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THE
PRESENTATION OF THE PORTRAITS
OF
GENERAL WILLIAM WHIPPLE,
SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
AND OF
DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT,
ADMIRAL, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NOVEMBER 20TH, 1891,
BY
STORER POST, No. 4,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
DEPARTMENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
TO THE
CITY OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.,
FOR THE
WHIPPLE AND FARRAGUT SCHOOLS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

PRINTED BY THE PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY

1891



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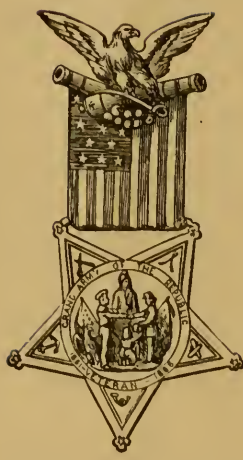
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Prepared for publication by
JOSEPH FOSTER,
Secretary Entertainment Committee, Storer Post.



AMERICA.

REV. S. F. SMITH.

My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country! thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love!
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet Freedom's song:
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break—
The sound prolong.

My father's God! to Thee,
Author of liberty!
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God! Our King!

A Lesson in Patriotism.

The formal presentation to the city by Storer Post, G. A. R., at Music Hall last evening, of the portraits of Gen. William Whipple and Admiral David G. Farragut, was an impressive occasion, and an instructive lesson in patriotism, which while interesting to all present, of whatever age, can hardly fail to stimulate love of country and elevate the ideal standard of honor in the minds of young people who attended the ceremonies. The recital, more than a century after General Whipple's death, of his eminent services as statesman, soldier and jurist during the stormy years of the nation's infancy; the outline history of what Admiral Farragut, the greatest naval genius of modern times, achieved for the nation during the gloomy period of the war of secession; these stories of departed heroes and patriots related by men themselves having record of most honorable service, and listened to reverently by a throng of others of similar record, whose deeds are part of the nation's history, and by many who have been worthily honored by their fellow citizens in civil position, must tend to the elevation of youthful ambition, and the healthy growth of patriotic sentiment in the young.

The effect may not be immediately apparent, but it will be permanent, and increase with years as memory recalls the event to the maturer mind. One such incident as the presentation ceremony of last evening may do much to point out the path of honor and true glory to youth whose ambitious ideas have been perverted by the trashy literature of the day. Too many such lessons cannot be given.

(Editorial, *Times*, 21 November, 1891.)

WHIPPLE AND FARRAGUT.

Their Portraits Presented to
the City by Storer Post.

Interesting Exercises in Music Hall.

Large Audience Listens to
Eloquent Addresses by Com-
rades Foster and Smith.

"O, true descendant of a patriot line,
Vouchsafe this picture of thyself to see."

Within the walls of Music hall was gathered a patriotic host on the evening of November 20th, 1891. It was to witness the presentation by New Hampshire's pioneer Grand Army Post, Storer, No. One, of Portsmouth, of the portraits of General William Whipple and Admiral David Glasgow Farragut to the city, for the respective new school buildings bearing the honored names of these distinguished heroes of different eras.

It was treading the path to noble ends when these veterans of the late war conceived this idea, and the culmination of their desires in the exercises of Friday evening marked another epoch, so to speak, in the history of good deeds for which this organization has always been noted, deeds such as have written tender poems on many hearts and whose acts will remain as enduring as memory and as substantial as our Granite hills.

The public, too has been grateful to acknowledge the work of Storer Post and in this last great assemblage at Music hall with its manifest interest was found that renewal of fraternity and appreciation which must have made glad the hearts of the old veterans.

Hon. and Alderman Charles P. Berry, ably filled the position of chairman of the meeting, and to his keen tact and foresight was due the fact that there was a happy avoidance of any tedious delays in the general exercises. Among those seated with him on the stage were the city government, board of instruction, officers of Storer Post, and ex-mayors of Portsmouth. Two sons of the revolution, Moses Yeaton and Samuel S. Green, of Portsmouth, were also among the invited guests.

Occupying commanding positions upon the stage and resting upon easels were the two magnificent portraits in oil of the distinguished General William Whipple and the intrepid Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, both the centre of attraction and admiration of the great multitude present.

The front rows of seats in the parquet were occupied by children of the Whipple and Farragut schools, while immediately in their rear was Storer Post, the remainder of the hall being completely filled with an interested audience.

The meeting was opened by the following

Address from Chairman Berry.

Members of Storer Post and the City Government of Portsmouth,

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Having consented some time since to act in the capacity of chairman of a meeting called by a joint committee of Storer Post and the City Government, to take action on the matter for which we are tonight assembled, I find devolving upon me and at this auspicious time the duty to act in the same capacity in conjunction with the commander of Storer Post.

While I am quite sure that there are many others who could fill the duties of the office much better than myself, yet with your kind indulgence I will endeavor to serve you to the best of my ability.

I presume you are all aware for what purpose we have met, but for fear there may be some one present who does not fully understand, I will simply state that Storer Post, at great expense and much sacrifice on their part, have had painted two beautiful portraits, one of Admiral Farragut and one of Gen. Whipple, which they are about to present to the

city, that they may adorn the walls of the schools bearing their respective names.

And now without further intruding upon your time knowing that the exercises will be much more interesting to you than any remarks I can offer, I will call upon the children to open the same with music.

The response was a spirited rendering of "America" by the scholars present representing the two schools, Wendell P. Brown of the Haven school, directing, and Harry Osgood, one of the Sons of Veterans, presiding at the piano.

At the conclusion of the song Chairman Berry arose and introduced Commander Joseph R. Curtis of Storer Post, G. A. R., who in behalf of that organization spoke as follows:

Introductory of Commander Curtis.

Ladies and Gentlemen: The occasion which calls us together tonight is one that has long been looked forward to with peculiar pleasure and interest by the comrades of Storer Post No. 1, Dep't. of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic. I will not stop at this stage of the meeting to state the object of our assembling.

The purposes and hopes which have animated the breasts of my comrades in their work of procuring these magnificent and lifelike portraits of William Whipple and David Glasgow Farragut for presentation to the city of Portsmouth for the splendid public school buildings bearing their names, will, I trust, be clearly set forth in the exercises that are to follow.

Before proceeding with the pleasurable duty assigned me by my comrades, I will call upon Comrade Joseph Foster, to whose enthusiasm, perseverance and unflagging zeal much of the success which culminates so happily tonight is due, to address you on the life and career of that distinguished statesman, patriot and soldier, General William Whipple, Portsmouth's Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Comrade Joseph Foster, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

Address of Comrade Joseph Foster.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the City Government of Portsmouth, Friends and Comrades:

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a

decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states.

* * * * *

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to

each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

To these eloquent words of Thomas Jefferson, the Magna Charta of American freedom, and the seed, which planted in the hearts of lovers of liberty throughout the world, has brought so many blessings to all mankind, was signed the name of a citizen of Portsmouth, who, carrying out his own patriotic instincts and the earnest desire of our grandfathers, with Josiah Bartlett, of Kingston, and Matthew Thornton, of Londonderry, his fellow-delegates from New Hampshire, united with fifty-three delegates from the other colonies in this the grandest act of all history, and thus forever immortalized his name on the roll of those supporters and protectors of human rights and universal liberty whom we proudly hail as the greatest benefactors of mankind.

The local Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is in its very essence an historical society, realizing a few months since that the name of this, our most illustrious citizen, had almost passed from memory among us, appointed a committee to wait upon the City Government and ask that the name of our Portsmouth signer of the Declaration of Independence might be given to the new school house on State street, and in acknowledgment of their courtesy in accepting the suggestion and adopting this name, Storer Post has caused this beautiful oil portrait of William Whipple to be painted for presentation to the city to be placed in the room occupied by the senior class at Whipple school.

History is the most interesting of studies, for truth is always stranger and more impressive than fiction, but to the mind of childhood it must be most difficult to place events in their proper positions on the ladder of time, and Gettysburg, Bunker Hill, Waterloo and Marathon, with a thousand other events in the world's history, must often be confusedly intermingled.

But the history of our own country should be foremost in every thought and the love of Union and Liberty should be planted deep in the heart of childhood, and to this end Storer Post places this portrait in the Whipple school, a portrait presented by Portsmouth men who fought at Antietam, suffered at Andersonville and triumphed at Gettysburg,—battled with Farragut and Porter, and conquered with Winslow on our own "Kearsarge"—that an object lesson should thus be given to the children of Portsmouth, which may, year after year, for many a day to come, be interpreted to them by their teachers,

as the connecting link with many events of local and national history.

For this portrait will point the way to the birthplace of William Whipple, in Kittery, on the other bank of our noble Piscataqua, to his residence on Market street, where, south of the house, yet stands the magnificent horse-chestnut tree planted by him, and to the grave in the North cemetery where his ashes rest,—and will thus teach, through him, in the most realistic way, the story of the American Revolution.

It is my privilege tonight to first interpret its lesson and to tell the story of the Declaration of Independence, and of the life of William Whipple; and if I seem to choose too frequently the phrases of another who made a study of the lives of the Signers,* you will gain in exactness of statement and in eloquence of words what you may lose in originality, and will therefore, I am quite sure, be very willing to pardon my choice in this matter.

"With the commencement of the year 1776, the affairs of the colonies, and certainly the views of their political leaders, began to assume a new aspect, one of more energy, and with motives and objects more decided and apparent. Eighteen months had passed away since the colonists had learned by the intrenchments at Boston, that a resort to arms was an event, not beyond the contemplation of the British ministry.

Nearly a year had elapsed, since the fields of Concord and Lexington had been stained with hostile blood; during this interval, armies had been raised, vessels of war had been equipped, fortifications had been erected, gallant exploits had been performed, and eventful battles had been lost and won; yet still were the provinces bound to their British brethren, by the ties of a similar allegiance; still did they look upon themselves as members of the same empire, subjects of the same sovereign, and partners in the same constitution and laws.

Every expedient, however, short of unconditional separation, had now been tried by congress,—but in vain. It appeared worse than useless, longer to pursue measures of open hostility, and yet to hold out the promises of reconciliation. The time had arrived when a more decided stand must be taken,—the circumstances of the nation demanded it, the success of the struggle depended on it. The best and wisest men had become convinced, that no accommodation could take place, and that a course which was not

* "Sanderson's Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence, revised and edited by Robert T. Conrad," Philadelphia, 1846.

marked by decision, would create dissatisfaction among the resolute, while it would render more uncertain the feeble and the wavering.

During the spring of 1776, therefore, the question of independence became one of very general interest and reflection among all classes of the nation. It was taken into consideration by some of the colonial legislatures, and in Virginia a resolution was adopted in favor of its immediate declaration.

Under these circumstances, the subject was brought directly before congress, on Friday, the seventh of June, 1776," when Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, "moved 'that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.'" "It was discussed very fully on the following Saturday and Monday," and "on [Monday] the tenth of June it was resolved, 'that the consideration of the resolution respecting independence be postponed till the first Monday in July next; and in the meanwhile, that no time be lost, in case the congress agree thereto, that a committee be appointed to prepare a declaration to the effect of the said resolution.'"

This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, and Robert R. Livingston of New York; Mr. Lee, the original mover of the resolution, being called home by "the dangerous illness of some members of his family;" "and to Mr. Jefferson, the chairman of the committee, was ultimately assigned the important duty of preparing the draught of the document, for the formation of which they had been appointed.

The task thus devolved upon Mr. Jefferson, was of no ordinary magnitude; and required the exercise of no common judgment and foresight. To frame such a document, was the effort of no common mind. That of Mr. Jefferson proved fully equal to the task. His labors received the immediate approbation and sanction of the committee: and their opinion has been confirmed by the testimony of succeeding years, and of every nation where it has been known.

On the twenty-eighth of June, the Declaration of Independence was presented to congress, and read. On the first, second, and third of July, it was taken into full consideration; and on the fourth, it was agreed to after several alterations, and considerable omissions had

been made in the draught, as it was first framed by the committee."

"When the question of independence was put, in a committee of the whole, on the first of July, . . . and the president resumed the chair, the chairman of the committee of the whole made his report, which was not acted upon until Thursday, July 4. Every state, excepting Pennsylvania and Delaware, had voted in favor of the measure, but it was a matter of great importance to procure an unanimous voice." The return of one of the Delaware members, who was in favor of the Declaration, secured the voice of that state on the fourth of July, and "two of the members of the Pennsylvania delegation adverse to the measure, being absent, that state was also united in the vote, by a majority of one. By these means, the Declaration of Independence became the unanimous act of the thirteen states."

"Speaking of the Declaration of Independence," Thomas Jefferson said, "that 'John Adams was the pillar of its support on the floor of congress; its ablest advocate and defender against the multifarious assaults it encountered.'"

"The transport of his [Mr. Adams'] feelings, the exuberance of his joy, on . . . [the adoption of the Declaration,] may be seen most vividly portrayed in the letter which he wrote to Mrs. Adams on the succeeding day—a letter that is memorable, and now embalmed in American history, simply because it is so true and inartificial an effusion of ardent, enlightened, and disinterested patriotism.

'Yesterday,' he says, 'the greatest question was decided, that was ever debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony, 'that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states'. The day is passed. The fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated, by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomps, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward for ever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these states; yet through all the

gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

On the 15th day of June, 1776, the New Hampshire Legislature had instructed the delegates in Congress from New Hampshire, to join with the other colonies in declaring the thirteen United Colonies a free and independent state.

And "on that memorable day, [when] the decisive vote was taken, which resulted in the unanimous declaration of all the states in favor of independence, [New Hampshire spoke first, for] in taking the question the northernmost colony was first called on, and Dr. [Josiah] Bartlett, [of New Hampshire, born 1729, died 1795] had the accidental, but interesting duty of first giving his voice in favor of the resolution."

And William Whipple of Portsmouth, the only other delegate from New Hampshire, then serving in congress, was doubtless the second to give his vote in favor of Independence.

For, "on the twenty-third of January, 1776, a second election for delegates [from New Hampshire] to the continental Congress [had] occurred" and Josiah Bartlett of Kingston, and "his most attached personal friends, William Whipple and John Langdon," of Portsmouth, were chosen. The two former "long served" with each other "in Congress, and their signatures are found together on the charter of Independence. Mr. Langdon, owing to an appointment to another office lost the opportunity of recording his patriotic sentiments in the same conspicuous manner."

"On the twelfth of September, 1776," Matthew Thornton, of Londonderry, born 1714, died 1803 "was appointed, by the house of representatives, a delegate to represent the state of New Hampshire in Congress, during the term of one year. He did not take his seat in that illustrious body until the fourth of November following, being four months after the passage of the Declaration of Independence; but he immediately acceded to it, and was permitted to place his signature on the engrossed copy of the instrument, among those of the fifty-six worthies, who have immortalized their names by that memorable and magnanimous act."

"The Declaration of Independence . . . was accompanied in its first publication by the signature of Mr. Hancock alone," and "the manuscript public journal has no names annexed to the Declaration of Independence, nor has the secret journal; but it appears by the latter, that on the nineteenth day of July, 1776, the

Congress directed that it should be engrossed on parchment, and signed by every member, and that it was so produced on the second of August, and signed. This is interlined in the secret journal, in the hand of Charles Thomson, the secretary."

