

*Scrap
Book*

NH. ROOM
LAKES. RGN
WINNIPSK
Gov

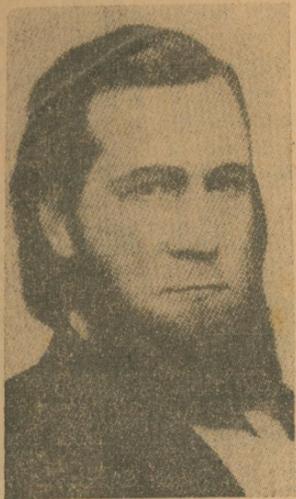
Given by
Fred Schofield. Laconia, N.H. 3-94

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Governor's Island

(1)

President Kennedy in his talk Sunday, Sept. 30, 1962, over nationwide television on the racial crisis at the University of Mississippi, said, in part: "Mississippi



LUCIUS LAMAR

and her university . . . are noted for her courage, for their contribution of talent and thought to the affairs of this nation. This is the state of Lucius Lamar and many others who have placed the national good ahead of sectional interest. This is the state which had four Medal of Honor winners in the Korean war alone. In fact, the guard unit federalized this morning early, is part of the 155th Infantry, one of the ten oldest regiments in the Union and one of the most decorated for sacrifice and bravery in six wars."

This was not the first time Mr. Kennedy had directed special attention to Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, close friend for many years of Stilson Hutchins, who owned Governor's Island at Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., over a long period.

There is reasonable ground for the assumption that Justice Lamar visited Hutchins on the Island, as he frequently did in his Washington home.

As a member of the House of Representatives in 1874 Lamar dramatically urged reconciliation between the North and South, with malice toward none, with charity for all. The fact that he had drafted the Mississippi ordinance of secession and served in the Confederate forces lent impact to his views. Later, he was the first Confederate officer to enter the Senate. There he continued to put national above sectional issues. For all of this Senator Kennedy included him, in 1956, in his book "Profiles in Courage," dealing with a special group of American heroes—those politicians who followed their consciences at the risk of destruction and disgrace. In President Cleveland's Cabinet, Lamar was Secretary of the Interior, and he resigned that office to become Justice of the Supreme Court.

Eugene Field, famous for his poems and newspaper work, was an early employe of Stilson Hutchins after Hutchins founded the Washington Post. Describing the social qualities of the Laird of Governor's Island, Field wrote: "His intimate companions at that time were Joseph Pulitzer, who had not then taken a wife, and had never dreamed of editing the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and John B. Clark, one of the Missouri Congressmen. His associates were Sam Cox, Proctor Knott, Frank Hurd, Senator Gordon, Colonel Boudinot, Senator Lamar and Albert Pike. He had a great admiration for Senator Thurman; the old gentleman called Hutchins his boy and used to slip around to his room of an evening and smoke his pipe and drink sour mash. Hutchins had not been in Washington a month before he instituted fortnightly symposiums, as he called them. His parlors were thrown open and a dozen or fifteen friends were invited to enjoy an evening of anecdote, song and wine. There were stories by Proctor Knott and Sam Cox, ballads by Boudinot, a recitation by the venerable Albert Pike, wine or more substantial drinks, then more stories and songs, and finally a cold lunch. Occasionally a chorus of colored singers, imported for the occasion from a neighboring church

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Governor's Island . . .

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or academy, would vary the program with their strangely characteristic melodies. The evenings were always charmingly spent, and the symposiums became immensely popular among statesmanly circles. Senator Lamar—solemn and heavy as he was—used to say he would give a hundred dollars any time rather than miss one of Hutchins' symposiums."

Managing editor of the Post for Mr. Hutchins was the redoubtable John A. Cockerill, former managing editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cockerill was one of a few closely associated with Hutchins at one time or another in the course of the New Hampshire native's extraordinary career, who figured in sensational shootings. Biographers of Joseph Pulitzer offer somewhat different versions of the life or death affray in which Cockerill was involved, while in Pulitzer's employ. In 1882 Cockerill wrote an editorial in Pulitzer's St. Louis Post-Dispatch criticising the law firm of Broadhead, Slayback and Haessler. On Oct. 5, 1882, the angry Slayback visited Cockerill's office in an effort to force a retraction. Cockerill produced a "six gun" and shot and killed his assailant.

President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy sent Lamar to Russia to obtain assistance. Some twenty years later Historian Henry Adams became closely associated at Washington with Lamar, then senator from Mississippi, who according to Biographer Wirt Armitstead Cate "had grown to be one of the calmest, most reasonable and most amiable Union men in the United States, and quite unusual in social charm." "Lamar," said Adams, "liked to talk of his brief career in diplomacy. He never alluded to Confederate management or criticised Jefferson Davis' administration."

Lamar did not reach St. Petersburg, was detained in Paris awaiting instructions, then was sent under revised orders to London where he followed the debate in the House of Commons on the motion to recognize the Confederacy.

