



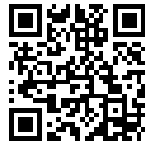
The **STATE HOUSE**
Boston, Massachusetts



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THE STATE HOUSE



BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

BY

ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL

"Boston State House is the Hub of the Solar System"

—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES



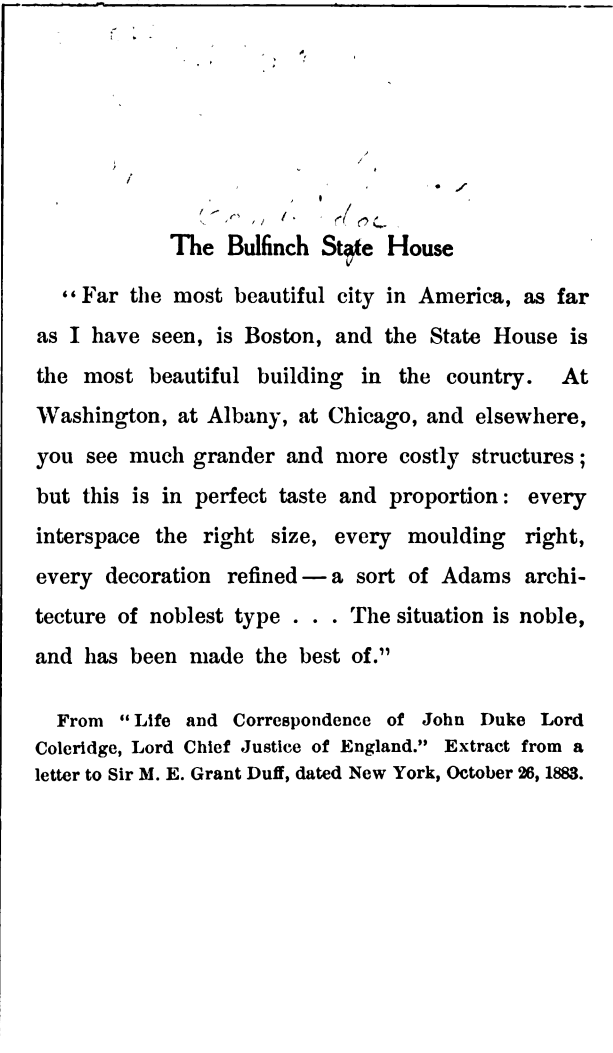
[Fourth Edition]

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION
OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS BY
ORDER OF THE GENERAL COURT



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THE STATE HOUSE



Cont. to doc.
The Bulfinch State House

The Bulfinch State House

“Far the most beautiful city in America, as far as I have seen, is Boston, and the State House is the most beautiful building in the country. At Washington, at Albany, at Chicago, and elsewhere, you see much grander and more costly structures; but this is in perfect taste and proportion: every interspace the right size, every moulding right, every decoration refined—a sort of Adams architecture of noblest type . . . The situation is noble, and has been made the best of.”

From “Life and Correspondence of John Duke Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England.” Extract from a letter to Sir M. E. Grant Duff, dated New York, October 26, 1883.

THE STATE HOUSE

INTRODUCTION



THE State House Guide Book was originally written at the request of the late Captain John G. B. Adams, Sergeant-at-Arms. The first edition was printed by order of the General Court in 1901, the second in 1905, the third in 1907 and the present edition is published under authority of chapter 5, Resolves of 1912. If any inaccuracies are discovered, the author will be very grateful if they may be pointed out.

The book is arranged in three parts. In the first it has been the endeavor to mention briefly the principal alterations in the State House since its erection in 1795. The second guides the visitor to the places of interest in and about the building. The third part is confined to the political and military record of those in whose honor a bust, oil painting or statue has been placed in the capitol.

I am very happy to take this opportunity of extending my thanks to Mr. Thomas F. Pedrick, Sergeant-at-Arms, under whose direction the fourth edition is published; to the Department of the

**Intro-
duction**

THE STATE HOUSE

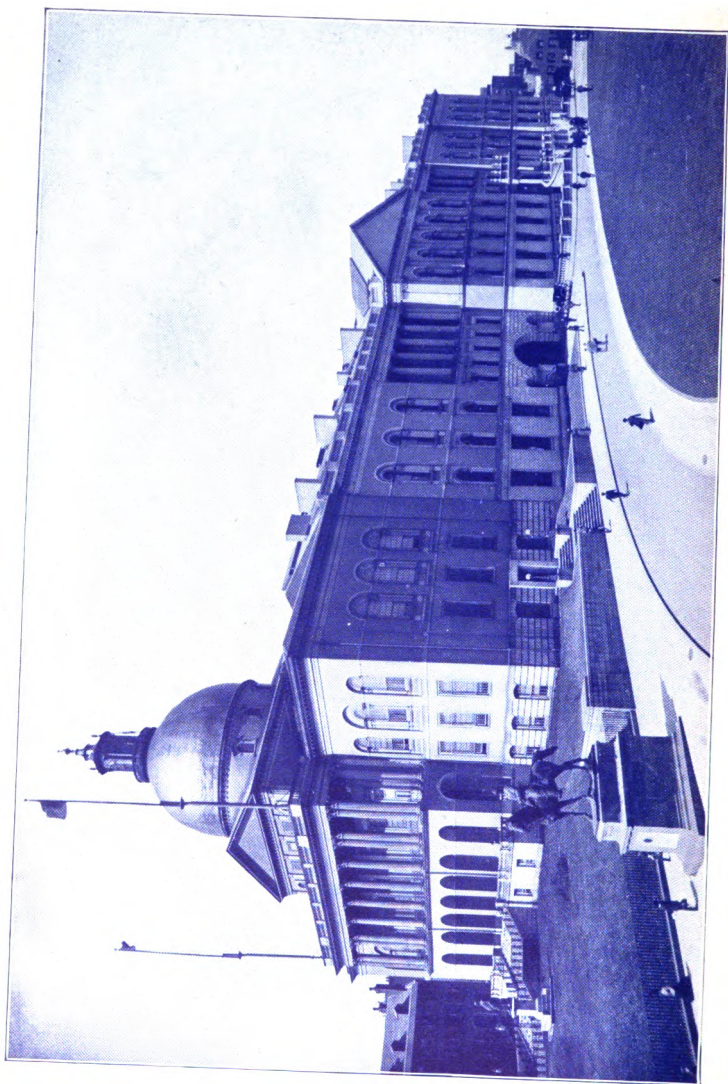
Intro- duction

Secretary of the Commonwealth and the State Library, for their kindness in granting access to the archives, and to the many others who cheerfully and generously aided in my research, especially renewing my gratitude for the personal assistance and interest in my work extended by Mr. Pedrick, Mr. C. B. Tillinghast, formerly State Librarian, and Mr. Charles B. D. Belden, the present Librarian.

ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL.

Lynn, Mass., March 30, 1912.





THE STATE HOUSE

THE STATE HOUSE



The hill upon which the State House stands was originally called Treamount, owing to the "three little rising hills on the top of a high mountain on the north west side of the town." This "high mountain" extended from the head of Hanover Street, south-westerly to the water beyond the State House. It retained the name of Treamount until used as a look-out where the colonists "kept watch to foresee the approach of forrein dangers," when it was called Sentry Hill. After the erection of the Beacon, in 1635, it received the name of Beacon Hill. Of these "three little rising hills" the first was called Cotton, afterwards Pemberton Hill, the central peak Sentry or Beacon Hill, the third peak West or Copley's Hill and later Mt. Vernon, but for many years the name of Beacon Hill has included the three peaks.

In accordance with a resolve of the General Court, dated Feb. 16, 1795, Edward H. Robbins, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas Dawes and Charles Bulfinch were appointed agents on the part of the Commonwealth, with authority

History

THE STATE HOUSE

History

to erect, build and finish a new State House for the "accommodation of all the legislative and executive branches of government, on a spot of ground in Boston, commonly called the Governor's pasture, containing about two acres, more or less, adjoining the late Governor Hancock's garden and belonging to his heirs, — provided the Town of Boston would, at their expense, purchase and cause the same to be conveyed in fee simple to the Commonwealth." The sum of £8,000 was allowed for the purpose. The town purchased the property for £4,000, and William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John C. Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison G. Otis and Perez Morton were appointed commissioners to convey the "Governor's pasture" to the Commonwealth. The deed was dated May 2, 1795. Charles Bulfinch was chosen architect.

The corner-stone — on a truck, decorated with ribbons — was drawn to its place by fifteen white horses, each with a leader, and was laid, with public ceremonies, July 4, 1795, by His Excellency Samuel Adams, Governor, assisted by M. W. Paul Revere, Grand Master, R. W. William Scollay, Deputy Grand Master, and brethren of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The structure was 172 feet front, 65 feet deep, 155 feet high, including the dome, and cost, as per resolves from Feb. 16, 1795, to June 22,

THE STATE HOUSE

History

1799, \$140,000. This sum included the cost of a house for the Messenger to the General Court, which, with land, amounted to \$5,000, leaving for the State House \$135,000 (Auditor's report for 1849).

Thursday, Jan. 11, 1798, the General Court assembled for the last time in the old State House, State Street, where their sessions had been held for fifty years, and at 12 o'clock, noon, having been joined by His Excellency Increase Sumner, Governor, and the Honorable Council, marched to the new building.

In accordance with a resolve of March 10, 1831, fire-proof rooms were added to the building, at a cost of about \$7,000. A resolve of Feb. 24, 1847, appropriated money for the payment of expense incurred by placing the "Massachusetts coat-of-arms" over the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives, agreeable to an order of the House passed March 27, 1846. Fountains were erected on the lawn in 1849.

For the better accommodation of the State Library and other departments, a resolve was passed, May 20, 1852, providing for the appointment of a committee of three "to procure plans and estimates for a fire-proof building to be erected in the rear of the State House." April 27, 1853, it was voted that a fire-proof building should be erected on the north side, to be connected with the main edifice,

THE STATE HOUSE

History

and the sum of \$65,000 was appropriated for the payment of expenses of such erection. The Governor, with the advice of the Council, was authorized to appoint three commissioners who should superintend the erection of the structure, and Charles H. Warren, President of the Senate, John T. Heard and Samuel K. Hutchinson were selected, a majority entering upon their duties June 2, 1853. The following month Mr. Heard declined the appointment and Adam W. Thaxter, Jr., was chosen to fill the vacancy. The report of Jan. 26, 1855, is signed by these three gentlemen, but the next report, submitted Feb. 20, 1855, bears the signatures of Joseph R. Richards, S. K. Hutchinson and George M. Thacher as commissioners. Gridley J. F. Bryant was the architect. Appropriations were made from time to time, until, when completed, the addition cost \$243,203.86. In consequence of alterations, a new corner-stone was provided, and the original deposit replaced Aug. 11, 1855, by M. W. Winslow Lewis, M.D., Grand Master, and other officers of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in the presence of His Excellency Henry J. Gardner, Governor.

Under a resolve of May 23, 1866, a commission consisting of John H. Clifford, Ex-Governor, Joseph A. Pond, President of the Senate, and James M. Stone, Speaker of the House of Rep-

THE STATE HOUSE

History

representatives, was appointed to "consider the whole subject of remodelling the State House." Their report, containing three plans, drawn by Mr. Bryant and Alexander R. Esty, was referred to the committee on State House of 1867, and it was decided, June 1, that the Legislature should have additional committee rooms, that certain alterations and improvements should be made in the building, as well as a general system of repairs, ventilation, steam heat and increased cellar accommodations. Mr. Pond and Mr. Stone were appointed commissioners, Washburn & Son were the architects, and the final cost was \$270,256.96.

New seats were placed in the Senate and House of Representatives in 1868. The House chairs were sold in 1896, 1897 and 1898, the members of 1894 having the first opportunity to purchase; the Senate chairs were sold in 1897 and 1898, Senators of 1897 having first choice; and the chairs in the Council Chamber were sold in 1898 to Councillors of the preceding year. Passenger elevators were added in 1885, and many improvements of a minor character were made from time to time.

Commonwealth Building, No. 11 Mt. Vernon Street, formerly the Way estate, was procured under an act approved May 26, 1882, remodelled and used by State departments until the winter of

THE STATE HOUSE

History

1900, when it was razed, together with houses Nos. 1-6 Mt. Vernon Street, that the land might be included in the park.

On May 17, 1888, the Governor and Council were authorized to acquire the land bounded by Derne, Temple, Mt. Vernon and Hancock streets, and a parcel of land east of Temple Street, between Mt. Vernon and Derne; also to discontinue Temple Street between Mt. Vernon and Derne streets. By this act \$500,000 were appropriated, and May 3, 1889, \$130,000 additional were allowed. An act of June 16, 1892, enabled the commissioners to take land bounded by Derne and Bowdoin streets, Beacon Hill Place and the State House. June 9, 1893, provision was made for taking Beacon Hill Place; June 29, 1894, for taking the land bounded by Bowdoin, Beacon, Mt. Vernon streets and land then owned by the Commonwealth; also on June 19, 1901, for procuring the estates Nos. 8-14 Mt. Vernon Street.

May 25, 1888, the Governor and Council were allowed \$5,000 to prepare a general plan for the better accommodation of the State government, and March 19, 1889, \$2,500 were appropriated to further perfect said plan. A bill providing for the enlargement of the State House was reported, becoming a law June 4, 1889. To meet the expenses incurred under this act, a loan, not exceeding

THE STATE HOUSE

History

\$2,500,000, was authorized, and work was begun under the direction of John D. Long, William Endicott, Jr., and Benjamin D. Whitcomb, State House Construction Commissioners. Upon the death of Mr. Whitcomb, in 1894, Charles Everett Clark was appointed a member of the commission, and upon the resignation of Mr. Long, Mr. Endicott became chairman, with George W. Johnson as the third member.* The architects were Messrs. Brigham & Spofford, but after March, 1892, Charles Brigham had entire charge.

The corner-stone of this new building was laid Dec. 21, 1889, by Governor Oliver Ames, assisted by John D. Long, chairman of the commission, and the Grand Lodge of Masons, M. W. Henry Endicott, Grand Master, Samuel Wells, Deputy Grand Master. Jan. 2, 1895, the House of Representatives convened in the old chamber, and the following day moved to their new hall in the extension. February 18 the Senate moved to rooms Nos. 239, 240 and 241, pending alterations in the State House; April 8 they returned to their old quarters; and Jan. 6, 1897, convened in the temporary chamber provided in the upper portion of Memorial Hall. Jan. 5, 1898, they met for the first time in the new chamber,—the room

* Mr. Clark died in 1899. Mr. Endicott and Mr. Johnson completed the building.

THE STATE HOUSE

History

formerly occupied by the House of Representatives,—and the old Senate chamber has since been known as the Senate reception room.

The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, was authorized on March 14, 1895, to appoint a commission for the preservation of the Bulfinch State House, who should thoroughly examine the condition of the building, and report the result, with their recommendations, to the General Court. Charles A. Cummings, David H. Andrews and E. Noyes Whitcomb, being chosen, reported April 13, 1895. June 9, 1896, His Honor Roger Wolcott, acting Governor, George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and George v. L. Meyer, Speaker of the House of Representatives, were appointed a committee to arrange for plans for preserving the Bulfinch State House substantially in accordance with the report of the above commission. The committee selected Arthur G. Everett as architect, with Robert D. Andrews as his associate and Charles A. Cummings consulting architect. The State House Construction Commission had charge of the work, and \$375,000 were appropriated to meet the expenses.

By an act approved June 5, 1897, His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Governor, President George P. Lawrence and Speaker John L. Bates were appointed a committee to consider and decide upon

THE STATE HOUSE

History

plans for furnishing the Bulfinch part. Mr. Everett submitted drawings, specifications and designs, and the State House Construction Commission were directed to furnish the building in accordance with the plans and under the superintendence of said architect.

The expense incurred for constructing and furnishing the State House extension was \$4,078,437.85; for the preservation and furnishing of the Bulfinch front, \$335,468.83. The total amount expended for the State House extension, restoration of the Bulfinch front, furnishings, land occupied by the extension and park, east side, four estates on Mt. Vernon Street, west side, together with damages on account of limiting the height of buildings, to March 1, 1912, was \$7,178,663.34. There are about six acres in the park and the land upon which the State House stands. The dimensions of the capitol follow:—

	ft. in.
Height of Bulfinch front from base course to pinnacle,	155
Depth of Bulfinch front,	65
Width of Bulfinch front,	172
Base course of Bulfinch front above city base,	106
Diameter of dome,	53
Height of dome,	35
Height of cupola,	24
Diameter of cupola balcony,	18 6
Length of extension,	397
Width of extension in rear,	173
Height of extension in rear (sidewalk to apex),	107 9
Widest part of extension,	212 6



THE STATE HOUSE

OBJECTS OF INTEREST

The Dome

The Dome

The dome, at first made entirely of wood, was covered with copper in 1802, and in early times was simply painted, the cone on the cupola being gilded in 1826. Governor Nathaniel P. Banks, in his valedictory address, Jan. 3, 1861, recommended that the dome be gilded, but this was not accomplished until 1874. It was regilded in 1888, 1898, 1906, and 1911. During the preservation of the Bulfinch front, steel construction was substituted for the wood beams and braces. The cupola, a reproduction of the original, was built in 1897, replacing the cupola of 1859. The dome is illuminated at night by 498 electric lights.* It is accessible to the public whenever the building is open, except during sessions of the Senate.