"The printed journals of Congress, indeed, make it appear, that the Declaration of Independence was adopted and signed on the fourth of July, by the gentlemen whose names are subscribed to it under the head of that date. But this impression is incorrect; because, in fact not one signature was affixed to the Declaration until the second of August. The idea of signing does not appear to have occurred immediately; for not until the nineteenth of July . . . did the resolution pass, directing the Declaration to be engrossed on parchment. This was accordingly done; and on the second of August following, when the engrossed copy was prepared, and not before, the Declaration was signed by the members, who on that day were present in congress. . . . Those members who were absent on the second of August, subscribed the Declaration as soon after as opportunity offered.

The engrossed copy of the Declaration of Independence was placed on the desk of the secretary of congress, on the second of August, to receive the signatures of the members, and Mr. Hancock, president of congress, during a conversation with Mr [Charles] Carroll [of Maryland, who had only taken his seat on the eighteenth of the previous month], asked him if he would sign it. 'Most willingly', was the reply, and taking a pen, he at once put his name to the instrument. 'There goes a few millions,' said one of those who stood by; and all present at the time agreed, that in point of fortune, few risked more than Charles Carroll of Carrollton."

The case of Mr. Carroll was not singular, for besides Dr. Thornton of New Hampshire, already mentioned, five of the Pennsylvania delegates who signed the Declaration were not present in congress on the fourth of July, 1776, "not having been chosen delegates by the legislature of Pennsylvania until the twentieth day of that month," "to succeed those members of the Pennsylvania delegation, who had refused their assent to the Declaration of Independence, and abandoned their seats in congress."

William Ellery, one of the Signers from Rhode Island, in after years, "often spoke of the signing of the Declaration; and he spoke of it as an event which many regarded with awe, perhaps with uncertainty, but none with fear. 'I was de-

terminated,' he used to say, 'to see how they all looked, as they signed what might be their death warrant. I placed myself beside the secretary, Charles Thomson, and eyed each closely as he affixed his name to the document. Undaunted resolution was displayed in every countenance.'

"When the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence approached, two only of the committee that prepared that document, and of the Congress that voted its adoption and promulgation, and one more besides of those who inscribed their names upon it, yet survived."

"Like the books of the Sybil, the living signers of the Declaration of Independence increased in value as they diminished in number.' On the third of July, 1826, three only remained,—John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton. On the fourth of July, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which they pledged their all to their country, when the ten millions who were indebted to them for liberty, were celebrating the year of jubilee; when the names of the three signers were on every lip, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died, leaving Charles Carroll of Carrollton the last link between the past and that "generation."

"That such an anniversary should be the day appointed for the departure of the two co-laborers" was a startling coincidence, and "the universal burst of feeling in all parts of this country, showed that the nation recognized something in the dispensation beyond the ordinary laws of human existence."

"They departed cheered by the benedictions of their country, to whom they left the inheritance of their fame, and the memory of their bright example."

"On the fourteenth of November, 1832, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last of the signers, full of years and full of honors, closed his earthly career [aged 95 years]. A nation's tears were shed upon his grave; a nation's gratitude hallows his memory."

"They pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor; and not one was false to the pledge—not one! They suffered much; some died from hardships encountered, some were imprisoned, many were impoverished, and all were tempted by promises, and menaced by the wrath of what seemed, for a time, an earthly omnipotence: but all stood firm. There was doubt previous to the declaration—none after. Every name shone brighter as the darkness thickened. Each patriot was a sun that stood fast . . . until the battle of independence had been fought and won."

"They are no more, they are dead. But how little is there of the great and good which can die! To their country they yet live, and live for ever. They live in all that perpetuates the remembrance of men on earth: in the recorded proofs of their own great actions, in the offspring of their intellect, in the deep engraved lines of public gratitude, and in the respect and homage of mankind. They live in their example; and they live, emphatically, and will live, in the influence which their lives and efforts, their principles and opinions, now exercise, and will continue to exercise, on the affairs of men, not only in their own country, but throughout the civilized world."

The Declaration of Independence was publicly proclaimed in Portsmouth, on the 18th of July, 1776, from the steps, facing on King street, of the Old State House, built in 1758 upon a ledge of rocks occupying the centre of our present Market square, which stood there until removed in 1837; and when the reading was finished, Thomas Mannig, a devoted patriot of Portsmouth, some of whose descendants now attend the Whipple school, threw his hat in the air, shouting "Huzza for Congress street," which then and there became its name; a name which in memory of the Congress of 1776 it will, I trust, forever bear. This story of the naming of Congress street is perhaps familiar to every Portsmouth citizen, and doubtless each also knows the locality of Liberty bridge, and I trust its story, too. But while all may know these incidents of our local history, and that the first overt act of the Revolution was the capture on the night of the 13th of December, 1774, at Fort William and Mary, now Fort Constitution, by the patriots of Portsmouth and vicinity, of the powder, which a little later was so bravely expended at Bunker Hill, yet few realize the fact that this William Whipple,—illustrious both in state and field—besides signing the Declaration of Independence, took a prominent part in the capture of Burgoyne, a victory which delivered the American cause from the greatest peril and brought joy without measure to the people, and that in behalf of General Gates he signed the articles of capitulation of the British troops; and afterward was one of the officers under whose charge they were conducted to their place of encampment on Winter hill, near Boston.

Let me tell his story as briefly as I may. William Whipple was the son of Capt. William Whipple, senior, of Kittery, Me., a native of Ipswich, Mass., (whether his great grandfather, Elder John Whipple, came from Essex, England, in or before 1639) who died the 7th of August, 1751,

aged 56 years. William Whipple, the son, was born the 14th of January, 1730, in the "Whipple garrison house" on Whipple's cove, Kittery, his father's house, and previously the home of his maternal grandfather and great grandfather, Robert Cutt, first and second, where Harrison J. Philbrick now resides.

He was educated in the public schools of Kittery, and early went to sea, as did so many Kittery and Portsmouth boys from that time up to the breaking out of the Rebellion, for a "Life on the Ocean Wave" was for many years the most promising one here open to an energetic and ambitious boy. He obtained the command of a vessel before he was twenty-one years of age, and engaged in the European, West India and African trade. In one voyage, at least, bringing slaves, it is said, to this country from Africa, for at that time, more than one hundred and thirty years ago, and for thirty or forty years afterwards, slaves were held in New Hampshire; and, indeed, the constitution of the United States authorized their importation from Africa into this country until the year 1808, fifty years later.

In 1759, at the age of 29, he abandoned the sea entirely, and entered into business in Portsmouth with his brother, under the firm name of William and Joseph Whipple, which connection lasted till about two years previous to the Revolution.

"At an early period of the contest, he took a decided part in favor of the colonies, in their opposition to the claims of Great Britain; and his townsmen, placing the highest confidence in his patriotism and integrity, frequently elected him to offices which required great firmness and moderation. In January, 1775, he was chosen one of the representatives of the town of Portsmouth to the provincial congress, held at Exeter for the purpose of choosing delegates to the general congress, which was to meet in Philadelphia on the tenth of May following.

When the disputes between the two countries were approaching to a crisis, the provincial committee of safety of New Hampshire recommended that a provincial congress should be formed, for the purpose of directing and managing the public affairs of the state during the term of six months. The delegates from the town of Portsmouth were five in number, among whom was Captain Whipple. He accordingly attended the meeting of the congress, which convened at Exeter in the beginning of May, 1775, and was elected by that body one of the provincial committee of safety, who were to regulate the affairs of government during the war. In the early part of the

same year, he was also chosen one of the committee of safety for the town of Portsmouth.

At the close of the year 1775, the people of New Hampshire assumed a form of government, consisting of a house of representatives and a council of twelve, the president of which was the chief executive officer. Mr. Whipple was chosen one of the council, on the sixth of January, 1776, and on the twenty third of the same month, a delegate to the general congress: he took his seat on the 29th of February following. He continued to be re-elected to that distinguished situation in the years 1777, 1778, and 1779, and applied himself with diligence and ability to the discharge of its duties, when the military services which he rendered during that period permitted him to be an acting member of the New Hampshire delegation. In the middle of September, 1779, he finally retired from congress, after having attended, without the least intermission, at his post of duty, from the fifth of the preceding month of November.

Whilst in congress, he was considered a very useful and active member, and discharged the duties of his office in a manner alike honorable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. In the current and committed business of the house, he displayed equal perseverance, ability, and application. His early pursuits rendered him particularly useful as a member of the committees of marine and of commerce; and, as one of the superintendents of the commissary's and quarter-master's departments, he labored, with much assiduity, to correct the abuses which had prevailed, and to place those establishments upon such a footing as might best conduce to the public service. When the depreciation of the continental currency became excessive, he strongly opposed new emissions of paper, as tending to the utter destruction of public confidence.

Soon after Mr. Whipple's return to New Hampshire [in 1777], he was called on to exercise his patriotism in scenes and modes yet untried. He had buffeted the waves as a seaman; he had pursued the peaceful occupations of a merchant; and he had distinguished himself as a legislator and a statesman; but he was now called on to undergo the severer personal duties, and to gather the more conspicuous laurels of a soldier. The overwhelming force of Burgoyne having compelled the American troops to evacuate their strong post at Ticonderoga, universal alarm prevailed in the north. The committee of the 'New Hampshire Grants,' which had now formed themselves into a separate state, wrote in the most pressing terms to the committee of

safety at Exeter, for assistance. The assembly of New Hampshire was immediately convened, and adopted the most effectual and decisive measures for the defence of the country. They formed the whole militia of the state into two brigades, giving the command of the first to William Whipple, and of the second to General Stark. General Stark was immediately ordered to march, 'to stop the progress of the enemy on our western frontiers', with one-fourth of his brigade, and one-fourth of three regiments belonging to the brigade of General Whipple.

Burgoyne, presuming that no more effectual opposition would be made, flattered himself that he might advance without much annoyance. To the accomplishments and experience of his officers, was added a formidable train of artillery, with all the apparatus, stores, and equipments, which the nature of the service required. His army was principally composed of veteran corps of the best troops of Britain and Germany, and American loyalists furnished it with spies, scouts, and rangers: a numerous body of savages, in their own dress and with their own weapons, and characteristic ferocity, increased the terrors of its approach.

Flushed by a confidence in his superior force, and deceived in his opinion of the number of friendly loyalists, the British general despatched Lieutenant-Colonel Baum from Fort Edward, with about fifteen hundred of his German troops, and a body of Indians, to overrun the 'Grants' as far as the Connecticut river, for the purpose of collecting horses to mount the dragoons, and cattle, both for labor and provisions. He was encountered at Bennington by the intrepid Stark, who carried the works which he had constructed, by assault, and killed or captured the greater part of his detachment; a few only escaped into the woods, and saved themselves by flight.

This victory gave a severe check to the hopes of the enemy, and revived the spirits of the people after a long depression. The courage of the militia increased with their reputation, and they found that neither British nor German regulars were invincible. Burgoyne was weakened and disheartened by the event, and beginning to perceive the danger of his situation, he now considered the men of New Hampshire and the Green Mountains, whom he had viewed with contempt, as dangerous enemies.

The northern army was now reinforced by the militia of all the neighboring states. Brigadier General Whipple marched with a great part of his brigade; and volunteers from all parts of New

Hampshire hastened in great numbers to join the standard of General Gates. In the desperate battles of Stillwater and of Saratoga, the troops of New Hampshire gained a large share of the honor due to the American army. The consequence of these engagements was the surrender of General Burgoyne. When the British army capitulated, he was appointed, with Colonel Wilkinson, as the representative of General Gates, to meet two officers from General Burgoyne, for the purpose of propounding, discussing, and settling several subordinate articles and regulations springing from the preliminary proposals of the British general, and which required explanation and precision before the definitive treaty could be properly executed. By concert with Major Kingston, a tent was pitched between the advanced guards of the two armies, where they met Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland, and Captain Craig of the forty-seventh regiment, on the afternoon of the sixteenth of October, 1777. Having produced and exchanged credentials, they proceeded to discuss the objects of their appointment, and in the evening signed the articles of capitulation. After the attainment of this grand object, General Whipple was selected as one of the officers, under whose command the British troops were conducted to their destined encampment on Winter hill, near Boston.

General Whipple was attended on this expedition by a valuable negro servant named Prince, whom he had imported from Africa many years before. On his way to the army, he told his servant that if they should be called into action, he expected that he would behave like a man of courage, and fight bravely for his country. Prince replied, 'Sir, I have no inducement to fight; but if I had my liberty, I would endeavor to defend it to the last drop of my blood.' The General manumitted him on the spot.

Nor was the expedition against Burgoyne the only military affair that Mr. Whipple was engaged in during his absence from congress.

It may be recollected that in the latter part of the summer [of 1778], when Count d'Estaing had abandoned his project of attacking the British fleet at New York, a plan was formed for his co-operation with General Sullivan in retaking Rhode Island from the British. To aid in this measure the militia of the adjoining states were called out, and the detachment of New Hampshire was placed under the the command of General Whipple. The scheme, owing to some accident, or the neglect of a proper understanding, proved unsuccessful, and General Sullivan was only able to save

his army by a judicious retreat.

During this brief campaign, it is recorded, that one morning [the 29th of August, 1778], whilst a number of officers were at breakfast at the general's quarters, at the position on the north end of the island [on which Newport is situated], the British advanced to an eminence about three quarters of a mile distant; perceiving horses and a guard before the door, they discharged a field piece, which killed one of the horses, and the ball, penetrating the side of the house, passed under the table where the officers were sitting, and shattered the leg of the brigade major of General Whipple's [brigade] in such a manner that amputation was necessary." This officer was Major John Samuel Sherburne, of Portsmouth, nephew of General Whipple's wife, and brother of Governor Langdon's, who was subsequently a member of Congress (1793-1796), and judge of the United States Court for the district of New Hampshire. He was irreverently called "Cork-leg Sherburne" by the boys of long ago, and afterwards resided in the house on Court street next west of the Court house.

"The design for which the militia were called out having thus proved abortive, many of them were discharged, and General Whipple with those under his command returned to New Hampshire. According to the pay-roll for the general and staff of his division of volunteers, it appears that he took the command on the 26th of July, and returned on the 5th of September, 1778."

"The high consideration in which his services were held by congress did not cease to accompany Mr. Whipple in his retirement. In the beginning of the year 1780 he was appointed a commissioner of the board of admiralty, which office he declined accepting, owing to the situation of his private affairs."

"In the [same] year, 1780, immediately after his retirement from Congress, he was elected a member of the legislature, to which office he was repeatedly chosen [1780 to 1784] and continued to enjoy the confidence and approbation of his fellow-citizens."

"In May, 1782, the superintendent of finance, confiding in 'his inclination and abilities to promote the interests of the United States,' appointed Mr. Whipple receiver for the state of New Hampshire, a commission at once arduous and unpopular. It was invariably the rule of Mr. [Robert] Morris to grant this appointment only to men of tried integrity and invincible patriotism. The duty of the office was not only to receive and transmit the sums collected in the state,

but to expedite that collection by all proper means, and incessantly to urge the local authorities to comply with the requisitions of congress." This position he retained, at Mr. Morris' solicitation, and much against his own wishes, until August, 1784.

In 1782 he was president of a court, organized by Congress, which met at Trenton, New Jersey, to determine the dispute, "between the states of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, relative to certain lands at Wyoming," which resulted in the unanimous decision of the court that Connecticut had "no right to the lands in controversy."

General Whipple resigned his military appointment June 20th, 1782, and his failing health prevented him, after this time, "from engaging in the more active scenes of life."