An amusing incident of Lamar's diplomatic career was related by the former Hutchins and Pulitzer editor, John Cockerill, mentioned above as the slayer in self defense of a St. Louis lawyer. Just as he had given a helping hand to "Hutch" in launching the Washington Post, Cockerill had proved equally useful to Pulitzer in two big projects. Former Mayor George Brinton McLellan of New York City in his book "The Gentleman and the Tiger" wrote: "Much of the success of the New York World under Pulitzer was unquestionably due to John Cockerill, who had already helped his employer in booming the St. Louis Post-Dispatch."

Cockerill hung his hat on pegs in several big newspaper shops. He chanced to be on the New York Advertiser at the time of Justice Lamar's death in 1893 and reminisced in this fashion: "I recall with interest an hour's conversation held with Mr. Lamar in Washington in 1877. He was then a Senator from Mississippi. At a reception given by Mr. Stilson Hutchins (whom I had aided in founding the Daily Post) to Senator Thurman and some of his colleagues, quite a crowd of Washington flaneurs gathered. . . . Mr. Lamar, who was one of the honored guests . . . came and dropped himself on the sofa beside me, languidly and apparently much bored. He told one or two amusing stories of backwoods life which he had picked up when a young lawyer practising in Georgia and Mississippi. He had a Southern dialect which he brought to the relation, as quaint as that which had made Proctor Knott famous as a raconteur.

"Mr. Lamar, on this occasion, related an amusing journalistic experience which came to him during the period when he was begging alternately at the doors of St. Cloud and St. James for aid for his Southern cause. He said that he was anxious to win the friendship of the London press. He prepared one day a careful article gently leading up to the point of interesting the English government in the struggle for Southern independence. He called upon Mr. Delane of the London Times and submitted it. After a careful reading the editor accepted it, and said that he would use it as a leader in The Times. 'I waited for days,' said Mr. Lamar, 'for the appearance of that article, which I fondly hoped would open the way for others more direct and forcible. Time rolled on, and the article did not appear. I was anxious, for our cause could not well wait. I had kept a copy of the article. Concluding that Mr. Delane had decided on reflection not to use the article, I carried it to the editor of the Telegraph. He accepted it. Two days after, he printed it as a leading editorial, and, by most singular coincidence, it came out as an original article in the Times of the same morning, word for word. I was never so mortified in my life. I could not explain. I never saw either editor afterwards, and I never been able to estimate just what the Confederacy lost by that faux pas. I know that it stopped the flow of money to the London Press."

Governor's Island

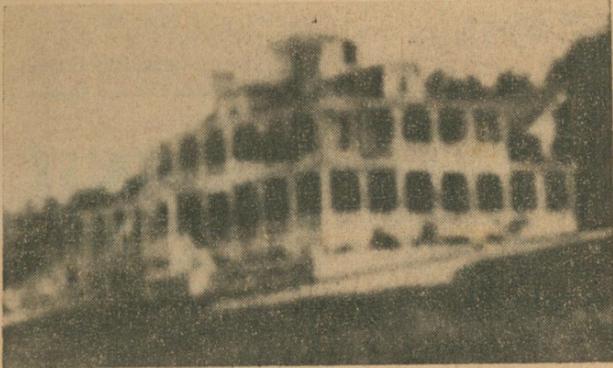
(2)

The two brothers who owned and edited Laconia News and Critic, Messrs. Albert and J. Fremont Weeks, in their issue for May 31, 1903, with true C. of C. booster spirit, announced:

Big Boom for Weirs

German Ambassador will spend the summer at Governor's Island

Concord, N. H., May 11—The Hon. Stilson Hutchins of Washington, D.C., was in town this morning, on his way home from Governor's island, Lake Winnipiseogee, where he has been engaged in getting his residence there in condition for the occupancy of Baron



Stilson Hutchins' Home on Governor's Island as it was when it housed the German Ambassador and his retinue.

von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, who has rented the property for the summer. The baron will be accompanied to the lake by his entire retinue, and during his stay there all the business of the German embassy will be conducted from Governor's Island.

(In Concord Mr. Hutchins was well known at that time. He formerly owned the Daily Patriot, employing as its editor Harry B. Metcalf, whose daughter, Mrs. Helen Park, resides on Governor's Island, and writes Governor's Island notes for the Evening Citizen.)

The Washington Evening Star for May 9, 1903, under the heading, The Social World—Summer Vacations, announced the decision of the German ambassador to come to Governor's Island. The article started with this report: "Mrs. Roosevelt has resumed her Saturday afternoons at home, and although her invitations for today are limited, they are sufficiently numerous to assemble most of those usually seen at the more pleasurable White House events."

It continued with several allusions to New Hampshire as an official recreation spot. It said: "The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay will be at their New Hampshire place for most of the warm weather, although visits to the homes of their two daughters are likely to be interesting incidents, also. Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock have their summer home in Dublin, New Hampshire."