Shaw — Hancock — Webster — Mann

Shaw

A memorial to Col. Robert G. Shaw † and the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, by Augustus St. Gaudens, which was dedicated May 31, 1897, stands on the Common, facing the State House. The Fifty-fourth was the first colored regiment recruited in Massachusetts. Colonel Shaw was killed in the assault upon Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863. The memorial was paid for by voluntary subscriptions.

* Installed in September, 1898.

† See Appendix.

THE STATE HOUSE

Inscrip-
tion

INSCRIPTION ON THE FRONT OF THE SHAW MONUMENT

ROBERT GOULD SHAW

COLONEL OF THE FIFTY FOURTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS

INFANTRY BORN IN BOSTON OCTOBER X MDCCCXXXVII

KILLED WHILE LEADING THE ASSAULT ON FORT WAGNER

SOUTH CAROLINA JULY XVIII MDCCCLXIII

RIGHT IN THE VAN ON THE RED RAMPART'S SLIPPERY SWELL

WITH HEART THAT BEAT A CHARGE HE FELL

FOEWARD AS FITS A MAN

BUT THE HIGH SOUL BURNS ON TO LIGHT MEN'S FEET

WHERE DEATH FOR NOBLE ENDS MAKES DYING SWEET.

THE STATE HOUSE

**Inscrip-
tion**

INSCRIPTION ON THE REAR OF THE SHAW MONUMENT

TO THE FIFTY FOURTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS
INFANTRY

THE WHITE OFFICERS

TAKING LIFE AND HONOR IN THEIR HANDS CAST IN THEIR LOT
WITH MEN OF A DESPISED RACE UNPROVED IN WAR AND
RISKED DEATH AS INCITERS OF SERVILE INSURRECTION
IF TAKEN PRISONERS BESIDES ENCOUNTERING ALL THE
COMMON PERILS OF CAMP MARCH AND BATTLE.

THE BLACK RANK AND FILE

VOLUNTEERED WHEN DISASTER CLOUDED THE UNION CAUSE
SERVED WITHOUT PAY FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS TILL GIVEN
THAT OF WHITE TROOPS FACED THREATENED ENSLAVE-
MENT IF CAPTURED WERE BRAVE IN ACTION PATIENT
UNDER HEAVY AND DANGEROUS LABORS AND CHEERFUL
AMID HARDSHIPS AND PRIVATIONS.

TOGETHER

THEY GAVE TO THE NATION AND THE WORLD UNDYING PROOF
THAT AMERICANS OF AFRICAN DESCENT POSSESS THE
PRIDE COURAGE AND DEVOTION OF THE PATRIOT SOLDIER.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND SUCH AMERICANS
ENLISTED UNDER THE UNION FLAG IN
MDCCLXIII MDCCLXV.

I KNOW NOT MR. COMMANDER WHERE IN ALL HUMAN HISTORY
TO ANY GIVEN THOUSAND MEN IN ARMS THERE HAS
BEEN COMMITTED A WORK AT ONCE SO PROUD SO PRECIOUS
SO FULL OF HOPE AND GLORY AS THE WORK COMMITTED
TO YOU.

GOVERNOR ANDREW.

THE STATE HOUSE

Just west of the building, on Beacon Street, is a tablet marking the site of the famous John Hancock house.* Upon the terraced lawn are bronze statues of Daniel Webster,† by Hiram Powers, and of Horace Mann,‡ by Miss Emma Stebbins. The statue of Webster was erected in 1859, by the Webster Memorial committee; unveiled Sept. 17, 1859. This was the second statue executed by the sculptor, the first having been lost at sea. The statue of Mann was dedicated July 4, 1865; the funds were contributed by school children and teachers of Massachusetts in 1860; the pedestal was furnished by the State.

Major General Joseph Hooker

A bronze equestrian statue of Major General Joseph Hooker † stands in the park, near the Beacon Street entrance. It was purchased by the Commonwealth under authority of chapter 43, Resolves of 1896. The man is by Daniel Chester French, the horse by Edward C. Potter.

The pedestal is of granite from Stony Creek, Connecticut. Upon the front is the coat-of-arms ‡ of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, while directly above appears the name "Hooker."

**Hancock
Webster
Mann**

Hooker

* The Hancock house was erected in 1737; removed in 1863.
† See Appendix. ‡ The coat-of-arms was modelled by Mr. French.

THE STATE HOUSE

Hooker

In 1903 the Legislature authorized the governor and council to arrange for the dedication of the statue. It was unveiled at nine o'clock on the morning of June 25, 1903, in the presence of a large number of guests. General Hooker, ever on the alert, is portrayed, sitting on his charger, ready to start at a moment's notice, and one fully realizes his intense devotion to the cause for which he fought so nobly.

The statue was presented to the Commonwealth by His Honor Curtis Guild, Jr., Lieutenant Governor; it was unveiled by Master Joseph Hooker Wood, grand-nephew of General Hooker, and was accepted by His Excellency John L. Bates, Governor. Later in the day there was a parade, including soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States, together with the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, veterans of the Mexican, Civil and Spanish American wars, and many others. It was reviewed at the State House by John L. Bates, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, with his staff.

The battleships Indiana and Texas, torpedo-boat destroyers Chauncey, Dale, Bainbridge, Barry and Decatur, with the Hartford, were anchored in the harbor in honor of the event. In the evening formal exercises were held in Mechanics Hall, Governor Bates presiding.

THE STATE HOUSE

Devens — Banks

Near the east entrance, the bronze statue of Major General Charles Devens,* is by Olin L. Warner, ordered by the Legislature of 1891. The statue of Major General Nathaniel Prentiss Banks* was modelled by Henry H. Kitson (chapter 79, Resolves 1897). The figure is bronze covered with gold leaf; the chair, monolith and base are granite. At the dedication, Sept. 16, 1908, Rev. Paul Sterling offered prayer; Paul Sterling, Jr., a grandson of General Banks, unveiled the statue; it was presented by Councillor Seward W. Jones and accepted by His Excellency Eben S. Draper, Governor. The oration was given by Hon. Herbert Parker in the House of Representatives.

**Devens
Banks**

The Beacon

The Beacon was erected under an order of the General Court of the Colony, March 4, 1634-35, — “It is ordered, that there shalbe forth with a beacon sett on the centry hill at Boston, to give notice to the country of any danger, & that there shalbe a ward of one pson kept there from the first of April to the last of Septr., & that upon the discov’y of any danger, the beacon shalbe fired, an allarum given, as also messengers presently sent by that towne where the danger is discov’ed, to all other townes within their jurisdiccon.”

**The
Beacon**

*See Appendix.

THE STATE HOUSE

The Beacon

A space on the top of the hill, six rods square, was reserved by the town for the monument, with "passage from the Common thereto." The Beacon was a tall pole or mast, and projecting from one side was an iron crane supporting an iron pot. The mast was placed on cross-timbers with a stone foundation, was supported by braces and provided with cross-sticks serving the purpose of a ladder for ascending to the crane. Governor Bernard said the Beacon was rebuilt "without his consent" in 1768. It remained until removed by General Gage in 1775, when a "small square fort" was built on the hill. Soon after the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, the town erected another pole, nearly in the centre of the British fort; this was blown down in a storm, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1789.

A monument, from the design of Charles Bulfinch, was erected in 1790 by a number of the inhabitants to "commemorate that train of events which led to the American Revolution and finally secured Liberty and Independence to the United States." This was a plain Doric column, about 60 feet high, built of brick, covered with stucco, with foundation and mouldings of stone. The following spring it was surmounted by a "large eagle of wood, gilt, supporting the American arms." The column was enclosed "by a fence of rails, in

THE STATE HOUSE

front of which were benches for the accommodation of those who ascend the hill." A wooden effigy of the eagle is now over the President's chair in the Senate chamber.

Aug. 10, 1811, the town of Boston sold to Samuel Spear and John Hancock the land on which the monument stood, being 6 rods square originally reserved in 1634-35. The hill was dug away and the column taken down and destroyed, but the four slate tablets in its base were preserved in the State House, and are now in the stone reproduction which was erected by the Bunker Hill Monument Association in 1898. The new monument was formally presented to the Commonwealth June 17, 1899. Its dimensions are exactly the same as those of the original, and the eagle is an exact copy of the original drawings for the wooden eagle upon the Bulfinch monument.*

The inscription upon the bronze tablet in the base was prepared by Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard College.

IN 1634 THE GENERAL COURT CAUSED
A BEACON
TO BE PLACED ON THE TOP OF THIS HILL
IN 1790 A BRICK AND STONE MONUMENT
DESIGNED BY CHARLES BULFINCH
REPLACED THE BEACON
BUT WAS REMOVED IN 1811
WHEN THE HILL WAS CUT DOWN
IT IS NOW REPRODUCED IN STONE
BY THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION
1898.

**The
Beacon**

**Inscrip-
tion**

* Report of Bunker Hill Monument Association, 1899.

THE STATE HOUSE

Inscriptions

TABLET UPON THE EAST SIDE

TO COMMEMORATE
THAT TRAIN OF EVENTS
WHICH LED
TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
AND FINALLY SECURED
LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE
TO THE UNITED STATES
THIS COLUMN IS ERECTED
BY THE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION
OF THE CITIZENS
OF BOSTON
M D C C X C.

TABLET UPON THE SOUTH SIDE

STAMP ACT PASSED 1765. REPEALED 1766.
BOARD OF CUSTOMS ESTABLISHED 1767.
BRITISH TROOPS FIRED ON THE INHABITANTS OF BOSTON
MARCH 5, 1770.
TEA ACT PASSED 1773.
TEA DESTROYED IN BOSTON DECEMBER 16.
PORT OF BOSTON SHUT AND GUARDED JUNE 1, 1774.
GENERAL CONGRESS AT PHILADELPHIA SEPT: 4.
PROVINCIAL CONGRESS AT CONCORD OCT: 11.
BATTLE OF LEXINGTON APRIL 19, 1775.
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL JUNE 17.
WASHINGTON TOOK COMMAND OF THE ARMY JULY 2.
BOSTON EVACUATED MARCH 17: 1776.
INDEPENDENCE DECLARED BY CONGRESS JULY 4, 1776.
HANCOCK PRESIDENT.

THE STATE HOUSE

Inscriptions

TABLET UPON THE WEST SIDE

AMERICANS
WHILE FROM THIS EMINENCE
SCENES OF LUXURIANT FERTILITY
OF FLOURISHING COMMERCE
& THE ABODES OF SOCIAL HAPPINESS
MEET YOUR VIEW
FORGET NOT THOSE
WHO BY THEIR EXERTIONS
HAVE SECURED TO YOU
THESE BLESSINGS.

TABLET UPON THE NORTH SIDE

CAPTURE OF HESSIANS AT TRENTON DEC: 26. 1776.
CAPTURE OF HESSIANS AT BENNINGTON. AUG: 16. 1777.
CAPTURE OF BRITISH ARMY AT SARATOGA OCT: 17.
ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE FEB: 6. 1778.
CONFEDERATION OF UNITED STATES FORMED JULY 9.
CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS FORMED 1780.
BOWDOIN PRESIDENT OF CONVENTION.
CAPTURE OF BRITISH ARMY AT YORK OCT: 19. 1781.
PRELIMENARIES OF PEACE NOV: 30. 1782.
DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE SEPT: 10. 1783.
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION FORMED SEPT: 17. 1787.
AND RATIFIED BY THE UNITED STATES 1787. TO. 1790.
NEW CONGRESS ASSEMBLED AT NEW YORK APRIL. 6. 1789.
WASHINGTON INAUGURATED PRESIDENT APRIL 30.
PUBLIC DEBTS FUNDED AUG: 4. 1790.

THE STATE HOUSE

Doric Hall

Doric Hall — Washington — Andrew — Lincoln — War Relics

Entering the State House from Beacon Street, the visitor first steps into Doric Hall. Here are marble statues of George Washington,* first President of the United States, by Sir Francis Chantrey (1826), given to the Commonwealth Nov. 26, 1827, by the Washington Monument Association, and of Governor John A. Andrew,* by Thomas Ball (1870), unveiled Feb. 14, 1871, the gift of private citizens as a memorial of the affectionate regard in which the people of the Commonwealth held her distinguished son.

Here also are two brass cannon, consecrating the names of Maj. John Buttrick and Capt. Isaac Davis, "whose valour and example excited their fellow citizens to a successful resistance of a superior number of British troops," at Concord bridge, April 19, 1775; two brass cannon captured in the war of 1812 (they were cast in 1780 by W. Kinman, and the letters "U. E. I. C.," imprinted on them, probably mean "United East India Company"); a tablet† in memory of Charles Bulfinch, architect; a tablet † "to commemorate the preservation and renewal of the Massachusetts State House;" a tablet ‡ to George Luther Stearns,

* See Appendix.

† See page 25.

‡ See page 28.

THE STATE HOUSE

Tablets

TABLETS

IN MEMORY OF
CHARLES BULFINCH OF BOSTON
THE FIRST NEW ENGLAND ARCHITECT
BORN 1763 DIED 1844
EDUCATED AT HARVARD COLLEGE
AND BY FOREIGN TRAVEL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF SELECTMEN
FROM 1797 TO 1818
A PERIOD OF GREAT IMPROVEMENTS
FROM 1818 TO 1830
THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
AT WASHINGTON

AMONG HIS IMPORTANT DESIGNS WERE
THE FIRST THEATRE IN BOSTON 1793
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE 1795
THE FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH IN BOSTON 1803
FANEUIL HALL ENLARGED 1805
UNIVERSITY HALL AT HARVARD COLLEGE 1814
THE MCLEAN ASYLUM AT SOMERVILLE
1792 AND 1817 AND THE
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL 1818
A GRAVE MODEST JUST AND CHEERFUL MAN
OF SIMPLE HABITS CLEAR INTELLIGENCE
HIGH PRINCIPLES AND GENTLE JUDGMENTS

.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE PRESERVATION AND RENEWAL
OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE
DESIGNED BY CHARLES BULFINCH
BEGUN IN 1795
AND FINISHED IN 1798
IN 1896
AFTER THE COMPLETION OF LARGE ADDITIONS
A THOROUGH RECONSTRUCTION OF THE INTERIOR
OF THE ORIGINAL BUILDING
WAS UNDERTAKEN
TO PRESERVE FROM DECAY
AND FROM DESTRUCTION BY FIRE
A NOBLE PUBLIC WORK
THE INTERIORS OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBER
THE SENATE CHAMBER
AND THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES
WERE KEPT UNCHANGED
THE RECONSTRUCTION WAS FINISHED
IN 1898

THE STATE HOUSE

Doric Hall

a merchant of Boston, "commemorating the part taken by him in securing the enlistment of colored troops and the other valuable services rendered by him to the United States and to this Commonwealth in the war of the rebellion;" two memorial tablets of the Washington family, presented to the Commonwealth in 1861 by Hon. Charles Sumner. The Washington tablets are of bluish gray sandstone, and are exact fac-similes of the originals which mark the resting places of Lawrence and Robert Washington, * the last English ancestors of George Washington, our first President. The original stones are in the parish church of Brington, near Althorp, in Northamptonshire, England. Earl Spencer, the proprietor of Althorp, sought out the quarry from which, more than two centuries ago, those tablets were taken, and caused the fac-similes to be made, which he presented to Mr. Sumner.

The largest tablet is in memory of Lawrence Washington. Above the inscription, carved in the stone, are the arms of the Washingtons, with the arms of the Butlers impaled. The other stone is of Robert Washington and his wife Elizabeth. The inscription is on a small brass plate, set in the stone. On a separate brass plate beneath the

* Lawrence was father and Robert uncle of John Washington, the English emigrant to Virginia, who was great-grandfather of George Washington.

THE STATE HOUSE

inscription are the arms of the Washingtons without any addition but a crescent, the mark of cadency that denotes the second son. These have the combination of stars and stripes, sometimes supposed to have suggested our national flag.

Under authority of a resolve approved April 6, 1861, the tablets were placed upon the marble floor in Doric Hall, within the railing in front of the Washington statue, and remained there until the reconstruction of the Bulfinch front. The statue formerly stood in an alcove a short distance north of its present position.

The architecture of Doric Hall, as its name indicates, is of the Doric order. Its columns have twenty flutings, and the style remains unchanged thus preserving the time-honored proportions as designed by Charles Bulfinch.

The Commonwealth has been fortunate in securing the portraits of a large number of her governors. Fifteen are mentioned on pages 30 and 31, and reference will be made to the others when describing the executive department and the old Senate chamber.

Doric Hall



THE STATE HOUSE

**Stearns'
Tablet***

TABLET

IN MEMORIAM
GEORGE LUTHER STEARNS

A MERCHANT OF BOSTON
WHO ILLUSTRATED IN HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER
THE NOBILITY AND GENEROSITY OF CITIZENSHIP
GIVING HIS LIFE AND FORTUNE
FOR THE OVERTHROW OF SLAVERY
AND THE PRESERVATION OF FREE INSTITUTIONS.
TO HIS UNRESTING DEVOTION AND UNFAILING HOPE
MASSACHUSETTS OWES
THE FIFTY FOURTH AND FIFTY FIFTH REGIMENTS
OF COLORED INFANTRY
AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
TEN THOUSAND TROOPS
AT A CRITICAL MOMENT IN THE GREAT WAR.
IN THE DARKEST HOURS OF THE REPUBLIC
HIS FAITH IN THE PEOPLE NEVER WAVERED.