"On the [same day, the] twentieth of June, 1782, he was appointed a judge of the superior court of judicature" of New Hampshire, and "on the twenty-fifth of December, 1784, . . . a justice of the peace and quorum throughout the state."

General Whipple died in Portsmouth, "on the twenty-eighth day of November, 1785, in the fifty-fifth year of his age," and "his body was deposited in the North burying ground in Portsmouth."

William Whipple married his cousin, Catharine Moffatt, of Portsmouth, who died in 1823, at the very advanced age of 100 years. He left no descendants. It is said he had seven children, all of whom died in infancy, but his son "William Whipple, died April 29th, 1773, aged 1 year," whose stone stands near his own in the North cemetery, is the only one of whose birth or death we have positive evidence.

How can I, in the time allotted to me, tell you of the many things in which the men and women of Whipple's blood have taken part from the first settlement of the Colonies until now!

It is impossible to do the subject justice; and for information concerning his ancestors and family, I must refer you to the Appendix to "The Presentation of Flags to the Schools of Portsmouth, N. H., October 9th, 1890, by Storer Post," where several letters written by General Whipple during the Revolution, and many details of his life will also be found. [See Addenda]

But now, I must at least pay my tribute, and acknowledge the indebtedness of the Post for his sympathy and generous aid in procuring this portrait to that eminent poet, essayist and statesman, James Russell Lowell, great grandson of General Whipple's sister, Mary (Whipple) Traill, whose recent death, 12th August,

1891, in Cambridge, Mass., the whole English speaking world laments; for he with all his father's family always had a strong interest in Portsmouth, and in the Portsmouth stock from which they sprung.

Scarcely a year has gone by since the day when Storer Post presented the Flags to the Schools of Portsmouth, and yet the comrades who spoke for the Post at both the Whipple and Farragut schools have passed to a better world. Sincerely mourning their deaths, we know that the people of Portsmouth grieve with us for the good citizens and gallant men who have gone,—for the soldier (George E. Hodgdon, Lieut. 10th N. H. Infantry, and Capt U. S. C. T.)—brave in war, and in peace the earnest student of the history of our city, our mayor, friend, and the protector of the poor and weak, whose nobility of heart won for him the proud title of “counsel for the defence,”—for the sailor (Captain Arthur R. Yates, U. S. Navy)—brave in war, without peer in peace, our Naval Bayard, beloved by all who knew him.

And now, before closing, may I, in behalf of my comrades of the Grand Army and of this meeting, express the hope that before long a marble tablet may be placed on the front of Whipple school to tell every passer by its name and that Portsmouth here honors her Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Let us trust, also, that before many months a substantial wall, now much needed, may be erected between the land of the Boston and Maine railroad and the south western part of the old North cemetery, where rests not only the ashes of William Whipple, but of many others whose names and fame are very dear to the people of Portsmouth.

“Mr. Whipple was possessed of a strong mind, and quick discernment: he was easy in his manners, courteous in his deportment, correct in his habits, and constant in his friendships. He enjoyed through life a great share of the public confidence, and although his early education was limited, his natural good sense, and accurate observations, enabled him to discharge the duties of the several offices with which he was intrusted, with credit to himself and benefit to the public. In the various scenes of life in which he engaged, he constantly manifested an honest and persevering spirit of emulation, which conducted him with rapid strides to distinction. As a sailor, he speedily attained the highest rank in the profession; as a merchant, he was circumspect and industrious; as a congressman, he was firm and fearless; as a legislator, he was honest and able; as a commander, he was

cool and courageous; as a judge, he was dignified and impartial; and as a member of many subordinate public offices, he was alert and persevering. Few men rose more rapidly and worthily in the scale of society, or bore their new honors with more modesty and propriety.”

One hundred and fifteen years have passed since William Whipple pledged his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor, in behalf of our National liberty and freedom; but while love of country and the flag shall be cherished among us, let us trust that the teachers and pupils of the Whipple school will keep his memory green, and on each recurring Memorial Day and Fourth of July, will garland his grave with flowers, in perpetual memory of the fact that by his hand the people of Portsmouth signed, and through him claim their share, in the glory of the Declaration of Independence.

At the conclusion of this address Commander Curtis then spoke as follows:

I now call upon Comrade Joseph A. Smith, a gallant representative of the U. S. Navy, who generously gave the proceeds of his brilliant lecture delivered in this hall one year ago, on the memorable fight between the U. S. S. Kearsarge and the Confederate cruiser Alabama, towards the expense of procuring these portraits, to address you on the life and career of that greatest naval hero of modern times, David Glasgow Farragut.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Comrade Joseph A. Smith, Pay Inspector, U. S. Navy.

Address of Comrade Joseph A. Smith.

MR CHAIRMAN:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I know not by what chance it has happened that I have been requested to speak at this presentation of a portrait of Admiral Farragut to the City of Portsmouth, for one of her public schools, unless the explanation may be found in the fact that I contributed my humble share to the efforts of others in securing the painting.

In a letter to his son, a few days after the battle to which he refers, Farragut wrote: “The victory of the Kearsarge over the Alabama raised me up. I would sooner have fought that fight than any ever fought on the ocean”

The triumph of the Kearsarge was grand I go for Winslow's promotion.”

My part in the procurement of the portrait was the delivery of a public address on that battle. I was not then aware of Farragut's sentiments on that subject and it is therefore doubly grati-

fyng to know that his enthusiastic words made that subject peculiarly appropriate for that occasion.

But no words of mine can be made equally appropriate for this occasion; nor can they compensate for the silence of one who as friend, shipmate and aid to our great admiral, in the height of his fame, was fittingly selected to sound our hero's virtues as a man and his transcendent genius as a naval commander.

Alas! the lips of our genial comrade are sealed by death.

At the flag presentation to our public schools Comrade Yates awoke our slumbering patriotism by the fervor of a speech in which he pointed out the duty of the citizen to the state.

Could he speak to us his felicitous phrases would glow with his love and admiration for his former commander, Farragut.

For many reasons the loss of Captain Arthur Reid Yates touches the heart of every comrade and citizen who knew him, with the gloom of mourning.

In his domestic relations, as a genial companion, an exemplary and patriotic citizen, as a faithful friend and as an efficient officer, our comrade may have patterned after our great Admiral. No better exemplar can be found among the great naval heroes of any age.

It is because of Admiral Farragut's virtues as a man and his merits as an officer that Storer Post tenders his portrait as an artistic symbol of those virtues and merits which should be emulated by the pupils of the public schools.

Farragut's life was crowded with stirring episodes. Those of his early naval life conduced to the formation of a sterling, manly character. Born in 1801, he entered the navy as midshipman when a lad only nine years of age, and in 1811 he sailed on the Essex, 32 guns, with Sailing Master David Porter commanding.

Shortly afterward war was declared by the United States against Great Britain, and the Essex began her hostile operations by capturing a British brig with 150 troops on board; then, after a contest of only eight minutes, she captured the English sloop of war Alert, 20 guns; next she captured the British government packet Nocton with \$55,000. specie; then amid terrific storms and hysterical prayers, she weathered Cape Horn; on the Pacific she captured a Peruvian guarda costa, of 15 guns, that was an ally of the British Navy; following that came the recapture of a prize of the guarda costa, named the Barclay; after that the Essex captured a British whaler, Montezuma, with 1400 barrels of sperm oil, and the British whalers Georgiana

and Policy; the Essex equipped the Georgiana as a new cruiser and she in turn captured three other prizes from the enemy; finally the Essex was captured by the British vessels, Phœbe, a frigate with 49 guns of different calibres and 320 men, and the Cherub, a sloop of war with 28 guns of different calibres and 180 men, after a sanguinary battle of two and one half hours.

The prize Barclay alluded to was sent to Valparaiso, with young Farragut, then a boy of twelve years, as prize master, accompanied by the former captain of the Barclay as nautical advisor. The latter's reputation, as the possessor of an arbitrary will and a peppery temper, inspired his subordinates with genuine fear.

When our youthful hero expressed a wish to have the main top sail filled away, the hot-tempered old merchant ship master swore that he would shoot the first man who should dare to touch a rope without his orders and went below for his pistols.

The boy prize master succeeded in having the main top sail filled away and notified the defiant old salt not to come on deck with his pistols unless he wanted to go overboard,—and thus the young commander successfully enforced his authority.

After the capture of the Alert, the prisoners of that ship, on the Essex, meditated a mutiny which young Farragut detected and reported to his commander who frustrated the plot by a clever stratagem.

Our boy hero, as prisoner, boarded the British frigate Phœbe in tears, but discovering that one of the English sailors had appropriated his pet pig, the salty stream from Farragut's eyes evaporated in the heat of indignation, and, accepting a challenge to fight the British tar for the possession of the porky prize, the plucky little American thrashed his adversary and recovered the squealing Murphy, (for that was the pig's name,) in a fisticle formed by the Phœbe's British crew.

Farragut was sent to New York with the rest of the Essex's crew, on board the Essex Jr.

I have briefly rehearsed these incidents, not because they are new, but because they form the initiation of Farragut, before the age of thirteen, into the unparalleled, eventful and brilliantly successful career in the American navy, that drew forth the applause of the civilized world.

The romantic cruise of the Essex not only gave this young sailor experience in every phase of naval life, but it also opened to him broad vistas of his glorious future.

Probably the experience of no naval

commander in chief, living today, equals in variety and usefulness, that through which Farragut passed before reaching the age of thirteen years.

But it was the deeds of later life that made him famous.

After returning to New York on the Essex jr he was assigned to the 74 line of battle ship Independence, with Bainbridge; to the Washington under Chauncey; to the Mosquito fleet, under Porter again, 1823-4; to the command of the schooner Ferret at the age of 22 years; in 1825 he was assigned to the Brandywine which conveyed Lafayette home to France after his visit to the United States; then he was assigned to the Brazilian station as executive of the Delaware and afterwards to the command of the Boxer and the Decatur; in 1838 he commanded the Erie at Vera Cruz; during the Mexican war 1847, he commanded the Saratoga; in 1854 he established the navy yard at Mare Island, California; in 1860 he commanded the Brooklyn in the Gulf of Mexico; and later, when our Great Rebellion broke forth, he was living in his adopted home, Norfolk, Va.

Amid the fluctuating opinions of the time there was no wavering doubt in Farragut's mind. With him it was not a choice of states or of flags. He followed the line of duty, and the flag that he had sworn to support, the flag for which he fought in his cherub days.

Severing the social ties that bound him to Norfolk, he moved with his family to Hastings on the Hudson in New York, and in 1862 the government assigned him to the command of the West Gulf Squadron. It was in this capacity that his splendid powers shone forth, and confirmed the evidence of high qualities as a naval commander that might have been observed by an examination of his previous conduct.

His passage by Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in 1862, with his fleet of wooden ships, and the capture of New Orleans; his passage by the batteries of Vicksburg in the same year; the capture of Galveston and Sabine City; his passage by Port Hudson in 1863; the siege of Vicksburg; the siege of Port Hudson; his passage by Forts Morgan and Gaines at the entrance to Mobile Bay, 1864, are among the notable events of the rebellion.

His commission as Rear Admiral was accompanied by the thanks of Congress to himself and the officers and men of his squadron for the gallantry displayed in passing Forts Jackson and St. Phillip.

Subsequently, with the view of conferring on him still higher honors, the grade of vice admiral was created on the 20th of December 1864, and on the follow-

ing day the president named Farragut for the office and the nomination was immediately confirmed by the senate.

A short period of profound peace had enabled the people to more justly estimate the services rendered to his country by our first vice admiral, and congress, on the 25th of July, 1866, created the grade of admiral, and, for the first time in our country bestowed that rank on our already honored naval captain.

Some of us remember how the brilliant naval exploits of Farragut fairly startled our waiting people into paroxysms of applause and the general demand that was made upon the government for the exalted honors it bestowed.

I cannot undertake to rehearse them at length, but they have placed Farragut at the very top of the ladder of fame as a naval fighter.

No better estimate can be formed of public sentiment toward Farragut at the time of these exploits, than by citing the opinion of his contemporary, General Butler, of the volunteer army, who wrote in a note of congratulations on the battle of Mobile: "I need not use the language of compliment where none is needed. It is all said in one word: It was like you. Reminding me so much of the passage of the Mississippi forts, was it wonderful that, boy-like, in my tent all alone, when the rebel journal was brought in and the official telegram read that you and seventeen of your vessels had passed Fort Morgan, I called out,—'Three cheers for Farragut.' They were given with a will that brought in my staff and orderlies, who thought their general had gone crazy, perhaps from a sun stroke, whereas it was only a stroke of good luck, of high daring and noble enterprise, quite as brilliant as anything the sun could do. Let me assure you, Admiral, that those cheers, the first given on the occasion in the loyal north, are not done ringing yet; but every hill-top is resounding with them, as they are caught up from hamlet to hamlet, and city to city, of a grateful nation. I speak no language of hyperbole, and only the words of sincere admiration, when I say I envy you, alone of all men, for the place you have in the hearts of your countrymen."

Farragut has sometimes been called the American Nelson, in consequence of the brilliancy of his achievements, but, except in the respect that both were skillful seamen and naval commanders of great courage, and fertility of resource, the resemblance ends.

A man may possess fighting qualities without possessing the elements of true heroism. It may be well for our young friends to know that the highest heroism

partakes of something better and nobler than the mere violence of battle for conquest, for the so-called honor of kings, for the applause of senseless multitudes, for the acquirement of titles and rank, or for the gain of gold.

The cruel gladiator that fights to kill; the brutal pugilist that fights to beat his adversary into insensibility; the savage Indian that fights for scalps; the lawless pirate that fights for plunder, all possess the courage to fight yet they are not heroes.

True heroism partakes of all the virtues that impel men to deeds of self sacrifice to benefit their fellowmen, and the greater the virtues of such men the greater and truer is their heroism.

Courage, added to these, perfects the hero. Heroism may be clothed in the vestments of the priest, or wrapped in the robes of a sister of mercy, or covered by the jacket of a schoolboy,

Luther, the preacher, believed in personal devils, but he was not afraid of them—he defied them. Carlisle tells us that Luther, when translating one of his psalms, when worn with sickness and fasting, there rose before him a dreadful image that he took for the evil one to forbid his work; Luther started up with fending defiance, flung his inkstand at the spectre and it disappeared.

“The devil is aware,” he writes, “that this does not proceed out of fear in me. I have seen and defied numerous devils. Duke George of Liepzig, a violent enemy of Luthers, is not equal to one devil. If I had business in Liepzig I would ride into Liepzig though it rained Duke Georges for nine days running.”

And Carlisle adds, “what a reservoir of dukes to run into.”

This was high heroism, because Luther braved not only visible, but invisible evil, and he believed that he braved the veritable devil in the sacred cause of saving his fellowmen from eternal association with that cloven-footed tempter.

What a typical young hero Mrs. Hemans depicts in Casabianca, the boy sailor, who, charged by his father not to leave his post in battle stood steadfast amid the terrors of his burning ship that was blown to atoms by the explosion of the powder magazine. And “the noblest thing that perished there was that young, faithful heart”.

It has been shown that Farragut as a boy on the Essex displayed the same heroic qualities that shone so resplendently in his maturer years.

It was the moral strength of the boy's nature that supported him when prisoner of war, and weeping, he stepped into a ring of English sailors on the deck of the

Phœbe and triumphantly fought against odds for his darling pig.

That was heroism because he was impelled by the spirit that braved everything in defence of his conception of right, regardless of consequences.

We learn also, from his instructor, that in his youth he had a “manly way of thinking.”

