world that within the sacred precincts of that burial yard rests the mortal remains of several Revolutionary patriots, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies Monday afternoon.

A good sized party from the city went over in the barge provided for the occasion. One and all first made their way to the site of the memorial stone and spent the few moments in examining and admiring its simple beauties. It is a massive granite block seven feet in length and nearly four and one half feet high. Its polished face bears the following inscription :

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Timothy Bradley,	Reuben Kimball,
Philbrick Bradley,	1731—1814.
1756—1840.	Mellen Kimball,
Moses Eastman,	1761—1834.
1732—1812.	Simeon Locke,
Joseph Eastman,	1756—1836.
1738—1815.	Anthony Potter,
Jonathan Eastman,	1755—1826.
1746—1834.	John Thompson,
Nathaniel Eastman,	Joshua Thompson,
1755—1839.	aide to Lafayette,
David Eastman,	1750—1831.
1762—1824.	

This Tablet Erected in Behalf of
Matilda Hutchins Phelps, by Annie M. Phelps.
—1894—

The memorial is due to the united efforts of two women, Mrs. Ruth Eastman Staniels, and Miss Annie M. Phelps of Brookline, Mass. Mrs. Staniels, whose span of life has covered more than the allotted three-score and ten years, has always taken a great interest in historic matters, and especially those relating to East Concord. She especially desired that the graves of the Revolutionary patriots might be marked by a tablet of some nature. Miss Phelps wished to erect some fitting memorial to her mother, who resided at East Concord, and she finally decided to erect the splendid memorial which was dedicated yesterday.

At 2 o'clock the party was gathered in Merrimack hall, which was well filled with interested spectators and listeners. Charles E. Staniels was president of the day, and in opening the ceremonies made the presentation address.

After dwelling at considerable length upon the debt of gratitude which our country bears the Revolutionary heroes, and referring to the inspiration to patriotism which the society of the Sons of the Revolution exerts, Mr. Staniels said:

“It is fitting, then, that the memorial which we are called upon to-day to solemnly dedicate, should be the result of women's thought and care and means.

“To two women alone, the one, in years almost contemporaneous with the beginning of the century and imbued with the spirit of

revolutionary ancestry, to conceive and execute, the other, with heart loyal to duty and love of country, to generously provide the necessary means for its accomplishment, are we under lasting obligations to-day for this beautiful lesson of patriotism which shall in ages to come, to generations yet unborn, have the force of the famous inscription at Thermopylæ: 'Passer-by, go say at Sparta, that we died here to obey her laws.'

"It becomes, sir, my pleasant duty to present to the city of Concord, through yourself as chief executive and present custodian of its interests, this beautiful memorial in the name of the donor, Miss Annie M. Phelps of Brookline, Massachusetts.

"It is hoped and expected that, as one of the landmarks of the city, it will be preserved and cherished for the lesson it conveys, that its influence will be more than local, inspiring to patriotism, love of liberty and native land, even unto the remotest generation."

Mayor P. B. Cogswell replied in behalf of the city, accepting the memorial in the following words:

Mr. President: It gives me much pleasure, as the official representative of the city of Concord, to receive and accept in its behalf, from you, as the President of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution, the beautiful mural tablet which has been so fittingly placed in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers who sleep their last sleep in Old Fort cemetery. No equal area of soil in New Hampshire, enclosed as a burial place, contains the mortal remains of so many Revolutionary patriots as does the cemetery which we have visited to-day. It should be a matter of interest to every loyal son and daughter of this section of our city to faithfully guard and protect that historic ground, and to adorn and beautify it with flowers, plants, and shrubbery, to the latest period of time.

It is especially gratifying to me, as I doubt not it is to all present, to know that the labor of love which found expression in this enduring tablet of stone, dedicated to the memory of the Revolutionary fathers of this hamlet, was performed by two women who are lineal descendants of Revolutionary soldiers who served faithfully in the long struggle for the independence of the United States of America, which began at Bunker Hill and ended at Yorktown. I am sure nothing but the earnest, patriotic fervor of daughters descended from Revolutionary sires could have planned and executed so successfully as has been done this memorial to the honored dead, whose ashes

made hallowed ground of yonder historic site, overlooking the beautiful valley of the Merrimack, and kissed, morning and evening, by the rising and setting sun.

I can assure you, and the society you represent, that it is a pleasant duty devolved upon the officials of this city to-day, and I trust so for many generations to come, to care for and preserve this memorial stone as a perpetual object lesson in patriotism, reminding all beholders of the valor of the Bradleys, Eastmans, Kimballs, Thompsons, Locke and Potter, who comprised the Revolutionary fathers of this earliest settled section of our goodly town of Concord.

HON. J. B. WALKER'S ADDRESS.

During the last week I have read over and over again the thirteen names inscribed on yonder tablet of enduring stone. Were I in the midst of the Lybian desert, or in densest London, surrounded by 5,000,000 of people, and that list were presented to me with the inquiry, where, a hundred years ago, might those men have been found, I should answer unhesitatingly, at Concord, N. H., on "the East Side," two Bradleys, five Eastmans, two Kimballs, one Locke, one Potter, and two Thompsons. Where else in the wide world, except at East Concord, could one think of looking for them?

We are here to-day to render them the tribute of our gratitude and respect. Who were they, and what have they done? They were soldiers of our Revolutionary war, say you? So were the Hessians, whom George III hired at a set price per head to aid him in his attempted enthrallment of our fathers. So, too, were the British regulars; stupid, stubborn, and brave servants of a master equally stupid, stubborn, and brave. But while these thirteen men were soldiers they were not hirelings, they were not instruments of tyranny; they were more than soldiers, they were patriots and respected and self-respecting citizens as well.

All but four of them were young men less than thirty years of age when the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. They were plain men, conscientious, intelligent, thoughtful. Most or all of them were farmers who owned the soil they cultivated. Each of them loved justice well enough to expose his farm to confiscation and his neck to the halter in its defense. They made their own history, but others have recorded it.

If you will examine the yellow records of our Revolutionary period, you will find the names of two of the eldest of them upon a remonstrance against the barbarities of the Boston Port Bill and

King George's attempt at taxation without representation. Timothy Bradley wrote his name at the very head of the column, and not far below it Reuben Kimball wrote his. The signers of that remonstrance boldly said, "From henceforth we will suspend all commercial intercourse with the said island of Great Britain, until the parliament shall cease to enact laws imposing taxes upon the colonies without their consent, or until the pretended right of taxing is dropped."

For sixteen years the New Hampshire provincial assembly, acting in the interest of the proprietors of Bow, reasserted the right of taxation without representation, and because the citizens withheld assent to it they were allowed no town government. There is a blank in our records from 1749 to 1765. Yet, during all that period, good order prevailed in Concord. With no law to compel them so to do, its citizens voluntarily kept the peace. They raised money to keep in repair their roads, to maintain their schools, and to sustain the public worship of God. I have in my possession a list, made at the time, of what each one paid towards the town minister's support for the year ending May 26, 1758. The five oldest of these thirteen men, of their own free will, contributed as follows: Timothy Bradley, £15. 12s. 6d.; Jonathan Eastman and Amos, £2. 19s. 1d.; Joseph Eastman, £11. 2s. 1d.; Moses Eastman, £7. 17s. 3d.; and Reuben Kimball, £8. 18s. 10d. The others were young men, and their contributions were merged probably with those of their parents. There were 109 names upon that list, and the aggregate amount of the several assessments was £475. 15s. 7d. Of this, these five contributed £46. 9s. 9d., about one tenth of the whole, and doubtless their full share.

During the Revolutionary war there were more or less Tories in almost every community, and it became desirable in 1776 to know for a certainty who they were. Upon the recommendation of the Continental congress, a declaration of loyalty to the patriot cause was sent by the New Hampshire committee of safety to each New Hampshire town for the signatures thereto of all male persons of or over twenty-one years of age, to be returned, when signed, to the general assembly, or to the colonial committee of safety.

This declaration read as follows: "We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies."

I am happy to say that this declaration bears the names of one hundred and fifty-six citizens of Concord, and that not a single person was returned as "disaffected," although a few were suspected of unfriendliness to the patriot cause. I am also happy to say that every one of the thirteen whose memories we honor to-day, who were then of adult age, signed that declaration.

Such, impartial history tells us, were the thirteen men we have assembled here to honor, plain farmers, men of families, possessed of respectable estates, American citizens as well as soldiers, thoughtful, honest men and patriots. Their muskets carried ideas, conscientiously rammed down, as well as bullets. They made a good record. Honor to their memories!

I am glad that it entered into the hearts of Miss Phelps and Mrs. Ruth Eastman Staniels to erect this monument to the memory of these brave men. The passer-by will read it and be reminded of the cost of the liberty which he enjoys. The children of the school near by will read it, and learn that but for efforts such as these made, the stars and stripes would not now float above their house. The stranger, sauntering about this village, will read it, and say to himself, these are a worthy people, for they honor their heroic dead.

I am here, Mr. Chairman, not only because I was invited to be present, not only because I am a Son of the Revolution, but for another and a stronger reason as well. I have been taught from my earliest years to love and revere the memory of Concord's first minister. These thirteen men and their families were a part of his people. He went in and out among them. He loved them and they returned his love. He united them in marriage, he baptized their children, he buried their beloved dead. My relationship to him accounts largely for my presence on this occasion. I am sure I am right when I say that, were he here to-day, he would most heartily commend your filial and patriotic effort.

HON. AMOS HADLEY'S ADDRESS.

Historic memorials, such as yonder monument, here dedicated to-day, attest that the patriotic spirit of the fathers still lives in the children. Such monuments honor the meritorious dead. They honor, too, the grateful living, manifesting, as they do, that pious reverence for noble doing which finds its natural growth in the "good ground" of noble hearts. Moreover the hallowed memories thereby sown upon the general mind tend to spring up in harvests of right

thought and action. "Go thou and do likewise" is from all such mementoes the impressive injunction of the departed past to the passing present.

As we have already heard, woman's patriotic zeal has led in the inception and execution of the enterprise which the present occasion celebrates, and which is to rescue to due remembrance the names of thirteen Revolutionary heroes, which otherwise "obscure fame" would have concealed. Indeed, with more propriety, perhaps, it may be said that the undertaking has been entirely that of two earnest, noble-hearted women; conceived and worked out by one with summer vigor of life still green, despite her more than four-score winters, and carried out, in filial affection and the enthusiasm of more youthful years, to desired completion, by the enlightened financial generosity of the other. To these congenial spirits, in their faithful, patriotic achievement, is due the grateful acclaim of all who revere the heroic fortitude that won our nation's independence.

The pages of our country's history glow with bright examples of woman's patriotic purpose and brave self-sacrificing heroism in the days that tried men's souls.

We are told how Esther Reed, the model wife of Pennsylvania's governor, with Sarah Bache, Franklin's noble daughter, spent her delicate strength to clothe her country's defenders; even contributing her jewels for soldiers' shirts, and, with powers overtaxed, falling into her grave at thirty-four.

We are told how Catharine Green, Lucia Knox, and Martha Washington spent, with their husbands, the dreadful winter at Valley Forge, shedding the light of hope and faith on all around them in that darkest hour of the Revolution.

We are told how Catharine Schuyler, the most accomplished lady of her time, while "cherishing the social virtues of her distinguished husband, and adding lustre to his fame," yet, with characteristic "spirit, firmness and patriotism," and in obedience to her husband's injunction, could and did set fire with her own delicate yet strong hand, to his broad wheat fields, all ripe for harvest, so that they might not be reaped to nourish Burgoyne's beleagured army at Saratoga. We are told how Rebecca Motte, whose fair new mansion, on the bank of the Congaree, had been seized by her country's foes and held as a fort, when informed that only by the destruction of her house could the enemy be dislodged, assented with a cheerful smile, and declared that "she was gratified with the opportunity of contributing to the good of her country, and should view the approaching

scene with delight." And that scene she soon did thus view, having herself provided a sure bow, whose arrows, bearing balls of blazing rosin and brimstone, should compel the enemy's surrender in the conflagration of her pleasant home.

We are told, too, of Dicey Langston and her fearless words— "Shoot me if you dare! I will not tell you!"—with the Tory captain's pistol at her breast, as in vain he attempted to extort information to the detriment of her country's cause.

And now, in the last of historic instances here to be cited, we have Catharine Steele, amid her own bitter trials and the despair of her Catawba neighbors, repeating her simple, but sublime words of hope, "We are in the right."

Thus it was, that, in the language of another, "Woman's high truth and heroic devotion poured a solemn radiance over the dreary and appalling scenes of civil war." And would it not be so again? Indeed, has it not been so already, in the great struggle in which the nation, brought forth in revolution, wrested salvation from rebellion? Yes, and it will be so again, should—which heaven avert—the dread occasion ever come. And may we not, in view of the praiseworthy spirit manifested, even quite at hand and in the living present, rejoice with becoming pride in the belief that, to-day, "the women of the Revolution" still live?

In this spirit of '76, this spirit of true patriotism, American liberty and national existence find an indispensable monument. In this spirit the nation was born; in it, "with a new birth of freedom," the nation has once been saved; in it is a guaranty of the nation's perpetuity.

Well is it that yon monument has been reared in this spirit of patriotism, to stand as a perpetual inspirer of the same spirit. And so may its great and sacred import be duly appreciated; for to the passer-by, "who hath an ear to hear," it says and shall say, as if speaking for the honored dead whose names it bears inscribed, "Save and perpetuate the boon for which we fought."

Col. Thomas Cogswell was called upon for remarks. He told of his interest in the village, where thirty years ago he taught school, and from which place he went to join the Union forces. Besides this, eight ancestors in the Revolution would interest him in an occasion like that of the afternoon. It is a mystery how men as widely scattered could leave all and go to the front. It was more of a hardship than when, in later years, we both went with and left behind so

many friends. The memorial is a credit to the ladies whose generosity has placed it in the city's possession, and as long as the world shall stand it will not only mark the graves of the thirteen heroes, but perpetuate the spirit of those who fought and died for their country.

Hon. John H. Oberly made some interesting remarks, touching upon the fact that not alone by this monument would we remember those patriots. This whole country stands as a memorial to them. They it was who taught the new idea that power existed in the people and was handed to the ruler, instead of being the birthright of the ruler to be tyrannously exerted for his own benefit.

Judge B. E. Badger was the closing speaker. He referred to his Revolutionary ancestry, and thought that no richer legacy could be handed down than those honored names, names which will last as long as the nation shall exist.

Among the company were the donor, Miss Annie M. Phelps of Brookline, Mass., her brother-in-law, Francis E. Page, of the same city, Mrs. Ruth E. Staniels, Frank H. Daniell of Franklin, Hon. George C. Gilmore of Manchester, Chandler Eastman, Alderman F. P. Curtis, John E. Frye, Charles E. Staniels, of East Concord, Hon. John M. Hill, Hon. John Kimball, Hon. John C. Ordway, Hon. Joseph B. Walker, Hon. J. H. Oberly, Hon. Thomas Cogswell, Capt. James Miller, U. S. A., and wife, Edson C. Eastman, Rev. Howard F. Hill, George H. A. Williams, of Concord, Alderman Emery of Penacook, Mayor P. B. Cogswell, Col. E. S. Nutter.

CONCORD, N. H., February 1, 1895.

A meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Pension Office on the above date at 11 A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

Proceeded to the consideration of applications, and

Harry M. Cheney,	Lebanon,
Frank W. Rollins,	Concord,
Stephen S. Jewett,	Laconia,
Charles H. Greenleaf,	Boston, Mass.,

Harry R. Cressy,	Concord,
Charles S. Hill,	Concord,
Eugene W. Rolfe.	Tunbridge, Vt.,
Guy S. Rix,	Concord,
Charles E. B. Roberts,	Hazel Run, Minn.,
George W. Abbott,	Penacook,
J. Walcott Thompson,	Hanover,
James Minot,	Concord,

were elected members of this society.

On motion of Otis G. Hammond it was *voted* to approve the action of the President in introducing into the legislature a resolution relating to the displaying of foreign flags on public buildings.

The meeting then adjourned to the call of the President.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, February 12, 1895.

A meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Pension Office in Concord on the above date at 11 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

On motion of Otis G. Hammond it was *voted* that the annual meeting, required by constitution to be held on the second Wednesday in April, be adjourned to the third Wednesday in April next.

On motion of George C. Gilmore it was *voted* that the President invite William J. Tucker, president of Dartmouth College, to deliver the address at the annual meeting, and that in case he declines, Daniel Hall of Dover be invited.

On motion of Otis G. Hammond it was *voted* to have a banquet at the annual meeting, and that the committee of arrangements be authorized to arrange for the same.

On motion of Charles B. Spofford it was *voted* that Howard L. Porter, Capt. James Miller, U. S. A., John M. Hill, and John C. Ordway, be the reception committee.

Proceeded to the consideration of applications, and

Fred G. Hartshorn,	Manchester,
Charles P. Bancroft,	Concord,
Arthur H. Chase,	“
William M. Chase,	“
Frank C. Churchill,	Lebanon,

were admitted to membership.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, N. H., April 2, 1895.

A meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Pension Office in Concord on the above date at 11 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

The Secretary, for the committee appointed by the board for that purpose, presented a new draft of a constitution and by-laws for the society.

On motion of W. W. Bailey it was *voted* that the draft be accepted and reported to the society at the annual meeting, April 17.

Proceeded to the consideration of applications, and

John B. Smith,	Hillsborough,
Eugene S. Head,	Hooksett,
Christopher H. Wells,	Somersworth,
Frank A. Colby,	Berlin,
John R. Cogswell,	Warner,
William W. Flint,	Concord,
Isaac Hill,	Concord,
William H. Greenleaf,	Nashua,
Edwin F. Garland,	Nashua,
William B. Handy,	Boston, Mass.,
Charles H. Carpenter,	Chichester,
Lyford A. Merrow,	Ossipee,
Charles T. Huntoon,	Concord,

were admitted to membership.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1895.

CONCORD, N. H., April 10, 1895.

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at the office of the President in Concord on the above date at 11 o'clock A. M.

No quorum being present the meeting was adjourned to April 17.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

[This meeting was adjourned because travelling was impossible on account of the floods.—Ed.]

CONCORD, N. H., April 17, 1895.

The adjourned annual meeting of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held in the Senate chamber in Concord on the above date at 11 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the reading of the records of the last meeting was omitted.

On motion of Howard L. Porter it was *voted* that when the meeting adjourn it be to some day in May, and at the call of the President.

The President then appointed the following as delegates and alternates to the annual congress to be held in Boston, May 1 :

DELEGATES.

Charles E. Staniels, President, *ex officio*.
 John M. Hill, Senior Vice-President, *ex officio*.
 Jeremiah Smith, *at large*.
 Thomas Cogswell.
 Capt. James Miller, U. S. A.

ALTERNATES.

William W. Bailey.
 Otis G. Hammond.
 Frank W. Rollins.
 Howard L. Porter.
 Sylvester Dana.

On motion of John M. Hill it was *voted* that the thanks of the society be extended to Oliver Pelren for his kindness in cancelling contracts relating to the proposed banquet without expense to the society.

Proceeded to the consideration of applications for membership, and

Cyrus H. Little,	Manchester,
Albert B. Woodworth,	Concord,
Everett B. Huse,	Enfield,
Jeremiah W. Sanborn,	Gilmanton,
Reuben Shepardson,	Claremont,
Byron G. Clark,	New York city,
Allen Wilson,	Concord,

were elected members of the society.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary.*

CONCORD, N. H., May 8, 1895.

The adjourned annual meeting of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held in Representatives' hall in Concord on the above date at 11 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by President Charles E. Staniels.

The report of the Secretary was read, and it was *voted* that it be adopted and placed on file.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL, 1895.

The last report of the Secretary to the National Society, made in April, 1894, showed that we had then 121 members approved by the National Society through the Registrar-General. There were, besides, 25 ladies who had been admitted to membership previous to our affiliation with the national body, and 2 gentlemen as honorary members; also several members whose evidence of eligibility was not complete. The ladies and honorary members were not recognized by the National Society, according to their constitution. Since that time all but 5 of the men whose papers were returned as incomplete, have furnished the additional evidence required by the Registrar-General, and have been admitted into full membership. It is hoped that the remaining delinquents will follow their example.

During the year we have lost by withdrawal 10, of whom 6 were ladies; by death 5, Dr. Charles P. Gage of Concord, Isaac K. Gage of Boscawen, Herbert P. Rolfe of Great Falls, Mon., William H. Straw of Epsom, and Dr. Thomas Wheat of Manchester; by demission 1, Henry A. Cutter of Nashua, who wished to transfer his membership to the Massachusetts society; total loss 16, of whom 9 were members in full standing, approved by the National Society.

We have admitted during the year 64 new members, making a net gain of 55.

The present membership is 202, consisting of 176 approved by the National Society, 26 not approved by the National Society, of whom 19 are ladies, 2 honorary members, Henry W. Herrick and David Cross, of Manchester, and 5 gentlemen whose evidence of eligibility is not satisfactory to the Registrar-General.

These members not recognized by the National Society were all admitted in the days when this was an independent state organization, and under no constitutional regulations save its own, and those were few and mild. Since becoming a part of the great national body we have been obliged to conform to the regulations of the national constitution in regard to the admission of members, and under them we have prospered beyond expectation. Ladies are no longer admitted to membership, because, there being a society of Daughters of the American Revolution for their particular benefit, the admission of ladies to this society would be trespassing on their grounds, an act both unnecessary and unjust. No man is now admitted whose application is not approved by the Registrar-General, and the return of an application unapproved by the National Society, through him, operates as a veto upon the action of our own Board of Managers in admitting him; and, if he cannot complete his evidence, his fee and papers are returned to the applicant. These rules are strict, but no more so than is absolutely necessary for our own protection. The limits of eligibility are broad enough to admit anybody who has a reasonable claim, and narrow enough to protect the interests and purposes of the organization. A society which would admit everybody would be no society at all, for it could not exist. The public is rapidly awakening to the interests and objects of this society, as shown by our rapidly increasing membership, and this should be doubled during the ensuing year. It can easily be done if each member will call the attention of his neighbors and fellow-townsmen to the society, and this is all that is necessary to secure their applications, if eligible, as shown by the efforts of the year past.

Respectfully submitted,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary.*

The report of the Treasurer was read and disposed of in like manner.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 17, 1895.

RECEIPTS.

From Charles L. Tappan, former Treasurer	\$118.36
dues for the year ending April, 1893	8.00
“ “ “ 1894	29.00
“ “ “ 1895	89.00
“ “ “ 1896	7.00
admission fees	58.00
certificates of membership	41.00
sale of rosettes	14.50
sale of badge	9.00
Total	<u>\$373.86</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For postage and printing	\$70.32
dues to National Society	40.00
certificates of membership	34.00
services of Secretary	20.00
rosettes	15.50
500 application blanks	12.00
badge	9.00
express	2.60
record book and letter files	3.60
balance for barge to East Concord dedication	3.25
mailing tubes	1.20
miscellaneous	5.23
Total	<u>\$216.70</u>
Cash on hand	157.16

\$373.86

Respectfully submitted,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Treasurer.*

I hereby certify that I have examined the above account and found it correct.

ALLAN H. ROBINSON,

Member of Finance Committee.

CONCORD, N. H., May 8, 1895.

The Secretary, for the Board of Managers, then read a draft of a new constitution and by-laws.

On motion of William W. Bailey it was *voted* that the word "Chaplain" be inserted after the word "Historian" in Article 3 of the constitution.

On motion of William W. Bailey it was *voted* that the words "and delegates and alternates to the national convention" be inserted after the word "year" in Section 1, Article 2, of the by-laws.

The constitution and by-laws as amended were then adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—NAME.

The name of this organization shall be THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and its objects shall be as stated in the Articles of Association.

ARTICLE 2.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any man shall be eligible to membership in this society, who, being of the age of twenty-one years or over, and a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty to, and rendered actual service in, the cause of American independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militia-man, or minute-man, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress or of any one of the several colonies or states; or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a committee of safety or correspondence; or as a member of any continental, provincial, or colonial congress or legislature; or as a civil officer, either of one of the colonies or states or of the national government; or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain.

ARTICLE 3.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this society shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, Chaplain, a Finance Committee of three members, and a Board of Managers of seven members besides the President and Secretary, *ex officio*, of whom three shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. These

officers shall be elected by ballot by vote of the majority of the members present at each annual meeting, and shall continue in office for the term of one year or until their successors shall be elected.

ARTICLE 4.—AMENDMENTS.

This constitution or the by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the society, or any special meeting called for that purpose, by a three-fourths vote of the members present, provided that notice of intended amendment be given in the notification of such meeting.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE 1.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Candidates for membership shall make application in due form to the Secretary, and shall become members upon the acceptance of their applications by the Board of Managers, and the payment of one dollar to the Secretary, provided, and as soon as, their applications be approved by the Registrar-General of the National Society.

SECTION 2. The annual dues shall be one dollar, payable at the annual meeting and not later than the 1st day of September of each year. The admission fee shall be considered as payment of dues until the next annual meeting following the date of a candidate's admission. The payment of twenty dollars shall constitute any member a life member, and he shall thereafter be exempt from annual dues.

SECTION 3. Any member failing to pay his annual dues for two consecutive years shall forfeit his membership upon vote to that effect by the Board of Managers. A member so dropped may be reinstated by the Board of Managers upon payment of all arrears and all annual dues since the date of his loss of membership.

SECTION 4. Any member may be dismissed from the society upon recommendation of the Board of Managers and a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the society.

SECTION 5. Any member may resign his membership by notifying the Registrar in writing, provided his dues are paid to the annual meeting next preceding the date of his resignation.