OF HIM WHITTIER WROTE
"NO DUTY COULD OVERTASK HIM
NO NEED HIS WILL OUTRUN
OR EVER OUR LIPS COULD ASK HIM
HIS HANDS THE WORK HAD DONE."

"A MAN WHO ASKED NOT TO BE GREAT
BUT AS HE SERVED AND SAVED THE STATE."

BORN IN MEDFORD MASSACHUSETTS JANUARY 8, 1809
DIED APRIL 9, 1867.

Lincoln and the Gettysburg Address

Lincoln

The bronze memorial on the east wall of Doric Hall presents a bust of Abraham Lincoln,† President of the United States, and a tablet containing the oration which he delivered at the dedication of the National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1863. The bust is a replica of one modelled from life in 1860 by Leonard W. Volk. The memorial is a gift of the Department of

* See page 24.

† See Appendix.

THE STATE HOUSE

Massachusetts, Woman's Relief Corps, under chapter 89, Resolves of 1911. It was unveiled March 28, 1912, by Mrs. Fannie E. Wheeler, chairman of the patriotic aides, who raised the money, presented by Mrs. Nellie F. Libby, Department President, and accepted by His Excellency Eugene N. Foss, Governor.

TABLET

FOURSCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO
OUR FATHERS BROUGHT FORTH ON THIS CONTINENT A
NEW NATION
CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY
AND DEDICATED TO THE PROPOSITION THAT ALL MEN ARE
CREATED EQUAL.
NOW WE ARE ENGAGED IN A GREAT CIVIL WAR
TESTING WHETHER THAT NATION OR ANY
NATION SO CONCEIVED AND SO DEDICATED CAN LONG ENDURE.
WE ARE MET ON A GREAT BATTLE FIELD OF THAT WAR.
WE HAVE COME TO DEDICATE A PORTION OF THAT FIELD
AS A FINAL RESTING PLACE FOR THOSE WHO HERE GAVE
THEIR LIVES THAT THAT NATION MIGHT LIVE.
IT IS ALTOGETHER FITTING AND PROPER THAT WE SHOULD
DO THIS. BUT IN A LARGER SENSE
WE CANNOT DEDICATE—WE CANNOT CONSECRATE—WE
CANNOT HALLOW THIS GROUND.
THE BRAVE MEN LIVING AND DEAD WHO STRUGGLED HERE
HAVE CONSECRATED IT FAR ABOVE OUR POOR POWER
TO ADD OR DETRACT.
THE WORLD WILL LITTLE NOTE NOR LONG REMEMBER WHAT
WE SAY HERE
BUT IT CAN NEVER FORGET WHAT THEY DID HERE.
IT IS FOR US THE LIVING RATHER TO BE DEDICATED HERE
TO THE UNFINISHED WORK WHICH THEY WHO FOUGHT
HERE HAVE THUS FAR SO NOBLY ADVANCED.
IT IS RATHER FOR US TO BE HERE DEDICATED TO THE
GREAT TASK REMAINING BEFORE US
THAT FROM THESE HONORED DEAD WE TAKE INCREASED
DEVOTION TO THAT CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY GAVE
THE LAST FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION
THAT WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE DEAD SHALL
NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN
THAT THIS NATION UNDER GOD SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH
OF FREEDOM AND THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE
BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE SHALL NOT
PERISH FROM THE EARTH.

**Lincoln's
Gettys-
burg
Address**

Doric Hall

THE STATE HOUSE

PORTRAITS OF FIFTEEN GOVERNORS HAVE BEEN ARRANGED UPON THE WALL.
Elected under the Constitution.

NAME.*	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
Marcus Morton, . . . {	1840-41, 1843-44,	Robert Gordon Hardie, . . . }	From portrait painted in 1847, from life, by W. A. Wall, in possession of Marcus Morton of Newtonville. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
George N. Briggs, . . .	1844-51,	Walter M. Brackett, . . .	Painted in 1849, from life. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
George S. Boutwell, . . .	1851-53,	Frederick P. Vinton, . . .	Copy of painting by Mr. Vinton, in Groton Public Library, and from life. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Emory Washburn,† . . .	1854-55,	William Willard, † . . .	Painted in 1900, from a daguerreotype taken in 1854. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Henry J. Gardner, . . .	1855-58,	Jean Paul Selinger, . . .	Painted in 1890, from life. Presented by Mr. Gardner in 1893.
Nathaniel P. Banks, . . .	1858-61,	Daniel J. Strain, . . .	From photographs. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
John A. Andrew, . . .	1861-66,	Darius Cobb, . . .	From photograph. Presented by John F. Andrew of Boston, in 1896.
Alexander H. Bullock, . . .	1866-69,	Horace R. Burdick, . . .	Painted in 1893, from portrait by Frederick P. Vinton. Presented by A. G. Bullock and Mrs. Elvira Hazard Bullock of Worcester, in 1896.

* See Appendix. † The portrait of Emory Washburn has been moved to the Senate reception room.

THE STATE HOUSE

Elected under the Constitution — Concluded.

NAME.*	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
William Claflin, . . .	1869-72, . . .	J. Harvey Young, . . .	From life. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
William B. Washburn, . . .	1872-74,† . . .	Frank W. Benson, . . .	From a photograph furnished by the Washburn family. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
William Gaston, . . .	1875-76, . . .	Frederick P. Vinton, . . .	Copy of original painted by Mr. Vinton, now in possession of William A. Gaston. Presented by Mrs. William Gaston of Boston, Dec. 18, 1895.
Thomas Talbot, . . .	1879-80, . . .	— . . .	From life. Presented by friends.
Benjamin F. Butler, . . .	1883-84, . . .	Walter Gilman Page, . . .	From a photograph furnished by Mrs. Albert Ames of Lowell. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
George D. Robinson, . . .	1884-87, . . .	Daniel J. Strain, . . .	From photographs. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Oliver Ames, . . .	1887-90, . . .	Charles A. Whipple, . . .	Painted in 1900, from photographs furnished by Mrs. Oliver Ames of Boston. Presented by Mrs. Ames in July, 1900.
John Q. A. Brackett, . . .	1890-91, . . .	Walter Gilman Page, . . .	From life. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.

* See Appendix. † Resigned May 1, 1874. Chosen U. S. Senator April 17, 1874.

**Doric
Hall**

THE STATE HOUSE

Spanish American War Flags

Spanish American War Flags

The ceiling of the passageway in the rear of Doric Hall contains a skylight with "Liberty" in the centre, surrounded by the names of the republics of Hellas, Helvetia, Florence, Venice, Genoa, Iceland, Holland, Andorra, San Marino and Rome. At one side is the seal of "Mattachusetts Bay in Nova Anglia;" at the other that of "Plimouth Nov Anglia."

The large bronze case contains the flags of the volunteer regiments and Naval Brigade of Massachusetts in the Spanish American war, returned to the custody of the Commonwealth through His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Governor, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1899. They were placed in their present position July 31, 1901. The flags * are twenty-one in number, as follows: First Regiment Heavy Artillery, one United States and one State flag; Second, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Regiments Infantry, one United States and one State flag each; Eighth Regiment Infantry, three United States and two State flags, and one United States Regimental color; Naval Brigade, one flag each from the U. S. S. "Prairie," "Catskill," "Lehigh," "Inca" and "Governor Russell."

* State flags, white; U. S. Regimental, blue. All flags are silk except the Naval, which are bunting.

THE STATE HOUSE

Grand Staircase Hall

Directly to the north is the Grand Staircase Hall of Pavonazzo marble. As one looks through the alcoves toward Memorial Hall the effect is very beautiful. The stairs at the right lead to the Senate and those opposite to the executive department.

The balcony, formed by the third floor corridors, is surmounted by twelve Ionic columns, which are said to be among the finest in the world. The windows in the south wall are emblematic of manufactures, commerce, education, fisheries and agriculture. Carved in the marble at the head of the stairs is the seal of the Colony of Massachusetts, 1628-84, also the present official coat of arms.

The paintings upon the north wall, entitled "James Otis making his famous argument against the Writs of Assistance* in the old Town House in Boston, in February 1761," "The Boston Tea Party" and "Paul Revere's Ride," are by Robert Reid.

* The Writs of Assistance were general search-warrants which allowed the king's officers to enter warehouses or dwellings to search for and seize foreign merchandise, on which a duty had not been paid. These writs were first issued in Massachusetts. Their legality was questioned and the matter was brought before a court held in the old Town House, as described.

**Grand
Staircase
Hall**

**Historical
Paintings
Reid**

THE STATE HOUSE

**Historical
Painting
Reid**

Writs of Assistance

Otis is represented at the moment when he was saying: "I will to my dying day oppose, with all the powers and faculties God has given me, all such instruments of slavery on the one hand and villainy on the other as this Writ of Assistance is." The room is flooded with the flickering light from the great open fire, while through the windows, against which the snow has drifted, comes the cold blue light of the late afternoon of that winter's day.

John Adams, in a letter to William Tudor, written fifty-six years after the event, gives his recollection of the scene in part as follows: "The scene is the Council Chamber in the old Town House in Boston. The date is in the month of February, 1761. That council chamber was as respectable an apartment as the House of Commons or the House of Lords in Great Britain, in proportion, or that in the State House in Philadelphia, in which the Declaration of Independence was signed, in 1776. In this chamber, round a great fire, were seated five judges, with Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson at their head, as Chief Justice, all arrayed in their new, fresh, rich robes of scarlet English broadcloth; in their large cambric bands and immense judicial wigs. In a corner of

THE STATE HOUSE

the room must be placed as a spectator and an auditor, wit, sense, imagination, genius, pathos, reason, prudence, eloquence, learning and immense reading, hanging by the shoulders on two crutches, covered with a great cloth coat, in the person of Mr. Pratt, who had been solicited on both sides, but would engage on neither, being, as Chief Justice of New York, about to leave Boston forever."

In the same letter, Mr. Adams, characterizing the arguments of counsel, says: "But Otis was a flame of fire! With a promptitude of classical allusions, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities, a prophetic glance of his eye into futurity, and a torrent of impetuous eloquence, he hurried away everything before him. American independence was then and there born; the seeds of patriots and heroes were then and there sown, to defend the vigorous youth, the *non sine Diis animosus infans*. Every man of a crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take arms against writs of assistance. Then and there was the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. Then and there the child Independence was born. In fifteen years, namely, in 1776, he grew up to manhood, and declared himself free."

**Historical
Painting
Reid**

THE STATE HOUSE

**Historical
Paintings
Reid**

The Boston Tea Party

A colonial tax of three pence on a pound of tea had been levied by Parliament, which the colonists refused to pay. Several vessels were anchored in Boston harbor waiting for their cargoes to be unloaded. Meeting after meeting had been held by the colonists to discuss the condition of affairs, until finally, in the early evening of December 16, 1773, Samuel Adams, addressing an assembly in the Old South Church, said,—“We can do no more to save the country,” and almost instantly a shout was heard, a war-whoop sounded and forty or fifty men, disguised as Indians, hurried to Griffin’s wharf, boarded the ships and emptied the tea into Boston harbor. Mr. Reid’s painting represents these “Indians” on a ship in the stream, throwing the tea overboard. In the background are warehouses on the Boston shore.

Paul Revere’s Ride

In 1774 General Gage relieved Thomas Hutchinson as governor of the Province and troops were sent here to enforce certain laws which had been enacted by Parliament, but the people moved steadily on their course and made preparation for the struggle which they knew must come. A large quantity of stores had been deposited at Concord,

THE STATE HOUSE

**Historical
Painting
Reid**

and in April, 1775, it was rumored that General Gage was determined to destroy them. On the 18th the British troops embarked from Boston. The following quotation is from Longfellow's poem:—

* * * "If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower as a signal light,—
One, if by land, and two, if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country-folk to be up and to arm."

Paul Revere rowed to the Charlestown shore, and

* * * "watched with eager search
The belfry tower of the Old North Church *
* * * * *
And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height
A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,
But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight
A second lamp in the belfry burns!"

Then he started on his famous midnight ride to Lexington and Concord. The artist represents him dashing through a village street, rousing "the country-folk to be up and to arm."

While Mr. Reid's first painting is notable for its fire-light effect, the group on the deck of the ship, in "The Boston Tea Party," is illuminated by the light from a lantern in the hold, and again

THE STATE HOUSE

Historical Painting Reid

in "Paul Revere's Ride," one can see the face of Revere, as well as the figures of the yeoman and his wife, lighted by the rays from an invisible fire-place.

This series of paintings is completed by two small panels, the one at the left showing a medallion of John Hancock, while on the other is a portrait of Samuel Adams. Forming the background are four flags which were used by the Massachusetts colonists before the stars and stripes were adopted. In the left panel is the "Bunker Hill" flag (blue, union white, with the cross of St. George and pine tree), and a "Rattle-snake" flag (rattle-snake in corner, motto "Don't tread on me,"—drawn from a flag now in existence in Philadelphia and used at the Battle of Bunker Hill); in the right panel a white flag with pine tree in the corner and motto "An appeal to God," also a red flag, blue union, with crosses of St. Andrew and St. George. The latter represents the flag familiarly known to the colonists as the "Union" flag (Union Ensign established in 1707). A three-cornered hat, battle axe, palm leaves, etc., are also visible.

NOTE. The painting of James Otis arguing against the Writs of Assistance was opened for public inspection January 1, 1902; The Boston Tea Party and Paul Revere's Ride on December 5, 1904.

THE STATE HOUSE

Brigadier General Thomas Greely Stevenson

The bronze memorial to Brigadier General Thomas Greely Stevenson,* by Bela L. Pratt; in the Grand Staircase Hall, was the gift of the Stevenson Memorial Association and other friends. It presents a figure of the General in high relief, the orderly and horse in very low relief, and might be entitled "The Commander on the picket line." General Stevenson has dismounted, advanced on foot and stands holding his field glasses. It was unveiled Dec. 7, 1905, by Thomas G. Stevenson, the General's nephew, presented by Gen. Francis A. Osborn and accepted by Hon. William M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth, after which General Osborn delivered an address. Rev. Edward A. Horton was chaplain of the day.

Stevenson

(Inscription)

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS GREELY STEVENSON
BORN AT BOSTON FEBRUARY THIRD 1836
FIRST COLONEL OF THE 24TH REGIMENT
MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY 1861
KILLED IN ACTION COMMANDING THE 1ST DIVISION
9TH ARMY CORPS
AT SPOTTSYLVANIA VIRGINIA MAY TENTH 1864

The survivors of the New England Guards, the Fourth Battalion of Infantry, the 24th and 44th Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers, formed the Stevenson Memorial Association.

* See Appendix.

THE STATE HOUSE

Winslow

Rear Admiral John Ancrum Winslow

The bronze bas-relief of Rear Admiral John Ancrum Winslow * was modelled by William Couper, under chapter 63, Resolves of 1908. It was unveiled May 8, 1909, by Miss Catherine Ricketson, presented by Councillor Seward W. Jones and accepted by His Excellency Eben S. Draper, Governor. Prayer was offered by Rev. Arthur W. Stone, U. S. N. The oration was given by Hon. John W. Weeks, M. C., in the House of Representatives, and among the guests was the Admiral's son, Captain Herbert Winslow, U. S. N.

The crowning success of Admiral Winslow's career was his command of the U. S. S. "Kearsarge" and his victory over the Confederate cruiser "Alabama" off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864. He received a vote of thanks from Congress, being one of nineteen officers, in our naval service, during the history of the government, who have had that distinction. In accepting the memorial, Governor Draper used this delightful phrase, — "It will serve always as an inspiration to the youth of Massachusetts and the country. When they see this splendid figure, they will be inspired with a desire to be what he was, — a Christian gentleman, a brave officer and a devoted patriot." Congressman Weeks closed his oration, by saying — "While Massachusetts is taking this action to commemorate in bronze Winslow's great victory,

* See Appendix.

THE STATE HOUSE

it does so because he was a resident of this State and brought signal honor to it. He, however, performed this service as a sailor of the United States and the action which we are taking to-day is of national as well as State importance. It will furnish an example for all time to Massachusetts' sons, who are employed in a nautical profession, to go forth and do likewise if the opportunity offers. His name will last as long as the government continues, for it is not likely that there will ever be a single ship contest which will bring greater renown to the victorious commander than has deservedly come to him. . . . Admiral Winslow had one great opportunity. Forty-five years later, Massachusetts, in erecting this memorial, records its deliberate judgment that he was equal to the occasion. It made him the Commonwealth's most renowned sailor and rendered his name famous for all time."

Winslow

(Inscription)

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN ANCRUM WINSLOW
BORN NOV. 19, 1811 — DIED SEPT. 29, 1873
EVER VICTORIOUS FOR THE NATION, HE ADDED IN BATTLE
FOR THE UNION AS COMMANDER OF THE KEARSARGE
PECULIAR LUSTRE TO THE ANCIENT SERVICE OF
MASSACHUSETTS ON THE SEA

War Records—Schouler

In the Adjutant General's Department are the records of Massachusetts in the Civil and Spanish-American wars; also a portrait of William Schouler,* Adjutant General, 1860-66, by Thos. C. Corner, presented by James Schouler Aug. 5, 1899.

**War
Records**

* See Appendix.

THE STATE HOUSE

Memorial Hall — Civil War Flags — Historical Paintings

Memorial Hall

Nearly in the centre of the building is Memorial Hall. Sixteen pillars of Siena marble support the circular gallery. The dome is surrounded by a heavy bronze cornice environed by the eagles of the Republic, and above them, in cathedral glass, is the seal of the Commonwealth, encircled, within laurel wreaths, by the seals of the other twelve original states.