When the rebellion was threatened and an acquaintance warned him that he “could not live in Norfolk”, he replied,—“well then I can live somewhere else.”

To his wife he said: “I shall stick to the flag. This act of mine may cause years of separation from your family; so you must decide quickly whether you will go north or remain here.” The decision was made and he moved with his family to Hastings on the Hudson. This resolve was true heroism.

At this time he was sixty years of age and had already attained the highest rank of our naval service. This action was a sacrifice.

Amid the strongest inducements, that his southern friends could offer him, to renounce his allegiance to his government he followed the dictates of conscience and adopted as his guide and motto Loyalty and Duty to his country and to his God.

He wrote: “God alone decides the contest. He who dies doing his duty to his country, and at peace with his God has played out the drama of life to the best advantage.” “I trust in Him as a merciful being; but really in war it seems as if we ought hardly to expect mercy when men are destroying one another upon questions of which He alone is judge. Motive seems to constitute right and wrong.” After his victory at New Orleans he wrote: “My dearest wife and boy: I am so agitated that I can scarcely write, and shall only tell you that it has pleased Almighty God to preserve my life through a fire such as the world has scarcely known.”

Later he wrote: “Senator McDougal, I hear, has asked for a vote of thanks for me. Blessed is he who expecteth nothing, for he shall not be disappointed. I regret that Bailey did not get the thanks of congress.”

In these lines to his wife and son is something pathetic: “In the course of human longevity I have not long to live, and, although it would be most agreeable to spend it with you both it is our place to submit to His will and do our duty.”

When in front of Vicksburg he wrote: “I trust that God will smile on our efforts as He has done before. I think more should have been left to my discretion; but I hope for the best, and pray God to protect our poor sailors from harm.”

At New Orleans he wrote: "Don't give yourself any uneasiness about any one's trying to undermine me. . . . I fortify myself as well as I can and trust to my honesty for the rest."

How our sympathy reaches backward to this grand, uncomplaining man as we read the following from a letter to his wife, in a boy's handwriting; "Father's eyes have given out; so I will finish this letter. He has been much worried at these things, (referring to certain naval disasters,) but still tries to bear it like a philosopher. He knows he has done all in his power to avert it, with the vessels at his disposal. If the government had only let him take Mobile when he wished to, the Oreto would never have run out."

After passing Port Hudson he wrote; "Would to God that I only knew that our friends on the other ships were well as we are. . . . You know my creed: I never send others in advance when there is a doubt, and being one on whom the country has bestowed its greatest honors I thought I ought to take the risk which belongs to them."

In a letter home from the Red river he wrote: "You say you think I am getting too ambitious. You do me great injustice. . . . I am much more apt to lose than to win honors by what I do. God knows that there is not a more humble individual than myself. I shall go to church to-morrow, and try to return suitable thanks for the many blessings that have been bestowed upon me."

Before Mobile he wrote: "My dearest wife: I write and leave this letter for you. I am going into Mobile Bay in the morning, if God is my leader, as I hope He is, and in Him I place my trust. If He thinks it is the proper place for me to die, I am ready to submit to His will, in that as in all other things."

At the attack on Mobile Farragut's leading ship began to back, obstructing his line and silencing the batteries of the Union ships while the whole of Mobile Point was a living flame.

Farragut hailed the backing ship with "What's the trouble?" "Torpedoes" was the reply.

Like an electric flash Farragut cried, "Blow the torpedoes! Four Bells! Captain Drayton, go ahead! Jouett, full speed!" and the Hartford pushed forward to the head of the line, thus averting failure and defeat and leading on to victory.

The Confederate ram Tennessee was deemed impregnable. She was shot at, ramméd and hammered by the Brooklyn, the Lackawanna, the Monongahela, the Kennebec and the Oneida without effect and then she retired under the guns of Fort Morgan.

When Farragut had passed the fort, the ram again left her anchorage and steered directly for the flag ship. The Hartford did not wait for the attack but took the aggressive and following the Lackawanna, struck the Tennessee a fearful blow and delivered a broadside of shot without apparent effect on the monster ram.

In the mean time the Chickasaw, the Winnebago and Manhattan hammered her with heavy shot until, at last, her steering apparatus, smokestack and port shutters were shot away, her commander was wounded and in this condition showed the white flag and surrendered. Farragut mourned over the loss of his brave men.

When the impregnability of the ram is considered, together with the fatal danger of submerged torpedoes that obstructed available passages; and the powerful batteries of the forts that bore upon the Union Fleet, there is good reason to believe that this victory was won against odds equal to any that Nelson overcame, even at Aboukir, which is called his masterpiece, or at Trafalgar on the Victory, when he received his mortal wound.

How unconsciously Farragut reveals his reverent and modest nature when he writes of this unparalleled victory:—"The Almighty has smiled on me once more."

Again he wrote home:—"As I told you on the fifth, it pleased God to grant me one of the hardest earned victories of my life over the rebel ram Tennessee. . . . God bless you and make you thankful for this victory as I am."

As a Naval fighter Farragut's prowess was most conspicuously displayed, as Nelson's was, against seemingly overwhelming odds, and in the most critical moments of battle.

This power to act promptly and effectively in a crisis is pointed out by Rear Admiral Hamilton of the British Navy in his observations on the action of Mobile: "It appears to me that a disastrous defeat was converted into victory by (in so unexpected a contingency,) the quickness of eye and power of rapid decision Farragut possessed, which saw at a glance the only escape from the dilemma the fleet were placed in, and which can only be acquired by a thorough practical knowledge in the management of fleets, and for want of which no amount of theoretical knowledge, however desirable in many respects, can make up in the moment of difficulty."

Invaluable as experience was to Farragut, it was the motive force of faith in God and the faculty to do his work, that enabled him to utilize his experience and made him so formidable in war.

Compare him with our modern Sir Joseph Porters, the men who acquire their nautical skill by sticking fast to their desks, and when the breezes blow, generally go below; such merely ambitious men who travesty every age and beg to adorn themselves with the titles and trappings of rank while they amuse the thoughtless with punch and judy antics.

This type of man has been described by a great authority on heroes, as one who struggles to "force everybody, as it were begging everybody for God's sake to acknowledge him a great man, and set him over the heads of men! Such a creature is among the wretchedest sights seen under the sun. A great man! A poor, morbid, prurient, empty man! Fitter for the ward of a hospital than for a throne among men!

How such mean, tyrannical, selfish men pale into insignificance before the blazing whiteness of Farragut's character!

He did not bid for applause. He did not beg to be set on a pedestal because he paraded in a cocked hat. His heart and mind were absorbed in unselfish thoughts affecting the welfare of his country. He was content with the operations of his own genius in obedience to the dictates of conscience. His self-denial, his singleness of purpose in the accomplishments of his great achievements, raise him to the level of the grand, masterful heroes of history.

For unrivalled nautical skill: daring enterprises; fearless, intrepid action; inexhaustible fertility of resources in battle, Farragut and Nelson bear comparison.

In reverence, serenity, patience, humanity, prudence, sagacity, fidelity; in the intricacies of diplomacy and the elements of statesmanship, Farragut's superiority to Nelson must be conceded.

As we read his letters we can imagine that, had Farragut been a priest and stood in Luther's place when the Devil intruded his revolting person to interfere with his work, Farragut, like Luther, would have flung his inkstand at His Satanic Majesty in full faith that the missile would have been guided by an overruling Power straight to some vital spot, as the smooth pebble of David went to the brain of the Philistine of Gath.

So, had Farragut stood as a boy beside Casabianca, he would have perished at his post with the same fidelity that distinguished him on the Essex.

Like Cromwell he entered into battle with sublime trust in an overruling Providence and with a calm but indomitable resolution that carried him forward triumphantly and resistlessly over the most formidable obstacles.

Farragut cheered his men in war with words of pious but sanguine exhortation.

Nelson led his desperate crew, in person, to the battle that made him an Admiral, with the cry, "Westminster Abbey or Victory!"

Farragut's words suggest the spirit of a Christian knight.

Nelson's cry suggests the spirit of a buccaneer.

As a Christian knight Farragut died here in your own city after he had heard the thanks and praises of his countrymen and the kings, emperors and princes of the Old World had done honor to his virtues and those achievements that shed so much lustre on his country's flag.

But though I had the talent of a Boswell to embalm the glory of Farragut in literature I must not detain you.

Who shall do justice to the memory of our rugged sea-king? Who can paint his virtues?

"To guard a title that was rich before,
To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet,
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

As we turn from the portrait of Farragut our thoughts will revert not to the blue and gold that adorned his form, but to the man within, to the spirit of good and patriotism that was his crowning glory. We love the man for what he was.

"For others shape the marble form,
The molten image cast;
But paint him in the battle storm,
Lashed to his flag-ship's mast.

Now then your broadsides shipmate all,
With grape well loaded down!
May garlands filled with sunshine fall
To gird his silvered crown!
I give the name that fits him best—
Ay, better than his own—
The sea-king of the sovereign west
Who made his mast a throne."

Immediately after the conclusion of Comrade Smith's address, Commander Curtis again arose and in behalf of Storer Post made the following

Address of Presentation.

Ladies and Gentlemen: The three cardinal principles of the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic are Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

To preserve the memories of a war which has settled for all time the permanency of the union of states and the supremacy of national government; to renew the fraternities of a comradeship cemented in camp, bivouac and battle; to relieve the necessities of distressed sold-

iers and sailors and the widows and orphans of those who yielded up their lives on the altar of their country; to obey the laws of the land; to inculcate lessons of loyalty and patriotism in the generations to come after us, that equal rights and national unity shall forever be maintained, are the objects of our association.

The crowning principle is Loyalty.

It is for this that on each recurring springtime the survivors of that once vast army, in every village and hamlet of our country, strew the graves of the patriot dead with the choicest of earth's flowers; for this, above their countless mounds, in sunshine and storm, is kept waving the starry emblem of the nation, rescued and restored by loyalty; for this, on hillside and plain, throughout the length and breadth of our fair land, rise memorials in bronze, granite and marble, object lessons of loyalty for all coming time.

Gentlemen:—It is for the perpetuation of this principle that Storer Post has presented to every school building in our city, the beautiful flag of our country, with the hope that the daily sight of its star-embazoned folds may incite in the youthful beholder, patriotic ardor, a desire to learn the story of the sacrifice of life, limb, and treasure to preserve it, and a devotion to maintain the principles for which it stands. And if you will pardon me, it is for this that Storer Post has long hoped and still hopes, that the collection of valuable war pictures and portraits which adorn the walls of Grand Army hall, and the many historic relics being constantly gathered by our organization, and of which this grand old city is so rich in store, may some day, while we are yet on this side of the eternal camping ground, be gathered into a memorial hall where forever they shall tell the story of our country's rise and progress more eloquently than tongue or pen.

For this, Gentlemen of the City Government, we memorialized your predecessors to designate the new school structures by the names of those illustrious patriots of different eras, of whose distinguished lives Comrades Foster and Smith have so eloquently spoken.

That our petition was speedily, heartily, and unanimously granted is a matter of glorious record, of pride to our citizens and extreme gratification to Storer Post; and to show the appreciation of my comrades, I will call upon Comrade Charles H. Besselièvre, Adjutant of the Post, to read extracts from the records of the meetings of Oct. 1, 15, and Nov. 19, 1890.

I have the pleasure of introducing to you Comrade Charles H. Besselièvre, Adjutant of Storer Post.

Adjutant Besselièvre's Remarks.

Adjutant Besselièvre, then stepped forward and read the official extracts of the Post concerning the portraits, as follows:

"At a regular meeting of Storer Post, held on the evening of Oct. 1, 1890, the following resolutions, offered by Comrade Joseph Foster, were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED. That Storer Post, No. 1, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, gratefully acknowledges the courtesy of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Portsmouth in adopting the names of our Portsmouth signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of America's great Admiral, for the two new school houses, as suggested by the Post; and congratulates the Board upon the general satisfaction and approval with which these names, so closely connected with the history of our country and so full of lessons of manly heroism and patriotic devotion, have been received by our citizens.

RESOLVED. That a copy of the foregoing resolution be officially forwarded to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and a copy be furnished the city press.

On Oct. 15, 1890, it was voted that the Post present oil portraits of General William Whipple and Admiral David G. Farragut to the schools bearing their names.

On Nov. 19, 1890, the following resolution of Comrade Joseph Foster was unanimously adopted.

RESOLVED. That the Committee on Entertainment be instructed to arrange with the celebrated portrait painter Mr. U. D. Tenney of Concord, N. H., to paint suitable oil portraits of Gen. William Whipple and Admiral David G. Farragut for the Post, to have the paintings properly framed and suitably marked with name and by whom presented, and date, on a separate tablet or otherwise; and when they are completed to arrange for their public presentation by the Post, through its commander, to the City of Portsmouth; to be hung in the room occupied by the senior class at the Whipple and Farragut schools respectively, as long as the school houses shall stand."

Commander Curtis resumed his address, as follows:

Presentation Address Continued.

The foremost portrait artist of New England U. D. Tenney painted them and is proud of his work. No expenditure of time, money or skill has been spared to make them the best obtainable. Mr. Tenney could tell you of visits to New York at the expense of the Post to examine the celebrated portraits of Admiral Farragut in the rooms of the Union League, University Club, and that in the possession of the family of Loyal Farragut, son of the Admiral, all of which were unsatisfactory, and how, finally, a

small portrait in the possession of the government, from which was engraved the vignette on the new \$100. treasury note was found, and judged to be the best likeness, by those most familiar with the Admiral in his later years, in existence. From this picture the artist obtained the foundation for the splendid portrait before you.

The color of hair, eyes, clothing and tinting of flesh are pronounced absolutely perfect, by those best qualified to judge.

The portrait of General Whipple is from that in the possession of Alexander H. Ladd, Esq., of this city, by Mr. Tenney, from the original painting by Trumbull, of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, in the possession of Yale College, and is considered by connoisseurs a masterpiece in portrait painting.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:—My comrades seek not honor, glory, popular praise or favor in this undertaking. The exuberance and enthusiasm of youth have not prompted their action. It is rather from the calm judgment of men who have seen their country rent and torn and nearly dismembered by treason; who marched into the jaws of death to preserve the heritage transmitted by their fathers, and who know the value of the fruits of that great struggle, and would seek to bestow them as legacies on their children and their children's children. Men die and their deeds are forgotten; but principles live forever. If from this night's action the youth of Portsmouth are incited to a greater degree of loyalty to country and a firmer fidelity to the duties of citizenship, we shall have found ample reward.

And now, Mr. Mayor, in the name of my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, representing as they do the soldiers and sailors of this city who defended the authority and integrity of the Nation, I present through you, to the City of Portsmouth, for the school buildings bearing their names, these portraits of General William Whipple and Admiral David Glasgow Farragut.

Chairman Berry then arose and in these brief words made

Introduction of the Mayor.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It now becomes my duty to call upon His Honor the Mayor to accept in behalf of the City, at the hands of Storer Post, and to present to the Board of Instruction, these two beautiful gifts which have been so eloquently bestowed upon us this evening.

It now gives me much pleasure to introduce John J. Laskey, Mayor of Portsmouth.

The Mayor's Response.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Commander Curtis, officers and comrades:

These portraits, the gift of Storer Post, for which we thank you, I accept in behalf of the city to be placed in the school buildings bearing their honored names.

General Whipple, soldiers know, how he led the army to victory; history tells us so.