SECTION 6. Members in good standing may be transferred to another society, and members of other societies, providing their standing is good therein, may be received into this society, upon vote of the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE 2.—MEETINGS AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting shall be held at Concord, on the 19th of April, and when that date shall fall on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, on any date to be fixed by the Board of Managers; at which meeting the officers for the ensuing year, and delegates and alternates to the national convention, shall be elected by ballot. At all meetings fifteen members shall constitute a quorum, and a majority vote shall be sufficient for the election of any officer, or the transaction of any business, except as otherwise especially provided. The Secretary shall notify each member of any meeting, by sending a notice to his last known address at least ten days before the date of such meeting.

SECTION 2. The Board of Managers shall call a special meeting of the society upon written request of five members, and may do so at such other times as they deem expedient.

SECTION 3. No member shall be allowed to vote by proxy. Vacancies in office may be filled by the Board of Managers, such appointees to continue in office until the next annual meeting.

ARTICLE 3.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. The President, or in his absence the senior Vice-President present, or in their absence a chairman *pro tempore*, shall preside at all meetings of the society or Board of Managers. He shall preserve order and shall decide all questions of parliamentary procedure, subject to appeal to the society or Board of Managers. He shall regulate the order of business to be transacted at such meeting. He, with the Secretary, shall approve all bills, to be paid from the treasury of the society.

SECRETARY.

SECTION 2. The Secretary shall keep accurate records of all meetings of the society and Board of Managers; shall notify all members and officers of their elections, and shall issue notices of all meetings and such other notices as may be required of him by the society or Board of Managers. He shall collect all dues and pay the same to the Treasurer, and, with the President, shall approve all bills to be paid out of the treasury of the society. He shall receive such salary as may be allowed by the Board of Managers. He shall present a report of each annual meeting.

TREASURER.

SECTION 3. The Treasurer shall have custody of all the funds of the society, and shall pay therefrom all bills against the society approved by the President and Secretary, and no others. He shall receive from the Secretary and Registrar all money turned over to him and shall deposit the same to the credit of the society. He shall keep an accurate account of all money received and expended, and shall present a report of his transactions at each annual meeting.

REGISTRAR.

SECTION 4. The Registrar shall keep a register of the names and dates of election, transfer, resignation, and death, of all members. He shall forward to the Registrar-General of the National Society a duplicate of all applications for membership within one week after the same shall have been accepted by the Board of Managers. He shall issue certificates of membership and insignia of the order to members entitled thereto, and shall pay all money received therefor to the Treasurer. He shall present a report at each annual meeting.

HISTORIAN.

SECTION 5. The Historian shall have the custody of all historical and genealogical documents belonging to the society. At each annual meeting he shall, if possible, present a biographical sketch of all members deceased during the previous year. He shall keep accurate accounts of all field-day proceedings and shall prepare for publication such historical matter as the Secretary may be required to publish.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to audit the accounts of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Registrar immediately before the annual meeting, and to make report on the same at that meeting. They shall properly invest in the name of the society such funds as may be placed in their hands for that purpose by the Board of Managers, and shall make report on the same to the Board or society as often as may be desired by either body.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SECTION 7. The Board of Managers shall consider and vote on all applications for membership; shall exercise general supervision over the affairs of the society and suggest plans for the promotion of its welfare; shall direct and superintend its finances, and fill all vacancies

in office. They shall call special meetings of the society upon written request of five members, and at such other times as they may deem expedient. The Board shall meet on the second Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October, and otherwise at the call of the President.

ARTICLE 4.—AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. These by-laws may be amended conformably to the provisions for the amendment of the constitution.

On motion of William D. Sawyer it was *voted* to proceed to the election of officers, and that the President appoint a committee of five to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year.

The President appointed William D. Sawyer, John B. Smith, Thomas Cogswell, John Kimball, and Fred G. Hartshorn, as such committee.

On motion of George C. Gilmore it was *voted* that the Board of Managers retire and consider applications for membership.

The Board then retired, and on their return Otis G. Hammond, for the Board, reported that the applications of the following persons had been accepted :

Leonard F. Burbank,	Nashua,
Wilbur F. Eastman,	Haverhill,
William C. Green,	Concord,
Harry B. Metcalf,	Concord,
Charles Henry Bartlett,	Manchester,
Will C. Heath,	Manchester,

who were then declared elected.

Mr. Sawyer, for the committee to nominate officers, then appeared and asked for further time, which was granted.

The President then introduced Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, D. D., who offered prayer, after which the President delivered his address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

This should be a day of feasting and prayer: a day of feasting in commemoration of the magnificent material growth, the development of popular constitutional government, the magnitude of industries and commerce, and the achievements in all that dignifies and enriches individual and social life in the comparatively brief history of this glorious country of ours:—a day of prayer that the cloud, no larger than a man's hand, a monitor if not a menace, which never has and never will leave our horizon, may not gather to itself the elements of strife, sectional jealousies, or national complications, which shall burst and overwhelm our fair land with internecine disorder.

Nations, like individuals, are subject to the consequences of caprice or impulse with oftentimes dire results.

When John Adams, afterwards president of the United States, was minister to England subsequent to the Revolution, he often saw his countryman, Benjamin West, who was at the time president of the Royal Academy. It is said that on one occasion Mr. West asked his friend if he would not like to take a walk with him and see the cause of the American Revolution.

The minister smiled at the proposal, and accepted the invitation. Mr. West conducted Minister Adams to Hyde Park, to a spot near the Serpentine river, where he gave him the following narrative:

“The king, George III, came to the throne a young man, surrounded by flattering courtiers, one of whose frequent topics it was to declaim against the meanness of his palace which they declared was wholly unworthy of such a country as England. They said there was not a sovereign in Europe lodged so poorly; that his sorry, dingy old brick palace of St. James looked like a stable, and that he ought to build a palace suited to his kingdom. The king was fond of architecture, and was, therefore, the more ready to listen to suggestions which were, in fact, all true.”

“The spot you see here,” said Mr. West, “was selected for the site, which was duly marked out. The king applied to his ministers who inquired what sum would be required by his majesty, who said that he would begin with £1,000,000. They pleaded the expense of the war then raging with France and the poverty of the treasury, but said that his majesty's wishes should be taken into consideration. Sometime afterward the king was informed that the wants of the treasury were too urgent to admit of this drain upon its resources, but that a revenue might be raised from the American colonies which would supply all his wishes.”

The suggestion was followed up, and the king was in this way led to consider, and then consent to, the scheme for taxing the colonies, and thus the selfish ambition of one man was met with the cry, "Taxation without representation," and American patriotism received a stimulus which, as a part of our history, will ever be a source of national pride.

History is not made in a day, and bare facts, without collateral issues, are misleading.

Across the still waters of thought come vibrations of half-forgotten lore, which, by patient research, become verified and formally fixed. When mellowed by time, separated from prejudice, ratified by statistics, and discussed from well selected premises, we have the most reliable conclusions.

Whatever patriotic associations may not have accomplished, they have uncovered the milestones of history and embellished their ragged sides with tabulated records which shall be object lessons, like the ancient inscription at the pass of Thermopylæ, to succeeding generations.

I may, perhaps, mention in this connection that while, a few months since, a loyal member and a vice-president of the Massachusetts society, Capt. Nathan Appleton, was, in the presence of some one hundred and fifty of his countrymen, assisting in the annual ceremonies of placing an emblem upon the grave of General De Lafayette in Paris, including the deposit of a bronze marker and tablet, the emblem of our National Society, the New Hampshire society was preparing to dedicate a stone in an ancient burying ground in this city with an inscription upon its face, that, of the thirteen heroes of the Revolution therein interred, one was an aid upon the staff of the patriotic Frenchman.

I am happy to state that through the efforts of our society a part of the proceedings of the last legislature, approved by the governor, was the passage of a bill prohibiting the use of foreign flags upon state or municipal buildings, unless by special proclamation of the governor or mayor, and then only in honor of a visiting guest whose country's flag may temporarily be displayed in his honor. My friends, we have commenced none too early.

We have been accused of sentimentalism, and why should we repudiate it?

The Roman eagles were a host in themselves when supported by the prestige of the Cæsars. The Olympian games made all Greece stronger and more masterful, when a simple laurel was prized above the products of the mine.

The American flag should, under God, be revered by every American citizen and indissolubly associated with hearthstone and fireside, wife and children, and all the ties of home and kindred.

New Hampshire is under undying obligations to that patriotic Scotchman, John Paul Jones, who did his adopted country the honor of first raising the original flag of the Revolution, and, later, was the first to raise the stars and stripes over a sloop of war, the *Ranger*, at Portsmouth in our own state, in the autumn of 1777. This country owes him a great debt, for he truly said, "I have ever looked out for the Honour of the American Flag." In Quiberon bay, in February, 1788, he received the first direct foreign salute ever given the American flag.

It was not obtained without some address and boldness on John Paul Jones's part, as the alliance between France and the United States was not then signed; but the French admiral paid him the compliment of having his guns already manned when Jones sailed through the fleet.

The present governor of Massachusetts has wisely said, "It has been said that Waterloo was won on the play grounds at Eton. With equal truth it may be said that many a well-fought field, from Baltimore to Appomattox, was won on the play grounds of the grammar schools of New England, and the spirit of fraternity and patriotism cultivated in the studies and sports of boyhood blazed into clearer and warmer glow at the bloody angle at Spottsylvania or before the defences of Port Hudson."

The display of the American flag upon the school houses of the country is the first lesson of American history which shall produce a valedictory devoid of romance and theory, and full of the possibilities of "One God, one country, and one flag."

The sentiment which dominates the patriotic societies of this country is not that which impelled the invading Gaul to stroke the venerable beard of the Roman senate, nor the bravado of the mob which, in the early history of our own state, endeavored to intimidate the dignified Sullivan and the New Hampshire legislature.

It is not the spirit of conquest; neither has it to do with the undignified scramble which pertains to the ambition for personal aggrandizement. It is rather the better interpretation of the old Gascon cry of "One for all and all for one," which with patriotic force calls for the best that one has within him, when the more aristocratic exorbitant "noblesse oblige" may have lost its influence.

In this society there is but one standard of aristocracy. There are no superiors, no subordinates. We all meet upon the platform of a common patriotic ancestry, and this little button, or this cross, are insignia to which all are eligible.

The working man, the professional man, the chief executive of the nation or state, all come through the same door, with the same password, and without this password, whatever his station, he applies in vain.

Macauley said, "As for America we leave her to the twentieth century." Let us remark here that we have no right to question the inference.

No one who has carefully read the history of our country can deny that to Providence alone is due the glory that we have escaped so much, and the present danger to the republic is to a greater extent than ever an overweening self-confidence without the counter balance of patriotic judgment.

To the coming generation we delegate this great trust. Do you imagine I magnify its importance? What do you think of a Boston public school having two thousand one hundred pupils and not an American-born child in the lot? Of the number, one thousand are Russian, Polish and German Jews, six hundred are Italians, and the rest a mixture of Irish, Portuguese, and Scandinavians.

Upon us then rests an obligation to leave behind us a legacy of patriotism which shall make our descendants invulnerable to the dangers which may assail the life of the nation.

Let the great ideal be ever before them. That which the fathers saved the sons must maintain — not alone the political union of states, not only the constitution, the government of the people, but law and order, the advancing civilization of the century.

The courage shown and confidence won by the New England colonists in their tremendous first successful campaign against the French at Louisburg, gave to them the qualities needed later on to win their independence.

"She who bears soldiers need not bear arms;" but wives and mothers have an influence which, if properly exerted, can assure the perpetuity of our government and imbue their descendants with an inherited patriotism which shall fire with the narration of the heroism of their ancestors as did the Texans when Houston appealed to them to recall that splendid example of American daring by crying, "Remember the Alamo."

When someone asked Dr. Holmes "at what age the education of a child ought to begin," the genial autocrat replied, "A hundred years before it is born"; and New England history is full of examples of the influence of Puritan, sea-faring ancestry, from whom has descended a legacy of prudence, resolution, aptitude, determination, honesty, and that quality known as grit, which has enabled the men of Anglo-Saxon race to gird the world as Englishmen, and to subdue and civilize a continent as Americans.

We have met to-day as the representatives of one great family, exclusive only in that we claim consideration as the descendants of patriots, yet liberal enough to extend a hand, warm in greeting, to every man who, having been born in foreign lands, has within him the elements which go to promote good citizenship—who craves for his children the highest moral and intellectual standard; whose sons are to stand shoulder to shoulder with our sons for the protection of his adopted country, and whose daughters, imbibing the atmosphere of liberty as an inspiration, shall teach their children to be loyal to those principles for which our government stands.

Let us teach our children to venerate the flag next to their Creator. Let it be associated with everything that is holy. Let us teach them that the salute with which they enthusiastically welcome the stars and stripes in their daily routine of school duty, carries with it the sense of solemn obligation; that, as they raise their little hands in concert, gracefully acknowledging its supremacy, so must they be prepared to stand as a unit in defense of its honor.

The President then introduced Rev. Samuel F. Smith, D. D., author of the national hymn, "America," who addressed the meeting.

[The following report of Dr. Smith's words is compiled from the *People and Patriot* and *Concord Evening Monitor*, of May 8, 1895.—Ed.]

Everybody has heard the remark that New Hampshire was a good state to emigrate from, but I feel, as I look over this assemblage, that many of that distinguished speaker's fellowmen do not agree with him. I can hardly claim a membership in this society, but I feel that I am deeply interested because the little woman to whom I belong is a direct descendant of a Revolutionary chaplain.

I have been asked to speak in relation to the composition of "America." I have spoken upon the subject before so many audiences that, to me, it seems almost threadbare.

In the year 1831, Mr. William C. Woodbridge of New York, a noted educator, was deputed to visit Germany and inspect the system of the public schools, in order that if he should find in them any features of interest unknown to our public schools here, they might be adopted in the schools of the United States.

He found that in the German schools much attention was given to music; he also found many books containing music and songs for children. Returning home he brought several of these music books, and placed them in the hands of Lowell Mason, then a noted composer, organist, and choir leader. Having himself no knowledge of the German language, he brought them to me at Andover, where I was then studying theology, requesting me, as I should find time, to furnish him translations of the German words, or to write new hymns and songs adapted to the German music.

On a dismal day in February, 1832, looking over one of these books, my attention was drawn to a tune which attracted me by its simple and natural movement, and its fitness for children's choirs. Glancing at the German words at the foot of the page I saw that they were patriotic, and I was instantly inspired to write a patriotic hymn of my own.

Seizing a scrap of waste paper I began to write, and in half an hour I think the words stood upon it, substantially as they are sung to-day. I did not know at the time that the tune was the British "God Save the King." I do not share the regret of those who deem it an evil that the national tune of Britain and America is the same. On the contrary, I deem it a new and beautiful tie of union between the mother and the daughter, one furnishing the music (if, indeed, it is really English), and the other the words.

I did not propose to write a national hymn. I did not think that I had done so. I laid the song aside and nearly forgot that I had made it. Some weeks later I sent it to Mr. Mason, and on the following 4th of July, much to my surprise, he brought it out at a children's celebration in Park Street church, in Boston, where it was first sung in public.

Since then my little waif has traveled all over the country. It has existed sixty-three years. Many of you found it when you were born, and it has been with you through life. I thank God that it has been

an incentive to patriotism among the masses. It is a source of gratification that the waif has existed so long, and the prophecy that it will be sung for thousands of years is very pleasant. God bless the children, and may they sing until the millenium, "Our Fathers' God, to Thee, Author of Liberty."

Charles H. Bartlett then delivered the annual address on "The Formation of State Government in New Hampshire."

THE FORMATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

I am aware that a history of the military operations of a people engaged in martial conflict for the establishment of national independence and civil liberty against a foe of vastly superior numbers and more abundant resources, affords a much more inviting theme for the thought of the hour than any events pertaining wholly to their civil life or industrial development.

The bustle of the camp, the march of armies, the onset of battle, the roar of cannon, the rising and swelling volume of sulphurous smoke that shuts out the light of heaven from the supreme tragedy of earth—all these possess elements of thrilling interest and excitement to the imagination which nothing in the annals of peace can rival.

Mankind, in a measure, is given to hero worship, and it finds its ideal in him who, with his life in his hands, bares his bosom to the missiles of death, and does and dares for country and for liberty on the field of battle.

The name your society bears evidences your close kinship with such as these. Pardonable ancestral pride, springing from the rich inheritance of patriotism from such an illustrious ancestry, cannot fail to be heightened and stimulated by any recital of the story of the achievements of the actors in our Revolutionary struggle in the closing quarter of the last century, and to you such recitals must ever be especially sweet and grateful.

But that story is no sealed book to you, or to the world at large. It is known and read of all men, wherever civil liberty has found an anchorage, or patriotism is cherished among mankind.

The eloquence of the orator, the muse of the poet, the skill of the artist, for more than a century have vied with each other to immortalize the fame and emblazon the deeds of the heroes of '76, that the

world might be illuminated by their example and stimulated to like efforts, to the end that the golden harvest which has sprung from such precious seed upon the American continent might wave its tinselled plumes under the harvest moon in every clime of the habitable globe.

In view of considerations of this character, I am led to follow the suggestion of one of your number, and devote the hour allotted to me upon this occasion to a consideration of the history of the formation of the civil government of the state of New Hampshire upon her renouncement of allegiance to the mother country and her assumption of statehood.

However important and overshadowing an era of war may appear in the history of a nation, we must not forget that peace is the rule and war the exception in national experience, and as civilization advances the rule broadens and the exceptions grow less and less frequent. Modern experience does not justify the Arabian proverb that peace is the shadow from the crossing of two swords.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities between the English government and her American colonies at Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill, there was nothing in the fact that the colonies owed allegiance to a foreign power enthroned beyond the sea three thousand miles away, that was deemed incompatible with civil liberty and the sacred rights of citizenship.

The spirit of rebellion, which so suddenly overspread the colonies, was not excited against a government because, territorially, it was a foreign government, but because, and only because, it withheld from the citizen those rights of citizenship which the sturdy and liberty-loving pioneers of the new world scorned to forego, however formidable the power or relentless the hand that sought the deprivation.

The early differences between the colonies and the government to which they were subject were accompanied by no suggestion or thought of separation or change of allegiance. The spirit of loyalty was everywhere as strong and manifest as the spirit of patriotism. It was nowhere apparently less deeply rooted.

A redress of grievances, by respectful petition and remonstrance, was the common object sought throughout all the colonies. In this feeling and purpose the New Hampshire colony fully shared. On the 12th of January, 1776, a remonstrance was presented to the convention, protesting against the adoption of a constitution, setting forth, among other reasons, "Because it appears to us too much like setting up an independency of the mother country."

And the convention itself, in a preamble to the constitution of 1776, declared as follows: "We conceive ourselves reduced to the necessity of establishing a form of government, to continue during the present unhappy and unnatural contest with Great Britain; protesting and declaring that we never sought to throw off our dependence on Great Britain; but felt ourselves happy under her protection whilst we could enjoy our constitutional rights and privileges; and that we shall rejoice if such a reconciliation between us and our parent state can be effected as shall be approved by the Continental Congress, in whose wisdom and prudence we confide."

This state of the public mind, however, which looked for nothing and asked for nothing beyond justice under the crown, was destined to be suddenly and ruthlessly shocked by events which the near future held in store.

If the people were resolute and determined, the public spirit was nevertheless pacific. The great cause of difference between the colonies and the crown is too familiar to justify rehearsal here. The first remedy for the correction of wrongs inflicted upon the colonies, suggested by the Continental Congress, was what we now denominate the boycott. "Non-importation and non-consumption" was their phrase, as applied to those articles of commerce that personified the hatred and monstrous assumption of the crown of the right of taxation without representation.

For a considerable period prior to the declaration of independence, the civil government of New Hampshire, based upon royal authority, was little more than a shadow. Governor Wentworth exerted himself to the utmost of his capacity to preserve some semblance of authority in the name of his sovereign, but, with all his loyalty, prudence, and moderation, he was doomed to see the scepter of power fall from his grasp as from a palsied hand, even before the spirit of independence had taken root in the land.

But however pacific the purpose of the people, however ardent the desire and strong the hope that justice could be secured to the colonies under the crown and without the disturbance of governmental relations, "the shot heard round the world" gave birth to independence, and though for a time not fully recognized, henceforth liberty and independence walked hand in hand, until solidified and crystallized into the American Union.

The atmosphere of New Hampshire had become so uncongenial to the royal governor that in June, 1775, he retired from the colony and took up his abode in Boston. Only once more did he attempt

to exercise any executive function in New Hampshire. In September of that year he came to the Isles of Shoals and issued a proclamation adjourning the convention until April, 1776, but it was an idle and fruitless journey, for the proclamation might as well have been given to the winds in Boston as at the Isles of Shoals, for its effect never reached the mainland. ⁴

For ninety-five years prior to this date the colony had received its laws, under the authority of the crown, as a separate and independent colony. The form of government was simple. A president or governor, and council, appointed by the king, and an assembly, chosen by the electors, comprised the governmental machinery.

The assembly answered to the parliament of the home government, and directly reflected the will of the people, while the appointed chief magistrate and council as directly voiced the will and pleasure of the crown. All acts of the assembly were subject to the approval of the chief magistrate and council thus appointed, and, when thus approved, remained in force until the pleasure of the king should be ascertained.

In granting the privileges of an assembly to the people, the king was careful to limit the continuance of that feature of the government to his own pleasure, but it was as liberal in form as the colony had any reason to expect or right to ask, under the crown, for, so far as its structure went, the colonists were upon equality with the most favored inhabitants of the British possessions. In the hands of a wise and well disposed sovereign, such a government was capable of administering the affairs of the people in a manner that should secure to all protection to life and property, and freedom from molestation in the pursuits of prosperity and happiness.

The condition of the colony at the withdrawal of the civil authority of the mother country bore evidence of the wholesome influence of wise laws and an equitable jurisprudence.

The historian, Belknap, speaking of the chaotic period that intervened between the exercise of English jurisdiction and the establishment of local authority, pays this high compliment to the people: "All commissions under the former authority being annulled, the courts of justice were shut and the sword of magistracy was sheathed. Habits of decency, family government, and the good examples of influential persons, contributed more to maintain order than any other authority. The value of these secret bonds of society was now more than ever conspicuous."

Hardly could a higher compliment be paid to a people than that, when all restraint of law was removed, when the strong hand of civil authority was nowhere felt, order was preserved, business affairs flowed on without interruption, and society received no shock.

The New Hampshire colony approached the subject of the establishment of local government independent of the crown, with a deep and profound sense of responsibility, with undisguised anxiety, solicitude, and apprehension. The situation was grave, solemn, and pregnant with vast and far-reaching consequences.

That the action of the colony might be in harmony with the sentiment of the other colonies who made common cause in this crisis, the first step was to pray the general congress for its advice and direction.

The response was "to call a full and free representation of the people; that these representatives, if they should think it necessary, might establish such a form of government, as, in their judgment, would best conduce to the happiness of the people, and most effectually tend to secure peace and good order in the province during the continuance of the dispute between Great Britain and the colonies."

Upon the receipt of this advice steps were at once taken to carry the suggestion into execution. A convention was called composed of 89 members, apportioned among the five counties into which the colony was divided, as follows: Rockingham, 38; Strafford, 13; Hillsborough, 17; Cheshire, 15; Grafton, 6. The right of suffrage in the choice of delegates was restricted to those who could qualify in the ownership of real estate to the value of £20.

But while this sum was deemed a sufficient guarantee of good citizenship to entitle one to exercise the right of suffrage, so much more was expected of the candidate than of the voter that a £100 qualification was required of one who aspired to the honor, emoluments, and dignity of official candidacy. This property qualification was preserved in the constitution of the state in a modified form until abolished by the constitutional convention in 1851, although it had long previously ceased to be of any vital force. The population of the colony at this time was a little more than 80,000.

This convention, charged with the initiation of a temporary colonial government, assembled at Exeter on the 21st day of December, 1775, and styled itself "The Congress of New Hampshire."

Having received from the Continental Congress the advice prayed for by its predecessor, the convention at once proceeded to the execution of its delicate and responsible functions. It continued as such "Con-

gress" until the 5th day of January following, when it adopted a form of government and styled itself, "A House of Representatives or Assembly for the Colony of New Hampshire."

Matthew Thornton was chosen speaker, and Ebenezer Thompson, clerk.

The constitution or form of government adopted was very brief and simple. It recited the circumstances that necessitated its adoption, the wrongs inflicted upon the colony by the crown, asserted loyalty to the parent state, and provided for the choice of a council of twelve members as a co-ordinate branch of the legislature, the convention designated as the "Congress," to take the name of the house of representatives or assembly, and, with the council, to constitute the legislature.

The first council was chosen by the house of representatives, but thereafter elections to that body were by popular vote, from the several counties, according to population.

The concurrence of these two bodies was necessary for the enactment of a statute. No provision was made for an executive head of the government, and the appointing power was vested in the legislature.

It should be borne in mind that at this time there had been no declaration of independence, and public sentiment had not yet crystallized in that direction. Not so advanced a step had been taken by any other American colony as the adoption of a constitution or form of government.

It is not strange then, that men, even patriotic men, were not wanting, who looked upon this step as too radical and as over-stepping the bounds of prudence and conservatism. The king was the executive head of the nation. The colony hesitated to openly displace the crown by the substitution of an executive of its own at this stage of the controversy.

With the legislative department the case was different. The colony had its assembly under the crown. The legislative function under certain limitations had been regarded as the right of the people, and so instead of providing for an executive, in open displacement of the king, it was doubtless considered as more politic to confer executive power upon the legislative department, but this must be taken as a concession to circumstances, to surrounding conditions, and not as the framers' ideal of a government they would have established under other conditions, and free from restraints, even at that date.