Battle Flags

Within four niches are the battle flags carried by Massachusetts volunteers during the war of the rebellion. By General Order No. 94 of the War Department, issued May 15, 1865, the volunteer regiments and batteries, when mustered out and discharged, deposited their colors with Brevet Col. Francis N. Clarke, U.S.A., chief mustering officer. Forefathers' Day, Dec. 22, 1865, the two hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, was selected for the return of the colors to the State, and Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch was chosen commanding general. His headquarters were established on Boston Common, and before the procession started, these colors were turned over to him by Colonel Clarke. The flags of those regiments and companies, which had filled their allotted term of service prior to May 15,

THE STATE HOUSE

were taken from the State House and delivered to the several commands for use during the exercises.

As the regiments and batteries arrived at the State House, the color bearers left the ranks and arranged themselves upon the steps, while the remainder filed to the grounds at either side. Governor Andrew, attended by his staff and invited guests, came down the steps to the place designated for the closing ceremonies. Prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D., then General Couch delivered the colors to the governor, who accepted them in behalf of the people and the government, after which they were placed in Doric Hall.

Extract from Gov. Andrew's speech on receiving the battle flags:—

These banners are returned to the government of the Commonwealth through welcome hands. Borne one by one out of this capitol during more than four years of civil war, as the symbols of the Nation and the Commonwealth under which the battalions of Massachusetts departed to the fields, they come back again, borne hither by surviving representatives of the same heroic regiments and companies to which they were intrusted. . . .

Proud memories of many fields; sweet memories alike of valor and friendship; sad memories of fraternal strife; tender memories of our fallen brothers and sons, whose dying eyes looked last upon their flaming folds; grand memories of heroic virtues sublime by grief; exultant memories of the great and final victories of our country, our Union and the righteous cause; thankful memories of a deliverance wrought out for human nature itself, unexampled by any former achievement of arms; immortal memories with immortal honors blended,—twine around these splintered staves, weave themselves along the warp and woof of these familiar flags, war-worn, begrimed, and baptized with blood.

**Battle
Flags**

THE STATE HOUSE

Battle Flags

Dec. 22, 1894, six flags were returned to the State, with public ceremonies. Five of these were recaptured flags forwarded by the War Department, at the governor's request, in accordance with Public Resolution No. 44, approved Aug. 27, 1894.

A few other flags have been received from various sources, until now there are 300 in Memorial Hall, divided as follows:—

Infantry flags and shattered staves (4),	215
Heavy Artillery,	15
Cavalry,	19
Light Artillery,	44
Fourth Brigade Cavalry,	1
McLaughlin's Brigade,	1
Unknown,	4
Flag presented to Massachusetts by State of Maryland,	1
	300

The colors were at first draped around the pillars in Doric Hall, but on April 12, 1866, were ordered placed in the niches on the north side of the hall and in the sides of the recess occupied by the Washington statue. In 1895 they were stored in a fire-proof room, where they remained until placed in Memorial Hall, April 2, 1900.

Mr. Charles O. Eaton of Boston made all the colors that were issued by the State to Massachusetts troops in the war of the rebellion, as well as the Spanish American war, and had the care of them until his death, Oct. 16, 1903.

THE STATE HOUSE

The following list gives the number of colors in Memorial Hall March 30, 1912, prepared chiefly from a record compiled by the late Captain John G. B. Adams, Sergeant-at-Arms. Flags known to have been returned since Dec. 22, 1865, are mentioned in foot notes. All are silk unless otherwise specified.

If a story of the battle flags of the civil war could be written, it would be of great historic value, because so many memories are entwined around them, but no attempt has been made to do so in this guide book, as space would not permit, and yet, if publishing this list will aid in promoting the return of any other flags of Massachusetts regiments which may be in the possession of individuals or associations, it will be sincerely gratifying.

Battle Flags



THE STATE HOUSE

Civil War Flags

BATTLE FLAGS

INFANTRY.	United States.	State.	Miscellaneous.
1st Regiment,	3	2 white.	- - -
2nd "	1*	{ 1 " 1 blue.	2 shattered staves.*
3rd "	1	1 white.	- - -
4th "	1	1 "	- - -
5th "	1	1 "	- - -
6th "	4†	1 "	1 U. S. Regimental (blue).
7th "	1	1 " ‡	- - -
8th "	4§	1 "	- - -
9th "	3	2	{ 1 green embroidered. 2 green.
10th "	2¶	{ 1 blue. ¶ 1 white.	- - -
11th "	1	3 white.	1 U. S. Regimental (blue).

* The U. S. flag was presented by ladies of Boston in June, 1861. The two shattered staves belong to this flag; one is the original; the other and the staff, to which the flag is attached, were gifts.

† Three U. S. flags were received from the Sixth Regiment Association, by vote of April 19, 1900, and placed in Memorial Hall April 10, 1901.

‡ The State flag was returned to the Commonwealth Oct. 30, 1894, placed in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms Dec. 22, 1894.

§ Three U. S. flags were received Jan. 12, 1900, from Benjamin F. Peach, late colonel Eighth Regiment, M. V. M.; deposited in Memorial Hall Feb. 5, 1900. One was presented to the regiment by the sons of Massachusetts residing in New York; one by the lady friends of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; one by the loyal citizens of Baltimore, Maryland.

|| One State flag is white; the other white front, reverse green. One green flag was presented to the regiment by the Irish citizens of Boston; the other by friends of the regiment. The embroidered flag by the officers of the 63d, 69th and 88th, N. Y. Vols., Irish Brigade.

¶ One of the U. S. flags was presented by ladies of Springfield in July, 1861. The other U. S. flag and the white State flag were returned to Governor Eben S. Draper from the Northampton Public Library on April 22, 1900. The blue State flag is not on the original staff; a limb from a tree serves in its stead.

THE STATE HOUSE

**Civil War
Flags**

BATTLE FLAGS

INFANTRY.	United States.	State.	Miscellaneous.
12th Regiment,	2	2 white.	1 State "Webster" (white).*
13th " "	1	2 " "	1 shattered staff.
14th " "	1	1 " "	- - -
15th " "	2 †	1 " "	- - -
16th " "	2	2 " "	1 shattered staff.
17th " "	3	3 " "	- - -
18th " "	2	2 " ‡	- - -
19th " "	5 §	3 " §	- - -
20th " "	3	2 "	- - -
21st " "	3	2 " "	- - -
22d " "	3 ¶	1 " "	- - -
23d " "	2	2 " **	- - -

* The "Webster" flag was presented by ladies of Boston, July 18, 1861. It was received by vote of the Twelfth Regiment Association passed Jan. 20, 1898; placed in Memorial Hall, Feb. 28, 1900.

† One U. S. flag was returned by the U. S. Government (see page 44); placed with the other flags Dec. 22, 1894. The other was presented by ladies of Worcester, Aug. 7, 1861.

‡ One State flag captured by the 27th Virginia Infantry at the second battle of Manassas, was returned to Gov. William L. Douglas April 13, 1906, by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society of Richmond, Va.; placed in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms the same day.

§ One U. S. flag was returned by the U. S. Government (see page 44); placed with the other flags Dec. 22, 1894. A State flag, captured in Virginia in 1864 and rescued by Edward H. Bissell of Charlotte, N. C., was received at the State House in March, 1867. It was missing for many years, but was found among the effects of Col. Nehemiah Brown, late Assistant Adjutant General. His nephew, Ralph G. Brown of Marblehead, presented it to Governor Douglas April 18, 1905. On one side is the State coat-of-arms; on the reverse a pine tree, liberty cap and motto "God speed the right."

|| One State flag was returned to Governor Alexander H. Bullock Sept. 12, 1866.

¶ One U. S. flag was presented by citizens of Boston, Oct. 8, 1861. The following day the regiment received another American flag from a committee of ladies in New York.

** One State flag was returned by the U. S. Government (see page 44); placed with the other flags Dec. 22, 1894.

THE STATE HOUSE

Civil War Flags

BATTLE FLAGS

INFANTRY.	United States.	State.	Miscellaneous.
24th Regiment,	2 *	-	- - -
25th "	2	1 blue.†	- - -
26th "	2	2 white.	- - -
27th "	2	1 "	- - -
28th "	3	2 "	1 green.‡
29th "	3	1 "	- - -
30th "	3 §	1 "	- - -
31st "	3 **	2 "	- - -
32d "	1	1 "	- - -
33d "	3	2 "	- - -
34th "	1	1 "	1 U. S. Regimental (blue).
35th "	2	-	2 U. S. Regimental (blue).
36th "	2 ¶	2 white.	- - -
37th "	2	1 "	- - -
38th "	2	1 "	1 U. S. Regimental (blue).
39th "	2	2 "	- - -
40th "	2	2 "	1 U. S. Regimental (blue).
41st "	1	1 "	- - -
42d "	1	1 "	- - -
43d "	1	1 "	- - -

* The colors were received by Governor Alexander H. Bullock Jan. 27, 1866.

† The State flag was presented by several ladies of Worcester in March, 1864.

‡ The green flag was presented by the city of Boston.

§ One U. S. flag was presented by friends March 3, 1864.

** One U. S. flag was given by Mrs. Morewood while the regiment was being raised at Pittsfield.

|| The U. S. flag was presented by ladies of Worcester in November, 1864.

¶ One U. S. flag was presented by ladies of Worcester, Sept. 2, 1862.

THE STATE HOUSE

BATTLE FLAGS

**Civil War
Flags**

INFANTRY.	United States.	State.	Miscellaneous.		
44th Regiment,	1	1 white.	-	-	-
45th "	1	1 "	-	-	-
46th "	1	1 "	-	-	-
47th "	1	1 "	-	-	-
48th "	1	1 "	-	-	-
49th "	1	1 "	-	-	-
50th "	1	1 "	-	-	-
51st "	1 *	1 "	-	-	-
52d "	1	1 "	-	-	-
53d "	1	1 "	-	-	-
54th "	1	2 " †	-	-	-
55th "	1	1 "	-	-	-
56th "	2	1 "	-	-	-
57th "	2 ‡	1 "	-	-	-
58th "	2 §	2 " §	-	-	-
59th "	2	2 "	-	-	-
60th "	1	1 "	-	-	-
61st "	1	1 "	-	-	-

*The U. S. flag was presented by ladies of Worcester County, Nov. 24, 1862.

† One State flag, captured at Fort Wagner, S. C., was returned to Governor William Gaston, March 31, 1875.

‡ A recaptured U. S. flag was returned to Governor William L. Douglas by the Secretary of War, — joint resolution of Congress, approved Feb. 28, 1905, — and received by the Sergeant-at-Arms April 28, 1905.

§ One U. S. and one State flag were returned by the U. S. Government (see page 44); placed with the other flags Dec. 22, 1894.

THE STATE HOUSE

**Civil War
Flags**

BATTLE GUIDONS

LIGHT ARTILLERY.	United States.	State.
1st Battery,	-	1 red and white.
2d "	-	{ 1 red and white. 1 white.*
3d "	1	- - -
4th "	2	- - -
5th "	2	- - -
6th "	2	2 red and white.
7th "	2	1 red and white.
8th "	1	1 red and white.
9th "	2	2 red and white.
10th "	3	{ 1 red and white. 1 red.
11th "	3	3 red and white.
12th "	1	1 red and white.
13th "	1	1 red and white.
14th "	2	1 red and white.
15th "	1	1 red and white.
16th "	2	1 red and white.

* The white silk guidon was presented to Governor Eben S. Draper June 10, 1910, by Brevet Colonel Ormand F. Nims. The battery had it made in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1864, to bring home with them. On being mustered out August 11, 1865, they presented the guidon to their commanding officer, then Captain Nims, and at the age of 92, he transferred it to the care of the Commonwealth.

THE STATE HOUSE

**Civil War
Flags**

BATTLE FLAGS

HEAVY ARTILLERY.	United States.	State.	Miscellaneous.
1st Regiment, . .	2	2 yellow.	2 U. S. guidons (bunting).
2d " . .	1	1 "	- -
3d " . .	1	1 "	2 U. S. guidons.
4th " . .	1	1 "	- -
1st Battalion, . .	-	1 "	- -

BATTLE FLAGS

CAVALRY.	United States.	State.	Miscellaneous.
1st Regiment, . .	1	1 blue.	1 staff, with a small portion of blue flag attached.
2d " . .	-	1 "	1 U. S. guidon.*
3d " . .	1	1 "	- -
4th† " . .	2	1 "	1 U. S. guidon.
5th " . .	-	1 "	- -
1st Battalion Frontier Cavalry, . . .	5 guidons‡	-	- -

* A recaptured U. S. guidon, returned to Gov. William L. Douglas by the Secretary of War,—joint resolution of Congress, approved Feb. 28, 1905,—and received by the Sergeant-at-Arms April 4, 1905. This was captured near Aldie, Virginia, by the 3rd Virginia Cavalry, June 17, 1863.

† Fragments of E and H squadron guidons are in the Senate reception room; returned to Curtis Guild, Jr., Governor, Jan. 1, 1909. They were the first colors placed upon the capitol, Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865, flying until replaced by a garrison flag.

‡ One each, Cos. A, B, C, D, E.

THE STATE HOUSE

Civil War Flags

BATTLE FLAGS

Fourth Brigade, Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf, composed of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, 6th Massachusetts Cavalry (31st Massachusetts Infantry mounted), 2d New Hampshire Cavalry (8th New Hampshire Infantry mounted), Col. N. A. M. Dudley commanding. 1 light-blue flag with cross sabres embroidered, prepared by ladies of Massachusetts residing in New Orleans, La., and presented Feb. 6, 1864. After the Red River campaign, the brigade having been disbanded, Colonel Dudley placed the flag in the custody of Massachusetts, the home State of the donors and of a majority of the men.

McLaughlin's Brigade, 1 dark-blue bunting flag.

One U. S. flag, presented to Massachusetts by the State of Maryland, at Lowell, June 17, 1865, after the dedication of the Ladd and Whitney monument. It was made by a number of Maryland ladies and has thirty-five stars embroidered in the Union.

UNKNOWN COLORS

No. 1. A U. S. guidon.

No. 2. A fragment of a U. S. guidon, with letters "Co. B" and two embroidered stars. Nos. 1 and 2 are attached to one staff.

No. 3. A U. S. flag, badly torn; Union nearly all gone; no lettering and the flag is not on original staff.

No. 4. A state color, but there is not enough left to designate to which regiment it belongs.



THE STATE HOUSE

The north and south panels contain paintings by Henry Oliver Walker.

**Historical
Paintings
Walker**

The Pilgrims on the "Mayflower" *

A group of Pilgrims is seen on the deck of the "Mayflower," at the end of their long voyage. Worn with suffering and fatigue, they are gazing at the shore, which is at last in sight. The painting aims to represent the spirit of that moment. The actual forms of the Pilgrims are not known. There is thought to be in existence an authentic portrait of only one of them, but types have been selected to represent, if possible, their physical bearing. The spectator may fancy that he sees in this assemblage the shapes of Brewster, Bradford, Winslow, Carver, Standish and Alden.

Over their heads are two angels bearing an open Bible, and across the painting is the inscription, "For the Lord is our defence, and the Holy One of Israel is our King." (Psalms 89: 18.)

John Eliot preaching to the Indians †

The scene chosen by the artist is a spot on the Charles River near Natick. John Eliot is shown engaged in his life work of preaching the Gospel to the Indians.

* Unveiled for public inspection May 29, 1902. † Exposed to view April 8, 1903.

THE STATE HOUSE

Historical Paintings Simmons

The paintings in the east and west panels are by Edward Simmons.

Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775 *

The first armed resistance to British aggression.

When General Gage dispatched eight hundred men, under Lieutenant Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn, to Lexington and Concord on the evening of April 18, 1775, he thought his plans were unknown to the patriots, but Dr. Joseph Warren had been watching his movements and Paul Revere was well on his way to arouse the inhabitants.

On the morning of April 19, Pitcairn reached Lexington and found about seventy patriots there to oppose his advance. He ordered them to disperse but they refused and the first blood of the Revolution was shed. The British troops kept on to Concord and three companies were detailed to guard the North Bridge. Two companies of patriots, under command of Major John Buttrick, volunteered to dislodge the guard. As they drew near the bridge the British fired and a general action ensued, when the British retreated in confusion. Mr. Simmons represents the patriots rushing down the road to dislodge the enemy, while the red-coats can be seen in the distance.

* Exposed to view Dec. 18, 1902.

THE STATE HOUSE

The Return of the Colors to the Custody of the Commonwealth, Dec. 22, 1865 *

**Historical
Painting
Simmons**

This represents the scene described on page 43.

Major General William Francis Bartlett

Bartlett

In the north-east niche is a bronze statue of Major General William Francis Bartlett,† — the hero of Port Hudson, — by Daniel Chester French. Chapter 55, Resolves of 1901, provided that this statue should be erected on the State House grounds, but on April 29, 1903, the governor and council voted that it should be placed in Memorial Hall, as authorized by chapter 4 of the Resolves of 1903.

The statue was dedicated May 27, 1904, the anniversary of the assault on the Confederate works at Port Hudson, Louisiana. After the presentation address by Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., Master James Dwight Francis, grandson of General Bartlett, unveiled the statue and it was accepted by Governor John L. Bates in the presence of Mrs. Bartlett and family, a large company of civil war veterans of the 20th, 49th and 57th regiments, state officials and other invited guests. After the ceremonies in Memorial Hall, the more formal exercises were held in the House of Representatives,

* Unveiled for public inspection May 29, 1902. † See Appendix.