Admiral Farragut, sailors know, how he led his fleet to victory wherever boats could go. No braver man on land or sea can any nation show.

Gentlemen of the Board of Instruction, by request of Storer Post their gift now the property of the city I leave with you.

The brevity of His Honor's address was personified terseness, and happily expressed the sentiment of the community in receiving such elegant tributes to patriotism and heroism.

His presentation in turn to the district committees of the Board of Instruction was equally brief and felicitous, and generously recognized by the audience.

Acceptance by the Schools.

Rev. Henry E. Hovey was then introduced, and in behalf of the Whipple school received the portrait which is to occupy a commanding position therein. His remarks were as follows:

Your Honor the Mayor, Gentlemen of the City Government, Children, Gentlemen of Storer Post, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is the very agreeable duty placed upon me by the chairman and members of the committee in charge, to speak in behalf of the Board of Instruction and accept, in their name, for the Whipple school, this splendid portrait of the great and good man for whom the school is named.

The hour is late and I have observed that the "sandman" is beginning to sprinkle a little of his sand in some of these bright eyes here before me, and moreover so much has been said and so well said that I am sure it will suffice if I should simply add that these children will not and cannot forget this inspiring occasion, and that this portrait hanging upon the walls of their school will be, for generations to come, something to cheer them up to duty, to exhibit

to them daily an illustrious example of all that is good and noble, as we have heard from the eloquent words of Paymaster Foster, to quicken them in patriotism, and to fire their hearts with burning zeal and affection for their dear native land. God grant it so. Amen.

Then A. P. Wendell on receiving the portrait for the Farragut school spoke as follows:

MAYOR LASKEY:

Sir:—In receiving from you this valuable portrait of the great hero Farragut which has been presented to the city by Storer Post, I feel a deep interest and responsibility as representative of the Board of Instruction and the district in which this painting is to be located and I promise that the same shall be carefully placed upon the walls of our building where it can be seen by the teachers, scholars and all who enter our school, a constant reminder of the noble patriot

whose life and work have been so faithfully and ably treated by Pay Inspector Smith this evening. On account of the lateness of the hour allow me in a few words to thank you very heartily for this elegant gift, which you have entrusted to our keeping.

This closed the delightful exercises of the evening.

Finale.

All honor and glory to the pioneer Post, G. A. R., of New Hampshire for its noble and successful efforts in securing for the two new school houses these elegant portraits. The old comrades have indeed been blest with enduring fires of patriotism. These latest efforts of their zeal in a noble, because educating cause, and finding happy consummation in last night's double bestowal, is a triumph of which they may well feel proud.

(*Times*, 21 and 23 November, 1891.)

Thrilling Story of the War of the Rebellion.

How the Kearsarge Whipped the Alabama.

A Gala Night for Storer Post, G. A. R.

The stage at Music hall last evening presented a picture of rare historical interest to one conversant with the stirring events of the civil war of a quarter century ago, and which would be hard to duplicate. The large gathering in the hall had assembled to enjoy the liberal programme provided by Storer Post, in an entertainment whose proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of portraits of Admiral Farragut and Gen. William Whipple for the schools bearing those names. The object commended itself so thoroughly to everybody that a representative Portsmouth audience nearly filled the house, parquette and gallery.

On the stage right, supported upon an easel was the historic picture of Farragut in the shrouds at Mobile bay, faulty in one detail, the conventional naval frock coat being displayed instead of the flannel blouse which he wore when Capt. Drayton sent Watson up to pass a line around the old hero as a safe guard. On the left was shown an oil painting representing the memorable action between the Kearsarge [built at the Portsmouth navy yard in 1861] and the Alabama off Cherbourg on that glorious Sunday morning [19 June, 1864] so many years ago. These were accessories to the central picture yet to come; but before which was given a pleasant entertainment, prepared by the Post committee, as the skilled cuisinier prefaces the greater work of his hands by appetising approaches.

An overture, or rather a pot pourri of National airs by LaBrie's orchestra gave the keynote, followed by a four part song, effectively given by a chorus of lads and lassies from the Whipple and Farragut schools, directed by George D. Whittier, their teacher. Miss Ethel Green gave a spirited recitation, "Independence Bell," with such effect that a recall was insisted upon, to which she responded with "Sheridan's Ride," earning another reward from the house.

The same happy fate awaited the Mozart Club, which came back at the persistent demand of the audience. to repeat the last verse of Hartel's song "I think of Thee." Mr. George M. Ayers' cornet solo, "Silver Stream Polka," found ready appreciation, and he, too, was forced to return, but only to give the finale of the Polka in response.

The curtain rose upon the second and principal feature of the evening, as the actors in the great war drama, about to be depicted, filed in and took their seats. Between Capt. and Commandant C. C. Carpenter, U. S. N., veteran of the great rebellion, and Capt. Arthur R. Yates, U. S. N., one of the heroes of Mobile Bay with the immortal Farragut, sat the lecturer, Pay Inspector Joseph A. Smith, U. S. N., Paymaster of the Kearsarge. Behind and near these gentlemen sat the following named survivors of the great naval battle, who drank in their comrade's words and lived over again that never-to-be-forgotten day; William Y. Evans, Lyman H. Hartford, Martin Hoyt, True W. Priest, Thomas Salmon, John W. Young [all of Portsmouth, and] Lyman P. Spinney [of Kittery].

Capt. Carpenter in well chosen words introduced his fellow officer, which service Pay Inspector Smith repaid by a preliminary statement that the commandant had been acting as his understudy with a view to lecturing in his, the paymaster's default.

The lecturer read from his notes, which he remarked, in explanation, had been abbreviated somewhat from the original. His matter was rich in phrase and expression, his delivery finished, graceful and eloquent.

The writer failed to catch any mention of Captain James S. Thornton's name [who as Lieutenant Commander was executive officer of the Kearsarge at the time of the fight, Captain John A. Winslow, being in command.] although a position under the gallery may have been the cause. Thornton was a household word in Portsmouth, and his memory here is ever green. An idea of the regard in which he is held might have been gathered from the storm of hands and feet at the mention of the name of the lamented and heroic Commodore Charles W. Pickering [of Portsmouth, first captain of the Kearsarge.]

The lecturer was frequently applauded and he was accorded the most perfect attention. The address fulfilled the highest expectations of the audience and earned for the speaker an added laurel well deserved and freely bestowed. In closing his allusion to a prominent figure in his

ADDENDA

RELATING TO

THE WHIPPLE AND FARRAGUT PORTRAITS, GENERAL WHIPPLE'S ANCESTORS and JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

THE PORTRAITS.

WILLIAM WHIPPLE, of Portsmouth, N. H.
Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Born 1730 - Died 1785.

Presented by Storer Post, No. 1, G. A. R.—1891.
(Tablet.)

DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT,
Admiral, U. S. Navy.

Died at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14, 1870, (E 69).
Presented by Storer Post, No. 1, G. A. R.—1891.
(Tablet.)

STORER POST.

The Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Portsmouth, N. H., having adopted in September, 1890, the names of General William Whipple and Admiral David Glasgow Farragut for the two new school houses, in compliance with the suggestions of Storer Post, as fully related in the Appendix to "The Presentation of Flags to the Schools of Portsmouth, N. H., October 9, 1890, by Storer Post," Portsmouth, 1890; at a regular meeting of the Post held October 15, 1890, it was voted that in acknowledgment of this courtesy the Post present oil portraits of General Whipple and Admiral Farragut to the City for the schools bearing their names.

The Entertainment.

It was decided to give an entertainment to defray the cost of the portraits, and the matter was placed in the hands of a committee, consisting of Thomas Kennedy, chairman; Joseph Foster, secretary; Marcus M. Collis, treasurer; and Mesbach H. Bell, William Critchley, Joseph R. Curtis, Charles N. Osgood, Henry S. Paul and Jefferson C. Tilton, members; who on the evening of November 18, 1890, gave the following entertainment.

G. A. R. ENTERTAINMENT

—FOR THE—

**Whipple and Farragut Schools'
Portrait Fund,
AT MUSIC HALL,
TUESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1890.**

Part 1.

1. Overture, National Airs
LABRIE'S FULL ORCHESTRA.
2. Song, "Songs should Breathe"
Selected choir of twenty voices from the
scholars of the Whipple and Farragut
schools, under the direction of Professor
George D. Whittier.
3. Recitation, "Independence Bell"
MISS ETHEL GREEN.
4. Song, Selected
MOZART GLEE CLUB.
5. Cornet Solo, "Silver Stream Polka,"
Rollinson
GEORGE M. AYERS.

Part 2.

1. Introduction of the Lecturer, by Captain
Charles C. Carpenter, U. S. Navy, Presi-
dent of the evening.
2. Lecture on the Cruise of the Kearsarge and
her Fight with the Alabama, by Pay In-
spector Joseph A. Smith, U. S. Navy,
then paymaster of the Kearsarge.

Part 3.

1. Overture, "Light Cavalry," Suppe
LABRIE'S FULL ORCHESTRA.
2. Song, "Freedom"
Scholars of Whipple and Farragut Schools.
3. Recitation, "Ballad of New Orleans,"
Boker
MISS ALICE M. SIDES.
4. Song, Selected
MOZART GLEE CLUB.

Tickets of admission, 25 cents. For sale by scholars of Whipple and Farragut schools, by comrades of Storer Post, and at the stores of Mercer Goodrich, M. M. Collis, and W. H. Smith, on Market street, which by paying 15 or 25 cents additional, according to the location of seats, can be exchanged for reserved seats on the morning of Friday, November 14th, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at the box-office at Music Hall, and afterwards at Goodrich's Bookstore.

Doors open at 7.30 p. m. Entertainment to commence at 8 p. m. sharp.
(Advertisement, *Times*, 11 November, 1890.)

address was pointed and effective; it was this: "Alabama"—Here we rest.

Of the concluding exercises space forbids mention, with the exception of the "Ballad of New Orleans," a masterly recitation by Miss Alice M. Sides, daughter of Capt. John S. Sides of this city, a widely known war veteran.

The fair speaker gave her subject full justice and was made to endure the penalty her talent provoked; but it happened, unfortunately, that she had looked up only Sheridan's Ride, as being practical and appropriate, and, after bowing her thanks to the resolute audience, retired to consult with Miss Green upon the misfortunes which attend public speakers.

The Post is to be congratulated upon the pronounced success of the occasion, the participants being entitled to the highest consideration for valuable aid to worthy cause. To them THE TIMES begs to express, in addition to the liberal commendation of the great audience, its most distinguished consideration.

(Times, 19 November, 1890.)

Resolutions.

At a meeting of Storer Post, No. 1, G. A. R., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 19th, 1890, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED. That the thanks of Storer Post No. 1, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic be presented Comrade Charles C. Carpenter, Captain, U. S. Navy, president of the evening; and to Comrade Joseph A. Smith, Pay Inspector, U. S. Navy, orator of the evening, for his eloquent, vivid and most interesting lecture on the cruise of the Kearsarge and her fight with the Alabama, at the entertainment given by the Post at Music hall on the 18th of November, 1890, for the Whipple and Farragut schools' portrait fund; and to the seven veterans of the Kearsarge, William Y. Evans, Lyman H. Hartford, Martin Hoyt, True W. Priest, Thomas Salmon, and John W. Young of Portsmouth, and Lyman P. Spiney of Kittery, who honored the Post by accepting seats on the platform on this occasion; to Miss Ethel Green for her fine rendering of "Independence Bell," in tribute to General Whipple; and to Mr. George D. Whittier and the scholars of the Whipple and Farragut schools, who cheerfully gave their aid to make the entertainment a success.

The thanks and compliments of Storer Post are also presented to Miss Alice M. Sides, daughter of a veteran, for her beautiful and stirring recitation of the "Ballad of New Orleans," in honor of Admiral Farragut, which recalled that glorious victory to many of its survivors among the audience, and deeply touched the hearts of all her hearers as she impressively related the perils of the fight, and spoke the names of naval heroes, whose forms and faces were once well known and are not yet forgotten in Portsmouth, where, in some cases, their relatives and descendants still reside.

The thanks of Storer Post are also tendered to Mr. Pickering and Miss Pierce,

principals of the Whipple and Farragut schools for their assistance; to Mr. LaBrie, the orchestra, and the Mozart Glee club, for their zeal on this occasion; and to all, who, by their presence at the entertainment, aided the Post in its purpose of presenting oil portraits of our Portsmouth signer of the Declaration of Independence and of America's great admiral to the school-bearing their names, as daily teachers of patriotism to coming generations of our descendants.

Resolved. That a copy of the foregoing resolution be furnished to the city press.

(Post, 20 November, 1890)

At the same meeting of Storer Post, November 19th, 1890, this resolution, already given on page 20, was unanimously adopted, viz:

RESOLVED. That the Committee on Entertainment be instructed to arrange with the celebrated portrait painter Mr. U. D. Tenney of Concord, N. H., to paint suitable oil portraits of Gen. William Whipple and Admiral David G. Farragut for the Post; to have the paintings properly framed and suitably marked with name and by whom presented, and date, on a separate tablet or otherwise; and when they are completed to arrange for their public presentation by the Post, through its commander, to the City of Portsmouth; to be hung in the room occupied by the senior class at the Whipple and Farragut schools respectively, as long as the school houses shall stand.

James Russell Lowell's Gift.

The following letter was received from James Russell Lowell, of Cambridge, Mass., in reply to a letter from the Entertainment Committee of Storer Post, requesting him to read before the Portsmouth public in aid of the portrait fund for the Whipple and Farragut schools:

ELMWOOD,

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 2, 1890.

DEAR SIR:—The state of my health will not permit me to give a reading in Portsmouth, as you request. Had I been able to do so, however, I beg to say that I could not have accepted any remuneration.

I enclose three checks, payable to your order, of twenty dollars each, in aid of your undertaking. One is from my sister, Mrs. Mary Lowell Putnam, one from my niece, Miss Georgina Lowell Putnam, and the other from me. These I beg you to accept in furtherance of your enterprise.

Faithfully yours,

J. R. LOWELL.

JOSEPH FOSTER, Esq.

At a meeting of Storer Post, held on the evening of December 17, 1890, the foregoing letter was read "and the noble action of Mr. Lowell was received with loud demonstrations of applause by the comrades, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:"

RESOLVED. That the grateful acknowledgments of Storer Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Hampshire, be presented to James Russell Lowell of Cambridge, Mass., "who is fitly ranked today as the first citizen of our republic, because of what he has done for the mind and soul of America, and because of what he is in himself, above all his works," to his sister, Mrs. Mary Lowell Putnam, and to his niece, Miss G. O'Connell Lowell Putnam, both of Boston, for their kind gifts of twenty dollars each in aid of our "Whipple and Farragut schools portrait fund," and for their sympathy with the Post, thereby shown, in its efforts to cherish the historical memories of Portsmouth, and to inspire our children and children's children with the love of home and country, by presenting oil portraits of their near kinsman, General William Whipple of Portsmouth, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of Admiral David G. Farragut, U. S. N., hero of New Orleans and Mobile Bay, to the schools recently named in their honor at the suggestion of the Post.

RESOLVED. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Lowell, and to the ladies; and that a copy be furnished to the press, as an additional proof of our appreciation of their kindness and good will.

(Post, 18 December, 1890.)

Other Contributions.

The total receipts at the Entertainment held November 18th, 1890, were \$278 50 (of which \$60 was from tickets sold by scholars of the Whipple school, and \$51 75 from tickets sold by scholars of the Farragut school), and the expenses were \$96 10, leaving the net receipts \$182 40.