In the few days devoted to this constitution, but little could be expected, save such modifications of previously existing conditions as the situation absolutely and imperatively demanded. The people had

not canvassed the subject of the fundamental structure of civil government, nor as to what form was most compatible with the natural and inalienable rights of man. They had thought out and studied their rights under the English government. To that extent and to that only had they made a study of the governmental problem. Besides, the government they were empowered to create was a temporary structure, only designed to continue during the controversy, and, when that was adjusted, as it was then hoped it would end peacefully by proper concession to popular rights, it was to be lain aside and discarded with the other paraphernalia of the unpleasantness.

As the executive function could be exercised only by the legislature while in session, it became necessary to substitute some authority to act in recess, and so a committee of safety was created to act in this emergency, to whom this power was delegated, although for this action no warrant was contained in the constitution, but as the public safety was the one paramount and overshadowing purpose, any means that looked to the accomplishment of this object was fully justified, whether within or without the somewhat shadowy boundaries of the law.

No allusion was made in this document to the creation of a judiciary, but the power conferred upon the legislature to appoint the necessary civil officers appears to have been regarded as ample for this purpose, and on the 26th of January all necessary judicial officers were appointed, at the head of whom was the Hon. Meshech Weare as chief justice of the superior court. Such references were made to the courts as to indicate the purpose on the part of the convention to continue that branch of the government as theretofore existing.

Such features of the judiciary system, however, as had become obnoxious to the people were remedied by legislative enactment.

Momentous events succeeded the adoption of this form of government in rapid succession. On June 15, a joint committee of the council and assembly reported a declaration of independence which was received and adopted by a unanimous vote, notwithstanding on January 5, previous, in their form of government, they had solemnly protested that they had not contemplated independency of the crown, and protests were numerous and vigorous against the adoption of any form of government lest it should be construed as having a tendency in that direction.

This fact shows with what marvelous rapidity the war cloud dispelled the sentiment of loyalty to the English government when once its dark shadow enveloped the land.

There is one phrase in this declaration that is striking and significant, considering that it was uttered eighteen days before the declaration of the Continental Congress, on the 5th of July following.

In this declaration New Hampshire said :

“ We do, therefore, declare that it is the opinion of this assembly that our delegates at the Continental Congress should be instructed, and they are hereby instructed, to join with the other colonies in declaring the thirteen united colonies a free and independent state.”

Nowhere in contemporaneous literature is the idea of national unity so clearly and forcefully expressed as in this declaration.

The language is not “ thirteen free and independent states,” but that the thirteen colonies were “ a free and independent state,” using the word state in its broad and natural sense.

It is the language of unity and not of severalty — one people — one nation — and not a co-partnership of states.

It was left to an immortal son of New Hampshire, upon the floor of the American senate, more than half a century later, to interpret this theory of national unity to the understanding and the conscience of the American people, and to incorporate that demonstration into the imperishable literature of his time, and to later generations to reaffirm it with the sword.

On the 10th of September following, the national declaration of independence having been officially promulgated by the legislature, it was voted to discontinue the name of province or colony, and to adopt the name and style of the “ State of New Hampshire.”

For a period of eight years this simple framework of government, the product of only fifteen days of consideration, met the requirements of that most eventful era of our history; a circumstance, due not so much to the merit of the instrument itself as to the sterling, law-abiding, self-governing and patriotic character of the people.

Whatever powers the public exigency required to be exercised for the public safety, the legislature, when in session, and the committee of safety at all other times, readily assumed without any very critical inquiry as to the source of that power. What needed to be done, they did; what power it was necessary to exercise, they exercised; for, absorbed as the country then was in its mighty struggle for existence, its fate trembling in the balance as the tide of war rose and fell, there was little disposition or opportunity to engage in controversy over legal technicalities.

The defects which experience developed in the organic law, some attempt was made to remedy, but, as has happened in later years, the people preferred the defects to the remedy.

On February 25, 1778, the legislature voted to call a constitutional convention to frame a new plan of government to supersede the fifteen-day product then in force.

The journal of the proceedings of that convention has not survived, but the form of government which it produced, and which the people rejected, while it showed some advancement over that then in force, left the problem in part, at least, unsolved.

Its declaration of rights, however, contained a full, clear, and explicit statement of the source and origin of power in government which has not since been improved upon, and was in these words: "The whole and entire power of government of this state is vested in, and must be derived from, the people thereof, and from no other source whatever." So much, at least, was thus early settled, and with the foundations of state thus securely laid, it was not possible for so intelligent a people to go very far astray.

Hereditary government, aristocracy, and monarchy in all its forms had already been eliminated as possibilities. Although the form of government did not originally enter into the controversy, Republicanism became thus early an assured fact, in case victory crowned the sacrifice of the colonial armies.

A fatal defect in this document was the failure to provide for an executive department, although it is probable that dissatisfaction over the basis of representation was a more potent factor in securing its rejection.

The government of the state was vested in a council and house of representatives. The basis of representation in the council was fixed in this way: Rockingham, five; Strafford, two; Hillsborough, two; Cheshire, two; Grafton, one. Then follows this peculiar provision:

"The number for the county of Rockingham shall not be increased or diminished hereafter, but remain the same; and the numbers for the other counties shall be increased or diminished as their aforesaid proportion to the county of Rockingham may chance to vary."

But the failure of this attempt at the establishment of a permanent government for the state did not arrest the solution of the problem which was slowly but surely being developed. The art of state building kept pace with the progress of the war. Independence was not only to be achieved, but statesmanship was charged with the grave re-

sponsibility of its utilization for the public good, when no earthly power should longer dispute it.

The second attempt at a permanent government was initiated on the 12th of June, 1781, and outlasted the war, for the welcome tidings of peace found the convention with its work far advanced but still incomplete.

It had held nine sessions, and devoted a great deal of time and deliberation to the task, for not only was it necessary for the convention to unite upon its propositions, but also to ascertain what would meet with popular approval.

The facilities for developing and unifying public sentiment in those days were not what they are to-day. This difference is pointedly illustrated by the fact, gravely recorded by the historian, Belknap, that the Declaration of Independence, promulgated at Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1776, was proclaimed by drum-beat in the principal towns of New Hampshire in just fourteen days from that date. And this incident is cited as showing the remarkable celerity with which the important tidings overspread the country.

To-day a document of that importance would be read by thousands and tens of thousands upon the bulletin boards all over the land before the voice that announced it had fairly died away.

The method adopted by the convention to ascertain in advance whether their recommendations were likely to meet with popular favor was to cause their proposed amendments to be printed and distributed among the people with the request that they be returned with such suggestions as the parties receiving them might be pleased to make. Twice was this done by the convention before it saw its way to a favorable verdict.

The creation of the executive department as a co-ordinate branch of the government appears to have occasioned considerable difficulty.

The feeling of resentment against Great Britain was deep, bitter, and universal in the colony, and grew more and more intense as the war wore on, and the people seemed to associate the executive department with the crown and its representative.

However unreasoning this prejudice, the convention found it impossible to incorporate the title of "governor" into the form of government, so distasteful had it become as the title of the king's direct representative, and in the final draft, in deference to this sentiment, the term was withdrawn and that of president substituted.

The first draft submitted by the convention to the inspection of the people created the office of governor, and in an address accompanying

it, to influence public sentiment in its favor, this somewhat unique language appears, referring to this official, "They have arrayed him with honors, they have armed him with power and set him on high; but still he is only the right hand of your power and the mirror of your majesty." But the appeal evoked no response, and it was not till the amendment of 1792 that the executive appeared in the constitution under the appropriate title of governor.

Nevertheless, the constitution of 1784 practically and fairly solved the problem of republican government in New Hampshire.

We here find a recognition of the people as the source of all power in government; an admirable statement of the natural and inalienable rights of man: the three appropriate and essential departments of government, executive, legislative, and judicial; an equitable basis of representation, and as full and elaborate details for working out the various functions of government as could be expected with so little practical experience.

It is certainly very remarkable that the wants and necessities of a growing and rapidly developing state should have been so securely forecast that, for more than half a century from 1792, no change or modification should have been suggested.

At the end of every seven years from that date the sense of the people was taken upon the question of amending the constitution, and in every instance, down to 1849, an overwhelming vote in the negative was cast, and it is a significant fact that when the convention of 1850 submitted a large number of amendments to the constitution of 1792 to the people for their ratification every one of them was rejected, thus signifying that in popular judgment a convention of that late day, with Franklin Pierce at its head, was no wiser in the art of state-building, with all its advantages in the school of experience, and the new light from half a century of advancement in civilization and in intellectual development, than were the heroes of '76, when, inexperienced and unschooled, they emerged from the smoke and din and turmoil of the Revolution.

Miss Mabel R. Staniels then read the Declaration of Independence.

On motion of John M. Hill it was *voted* that the thanks of the society be extended to Mr. Bartlett for his address.



WILLIAM W. BAILEY.

1895-97.

Mr. C. C. Shaw then moved that Mr. Bartlett's address be printed, and that a copy be presented to each member.

Rev. Dr. Roberts then asked in regard to the funds for that purpose, and the motion was withdrawn.

On motion of John H. Oberly the matter of printing the address was referred to the Board of Managers with the recommendation that it be done if funds for that purpose could be obtained.

William D. Sawyer, for the committee, then reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year :

PRESIDENT.

William W. Bailey, Nashua.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John M. Hill, Concord.
 Joshua G. Hall, Dover.
 Ebenezer Ferren, Manchester.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Otis G. Hammond, Concord.

REGISTRAR.

John C. Ordway, Concord.

HISTORIAN.

Fred Leighton, Concord.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, D. D., Concord.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

George C. Gilmore, Manchester.
 Charles E. Staniels, Concord.
 John Kimball, Concord.
 Charles B. Spofford, Claremont.
 Henry O. Kent, Lancaster.
 Howard L. Porter, Concord.
 Thomas Cogswell, Gilmanton.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

George B. Chandler,	Manchester.
William Rand,	Rochester.
Allan H. Robinson,	Concord.

Charles S. Parker moved that the report be accepted, and that they be declared elected. This was ruled out of order, the constitution requiring a ballot.

On motion of George C. Gilmore it was *voted* that the Secretary cast one ballot for the officers nominated, which was done, and they were declared elected.

The meeting then adjourned to the Eagle Hotel, where a banquet was served, after which Henry Robinson, mayor of Concord, was called on to state what constitutes a city.

MAYOR ROBINSON'S SPEECH.

I am asked to tell you what makes a city, but the elements that constitute a model city are so numerous and so familiar that I shall not attempt to enumerate them, especially in the short time allotted me to-day.

The tendency of population is to gravitate toward centres. The growth of cities during the thirty years last past, and especially during the last decade, is something remarkable. It is a matter of congratulation that the importance of local government is now receiving from the people the attention which its great importance demands, for upon the management of municipal affairs devolves very largely the conduct of the whole country, this control being to such a considerable extent in the hands of the urban population. The government of cities is fast growing to be as efficient in execution, as rigid in accountability, and as free from political partisanship, as that of other corporations, for a city is a corporation, and its management is business, not politics. The term "citizen" now means something far more comprehensive than that of "voter." The good citizen realizes to-day that he has a mission, a duty greater and more responsible than the mere mechanical casting of a ballot once a year or once in two years.

A city is a congestion of interests— not an inconsistent, unsystematic, diseased congestion—but an accumulation of commingled interests, harmonized, methodized, thoroughly marshalled, giving to

every diversity of legitimate industry, and to every person engaged in it, privileges, protections, and opportunities not otherwise possible. Every rule of development is a rule of adaptation—not so much a rule of adaptation to individual wants and wishes as to the needs and requirements of society. The model city must, of course, have a charter and the framework of organic law, and it should have natural advantages in location, and be laid out from the outset with a view to its growth, its healthfulness, the comfort of its inhabitants, and its general attractiveness. The chief function of a city is to assimilation. It receives all nationalities, and comprises all classes, grades, sorts, and conditions of men, and whatever municipality can contain them in unison and loyalty is the best.

Speaking as I do to-day as a representative and not as an individual, I am pleased to welcome the honored guest of this occasion, the Rev. Samuel F. Smith, and to bespeak for him the generous hospitalities of the city of Concord. His presence here has inspired the community with patriotism, and even the verdure and the foliage seem inspired with a fresher growth and a purer and more beautiful development because he is here.

I might, perhaps, be pardoned in saying a few words for our city. From our granite wealth we have just erected at the national capital one of the largest buildings in the world—indeed the largest library—and yet we have only grazed, so to speak, the surface of an inexhaustible store of granite wealth, the best and finest granite in the world. We have built coaches and carriages enough to make a splendid pageant around the world, and nowhere in the whole procession is any wheel, hub, spoke, tire, bolt, or screw, in which may be found a flaw or defect attributable to poor workmanship. If we turn from the utilitarian phase of the subject, we find that we have manufactured a million dollars' worth of pianos and organs, which have been sent out to harmonize and charm every state and territory. We have made a million harnesses. If put to a test we could make one of them from a side of leather in two hours and thirty minutes, and might, if put upon a trial, complete four hundred in a single week. Wherever you go in the United States, or Australia, or among the contending armies of China or Japan, or in Russia, if you find a harness with the word "Concord" on it, you may rest assured that it is perfect. Its breeching will be found strong enough for any emergency. We have made leather belts sufficient to connect the wheels of the universe. We have done many other things, but in

the brief time that I am to address you I will not attempt to mention them. I might, however, be allowed to add that from one educational institution alone — I claim it to be a Concord institution — we have graduated thirty-five hundred boys, who have been scattered throughout the country to diffuse their usefulness and their ennobling influence to the best advantage. An institution has been defined to be the lengthened shadow of one man, and St. Paul's School is especially that of a perfect gentleman and a cultured scholar in the purest and best sense.

The story has been told that at one time during the war of the Rebellion the armies were encamped on both sides of the river — on one side the Union army; across, the Confederate. As they laid there in their encampments the bands on each side began to discourse music. On the northern side it was "The Star Spangled Banner" swelling out on the breeze; on the southern side the band responded with "Dixie's Land"; then again the northern side said in their music, "Yankee Doodle"; and yet the southern band responded with "Dixie's Land"; again the northern band played "Hail Columbia," but the response was still "Dixie's Land;" and then the notes of "America" — "Sweet Land of Liberty" — were struck on the northern side of the stream, and the band on the southern side took it up, and it was "Sweet Land of Liberty" on both sides. Every voice responded in perfect harmony, and the strains of those instruments and of the great soul of the country breathed anew and again with the delightful inspiration of the love of home.

Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith was then presented and was accorded another ovation. His remarks were confined to the hymn which has made his name known throughout the world. He said in part:

"I have had the pleasure of seeing my little waif translated into seven different languages, but it has not been so widely spread in this regard as another hymn from my pen, 'The Morning Light is Breaking,' which appears in some sixteen different tongues. It has been interesting to follow the course of my song. It has been sung and played on every conceivable instrument, but it remained for a guide in an extensive cave at Manitou, in Colorado, to give it expression on Nature's own organ by hammering it out on the stalactites and stalagmites in one of the rooms in which he had discovered musical properties. I once asked Oliver Wendell Holmes what had given

such currency to my little waif, and he replied, 'The secret of its popularity lies in your starting the first line with the word "My" instead of the word "Our." The country is not ours, but mine. Every one of us has an interest in it individually.'

"I have come here to take part in this uprising of patriotism, and the occasion is deeply gratifying to me. There is a wonderful uprising of patriotism in this country, and every tongue in the land, old and young, is singing the verses which will never grow old; and all classes are doing homage to the old flag, the flag of freedom."

He concluded by saying :

"I don't care to be flattered but I love to be appreciated. I would rather have a single rose when I can smell it than a whole cartful of flowers dumped on my grave after I am dead. I am deeply grateful for the honors you have accorded me, and I wish you good-bye and bid you God-speed."

A poem by Adelaide Cilley Waldron of Farmington was read by Miss Mabel R. Staniels.

1775 IN MEMORIAM. 1895

Fling out the colors tried and true,
 The valiant red, the spotless white,
 And hail the bonny field of blue,
 Where shine the stars in glory bright.

Above the tumult of the town
 A bell has sounded loud and clear ;
 With acclamation and renown,
 Whose echoes sweet we pause to hear.

And thrilled have been the eager walls
 When, in a measure glad and free,
 A stately hymn has filled the halls
 We know as homes of liberty.

With Easter-tide but past its flood,
 In this fair morning of the year,
 A common impulse stirs the blood
 Of all who meet in kinship here.

It is a day of memory true,
Of reverent and filial thought;
And as the hallowed past we view,
We praise the work our fathers wrought.

Not theirs the Puritan's desire,
Nor theirs the Pilgrim's pious quest,
But with a quick adventurous fire,
Throbb'd every bold and gallant breast.

Primeval forests bristled sharp
Against their vexed advancing front,
And lack was not, of scorn nor carp,
From them who bore no battle brunt.

But sturdily the way was trod
By steadfast and unfaltering feet,
And broken was the heavy sod
That we may glean of harvests sweet.

Against a strange barbaric foe
Our fathers held a dauntless blade,
And suffered hardship, toil, and woe,
Until the sullen strife was stayed.

No *Campus Martius* could they boast
Whereon to practice warlike art,
Or learn, before a noble host,
To throw the discus and the dart.

But when the solemn trumpet blew
Which called to conflict sire and son,
And bade the hands of kinsmen true
Be strong to train the opposing gun,

Still loyal to "noblesse oblige"
They warred in earnestness and ruth,
And knew defeat, or held the siege,
As men who fight for love and truth

Beside their labor and their pain,
The most we do is slight indeed;
Yet, as to-day shall wax and wane,
May not some blossom, from the seed

They scattered broadcast o'er the land,
 Send forth its sweetness far and wide,
 To stay the rude and hasty hand,
 Or, with a gracious influence, guide?

Shall not an impulse strong and high
 Help us to make the nation great,
 Supreme in mindful dignity,
 In precept true—the ideal State?

Display the colors bright and brave,
 That led our conquering fathers on;
 Salute the stars and stripes that wave
 Above the land their valor won.

And sound again, with one accord,
 The hymn God's reverent servant brings,
 The anthem of the noble word.
 With whose acclaim the country rings.

Sons of the sword—guard well the faith
 Held sacred by the men of old;
 And deem as dross both life and death
 Before the enspangled flag's free fold.

Thus may the patriot's fame be ours,
 And honored all the past shall be,
 And still from out their storied towers
 The bells shall peal for liberty.

John H. Oberly was then introduced and spoke of the American flag.

MR. OBERLY'S SPEECH.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: On the 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1861, the then governor of South Carolina, addressing a rejoicing multitude in the exultation of traitorous joy and pride, exclaimed, "We have humbled the flag of the United States. Fort Sumter is ours by an act of war; and I say unto you that it is the first time in the history of the country that the stars and stripes have been humbled. We have defeated their twenty millions; we have brought down in humility the flag that has triumphed for seventy years!"

Then, North and South,

—there was mounting in hot haste; the steed,
The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went hurrying forward with impetuous speed,
And quickly forming in the ranks of war:

and the flag which the heroic valor of our Revolutionary sires had made not only possible but also a glorious fact, disappeared, as if by magic, from the Southern sky. To those of Northern birth who, at that time, resided at the South, and had remained loyal to the Union sentiment, this was an event of ominous significance. To them it seemed as if the sun had disappeared from the firmament at mid-day, and that the blackness of night had fallen suddenly upon the earth.

Surrounded by dangers; arrested; tried in summary manner by an illegal and lawless tribunal; banished, with only a few hours of grace, for the undenied, the proudly confessed crime of devotion to the Union; steaming up the turbid waters of the Father of Rivers, on a vessel passengered, in most part, by enemies of the flag, all of them insolent and overbearing, and even threatening in their declaration of treasonable purposes; passing, as they stood frowningly upon the bank vexing the river's flow, forts, over the shotted guns of which flew a new and hostile flag, seeming to be, in the ghastly moonlight of the midnight of the middle of May, a threatening bird of ravenous beak and evil omen, are events remembered by me as personal experiences, remembered as I remember the distressful visions of a troublesome dream.

And I remember, also, that, at last, the vessel rounded into a stretch of river, broad and lake-like, extending to the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi. To the right was the state of Kentucky, to the left the state of Missouri, and in front the state of Illinois. Behind us, a bank of thunderous storm-clouds filled the sky; to the right and to the left, low down upon the horizon, the fitful flashing of sullen lightning was seen; but before us the sun was shining in a cloudless sky. Behind us a storm was raging, on either hand dangers were threatening, but in front of us was brightness and safety; and there, over the headquarters of the general commanding at Cairo, visible to the eye, was floating, in the language of New Hampshire's greatest son, "the gorgeous ensign of the republic," known and honored throughout the earth, still full-high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original luster, not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured. In its presence, heads were uncovered, voices broke into cheers, and tears welled in eyes unused

to the melting mood. It was a vision of beauty, and, beholding it, the lines of Rodman Drake came into my mind, and, somewhat changed by the inspiration of the moment, found utterance on my lips :

Flag of the free heart's hope and home,
By angel hands to valor given,
Thy stars now light the welkin dome,
And all thy hues are part of Heaven.

Passing into its protection, we realized the fact, as we had never realized it before, that beneath its folds there was a refuge for the persecuted and the oppressed, and that it symbolized the power of free government, of government regulated by law and supported and sustained by the invincible arms of a free people.

Twenty-four years after the events of 1861, acting as an officer of the United States government charged with the duty of preventing an unlawful intrusion of citizens into Oklahoma, on a pleasant evening of another day of another May, I stood on the porch of the main building of the Chilocco Indian Training School. From my position I could see, to the north, running east and west, clearly defined, a line of human habitations that were occupied by civilized beings; but to the south and to the east and west nothing was visible beyond the school reservation but a level waste of uncultivated fertility extending to the sky. No city, no village, no hamlet, no habitation of any kind could be seen. At that time there were no citizens of that part of the Indian Territory; no courts of justice were there, no officers of the law, no law, no local government of any description. In front of the school building about half a mile distant, a band of uncivilized Indians passing to their reservation had set their camp for the night, and I was informed and knew that lawless and desperate men and reckless adventurers were familiar to that locality. What protection had the well-filled larder and the well-stocked fields of that government school against those ill-fed savages, and these hungry, lawless, and desperate white men? No protection whatever, excepting the protection afforded by the flag; but that was sufficient; for that symbol, which has triumphed over all our foreign and domestic foes, even when it is not surrounded and supported by the dreadful instruments of modern warfare, has a moral power that is effective everywhere: and there, in that land of no law, and of savage and desperate men, I beheld the wonderful spectacle of a piece of bunting that symbolized the moral power of the republic, holding in awe and order both savagery and desperadoism!

Thus, sir, the flag symbolizes at once the dreadful puissance and the moral forces of the government, and, streaming over every part of the republic, it speaks to us in a mystical language that all the world has learned to understand.

Floating over the capitol near at hand here, it declares the supremacy of the nation in all the delegated powers of sovereignty, and gives assurance of protection to the reserved rights of the state.

Floating over the court house, it declares liberty protected by law to be one of the fundamental principles of the government.

Floating over the school house, it declares the common school system to be the shield and the buckler of republican government.

Floating over buildings in which is heard the rumbling of printing machinery, it proclaims the liberty of the press.

Floating over buildings in which the merchant plies his vocation, or in which the mechanic toils at his trade, or in which the products of the soil are stored, and from which they are distributed, or in which the professional man or the scholar burns the midnight lamp, it declares the interest of the government in all the affairs of the people.

Floating over our forts and arsenals, and over the vessels of our navy, it gives notice to all the nations of the earth of our determination to maintain, if need be, the honor and dignity of the republic against the world in arms.

And wherever it flies, whether on the sea or on the land, at home or abroad, it announces the greatness of the Union, and is at once an encouragement and a warning, saying to the patriot, "Remember the glories of the past, contemplate the blessings of the present, and anticipate the possibilities of the future"; saying also to the lawless and the traitor-hearted, "Beware;" and to all the world, "I symbolize the power of the Great Republic, a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Hail, glorious symbol! Behold it! In the beginning of the century now drawing to a stately close, it waved over only a few millions of people inhabiting an undeveloped country, and over only thirteen feeble states. Now it waves over more than seventy millions of people, all of them free, and over forty-four states, none of them cursed by the horror and disgrace of human slavery, and many of them puissant and great — over an empire, the story of the development of which sounds like a tale told by the story-teller of the Arabian Nights Entertainments.

And who can say that, long before the close of the coming century, the dream of the optimistic statesman of to-day will not find realization in an ocean-bound republic, over which the standard of the republic will stream triumphantly — over the Dominion of Canada on the north, over Mexico and the states of Central America on the south, and over Cuba and Hawaii, and other islands of the Atlantic and Pacific, either as an emblem of sovereignty or of protection?

My mind throngs with shining auguries, circle on circle,
Bright as Cherubim, with golden trumpets silent,
That await the signal to blow news of good to man.

May these things be; and may the blessing of the God of nations rest upon and abide with the flag of the republic until, in every nation of the earth, it shall glow in the consummation of the principles of the government which was established by the valor and wisdom of our Revolutionary ancestors, in honor of whose memory we have met here to-day.

Long may our land be bright
With Freedom's holy light;
Protect us with Thy might
Great God, our King.

The Crescent Quartette sang "Comrades in Arms" and "America," and the meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest.

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, N. H., July 10, 1895.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held on the above date at the Pension Office in Concord at 11 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

A communication from the Maryland society inviting this society to attend the dedication of a monument in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., in honor of "Maryland's Four Hundred" at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1895, was read.

On motion of Howard L. Porter it was *voted* that the Secretary issue credentials to such of the members as will attend, and that the Secretary send out a printed invitation to all members of this society.

Proceeded to the consideration of applications, and the following were admitted to membership :

Eugene M. Bowman,	Nashua.
Charles Stickney,	Nashua.
Edgar M. Rix,	Littleton.
William A. Hillard,	Manchester.