THE STATE HOUSE

Bartlett

Governor Bates presiding, and the oration was delivered by Brigadier General Morris Schaff.

(Inscription)

WILLIAM FRANCIS BARTLETT
A VOLUNTEER IN THE CIVIL WAR
A MAJOR GENERAL AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-FOUR
FOREMOST TO PLEAD FOR RECONCILIATION
BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH
BORN 1840. DIED 1876.

The statue is of heroic size. It represents General Bartlett saluting the colors, — wearing the old time army coat, with long-skirted dress coat and high boots, with the sword and belt of the mounted officer, one hand grasping the hilt of his sword, while in the other is the once familiar army hat. In the niche at the right are the colors of the 20th regiment in which he served as captain, while opposite are the colors of the 49th and 57th regiments, both of which he commanded as colonel.

The pedestal is made of “Cippolino” marble from Italy.

Ames — Russell — Greenhalge

Busts

In arched recesses may be seen busts of governors: —

Oliver Ames, 1887–90. Modelled by Robert Kraus in 1890 and presented by Mrs. Ames in 1900.

William E. Russell, 1891–94. Modelled by Richard E. Brooks in 1893 and presented by friends in 1897. (Transferred to Senate Reception Room.)

THE STATE HOUSE

Frederic T. Greenhalge, 1894-96. Modelled by Samuel J. Kitson in 1895 and presented by citizens of Lowell, Feb. 28, 1896.

Bust

The total expenditure for Memorial Hall was \$309,118.93. The floors of this and the Grand Staircase Hall are inlaid with six varieties of marble,—white Italian, Pavonazzo, grand antique, Languedoc, Siena and Vert Campan. The fire-places in the Senate reading room and office of Clerk, House of Representatives, are made of onyx; the one in the office of the President of the Senate is black and gold Italian marble; those in the reception, reading and writing rooms, House of Representatives, are Siena marble; those in the rooms of the Clerk of the Senate, Speaker of the House, Committee on Rules and private room of the House Clerk, are Rouge jasper. Several other rooms have fire-places of Siena marble and there is one of shell marble. The white marble in the interior of the building is Italian; the only American marble is that on the exterior, which was quarried in Lee, Mass.

Marble

Main Staircase — Colony and State Seals

Passing out of Memorial Hall and ascending the main staircase, the visitor will notice a stained glass window, containing reproductions of the various official seals of Massachusetts.

Seals

THE STATE HOUSE

Seals

Centre, seal of the Colony of Massachusetts, authorized by its charter of March 4, 1628-29. In April, 1629, the governor in England wrote the colonists here that he had sent over "the Companies seale in silver, by Mr. Samuella Sharpe, a passenger." This seal bore the device of an Indian between two pine trees, and was the only one used until the abrogation of the first charter, in 1684.

The next seal was furnished in 1686 by King James II. while Sir Edmund Andros was governor. This had two sides, both being represented in the window. The armorial part consisted of the royal arms, but distinguished therefrom by adding the words "Sigillum Novae Angliae in America." Below are seals of the Province, granted under the second charter, — the first during the reign of George I, the second about 1728, under George II. On the accession of George III, his name was substituted for the latter. These seals contained the royal arms, with a motto pertaining to the Province.

Still lower down is the seal adopted Aug. 5, 1775, of an "English American holding a sword in the right hand and Magna Charta in the left hand, with the words 'Magna Charta' imprinted on it." The coat-of-arms, which was used from the adoption of the State constitution in 1780 until June 14, 1898, is also reproduced. It is erroneously termed the

THE STATE HOUSE

Seals

great seal. At the left of the Magna Charta seal is the personal seal of Governor Francis Bernard, 1760-69, and at the right that of Governor Thomas Hutchinson, 1769-74 (acting governor the first two years).

Under the second charter all commissions to officers in the military service were issued under a privy seal, bearing the personal coat-of-arms of the governor. The seals were usually circular. Several of these arms (the armorial portion) are shown, and in addition to the dates, which appear in the window, the names of the respective governors are given.

In the left section are the arms of the following:—

Sir William Phipps,	1691-94
William Stoughton (lieutenant governor, acting governor),	1694-99
Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont,	1699-1701
Joseph Dudley,	1702-15
Samuel Shute,	1716-22

In the right section:—

William Dummer (lieutenant governor, acting governor),	1723-28
William Burnet,	1728-29
Jonathan Belcher,	1730-41
William Shirley,	1741-57
Thomas Pownall,	1757-60

The seals of Governors Bernard and Hutchinson have already been mentioned.

THE STATE HOUSE

Executive Department

Executive Department — Council Chamber

The executive department occupies the west wing, third floor. All the governors elected under the constitution of Massachusetts, except three, have performed the duties of their office in these rooms, the administrations of John Hancock, James Bowdoin and Samuel Adams having ended before the completion of the Bulfinch State House.*

Council Chamber

The Council Chamber is of the Corinthian order. The north wall is ornamented by the caduceus and cap of liberty, representing peace and freedom; the east wall by a golden star, representing Massachusetts,—one of the thirteen original States; the south wall by the scale and sword of justice, emblems of executive power; the west wall by the coat-of-arms. Wreaths of oak and laurel complete the decorations. The walls and ornamentations of this room were placed there by Bulfinch.

Flags

Aside from the colors of the Civil and Spanish American wars ten flags represent distinct periods in the history of Massachusetts and the United States.

The "first flag of New England," under which our ancestors lived and fought in the earlier colonial and provincial periods, is reproduced, having been presented by the Massachusetts Society of Colonial

* During the alterations of 1896 and 1897 the governor and council occupied rooms Nos. 240-242 in the extension.

THE STATE HOUSE

Flags

Wars, March 19, 1906. It is a white flag with the red cross of St. George and in the corner a pine tree, always a peculiar emblem of New England.

On Evacuation Day, March 17, 1906, Boston Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, presented a copy of the flag carried at the siege of Boston and hoisted by Gen. Israel Putnam on Prospect Hill, Somerville, Jan. 1, 1776, as the first flag of the United Colonies. It bears the red cross of St. George and white saltire of St. Andrew on a blue union. General Putnam retained the crosses of the English ensign, but substituted for the plain red field a field of red and white stripes, one for each of the thirteen colonies. Only the crosses of England and Scotland appear on it, for the red saltire of St. Patrick, now on the union jack, was not added until after the union with Ireland in 1801.

The "Bunker Hill" flag is also reproduced. This flag of the colonists has a blue field with the "first flag of New England" as a canton. It was a gift of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution, June 17, 1906.

A copy of the "Pine Tree" flag was presented March 9, 1907, by Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs of Waltham as a memorial to her father, husband and son. It is a white flag with the pine tree in the centre, and above is the motto "An Appeal to Heaven." This was the naval flag of Massachusetts and the first flag

THE STATE HOUSE

Flags

to fly over an American fleet—a fleet of schooners commissioned by General Washington at the siege of Boston. It was the first naval flag of the United Colonies.

The “Betsy Ross” flag, a flag of 1781, an ensign of the American frigate “Peacock,” a Mexican War flag and Gen. U. S. Grant’s garrison flag are described on pages 73, 74 and 75.

The colors of the commander-in-chief are displayed in the Governor’s office. The State colors carried by the troops are a square flag, but the Governor’s colors, usually carried behind him by a mounted color bearer, are triangular like a cavalry guidon. The field is white with yellow fringe and tassels and on one side is the coat-of-arms of the Commonwealth, embroidered in colors (see page 80). The original charter of Massachusetts Bay Colony, by Charles I, granted the adventurers a seal which, as previously described, bore the device of an Indian standing between two pine trees. The significance of this design was a reminder of the compact between the king and the company that the object of the settlement, as expressed in the charter, was the elevation of the Indian and his conversion to Christianity. The Indian still retained on the coat-of-arms is, therefore, not a warrior, but a friendly Indian. He has no quiver. The bow is in his right hand, and in his left hand is one arrow, point down-

THE STATE HOUSE

ward, signifying peace. The reverse of the colors bears on the same blue shield, not an Indian, but the historic pine tree of New England. The flag of Massachusetts which waves over State buildings has, like the colors of the commander-in-chief, the arms of the Commonwealth on one side, and on the reverse the pine tree shield. (Chapter 229, Acts of 1908.)

A Bible presented by Governor Butler is kept here; also a volume of the General Statutes (1860) which has been transmitted by each governor to his successor since Governor Banks first transferred it to Governor Andrew. Another transmittendum is a gavel and box made from timbers of the frigate "Constitution;" still another is a gavel block of an Indian whetstone, and arrowheads, dug up on Cape Cod. The gavel and gavel block were presented by Governor Guild. The department is also custodian of photographs of former governors and councillors; a portrait of Charles Bulfinch,* architect; a portrait of Denys de Berdt* (which originally hung in the Council Chamber, old State House), presented by Richard Cary, June 7, 1780; the coat-of-arms of the De Berdt family, given to Governor Bates by William E. Merrill; a State flag, which was sent to King's Mountain, N. C., at the request of the committee on the centennial celebration of the battle, Oct. 7, 1880.

Flags

**Executive
Department**

* See Appendix.

THE STATE HOUSE

Executive Department

Portraits

<i>President of the United States.</i>			
NAME.*	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
Abraham Lincoln, . . .	1861-65,	Albion H. Bicknell, . . .	From photographs and from memory. Purchased under chapter 30, Resolves 1906. Mr. Bicknell's first portrait of Lincoln was painted in 1866, a commission from the State of Maine.
<i>Governors Elected under the Constitution.</i>			
John Hancock, . . .	{ 1780-85, 1787-93,	} Walter Gilman Page, . . .	From original by J. S. Copley, in Museum of Fine Arts. Presented by Mr. Page in 1895.
Samuel Adams, 1794-97,		
Caleb Strong, . . .	{ 1800-07, 1812-16,	} Henry Sandham, . . .	From original by Gilbert Stuart, in the possession of Rev. A. C. Thompson, D.D., of Boston. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
James Sullivan,† 1807-08,	Ernest L. Ipsen, . . .	From original by Gilbert Stuart, in possession of Richard Sullivan. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.

NOTE. — The portrait of James Sullivan has been moved to the Senate reception room.
* See Appendix. † Also a picture in wax. Presented by E. C. Grenville.

THE STATE HOUSE

Elected under the Constitution — Concluded.

NAME.*	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
Christopher Gore, . . .	1800-10,	Mrs. Marie Danforth Page,	From original by Trumbull, in Memorial Hall, Cambridge. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Edward Everett, . . .	1836-40,	Phillip L. Hale, . . .	From original by Stuart Newton, owned by the late Rev. Edward Everett Hale. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
John D. Long, . . .	1880-83,	Edgar Parker, . . .	From life. Presented by friends in 1882.
William E. Russell, . . .	1891-94,	Edmund C. Tarbell, . . .	From photographs. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Winthrop Murray Crane,	1900-03,	Frederick P. Vinton, . . .	From life. Commenced by Mr. Vinton; completed, after his death, by Mr. Churchill.
William L. Douglas, . . .	1905,	William W. Churchill, . . .	Purchased under chapter 297, Acts of 1900.
		Arthur M. Hazard, . . .	From life. Purchased under chapter 297, Acts of 1900.
<i>Colonial Councilor.</i>			
Richard Bill,	1737-41,	Henry E. Kinney, . . .	Painted in 1898 from original by J. S. Copley. Presented by Ledyard Bill of Faxon in 1898.
<i>Representative in Congress.</i>			
Anson Burlingame, . . .	1855-61,	Matthew B. Brady, . . .	- - - - -

* See Appendix.

Executive Department
Portraits

THE STATE HOUSE

Senate Chamber

Senate

Passing through the east corridor, the visitor enters the Senate chamber, with its galleries formed by Doric columns, the whole being surrounded by Doric entablatures. The four flat arches, united by a circular cornice above, form in the angles four pendants to the dome. The pendants are adorned with emblems of commerce, agriculture, peace and war.

Over the President's chair are the National and State flags, the gilded eagle already mentioned, holding in its beak a large scroll with the inscription "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and upon the north wall are the State arms.*

War Relics

Suspended from the south wall are two muskets, — a King's arm, captured from the British by Capt. John Parker on the morning of April 19, 1775, in the battle of Lexington, — being the first firearm taken from the enemy in the war for independence, — and the firearm used by Captain Parker in that battle, both bequeathed by Rev. Theodore Parker (they were received Jan. 26, 1861, Governor Andrew delivering an address before a joint convention of the Legislature †).

In the niches are busts of —

* See page 7, *ante*. † Senate Journal of Jan. 26, 1861, and Boston Journal of Jan. 28, 1861.

THE STATE HOUSE

NAME.*	Sculptor.	Remarks.
Rev. Samuel F. Smith,	Cyrus Cobb,	Purchased under chapter 119, Resolves 1896.
Col. Gardiner Tufts, .	Richard E. Brooks,	Presented by friends in 1892.
Benjamin Franklin, .	Horatio Greenough,	Presented by Horatio S. Greenough, Jan. 26, 1898.
Henry Wilson,	Martin Milmore,	Presented by William Whiting and others, May 3, 1872.
Abraham Lincoln, . .	Mrs. Sarah F. Ames,	Purchased under chapter 88, Resolves 1867.
George Washington, .	Ascribed to Michael Gallego, .	Received about 1800; donor unknown.
Charles Sumner,	Martin Milmore,	Presented by A. A. Lawrence and others, April 27, 1869.
Lafayette,	Horatio Greenough,	Presented by Horatio S. Greenough, Jan. 26, 1898.
George S. Boutwell, .	Martin Milmore,	Presented by Isaac Rich and others, Feb. 7, 1871.

* See Appendix.

Busts

THE STATE HOUSE

Senate

In this room the House of Representatives held its sessions from Jan. 11, 1798, to Jan. 2, 1895, when new quarters were provided in the extension. Previous to 1867 there was no gallery in the front or rear of this hall. A balcony on each side, below the gallery, reached by a short flight of stairs from the floor, was used by members until 1860.* The members sat in pews until the session of 1868, when chairs were occupied for the first time. These were arranged in straight lines on a level floor. The following summer (1868) the floor was raised and the seats arranged in circular form. During the preservation and renewal of the Bulfinch State House, it having been decided that the Senate should occupy this chamber, the floor was again made level and the seats arranged in a circle for the convenience of the forty senators. The Senate held its first session here Jan. 5, 1898.

Old Senate Chamber

Old Senate Chamber

The old Senate Chamber (now called the Senate reception room), where its meetings were held from Jan. 11, 1798, to June 10, 1896,† is of Ionic design, and occupies the east wing. The State arms face the entrance. On the walls hang portraits of twenty-two governors.

* I have been unable to ascertain when the balconies were added, but it must have been previous to 1853, as they appear on a plan of the "State House and enlargement," 1853-54, drawn by Gridley J. F. Bryant, architect.

† Barring the interval from Feb. 18-April 8, 1895, as noted on page 11.

THE STATE HOUSE

Governors chosen annually under the First Charter.

NAME.*	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
John Endecott,	1629-30,	-	-
	1644-45,		
	1649-50,		
	1651-54,		
John Winthrop,	1655-65,	Attributed to Vandyke,	-
	1630-34,		
	1637-40,		
	1642-44,		
John Leverett,	1646-49,	-	-
	1673-79,		
Simon Bradstreet,	1679-86,	-	-
	1689-92,†		

Appointed by the King under the Second Charter.

Joseph Dudley,	1702-15,	Miss Lyle Durgin,	From original by Sir Peter Lely (1680), in possession of Dr. D. D. Gilbert of Boston. Purchased under chapter 297, Acts 1900.
William Dummer, Lieutenant Governor,‡	1716-30,	Frederick P. Winton	Copy of original in Dummer Academy. Purchased under chapter 71, Resolves 1886.
William Burnet,	1728-29,	-	-

* See Appendix. † After dissolution of first charter. ‡ Acting Governor, 1722-28, 1729-30.

Portraits

THE STATE HOUSE

Portraits

Appointed by the King under the Second Charter—Concluded.

NAME.*	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
Thomas Hutchinson,	1771-74,	Walter Gilman Page,	From original in Massachusetts Historical Society. Artist unknown. Purchased under chapter 297, Acts 1900.
Thomas Gage,	1774, .	- - -	An original portrait given to Gen. William H. Sumner of Boston by Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, a son of Governor Gage, July 1, 1857. Bequeathed by General Sumner. Accepted April 14, 1862.

Elected under the Constitution.

James Bowdoin,	1785-87,	Edmund C. Tarbell,	From a miniature by J. S. Copley, in possession of Robert C. Winthrop. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
Increase Sumner,	1797-99,	John Johnston,	Original. Painted in 1792. Bequeathed by Gen. William H. Sumner of Boston. Accepted April 14, 1862.
Elbridge Gerry,	1810-12,	Henry Sandham,	From a drawing by Vanderlyn, and a bust in the capitol at Washington. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899.
John Brooks,	1816-23,	Jacob Wagner,	From original by Gilbert Stuart. Presented by Shepherd Brooks, Francis Brooks and Peter C. Brooks in 1892.

NOTE.—The portrait of James Sullivan is mentioned on page 64. * See Appendix.

THE STATE HOUSE

Elected under the Constitution — Concluded.