In addition to the \$60 contributed by Mr. Lowell, his sister, and niece, \$20 was presented by a lady of Portsmouth who desired to remain unknown, and \$5 by Rev. E. M. O'Callaghan, in token of their sympathy, and good wishes; and these, with other contributions by members of the Post, and the profits of the Entertainment of November 18th, 1890, covered all expenses.

Admiral Farragut's Portrait.

The following letters in relation to the standard chosen for the portrait of Admiral Farragut will be found of interest.

113 EAST 36TH ST.,
NEW YORK, NOV. 28TH, 1890.

PAYMASTER JOSEPH FOSTER, U. S. N.,

MY DEAR SIR:—Appreciating the honor which Storer Post desires to confer on my father by presenting his portrait to the Farragut school at Portsmouth, I beg to state that the two most satisfactory oil paintings are to be seen at the Union League Club and University Club of this city. The latter is probably the best. . .

If the artist ever comes to the city I shall be very glad to show him the picture in the University Club, of which I am a member.

I received a pamphlet from some one containing an account of the presentation of the Flags to the schools. It was quite interesting and I was glad to read the handsome compliment paid to my father by one of his old officers.

Very truly yours,

LOYALL FARRAGUT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12th, 1890.

PAYMASTER JOSEPH FOSTER, U. S. N.

MY DEAR SIR:—I saw a new one hundred dollar bill yesterday with the engraving of my father, and I think it is quite good. It seemed to me that it was an improvement on the naval pension checks which make the Admiral very stern in appearance. I hardly think they are from the same die. . . .

Very truly yours,

LOYALL FARRAGUT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, }
December 6, 1890. }

MR. JOSEPH FOSTER,

Care Storer Post, No. 1, G. A. R.,
Portsmouth, N. H.

SIR:—In reply to the inquiry made in your letter of the 29th of November, I have to say that the portrait of Admiral Farragut in use by this Bureau was engraved from a photograph furnished by Mrs. Farragut during the lifetime of the Admiral.

Respectfully yours,

WM. M. MEREDITH,
Chief of Bureau.

Municipal Affairs.

The board of Mayor and Aldermen held its regular meeting last evening, October 1st, 1891. . . .

The following communication was received from Storer Post, G. A. R. :

HEADQUARTERS
STORER POST, No. 1, G. A. R., }
DEPARTMENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 21, 1891. }

To the Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Portsmouth, N. H. :

GENTLEMEN—In acknowledgment of the courtesy of the city government of Portsmouth in adopting the names for the Whipple and Farragut schools suggested by Storer Post, the Post has had oil portraits of General Whipple and Admiral Farragut painted for presentation to the city to be hung in the rooms occupied by the senior classes at these schools, and respectfully asks in what manner it will be

most agreeable to your honorable body to have the pictures presented.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH R. CURTIS,
MESHACH H. BELL,
WILLIAM CRITCHLEY,
JOSEPH FOSTER,
CHARLES N. OSGOOD,
HENRY S. PAUL,
JEFFERSON C. TILTON,
Committee.

The above was referred to committee on school houses.

(Times, 2 October, 1891.)

Two members, Marcus M. Collis and Thomas Kennedy, were absent from the meeting of the Storer Post Committee when the foregoing letter was prepared and signed.

General Committee.

The committee on school houses of the City Councils, consisting of Aldermen Charles T. Berry, W. A. A. Cullen and Ira C. Seymour and Councilmen Robert W. Phinney, John Frizzell and Samuel Maddock, duly authorized for the purpose, formed with the committee of Storer Post a joint committee; to which a committee of five members of the Board of Instruction, Rev. Alfred Gooding, Rev. Henry F. Hovey, Major David Urch, and Messrs. Andrew P. Wendell and William H. Moore, and Superintendent of Schools Charles H. Morss, were added.

This General Committee, of which Alderman Charles P. Berry was chairman, made all arrangements in relation to the presentation of the Portraits of General Whipple and Admiral Farragut to the city. Invitations to the City Government, Board of Instruction, Ex-Mayors of Portsmouth, and other special guests, to participate in the presentation at Music Hall, were sent in the following form. The general admission to the Hall was free. Full details of the ceremonies have already been given.

CITY ROOMS, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

November, 16, 1891.

DEAR SIR:—The General Committee of the City Government, Board of Instruc-

tion and Storer Post, G. A. R., appointed for that purpose, cordially invite you to be present at Music Hall, and take a seat on the stage, on Friday Evening, November 20th, 1891, at 7 45 o'clock, to participate in the presentation of the Oil Portraits of General Whipple and Admiral Farragut by Storer Post to the City of Portsmouth, for the schools bearing these names.

Respectfully,

CHARLES P. BERRY, Chairman.
WILLIAM H. MOORE, Secretary.

The following notification was sent to the members of Storer Post:

HEADQUARTERS
STORER POST, NO 1, G. A. R.,
DEPARTMENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., NOV. 18, 1891.

COMRADE:—You are requested to be present in full uniform at G. A. R. Hall on Friday evening, November 20th, inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of presenting the Oil Portraits of Gen. Whipple and Admiral Farragut to the Schools bearing their names; presentation to take place in Music Hall.

Per Order,

JOS. R. CURTIS, Commander.
C. H. BESSELEVRE, Adjutant.

General Whipple's Ancestors.

The Whipple Family.

General William Whipple, of Portsmouth, N. H., signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born January 14th, 1730, in Kittery, Me. He was the son of Captain William Whipple, senior, of Kittery, grandson of Major Matthew Whipple* of Ipswich, Mass., great grandson of Captain John Whipple, and great-grandson of Elder John Whipple, both also of Ipswich.

* Major Matthew Whipple, of Ipswich, Mass., grandfather of General William Whipple, is stated in the Appendix to "The Presentation of Flags to the Schools of Portsmouth, N. H.," Portsmouth, 1890, page 20, to have been a grandson of Matthew Whipple of Ipswich (brother of Elder John Whipple), through his son John. As both brothers, Matthew and John, had sons John, "these three Johns are grievously confounded by most writers who have noticed them," and following the authority there quoted the mistake occurred. It is now corrected on the authority of a scarce pamphlet, entitled "A brief Genealogy of the Whipple Family," compiled by John H. Boutelle of Woburn, for Oliver M. Whipple, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., Lowell, 1857, where "the earlier generations especially have been traced through, and several important points, hitherto wrongly printed, are now satisfactorily investigated," as stated in the "N. E. H. G. Register," vol. XI, page 360.

In England.

"The Whipple family in this country undoubtedly descended from Matthew Whipple of Bocking, county Essex, England, a clothier. Will of December 19th, 1616, probated January 28th, 1618, mentions son Matthew, son John, daughters Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Anne [Amce?], Johane, Amye; 'my sister, wife of Richard Rathbone; Hercules Stephens, grandchild-eren Hercules and Margaret Arthur, and Henry and Anne Coldham [Caldham]'.

The two brothers, Matthew and John, who were settled at Ipswich some time before 1638, were probably the sons mentioned above. They settled at the 'Hamlet,' now the town of Hamilton. John was a deacon or ruling elder of the First Church. He was freeman 1640, and representative for eight years between that and 1653. By first wife he had children—Mary, John, Susanna, Sarah, and probably others."

("N. E. H. G. Register," Vol. XLII, pp. 99-100.)

In this connection it is worthy of note that Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, minister at Ipswich from 1638 to 1655, was curate at Bocking from about 1626 to 1631.

Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, born at Haverhill, England, in 1598, "became curate to Dr. Barkham, at Bocking, in Essex," about 1626. "Having served at Bocking four or five years, he was called to Assington, in Suffolk, where he preached five years more. Here his labors were abundantly successful. But seeing that he could not dutifully subscribe 'the Articles of Visitation,' and that a storm of persecution was about to overtake him, he concluded to flee to New England . . . After a long passage he arrived at Boston, in November, 1636, . . . He was invited to settle at Dorchester; but as those who came with him could not be accommodated there, he chose to come with them to Ipswich. Here he was ordained pastor, February 20, 1638." He died "July 3, 1655, aged 57."

("Felt's Ipswich," Cambridge, 1834, pp. 219-221.)

The following full abstract of the will of "Mathewe Whipple the elder of Bocking, Essex", (which is two miles north of Braintree, in the same county), is taken from the "Genealogical Gleanings in England", by Henry F. Waters, in the "N. E. H. G. Register," Vol. XLIV, page 389. Mr. Waters says that this will and the will of "John Amies of Bockin, 7 April, 1647, proved 16 April, 1647," giving "the piece of cloth at home unto Mr. Rogers, John Whiple and a jerkin cloth of it to Mr. Norton of Ipswich, N. E."

(who were then "Pastor," "Ruling Elder" and "Teacher" of the First Church at Ipswich — "Felt's Ipswich," pages 159, 220, 222); and that of "John Hawkings of Brayntree, Essex. Gent., 3 September, 1633, proved 18 October, 1633," devising "to my brother Francis Hawkings, my sister Archer and my sister Whipple forty shillings apiece as remembrances of me;" of which abstracts are also there given, "relate undoubtedly to the family of Whipple in Ipswich, Massachusetts, descended from two brothers Matthew and John."

"Mathewe Whipple the elder of Bocking, Essex, clothier, 19 December 1616, proved 28 January 1618.

My capital message or tenement, with the yards, gardens, orchards, members and appurtenances, situate in Bradford Street in Bocking, now in the occupation of me the said Mathewe, from and after my decease shall remain to Mathewe Whippell, mine eldest son, upon condition that he shall pay or cause to be paid to my son John Whippell four-score pounds within three months next after my decease, and to my daughter Jane thirty pounds within six months, and to my daughter Elizabeth thirty pounds within twelve months, and to my daughter Mary thirty pounds at one and twenty or day of her marriage, and to my daughter Amie thirty pounds at one and twenty or day of marriage, upon reasonable demand made by the said Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, and Amye.

To my daughter Amce (?) six silver spoons of the better sort, two high latten candlesticks, my biggest brass pot and three pounds six shillings and eight pence.

To my daughter Johane forty shillings.

To my daughter Jane two silver spoons, two pewter platters of the greater sort, one pewter candlestick, one half headed bedstidle, my best flock bed, a flock bolster, a coverlet and a pair of blankets.

To my daughter Elizabeth two silver spoons, one pewter candlestick, two pewter platters of the greater sort, a half-headed bedstidle, next the best, a flock bed, a flock bolster, a coverlet, a pair of blankets and the little chest which was her mother's.

To my daughter Mary two silver spoons, two pewter platters and a pewter salt, a trundle bedstidle, a flock bed, a flock bolster, a coverlet, a pair of blankets.

To my daughter Amye two silver spoons, two pewter platters, a pewter salt, a trundle bedstidle, a flock bed, a flock bolster and a pair of blankets.

To my son John a joyned table and

frame standing in my old parlor (and other movables)

To my sister, wife of Richard Rathbone twenty shillings. To Hercules Stephens ten shillings. To my grandchildren Hercules Arthur, Margaret Arthur, Henry Caldam and Annie Caldam six shillings eight pence apiece. To the poor of Bocking twenty shillings.

All the rest to my son Matthew, sole executor. Parker, 2."

("N. E. H. G. Register," Vol. XLIV, p. 389.)

It is said in the Virginia branch of the Whipple family, that a history of the family from the time of William the Conqueror down to the time of Col. John Whipple of Prince Rupert's division of the Cavaliers, who emigrated to Virginia in 1662, can be found in the ancient Library at Birmingham, England, where the Dugdale and Thorpe MSS. are deposited, which manuscripts give a full account of the aristocratic Colonial families, and were collected by G. P. R. James while British consul at Norfolk, Virginia.

This history relates, it is further said, that the Whipple family originated with Henri De V: Hipple, a gentleman of Normandy of the Vale de Suere (or Vale de Suede). For his gallantry he was granted the manorial estates of Wraxall—taking the name of Wraxall. Richard Wraxall—that is, Richard de V: Hipple—was knighted on the battlefield of Agincourt, and given the motto: "Fidele et Brave." Leaving Wraxall on account of persecution, the name of De V: Hipple was resumed, which in the time of Henry VII. (1485-1509), was anglicized into Whipple.

In America.

"We learn that there were three of the name of Whipple who settled early in New England: Matthew and John (born about 1605), brothers, settled in Ipswich, in that part called the Hamlet, since Hamilton. [If these two brothers are identical with Matthew and John Whipple, sons of Matthew Whipple of Bocking, England, good reasons for believing which have been given, both were doubtless born earlier than 1605; Matthew must have been of age in 1616, when appointed executor of his father's will, and was therefore probably born several years before 1595. Matthew died September 8, 1647, and John died June 30, 1669, ages not known.] The other, named David, settled in Rhode Island on a hill called Study Hill [No connection between him and the Ipswich family has been traced]"

"Matthew Whipple settled early in Ipswich Hamlet: (Land was granted to him in 1638. His house was sold July 10,

1647, to John Annable, tailor.—J. B. Felt.) His will, dated 3m. 7d., 1645 [of which an abstract is printed in the "Antiquarian Papers," Ipswich, Mass., April 1884], is on record at the Register of Deeds for the county of Essex, in which he mentions his eldest son, John, sons Matthew and Joseph, and daughters [Mary—see abstract] Anna and Edizabeth. He leaves to his eldest, John, one half of his estate; the other half to his two youngest sons Matthew and Joseph. He left wife Rose (Chute?), whom he married (Nov. 13, 1646?). His children were by a former wife. He died September 8, 1647."

("A brief Genealogy of the Whipple family," Lowell, Mass., 1857, page 3.)

Elder John Whipple.

Elder John Whipple, great great grandfather of General William Whipple, "resided at the Hamlet [part of Ipswich, now Hamilton, Mass.], and was Deacon and Ruling Elder of the First Church. [Edward Johnson (in his "Wonder-Working Providence", London, 1654, reprinted in "Massachusetts Historical Collections", 2d series) "mentions Mr. Whipple" (Vol. IV., page 25), "as 'one, whose godly sincerity is much approved.'"—"Felt's Ipswich," page 159.] He and his brother Matthew sustained various offices of trust. He was born about 1605 [or earlier—see above]"

He "had a large grant of land in 1639, freeman in 1640" [He "was Deputy to the General Court 1640—1642, 1646 1650—1653," "Felts Ipswich," page 159]

"He had two wives, [Sarah (wife of John Whipple) who died June 14, 1658, stated in "Felts Ipswich" page 159, to have been the wife of Elder John Whipple, was probably the wife of his nephew John,— "Whipple Genealogy", pp. 4, 13] his children were by his first wife. His will is dated May 10, 1669; his son Cornet John, Executor."

"He left a widow Jennett (first husband Thomas Dickinson) whose will is on record at the Probate Office, Suffolk, Vol. 11, page 85, and children John, Susannah, relict of Lionel Worth, Mary Stone, Sarah Goodhue, and Anthony Potter, son-in-law." ["Savage" adds a daughter "Elizabeth", who, he says "married perhaps Anthony Potter."]

Sarah, just mentioned, "married Joseph Goodhue [of Ipswich], July, 1661, died July 23, 1681". [She was born in 1641, the youngest daughter of Elder John Whipple, and her well known pious valedictory to her husband and children, first printed at Cambridge, New England, in 1681, was reprinted at Salem, Mass.,

in 1770, and again in the "Antiquarian Papers," Ipswich, Mass., December, 1880, and January, 1881.]