Voted that President Bailey and Thomas Cogswell be a committee to investigate the advisability of offering a prize for essays by students of this state on some subject of Revolutionary history.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, N. H., July 22, 1895.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held on the above date at the office of C. E. Staniels in Concord at 11 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary.

The President and Vice-Presidents being absent, Charles E. Staniels was chosen President *pro tem*.

Proceeded to the consideration of applications, and the following were admitted to membership :

Edward P. Comins,	Concord.
George B. Spalding,	Syracuse, N. Y.

The petition of Brian C. Roberts, asking for demission from this society to the Oregon and Washington society was granted.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, N. H., October 9, 1895.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at the Pension Office in Concord, N. H., on the above date at 11 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

Proceeded to consider applications for membership, and, on ballot, the following were elected members of the society :

Herbert W. Odlin,	Concord,
Amos J. Blake,	Fitzwilliam,
William F. French,	Milford,
Edward Kellom,	Hillsborough,
Frank M. Cilley,	Exeter,

the latter on a demit from the Illinois society.

On motion of Thomas Cogswell it was *voted* that the Secretary notify all members now in arrears of dues for two or more years that unless their dues are paid on or before January 1, 1896, their names will be erased from the rolls.

On motion of Thomas Cogswell it was *voted* that the President be authorized to extend an invitation to Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, N. H., to deliver the annual address at the next annual meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, N. H., January 8, 1896.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at the Pension Office in Concord, N. H., on the above date at 11 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

Proceeded to consider applications for membership, and the following were elected members of the society :

Arthur C. Stewart,	Concord.
Dustin W. Waldron,	“
George D. Waldron,	“
Anthony C. Hardy,	“
Arthur H. Knowlton,	“
Simon Ward,	Hanover.
Arthur M. Dodge,	Boston, Mass.
Arthur E. Poole,	Jaffrey.
William F. Horton,	East Jaffrey.
Charles G. Shedd,	Keene.
John Scales,	Dover.
Dudley T. Chase,	Claremont.

The Secretary reported the following members as delinquent in dues for two years or more :

Jabez Alexander,	Dover,
William Badger,	Concord,
Clinton A. Cilley,	Hickory, N. C.,
Dixi Crosby,	Exeter,
Eben O. Garland,	Bartlett,
William P. Hill,	Concord,
James S. Morrison,	Athens, Ga.,
Hiram F. Newell,	East Alstead,
Robert L. Shirley,	Goffstown,

and it was *voted* that their names be dropped from the rolls.

On motion of John Kimball it was *voted* that the Secretary and Howard L. Porter be authorized to publish a year book, and an amendment was offered by Mr. Porter and adopted, that the Secretary be allowed a suitable compensation for the extra work.

On motion of Mr. Porter it was *voted* that the annual meeting be held on Wednesday, April 22, the 19th, as fixed in the by-laws, falling on Sunday.

A general committee with full power to appoint sub-committees and make all arrangements for the next annual meeting was elected, consisting of William W. Bailey, Howard L. Porter, Capt. James Miller, U. S. A., Thomas Cogswell, and Charles E. Staniels.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, N. H., March 17, 1896.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at the Pension Office in Concord, N. H., on the above date at 11 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

Proceeded to the consideration of applications for membership, and the following were elected members of the society :

Eugene F. Carpenter,	Concord.
Ernest G. Hatch,	Hartford, Conn.
Jacob W. Mooar,	Manchester.
Charles H. Stewart,	Concord.

Phineas R. Gould,	Littleton.
Arthur C. Bradley,	Newport.
George R. Kimball,	Haverhill.
Herbert E. Haley,	Newmarket.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, N. H., April 8, 1896.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at the Pension Office in Concord, Wednesday, April 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

On motion of Howard L. Porter it was *voted* that the Secretary be allowed the sum of twenty dollars for his extra work in editing the year book.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1896.

CONCORD, N. H., April 22, 1896.

The eighth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at Representatives' hall, State House, Concord, on Wednesday, April 22, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Voted to dispense with reading the records of the last meeting.

The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Historian were read, adopted, and placed on file.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 22, 1896.

The number of members reported at the last annual meeting, May 8, 1895, was 176. Since then we have lost as follows:

Dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues	8
Died	2
Demitted	1
	<hr/>
Total loss	11

The members who have died during the year are Marshall P. Hall of Manchester, February 12, 1896, and Daniel F. Straw of Manchester, April 14, 1896.

Brian C. Roberts of Spokane, Washington, was transferred to the Washington and Oregon society, July 22, 1895.

During the year we have gained 47 members, one of whom, Frank M. Cilley of Exeter, was transferred from the Illinois society.

The net gain in membership for the year is 36, and the present number of members is 212, all of whom are in good standing and approved by the Registrar-General.

Our present constitution and by-laws were adopted at our last annual meeting, by which strict regulations in regard to the payment of dues are provided. At that time there were a number of members who were from two to four years delinquent in their dues. As the provisions of the new constitution and by-laws could not properly be applied to previous time, the Secretary was directed by the Board of Managers to notify these delinquents that unless their dues were paid by January 1, 1896, their names would be dropped from the rolls. All but eight responded, and these were deprived of their membership by vote of the Board of Managers, January 8, 1896.

After the adoption of the new constitution it became necessary to reform our rolls to correspond therewith, and, with great regret, we were obliged to part with the ladies who had hitherto been associated with us as members. The dues for that year were returned to those, nine in number, who had paid them. This action was taken with the earnest hope that the Daughters of the American Revolution would add to their rolls those whom we were obliged to lose.

During the year past a year book has been printed and distributed, the first since we became a part of the National Society.

The public interest in the society is on the increase, and the fact that our net gain in membership is less than last year is due rather to a cessation of personal effort on the part of the members than to any other cause. The fact that the honor and dignity of membership, once acquired, is fully appreciated, is proved by the absence of a single withdrawal from the society during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 22, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

From balance from previous year	\$157.16
dues for year ending April, 1893	2.00
" 1894	4.00
" 1895	23.00
" 1896	156.00
" 1897	2.00
sale of tickets for banquet, 1895	105.00
admission fees	39.00
certificates	19.00
sale of rosettes	18.45
sale of badges	18.00
 Total	 <u>\$543.61</u>

EXPENSES.

For printing and postage, ordinary	\$68.00
year book	83.50
	<u>\$151.50</u>
banquet, 1895	163.75
dues to National Society	51.25
services of Secretary, ordinary	\$20.00
year book	20.00
	<u>40.00</u>

For badges	\$18.00
certificates	26.00
rosettes	15.00
dues returned to nine ladies	9.00
express	2.55
incidentals	3.80
	<hr/>
Total	\$480.85
Cash on hand	62.76
	<hr/>
	\$543.61

Respectfully submitted,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Treasurer.*

HISTORIAN'S REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 22, 1896.

Under the constitution adopted at the last meeting of the society, it is provided that the historian shall have the custody of all historical and genealogical documents belonging to the society, and shall, at each annual meeting, if possible, present a biographical sketch of all members deceased during the present year.

The collection of historical and genealogical documents in the possession of the society is neither extensive nor varied. At present it embraces five bound volumes, and a mass of pamphlets and circulars relating to the work of the various state societies.

Of the bound volumes, three are of the correspondence of Samuel B. Webb, and were presented to the New Hampshire society by William Seward Webb of New York, ex-President-General of the National Society. These volumes are of great interest to the student of history, and are of considerable value. The others are the year book of the Minnesota society, a large volume containing a stenographic report of the proceedings of the last annual meeting, together with a complete register of the membership, and other interesting information; and the 1895 year book of the New York Society of Sons of the Revolution. At present, this nucleus of a library is left in the office of the Secretary, in the state library building, where it will be allowed to remain.

Two members have been removed by death the past year, Marshall P. Hall, February 12, 1896, and Daniel Felch Straw of the same city [Manchester], April 14.

Marshall Parker Hall was the son of Joseph Hall and Maria B. Parker, and a grandson, on his father's side, of William Forrest, who was a private in Capt. Jeremiah Smith's company, Col. Enoch Poor's regiment; also in Capt. Henry Dearborn's company, Col. B. Arnold's detachment, Quebec expedition.

He was born in Gilford, August 11, 1838. He lived in Manchester from 1839 to 1845, in Laconia from 1845 to 1856, and afterwards practically all the time in Manchester until his death. He secured his early education in the district schools and at Gilford Academy, and then learned the art preservative in the office of the *Belknap Gazette*, in Laconia. Later, he was employed as a printer in several of the news and job offices in Manchester until 1858, when he went to Scioto county, Ohio, where he taught school from 1858 to 1861. Returning to the state he published the *New Hampshire Agricultural Journal* for a year, and retired from the business in 1862. In the latter year he was elected to the position of city librarian, which position he held for three years. In 1865 he entered the office of the Amoskeag Corporation, and at the time of his death was chief clerk and the oldest employee there in point of service.

Mr. Hall will best be remembered for his work in furthering the educational interests of the city in which he lived. He was first elected to the school board in 1868, and served continuously, with the exception of three years, down to death. He served as clerk of the board for many years, and since 1890 was the vice-chairman. He was foremost in every movement for the good of the schools, and many of the improvements in system and methods were the result of his persistent and intelligent efforts.

He was twice a member of the state constitutional convention, and was the author of the amendment to the constitution which provides that no public funds shall be used for the support of denominational or sectarian schools. A wife and two sons survive.

Daniel Felch Straw was prominently identified with the business interests of Manchester during his life, and it is probable that few men in the city were better known. He was the son of Daniel and Lydia Ann (Felch) Straw, and a grandson of Samuel Straw, private in Capt. Gordon Hutchins's company, Col. John Stark's regiment, 1775; Capt. Samuel Wallingford's company, Col. Daniel Gilman's regiment, raised to reinforce the Continental Army in New York, 1776-77; in Capt. Henry Butler's company, Col. Bartlett's regiment, for the defence of West Point in 1780.

He was born in Hooksett seventy-three years ago, and gained his education in the schools of that town and at Pembroke Academy, from which he graduated with honors. Following, he taught school in Hooksett and Bedford, but, tiring of it, he removed to Manchester in 1847, and embarked in the grocery business with a brother. In this he continued for about eight years, and then engaged in the jewelry business until about seven years ago, when he retired. He was prominent in Masonry and in municipal matters, and his life of sturdy honesty gained for him the respect and esteem of all.

Of the two, the former had been a member of this organization since October 23, 1890: the latter was admitted May 15, 1889.

FRED LEIGHTON, *Historian*.

On motion of George C. Gilmore it was *voted* that the President appoint a committee of five to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year.

The President appointed George C. Gilmore, Charles E. Staniels, Josiah Carpenter, William H. Greenleaf, and John C. Ordway as such committee, who then retired.

John M. Hill offered the following resolution, which was passed unanimously :

Resolved that the thanks of this society are hereby presented to Gen. Howard L. Porter and Secretary Otis G. Hammond for their services in the issuance of the current year book. They have brought to this work great care and research, and, both in matter and form, have given it a high degree of excellence, and made it a marked credit to the society.

The committee on the nomination of officers announced that they were ready to report, and they nominated the following :

PRESIDENT.

William W. Bailey, Nashua.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John M. Hill, Concord.
 Joshua G. Hall, Dover.
 Charles H. Carpenter, Chichester.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Otis G. Hammond, Concord.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

George C. Gilmore,	Manchester.
Josiah Carpenter,	Manchester.
Howard L. Porter,	Concord.
John Kimball,	Concord.
Charles B. Spofford,	Claremont.
Thomas Cogswell,	Gilmanton.
Bradbury L. Cilley,	Exeter.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

George B. Chandler,	Manchester.
Thomas P. Cheney,	Ashland.
Arthur H. Chase,	Concord.

HISTORIAN.

Fred Leighton, Concord.

REGISTRAR.

John C. Ordway, Concord.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, D. D., Concord.

On motion of Henry O. Kent it was *voted* that the report be accepted and that the Secretary cast one ballot for the men nominated.

The ballot was cast and they were declared elected to their respective offices.

The President requested the same committee to bring in a list of nominations for delegates and alternates to the national convention.

The President then made remarks, and, as a result, George C. Gilmore moved, and it was *voted*, that the President appoint a committee of seven to bring to the attention of the next legislature the matter of a monument to John Langdon.

The President said that the committee would be announced later.

Henry O. Kent was then introduced and delivered the annual address.

COLONEL KENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Society, Fellow Citizens: The present is an era of societies. So pervasive is the fraternal instinct, that on every hand men and women associate to commemorate some notable event, the memory of benefactors, or for presumed good in material relations.

The sentiment of fraternity is as broad as the universe and as old as the race. The dependence of the creature and the omnipotence of the Creator are ideas inherent from birth; he is indeed an alien and an outcast who does not look up with reverence to the sublime power, the author of life, or who does not crave and enjoy the fellowship of those who are sojourners with him during his pilgrimage.

The cultivation of these primal instincts and their wise development blesses the race and the individual. It is to these impulses that we owe government and civilization. In a less important, but yet in no trifling sense, the desire for combined action through societies rests upon the same foundation.

Ambition, with proper pride of person and opinion, is not a fault, but an incentive to higher and better living, and if, perchance, occasional love of authority and display actuates those whose declarations and pretentious appellations may seem exaggerations, this may be set down as attributable merely to the redundancy of imaginations long suppressed by the wearying cares of life, and now flowering under the genial liberty of thought and action that permits association with the assumption of gratifying titles, so long as such action does not conflict with personal right or public policy.

There are societies so beneficent as to be second only in potency and influence to the church of Christ on earth. Who could contemplate the superb parade in Boston last August, of thirty thousand

Christian Knights, themselves but representatives of the almost countless host of their brethren of the Ancient Craft, without being impressed and dominated by the vast power for good or ill there manifest.

Who can note uprisings of the people in attempted correction of wrong without trembling at the blind power so entrusted to leaders, good or bad as the case may be, "to make or mar the commonweal."

Natural impulses find natural expression. We may not curb the elements, but we may measurably direct them to do the work of man. So the desire for associated action and power that comes from union, while it may not be eliminated and should not be misdirected, rightly used may develop controlling influences for good.

It is a noticeable feature of this development that patriotic societies largely hold attention. Love of country, next to reverence for Diety, is the noblest human attribute. Its cultivation is a public service, a bond of union, an incentive to endeavor.

Hence it is that such societies are building better than they know, and that the fruitage of present effort will be abundant and blessed to the generations.

There is that impalpable something, which for lack of better designation is broadly termed *sentiment*, really the most potent factor in upbuilding and upholding a state.

Material things are essential; labor of brain and muscle are necessary; ambition is needed to spur the laggard and beckon the despairing; every-day tasks, hard, wearying and often repellant, compress the will within defined lines; but through all, above all, and behind all, are the sympathetic emotions — love of home, of kindred, of country; the gentle chivalry always regardful of the weak, high enthusiasm ennobling the cause it serves and deifying its champion.

These are inspirations that buttress humanity against adversity; that lead to great deeds; that make the world better for lives thus inspired, and the country — our country, to us the fairest and the best country on the rolling globe.

The man with the muck rake, bent form, and searching eye, eagerly intent only on finding coin after coin to add to his personal store, loses the grander conceptions of life, the just comprehensions of country and humanity that come to him whose heart is open to the elevating influences of chivalric thought, of patriotic emotion; who makes his own life happier by aspirations for the greater good, glory, renown of his country, who reveres its heroic dead, holding their lives to be incentives to more enlightened action for the common good.

It has seemed to me in accord with the harmonies of this occasion to consider the prevalence of patriotic associations, their purpose and influence. The story of colony and state, their leaders and people, the changed conditions wrought by passing centuries, the present interests of the commonwealth, and the effect upon material and intellectual advancement, of patriotic and chivalric sentiment, evolved through societies like ours in sustaining public honor, securing enduring prosperity, domestic thrift, content, and happiness.

Of the patriotic orders the oldest is the Society of the Cincinnati, organized by the officers of the American army at the cantonments on the Hudson in May, 1783.

The preamble asserts that "To perpetuate therefore as Well the Remembrance of this Vast event [American independence] as the Mutual Friendships which have been formed Under the pressure of common danger, And in many instances cemented by the blood of the parties.—The officers of the American Army do hereby in the Most solemn Manner associate constitute and combine themselves into One Society of friends to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity; And in failure thereof the Collateral branches who may be Judged Worthy of becoming its Supporters and Members—

The Officers of the American Army having generally been taken from the Citizens of America posses high Veneration for the Character of that Illustrious Roman LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS And being Resolved to follow his example by Returning to their Citizenship they think they May with propriety denominate themselves the Society of the Cincinnati."

His excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, French minister, their excellencies the Count D'Estaing, the Count De Grasse, the Count De Barras, the Chevalier de Touches, the admirals and commanders of the navy, his excellency the Count De Rochambeau, commander-in-chief, and the generals and colonels of his army, all of our French allies, were elected to membership.

Baron Steuben presided at the organization, June 15, 1783. "His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief [George Washington] was elected as President-General, and Major-General Henry Knox, Secretary-General." Authority was given for the organization of state societies among the "Old Thirteen," and the New Hampshire society was organized at Exeter November 18, 1783. Major-General John Sullivan was president, Lieut.-Col. Commandant Henry Dearborn, vice-president, Capt. Ebenezer Sullivan (son of the general), secretary, and Col. Joseph Cilley, treasurer.

As is known, this society, conceived in the purest and most natural intentions and for simple and laudable purposes, met a growing sentiment of disfavor among the people; particularly was the feature of hereditary succession a shining mark of offence. It was the intent, said the cavillers, to form an order of nobility in free America, to erect an exclusive class and give the lie to the proclaimed principles of the Revolution. The storm became so violent that the general meeting at Philadelphia May 15, 1784, issued a circular letter, "Signed by Order, George Washington," promulgating new articles of association, eliminating the features that had provoked popular clamor and advising its adoption. To this demand New Hampshire made answer July 4, 1785.

"We viewed with grief and astonishment the uneasiness which the establishment of our Society gave to some of our Fellow-Citizens; and were no less surprized to find the pen of Malice so successfully employed in construing actions that flowed from the purest motives into secret and dangerous attempts to subvert a Government which we had toiled and bled to rear up and defend.

"Nothing could afford us more pleasure, than to quiet the minds and remove the fears of our fellow citizens; but to yield to Arguments that have no force, to acknowledge dangers that cannot exist, to recede from a Plan founded on most laudable Principles thereby stamping y^e mark of suspicion on the most virtuous actions; or to adopt a Conduct which might imply a concession that by our serving as Soldiers we have forfeited our right as Citizens, and are not entitled to those Privileges which our fellow subjects enjoy without controul; would be making a sacrifice they have no right to expect. * * * If wearing the emblems of our Order establishes a Rank of Nobility in America contrary to the Confederation we can see no reason why the Badge worn by the free-masons does not as effectually do it. * * * If the society cannot exist as originally instituted, we shall acquiesce in y^e abolishing it altogether: but as we became Members by signing Articles which we then and still suppose originated in virtuous friendship, we cannot conceive ourselves bound by articles we never subscribed.—When any new system is recommended we shall vidually claim a right of judging for ourselves, the expediency of becoming Members, and we never shall accede to any plan which permits any man or body of men to dispose of or even direct us in the disposition of our property."

It is perhaps needless to say that nothing further was heard in New Hampshire as to the abandonment by *its* Cincinnati, of the bond of union originally adopted.

The society continued its regular meetings on July 4 until 1823, when the last assembly was convened at Portsmouth; the papers and organization were then surrendered and thereafter the New Hampshire members were affiliated with the Massachusetts commandery, as these state bodies came to be called.

It is gratifying to know that in 1894, at Exeter, the New Hampshire commandery was revived by descendants of original members and that it has started upon its new career with every indication of permanent success.

If I have dwelt somewhat at length upon the Society of the Cincinnati, it has been to vividly illustrate the fraternal, patriotic sentiment among the officers of the Army of Independence, and to exhibit the sturdy honesty of their convictions shown in their refusal to quail before a clamor that time has shown to be as senseless as unjust; proving by their attitude the rectitude of their intention and exhibiting the confident repose of virile integrity.

Our mental fibre is healthier for this defiance of unworthy criticism.

With the revival of the Cincinnati comes the opportunity of our organization, in which, as in the Society of Colonial Wars, begotten of the same impulse, "fraternity, without regard to former rank, is the broad foundation stone on which the order rests."

Antedating in chronological period even the Cincinnati, but of later date than the S. A. R., is the Society of Colonial Wars, organized in New York in 1892 "to perpetuate the memory of those events happening from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, and of the men who in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment, defence, and preservation of the American colonies, and were in truth the founders of the nation." Its membership is open to "any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, who is lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor, marine, or privateersman under the Colonies at any time during the period named, or held civic office in any of them."

A broad and rich field is covered by this organization; the settlement of the first adventurers, the origin and history of government, the struggle with nature, and the terrors of Indian warfare, the growth

of political thought, the evolution of self-government, its development amid privation, confederation and the birth of our political system, these things and more come specially within the province of this society.

The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is the outgrowth of local and state societies organized from 1876, the centennial of the Declaration, until 1889, the centennial of the inauguration of Washington as president, when the National Society was organized, New Hampshire having organized April 24 of that year.

Any man is eligible for membership who is of the age of twenty-one years and who is descended from an ancestor, who with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of American Independence, or a soldier, or a seaman, or a civil officer in one of the several colonies or states, or as a recognized patriot, provided he shall be found worthy.

Then, as the complement and compliment of these, come the patriotic organizations of the women of the Union, the Colonial Dames, and Daughters of the Revolution, to exhibit with the patriotic, the social and graceful side of these associations. I am not attempting the narrative or statistics of these societies, and have cited salient points of either but to illustrate the field of historic research, patriotic environment, and prolific incentive, to which the attention of American citizens is called through these social and fraternal agencies.

There is no effect without cause, and cause always produces effect. There is no agency so potential for the prosperity and perpetuity of the Union as the patriotic instinct; an aroused consciousness of duty to the state. Without bigotry or class prejudice, mindful of differences of thought and peculiarities among the founders; when Puritans of New England, Catholics of Maryland, Churchmen and Cavaliers of Virginia, and Huguenots of the Carolinas, by united and common exertions established independence, we are forced to the conclusion that American citizenship has been too lightly esteemed; that we have received within our portals dangerous elements from the depraved of continental civilizations; and that the time is at hand when it is a necessary duty as well as a patriotic and pleasing sentiment to disseminate and cultivate a more virile love of country and a more glowing realization of what the institutions of our country mean to us and to our children.

New Hampshire has been a state of practical people and ideas. Its first denizens penetrated its forests and explored its coasts, not on missions of religious zeal or in search of the beautiful in nature: they came to hunt, fish, and trade with the Indians. They were a hardy race who did their duty by doing well that thing that was next before them. The story of the capture of Louisburg was the wonder of the two continents; the stand at Bunker Hill was the admiration of the world. In these typical events men of New Hampshire, prepared for their work by the conditions under which they were reared, almost, if not wholly, dominated their associates.

It is the memory of events that made such men, and the memory of such men who shaped the times wherein they were placed, that we commemorate. It is to perpetuate their theories, sacrifices, and virtues, that the flag floats from school houses all over the land: that we announce the dictum of the elder Adams, that guns should be fired and drums be beaten on patriotic anniversaries, and that the people meet, as we are met to-day, in the capitol of a state founded by sacrifice, devotion, and sturdy heroism.

Impulses that sway the youthful mind give it lasting direction. The memories of childhood shape the thought and actions of maturer life. Knowledge of our country's story and familiarity with the deeds of her earlier statesmen and heroes is an enduring influence for union and fraternity.

A simple ballad, familiar perhaps at some rural husking or muster, rings through my memory from the far-off days of boyhood. It expressed a sentiment of brotherly confidence and loyalty then existing between the sections, at the time before fierce passions engendered of strife over a deplorable system essayed the dissolution of the Union; passions since so chastened by experience and trial as to occasion rejoicing among those who once experienced them at their failure.

I am conscious that the rhythm and spirit of these homely lines have abided with me, shaping thought and action in later years. How many among us recall kindred instances and influences?

“ Oh tell me not the South forget
 The breasts that leaped at the bayonet,
 When Eutaw mingled her fountain flood
 With the crimsoned tide of New England's blood —
 When the soldier dropped 'mid the tangled vines,
 And found a grave in the Carolines —
 Oh, they'll receive me with shouts of joy,
 For I am a free New Hampshire boy!

"My grandsire stood with his mountaineers
 'Mong the sunny vales of the Laveteers —
 Or gathered within the sylvan glen
 To the wild halloa of Marion's men —
 Or listened to Sumter's rifle ring,
 And bathed his temples in Jasper's spring!
 Oh, the rattling bullets he heard with joy,
 For he was a free New Hampshire boy!"

Thank God we are again a common and united country —

"No South shall be remembered now —
 No North — no East — no West;
 Our Country shall be all in all,
 The land we love the best —
 Our march shall be an army's march,
 And freedom lead the way
 Till all the world shall take the step
 And follow into day.

"Up, up, Columbia, clap thy hands,
 Thy mourning time is o'er,
 Thy night of gloom and sorrowing
 Shall come to thee no more;
 For God who chastened this fair land
 Hath rolled the stone away,
 And set the sun burst in the sky
 That marks the perfect day."

Patriotism is above partisanship. Love of country is a purer emotion than devotion to party. Amid warring factions, dominating prejudice, and unreasoning zeal — the bond of our common political brotherhood, the glory of our common country — should be like the lustre of the Shekinah, guarding from deceit, sectionalism, and enmity.

In all our history no chapters more abound in records of unselfish devotion, endurance, and indomitable will than these pertaining to New Hampshire.

We may not attempt even a resumé of the story, but we may recall enough to warrant this conclusion, and to guide as well as guaranty our future.