NAME.*	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
William Eustis, . . .	1823-25,	Henry Williams, . . .	Original. Painted in 1823. Presented by "The Republican Institution," May 16, 1874. From original by Chester Harding. Purchased under chapter 89, Resolves 1899. From a picture painted from life by Francis Alexander. Presented by John Chandler Bancroft Davis, New York, George Henry Davis, Horace Davis, California, Andrew McFarland Davis, Massachusetts, and John Davis, Washington, D. C., in 1892. From original by Matthew Wilson, 1855. Presented by Mrs. Sarah Parker Clifford of New Bedford in 1883.
Levi Lincoln, . . .	1825-31,	Frank W. Benson, . . .	
John Davis, † . . .	1834-35, 1841-43,	} - - -	
John H. Clifford, . . .	1853-54,	Benoni Irwin, . . .	From a photograph. Presented by Mr. Rice, in 1882.
Alexander H. Rice, . . .	1876-79,	I. Henry Caliga, . . .	From a photograph. Purchased by Executive Council in 1898.
Frederic T. Greenhalge, †	1891-96,	W. A. J. Claus, . . .	From a photograph. Purchased jointly by Mrs. Roger Wolcott and the Commonwealth in 1904.
Roger Wolcott, . . .	1897-1900,	Frederick P. Vinton, . . .	

* See Appendix. † Also a bas-relief. ‡ Died March 5, 1896.

NOTE. — From the best information obtainable, it is fair to presume that the portraits of Governors Endecott, Winthrop, Leverett, Bradstreet, and possibly Burnet, were in the old State House as early as 1770. The portrait of Emory Washburn is mentioned on page 30.

Portraits

THE STATE HOUSE

War Relics

Here is a musket used by Major John Buttrick at the North Bridge, Concord, April 19, 1775, — presented to the Commonwealth by his great-grandchildren James G. and Martha M. Buttrick of Lowell, April 16, 1902; a drum beaten at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, by Thomas Scott; a Hessian hat, sword, gun and drum captured at the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, — presented by Brigadier General John Stark, — and a letter of acknowledgment to General Stark by Jeremiah Powell, President of the Council, dated December 5, 1777; a drum captured from the British in the same battle, — the gift of Robert L. Day of Melrose, January 28, 1904; a canteen, war of 1812; a key to powder magazine on Captain's Island, Cambridge; a drum* carried and beaten by Henry J. White, a drummer in Company I, 6th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, on their march through Baltimore, April 19, 1861; a musket carried by Charles A. Taylor, a private in Company D of the same regiment, who fell on the march of that day. This musket, which had been fired and the ramrod lost probably in reloading, was found in an adjacent house and given to Wilson Post No. 1, G. A. R., of Baltimore, who presented it to the 6th Regiment Association. At

* Presented to Governor Long, November 17, 1882, by Mr. White.

THE STATE HOUSE

Lowell, April 19, 1881, the association presented it to the Commonwealth through Governor John D. Long. The saddle, bridle and holsters were given to Maj. Gen. George C. Strong* by the citizens of Troy, N. Y., and were sent to the State House Nov. 7, 1905, by his son, Wilson B. Strong of Georgetown, D. C. On Feb. 10, 1909, Joseph II. Knox gave a drum that he used through the Wide-Awake period of the first Lincoln campaign, and during his service in the 5th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

**War
Relics**

The "Betsy Ross" flag was presented March 9, 1906, by Hannah Goddard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Brookline, Mass. It has thirteen stripes, with a circle of thirteen stars in the union, and is a copy of the first flag of the United States—designed by George Washington, approved by Benjamin Franklin and carried into execution by Mrs. Ross. On June 14, 1777, Congress resolved "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation." The only change from the flag of the United Colonies was the substitution of the stars for the crosses.

Flags

The time-worn and weather-beaten bunting flag was made in 1781 for Jonathan Fowle of Boston. The thirteen stars are arranged in horizontal lines. This flag was flown at one time over Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor, when Mr. Fowle's son, George M. Fowle, then a member of the

* See Appendix.

THE STATE HOUSE

Flags

Boston Rangers, was a part of the garrison of that post. George W. Fowle of Jamaica Plain, grandson of Jonathan, presented it to the Commonwealth, Feb. 22, 1906.

The next in point of time is a copy of the flag of the American frigate "Peacock," which won a victory over the British sloop of war "Epervier," off the coast of Florida in 1814. This was presented by the Society of the War of 1812, April 28, 1906, and is a reproduction of the one of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes, adopted Jan. 13, 1794, after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union. It has been called "The Star Spangled Banner." The familiar song bearing this title was inspired by the author, Francis Scott Key, witnessing the bombardment of Fort McHenry, at the entrance to Baltimore Harbor, Sept. 13, 1814. The American flag is now constructed under an act of April 4, 1818, — "that from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white in a blue field; that on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission."

A regimental flag which Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A., gave to the only Massachusetts

THE STATE HOUSE

regiment that fought in the Mexican War is also of much interest. This flag was one of four presented to meritorious regiments in the service of the United States during that war. It is of green silk, embroidered, with the national coat-of-arms in the centre, while above are thirty stars representing the number of States then in the Union, and below are the words: "Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry."

A United States garrison flag, which waved from the flagstaff at Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's headquarters, City Point, Virginia, in the Civil War, completes the number. It was given by General Grant to his staff officer, Col. Amos Webster, in April, 1865, after the surrender of the Confederates at Appomattox Court House, and he in turn presented it to Roger Wolcott, Governor, through John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, Jan. 26, 1898.

The "first flag of New England," "Siege of Boston," "Bunker Hill," "Pine Tree" and State flags are described on pages 60, 61, and 62.

In the adjoining corridor there are group pictures of senators. The apartment directly to the north is the Senate reading room. It is finished in white mahogany, and the visitor, upon entering, will find the oil paintings and photographs that are designated upon the following pages. The offices of the President and Clerk of the Senate are just beyond this room,

Flags

**Senate
Reading
Room**

NOTE.— See page 51 for guidons of 4th Mass. Cavalry.
See page 56 for bust of Gov. William E. Russell.

THE STATE HOUSE

Portraits

SENATE READING ROOM.

NAME.*	Term of Service.	Artist.	Remarks.
David Cobb,	President of Senate, 1801-05,	Edgar Parker, . . .	From portrait by Gilbert Stuart. Presented by Samuel C. Cobb, Feb. 15, 1892.
Nathaniel Silsbee,	President of Senate, 1823-26,	Chester Harding, . . .	Painted in 1833, from life. Presented by Gen. Francis H. Appleton of Boston, May 26, 1882.
Benjamin T. Pickman,	President of Senate, 1833-35,	Charles Osgood, . . .	From life. Presented by Mrs. Mary Lynch of Digby, Nova Scotia, April 23, 1886.
Robert Rantoul, Jr.,	United States Senator, 1851,	Joseph Ames, . . .	Painted in 1833, from an engraving. Presented by members of the Legislature in 1853. (Private subscription.)
Henry Wilson,	President of Senate, 1851, 52,	Louis Mathieu Didler Guillaume.	From life. Purchased under chapter 91, Resolves 1895.
Rev. Edmund Dowse,	Chaplain of Senate, 1880-1904,	Wallace Bryant, . . .	From life. Presented to the Senate, June 3, 1901, by William B. H. Dowse.

* See Appendix.

THE STATE HOUSE

Presidents of the Senate since 1780.

NAME.	Session.	NAME.	Session.
Thomas Cushing,	1780-81.*	John Phillips,	1813-23.
Jeremiah Powell,	1780-81. 1781-82.*	Nathaniel Silabee,	1823-26.
Samuel Adams,	1781-82. 1782-86. 1785-86.* 1787-88.	John Mills,	1826-28.
Samuel Phillips,	1785-87. 1788-1801. 1801-02.†	Sherman Leland,	1828-29.
David Cobb,	1801-02. 1802-06.	Samuel Lathrop,	1829-30. 1830-31.‡
Harrison Gray Otis,	1805-06. 1808-11.	James Fowler,	1830-31.
John Bacon, †	1806-07.	Leverett Saltonstall,	1831.
Samuel Dana, †	1807-08. 1811-13.	William Thorndike, †	1832.
		Benjamin T. Pickman (deceased),	1833, 34, 35.
		George Bliss,	1835.
		Horace Mann,	1836, 37.
		Myron Lawrence, †	1838, 39.

* Resigned to serve in Governor's Council. † Resigned to serve as Lieutenant Governor. ‡ Photograph missing.
 § Resigned. ¶ An oil portrait of Mr. Lawrence was presented for the President's room by the executors of the estate of Sara T. D. Robinson, February 24, 1912.

**Photo-
graphs**

THE STATE HOUSE

Presidents of the Senate—Continued.

NAME.	Session.	NAME.	Session.
Daniel P. King,	1840, 41.	Henry W. Benchley,	1855.
Josiah Quincy, Jr.,	1842, 44.	Elihu C. Baker,	1856.
Phineas W. Leland,	1843.*	Charles W. Upham,	1857, 58.
Frederick Robinson,	1843.	Charles A. Phelps,	1859, 60.
Levi Lincoln,	1845.	William Clafin,	1861.
William B. Calhoun,	1846, 47.	John H. Clifford,	1862.
Zeno Scudder,	1848.	Jonathan E. Field,	1863, 64, 65.
Joseph Bell,	1849.	Joseph A. Pond,	1866, 67.
Marshall P. Wilder,	1850.	George O. Brastow,	1868, 69.
Henry Wilson,	1851, 52.	Robert C. Pitman,	1869.†
Charles H. Warren,	1853.	Horace H. Coolidge,	1870, 71, 72.
Charles Edward Cook,	1854.	George B. Loring,	1873, 74, 75, 76.

* Resigned. † Resigned. Appointed justice of Superior Court.

THE STATE HOUSE

Presidents of the Senate — Concluded.

NAME.	Session.	NAME.	Session.
John B. D. Cogswell,	1877, 78, 79.	William M. Butler,	1894, 95.
Robert R. Bishop,	1880, 81, 82.	George P. Lawrence,	1896, 97.
George Glover Crocker,	1883.	George E. Smith,	1898, 99, 1900.
George A. Bruce,	1884.	Rufus A. Soule,	1901, 02.
Albert E. Pillsbury,	1885, 86.	George R. Jones,	1903, 04.
Halsey J. Boardman,	1887, 88.	William F. Dana,	1905, 06.
Harris C. Hartwell,	1889.	William D. Chapple,	1907, 08.
Henry H. Sprague,	1890, 91.	Allen T. Treadway,	1909, 10, 11.
Alfred S. Pinkerton,	1892, 93.		

NOTE. — A crayon portrait of Stephen N. Gifford, Clerk 1858-April 18, 1886, presented by Augustus Marshall of Boston, in 1886, and one of E. Herbert Clapp, Clerk 1886-88, the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Clapp in 1888, are in the office of the Clerk of the Senate.

**Photo-
graphs**

THE STATE HOUSE

Great Seal

Department of the Secretary of the Commonwealth

In this department is the great seal; also the official representation of the coat-of-arms, as drawn and emblazoned under the direction of the Secretary, William M. Olin, and adopted by the Legislature, June 14, 1898.*

The arms consist of a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and, in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, a silver star with five points. The crest is a wreath of blue and gold, whereon, in gold, is a right arm, bent at the elbow, clothed and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword. The motto is the second of two lines written about A. D. 1659 by Algernon Sydney, the English patriot, in the album of the University of Stockholm:—

. . . Manus haec inimica tyrannis
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.

This motto appears on the Magna Charta seal of 1775-80.

The heraldry of the seal is in the Council records of December 13, 1780:— Sapphire, an Indian, dressed in his Shirt, Moggosins, belted proper, in his right hand a Bow, Topaz, in his left an Arrow,

* Revised Laws, Chapter 2.

THE STATE HOUSE

its point towards the Base; of the second, on the Dexter side of the Indian's head, a Star, Pearl, for one of the United States of America.

Great Seal

Crest. On a Wreath a Dexter Arm clothed and ruffled proper, grasping a Broad Sword, the Pommel and Hilt, Topaz, with this motto: — Ense petit placidam Sub Libertate Quietem. And around the Seal: — Sigillum Reipublicae Massachusettensis.

Charters

Here too, safely encased, are the Colony charter of Massachusetts Bay, issued by Charles I, 1628; the Province charter, by William and Mary, 1692; explanatory charter, by George II; the original manuscript of the constitution of the Commonwealth and the amendments, together with an attested copy of the constitution, which was made in 1894, the original having become illegible in parts.

Archives

In the archives division, fourth floor, are all the executive and legislative records of Massachusetts. Of especial interest are the military records of the Narragansett war, the French and Indian campaigns, the muster and payrolls of the Revolution. There is now a complete record-index from 1710 to 1783, covering the years of the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. Here are also preserved the records of the Governor and Company of New England, which later became the records of the General Court; the original parchment treaties made with the tribes of Eastern Indians; the original

THE STATE HOUSE

Archives

depositions and examinations of persons accused of witchcraft; manuscript letters and papers of the revolutionary period; maps and plans of early grants of townships and to individuals by the Province and Commonwealth; the State surveys of 1794 and 1830.

State Library

State Library — The Bradford History

The State Library* will be found at the extreme north. It is the largest State reference library in the United States, having a collection of over 300,000 volumes and pamphlets. The following are among the many things to be found on the shelves, — the laws and judicial decisions, congressional and public documents of the United States, the several States and Territories; the laws, judicial decisions and reports of Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies; the statute law of other civilized countries; the journals and debates of the constitutional conventions; history, biography, genealogy, town reports, maps and newspapers relating to New England, especially to Massachusetts as Colony, Province and Commonwealth; books on government, social and political science, finance, taxation, banking, agriculture, horticulture, pedagogy and education, penology, charities, State industries, civic development and betterment, and

* Established in 1826.

THE STATE HOUSE

a good working library of reference books. Here is the "History of Plimoth Plantation," by Governor William Bradford, returned to the Commonwealth from the library of the Consistorial and Episcopal Court of London, by the Lord Bishop of London, through the efforts of George F. Hoar, United States Senator, and Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador at the Court of St. James, and received in behalf of the Commonwealth by His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Governor, May 26, 1897; also a portrait of Charles Sumner,* United States Senator, by Henry Ulke, — presented to the Commonwealth in 1884, by James Wormley of Washington, D. C.; and a gold medal offered to Mr. Sumner in July, 1871, by the government of Hayti, in recognition of his successful efforts in 1862, to establish diplomatic relations between the republic of Hayti and the United States of America, and for his equally successful efforts to prevent the annexation of the republic of Dominica to the United States, which medal, in conformity with a provision of the Federal Constitution, he declined to receive and which, at his suggestion, was presented to Massachusetts.† In the skylight forming a portion of the ceiling of the reading room are the memorable dates, 1620, 1775, 1861.

* See Appendix.

† Placed in the State Library, by Chapter 5, Resolves of 1877.

**State
Library**

THE STATE HOUSE

State Library

A portrait bust of U. S. Senator Hoar,* by Daniel C. French, sculptor, was purchased by authority of chapter 62, Resolves of 1906, and unveiled September 29, 1908, by Governor Guild in the presence of the Executive Council.

(Inscription)

GEORGE FRISHIE HOAR
1826—1904
SCHOLAR JURIST STATESMAN
PURE IN LIFE
INCORRUPTIBLE IN POLITICS
CHAMPION OF FREEDOM
FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

House of Representatives

House of Representatives—The Codfish

Leaving the library and passing into the west corridor, the visitor enters the reading and writing rooms and post-office connected with the House of Representatives. Beyond are the ladies' reception room and Representatives' chamber, both finished in white mahogany. The entire wall of the House, from floor to gallery, is panelled. The gallery is surmounted by ten Corinthian columns, and above is the beautiful coved ceiling. † The coat-of-arms and names of the counties are wrought in the glass; upon the frieze are the names of fifty-three noted men :—

* See Appendix.

† Frescoes by Frank Hill Smith.

THE STATE HOUSE

House of Representatives

John Carver and William Bradford, the first two governors of Plymouth Colony.

John Endecott and John Winthrop, the first two governors of Massachusetts Colony.

Sir Henry Vane, governor of Massachusetts Colony in 1636; beheaded in England in 1662 for his devotion to liberty.

Timothy Pickering, adjutant-general and quarter-master-general on the staff of General Washington, in the Revolutionary war; later postmaster-general, secretary of war and secretary of state in Washington's cabinet, also senator from Massachusetts.

Henry Knox, major-general in the Revolutionary war and secretary of war in Washington's cabinet.

Benjamin Lincoln, major-general in the Revolutionary war.

John Adams, revolutionary statesman; first vice-president and second president of the United States.

Nathan Dane, member of the Continental Congress of 1785-87, and author of the ordinance of 1787 which prohibited slavery in the territories west of the Ohio River.

Josiah Quincy, statesman and president of Harvard College.

John Quincy Adams, statesman and sixth president of United States.

Daniel Webster and Charles Sumner, statesmen and senators from Massachusetts.

Henry Wilson, statesman, senator and vice-president of the United States.

John A. Andrew, governor of Massachusetts during the Civil war.

Rufus Choate, orator and senator from Massachusetts.

Theophilus Parsons and Lemuel Shaw, chief justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Joseph Story, justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Edward Everett, statesman, orator, United States senator and governor of Massachusetts.

Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, anti-slavery orators.

THE STATE HOUSE

House of Representatives

Horace Mann, educator.

Samuel G. Howe, educator of the blind.