Elder John Whipple "died June 30 1669, and his Inventory is on file at the Probate office, Essex, presented by his son Cornet John Whipple (afterwards Capt. John Whipple) September 28, 1669".

("Whipple Genealogy," pp 3-4, 29-30.)

Captain John Whipple.

"John Whipple (Captain), [John] born about 1626; died August 10, 1683; son of Elder John Whipple. He was sometimes called Junior, Cornet, and Captain." [He was freeman 1668, and "Representative 1674, 1679—1683". - "Savage."] "He was appointed a Captain of a troop to march for Marlborough against the enemy, &c. His prospects for honor and usefulness were promising at the time of his death" "His estate was valued at £3000." He married first Martha Reyner (a daughter of Humphrey Reyner) born —, died February 24, 1679; second, Elizabeth Paine, June 28, 1680."

Children [all by first wife]. John (Major) born July 15, 1657, married June 26, 1681, Catharine Layton, who died August 16, 1702, aged 62, he died June 12, 1722 Matthew, born 1658. Joseph, born March 6, 1664, died in infancy August 1665 Joseph (2d) born June 8, 1666. Susan, married — Lane [Susanna, married John Lane, March 20, 1680,—"Savage"]. Sarah, born September 2, 1671, married Francis Wainwright March 12, 1686, died March 16, 1709, aged 38. Anna, born October 29, 1675 (?)

("Whipple Genealogy," p. 30.)

"Captain John Whipple, son of 'Elder' John, born in Essex, England, about 1626, . . . was appointed Cornet of the Ipswich Troop before 1675 [1668—"N. E. H. G. Register," Vol. XXXVII, page 285] and Captain in 1683 in place of Capt. John Appleton. He was Lieutenant in Capt. Paige's Troop at Mount Hope, June, 1675 [King Philip's War], and was appointed Captain of a troop raised for service under Major Savage in March, 1676 [in the same war]; was with the army in the unsuccessful manœuvring of that campaign."

("N. E. H. G. Register," Vol. XLII, p. 100.)

Major Matthew Whipple.

"Matthew Whipple, [John, John—see page 27] of the Hamlet, died January 28, 1739, in his eightieth year. He married [second—see below] Martha, daughter of John, and grand daughter of

General Denison. [Major General Daniel Denison of Ipswich, born in England in 1612, who died Sept. 20, 1682, in Ipswich, was for eleven years Major General of the colony, and very prominent in colonial affairs.—See "Denison Memorial," Ipswich, Mass., 1882.] She died Sept. 12, 1728, in her sixtieth year. Mr. Whipple left children, Matthew, John, William, who was of Kittery in 1730, where his son William was born, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and Brigadier General at the capture of Burgoyne;—Joseph, settled in the ministry at Hampton Falls, and Martha Hartshorne. He had a malt-house and oat-mill, in which he carried on much business. To his mulatto servant he gave freedom. He bequeathed his house and lands to Matthew and John. Estate £3500. He held several offices in the town, was Justice of the Sessions Court, Representative in 1718, 1719, 1729. He was an energetic, useful and respected townsman."—"Felt's Ipswich," Cambridge, 1834, pp. 176-177.)

("Presentation of Flags," p. 20.)

"Matthew Whipple (Major) born 1658, died, aged 80, January 28, 1738-9 [above mentioned], son of Captain John, and grandson of Elder John, . . . married, first, Joanna Appleton, by whom he had children, Matthew, John, Joanna, Appleton and William. He afterwards married, June 10, 1697, Martha Ringe (or Rindge?) [Martha (Denison) Thing] born —, died, aged 60, Sept. 12, 1728, . . . [and had children] Joseph, Martha and Nathaniel."

"His will is at the Probate Office, Essex County, in which he mentions sons, Matthew, Appleton, John, Joseph, William, and his dwelling house [and] malt house. Item. Mary Bradley, house keeper. Item. Mulatto servant, Nicholas Freeman, &c., Dec. 2, 1738."

Children.—Matthew, John, born July 22, 1689, married Hannah —, died, aged 92, February 9, 1781. Joanna, born July 22, 1692. Appleton, born October 19, 1693. William, born February 28, 1695-6. . . . Joseph (Rev.), born July 31, 1701, and settled at Hampton Falls (graduated at Harvard University). [He was "ordained at Hampton Falls, N. H., January 15, 1727," and "died February, 17, 1757." —"N. E. H. G. Register," Vol. XLII, page 305.] Martha, born January 7, 1704, died in infancy January 30, 1704. Nathaniel, born Sept. 2, 1711."

("Whipple Genealogy," pp. 31-32.)

Joanna (Appleton) Whipple, grandmother of General William Whipple, was the daughter of Samuel Appleton, (2d),

son of Samuel Appleton, (1st), both of Ipswich.

Samuel Appleton (1st) was the son of Thomas Appleton, of Little Waldingfield, county Suffolk, England. ("Savage.")

"Samuel Appleton, [1st] died June, 1670. He was born at Little Waldingfield, England, 1586; came to Ipswich 1625, was admitted freeman 1636, and was Deputy to the General Court 1637. He left children, John, [a prominent citizen of Ipswich, born 1622, died 1700, (or 4 November, 1699, according to "Savage"), Representative to General Court for sixteen years between 1656 and 1678, whose opposition to the illegal taxation of Governor Andros in 1687, for which "he was imprisoned fined and disfranchised," is well known—see "Felt," page 171], Samuel, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Samuel Philips of Rowley, Judith, wife of Samuel, son of the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, and Martha, wife of Richard Jacobs."

"Samuel Appleton [2nd], son of Samuel Appleton [1st], died August 16, 1692. He was born at Waldingfield in 1625, and probably came to Ipswich when his father did. He married Hannah, daughter of William Paine, and for his second wife, Mary, daughter of John Oliver of Newbury, December, 2, 1656, she being born June 7, 1640, and died June 9, 1712. [He was born in 1624, married, second, 8 December, 1656, Mary Oliver, the mother of Joanna (Appleton) Whipple, and died 15 May, 1696.—"Savage."] He left children, Samuel, John, Judith Wolcott, Joanna Whipple, and Oliver. He had lost a daughter Downs, whose only child was Isaac. He held several offices in the town, was Representative to the General Court in 1669, 1671, 1673 1675-1677, 1679, 1680. He was of the Governor's Council in 1681-1686 1689-1692; Justice of the Quarterly and General Sessions Courts, and of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, April 11, 1692, for the trial of persons charged with witchcraft. ["Resolute in support of the liberty of the people against the unlawful taxation in 1687, he was imprisoned by Andros, and hardly released. See 'Hutchinson', I, 365."—"Savage."] He was concerned in the iron-works at Lynn in 1645, though Ipswich became his permanent residence.—1675, Oct. 23. The Assistants write him to keep five hundred men for the defence of the frontier towns at the west against the Indians. In this quarter he was several times successful in repelling the enemy and preventing several places from being consumed. When Hatfield was attacked, October 19, a bullet passed through his hair, and a serjeant

was mortally wounded by his side. December 9. He served as Major in an expedition against the Narragansetts, and had the command of five hundred men in the great battle. His skill and bravery and exertions did much towards securing victory. While in this campaign, he had his tent burnt, and his men lost their clothes and arms—His diversified and complicated duties, as a warrior, legislator, and judge, he ably and faithfully discharged."

("Felt's History of Ipswich," Cambridge, Mass., 1834, pp. 159-160 and 169.)

"The first husband of Martha Denison [above mentioned] was Thomas Wiggan [son of Andrew and Anne (Bradstreet) Wiggan], who was born 5 March, 1662. He was a grandson of Gov. Thomas Wiggan, also of Gov. Simon Bradstreet. Mr. Wiggan died in early manhood, leaving but one child, Hannah.

Widow Martha (Denison) Wiggan then became the second wife of Capt. Jonathan Thing, of Exeter [N. H.]. They were married July, 1693, and had but one child, Daniel Thing, born 12 May, 1694. Capt. Jonathan Thing died 30 [or 31] October, 1694; his first wife was Mary, daughter of Counsellor John Gilman, son of Edward Gilman, sen'r. He had two other sons, Edward and Moses.

Her third husband was Matthew Whipple, of Ipswich."

("Antiquarian Papers," Ipswich, Mass., June, 1883. See also "Denison Memorial," Ipswich, 1882, page 47, and "Bell's History of Exeter," Exeter, N. H., 1888, Genealogy, p. 46.)

Captain William Whipple, Senior.

William Whipple, senior (Matthew, John, John), born 23 February, 1695-6, the father of General William Whipple, "was a native of Ipswich, in Massachusetts, and was bred a maltster. Having removed to Kittery in Maine, he followed the sea, during several years. He married [14 May, 1722—"N. E. H. G. Register," Vol. X, page 48] Mary [born 26 December, 1698—"Presentation of Flags," page 21] the eldest daughter of Robert Cutt [2d]

Her grandfather, Robert Cutt [1st] was a brother of John Cutt, the President of New Hampshire, and emigrated from England to the West Indies, where he married a wealthy widow, who died soon after. He then married Mary Hoet [Mary Hoel—"Presentation of Flags," page 20], an English lady, who had removed to the West Indies. Soon after their marriage they came to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and subsequently re-

moved to Kittery, where Mr. Cutt established a ship-yard, and carried on the business of ship-building very extensively. They had two sons, Richard and Robert, and four daughters. [The daughters were Mary, Bridget, Sarah and Elizabeth. Richard was probably the son of Robert Cutt (1st), by his first wife. Sometime subsequent to 1675, the widow of Robert Cutt (2d), married Capt. Francis Champernowae, "the loving nephew" of Sir Fernando Gorges the founder of Maine, and she and her children by Mr. Cutt received by gift or demise the principal part of Capt. Champernowae's estate.—See "Presentation of Flags," pages 20-21 and note page 339, "Historical Papers," C. W. Tuttle, Boston, 1889.

It is related, in a not wholly reliable traditional account (see page 34) found among the papers of Col. Joseph Whipple, brother of General William Whipple, and printed in the "N. E. H. G. Register," Vol. V. page 246, that Robert Cutt (1st) was a native of Bath, England, and that his father was, the year he died, a member of Parliament. Richard Cutt was returned from Essex, for Cromwell's second parliament, in 1654, but not for that of 1656.]

Robert [Robert Cutt (2d)] married [18 April, 1698,—"Presentation of Flags," page 21] Dorcas Hammond, the daughter of Major Joseph Hammond, whose father, having been an adherent of Oliver Cromwell, left England on the death of the Protector [who died 3 September, 1658], came to this country and settled in Kittery [See page 34]. They had four daughters; Mary, the wife of William Whipple [senior]; Catharine, who married John Moffat, a merchant, who then resided at Kittery, but afterwards removed to Portsmouth; Mehitable, who married Jotham Orlone, merchant of Portsmouth; and Elizabeth, who married the Rev. Joseph Whipple, the brother of William Whipple [senior], and who settled in the ministry at Hampton Falls.

Mr. Cutt possessed a large estate, and his daughter, Mrs. [William] Whipple [senior], inherited from him a very valuable farm in Kittery, situated on the eastern branch of the Piscataqua river, opposite to the island where the Navy Yard is now established, and within view of the town of Portsmouth. Mr. Whipple now abandoned his nautical pursuits, and resided on this estate, which he held in right of his wife, where he employed himself as a farmer and maltster. Mrs. Whipple was a lady of excellent sense,

agreeable manners, and many pleasing accomplishments. [He died 7 August, 1751, aged 56 years. She died 24 February, 1783, aged 84 years.—"Presentation of Flags", page 22] They had five children; William, Robert, Joseph, Mary, and Hannah [Mary, William, Hannah, Robert Cutt, and Joseph].

[1] Mary Whipple, the eldest daughter, married Robert Trait [Traill], Esquire, comptroller of the port of Portsmouth previous to the Revolution. They had three children, Robert, William and Mary; Robert and William went to Europe, where they settled; and Mary married Kieth Spencer [Keith Spence], Esquire, a merchant from Scotland who settled in Portsmouth. Captain Robert T. Spence, their son, holds [1824] a distinguished rank in the Navy of the United States.

[Mary, "born 13 January, 1728" [or perhaps later] married Robert Trail [Traill] of Boston, 1 September, 1748.—"N. E. H. G. Register," Vol X, page 48. She survived her husband and "died 3 October, 1791, aged 61" [as stated on her gravestone]—"Presentation of Flags," page 21.]

[2.] [William Whipple, born 14 January, 1730—"Register," X, 48—died 28 November, 1785; the Signer of the Declaration of Independence.]

[3] Hannah Whipple, the youngest daughter, married the Hon. Joshua Brackett, an eminent physician in Portsmouth, who, during the Revolution, was judge of the maritime court of New Hampshire. Her mother, Mary Whipple [Mary (Cutt) Whipple], resided with her after the death of her husband, and died 1783, at the advanced age of eighty-five years [See above].

[Hannah, born 15 February, 1734-5; married Dr. Joshua Brackett, of Portsmouth, 14 April 1760. He was born in Greenland, N. H., May, 1733 and died in Portsmouth 17 July, 1801 [1802].—"Register," X, 48. They had no children. She died 24 April, 1805, aged 71.—"Presentation of Flags," page 21.]

[4] Robert [Robert Cutt Whipple] died when he was about nineteen [twenty-five] years of age.

[Robert Cutt, born 6 April, 1736; died 4 May, 1761, aged 25—"Register" X, 48.]

[5.]—Joseph [Whipple] was educated in the counting room of Nathaniel Carter, a merchant of Newburyport, and established himself in business in Portsmouth, in company with his brother: they continued their mercantile connection until a short time previous to the commencement of the revolutionary war. He was afterwards appointed collector of the port of

Portsmouth, first by the state of New Hampshire, and after the adoption of the federal constitution, by the President of the United States: he held this office, with a short intermission, until a few months before his death. He died without issue, on the twenty-sixth of February, 1816, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

[Joseph, born 14 February, 1737 8; married Hannah Bidings of Boston, 9 October, 1762. He was collector of the customs in Portsmouth—"Register," X, 48. Col. Joseph Whipple took part in the early settlement of Coos county, New Hampshire, and was living at Jefferson as early as 1773. He was captured there by the Indians during the Revolution, but escaped.—"McClintock's History of New Hampshire," Boston, 1889, pages 305-307. He afterwards returned to Portsmouth. When "Col. Joseph Whipple was Collector," he "transacted the business in the office adjoining his residence on State street."—"Rambles," I, 227. He "resided in the house then and now standing at the northeast corner of State and Chestnut streets, Portsmouth (No. 79 State St.)" Hannah, wife of Col. Joseph Whipple, died 30 January, 1811, aged 75 years.—"Presentation of Flags," page 21.]

"Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."
Philadelphia, 1824, Vol. V., pp. 75-77.

Two interesting letters on public matters from General William Whipple to Hon. Josiah Bartlett (who long served together in Congress), dated Portsmouth, July 12, and September 13, 1778, will be found in the "N. E. H. G. Register," Vol. XXX, pages 317-320.

James Russell Lowell.

His Portsmouth Ancestors.

It is a pleasure to the many admirers of James Russell Lowell in Portsmouth to know that several generations of the maternal ancestors of this most eminent poet, essayist and statesman, whose recent death, 12 August, 1891, in Cambridge, Mass., has been mourned wherever the English language is spoken; resided on the banks of the Piscataqua, and that he, and all of his father's family always had a strong interest in the Portsmouth stock from which they sprung.