As was the Kentucky of Boone, so at an earlier day was our domain, the "dark and bloody ground" of savage warfare.

In the pathway of predatory Indians on incursions from the Canadas to the settlements on the coast, for more than a century New Hampshire was an advanced outpost of civilization, protecting Massachusetts by her exposed position, enduring the perils of savage warfare; notable for such contests as that of Lovewell of Dunstable, May 19, 1725, at Lovewell's pond, just over the line, in Fryeburg in the

Pequaket country, where Paugus was killed; "As runs the wolf, would Paugus run"; the siege of Charlestown or No. 4; the massacre of Waldron, eighty years of age, at Cocheco, in 1689; the attempt on Portsmouth in 1696; and the depredations and murders at Durham, Exeter, Hampton, and Penacook.

When the conflict for empire in the New World, between France and England, was progressing, New Hampshire was again the theatre of bloody warfare. The trail from Quebec was adown her valleys; her forests were the alleged domain of the Indian allies of the former power. The explorations of Wentworth in 1752 and 1754 sufficed to excite suspicion that the English proposed occupancy of the upper Connecticut valley, thus cutting off their routes and occupying their rendezvous. Belknap says, "Our people went to explore the Cohos country in 1752, and a committee of the legislature went in 1753. Zacheus Lovewell, John Talford, and Caleb Page, with John Stark as pilot to survey and mark a road." Peter Powers of Hollis came in 1754 to see about the erection of a fort, as far as Northumberland and the Upper Ammonoosuc.

The fortress at Cape Breton dominated the St. Lawrence and the coasts of New England; our fishermen were harassed until, smarting under the infraction of privileges and fired, perhaps, by the fervor that made the contest between the two empires partake of the character of religious controversy, that wonderful expedition was organized by the hunters and fishermen of New Hampshire and New England that in 1745 wrested from the Grand Monarch the strongest fortress on the continent; an expedition wherein the zeal displayed fully met the motto offered by Whitefield and borne on the banners, "*Nil Desperandum, Christo Duce*," and illustrated the character and possibilities of our people.

In that campaign, the inspiration for which was largely drawn from William Vaughan of Portsmouth, were seven companies of New Hampshire men as a regiment, with Samuel Moore as colonel and Nathaniel Meserve as lieutenant-colonel, an armed sloop with thirty men commanded by John Fernald, its guns from the walls of William and Mary.

We have heard much of late of the purloining from the gable of a chapel at Harvard University of the iron cross brought home by this expedition from the French church inside the walls of this fortalice, but how many recall the fact that the bell of the same church, captured by our own people, was placed in the tower of St. John's church, Portsmouth, where it was destroyed by fire in 1806, "recast by Paul

Revere & Son, 1807," and where it now summons the worshippers, as a century and a half ago it sent its echoes over Cape Breton and its great fortress.

The French and Indian wars ended with the surrender of Montreal, September 8, 1760. The village of St. Francis had been destroyed by Rogers October 7, previous, thus breaking the power of the tribes.

Settlements in the north country followed. Dartmouth College was founded in 1761, and the colony was divided into five counties, named for the then members of the English ministry, in 1771.

We may never forget these pre-Revolutionary days in justice to our more immediate ancestry, for it is to them that we refer when determining the reasons of the struggle for independence, and the success that came to those who bore arms and directed the civic affairs of the colony and state. We may not forget that the first overt act of the Revolution was not at Lexington in Massachusetts, but at Fort William and Mary on the Piscataqua; that Paul Revere, sent by the Boston committee of safety to Portsmouth, December 13, 1774, rode along the quiet lanes and sounding beaches, "now by the silent woodlands, now by the wide, dark sea," to advise of the British order that thereafter no military stores should be sent to the colonies, months before the lanterns glowed from the tower of Christ's church, or his horse's hoofs sounded the reveille of liberty on the road to Concord.

It was John Sullivan of Durham who with his associates seized the royal fortress, securing munitions afterward used at Bunker Hill, months before "the embattled farmers" fired "the shot heard round the world."

If any state of the old thirteen has a record particularly calculated to invoke enthusiastic patriotism and loyalty, it is our own. First in the field, active, faithful, and diligent, until military labors were supplemented by intelligent civic devotion, when by her adoption of the constitution she made the Federal Union possible and ensured the government we enjoy, she has done her whole duty; her illustrious example not only animates her own progeny, but it is an incentive to others.

By recommendation of the Continental Congress, a congress of representatives of the people of New Hampshire assembled at Exeter, January 5, 1776, and voted "To take up civil government for this Colony, assumed the name, power, and authority of House of Representatives for the Colony of New Hampshire," and provided for the election of a second House or Council, the original of our present Senate, both bodies being called the Assembly.

This was the origin of our present state government, a plan carrying us through the troubles of war and the trials of a new state to our present prosperity. The prominence of New Hampshire in the war for independence is a recognized fact, and her pre-eminence in devotion, sacrifice, and martial service is admitted. In the limits of this address it is impossible to review her part in the struggle; with students of her history around me, and representatives of her patriots in every community, it would be presumption to attempt even an analysis of her deeds.

Among the men who shaped the civic life of the new nation there were none more worthy to wear the toga or the laurel wreath than Meshech Weare, born at Hampton Falls, June 16, 1713, councillor of New Hampshire, president of the council, chairman of the committee of safety, chief justice and first president under the constitution.

John Langdon, born at Portsmouth, 1740, leader at William and Mary, judge of the common pleas, speaker, in which position he made the speech as thrilling and potential in New Hampshire then, as the words of Lincoln at Gettysburg in 1863:

“Gentlemen — I have three thousand dollars in hard money, thirty hogsheads of Tobago rum, worth as much; I can pledge my plate for as much more; these are at the service of the state. With this money we can raise and provision troops; our friend John Stark will lead them. If we check Burgoyne the state can repay me; if we do not the money will be of no use to me.” Raising the money he enlisted his own company and followed on to Bennington and Saratoga. Well has it been sung of him by a New Hampshire poet:

“And the boon we gained through the noble lender
Was the Bennington day, and Burgoyne's surrender.”

He was president of the convention in 1789; as president of the Senate in 1785 he was elected president to succeed Meshech Weare who resigned, was United States senator, governor frequently in the new century, and died September 18, 1819, aged seventy-nine years.

It was not alone to those in the field that credit belonged; the scattered communities of the new settlement were to be protected and directed so to act that supplies, munitions, and men might keep up the strength in the field. There were negotiations with other colonies, there were rival military claims to harmonize, there was a judiciary to be established and the machinery of a state to be set up and operated. The civic chiefs were the friends and advisers of the commander of

the armies and buttresses to the Congress. Weare and Langdon were trusted advisers of Washington and it was these men and their *confreeres* who raised the armies and kept them in the field.

Our military record is illustrious. In every campaign from Bunker Hill to Yorktown New Hampshire regiments and New Hampshire officers performed the highest duty and won approbation. We may not even call the roll but some names are household words.

Perhaps of all our Revolutionary heroes John Sullivan was the most versatile; he attained the highest rank, although the glamour of his service gives precedence to John Stark in popular affection.

Sullivan was made brigadier by Congress in 1775. He was at Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, Brandywine, and Germantown. In 1779 he commanded, as major-general, the expedition to break the power of the Six Nations of Indians in New York and their tory allies, performing with drastic thoroughness his delicate and important work. He was speaker of the house, president and governor of the state, attorney-general, member of Congress, president of the convention, and influential in securing the adoption by New Hampshire of the federal constitution, and altogether one of the most justly notable figures of the Revolutionary period. He was our first grand master of Masons, was made federal judge by Washington, and died crowned with honors July 23, 1795, aged fifty-four years.

In 1773 and 1774 there was in his law office at Durham a young graduate of Harvard (1769) studying the common law as applied in New Hampshire. He went with his teacher on that night raid upon Fort William and Mary, where one hundred barrels of powder and all the small arms and heavy ordnance were gathered as the first fruits of the rebellion. He became a major in Poor's regiment, colonel, adjutant-general of the army, was at Monmouth with Washington, and fell a victim to a British vidette while making the rounds of the lines opposing Cornwallis. He was officer of the day, and, going the grand rounds, was barbarously wounded, dying of those wounds October 6, 1781, aged thirty-three years.

A very Bayard of the Revolution was Alexander Scammel. His name and fame survived, and when Lafayette visited this country in 1824 he gave as a toast at a public dinner, "To the memory of Light Infantry Poor and Yorktown Scammel."

Enoch Poor, with James Reed and John Stark, were the first colonels of the New Hampshire line in the army of Washington, appointed by the state. Poor was in Canada with Sullivan and with him in his Indian campaign of 1779. In 1780 he was transferred to the com-

mand of the light infantry, hence Lafayette's toast in 1824. It is stated that he was killed at Yorktown in a duel with a French officer September 8, 1781, but that the cause of death was concealed for fear of trouble with our French allies, and was given out as "bilious fever."

Stark and Reed were at Bunker Hill holding the slight defences on our left toward Mystic river, and mowing down by their deadly fire the Welsh Fusileer regiment opposed to them until, as Stark said, "the dead lay as thick as sheep in a fold."

At Bunker Hill were one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven New Hampshire soldiers, two thirds of the entire force engaged, and of this number twenty-nine were killed and seventy-eight wounded.

Henry Dearborn was a member of Arnold's terrible expedition against Canada, penetrating the Maine wilderness along the Kennebec in rigorous winter weather, eating belts and harness for hunger. He was at Stillwater, Saratoga, Monmouth, with Sullivan in his Indian campaign of 1779, at Cornwallis's surrender in 1781. At the death of Scammel he was colonel of our Third Regiment, was made general, captured York and Fort George in Canada in the War of 1812, was senior major-general of the army, minister to Portugal, and died at Roxbury, Mass., June 6, 1829, aged seventy-eight years.

Joseph Cilley of Nottingham was at William and Mary and took one hundred volunteers to Bunker Hill, was major in Poor's regiment, was at Bemis Heights, Burgoyne's surrender, with Washington at Valley Forge, at Stony Point with "Mad Anthony Wayne," Monmouth, Yorktown. He was major-general of the state militia and put down the insurrection at Exeter in 1786, arresting the ringleaders with his own hand.

The name of no Revolutionary hero is so familiar within the state or so popular beyond its borders, as that of John Stark of Londonderry. He was with Rogers's Rangers seven years, was captured by Indians in 1752, when his dauntless demeanor on being doomed to "run the gauntlet" inspired their admiration and presaged his untameable future.

He was colonel of the First New Hampshire Regiment and came up at 2 P. M., to give his support to Reed at Bunker Hill. Stepping out from the slight defence erected on our left, he stuck a stick in the ground forty yards in front of his men, exclaiming, "There! don't a man fire till the red coats come to that stick, if he does I will knock him down; fire low and aim at their waist bands." He was impetuous

and impatient of restraint, tenacious of his right and jealous of military precedence. He was at home when the advance of Burgoyne in 1777 startled New England. Unless that general with his Hessians could be met and checked, the story of the war was written; there were loyal men, but scant money and means of equipment. Then John Langdon spoke and Stark acted.

Bennington was fought August 17, 1777, with one thousand seven hundred and fifty men. Stark beat back Baum and checked Burgoyne's advance. Whether or not he said, "We must beat the British, my brave boys, or to-night Molly Stark sleeps a widow" is immaterial, but beat them he did, and the hunt for Burgoyne commenced; every valley sent out its quota, every hillside sent its men, until at Saratoga, October 17, 1777, the British power was broken by this independent action of New Hampshire, for it was a *state* campaign and its general reported only to the legislature. Congress was prepared to criticise its audacity, but Schuyler sent word of the victory at Bennington and the New Hampshire commander was made a Federal general. Stark served through the war in Canada with Sullivan; at Trenton and Princeton he performed service. He was one of the thirteen generals sitting at the trial of Major Andre. At the close of the war he retired to the homestead at Amoskeag, where he died at the great age of ninety-three, beloved to all.

The thousands who daily pass along the Merrimack valley between the falls of Amoskeag and the capitol go in review before this brave old commander, whose resting place overlooks the shining waters.

His statue in marble adorns the hall of sculpture at Washington, greets us in bronze in the State House park, and soon by act of Congress is to stand in equestrian grandeur in the great city, once ancient Derryfield. Chiefly does he abide with us and the generations in the memories that revere patriotic daring.

What wonder that with these and other kindred representative men in forum and camp New Hampshire became a sturdy, self-reliant commonwealth, dowered with an heritage of renown and heroic example.

In every subsequent war, devoted to the country, the flag, and the government; saying with Miller at Niagara when preparing to storm the battery whose capture gave us the field, words afterwards borne on the regimental colors, "I'll try sir;" with Pierce in Mexico; shedding the first blood of the war for the Union from the veins of young Ladd of Alexandria in the streets of Baltimore, and sending thirty-five thousand of her sons to follow and defend the flag, she has blazoned in burning letters a lesson to be read and never forgotten by her chil-

dren, whether at home or residents of that greater New Hampshire which exists in the loyalty of her sons and daughters scattered from where the surf breaks on Quoddy Head to where the sun, as it sinks beneath the Pacific, shines through the Golden Gate and upon the isles of the Great South Sea.

Ours is a proud heritage. Were there no higher motive we might well meet on annual occasions to rehearse these mighty deeds and prescient struggles, justified in the grandeur of the spirit that called them forth and in the devotion with which they were executed.

The reliant energy characterizing the colonial and revolutionary periods remains, and in our generation is firm and unconquerable as then.

Let me present instructive parallels. The inventive genius and indomitable will that enabled Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Meserve to drag a siege train on sledges across the morass by human muscle, and to mount the battery that was potential to silence the guns of the great fortress at Louisburg in 1745, was reproduced in 1861 in the pluck and bravery of Colonel Edward E. Cross and his men of the Fifth New Hampshire, shown in the construction of the Grape Vine bridge across the Chickahominy, an effort requiring equal prescience, skill, and pertinacity, and involving, perhaps, equally grave results.

The daring of John Paul Jones in the old Indiaman, metamorphosed into the war ship *Bon Homme Richard*, that Sunday morning off Flamborough Head, then lashed to the British frigate *Serapis*, and pierced through and through by her shot, halliards cut by the storm of lead and flag fallen, when the question, "Have you surrendered?" elicited his defiant response, "Surrendered, I have not yet begun to fight!" finds its parallel when off Cherbourg Sunday morning, June 19, 1864, while on land church bells were ringing, the good ship that went down on Roncador Reef, named for a New Hampshire mountain, Kearsarge, with James S. Thornton, descendant of Matthew Thornton, signer of the declaration, as executive officer, in an hour's fierce engagement sank the Confederate Alabama; an equally hazardous undertaking with equally important results.

The parallel does not end with instances of military or naval prowess; civic virtue and patriotism are equally conspicuous.

In 1777 John Langdon, merchant of Portsmouth and thereafter governor, finding the treasury empty and troops necessary to sustain the colonies, pledged his private estate for funds to equip that regiment with which Stark checked the advance of Burgoyne by the victory of Bennington.

In 1861 Ichabod Goodwin, merchant of Portsmouth and governor of the state, in the absence of legislative authority and in the presence of a great emergency, pledged his private credit for funds to equip the First and Second regiments, hurried to the front in the war for the Union.

Such men as these of the early days and their compeers came from the forests, the glens, the shores of New Hampshire; the men of Louisburg and Bunker Hill and Bennington and Trenton and Monmouth and Yorktown; the men

Whose shoeless feet tracked Jersey's snows —
And crimsoned Eutaw's rill;

the men whose descendants opened wider the forests to make the new New Hampshire that has blossomed as a rose in the wilderness and has become the home of a hardy and thrifty race.

The contrast is great between the New Hampshire of to-day and the colony of the pioneers.

Forests give place to cultivated fields — forest streams turn wheels of great manufacturing cities — no longer does Newichwannock go unvexed to the sea. Amarascoggin is curbed by booms and dams, while Margalloway forgets the slumberous murmur of her pine forests in the screech of excursion steamers.

Along forest trails locomotives thunder, and the throne of Agiochook on Waumbek Methna is invaded by climbing engines, and the chatter of tourists breaks the solitude of centuries.

Telegraph and telephone rule lines across the blue of heaven and from points between which vice-regal messengers toiled for weeks, words are flashed through space by subtile forces, and occult agencies do the bidding of man until the wonders of science are commonplace, and we grumble if a six days' journey is not performed in as many hours, or a dispatch once executed by fleet runners in six weeks is not transmitted in as many seconds.

This is a business era. In forum, mart, press, and everyday life the claims of business crowd to the wall other considerations. This condition I think is largely resultant from the civil war, changed relations between sections, rapid transit, and instantaneous messages. Barriers between north and south no longer exist; the south is not purely agricultural, the north is not wholly mechanical. Either section is alike interested in legislation affecting production, consumption, and medium of exchange. The nation is cosmopolitan. Fluctuation of the funds, a poor crop or a good harvest on the continent, in far away

Russia, in the Argentine Republic, affects the farmer on western prairies or New England hillsides. Steam has annihilated space and electricity is fast annihilating steam. We are a common family, but with our multiplied and varied resources an adaptive one.

During the contest for the supremacy of law and national unity everything gave place to the needs of the hour. Recognized creeds of finance, revenue, economy, thrift, were swept beyond the pale by the fierce tornado that swirled into a common vortex energy and substance to keep troops in the field and ships on the waters to preserve national life.

Reconstruction delayed return to recognized methods, and it was not until a new generation had come to manhood that the condition of public affairs began to receive that attention so imperatively demanded by fundamental and economic truths. Conflicting theories born of conflicting interests confronted us so that several years have been a transition period to be followed doubtless by healthful and permanent results, accomplishing greater development and augmenting prosperity.

New Hampshire is alert to the spirit that stirs the century. Capital has heard the sound of her waterfalls and come to dwell by her streams; it has heard the call of farmer, lumberman, and manufacturer, and built iron ways of traffic along old lines of travel, and even through the solemn woods to the wild camps of the loggers.

We have been decreed "good form": tourists throng our mountain gorges and the shores of our lakes, our smiling valleys and wind swept hills, for rest, recreation, and communion with nature. While outside capital has erected vast manufactories, built up potent railway systems, and opened caravansaries for travel, observation warrants the statement that native executive skill or ability has reared or conducted nearly all of these.

The practical problem seems to be to utilize our resources for the development and prosperity of the state. Marketing the product of our forests, encouraging manufacturing through economic transportation and wise legislation, increasing hygienic and pleasure travel with immense income to railways, resorts, and farmers; reclaiming land cleared by lumbermen, so far as adapted to agriculture, and to foster that primal art by which man derives sustenance from the ground and the processes of nature; the wise encouragement and liberal control of transportation on which general prosperity so largely depends; to foster practical education and to make even more perfect the remedial, educational, and reformatory institutions of the state; these are the

objects challenging the attention of the children of the fathers, affording opportunity for wise effort, and promising far reaching and beneficent results.

There is nothing in the adaptation of New Hampshire brain and muscle to such undertakings as these incongruous with the traditions of her people and the experiences of the fathers, but it is the legitimate sequence of the work of the pioneers. To do and to do well that thing that is next before and nearest to them has always been the characteristic of our people. We shall have read the lessons of the past with bleared vision and dull brain if we do not comprehend the pregnant fact that the traditions of our past are but pledges of our future.

Love of country, proper state pride born in our blood, nurtured by the free air of our hills, chivalric devotion to the home of our love, the state of our birth or of our adoption, as a part of our common union, evoked on occasions like the present, strengthened by the story of the days and of the leaders of our past, vivified and warmed by patriotic enthusiasm thus engendered, are at once the most natural and the strongest guaranties that the future of New Hampshire will be worthy of her past — a past which I have endeavored in part to recall.

In the days when youth was high and the future filled with only pleasant anticipations, with fervent love for our state and great devotion to the memory of her founders and champions, there came to me in this connection, not perhaps the "divine afflatus" of poesy, but a rhythmic blending of the ideas, loyalty, and hopes that marked my love for New Hampshire. After its long slumber may I be permitted to produce that tribute here, to close the hour during which you have given me your kindly attention?

Old Granite State; thy name recalls
 Tales of privations, many, dark and drear,
 Since first was set in thy primeval forests vast
 The footprint of the daring pioneer.
 Years in their onward course have rolled away
 And left behind their trace
 Deep graven in living characters, unaltered, uneffaced
 Upon the page of history and upon
 The hearts of all thy stalwart sons,
 Reared 'mid thy rocky fastnesses, or where
 Connecticut, New England's pride, to ocean runs.
 Our Fathers' hero deeds are known and loved —
 And cherished better than the tongue may tell —
 Their names are graven on fame's sounding shield —
 From Yorktown's triumph back to Bunker Hill.
 New Hampshire's glorious dead! Oh where

Are names more fit to live in song and story
 Than those that frame a halo 'round her brow
 Of never fading glory!
 The Delaware's bright waters
 Flow lightly past her dead —
 Virginia's lovely daughters
 Know their lowly quiet bed;
 St. Lawrence guards their slumbers
 And the wilderness of Maine —
 For them poetic numbers wake Bennington again.
 Around thy rocky height, Carillon,*
 New Hampshire's sons repose —
 Near Mexican pavilion
 And 'neath chill Canadian snows.
 Then shout for the old Granite State
 Each hill and stream and sod —
 We keep the faith they pledged for us —
 We bow to none but God.

Joseph B. Walker then delivered an address on Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford.

WHY DID BENJAMIN THOMPSON, NOW KNOWN AS COUNT RUMFORD, BECOME A TORY?

Ladies and Gentlemen: I received some time since from Mr. Secretary Hammond a dainty little note saying, "The Board of Managers and the general committee of arrangements wish me to say that they are surely counting on you for a fifteen minutes' talk on Benjamin Thompson and his politics," which is, I suppose, being interpreted, "Why did Benjamin Thompson become a Tory?"

It is impossible to answer that question in all its fullness and with absolute certainty, now that more than one hundred and twenty years have passed since he retired within the British lines at Boston in the fall of 1775. A probable conclusion, however, may be reached by a patient review of some of the more salient incidents of his life previous to that event. Upon these, and upon some documentary evidence of undoubted character, we must base our opinions.

Benjamin Thompson was born at Woburn, Mass., on the 26th day of March, 1753. His father died about twenty months afterwards leaving him, an only child, to the care of his mother. Two years later she was married a second time to Mr. Josiah Pierce, Jr., of that town, who was a *thrifty*, as well as a worthy man. It was mutually agreed by the guardian of young Thompson and all the other parties in interest that the stepfather should receive his wife's son, then three

*Ticonderoga.

years old, into his family, and be paid for his maintenance from the income of the child's slender patrimony the sum of two shillings and five pence per week until he attained the age of seven years. In due time he was sent to the public schools of his native town and for a short period to a select school in Medford. About the time he passed from boyhood to youth he began to manifest an extraordinary love for the natural sciences, particularly for chemistry and physics.

At the age of thirteen he was placed as a clerk in the store of Mr. John Appleton of Salem. Here he so assiduously devoted his intervals of leisure to study and scientific experimentation as to attract the notice not only of his employer but of other persons as well. We are not surprised therefore to learn that when the general joy in Salem over the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766 sought expression in a pyrotechnic display the aid of young Thompson was invoked in the preparation of the fireworks required for the occasion.

He entered at once upon the work assigned him, and was prosecuting it with fair prospects of success when the trituration of some of the requisite chemicals in a mortar caused an explosion which summarily returned him to his mother with a singed head and a burned face. This accident kept him within doors for a time, but he soon recovered and returned to Salem, where ere long he thought that he had discovered perpetual motion. In his abounding joy he walked one night all the way to Woburn to communicate to his friend, Loammi Baldwin, his great good fortune. He remained with Mr. Appleton some three years and until the non-importation agreement had so diminished the business of his employer that his services were no longer required.

We not long afterwards find him in Boston as a clerk in the store of Mr. Hopstill Capen. Here also his insatiable thirst for knowledge animated him to the devotion of every moment which he could call his own to its attainment.

He studied drawing and music. He practiced sword exercises, and, on such evenings as he could command, took lessons in French. What direct objects he may have had in view does not appear. It is a striking fact, however, that at a future time all the various attainments made at this early period proved of great practical value to him and contributed to his eminent success. Indeed it is doubtful if the oldest educator of any time, fully prescient of his future, could have directed his efforts more wisely than did he, blindly following the impulses of his genius. Providence sometimes prepares great men for great careers in ways peculiarly its own. It did this in the case of Washington, and of Franklin, and of Lincoln, and, I think, of Rumford.

But business soon declined in rebellious Boston, as it had done in Salem. General Gage had quartered his troops in the town. His services no longer needed, Thompson returned to Woburn and began the study of medicine with Dr. John Hay (December 15, 1770). To this he devoted himself with his usual ardor for about a year and a half. He made a systematic disposition of his time, assigning to different occupations the twenty-four hours of the day, as follows :

“ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Sleep. Get up at six o'clock and wash my hands and face.

7, 8. Exercise $\frac{1}{2}$ and Study $\frac{1}{2}$.

9, 10. From 8 till 10, Breakfast, attend Prayers, etc.

11, 12. From 10 to 12, Study all the time.

1. From 12 to 1, Dine, etc.

2, 3, 4. From 1 to 4, Study constantly.

5. From 4 to 5, relieve my mind by some diversion or exercise.

6, 7, 8, 9, 10. From 5 till bed time, follow what my inclination leads me to, whether to go abroad or stay at home and read either Physic, Anatomy, or Chymistry or any other book I want to peruse.

11, 12. Sleep.”

This period of medical study was broken into somewhat by occasional absences for teaching school, which his financial necessities made imperative, and by his attendance upon the lectures on natural philosophy and mathematics of Professor Winthrop, at the college in Cambridge. To avail himself of these he often walked thither from Woburn and back the same day, a distance, both ways, some twelve to fourteen miles.