Charles Allen, member of Congress, and chief justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

Charles Devens, major-general in the Civil war, attorney-general of the United States and justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

William F. Bartlett, major-general in the Civil war.

Rufus Putnam, brigadier general in the Revolutionary war, and founder of the Marietta Colony in Ohio.

Benjamin Franklin, revolutionary patriot and scientist.

Nathaniel Bowditch and Benjamin Peirce, mathematicians.

Louis Agassiz, naturalist.

William T. G. Morton, discoverer of the anæsthetic property in ether.

Charles Bulfinch, architect.

Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph.

Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone.

George Bancroft, William H. Prescott, J. Lothrop Motley and Francis Parkman, historians.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, poet and prose writer. Nathaniel Hawthorne, author. Oliver Wendell Holmes, poet and prose writer. William Cullen Bryant and Henry W. Longfellow, poets. James Russell Lowell, poet and prose writer. John Greenleaf Whittier, poet.

John Singleton Copley, artist of ante-revolutionary period.

William M. Hunt, artist.

Jonathan Edwards, William Ellery Channing and Phillips Brooks, preachers.

All the foregoing were sons of Massachusetts, either by birth or adoption.

The National and State colors are gracefully draped over the Speaker's chair; at the right is the United States shield; at the left, the State coat-

THE STATE HOUSE

of-arms. Opposite the desk, between the two central columns, is suspended the historic

Codfish

Wednesday, March 17, 1784, Mr. John Rowe
“moved the House that leave might be given to hang up the representation of a Cod Fish in the room where the House sit, as a memorial of the importance of the Cod Fishery to the welfare of this Commonwealth as had been usual formerly.” Possibly an emblem hung in the old State, or Town, House, but as this structure was burned Dec. 9, 1747, the codfish doubtless was destroyed. The State House, in State Street, was erected in 1748, and although it is not known when the codfish was restored, in a bill of 1773, presented by Thomas Crafts, Jr., to the Province of Massachusetts Bay, the following item appears,—“To painting Codfish . . . 15 shillings.”

As moved by Mr. Rowe, the emblem was suspended in the House, remaining there until transferred to the new State House, with the archives, in 1798, and suspended in the House of Representatives. March 7, 1895, it was ordered “that the Sergeant-at-Arms be and is hereby directed to cause the immediate removal of the ancient representation of a codfish from its present position in the chamber recently vacated by the House, and

Codfish

THE STATE HOUSE

Codfish

to cause it to be suspended in a suitable place over the Speaker's chair in the new chamber." A committee of fifteen, under the escort of John G. B. Adams, Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the old chamber, when the emblem was lowered, wrapped in an American flag, and borne to the House of Representatives by four messengers. It was painted by Walter M. Brackett, and April 29, 1895, was ordered to be hung opposite the Speaker's chair. This was accomplished May 6.

The portrait of Henry H. Childs,* lieutenant governor 1843, by Moses Wight, in the clerk's office, committee on rules, was presented to the Commonwealth by Henry C. Merwin, Aug. 30, 1901.

Leading from the west corridor, beyond the House, are the offices of the Speaker and Clerk. In the private room of the former are photographs of the gentlemen who have filled the Speaker's chair since 1780, and the list will be found on pages 89 and 90.

NOTE.—The first General Court, which was held under the constitution, assembled in Boston, Wednesday, October 25, 1780. It held three sessions and was prorogued May 19, 1781. From 1781 until 1832 the political year commenced on the last Wednesday in May. In 1832 the constitution was amended so that the political year should begin the first Wednesday in January.

* See Appendix.

THE STATE HOUSE

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

NAME.	Session.	NAME.	Session.
Caleb Davis,	1780-81. 1781-82.* 1782.	Joseph Story,	1811. 1811-12.*
Nathaniel Gorham,	1782-83. 1785-86.	Eleazer W. Ripley,	1812.
Tristram Dalton,	1783-85.	Elijah H. Mills,	1820-21.*
Artemas Ward,	1786-87.	Josiah Quincy,	1821. 1821-22.*
James Warren,	1787-88.	Luther Lawrence,	1822.
Theodore Sedgwick,	1788-89.	Levi Lincoln,	1822-23. 1823-25. 1826-28.
David Cobb,	1789-93.	William C. Jarvis,	1825-26.
Edward H. Robbins,	1793-1802.	Timothy Fuller,	1828-30. 1830, 31, 32, 33, 34. 1835, 36, 37, 58.
John Coffin Jones,	1802-03.	William B. Calhoun,	1838, 39, 40.
Harrison Gray Otis,	1805-06. 1808-10.	Julius Rockwell,	1841.
Timothy Bigelow,	1812-20. 1806-08.	Robert C. Winthrop,	
Perez Morton,	1810-11.*	George Ashmun,	

* Resigned.

Photographs

THE STATE HOUSE

Speakers of the House of Representatives — Concluded.

NAME.	Session.	NAME.	Session.
Thomas Kinnicut,	1842, 44.*	Harvey Jewell,	1868, 69, 70, 71.
Daniel P. King,	1843.	John E. Sanford,	1872, 73, 74, 75.
Sammuel H. Walley, Jr.,	1844, 45, 46.	John D. Long,	1876, 77, 78.
Ebenezer Bradbury,	1847.	Levi C. Wade,	1879.
Francis B. Crowninshield,	1848, 49.	Charles J. Noyes,	1880, 81, 82, 87, 88.
Ensign H. Kellog,	1850.	George A. Marten,	1883, 84.
Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.,	1851, 52.	John Q. A. Brackett,	1885, 86.
George Bliss,	1853.	William E. Barrett,	1880, 90, 91, 92, 93.
Otis P. Lord,	1854.	George v. L. Meyer,	1894, 95, 96.
Daniel C. Eddy,	1855.	John L. Bates,	1897, 98, 99.
Charles A. Phelps,	1856, 57.	James J. Myers,	1900, 01, 02, 03.
Charles Hale,	1859.	Louis A. Frothingham,	1904, 05.
John A. Goodwin,	1860, 61.	John N. Cole,	1906, 07, 08.
Alexander H. Bullock,	1862, 63, 64, 65.	Joseph Walker,	1909, 10, 11.
James M. Stone,	1866, 67.		

* Resigned.

THE STATE HOUSE

Wolcott and the Men of Massachusetts in the Spanish American War

The memorial to Roger Wolcott, late Governor, and the men of Massachusetts who served in the war with Spain, — by Daniel Chester French, sculptor, and Henry Bacon, architect, — is on the third floor, opposite the main staircase. It was dedicated Dec. 31, 1906, in the presence of Mrs. Wolcott, members of her family, the staff of the late Governor, veterans of the Spanish American War, and many other friends. The address of presentation was made by His Honor Eben S. Draper, Lieutenant Governor; then the curtains were drawn aside by a detail from Roger Wolcott Camp No. 26, L. S. W. V., and after an address by Capt. Frederick A. Walker, Commander-in-Chief of that organization, His Excellency Curtis Guild, Jr., Governor, accepted the memorial in behalf of the Commonwealth. It consists of a bronze portrait statue of heroic size, the figure of the Governor being seated. The chair is a representation of the Governor's chair in the Council Chamber. The statue is mounted upon a pedestal of Tennessee marble against a Siena marble background, and is flanked on either side by Tennessee marble pilasters, upon which are sculptured figures representing the soldier and sailor of the Spanish American War.

Wolcott

THE STATE HOUSE

Wolcott

(Inscription on the Pedestal)

ROGER WOLCOTT
BORN JULY 13-1847 — DIED DECEMBER 21-1900
GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS
1897-1898 AND 1899

(Inscription on the Frieze)

ERECTED WITH OFFERINGS FROM THOUSANDS OF
MASSACHUSETTS PEOPLE
TO EXPRESS THEIR LOVE AND ADMIRATION FOR GOVERNOR
WOLCOTT
TO KEEP BEFORE FUTURE GENERATIONS HIS HIGH EXAMPLE
OF CIVIC VIRTUE
AND TO COMMEMORATE THE MEN OF MASSACHUSETTS
WHO SERVED IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN IN 1898

The corridors between the House of Representatives and department of the Secretary of the Commonwealth are lighted mainly from a stained-glass window. In the arched panels of the ceiling* appear the names of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Joseph Warren and James Otis, patriot leaders in the Revolution. These panels are also adorned with emblems of education, science, commerce, agriculture, machinery, peace and war.

In General

In General

The first House of Representatives met May 14, 1634. For some years the Assistants and Deputies sat together in one room and voted together, the majority of the whole deciding a vote; but in 1644 the branches separated and the House of Deputies, for the first time sitting and acting apart from the Assistants, appointed a Doorkeeper. From that

* Frescoes by Frank Hill Smith.

THE STATE HOUSE

year to the present the line has not been broken, as the following list will show:—

In General

- 1644-51, . Samuel Greene, Doorkeeper.
- 1651-59, . Edward Micheson, Messenger.
- 1659-93, . John Marshall, Messenger.
- 1693-1713, . James Maxwell, Doorkeeper and Messenger.
- 1713-15, . Samuel Maxwell, Doorkeeper.
- 1715-26, . John Flagg, Doorkeeper.
- 1726-48, . Richard Hubbard, Doorkeeper.
- 1748-50, . Abraham Belknap, Doorkeeper.
- 1750-86, . William Baker, Doorkeeper and Messenger.
- 1774-78, . (Provincial Congress), Jeremiah Hunt, Door-keeper.
- 1774, . . (At Cambridge) (Provincial Congress), "Mr. Darling," Doorkeeper.
- 1786-1835, . Jacob Kuhn,* Messenger.
- 1835-59, . Benjamin Stevens, Sergeant-at-Arms.
- 1859-75, . John Morissey, Sergeant-at-Arms.
- 1875-86, . Oreb F. Mitchell, Sergeant-at-Arms.
- 1886-1900, . (October 19), John G. B. Adams,* Sergeant-at-Arms.
- 1900, . . (October 24)-1901 (January 2), Charles G. Davis, Acting Sergeant-at-Arms.
- 1901-1904, . Charles G. Davis, Sergeant-at-Arms.
- 1904-1910, . David T. Remington,* Sergeant-at-Arms.
- 1910— . Thomas F. Pedrick,* Sergeant-at-Arms.

The pay of Samuel Greene was "2s p day, with diett & lodginge." Greene and Edward Micheson served under the Massachusetts Bay Colony, when the Court met in the old First Church on Washington Street; John Marshall served under the Province, and was custodian of the first Town House (built 1657); James Maxwell and Richard Hubbard were messengers respectively when the first and second Town Houses were burned (1711

* See Appendix.

THE STATE HOUSE

In General

and 1747); Abraham Belknap became custodian of the present "old State House"* (built 1748); William Baker was evidently custodian of the building during the siege of Boston; Jacob Kuhn served in the State Street building, as well as the Bulfinch State House.

March 2, 1798, the agents were directed to build a house for the Messenger. It was situated on the easterly side of Hancock Street, No. 46, not far below the present Hancock Street entrance of the State House, and Mr. Kuhn lived in it for many years. Benjamin Stevens also resided there until 1848, but the property having been sold the previous year to the water commissioners of the city of Boston, the Commonwealth purchased the estate No. 12 Hancock Street, under a resolve of April 13, 1847, and this was kept as the residence of the Sergeant-at-Arms until ordered sold, April 6, 1859.

Portraits of six of the officers who served between 1786 and 1910, and the present incumbent, may be found in the Sergeant-at-Arms' department. The crayon of Benjamin Stevens was given by Charles Edward Stevens. The oil paintings of John G. B. Adams, Darius Cobb, artist, of David T. Remington and Thomas F. Pedrick, John L. Findlay, artist, were presented by the Sergeant-at-Arms' appointees,

* The old State House was built within the walls of its predecessor, erected in 1713, and on the site of the Town House of 1657.

THE STATE HOUSE

May 6, 1901, June 11, 1906, and June 13, 1910, respectively.

Those who are interested in heating and lighting should visit the engine and dynamo rooms. A few words only are necessary to show the progress in this department. There were fire-places originally in the Bulfinch building, wood being used entirely for fuel. Later on came stoves and open grates, then hot-air furnaces. A hot-water heating apparatus was installed in the Bryant addition, and went into operation in January, 1855; but it was not until the alterations of 1867-68 that the entire State House was heated by steam. Doric Hall, the House of Representatives, and certain passageways were first lighted by gas in 1849; the Senate, in 1851. The House was wired for electricity in 1883; the Senate, a few years later; and when the extension was built, an electric plant with 9,500 incandescent lights was installed. In 1902 a coal pocket was built under the park. It is 106' long, 76' wide and 19' 6" high in the centre. Basing the cubic contents of a ton of coal at 32 cubic feet, the pocket will contain 4,500 tons.

The remaining portions of the building are devoted to departments and committee rooms. In one of the latter—Senate judiciary, No. 429,—is a skylight on which have been painted the names of Adams, Pickering, Webster, Cabot, Strong, Bates,

In General

THE STATE HOUSE

In General

Davis, Silsbee, Otis, Varnum, Mason, Hoar, Lodge, Dawes, Foster, Dexter, Rockwell, Everett, Sumner, Wilson, Boutwell, Goodhue, Washburn, Sedgwick, Rantoul, Winthrop, Choate, Dalton, Mills, Mellen, Ashmun, Gore, Lloyd, — United States Senators from Massachusetts. The door of this room contains glass panels with paintings of the “ Mayflower, Plymouth, December XXI, MDCXX ” and “ Arbella, Salem, June XII, MDCXXX.”

Chapter 21. Resolves of 1911, accepts a memorial to the army nurses of the Civil war, Bela L. Pratt, sculptor, to be presented by the Army Nurses Memorial Association of the Massachusetts Department, Daughters of Veterans. The location selected is at the easterly side of the Grand Staircase hall.



THE STATE HOUSE

APPENDIX

JOHN G. B. ADAMS

Captain Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Civil war; Messenger to Electoral College, 1868; inspector, Boston Custom House, 1877-78; postmaster at Lynn, 1878—Dec. 15, 1884 (resigned); deputy superintendent Massachusetts Reformatory, 1885; sergeant-at-arms Massachusetts Legislature, 1886-Oct. 19, 1900; commander-in-chief G. A. R., 1893-94.

SAMUEL ADAMS

Clerk House of Representatives; Colonial Legislature, 1765-74; Continental Congress, 1774-81; signer Declaration of Independence; assisted in framing State Constitution, 1780; president Senate, 1781-86, 1787-88; Council; Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; lieutenant governor, 1789-94; governor, 1794-97.

OLIVER AMES

Senate, 1880; lieutenant governor, 1883-87; governor, 1887-90.

JOHN A. ANDREW

House of Representatives, 1858; Republican National Convention, 1860; "war governor" of Massachusetts, 1861-66.

Appendix

THE STATE HOUSE

Appendix

NATHANIEL P. BANKS

House of Representatives, 1849-52; speaker, 1851, 52; Senate, 1874; president State Constitutional Convention, 1853; Congress, 1853-57, 1865-73, 1875-77, 1889-91; speaker National House of Representatives, 1855-57; governor, 1858-61; major-general, Civil war; U. S. marshal, 1879-88; presidential elector, 1892.

WILLIAM FRANCIS BARTLETT

Captain Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Civil war, 1861; colonel Forty-ninth Infantry, 1862; colonel Fifty-seventh Infantry, 1863; brigadier general, 1864; brevet major-general, 1865.

JOHN L. BATES

Boston Common Council, 1891, 92; House of Representatives, 1894-99; speaker, 1897, 98, 99; lieutenant governor, 1900-03; governor, 1903, 04.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL

House of Representatives, 1842-44, 1847-50; bank commissioner, 1849-50; governor, 1851, 52; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; Republican National Convention, 1860; secretary Board of Education, 1855-61; commissioner internal revenue, 1862, 63; Congress, 1863-69; secretary of treasury, 1869-73; U. S. Senate, 1873-77; codified Statutes at large, 1877; counsel for United States before French and American Claims Commission, 1880.

JAMES BOWDOIN

General Court, 1753-56, 1769; Council, 1756, 1769, 1770-74; president Provisional Council, 1775; presided over State Constitutional Convention, 1780; governor, 1785-87; Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788.

THE STATE HOUSE

JOHN Q. A. BRACKETT

Boston Common Council, 1873-76, president, 1876; judge advocate general, First Brigade, M. V. M., 1874; House of Representatives, 1877-81, 1884-86; speaker, 1885, 86; lieutenant governor, 1887-90; governor, 1890.

Appendix

SIMON BRADSTREET

Assistant judge first court in the Colony, 1630; agent and secretary of Massachusetts; governor's assistant and commissioner to the United Colonies, 1650; agent for Colonies in England, 1662; deputy governor, 1678-79; governor, 1679-86; 1689-92.

GEORGE N. BRIGGS

Registrar of deeds, 1824-31; Congress, 1831-43; governor, 1844-51; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; justice Court of Common Pleas, 1853-59.

JOHN BROOKS

Colonel in Revolutionary army; major-general Massachusetts Militia; House of Representatives; Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; Senate; Council; marshal and inspector of revenue, 1795; adjutant-general, 1812-15; governor, 1816-23.

CHARLES BULFINCH

ARCHITECT. (See page 25.)

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK

House of Representatives, 1845-48, 1861-65, speaker, 1862-65; Senate, 1849; commissioner of insolvency, 1853-56; judge of insolvency, 1856-58; mayor of Worcester, 1859; governor, 1866-69.