That this interest was a reality was

shown only a few months since by the kindly and generous gifts of Mr. Lowell, and of his sister and niece, Mrs. and Miss Putnam, in aid of the fund for the oil portraits of General William Whipple and Admiral David G. Farragut, soon to be presented to the Portsmouth schools bearing those names, by Storer Post, No. 1, G. A. R., of this city.

James Russell Lowell, born 22 February, 1819, in Cambridge, Mass., son of Rev. Charles and Harriet (Spence) Lowell, was grandson of Keith and Mary (Traill) Spence of Portsmouth, and great-grandson of Robert and Mary (Whipple) Traill, also of Portsmouth.

Robert Traill, born in the Orkney Islands, was a distinguished merchant of Portsmouth, comptroller of the port until the Revolution, and afterward collector of the Island of Bermuda. He resided in the house then and now standing at the southwest corner of State and Fleet streets (No. 82 State street). Mrs. Traill survived her husband, and died 3 October, 1791, aged 61 years. Their only daughter, Mary, married Keith Spence, a merchant from Scotland, who settled in Portsmouth, Purser, U. S. N., 1800-1805, whom she survived, and died 10 January, 1824, aged 69.

Mr. Lowell's great grandmother, Mary (Whipple) Traill, was a daughter of Captain William Whipple, senior, and Mary (Cutt) Whipple. The latter died 24 February, 1783, aged 84, and the ashes of Mrs. Whipple, Mrs. Traill and Mrs. Spence, three direct ancestors of Mr. Lowell, rest in the North cemetery, Portsmouth, where their stones may be seen on the rising ground near the center of the cemetery close to the stone of their distinguished son, brother and uncle, General William Whipple, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Captain William Whipple, senior, resided in the "Whipple garrison house" in Kittery, Me., previously the home of Robert Cutt (2d), where Harrison J. Philbrick now lives, and died 7 August, 1751, aged 56. Capt Whipple's stone and those of Robert Cutt (2d), who died 24 September, 1735, aged 69, and of Dorcas (Hammond) Cutt who died 17 November, 1757, aged 83, his wife's father and mother, are yet standing in the cemetery near the Chamberlaine Hotel in Kittery, so that a pilgrimage to the graves of these four generations of Mr. Lowell's ancestors may, and doubtless will be often made in the coming years by those residents in, and visitors to our city, who enjoy the writings and rejoice in the fame of this distinguished son of Portsmouth.

Captain William Whipple, senior, (Matthew, John, John,) was born in Ipswich, Mass., whither his great grandfather Elder John Whipple came from Essex, England, in or before 1639 [Corrected—see page 27], and the Whipples were Ipswich people, as related more at length in the biographical notice of General William Whipple, in the appendix to "The Presentation of Flags to the Schools of Portsmouth, N. H., October 9, 1890," Portsmouth, 1890, page 20 [and on pages 27-33 of this pamphlet].

Robert Cutt (2d), however, was of this locality, son of Robert Cutt (1st), who was a brother of John Cutt, President of New Hampshire, 1679, who with their brother, Richard Cutt, came to this vicinity previous to 1646 from Wales, as related, with much other information as to the Cutt family, in the "Rambles about Portsmouth" Series I, page 29, and Series II, pages 142-153, and concerning whom further interesting details will be found on pages 20 and 21 of the pamphlet just mentioned.

Robert Traill Spence, appointed midshipman, U S N., 15 May, 1800, who distinguished himself in the attack on Tripoli, 7 August, 1804, as related in "Cooper's Naval History," and who died a captain, 26 September, 1826, was a brother of Mr. Lowell's mother.

Madam Elizabeth (Cutt) Lowell, whose stone stands in the North cemetery near that of General Whipple, was the General's aunt, his mother's sister, and the daughter of Robert (2d) and Dorcas (Hammond) Cutt. She was "born 20 March, 1710" (or perhaps earlier), and married, first, Rev. Joseph Whipple, of Hampton Falls, brother of Captain William Whipple, senior, and second, Rev. John Lowell, of Newburyport, Mass., whom she also survived, and "died 22 September, 1805, aged 97," as stated on her gravestone. She left no descendants.

Rev. John Lowell, minister of Newburyport, Mass., 1726-1767, who died in 1767, aged 63, (a descendant of Percival Lowell, of Bristol, England, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1639, and died there in 1665.) was father of Judge John Lowell, 1743-1802, grandfather of Rev. Charles Lowell, 1782-1861, and great grandfather of James Russell Lowell, who by his great grandfather's second marriage with Elizabeth (Cutt) Whipple, was thus again connected with, though not in a second line descended from Robert Cutt (2d), and Dorcas (Hammond) Cutt, of Kittery. . . .

Further information of the maternal ancestors of Mr. Lowell will doubtless be found in the "Cutts Genealogy" soon to

be published by Cecil Hampden Cutts Howard of Brooklyn, N Y.

JOSEPH FOSTER.

(Journal, 5 September, 1891.)

The foregoing article, with a few unimportant changes, was also printed in the "Magazine of American History" for October, 1891, Vol. XXVI, pages 312-313.

Additional Notes.

Dorcas (Hammond) Cutt, born in 1674, wife of Robert Cutt (2d), was the daughter of Major Joseph Hammond, Kittery, 1680, born 1647, died 24 February 1709-10; who was the son of William Hammond, of Wells, Maine, 1656, or earlier, a man of consequence, grand juror, next year clerk of the writs, and commissioner for small causes until 1679, said to have been born in 1597, died 1702. Major Joseph Hammond was probably the major carried prisoner by the French, 1695, to Canada, as "Hutchinson," Vol. II, pages 89 and 180, tells; and counsellor of Massachusetts. He left one son and two daughters.

Catharine, wife of Major Joseph Hammond, was the daughter of Nicholas Frost, born about 1595 at Tiverton, in Devonshire, England, who came to Kittery, probably before 1632, and died 20 July, 1663; she was born in England, coming to America with her father and mother, and married first, about 1655, William Leighton of Kittery, who died September, 1666, and, second, Major Joseph Hammond, whom she outlived; and died 1 August, 1715.

Col. Joseph Hammond, brother of Dorcas (Hammond) Cutt, died in Eliot, Maine, 26 January, 1753, aged 75.

("Savage's Genealogical Dictionary," Boston, 1860, Vol. II, pp. 213, 345, and 317-348, and Vol. III, p. 44. See also "N. E. H. G. Register," Vol. IX, p. 312.)

The information concerning the ancestors of Dorcas (Hammond) Cutt given in the "Rambles about Portsmouth," series II, pages 145-146, is not exact; and the statement in the "N. E. H. G. Register," Vol. V, page 246, that Major Joseph Hammond's father supported, and Nicholas Frost opposed Monmouth's rebellion in 1685, is erroneous, as both emigrated to this country many years before, and the latter died in 1663. William Hammond was probably an adherent of Oliver Cromwell as stated on page 32, but Nicholas Frost left England long before the uprising against Charles the 1st, who was executed 30 January, 1649, and therefore could hardly be considered as having been one of his adherents as stated in the "Rambles."

Mr. Lowell's Maternal Ancestors.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—James Russell Lowell and the Rev. Robert T. S. Lowell were not grandsons of Robert Traill Spence, an officer of the Navy, as stated in . . . "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography" (Vol. IV., page 43) in its notice of the Rev. Charles Lowell; but were Capt. Spence's nephews, the children of his sister Harriet (Spence) Lowell.

Capt. Robert Traill Spence, U. S. N., was appointed a Midshipman 15 May, 1800, Lieutenant 17 February, 1807, Commander 24 July, 1813, Captain 28 February, 1815, and died, 26 September, 1826—aged 38 years. He distinguished himself as a Midshipman during the attack on Tripoli, 7 August 1804, discharging the loading and firing the long 26 pounder, of which he was in charge as his vessel sank under the enemy's fire, as related in "Cooper's Naval History." New York, 1866 (Vol. I., page 246). See also "Goldsborough's Naval Chronicle" Washington, 1824 (Vol. I., page 228), and "Lessing's Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812" (page 121). He was highly praised by Commodores Preble and Decatur for his gallant conduct. He rose very rapidly in the Navy, and in Commodore Roger's report of September 23, 1814, in relation to the services of the naval forces during the British attack on Baltimore in 1814, was spoken of as a gallant and meritorious officer. (See also "Cooper's History," Vol. II., page 139) He was a man of great information, and a good writer both in prose and poetry. He was in command of the naval establishment at Baltimore for several years before his death, and is buried in Loudon Park cemetery near that city.

Capt. Spence's father (Mr. Lowell's grandfather), Keith Spence of Portsmouth, N. H., Purser, U. S. N., 1800-05, 'a gentleman justly held in high estimation for his probity, intelligence, and nice sense of honor', 'was the bosom friend and mentor of Decatur' ("Goldsborough's Chronicle," Vol. I., page 228) He was Purser of the frigate Philadelphia, when that vessel was captured by the Tripolitans. 31 October, 1803 ("Cooper," Vol. I., page 225), and

was a prisoner in Tripoli during the attack of 7 August 1804, in which his son distinguished himself, as already mentioned. He died suddenly at New Orleans, and was buried there.

The Hon. Carroll Spence of Baltimore, Maryland, appointed Minister to Turkey by President Pierce, and who negotiated the first treaty with Persia, is a son of Capt Spence; and the late Commodore Charles Whipple Pickering, U. S. N., of Portsmouth, N. H. [son of Isaac and Louisa Josepha Whipple (Spence) Pickering], was his nephew; both cousins of J. R. and R. T. S. Lowell. . . .

In the study of heredity, the female line is often, as here, a mine of wealth.

JOSEPH FOSTER.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept., 1891.

(*The Critic*, New York, 10 October, 1891.)

His Paternal Ancestors.

James Russell Lowell "was of the eighth generation [of the Lowells] in this country The Rev. John Lowell [of Newburyport, Mass.], James Russell Lowell's great grandfather," [already mentioned on page 34] being the son "of Ebenezer Lowell of Boston, shoemaker, and grandson of John Lowell of Boston, a cooper. The last named John of Boston was the son of John Lowell of Newbury, and grandson of Percival Lowell, . . . who came from Bristol [England] to Newbury in 1639."

(F. L. GAY, of Brookline, Mass., *The Critic*, New York, 29 August, 1891.)

The Commemoration Ode.

"All will now admit James Russell Lowell to have been the author of the first single poem yet produced in this country, the 'Commemoration Ode'."

(*The Critic*, New York, 22 August, 1891.)

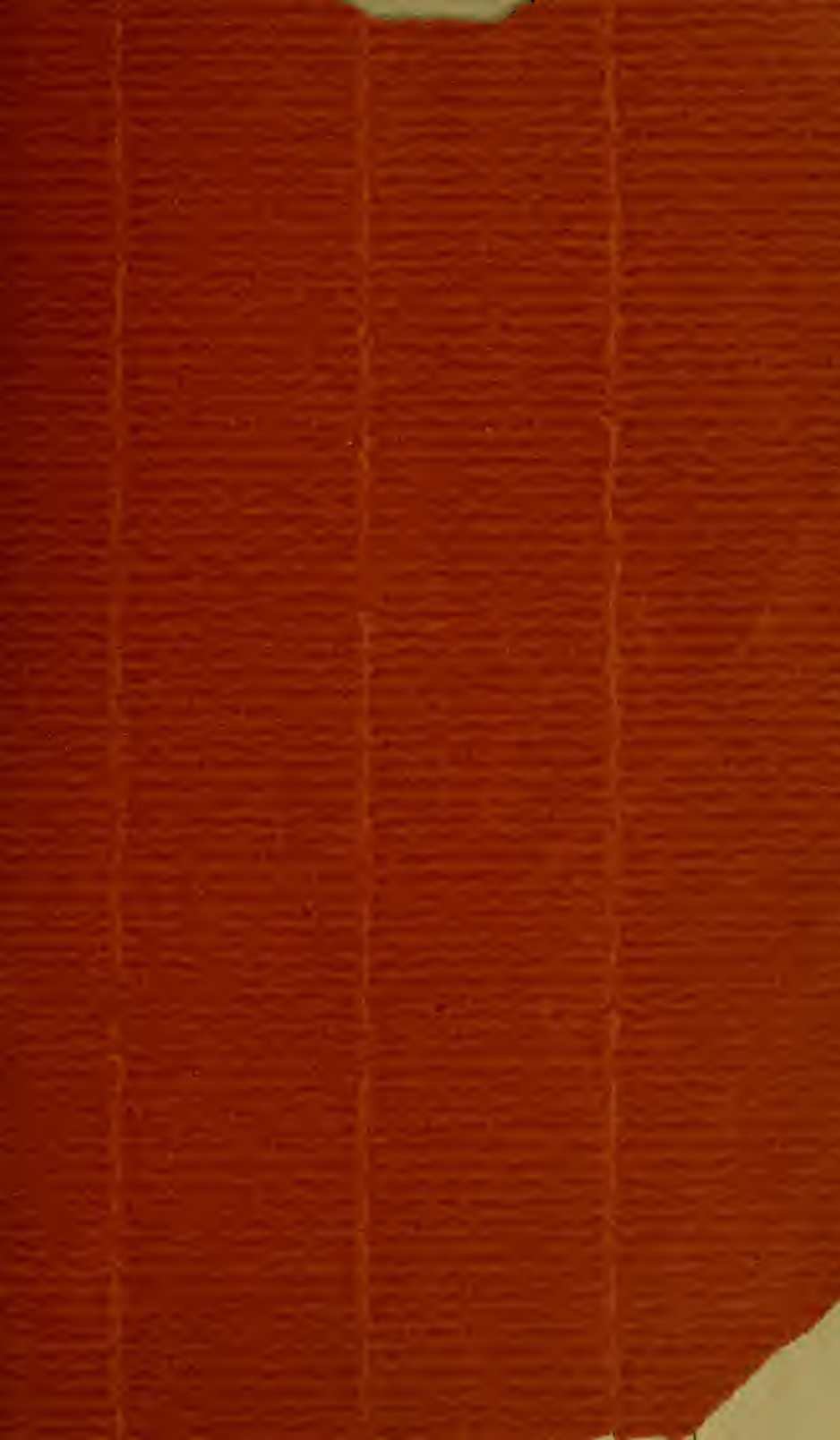
In the study of Mr. Lowell's character and works, it is worthy of remembrance that Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Cambridge, Mass., James Russell Lowell's literary executor, says, that "many of the most striking traits of Mr. Lowell's character and genius came to him from his mother's side."

NOTICE.

A copy of "The Presentation of the Portraits" will be mailed to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents.

A copy of "The Presentation of Flags to the Schools of Portsmouth, N. H., October 9 1890, by Storer Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Hampshire, with an Appendix relating to the Whipple and Farragut Schools," compiled by Joseph Foster, Portsmouth, 1890, 8vo, pages 36; containing the addresses at the presentation of Flags, with an account of the naming of the Whipple and Farragut Schools; a biographical notice of General William Whipple, with a description of a d guide to the spots in Portsmouth and vicinity made ever memorable as the birthplace, residence, and grave, of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and several letters written by him during the Revolution; a sketch of Admiral Farragut's life, with a notice of his funeral in Portsmouth, August 17, 1870; and some notes as to the names of the other Portsmouth schools;—of which only a few copies remain,—will be mailed to any address on receipt of fifty cents.

Address Paymaster Joseph Foster, U. S. Navy, Portsmouth, N. H.



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