As indicating the character of some of his lucubrations during this youthful period of his life, I have transcribed a letter of his dated August 4, 1769, addressed to his friend, Loammi Baldwin, his confidant and senior by some eight years. It reads as follows :

“ WOBURN, August 14, 1769.

MR. LOAMMI BALDWIN.

Sir,—Please give the Direction of the Rays of Light from a Luminous body to an Opaque, and the Reflection from the Opaque Body to another equally Dense and Opaque: vid^t the Direction of the Rays of the Luminous Body to that of the Opaque, and the direction of rays by reflection to the other opaque Body.

Yours, etc.

BENJ^N THOMPSON.

N. B. From the sun to the Earth, Reflected to the moon at an angle of 40 Degrees.”

The contemporary opinions regarding a boy of sixteen who was in the habit of writing letters like this must have varied a good deal according to the different standpoints of the individuals observing him. While the Cambridge professor may have considered him a youth of supreme promise, a plain Woburn farmer, like Josiah Pierce, Jr., his stepfather, may have shaken his head in a vague distrust and said, as did Daniel Webster's mother, in her disappointment and disgust, when she learned that her son, soon after his admission to the bar, had declined the office of clerk of the courts for Hillsborough County, "Well, Daniel, I always thought you would turn out to be something or nothing."

In 1772 Thompson was engaged to teach the public school in Concord, N. H., whither he went not long after the 15th of June. This was then a rural town which had been chartered by the general court of Massachusetts Bay in 1726, and settled immediately afterwards by a colony of carefully selected yeomen, mostly from the towns of Andover, Bradford, and Haverhill. During the two last French and Indian wars it had been a frontier town and had suffered at times from Indian incursions. It was at this time nearly fifty-eight years old and had a population of not quite one thousand people, nearly all of whom were engaged in agricultural pursuits.

When its charter was granted the township was supposed to be within the limits of Massachusetts, but the determination of the boundary line between the provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire in 1741 by King George the second transferred it to the latter, with the express proviso that any change of territorial lines should in no wise affect the title to private property.

This proviso, however, was at once ignored by a company of land speculators styled the Proprietors of Bow, who, by virtue of a subsequent grant made in 1727 by the general assembly of New Hampshire, claimed substantially all the territory included in the earlier grant by Massachusetts above mentioned.

Inasmuch as the body of the Bow proprietors was composed largely of the members of the several departments of the New Hampshire provincial government and their relations, any effort which they might make to expel the Massachusetts settlers seemed sure of success.

In 1749 such an attempt was commenced by the service of writs of ejectment upon individual proprietors, returnable to the New Hampshire court of common pleas. In every instance judgment was rendered for the plaintiff and in every instance an appeal was taken to the

superior court where the judgment of the inferior court was uniformly affirmed. Dispossession appeared certain, inasmuch as every tract sued for was of a less value than one hundred pounds, the lowest amount for which an appeal was allowed to the home courts in England. But "The wisest plans o' mice and men gang aft agley." Realizing the gravity of their situation and that their strength was in their union, the Concord settlers assembled in town meeting in their little log meeting house, and voted to defend, at the general expense, every suit brought against a proprietor of the township. While the motto of the plaintiffs seems to have been, "Let him take who has the power!" that of the defendants was, "and let him keep who can!"

Later, when the time had fully come, the latter dispatched their town minister, Rev. Timothy Walker, to the court of St. James, there to lay before his majesty in council a statement of the injustice sought to be done them in direct disregard of the proviso before mentioned. Through his counsel, Sir William Murray, afterwards Chief Justice Mansfield, the pastor of this little flock in the wilderness made known to that august tribunal that it was not simply the title to a few acres of land of a less value than one hundred pounds which was in issue, but the title to a whole township.

Besides being in control of the New Hampshire government and its courts, the Bow proprietors were rich and influential in England as well as in New Hampshire. The Concord proprietors were rich only in courage and in the justice of their cause. The progress of their suit was hindered by every obstacle known to their opponents, so that the proceedings dragged wearily along year after year. The minister made no less than six three months' voyages to and from England on his desperate mission. As before stated, the first action had been commenced in the provincial court in 1749. Final judgment against the Bow proprietors was not obtained until December, 1762. During these thirteen years a continuous warfare had been maintained both at home and abroad. Concord was allowed no town government during this period, and not until the royal governor had retired forever from New Hampshire and a state government was established in 1776, was she allowed representation in its general court.

It would be hard to suppose that such treatment should have endeared to the hearts of the people of this little town on the Merrimack their civil rulers either at home or abroad, or should have caused them a few years later to hesitate which cause to espouse when the question of equal rights and national freedom came before them for their decision. They had fought the French and Indians without intimidation; they

had fearlessly measured lances with the Bow proprietors, and with the provincial government, which attempted to tax them while denying them representation in its general assembly.

Why need we fear lest they hesitate which side to take a few years later, when the denial of colonial representation in parliament, the restriction of colonial commerce, and the arbitrary and wasteful mismanagement of colonial forests, had roused the people of every province from New Hampshire to Georgia to a settled resistance to British tyranny and to a demand for American freedom.

Indeed, a little close reading clearly shows that the American Revolution began soon after the capitulation of Montreal in 1761 and the termination of French rule in America; and that it was the result of discordant views held respectively by Great Britain and her American colonies. The mistaken scheme of taxing these by acts of parliament, while denying them representation, seems to have been devised by a little junto of placemen for their own special benefit. John Adams said to the people of Massachusetts on the 30th day of January, 1775, that "Their design was, that the money [thus raised] should be applied, first in a large salary to the governor. This would gratify Bernard's avarice, and then it would render him and all other governors not only independent of the people, but still more absolutely a slave to the will of the minister. They intended likewise a salary for the lieutenant-governor. This would appease in some degree the knowings of Hutchinson's avidity, in which he was not a whit behind Bernard himself. In the next place they intended a salary to the judges of the common law as well as admiralty. And thus the whole government, executive and judicial, was to be rendered wholly independent of the people, (and their representatives rendered useless, insignificant and even burthensome), and absolutely dependent upon, and under the direction of, the will of the minister of state. They intended further to new model the whole continent of North America, make an entire new division of it into distinct, though more extensive and less numerous colonies, to sweep away all the charters upon the continent with the destroying besom of an act of parliament, and reduce all the governments to the plan of the royal governments, with a nobility in each colony, not hereditary indeed at first, but for life."

The public discussions of these measures made generally apparent the hard selfishness of the representatives of the mother country, and revealed to the American people their natural rights. Indeed, before the first gun was fired at Lexington the American Revolution had been effected in the minds and hearts of the American people.

It is to the honor of our New Hampshire forefathers that, when the association test was presented to them for their signatures in 1776, eight thousand four hundred and seventy-seven subscribed to it their names; while only six hundred and ninety-eight withheld them. You remember how that brief pledge reads: "We, the Subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies."

In the eighth volume of our published State Papers you may find all these names. In fifty-seven of the eighty-seven towns and places of New Hampshire, not a man withheld his name, although his signature exposed his estate to confiscation and his neck to the halter.

In Concord loyalty to liberty was intense. Its citizens were all patriots, and, feeling that he who was not with them was against them, were jealous of every individual who was not outspoken in favor of the American cause.

The object of this digression from the line of my narrative has been to show the character of the people among whom Thompson came to live at a time when the relations between England and her American colonies were strained near to breaking. As you very well remember, four years before this British soldiers had been placed in Boston to overawe its inhabitants. In 1770 had occurred what is known in history as the Boston Massacre. The next year after Thompson's advent to Concord, the tea sent to Boston by the East India Company was poured into the docks, and shortly afterwards the Boston Port Bill cruelly isolated the inhabitants of this devoted town, and thrilled with poignant indignation patriotic hearts throughout the colonies. The time of Thompson's advent was one of universal anxiety from the Piscataqua to the Savannah.

There is little evidence that Thompson, then but nineteen years of age, was deeply impressed by the seriousness of this universal feeling. His work was a definite one and absorbed the most of his time. Like many others, he may not have appreciated the gravity of the situation, and have hoped that in a short time existing differences might be reconciled. He found in the little, plucky, patriotic town to which he had come a few persons who sympathized with him in his fondness for natural science. The minister was a graduate of Harvard, as was also his son. So also was Dr. Peter Green, who, with Dr. Philip Carrigain and Dr. Ebenezer Harnden Goss, then composed the medical fraternity of the town.

Nor was Concord then without agreeable female society. Prominent in the circle of ladies was the young widow of the late Col. Benjamin Rolfe, who had died the previous December, leaving to her and to an only son two years old, subsequently known as Col. Paul Rolfe, the finest residence and largest estate in the town. She was the daughter of the minister and the sister of his only son, then one of the foremost men of the place. It was natural that Thompson should early make this widow's acquaintance. It is not surprising that his agreeable presence and charming conversation should have made him a welcome visitor at her house. While he was all through life a scientific rather than an amiable man, yet his powers of pleasing were very great, and he could be charming when he tried to be.

Thompson was a man who saw opportunities clearly and embraced them promptly. It is unimportant that we trace his movements during the first six months of his residence in Concord, but your speaker must not forget to mention that he has in his possession a marriage license dated November 14, 1772, and signed by Gov. John Wentworth, authorizing any minister in the province of New Hampshire "To join together in Holy Matrimony Benjamin Thompson and Sarah Rolfe, unless some lawfull impediment appears to you to the contrary." None seems to have appeared and the marriage was solemnized.

Soon after his marriage Thompson made the acquaintance of the provincial governor, John Wentworth, and they impressed one another favorably. They possessed congenial tastes and a like love of natural science. The governor showed marked attentions to his new acquaintance, doubtless influenced thereto partly by friendship and in part by a desire to secure at the centre of the province a man of the power and influence which Thompson was likely to have on account of his marked intellectual ability and family wealth.

The gratification afforded Thompson by these attentions is clearly evinced in a letter, still preserved, written by him about this time to his friend, the Rev. Samuel Williams, a man possessed of tastes similar to his own. It is dated Concord, January 18, 1773. In it he says: "Last Friday, I had the honour to wait upon his Excellency, Governor Wentworth, at Portsmouth, when I was very politely and agreeably entertained for the space of an hour and a half. I had not been in his company long before I proceeded upon business, viz., to ask his Excellency whether ever the White mountains had been surveyed. He answering me in the negative, I proceeded to acquaint him that there was a number of persons who had thought of making an

expedition that way, next summer, and asked him, whether it would be agreeable to his Excellency. He said it would be extremely agreeable, seemed excessively pleased with the plan, promised to do all in his power to forward it,— said that he had a number of Mathematical instruments (such as two or three telescopes, Barometer, Thermometer, Compass, &c.) at Wentworth House, (at Wolfborough, only about 30 miles from the mountains) all which, together with his library, should be at our service. That he should be extremely glad to wait on us, and to crown all, he promised, if there was no public business which rendered his presence at Portsmouth *absolutely necessary*, that he would take his tent equipage and go with us to the mountain, and tarry with us, and assist us in our survey, which, he said, he supposed would take about 12 or 14 days!!!

“ My dear Mr. Williams, is not this a sweet gentleman? one exactly suited to our taste,— how charming! how condescending! How easy and pleasant in conversation! But you can form no adequate idea of him till you have been in his company.”

If you have followed me between the lines as I have read extracts from this letter, you have doubtless perceived not only that our last provincial governor was an accomplished courtier, but that he had in Thompson a most promising pupil, who in subsequent years most fully developed at foreign courts the principles which he had first learned at our provincial capitol.

But a particular intimacy of Thompson with the royal governor and his Tory friends could have afforded but slight, if any, gratification to his venerable father-in-law and to the people of Concord in view of their past experiences with some of these gentlemen in the legal controversy before mentioned, and of impending events. We are not surprised, however, that Thompson was flattered by the attentions lavished upon him, inasmuch as he was at the date of this letter but twenty years old, and possessed neither the experience of age nor the traditions of the locality of which he had been, for a short time only, a resident. Thus far his attention had been chiefly devoted to science, and very little, if any, to politics. At this critical time, when every man was watching every other man, he seems to have been strangely oblivious of the suspicions which his conduct excited, or was foolishly indifferent to them.

Possibly a consciousness of possessing a wider intelligence than that of which most persons about him could boast, together with a fancied security of position, based largely upon the possessions of his wife, may have given rise to a hauteur of manner certain to render him unpopular where democratic ideas were in vogue and the royal cause had no advocates.

Two incidents should be noted here which excited strong suspicions that he was unfriendly to American liberty.

1. He had become a farmer soon after his marriage and had hired two laborers, who, as he subsequently learned, were deserters from the British army. These he sent back to Boston with a letter addressed to General Gage, in which he interceded for the pardon of their offence.

2. In 1773 three new regiments were added to the provincial militia. Of one of these Governor Wentworth made him the major, to the great dissatisfaction of others to whom military experience, longer residence in New Hampshire, and greater age gave superior claims to the position.

Both of these incidents intensified the hostility with which he was now regarded. So strong had become the distrust of his patriotism in the summer of 1774, that he was summoned before a committee of the citizens of Concord to answer to the vague charge of being unfriendly to liberty. He met the accusation by a prompt denial, and, as no proof was produced to support it, he was discharged. But the general prejudice, not allayed by his denial and discharge, had so increased by the autumn of that year as to endanger his personal security. Realizing at length the gravity of his position, he secretly withdrew to his native town of Woburn, leaving behind him his wife and infant child.

The flight of Major Thompson and the occasion for it caused great discomfort to his father-in-law who was intensely patriotic, in both head and heart, whose only son and other two sons-in-law, loyal to the American cause, were soon to become active participants in the clash of arms which eventually gained us our independence. His wife, who shared their sentiments, doubtless wept bitterly that her husband had lost the confidence of her neighbors and been branded as an enemy of popular liberty.

That the popular suspicion as to Major Thompson's political principles at this time were well founded I can hardly believe. I incline rather to the opinion that an indignant pride, coupled with a sense of unfair treatment, sealed his lips at a time when an open statement of his real views would have saved him from the indignities heaped upon him, and opened to him an American career both brilliant and important.

This opinion I base quite largely upon letters which he wrote from time to time to his father-in-law, after leaving Concord. I beg leave to read to you brief extracts from one or two of these.

In one dated December 24, 1774, about a month after his departure from Concord, he says :

“ *Reverend Sir.* The time and circumstances of my leaving the town of Concord have, no doubt, given you great uneasiness, for which I am extremely sorry. Nothing short of the most threatening danger could have induced me to leave my friends and family; but when I learned from persons of undoubted veracity, and those whose friendship I could not suspect, that my situation was reduced to this dreadful extremity, I thought it absolutely necessary to abscond for a while, and seek a friendly asylum in some distant part.

* * * * *

“ The plan against me was deeply laid and the people of Concord were not the only ones that were engaged in it. But others, to the distance of twenty miles, were extremely officious on this occasion. My persecution was determined on and my flight unavoidable. And had I not taken the opportunity to leave the town the moment I did, another morning had effectually cut off my retreat.”

When Major Thompson left Concord, he went to Woburn as before stated. It has been said that he participated in the resistance to the British troops at Lexington, but I fear upon insufficient authority. Reports at Woburn started probably by individuals among the New Hampshire troops quartered in and about Cambridge, led to his arrest a second time at Woburn, on the 15th day of May, 1775, upon the charge of being inimical to American liberty. After an irksome detention, he was brought before the town committee and examined. Here, as previously at Concord, the charge was sustained by no proof and he was discharged, but for some reason without exoneration. He retired from the presence of the committee feeling that he had been unfairly treated. Indignant and discouraged, he passed an uncomfortable summer and autumn in his native town and its vicinity. There, persecuted and disgusted, he found not the asylum which he sought, within the American lines. In the autumn he passed without them and entered Boston. This act ends that period of his history from which we are to form our opinions of the reasons which induced him to become a Tory.

But before drawing such conclusions as we may upon this question, I deem it fair both to you and to him to present a few extracts from another letter to his father-in-law, written after his second trial and dated August 14, 1775. In this he says:

“ I am not so thoroughly convinced that my leaving the town of Concord was wrong (considering the circumstances at the time) as I am that it was wrong in me to do it without your knowledge or advice. This, Sir, is a step which I have always repented, and for which I am now sincerely and heartily sorry and ask your forgiveness.

“As to my being instrumental in the return of some Deserters by procuring them a pardon I freely acknowledge that I was. But will you give me leave to say that what I did was done from principles the most unexceptionable—the most disinterested—a sincere desire to serve my *King* and *Country*, and from motives of Pity to those unfortunate Wretches who had deserted the service to which they had *voluntarily* and solemnly tyed themselves and to which they were desirous of returning.

“But as to * * * * * maintaining a long and expensive correspondence with G — r W — th or a suspicious correspondence, to say the least, with G — rs W — th and G — e, I would beg leave to observe, That at the time Governor Wentworth first honored me with his notice, it was at a time when he was as high in the esteem of his people in general as was any Governor in America,— At a time when even Mr. Sullivan was proud to be thought his friend.

“’Tis true, Sir, I always thought myself honored with his friendship, and was even fond of a correspondence with him,— a correspondence which was purely private and friendly, and not Political, and for which I cannot find in my Heart to either express my sorrow or ask forgiveness of the Public.

“As to maintaining a correspondence with Governor Gage, this part of the charge is intirely without foundation, as I never received a letter from him in my life; nor did I ever write him one, except about a half a dozen lines which I sent him just before I left Concord, may be called a Letter, and which contained no intelligence, nor any thing of a public nature, but was only to desire that the soldiers who returned from Concord might be ordered not to inform any person by whose intercession their pardon was granted them.

* * * * *

“And notwithstanding I have the tenderest regard for my wife and family, and really believe I have an equal return of Love and affection from them; though I feel the keenest distress at the thoughts of what Mrs. Thompson and my Parents and friends will suffer on my account, and though I foresee and realize the distress, poverty and wretchedness that must unavoidably attend my Pilgrimage in unknown lands, destitute of fortune, friends and acquaintance, yet all these Evils appear to me more tolerable than the treatment which I meet with from the hands of my ungrateful countrymen.

* * * * *

Your dutiful and Affectionate Son,

BENJ^N THOMPSON.

Rev^d Tim Walker.”

Neglected, insulted, and repulsed, he remained until November, when in despondency he withdrew within the British lines around Boston and sought protection from the British army.

What considerations his venerable father-in-law may have urged upon Major Thompson to secure his adherence to the patriot cause can be inferred only from the letters of the latter. Those of the former have not been preserved. We are also in ignorance of the efforts put forth to that end by his wife, whose patriotism was undoubted, as also of the persuasions of his brother-in-law, the late Judge Timothy Walker, who had one or more interviews with him after he left Concord. But we do know that, whatever these may have been, they were all of no avail. Thompson's proud spirit and the animosity of his enemies rendered each and all of them fruitless.

From this imperfect summary of Major Thompson's career up to the time when he sought protection within the British lines, I must leave to your individual judgments the determination of his motives in taking the course which he did. After considering with considerable care the facts detailed in your hearing, together with others of a like character, in connection with their various environments, it has appeared to your speaker :

1st. That he was a man of unusual intellectual power which was developed at a very early age.

2d. That he possessed a very marked love for scientific knowledge.

3d. That he was very ambitious for advancement to a social position above that which he had inherited.

4th. That, ever watchful, he saw opportunities with wonderful clearness and pursued them with promptness and energy.

5th. That charmed with his acquaintance with the royal governor and with the society of the provincial capitol, he little appreciated the fact that such associations would create a popular distrust of his friendliness to the popular cause.

6th. That his immature age — being but twenty years old when brought before the Concord committee, as before stated — his want of experience, his pride, his imperfect appreciation of the gravity of his situation, and his indignation, excited by the intemperate treatment which he had received, all contributed to seal his lips in a silent obstinacy, which aroused a popular hatred which drove him from his home and from his native land.

7th. That it was indignant despair and not choice which forced him within the British lines, and deprived our country of services which a milder treatment might have secured to it at this time of dire-

ful need. Indeed there can be little doubt that Lorenzo Sabine was right when he said of him: "In the Revolutionary controversy he seems inclined to have been a Whig, but was distrusted by that party, and at length incurred their unqualified odium. Had there been less suspicion and more kindness, it is very probable that his talents would have been devoted to his country."

8th. In fewest words and in conclusion, it seems clear that Major Thompson was driven by his country's friends to serve his country's enemies.

But I have reached the limit of my subject and, I fear, of your patience. I will only add that I am confirmed in the opinion last expressed by the friendly relations existing after the Revolution between Major Thompson and the people of his native country, manifested on their part by an invitation sent him by our government to organize the United States Military Academy at West Point, a service which foreign duties obliged him to decline; and on his part by his subsequent presentation to that academy of his whole collection of military drawings and models, by his generous gifts to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and to Harvard College, and, also, when created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire by the Elector of Bavaria, by his choosing as its titular distinction the name of Rumford, a former name of the town of Concord, whose patriotic citizens, seventeen years before, had driven him into an exile beyond the sea, where, under favorable auspices, he accomplished works of vast utility to mankind, which have made the fame of Count Rumford world wide and immortal.

The committee on nominations reported the following names for delegates and alternates to the national convention, who were duly elected:

DELEGATES.

President William W. Bailey, *ex officio*.
Senior Vice-President John M. Hill, *ex officio*.
John B. Smith.
Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, D. D.
Harry P. Hammond.

ALTERNATES.

John H. Oberly.
Joab N. Patterson.
Charles R. Corning.
Charles B. Spofford.
Christopher H. Wells.

The meeting then adjourned to the Eagle Hotel, where the annual banquet was served.

Letters of regret from Levi P. Morton, Horace Porter, Rev. E. A. Horton, Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke, and others, were read.

Remarks were made by Bradbury L. Cilley, President of the New Hampshire Society of Cincinnati, Rev. Henry E. Hovey, President of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the Revolution, Henry Robinson, Mayor of Concord, Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, D. D., George A. Ramsdell, Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, Regent of the New Hampshire Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, Henry O. Kent, Governor of the New Hampshire Society of Colonial Wars, and Rev. Frank L. Phalen.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, N. H., July 9, 1896.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at the Pension Office in Concord on the 9th of July, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the reading of the records of the last meeting was omitted.

Proceeded to the consideration of applications, and the following were admitted to membership :

George F. Perham,	Nashua.
Harry Mason,	Plymouth.
Edward E. Foster,	Milford.
Oliver H. Foster,	Milford.
Richard O. Greenleaf,	Nashua.
Fred W. Cheney,	Concord.
John A. Head,	Boone, Ia.
Lucien Thompson,	Durham.
George C. Roy,	Concord.
George A. Tenney,	Claremont.
Chancey Adams,	Concord.

The petitions of George B. Spalding of Syracuse, N. Y., for demission to the New York society, and of Edward R. Hutchins of Des Moines, Ia., for demission to the Iowa society, were read and granted.

On motion of Howard L. Porter it was *voted* that the Secretary communicate with the Secretary of the National Society in regard to the power of a state society to organize a chapter in another state where there is already a state organization.

On motion of Howard L. Porter it was *voted* that the President invite President William J. Tucker, of Dartmouth College, to deliver the address at the next annual meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, N. H., October 14, 1896.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at the Pension Office in Concord October 14, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M.

No quorum being present the meeting was adjourned to Thursday, October 15, at the same time and place.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary.*

CONCORD, N. H., October 15, 1896.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at the Pension Office in Concord on Thursday, October 15, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

Proceeded to the consideration of applications for membership, and the following were elected members of the society:

Arthur W. Chase,	Manchester.
Charles E. Joslin,	Keene.
William C. Todd,	Atkinson.
Jesse H. Farwell,	Detroit, Mich.

The President read a letter from William J. Tucker, in which Mr. Tucker stated his inability to accept the invitation to deliver the next annual address.

The President was continued as a committee to secure a speaker for the next annual meeting.

A request from the Massachusetts society for permission to establish a chapter in Portsmouth, N. H., was read by the Secretary.

Howard L. Porter offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved that no charter for a chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution within the state of New Hampshire should be granted by any party or organization other than the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and that to those only who are regularly enrolled as its members.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, N. H., January 13, 1897.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at the Pension Office in Concord on Wednesday, January 13, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

Proceeded to the consideration of applications for membership, and the following were elected members of the society :

Charles B. Heald,

Milford.

John Dowst,

Manchester.

The President announced that Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, D. D., of Dartmouth College, would deliver the annual address before the society.

On motion of Howard L. Porter it was *voted* that the committee on the Langdon statue consist of the President, Thomas Cogswell, and George C. Gilmore.

On motion of Howard L. Porter it was *voted* that the annual meeting be held on Wednesday, April 21.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, N. H., January 20, 1897.

The President this day announced the following as the committee on the Langdon statue :

Thomas Cogswell,	George C. Gilmore,
James A. Edgerly,	Albert S. Batchellor,
Henry O. Kent,	John M. Hill,

and the President, *ex officio*.

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, N. H., March 26, 1897.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at the Pension Office in Concord on Friday, March 26, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

Proceeded to the consideration of applications for membership, and the following named were elected members of the society :

Julius C. Timson,	Claremont.
Burton T. Scales,	Dover.
Harley B. Roby,	Concord.
Levi J. Ricker,	North Conway.
Edward S. Burns,	Boston, Mass.
Oscar E. Young,	Landaff.
Charles A. Jackson,	Cornish.
Will B. Howe,	Concord.
George H. Brown,	Manchester.
Harry W. Gilchrist,	Franklin.

The general committee to take charge of the arrangements for the annual meeting was selected as follows: Howard L. Porter, Thomas Cogswell, Arthur H. Chase, George C. Gilmore, Charles E. Staniels, and the President, *ex officio*.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, N. H., April 21, 1897.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held in the Senate chamber of the State House on Wednesday, April 21, 1897, at 12 o'clock M.