THE STATE HOUSE

Appendix

ANSON BURLINGAME

Senate, 1852; member of convention for revising State Constitution, 1853; Representative in Congress, 1855-61; minister to China, 1861-67, when he framed articles supplementary to the treaty of 1858, which was China's first formal recognition of international law, and was known as the Burlingame treaty; concluded in behalf of China, treaties with United States, England, Sweden, Prussia, Holland, Denmark.

WILLIAM BURNET

Governor of New York and New Jersey, 1720-28; governor of Massachusetts, 1728-29; appointed governor of New Hampshire, 1730.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER

House of Representatives and State Constitutional Convention, 1853; Senate, 1859; Democratic National Convention, 1860; major-general in the Civil war; member of Congress 1867-75, 1877-79; governor, 1883.

HENRY H. CHILDS

House of Representatives, 1816 and 1827; State Constitutional convention, 1820; lieutenant governor, 1843.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN

House of Representatives, 1849-53; Senate, 1860, 61; president of Senate, 1861; Republican National Executive Committee, 1864-72; chairman, 1868-72; lieutenant governor, 1866-69; governor, 1869-72; Congress, 1877-81.

JOHN H. CLIFFORD

House of Representatives, 1835; district attorney, 1839-49; Senate, 1845; attorney-general, 1849-53, 1854-58; governor, 1853; president Senate, 1862.

THE STATE HOUSE

Appendix

DAVID COBB

- Provincial Congress, 1775; officer of continental army; brevet brigadier general, 1783; judge Court of Common Pleas, 1784-96; speaker House of Representatives, 1789-93; Congress, 1793-95; Senate, eastern district of Maine; president Senate, 1801-05; chief justice Hancock County (Maine) Court of Common Pleas, 1803-09; lieutenant governor, 1809-10; Board of Military Defence, 1812; Council, 1808-10, 1812-18.

WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE

Republican National Convention and National Committee, 1892, 1896, 1904; lieutenant governor, 1897-1900; governor, 1900, 01, 02; United States senator, 1904 —.

JOHN DAVIS

Congress, 1825-34; governor, 1834, 35, 41, 42; U. S. Senate, 1835-41, 1845-53.

DENYS DE BERDT

A merchant of London engaged in American trade; agent for the colonies of Massachusetts and Delaware at the court of Great Britain during the passage and repeal of the Stamp Act.

CHARLES DEVENS

Senate, 1848, 49; U. S. marshal, 1849-53; brigadier general and brevet major-general in Civil war; U. S. attorney-general, 1877-81; justice Supreme Judicial Court, 1873-77, 1881-91

WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS

Brockton Common Council, 1882, 83, 91; mayor, 1890; House of Representatives, 1883, 84; Democratic National Convention, 1884, 92, 96, 1904; National (gold) Democratic Convention, 1896; Senate, 1886; governor, 1905.

THE STATE HOUSE

Appendix

REV. EDMUND DOWSE

Senate, 1869, 70; chaplain of Senate, 1880–January 14, 1904.

EBEN S. DRAPER

Republican National Convention, 1896; president Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, during Spanish-American war; lieutenant governor, 1906, 07, 08; governor, 1909, 10.

JOSEPH DUDLEY

Deputy, 1673–75; commissioner to treat with Narragansett Indians, 1675; assistant, 1676–85; agent in England, 1682; president of Colony, May 25–Dec. 20, 1686; Council, 1686; appointed chief justice Massachusetts Superior Court, 1687; chief justice of New York, 1690–93; governor, 1702–15.

WILLIAM DUMMER

Lieutenant governor, 1716–30; acting governor, 1722–28, 1729–30; Council, 1738–39.

JOHN ENDECOTT

Governor, 1629–30, 1644–45, 1649–50, 1651–54, 1655–65; Court of Assistants, 1630–34; conducted expedition against Pequot Indians, 1636; deputy governor, 1641–44, 1650–51, 1654–55; major-general colonial troops, 1645.

WILLIAM EUSTIS

Revolutionary army; with expedition against insurgents in Shay's rebellion, 1786–87; House of Representatives, 1788–94; Council two years; Congress, 1801–05, 1820–23; secretary of war, 1809–12; U. S. minister to Holland, 1815–18; governor, 1823–25.

THE STATE HOUSE

Appendix

EDWARD EVERETT

Congress, 1825-35; governor, 1836-40; minister to England, 1841-45; U. S. secretary of state, 1852-53; U. S. Senate, 1853-54.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Chosen clerk of Pennsylvania Assembly in 1736 and postmaster of Philadelphia in 1737; postmaster-general, 1753-54; colonial agent of Pennsylvania in England, 1757-62, 1764-75; speaker of assembly; agent for New Jersey, Georgia and Massachusetts in Great Britain; Continental Congress, 1775-76; president of Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, 1776; one of committee of five to frame Declaration of Independence; envoy from colonies to France, 1776; with Arthur Lee and Silas Deane concluded treaty with France, signed Feb. 6, 1778; commissioned February, 1779, first U. S. minister plenipotentiary at the French Court; with John Adams and John Jay concluded with England the treaty of Paris, Sept. 3, 1783; Council of Pennsylvania, 1785; president of Pennsylvania, 1786, 87, 88; Federal Constitutional Convention, May, 1787.

THOMAS GAGE

Governor of Montreal, 1760; commander-in-chief of British forces in North America, 1763-72, 1775; governor, 1774; returned to England in 1775; general, 1783.

HENRY J. GARDNER

Boston Common Council, 1850-54; House of Representatives, 1851, 52; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; governor, 1855-58.

THE STATE HOUSE

Appendix

WILLIAM GASTON

City Solicitor of Roxbury five years; mayor, 1861-62; mayor of Boston, 1871-72; House of Representatives, 1853, 54, 56; Senate, 1868; governor, 1875.

ELBRIDGE GERRY

Assembly of Massachusetts Bay, 1772, 73; Provincial Congress, 1774, 75; Continental Congress, 1777-80, 1783-85; House of Representatives, 1785; U. S. Constitutional Convention, 1787; Congress, 1789-93; commissioner to France, 1797-98; governor, 1810-12; vice-president U. S., 1813-14.

CHRISTOPHER GORE

Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; U. S. district attorney, 1789-96; commissioner to settle American spoliation claims against England, 1796-1804; charge d'affaires, 1803-04; governor, 1809-10; U. S. Senate, 1813-16; presidential elector, 1817.

FREDERIC T. GREENHALGE

Lowell Common Council, 1868, 69; school committee, 1871-73; justice police court, 1874-84; commissioner of insolvency and mayor, 1880-81; city solicitor, 1888; House of Representatives, 1885; Congress, 1889-91; governor, 1894-March 5, 1896.

CURTIS GUILD, Jr.

First Battalion Cavalry, A, Nov. 1, 1891; private, corporal; second lieutenant, May 7, 1895; brigadier general, inspector general Rifle Practice, Massachusetts, Jan. 7, 1897; first lieutenant, adjutant, Sixth Regiment, Apr. 22, 1898; resigned, Mar. 3, 1899; ma-

THE STATE HOUSE

Appendix

major-general retired, Jan. 7, 1909; lieutenant-colonel, inspector general, inspector general's department, Seventh Army Corps, U. S. Volunteers, May 9, 1898; resigned Feb. 23, 1899; chairman Republican State Convention, 1895; Republican National Convention, 1896; lieutenant governor, 1903, 04, 05; governor, 1906, 07, 08; ambassador to the Mexican Centennial, 1910; appointed ambassador to Russia by President William Howard Taft, in 1911.

JOHN HANCOCK

Selectman of Boston; General Assembly of Province, 1766-72; Council; president Provincial Congress, 1774, 75; Continental Congress, 1775-80; and its president, 1775-77; first signer of Declaration of Independence; major-general Massachusetts militia, 1776; Speaker, 1779, 80; State Constitutional Convention, 1780; president Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; first governor of Massachusetts under the State Constitution, 1780-85; also 1787-93.

GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR

House of Representatives, 1852; Senate, 1857; city solicitor of Worcester, 1860; Congress, 1869-77; U. S. Senate, 1877-1904; electoral commission, 1876; presided over State Republican Convention, 1871, 77, 82, 85; Republican National Convention, 1876, 80, 84, 88, presiding over convention of 1880.

JOSEPH HOOKER

Captain First U. S. Artillery, 1842; Mexican war; brevet captain, 1846; brevet major and brevet lieutenant-colonel, 1847; brigadier general U. S. Volunteers, 1861, and major-general, May 5, 1862; brigadier general U. S. Army,

THE STATE HOUSE

Appendix

Sept. 20, 1862; commander Army of the Potomac, 1863; brevet major-general U. S. Army, 1865; mustered out as major-general U. S. Volunteers, 1866; retired as major-general U. S. Army, 1868.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON

Selectman of Boston, 1737; House of Representatives, 1737-38, 1740-49; speaker, 1746-48; commissioner to adjust boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, 1740; to treat with Indians at Casco Bay, 1749; Council, 1749; justice Court of Common Pleas; commissioner to Albany Congress, 1754; lieutenant governor, 1758-71; acting governor, 1760, 1769-71; chief justice Superior Court of Judicature, 1761-69; governor, 1771-74.

JACOB KUHN

Assistant messenger to the General Court, 1781-86; messenger, 1786-1835; elected messenger of convention that ratified Federal Constitution, Jan. 9, 1788.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE (MARIE JEAN PAUL ROCH IVES GILBERT MOTIER)

Esoused cause of Americans at outbreak of Revolution; appointed major-general in Continental Army, July 31, 1777.

JOHN LEVERETT

With expedition against Narragansetts; deputy in General Court, 1651-53, 1663-65; speaker portion of the time; colonial agent in England, 1655-62; Council, 1665-71; major-general colonial militia, 1663-73; deputy governor, 1671-73; acting governor, 1672; governor, 1673-79; justice Superior Court of Judicature, 1702-08.

THE STATE HOUSE

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Appointed postmaster of New Salem, Ill., 1833; House of Representatives, 1834-35; elector on Whig ticket when Gen. William Henry Harrison was candidate for president; Congress, 1846, serving one term; sixteenth president U. S., 1861-April 15, 1865.

Appendix

LEVI LINCOLN

Senate, 1812-13; House of Representatives, 1814-18, 1820-23; speaker, 1822-23; Convention to revise State Constitution, 1820; lieutenant governor, 1823-24; justice Supreme Judicial Court, 1824-25; governor, 1825-34; Congress, 1836-41; collector port of Boston, 1841-43; Senate, 1844, 45; president Senate, 1845; presided over Electoral College, 1848; also elector, 1823 and 1864.

JOHN D. LONG

House of Representatives, 1875-78; speaker, 1876, 77, 78; lieutenant governor, 1879; governor, 1880-83; Congress, 1883-89; secretary of the navy, 1897-May 1, 1902 (resigned).

HORACE MANN

House of Representatives, 1827-33; Senate, 1833-37; president Senate, 1836, 37; secretary Board of Education, 1837-48; Congress, 1848-53.

MARCUS MORTON

Clerk Senate, 1811-12; Congress, 1817-21; Council, 1823; lieutenant governor, 1824, 25 (acting governor); justice Supreme Judicial Court, 1825-40; governor, 1840, 43; collector port of Boston, 1845-48; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; House of Representatives, 1858.

THE STATE HOUSE

Appendix

THOMAS F. PEDRICK

Messenger, House of Representatives, 1884-1901; assistant doorkeeper, 1901-1904; doorkeeper, 1904-1910; sergeant-at-arms, Massachusetts Legislature, 1910—.

BENJAMIN T. PICKMAN

House of Representatives, 1829-30; Senate, 1831-35; president Senate, 1833, 34, 35.

ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr.

House of Representatives, 1835-38; Board of Education, 1837; U. S. district attorney, 1845-49; U. S. Senate, 1851; Congress, 1851-52.

DAVID T. REMINGTON

Corporal, Thirty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Civil war; Senate messenger, 1890-93; Senate doorkeeper, 1893-1904; sergeant-at-arms Massachusetts Legislature, 1904-1910.

ALEXANDER H. RICE

President Boston Common Council; mayor Boston, 1855-56; Congress, 1859-67; Philadelphia "Loyalists" Convention, 1868; Republican National Convention, 1868; governor, 1876-79.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON

House of Representatives, 1874; Senate, 1876; Congress, 1877-84 (resigned); governor, 1884-87.

THE STATE HOUSE

Appendix

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL

Cambridge Common Council, 1882; alderman, 1883, 84; mayor, 1885-88; governor, 1891-94.

WILLIAM SCHOULER

House of Representatives, 1844-47, 1849-52; clerk House of Representatives, 1853; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; Senate, 1868; adjutant-general, Ohio, 1857; adjutant-general, Massachusetts, 1860-66.

ROBERT GOULD SHAW

Captain Second Regiment and colonel Fifty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war. The Fifty-fourth was the first regiment of colored troops from a free State mustered into the United States service.

NATHANIEL SILSBEE

Congress, 1817-21; House of Representatives, 1821; president Senate, 1823-26; U. S. Senate, 1826-35; presidential elector, 1824 and 1836; president State Convention at Worcester, 1840; Presidential Convention, 1840.

REV. SAMUEL F. SMITH

Clergyman; author of "My Country, 'tis of Thee," etc.

THOMAS GREELY STEVENSON

Major Fourth Battalion, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, 1861; colonel Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, Civil war; promoted to brigadier general of volunteers, 1862; commanded First division, Ninth army corps, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 1864.

THE STATE HOUSE

Appendix

CALEB STRONG

General Court during Revolution; county attorney, 1776-1800; State Constitutional Convention, 1780; Senate, 1780-89; Council, 1780; U. S. Constitutional Convention, 1787; Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; U. S. Senate, 1789-96; governor, 1800-07, 1812-16.

GEORGE C. STRONG

Graduated from West Point in 1857; appointed lieutenant in the ordnance and assigned to the command of Watervliet Arsenal; staff officer under Generals McDowell, McClellan and Butler; commissioned brigadier general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; commanded a brigade in the operations against Charleston, S. C.; mortally wounded while leading the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863; appointed major general of volunteers to rank as such from that date; died in New York City, July 30, 1863.

JAMES SULLIVAN

Provisional Congress, 1775; justice, Supreme Judicial Court, 1776-82; State Constitutional Convention, 1780; Continental Congress, 1782; Council, 1787; judge of probate; attorney-general, 1790-1807; House of Representatives; commissioner to fix boundary between United States and Canada, 1796; governor, 1807-08.

CHARLES SUMNER

U. S. Senate, 1851-March 11, 1874; abolitionist; took part in Free Soil Convention at Lowell, 1852; State Constitutional Convention, 1853.

INCREASE SUMNER

Convention of 1777; State Constitutional Convention, 1780; House of Representatives, 1776-79; Senate, 1780-82; justice Supreme Judicial

THE STATE HOUSE

Court, 1782-97; one of Commission on Revision of State Laws, 1785; Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, 1788; governor, 1797-99.

Appendix

THOMAS TALBOT

House of Representatives, 1851, 52; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; Council, 1864-69, lieutenant governor, 1873, 74; acting governor from May 1, 1874; presidential elector, 1876 and 1884; governor, 1879.

GARDINER TUFTS

House of Representatives, 1861; military agent of Massachusetts at Washington, 1862-70; inspector of military hospitals and prisons for department of Washington, 1863; assistant provost marshal, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, 1864; treasurer Reformatory Prison for Women; superintendent State Primary School at Monson; superintendent Massachusetts Reformatory, 1884-91.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Adjutant Virginia troops, 1751; lieutenant-colonel, 1754; Virginia House of Burgesses and Continental Congress, 1774-75; commander-in-chief continental forces, 1775-83; president Constitutional Convention, 1787; deputy from Virginia; first president U. S., 1789-1797; lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of army, 1798.

EMORY WASHBURN

House of Representatives, 1826-27, 38, 77; Senate, 1841, 42; aide on staff of Governor Lincoln, 1830-34; judge Court of Common Pleas, 1844-47; Board of Education; governor, 1854.

THE STATE HOUSE

Appendix

WILLIAM B. WASHBURN

Senate, 1850; House of Representatives, 1854; Congress, 1862-72; governor, 1872-May 1, 1874 (resigned); U. S. Senate, 1874-75.

DANIEL WEBSTER

State Constitutional Convention and presidential elector, 1820; House of Representatives, 1822; Congress, from New Hampshire, 1813-17; from Massachusetts, 1823-27; U. S. Senate, 1827-41, 1845-50; U. S. secretary of state, 1841-43, 1850-52.

HENRY WILSON

House of Representatives, 1841, 42, 46, 50; Senate, 1844, 45; president Senate, 1851, 52; State Constitutional Convention, 1853; U. S. Senate 1855-73 (resigned); vice-president U. S., 1873-75.

JOHN ANCRUM WINSLOW

Appointed midshipman in the Navy 1827; lieutenant 1839; served in the Mexican war; commander 1855; captain 1862; commodore 1864 and promoted to rear admiral in 1870. As commander of the U. S. S. "Kearsarge", he defeated the Confederate cruiser "Alabama", Captain Raphael Semmes, outside the harbor of Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864.

JOHN WINTHROP

Deputy governor, 1636-37, 1644-46; governor, 1630-34, 1637-40, 1642-44, 1646-49.

ROGER WOLCOTT

Boston Common Council, 1877-80; House of Representatives, 1882-85; lieutenant governor 1893-97 (acting governor from March 5, 1896); governor, 1897-1900. (Spanish war governor.)