Proceeded to the consideration of applications for membership, and the following were elected members of the society:

Amos S. Abbott,	Concord.
Abiel C. Abbot,	West Concord.
Andrew J. Abbott,	West Concord.
Arthur W. Gale,	Concord.
Edward B. Griffiths,	Durham.
Arioch W. Griffiths,	Durham.
Charles H. Lund,	Nashua.
Taylor D. Lakin,	Greenfield.
Winfield S. Edgerly,	Concord.
Hiram Forsaith,	Manchester.
George O. Ball,	Claremont.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1897.

CONCORD, N. H., April 21, 1897.

The ninth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held in Representatives' hall in the State House in Concord on Wednesday, April 21, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the reading of the records of the last meeting was omitted.

The President made a few remarks on the generally prosperous condition of the society.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, and it was *voted* that they be accepted and placed on file.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 21, 1897.

The number of members reported at the last annual meeting was 212.

During the year we have lost 6 of this number, 4 by death, and 2 by demission.

The members who have died during the past year are :

Hiram K. Slayton, Manchester, July 9, 1896.

Frank A. Colby, Berlin, July 14, 1896.

William Rand, Rochester, September 24, 1896.

Arthur L. Meserve, Bartlett, December 13, 1896.

Edward R. Hutchins of Des Moines, Ia., was transferred to the Iowa society July 9, 1896, and George B. Spalding of Syracuse, N. Y., was transferred to the Empire State society on the same date.

During the year we have admitted 27 new members, making a net gain in membership of 21.

The present number of members is 233.

The meetings of the Board of Managers have been held quarterly in accordance with the by-laws. Outside the routine business of the Board, but one subject of particular importance has arisen to claim its consideration. That was a request from the Massachusetts society for our consent to the organization of a chapter of that society in the city of Portsmouth, where a number of Massachusetts members reside.

After careful consideration, the Board, acting on its own best judgment and on the opinion of the Secretary-General, unanimously declined to give its consent. The Massachusetts members then formed a society called the Paul Jones Club instead of the chapter as originally intended. This proposal was made, and our refusal given, in a spirit of perfect friendliness, and the relations between the two societies remain as cordial as ever.

Respectfully submitted,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*,

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 21, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

From balance from last year	\$62.76
sale of banquet tickets, 1896	88.50
sale of rosettes	13.00
certificates	17.00
admission fees	30.00
dues for year ending April, 1895	1.00
“ “ “ 1896	11.00
“ “ “ 1897	164.00
“ “ “ 1898	3.00
Total	<u>\$390.26</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For dues to National Society	\$55.75
banquet, 1896	103.50
services of Secretary	20.00
printing and postage	26.19
rosettes	12.00
certificates	14.00
express	2.15
miscellaneous	1.41
Total	<u>\$235.00</u>
Cash on hand	<u>155.26</u>
	<u>\$390.26</u>

Respectfully submitted,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Treasurer*.



HOWARD L. PORTER.

1897.

On motion of Thomas Cogswell it was *voted* that the President appoint a committee of five to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year, and of delegates to the national convention to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 30th of April.

The President appointed Thomas Cogswell, John B. Smith, Charles B. Spofford, Fred Leighton, and Charles E. Staniels a committee for that purpose.

On motion of George C. Gilmore it was *voted* that the Board of Managers meet and report upon the applications now in their hands.

The Board retired, and on their return the Secretary reported that all applications had been accepted.

The Secretary then read a circular letter in regard to the next national convention, one from the Nebraska society in regard to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, and one from the Anna Stickney Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution in regard to the proposed convention of all New England patriotic societies at North Conway, N. H., in July next. He also urged upon the members the importance of marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The committee on nominations reported the following :

PRESIDENT.

Howard L. Porter, Concord.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Josiah Carpenter, Manchester.

Joshua G. Hall, Dover.

William S. Balcom, Claremont.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Otis G. Hammond, Concord.

HISTORIAN.

Howard F. Hill, Concord.

REGISTRAR.

John C. Ordway, Concord.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, D. D., Concord.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

George C. Gilmore,	Manchester.
Charles B. Spofford,	Claremont.
Thomas Cogswell,	Gilmanton.
Winfield S. Edgerly,	Concord.
Fred Leighton,	Concord.
Stephen S. Jewett,	Laconia.
Arthur H. Chase,	Concord.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

George B. Chandler,	Manchester.
Thomas P. Cheney,	Ashland.
Harley B. Roby,	Concord.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

President Howard L. Porter,	Concord,
Sen. V. P. Josiah Carpenter,	Manchester,
Jesse H. Farwell,	Detroit, Mich.,
Charles H. Greenleaf,	Boston, Mass.,
Charles E. B. Roberts,	Plover, Ia.,

and that each delegate be authorized to appoint an alternate.

Voted that this report be accepted and that the Secretary cast one ballot for the names reported by the committee.

This was accordingly done, and they were declared elected.

On motion of Arthur H. Chase it was *voted* that the proceedings of the society from its organization be printed during the ensuing year, and that the President appoint a committee of three, of which the Secretary should be chairman, for that purpose.

The President then introduced Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, D. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College, who delivered the annual address.

NEW HAMPSHIRE IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The part taken by New Hampshire in the American Revolution has not been fully told. This small state was then a great force. No body of foreign soldiers ever fought their way into her territory, but in the Revolutionary war her soldiers fought, and fought well, in all the chief battles from Canada to Virginia. And it is because of this generous haste to the outside rescue that their valorous deeds have been blended and merged in the narratives of other localities, and have failed to attract the distinctive credit which was their due.

There was an early and remarkable unanimity of sentiment throughout the colony in regard to the coming issue, and, when the issue was joined, an alertness to meet it not surpassed in any other commonwealth. The first cargo of taxed tea, (June 25, 1774), was at once reshipped; the second likewise, and the consignee narrowly escaped violence for his delay. For already, (in May), the assembly had appointed a committee of correspondence looking towards a Continental Congress. The amiable and unfortunate royal governor had dissolved the assembly. The dissolved assembly immediately crystallized again in the usual place. The governor brought the sheriff, who ordered them to disperse. They dispersed—to another house. There they proceeded, religiously, appointing a fast; politically, calling another assembly; and financially, raising a provincial tax. The new assembly chose two delegates to the Congress, and called for contributions to beleaguered and suffering Boston. When Boston workmen had refused to build barracks for their British masters, and our Governor Wentworth had privately employed an agent to procure carpenters in New Hampshire, the Portsmouth committee had summoned the agent and made him apologize on his knees.

In September, 1774, the Congress recommended to the colonists to be "prepared for every emergency"; and the committee prepared. Just before the coming of the frigate Scarborough with a body of

troops, they seized Fort William and Mary, capturing its small garrison, carrying off fifteen cannon, all the small arms, and a hundred barrels of powder, part of which afterward sped the bullets at Bunker Hill. They were led by Major Sullivan and Captain Langdon. It was the first armed resistance in the Revolution. Men of New Hampshire made it.

The governor dismissed from public trust all the men engaged in this enterprise, and issued a warning to the people against "the false arts of abandoned men." The next month the convention also issued its warning to the people, and exhorted them to learn one of those "arts"—the military art. Military train-bands sprang up at the call.

By the then existent militia law, thanks to the French and Indian wars, every male inhabitant from sixteen years old to sixty was to have his gun and bayonet, cartridge box and knapsack, a pound of powder, twenty bullets, and twelve flints. Although the interval of peace and the cost of equipments had caused some neglect, the very scantiness of ammunition, as the enemy soon found, had made careful and skilful marksmen.

The breach between the royal governor and the resolute assembly steadily widened, and the people grimly waited. The crisis came in the spring. On the 14th of April, 1775, General Gage in Boston had received Lord North's "conciliatory proposition" with its double edge—ostensibly home rule, enforced by British troops. He had orders to make the experiment, and he made it with both edges on the 18th. He called an assembly for "reconciliation," and the same night sent troops to seize the magazine at Concord. The first blood shed at Lexington on the way shocked the colonists just as the cannon at Fort Sumter, in the same month eighty-six years later, shocked the nation.

The crisis had come, and in New Hampshire men and women, old men and boys, sprang to meet it. News reached the little town of Salisbury on the next forenoon. Mrs. Mehitable Pettingill sent for her sixteen-year-old son, the oldest of six children, but Benjamin by name, who was at work in the field with his father, made him up a small bundle and started him for Cambridge with his father's musket—a musket which he fired on many a battle-field. A band of his townsmen went with him. From Boscawen, Captain Gerrish and sixteen men next day were on the march. Captain Chandler and thirty-six men hurried on from Concord. Colonel Cilley started with a hundred volunteers from Nottingham, and John Taylor Gilman with another

hundred from Exeter. There were sixty from Hampton with Dearborn, forty-six from Temple, twenty-two from Swanzey. McClary left his plough in the field at Epsom. Worcester of Hollis dropped his razor, unused, to spread the alarm; and the three Nevins brothers drew out their crowbars and left the big stone propped on a boulder for seventy years, to make with eighty-seven others a night march to Cambridge. John Stark shut down his saw mill gate, hastened to his house, and in ten minutes more was on horseback headed for the fray. Two thousand New Hampshire men were flocking thither. Many were sent back to plant their crops, but enough remained with Stark and Reed to constitute, together with the three hundred New Hampshire troops in Prescott's special command, unquestionably more than half, it not two thirds, of the fifteen hundred men that fought the battle of Bunker Hill. On that day Stark instantly saw and seized the weak and dangerous spot; and there his two regiments calmly waited behind the breastwork of rails and hay till the British troops, led by General Howe in person, came to the dead-line stake which Stark had planted forty yards in front, then again and again mowed them down, till of seven hundred Welch Fusileers, (says Stark's Life). but eighty-three next morning answered to the roll-call. When Prescott's redoubt was captured and further resistance hopeless, Stark mastered the retreat and drew off his reluctant men as coolly as he had entered from Charlestown Neck between the cross-fires of the Lively and the floating batteries. Without our troops that battle might have been fought; but for them the retreat would have been a rout.

Then came a temporary pause, the pause of a spinning top; a whirl of excitement, military ardor and training, not without excesses. The royal governor had fallen on evil times, and was constrained into conflict with the people. A clamorous royalist, sheltered in his house, was persuaded forth by a cannon planted before the door. The governor withdrew to the fort, to the frigate Scarborough, to Boston, to the Isles of Shoals, to Halifax. His house was pillaged after he left it. So disappeared in the flurry of the rising storm the liberal-minded and accomplished gentleman who gave its charter to Dartmouth College.

The convention now seized the whole administration, and appointed a committee of safety, instructed in true Roman style to see "that the public sustain no damage." The committee organized companies of rangers and artillery, and twelve regiments of infantry, four of them "minute men." I have a yellow document dated at East Kingston a fortnight before the battle of Bennington, signed by Enoch Chase

and thirteen others, who engaged to be ready "at a minute's warning" to march to any part of the New England states. It was but one of many. There was in many places an "alarm list," in one of which, (Salisbury), I find the names of the minister, the town physician — my grandfather — and three deacons.

Meanwhile the home work of the Revolution went vigorously on. The convention in December, 1775, adopted a state constitution. It was the first of the colonies to do so. On the following 15th of June it instructed Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, and Matthew Thornton to vote in Congress for "declaring the thirteen united colonies a free and independent state"; and the first man in Congress to cast his vote in the roll-call on the declaration of independence was Josiah Bartlett, who boldly answered "Yes."

The people stood firmly behind their leaders. Already, in April, the written pledge had gone through the state, whereby every male citizen over twenty-one years of age was "solemnly to engage at the risk of life and fortune, with arms, to oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United Colonies of America." In some towns, as in Concord, Gilsum, Newport, Surrey, not a man refused to sign; in Boscawen but one, and that not from lack of patriotism but excess of crankiness; in Salisbury but two, one of them a Quaker, the other an actual helper in the cause. It has been said with apparent truth that loyalty to the cause of freedom was more unanimous here than in any other colony. Royalists abounded in New York. South Carolina was for a time divided, and in North Carolina and Virginia there were armed conflicts. When the British troops evacuated patriotic Boston they escorted more than a thousand royalists to Halifax. In the whole state of New Hampshire there were but seven hundred and forty-three persons who, as Quakers and for other reasons, refused to sign the pledge of armed resistance. The convention found occasion to proscribe but seventy-six persons who had abandoned the state, and to confiscate the property of but twenty-eight of these.

Indeed the royalists led but a hare's life in New Hampshire. One day early in 1775, while the British were in Boston and the men of Hollis were at Cambridge, a mounted Hollis "suspect," bearing despatches from Canada to Boston came to Jewett's Bridge on Nashua River. There he had a "reception" by a company of women led by a Hollis-born woman and armed with pitchforks and muskets, who dismounted him, took the despatches from his boots, and delivered him into custody.

Our troops were constantly in the service from April, 1775, till 1783, marching, fighting, or enduring worse things than fighting, such as the terrible scourge of the small-pox and the camp fever at Canada and Crown Point, the march thence marked by bleeding feet, and the dire destitution of Valley Forge. On one march a thousand men went barefoot.

After the battle of Bunker Hill three of our regiments remained till Boston was evacuated, then were sent to New York, and soon on the fruitless expedition ordered by Congress, to Canada. While these were on the way to Montreal which was captured, our Dearborn with a small body of our men accompanied Arnold on that distressing march to Quebec through the wilderness of Maine, where the men begged Dearborn's dog for food and made soup of his bones. Our Sullivan, who succeeded the reckless Arnold in command, though failing in his attack on Three Rivers, brought off the army by a skilful retreat, for which he received the official thanks of Congress and the warm personal thanks of his brilliant circle of field officers, including Stark, Reed, Poor, Wayne, and St. Clair. Captured on Long Island, he was exchanged in season to command one of the two attacking divisions at Trenton, with John Stark at its head. Though their arms were wet and nearly useless, yet with fixed bayonets and three cheers they drove all before them, and, nobly seconded by Greene's division, finished the fight in thirty-five minutes. A week later, at Princeton, Stark's and Reed's regiments did gallant service in driving back and routing the British Fortieth and Fifty-Fifth.

It was these two battles, Trenton and Princeton, which at home and abroad, in Washington's dark days, began the reaction in his favor. Our men had outstayed by six weeks the term of their enlistment to fight these very battles.

By an amazing blunder, with outside pressure, Congress had superseded Stark and he resigned. But the country's emergency called him forth. From Bunker Hill to Yorktown there was no greater danger and no more critical affair than at Bennington. And there the part of New Hampshire was as signal as at Bunker Hill. When Burgoyne came down along Lake Champlain with his select army of seven thousand German and British troops, to be joined by Tories and Indians, and to be met by Clinton from below, it meant the isolation and subjection of New England, to be followed by the easy conquest of the other colonies. By the abandonment of Ticonderoga through Schuyler's neglect to heed Trumbull's warning, the way was open and Burgoyne was on the way, and a panic before him. A

message of alarm came from the Catamount Tavern in Vermont, to Massachusetts and New Hampshire, for help or all was lost. Only one hundred and fifty Massachusetts troops arrived in season, and the good soldiers of Vermont were few, and scattered by the Hubbardton defeat. It was then that New Hampshire troops, led by a New Hampshire colonel, through the pledged fortune of a New Hampshire merchant, came to the rescue. When the appeal came our committee of safety faced an empty treasury. It was a dark hour for the country. It was then that John Langdon made his famous offer of his money and merchandise and the mortgage of his house and plate as a loan, if Stark might lead the troops; then that Stark received his independent command; and then that he forgot the affront of Congress. His name roused enthusiasm once more. Fifteen hundred men, (1,525), were ready to follow him to Bennington, and those who could not go, to help them off. Rev. Timothy Walker stopped his Sunday services for the soldiers to leave the house, and shoes were made that night for Phineas Virgin and John Eastman to march next morning. In Boscawen, Mrs. Peter Kimball sat up all night to make shirts for two destitute men in her husband's company; and, when left with five children ranging from seven years to five weeks of age, rode with her infant, on horseback, to the neighboring town and engaged a boy of fourteen to help her gather in the harvest. Andrew Bohonon's son Stephen, fifteen years old, joined his father, refusing to be captain's clerk for safety, and serving in the ranks. Augustine Hibbard, one of the first six graduates of Dartmouth College, schoolmaster Evans of Salisbury, Jeremiah Smith, future governor and chief justice, and Capt. Ebenezer Webster, father of Daniel, were there. Two thirds of the men who fought that day were New Hampshire men. And when that body of raw militia stormed, routed, and captured a body of the best regular troops of Europe, completely equipped, armed to the teeth, and behind their cannon and entrenchments, it was an exploit unequalled in that war, and seldom surpassed in any other. And when the battle was over New Hampshire sent her most noted physician, afterwards chief justice, president, and governor of the state, to care for the sick and wounded.

The share of our troops in that battle was well recognized at the time. There fell into my hands a few days ago the faded copy of some stanzas written by Gen. William Chamberlain of Vermont, one of those who stormed the British works, and who himself brought away a Hessian flag. I will cite one stanza for its cheery testimony as well as its breezy use of the national air, then new:

“New Hampshire boys the victory won,
Which does them lasting honor;
Commanded by brave General Stark
And the intrepid Warner.
And we would fight for liberty
With Howe or Alexander,
And never fear the face of Clay
With Stark for our commander.

CHORUS.

Sing Yankee Doodle, Victory,
Sing Yankee Doodle Dandy;
From Yankees see the British flee,
And leave their arms quite handy.”

And when, a generation later, the old warrior stood under a tree and with ardent emphasis and ominous gesture shouted them in the ears of his ten-year-old boy, we can well credit the son that it was the profoundest impression of his boyhood.

But Burgoyne had not got clear of our men. At the battle of Stillwater, or Freeman's Farm, the first British onset was on Morgan's riflemen and our Dearborn's light infantry on the left; and when these recoiled Poor's brigade came to their support. In this conflict, so fierce that two British regiments were nearly annihilated, more than half the American loss, according to Wilkinson's returns, fell on Poor's and Dearborn's troops. In eighteen days came the battle of Saratoga, or Bemis Heights, opened, as Hildreth records, with a furious charge of Poor's brigade on the British left, while, as Bancroft relates, Dearborn's light infantry “descended impetuously on the British right,”—though Arnold's demoniac dash decided the day. That night, when the defeated Burgoyne explored for a retreat by the bridge of boats across the Hudson, he found John Stark and two thousand eight hundred New Hampshire men blockading the way. So came the surrender and dispersion of perhaps the blackest of the war-clouds. After the surrender our men marched forty miles in fourteen hours, fording the Mohawk, to head off General Clinton.

When now the war moved southward the share of our troops was relatively less. But there were no better soldiers. They were in the battles of Long Island, of Germantown, and Brandywine; and, in the battle of Monmouth, frustrated only by the treacherous misconduct of Charles Lee, they gained under Cilley's command the commendation of Washington for their determined stand: “I see they are my brave New Hampshire boys.”

It was the good fortune of our troops to be around the commander-in-chief in the saddest epoch of the war. The regiment of our

Moses Nichols had been assigned to the defence of West Point for a time. On the 25th of September, 1780, Benedict Arnold hurried from his breakfast table and fled to the Vulture. That evening — so relates Stephen Bohanon — Washington sent for Capt. Ebenezer Webster and requested him to order his company on guard around his tent that night. "For," said he, "if I cannot trust you, I cannot trust anybody." "You may rely on me and my men," said Webster. Bohanon was one of those who guarded the tent while Washington passed an absolutely sleepless night in writing; and Webster lived to cast his vote for Washington as president.

When at length the time came to cage and capture Cornwallis, as had been done to Burgoyne, Washington designated two of our regiments to important posts on the Hudson, and took with himself, among his two thousand, Scammell's light infantry, and Scammell himself as adjutant-general of the army. And in order to leave the north in safety he placed the northern department in charge of Stark — although subsequently, by the incoming of Heath, his senior officer, he was obliged to report to one who was at the same time his superior and his inferior — one whom Bancroft describes somewhat too severely as "vain, honest, and incompetent." There Stark remained "in exile," as he termed it, at Albany and Saratoga, longing to be at Yorktown. Though lacking in everything — in troops and supplies, even in paper on which to report to Heath — receiving but one payment for more than two years, but himself paying two dollars and a half for a pound of sugar, and twelve dollars for a gallon of rum, he endured, for the most part patiently, while his name and fame overawed the lurking bands of neighboring Tories and cowed all the constantly threatened invasions from Canada.

These are some of the more salient points of our work in the Revolution. Many other services might be enumerated. In the winter of 1775, when the Connecticut troops had unexpectedly withdrawn from Cambridge, at the call of Washington thirty-one companies of ours, some two thousand men, promptly took their place. Our men were with Sullivan in his movement on the enemy in Rhode Island and the hot and successful battle of Butt's Hill. They were stationed on the Sound with a threefold outlook for protection. They aided in the repulse of Clinton at Springfield, N. J. Poor's brigade was one of the four that accompanied Sullivan in the memorable expedition when, in obedience to Washington's one stern command, "not merely to overrun but to destroy" the country, they fought the

battle of Chemung, decided by the onset of Poor, and drove out the perfidious and murderous Iroquois from the beautiful valleys between the Susquehanna and the Genesee.

It is neither practicable nor necessary to follow them throughout the war. Enough that they never failed their commanders. And they had but two questionable experiences. At the Cedars, in Canada, Bedell's regiment was surrendered by Major Butterfield, but against the remonstrances of his officers; and at Hubbardton Hale's regiment, separated seven miles from the main body, in charge of the invalids, says Belknap, and with an invalid colonel in command, was put to flight and captured by Frazer. That is all.

Nor less creditable was the quantity than the quality of our military contributions to the Revolution. The census of the state in 1775 showed a population of but 80,200, or some 2,000 less than the present city of Worcester, Mass., and these scattered through nearly 160 townships, three eighths of which had been incorporated less than ten years. But in 1775 there were 2,284 of our men in the field, 4,019 in 1776, 4,483 in 1777, and during the war 18,289. The report of Secretary Knox in 1790 gives the proportion of our soldiers to the population as one in eleven, although his own figures would seem to make it greater. Massachusetts and Connecticut, from their older settlements, exceeded us with one in seven, and Rhode Island equalled us. The other states receded from one in sixteen, in nineteen, in twenty-two, in twenty-four, to Virginia one in twenty-eight, Georgia and North Carolina one in thirty-two, South Carolina one in thirty-eight. Freemen fought for freedom. No better blood was shed in the conflict than the Scotch-Irish and English blood which flowed in the veins of the New Hampshire troops.

We lost some men of great promise, while some men of mark survived. Major McClary, with his ardent spirit, resolute purpose, popular way, ringing voice, and gigantic stature, would have been heard from but for the chance shot that struck him down after the battle of Bunker Hill was over. Lieutenant-Colonels Colburn, Adams, and Conner were cut off in the desperate fights of Stillwater and Saratoga. Scammel, already adjutant-general of the army, with his education, bravery, ability, and universal esteem, should have risen higher yet but for the brutal and fatal wound inflicted by the enemy after his capture at Yorktown. It was an evil day when the chivalrous Poor fell in an affair with another officer a year before the close of the war. Cilley, who fought under Wayne in the brilliant storming of Stony Point fortress, and gained Washington's approbation by his

determined stand at Monmouth, afterwards served the state in honorable posts, and the community by an admirable influence. Dearborn, who was with him at Monmouth and in gallant service elsewhere, became Jefferson's secretary of war and Monroe's minister plenipotentiary to Portugal. Sullivan, though open to criticism and the object of one military writer's constant invectives, is described by Bancroft as "not free from foibles, but active, enterprising, and able." He was more—he was an eminent figure. His errors were mostly born of his enterprise, and perhaps part of the enmities he encountered were the offspring of envies. Washington entrusted no other than Greene with so many important commands; once protested effectually against a rash vote of Congress for his suspension; and gave him the marks of his warm confidence not only through the war, but throughout his life. If he made mistakes, so did Greene, Putnam, and Wayne—not to mention Gates, Heath, and Schuyler. And Sullivan added to his military abilities in no small degree the sagacity of the lawyer, the wisdom of the statesman, the magnetism of the leader, and the capacity of the ruler. He proved his worth as fully in the council chamber as on the battle-field. Quick in discernment, prompt in action, eloquent in speech, impressive in personal presence, and every inch a patriot, his fellow citizens invested him with every honorable and responsible post within their gift. Twice in Congress he served in committees of grave moment. At home, twice by his wisdom and firmness he saved the state from threatened riots; once when as attorney-general he donned his old war uniform and rode beside the judges to the court at Keene, and again when as president of the assembly at Exeter he faced the angry mob that barred his way with loaded muskets and the call to "fire," and that evening summoned the force that put them to flight. Not the least useful of his deeds was his double service to his state and his country when, as president of the convention, he strongly influenced the vote that accepted the national constitution and made a United States. Having thus helped knit the Union together and the state to the Union, he resigned the chief magistracy of his state to become, by appointment of his old commander-in-chief, the first district justice of the Union in the state, and to die in office, not advanced in years but old in service and honor and worn out with cares. The last public speech of his life was when he left his sick chamber to advocate the grant of 42,000 acres of wild lands to Dartmouth College.

But perhaps the unique figure of all was John Stark, a trained, if not a born soldier. He proved equal to any emergency he ever met.

He had an instinct toward the place of weakness and danger. He could lead an attack, resist an assault, storm a redoubt, stand immovable behind a barricade of hay, move calmly through a crossfire of cannon, or make a retreat as orderly as a victory. As he brought up the rear at Bunker Hill, so after the repulse at Three Rivers, which he had predicted, he and his staff were in the last boat that crossed St. John's in sight of the enemy. He anticipated Washington's disapproval of the abandonment of Ticonderoga. He knew better than Schuyler how to deal with Burgoyne. After Stillwater and Saratoga he could cut off an escape. He knew, as did not all Washington's high officers, how to obey orders. He consented by his personal influence to recruit soldiers, when he would rather have fought battles, and in comparative idleness to report to Heath when he longed to be on the Cornwallis hunt. What might have been his success in broader commands we have no means of knowing, but he missed no opportunity, was never at a loss, and, so far as appears, made no mistakes. When all was over he modestly retired to his farm for forty-five years of quiet and of honor, and lived and died an ancient Spartan.

When the war was ended and the constitution of the United States was before the country for adoption, under intense opposition, when the question had been carried in Massachusetts by a vote of 187 to 168, while two states seemed doubtful and two were dilatory, New Hampshire again met the crisis and by her affirmative vote secured the requisite two-thirds that made a nation.

If it lay within the scope of my theme to speak of the men who in convention discussed that constitution, as well as of those who shaped the constitution of our own state, I should present a list of patriot civilians not unworthy to be a companion piece to the roll of patriot soldiers. But I must refrain.

It is also to the special and lasting credit of this commonwealth that its officers, soldiers, and citizens were not only loyal to their country, but through all the criticism and even obliquy that were heaped upon him, to their great commander-in-chief. While Charles Lee was insolently disobeying him; while Conway, Mifflin, Wilkinson, Wayne, and Gates were intriguing against him, aided for a time by Rush and Reed of Pennsylvania; while under a strange but happily transient hallucination, such eminent patriots as Congressmen Lovell, Williams, and Gerry of Massachusetts, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, and William Ellery of Rhode Island were making or listening to talk for his removal; while Congress was overriding his wishes and his

advice; while even Samuel Adams was "impatient for more enterprise," and stout John Adams declared himself "weary with so much insipidity, and sick of Fabian systems," and once exclaimed, "O heaven send us one great soul," I cannot learn that there was ever placed on record from a New Hampshire officer, soldier, or citizen any utterance of opposition or disparagement for the man whom our own historian Belknap on his last page pronounced "the illustrious Washington," and whom the civilized world has since pronounced the peerless name in secular history.

I have thus imperfectly sketched the distinguished part of New Hampshire in the Revolution. Practically unanimous in the sentiment of freedom, early in its expression, determined in its maintenance, prompt in its enforcement, first to resort to arms, first to frame a constitution, foremost in the vote for independence, sharing in the six most signal battles, being in two of them the main victor, in two a great factor, and in the other two a volunteer and valiant force, present and active at the closing scene of all, ever trusty and true, enduring as well as fighting, responding to every call and always outside of her own borders, furnishing eminent and patriotic civilians, distinguished officers and fearless soldiers, clenching the clasp that riveted the union, all and always loyal to the country and the country's magnificent chieftain,—it is a heritage of which her sons, wherever scattered through the nation and through the world, may well be proud—proud to be sons of New Hampshire, and Sons of the American Revolution. A high ancestry.

"Their feet had trodden peaceful ways,
They loved not strife, they dreaded pain;
They saw not what to us is plain,
That God would make man's wrath his praise.

Swift as the summons came, they left
The plough mid-furrow standing still,
The half-ground corn-grist in the mill,
The spade in earth, the axe in cleft.

They went where duty seemed to call,
They scarcely asked the reason why;
They only knew they could but die,
And death was not the worst of all.

Of man for man the sacrifice,
All that was theirs to give they gave;
The flowers that blossomed on their grave
Have sown themselves beneath all skies."

On motion of Charles E. Staniels it was *voted* that the thanks of the society be extended to Dr. Bartlett for his address.

On motion of Thomas Cogswell it was *voted* that the Secretary be instructed to transmit to the New Hampshire senators and representatives in Congress, and to the Secretary of the Navy, the protest of this society against the proposed removal of the Constitution from Portsmouth harbor.

The President introduced Rev. Henry E. Hovey, President of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the Revolution, who spoke strongly in favor of the resolution.

On motion of Charles E. Staniels it was *voted* that the question of a field day be referred to the Board of Managers.

On motion of Rev. Daniel C. Roberts it was *voted* that the Secretary request of Dr. Bartlett a copy of his address, to be printed in the proceedings of the society.

Mr. Charles E. B. Roberts then offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved that the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution most heartily approve of the proposed union of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution, and believe that such union would advance the objects for which these societies have been formed.

On motion of John M. Hill it was *voted* that the delegates to the national convention be instructed to use their influence and their votes for the union of the two societies.

The meeting then adjourned to the Eagle Hotel, where the annual banquet was served.

After dinner, remarks were made by Gov. George A. Ramsdell, Albert B. Woodworth, Mayor of Concord,

Thomas Cogswell, United States pension agent, Rev. Henry E. Hovey, President of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the Revolution, Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, D. D., LL. D., Charles B. Spofford, and Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, D. D.

Thomas Cogswell called attention to the presence of Augustus H. Stark of Manchester, a great-grandson of Maj.-Gen. John Stark, who was greeted with applause.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, N. H., July 14, 1897.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at the office of the Secretary in Concord on Wednesday, July 14, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the reading of the records of the last meeting was omitted.

Proceeded to the consideration of applications for membership, and the following were admitted as members of the society :

Charles H. Sawyer,	Dover.
Stephen H. Gale,	Exeter.
Elbert Wheeler,	Nashua.
William H. Sisson,	Cornish Flat.
Seth M. Richards,	Newport.
John L. Fitts,	Candia.
George V. Dearborn,	Nashua.

William H. Porter,	Concord.
Andrew J. Moody,	Amherst.
Edward A. Willard,	New York city.
James LeB. Willard,	New York city.
William B. Ellis,	Claremont.

The application of Byron G. Clark of New York city for demission to the Empire State society was read and granted.

On motion of Fred Leighton it was *voted* that the committee on publication be empowered to include in the next publication whatever documents they might deem necessary to emphasize the part played by New Hampshire in the Revolution.

Letters from the Nebraska Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and from President Hovey of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the Revolution were read.

On motion of Fred Leighton it was *voted* that this society hold a field day in Portsmouth in September, on a date to be fixed by President Porter and President Hovey of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the Revolution.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

FIELD DAY, 1898.

The first field day of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held in Portsmouth, N. H., September 8, 1897.

The following excellent account of the proceedings of the day was written by John Scales, and published in the *Dover Daily Republican* of September 9, 1897:

The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of New Hampshire and the Sons of the Revolution had a field day in Portsmouth, Wednesday, the first the two societies have held together. The result was a very enjoyable day. Rev. Henry E. Hovey, rector of St. John's church, acted as guide for the occasion and proved himself thoroughly qualified for the duty conferred upon him. There were present about seventy-five Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

The first place visited was St. John's (Episcopal) church. There Mr. Hovey made a neat little patriotic speech suitable to the occasion as introductory to what was in store for the visitors for the day. This church is finely situated on the crest of Church Hill, overlooking the ever-beautiful river. The present edifice was built in 1808, on the sight of what was known as Queen's Chapel, erected in 1732 and destroyed by fire in 1806. The chapel was named in honor of Queen Caroline, who furnished the books for the altar and pulpit, the silver plate, and two solid mahogany chairs, which are still in use and were shown to the visitors; also the celebrated "Vinegar Bible," which lies open, enclosed in a glass covered case. Within the chancel rail is a curious font of porphyry, taken by Col. John Tufton Mason at the capture of Senegal from the French in 1758 and presented to the Episcopal society in 1761. The French sometime before had captured or stolen it from a heathen temple, where it had been used to keep the sacred bones and relics which they worshipped. How old it is no one knows, but it is supposed by those who have studied the question to be at least a thousand years old. It is quite certain that no one can dispute the claim for great antiquity.

There are many quaint customs handed down from the last century which are strictly observed by the present rector, Rev. Mr. Hovey. One is that each week twelve loaves of bread shall be distributed to the poor, a special fund having been given for that purpose. Another is that the house is heated entirely in cold weather by wood fires. This comes from the fact that a century ago or more a wealthy lady bequeathed two thousand dollars to the church, the income from which should be used to buy wood with which to heat the house. Mr. Hovey says the house is always warm in the coldest day.

In the churchyard close by are buried the royal governor and others high in authority in the colonial period. In fact the graves of governors, councillors, generals, and colonels are so numerous one can scarcely step in the yard without stepping on the dust of some royal personage.

From the church the party went to the navy-yard and visited the famous old ship *Constitution* which the workmen are now engaged in painting, preparatory for the centennial celebration in Boston, which will occur in October.

Returning to Portsmouth we visited the Warner house on the corner of Daniel and Chapel streets. It is a three-story building with gambrel roof and luthern windows. The walls are of brick which were brought from Holland. It was built in 1718 by Capt. Archibald Macphedris, a wealthy merchant who married a daughter of Lt-Gov. John Wentworth, and sister of the first royal governor of New Hampshire, Benning Wentworth. The Wentworths lived on the opposite corner of Chapel street where the high school now is. He died in 1729, leaving a daughter Mary who married Hon. Jonathan Warner, a member of the King's council. His descendants still own the house and one of his great-granddaughters very kindly exhibited and gave historical sketches of the great profusion of heirlooms and priceless treasures. The interior is rich in paneling and wood carvings about the mantel shelves, the deep-set windows, and along the cornices. The halls are wide and long, after a by-gone fashion, with handsome staircases set at an easy angle to climb. The principal rooms are paneled to the ceiling, and have large open chimney places adorned with the quaintest of Dutch tiles. The choice store of china, silver plate, costumes, old clocks, portraits by Copley, filled the visitors with delight as they gazed on them; the gentlemen were permitted to "try on" some of the costumes, and they presented an appearance which gave the spectators an idea of how grand the governor's council looked in the colonial days when Gov. John Wentworth was at the height of his regal power. The costumes are wonderfully well preserved, and look as though they were but a decade old instead of more than twelve decades since they were worn in colonial service. The whole house is rich in bric-a-brac. On the west end of the house is the first lightning rod that was erected in New Hampshire. It was put there by Benjamin Franklin who was present and superintended the work. That was in 1756, and the job was done so thoroughly that the rod still remains perfect to do its work of silently conducting the electric fluid from the air above to the earth below.

The next move was a drive in barges to the Wentworth, Newcastle, where the party dined and rested till 3.30 o'clock, when they again entered the barges and were taken to the Gov. Benning Wentworth house, which is just across Little Harbor from Hotel Wentworth, by a roundabout way of two or three miles. This house is now owned by

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge of Boston and is used as his summer residence. Representatives of his family were there to receive the party and give them whatever information they might desire. This house was built by the governor in 1750 and occupied by him till his death in 1770, and his widow, the famous and beautiful Lady Wentworth, who was Martha Hilton, a great-granddaughter of the first settler in Dover, resided there much of the time till her death early in the present century, when it passed to the possession of her father's family as she left no children.

Time has laid its hands very lightly on this rambling old pile. When you cross the threshold everything becomes colonial. It remains nearly as the old governor left it except that seven of the original fifty-two rooms have been cut off, leaving forty-five now. It is an architectural freak: nothing like it has ever been discovered in this or any other country. The main building is generally two stories high, with irregular wings forming three sides of a square which opens on the water. The chambers are connected in the oddest manner. There are unexpected steps leading up here, and down there, and capricious little passages that seem to have been the unhappy afterthoughts of the architect. It is a mansion on a grand scale and with a grand air.

On the floor of the main parlor is a heavy Turkish carpet which has been there for more than a century and seems durable enough to last another century. Passing down a few steps from this, towards the north, we come to the council chamber, where the governor and council for many years transacted all the weighty affairs of state, and granted many charters for towns in New Hampshire and along the Connecticut River in Vermont, for which he is said to have always exacted a big fee for his signature. The room is spacious, high studded, and finished in the richest style of carving in the last century. It is said that the ornamentation of a huge mantel, carved with knife and chisel, cost the workman a year's constant labor.

The room contains an old spinet which belonged to the Wentworth family, and there are other curious relics. The room adjoining on the north was the billiard hall, and in a corner stands a buffet from which the colonial punch and other things that cheered were taken as occasion demanded. None of our party were quite sharp scented enough to detect any of the ancient odors.

At the entrance to the council chamber are still to be seen the racks for the twelve muskets of the governor's guard; a few of the old

Queen's arms are there now. Just outside the door from it is the entrance to the cellar where formerly stabling was arranged for a troop of thirty horse in times of danger.

We next visited the Governor Langdon house on Pleasant street which was built in 1782 and in which the governor resided till he died in 1819. It is still owned by his descendants. It is solid, dignified, and beautiful. It stands back a short distance from the street under the shadow of gigantic trees. On either side of the gate is a small, square, brick building, one-story high, probably the porter's lodge. The room in the house which attracted most attention was that in which Washington slept when he visited Portsmouth. Governor Langdon entertained many distinguished guests in his day, among the number being Louis Philippe, afterwards king of France.

We also visited the chapel of St. John's church, and saw the organ which is claimed to be the oldest in the United States. Mr. Hovey showed us the register in which has been kept all the marriages in the church since 1738. The worthy rector keeps the record just the same as did his predecessors.

The last and in some respects the most interesting house that we visited was the residence of the venerable Alexander Hamilton Ladd, who received the party with great cordiality, and gave them permission to go where they pleased. It is situated on Market street not far from the entrance to the Appledore wharf, and has a large garden in the rear, which Mr. Ladd takes great pride in showing to visitors. The house was built by John Moffatt, a wealthy merchant, about 1760, and was the first three-story dwelling built in New Hampshire. Gen. William Whipple, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, married Mr. Moffatt's daughter Catherine and resided there till his death, December 28, 1785, after which it passed into the possession of Alexander Ladd, father of the present owner, who is a descendant of the gentleman who built the house. General Whipple's portrait and that of his wife and his father-in-law and other members of the family are hung on the walls of the spacious stairway, and about the house are many relics and special pieces of work that he had done. Some of the mantle carving is exquisite, and nothing in Portsmouth can be found equal to it.

General Whipple, when a young man, was a sea captain, and in his voyages sometimes brought negro slaves from Africa; among the lot was a large, well-proportioned, fine looking son of an African king, as is said, who afterward distinguished himself as the attendant and

efficient aid of General Whipple in the Revolutionary war. He bore the name of Prince Whipple, and had his house on High street at the foot of the garden which Mr. Ladd now prizes so highly.

A large, magnificent tree is standing in the garden at the east end of the house, which was planted by Josiah Bartlett, who was in the Continental Congress with General Whipple, and signed the Declaration of Independence with him. Just when the tree was set out Mr. Hovey did not know, but it must have been considerably more than a century ago. But for the fact that the visitors were obliged to leave to catch their trains for home, they would gladly have spent an hour or more in that grand old house and on its spacious grounds.

The party at dinner, consisted of the following :

Howard L. Porter,	Concord.
Mrs. Howard L. Porter,	“
Rev. Henry E. Hovey,	Portsmouth.
Mrs. Henry E. Hovey,	“
Mrs. Hovey,	Lowell, Mass.
Mrs. W. J. Black,	Springfield, Ill.
David Hewes,	San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. Courtney Pictt,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Henry B. Robeson,	Portsmouth.
Henry B. Quinby,	Lakeport.
Mrs. Henry B. Quinby,	“
Joseph B. Walker,	Concord.
Mrs. Charles M. Gilbert,	Savannah, Ga.
Eugene M. Bowman,	Nashua.
William W. Bailey,	“
Col. Jas. Forney, U. S. M. C.,	Portsmouth
Mrs. James Forney,	“
John Scales,	Dover.
John Kimball,	Concord.
Mrs. John Kimball,	“
Josiah Carpenter,	Manchester.
William S. Balcom,	Claremont.
Bessie R. Balcom,	“

Albert B. Woodworth,	Concord
Mrs. Albert B. Woodworth,	“
Miss Sarah F. Woodworth,	“
Lt. J. B. Murdock, U. S. N.,	Hill.
Lewis Downing, Jr.,	Concord.
Charles E. Joslin,	Keene.
Mrs. Charles E. Joslin,	“
Fred G. Hartshorn,	Manchester.
Mrs. Fred G. Hartshorn,	“
Elisha R. Brown,	Dover.
Mrs. Elisha R. Brown,	“
Charles H. Stewart,	Concord.
Susan T. Stewart,	“
Charles S. Parker,	“
Mrs. Charles S. Parker,	“
Leonard F. Burbank,	Nashua.
Otis G. Hammond,	Concord.
Enoch Gerrish,	“
H. E. Haley,	Newmarket.
Charles R. Walker,	Concord.
W. B. Josephs,	Newmarket.
Mrs. W. B. Josephs,	“
Edward B. Griffiths,	“
Mrs. Edward B. Griffiths,	“
Arioch W. Griffiths,	“
Mrs. Arioch W. Griffiths,	“
Henry H. Buzzell,	Lakeport.
Clara M. Buzzell,	“
Mattie R. Buzzell,	“
H. A. Yeaton,	Portsmouth.
Mrs. H. A. Yeaton,	“
J. Haven Hill,	Concord.
Miss Emma S. Hill,	“
John Dowst,	Manchester.
Miss Ella M. Dowst,	“

Miss Frances M. Abbott,	Concord.
J. Lane Fitts,	Candia.
Mrs. Albert E. Rand,	Portsmouth.
Mrs. Charles S. Sisson,	Providence, R. I.
Mrs. George E. Hall,	Dover.
Miss Laura E. Parker,	Nashua.

CONCORD, N. H., October 14, 1897.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at the office of the Secretary in Concord, N. H., on Wednesday, October 13, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

Voted to omit the reading of the records of the last meeting.

Proceeded to the consideration of applications for membership, and the following were admitted to membership :

Elisha Marston,	Center Sandwich.
Enoch Q. Marston,	“
Charles F. Sawyer,	Dover.
William Crane,	Medfield, Mass.
William F. Richards,	Newport.
Edgar M. Bowker,	Whitefield.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest.

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

CONCORD, N. H., November 29, 1897.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution was held at the office of the Secretary in Concord, N. H., on Monday, November 29, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the records of the last meeting were read and approved.

The applications of

Fred Leighton Green,	Concord,
Charles Alfred Hill,	Northwood Ridge,

were read and approved.

The report of Howard S. Robbins, delegate* to the Cincinnati convention, October 12, 1897, was read, accepted, and placed on file.

REPORT OF DELEGATE ROBBINS.

To the Honorable President and Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution, Concord, New Hampshire.

Gentlemen :

Pursuant to the instructions received from your Secretary, Mr. Otis G. Hammond, and the appointment as a delegate to the joint convention of the societies of Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution to be held in Cincinnati, October 12, 1897, I beg to report that the convention of each society was called at the Grand Hotel, and, after several adjournments in joint conference, it was decided that the convention should recommend to each state society that the new constitution as prepared by the joint committees should be accepted, but that each state society should ratify the action of the joint convention, and accept the constitution.

The Sons of the American Revolution voted unanimously to accept the constitution as originally prepared by the committee, but the Sons of the Revolution desired several amendments, which were

* Mr. Robbins attended as alternate for Charles H. Greenleaf.

offered as amendments and agreed to by the convention of the Sons of the American Revolution. These two amendments were but slight changes, one in relation to the membership of each state society as it now exists, while the other was the referring to each state society of the new constitution as approved by the joint convention, which should be adopted by each state society as a body and not by its officers, and that a majority of the state societies accepting and adopting the new constitution would create a new society which would be called the Society of the American Revolution.

A committee was appointed to prepare plans for the organization of this new society under the constitution, and upon the ratification of the constitution a new convention will be called for the election of officers and other minor details connected with the new organization.

The convention adjourned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am your obedient servant,

HOWARD SUMNER ROBBINS.

On motion of Arthur H. Chase it was *voted* that the Secretary invite the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the Revolution to a joint meeting of Boards of Managers, to be held in Concord, N. H., on any date in December to be named by the Sons of the Revolution, to consider the union of the two societies, the ratification of the proposed national constitution of the Society of the American Revolution, and to formulate a constitution and make all necessary arrangements for the organization of a New Hampshire Society of the American Revolution.

On motion of Arthur H. Chase it was *voted* that the committee on publication be instructed to include in the forthcoming volume of proceedings a portrait of the Secretary.

On motion of Fred Leighton it was *voted* that the binding and distribution of the new volume be left to the publication committee, with full power to act at their discretion.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

OTIS G. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

THE
LAST FOURTEEN SURVIVORS

OF THE
REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.

BY
GEORGE C. GILMORE.

CONCORD:
IRA C. EVANS, PRINTER, 12 SCHOOL STREET.
1898.

George C. Gilmore

THE
LAST FOURTEEN SURVIVORS
OF THE
REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.

JAMES BARHAM.

Born in Southampton county, Virginia, May 18, 1764; died in Green county, Missouri, July 18 (?) 1865, aged 101 years, 2 months, 1 day.

DANIEL FREDERICK BOCHMAN.

[Bakeman on muster rolls and pay rolls.]

Born in Schoharie county, New York, September 28, 1759; died in Freedom, Cattaraugus county, New York, April 5, 1869, aged 109 years, 6 months, 8 days; pensioned by special act of Congress.

LEMUEL COOK.

Born in Northbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, September 10, 1759; resided in Clarendon, New York; died May 20, 1866, aged 106 years, 8 months, 11 days.

SAMUEL DOWNING.

Born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 30, 1761; resided in Deering, New Hampshire; died in Edinburg, New York, February 19, 1867, aged 105 years, 2 months, 20 days.

JONAS GATES.

Born ——— July 7, 1764; died in Chelsea, Vermont, January 14, 1864, aged 99 years, 6 months, 8 days.

JOHN GOODNOW.

Born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, January 30, 1762; died ——— October 22, 1863, aged 101 years, 8 months, 23 days.

AMAZIAH GOODWIN.

Born in Somersworth, New Hampshire, February 16, 1759; resided in Alfred, Maine; died in Dover, New Hampshire, June 22, 1863, aged 104 years, 4 months, 7 days.

JOHN GRAY.

Born near Mount Vernon, Virginia, January 6, 1764; died near Hiramsburg, Ohio, March 29, 1868, aged 104 years, 2 months, 24 days; pensioned by special act of congress.

WILLIAM HUTCHINGS.

Born in York, York county, Maine, October 6, 1764; resided in Penobscot, Hancock county, Maine; died May 2, 1866, aged 101 years, 6 months, 27 days.

ADAM LINK.

Born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, near Hagerstown, Maryland, November 14, 1761; died at Sulphur Springs, Crawford county, Ohio, August 15, 1864, aged 102 years, 9 months, 2 days.

ALEXANDER MILLENER.

Born in Quebec, Canada, March 14, 1760; died at Adams Basin, New York, March 13, 1865, aged 105 years. He enlisted under the name of Alexander Maroney, his widowed mother having married a man of that name. Buried in Mount Hope cemetery, Rochester, New York.

BENJAMIN MILLER.

Born in Springfield, Massachusetts, April 4, 1764; died —— September 24, 1863, aged 99 years, 5 months, 21 days.

JOHN PETTINGILL.

Born in Windham, Connecticut, November 30, 1764; died in Henderson, New York, April 23, 1864, aged 99 years, 4 months, 24 days.

REV. DANIEL WALDO.

Born in Windham, Scotland Parish, Connecticut, September 10, 1762; resided at Syracuse, New York; graduated at Yale College in 1778; elected chaplain of the House of Representatives of the United States December 22, 1856, and reelected for a second term; died —— July 30, 1864, aged 101 years, 10 months, 21 days.

 REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

According to Haydn's Dictionary of Dates the Revolutionary war commenced July 14, 1774, and the treaty of peace was signed September 3, 1783. The Continental army was disbanded at Newburg, New York, November 3, 1783, and the treaty of peace was ratified by Congress January 4, 1784.

WAR OF 1812.

War with Great Britain was declared by the United States June 18, 1812; the treaty of peace was signed December 24, 1814, and ratified February 17, 1815.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

Mexico declared war against the United States June 4, 1845; the treaty of peace was ratified May 19, 1848.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Commenced April 13, 1861. The president proclaimed the insurrection at an end April 3, 1866, except in Texas, and there August 20, 1866.

Daniel Frederick Bochman lived 85 years, 3 months, and 1 day after the close of the Revolutionary war.

A soldier of the war of 1812 living the same length of time after the close of the war would live until May 18, 1900; a Mexican war soldier, until August 20, 1933; a soldier of the Rebellion, until August 3, 1951.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORDS.

“Have always understood that my ancestors were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, but have been unable to find any trace of them, as I do not know where to look for the records.”

The above statement is made to the writer nearly every day. The New Hampshire State Library contains all the printed records. They are to be found in vols. 14, 15, 16, and 17 of the series of State Papers of New Hampshire.

PENSION ROLLS.

In 1820 the United States government printed one volume, and, in 1835-6, three more, said to contain the names of 120,000 pensioners who were soldiers in the Revolution. The names are grouped by counties in the respective states, and the tables show dates of pensions, branch of service, age, amount of money paid to each up to March 4, 1834, and dates of death of per-

haps one fourth of those who had died. The number of New Hampshire pensioners named in the four volumes is 2,906.

In June, 1840, a census of pensioners was taken throughout the country, and the names, ages, and places of residence of over 21,000 pensioners were obtained, of which number 1,412 were New Hampshire soldiers. This roll was published in a separate volume by the government.

The applications of New Hampshire soldiers for pensions state places of residence as follows: in New Hampshire, 1,558; Maine, 333; Massachusetts, 95; Vermont, 448; Canada, 30; Connecticut, 17; New York, 289; Ohio, 73; Pennsylvania, 28; Kentucky, 7; New Jersey, 3; Michigan, 10; Indiana, 7; Illinois, 3; Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, and the District of Columbia, 1 each.

GEORGE C. GILMORE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., September 25, 1897.

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