The Star's society editor continued: "Very many of the ambassadors and ministers expect to go abroad this summer and most of the departures will be this month. The Russian ambassador and his household will sail on the 26th. Should the Russian government purchase the present embassy, the Morton house on Rhode Island Avenue, which is leased for a year, numerous changes are contemplated, to enlarge the entertaining facilities. Changing the stables on 15th St. to offices, with the addition of another story to make a ball room, is what is in contemplation, and over which Countess Cassini is most enthusiastic. The latter will spend June in Paris. The British Ambassador and Lady Herbert are going abroad in June for the summer. The French ambassador and Mme. Jusserand will summer in this country, having come so recently from abroad.

"The German minister and Baroness von Sternburg will have an island home the coming summer, having taken Mr. Stilson Hutchins' place up in New Hampshire. A complete transformation is going on at the German embassy, which is being redecorated from end to end, and leaves but a limited portion of the big house habitable. Just at present the ball room is in the hands of the decorators. It is to be in scarlet and white, the hangings in the former color and the wood finish in the latter. The main reception room is to be in yellow; Baroness Sternburg's boudoir in pale blue. The dining room will retain its present character, although Baron Sternburg has a great deal of old silver, articles for use and decoration, with which to embellish it. The baroness is given the credit by a Berlin authority for the entire scheme of redecoration, Emperor William in a most gracious letter giving her carte blanche in the matter because of her ability and taste along these lines. So that in place of the rather dingy and office-like atmosphere that formerly prevailed at the home of the

Governor's Island . . .

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busy putting the house at Governor's Island in suitable condition. The late Caleb J. Avery, Weirs councilman, often told this writer and our mutual friend, Ex-Mayor Lewis H. Wilkinson, who was born on Wilkinson Shore, near the Island, about receiving instructions from Hutchins' third wife, Rose Keeling Hutchins, an opera singer, on painting the interior of "the castle," and making other improvements.

Governor Nahum J. Batchelder of Andover served in a dual capacity. He was also the state's secretary of Agriculture. As a cub reporter this writer paid him a daily call in the office at the State House, now occupied by State Veterinarian Robinson W. Smith of Laconia. Gov. Batchelder was hard of hearing and needed some one to go along with him on his travels about the country as Master of the National Grange. He once offered this writer a position as his secretary to accompany him and to write articles about the Governor's speeches to appear in the National Grange Journal. For reasons of health we were obliged with great regret to decline his offer.

In his brochure, "New Hampshire Farms for Summer Homes," published by Rumford Press in 1904, Gov. Batchelder included a picture of the Hutchins mansion on Governor's Island, together with this text:

"In testimony to the wonderful charm of the lake country, culminating in magnificent Winnipiseogee, one of the most distinguished summer visitors of 1903 writes as follows:

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1904:

To the Honorable N. J. Batchelder, Concord.

Dear Sir:

Owing to my departure to Germany, October last, your letter, dated October 8, only reached me a few days ago, returned from the other side.

You want to know why I chose New Hampshire as a summer residence for the German embassy. I did so on account of what I had been told about its mountain and lake scenery, and its excellent climate.

All I can say is that my anticipations were greatly surpassed. I have seen a good deal of the world, but I have seen no spot with which The Weirs could not hold its own, even in Scotland and the Bavarian Highlands.

The summer my family and I spent on Governor's Island will certainly remain a delightful souvenir, and we shall always remember the courtesy of the people of the state with whom we came in contact.

I hope that if your duties ever bring you down to Washington you will not fail to let me know, as it would afford me much pleasure to greet the head of the state of which we hold such pleasant recollections at this embassy.

Yours respectfully,

Sternburg

German ambassador

Some years ago, in connection with our long research into the many and varied activities of Stilson Hutchins, we inquired of the then U.S. senator from New Hampshire, Hon. Robert Upton, as to whether Baron von Sternburg lived to become an adversary of the Allies in the war 1914-18. Our query brought forth the following:

PRESS AND INFORMATION OFFICE
OF THE
DIPLOMATIC MISSION
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
1742 - 44 R STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

September 24, 1954

Mr. Edward J. Gallagher
The Laconia Evening Citizen
18 Beacon Street
Laconia, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Gallagher:

Your letter to Senator Upton, dated August 14, requesting information about Baron Speck von Sternburg, was referred to the Department of State whence it came to the German Diplomatic Mission. We, in turn, were obliged to obtain the information from government files in Bonn. This will serve to explain the delay in replying to your original request.

We are pleased to furnish to you the attached biographical material, obtained from the Political Archives and the Library of the German Foreign Office in Bonn. We earnestly hope that it will satisfy your requirements.

Yours sincerely,

Joseph J. Thomas

Hermann Freiherr (Baron) Speck von Sternburg

According to the records of the Political Archives and the Library of the Foreign Office, Baron Speck von Sternburg was the Imperial German Ambassador to

Governor's Island

(6)

The Manchester Union in April, 1887, said:

JERSEYS FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND

Stilson Hutchins of the Washington Post, proprietor of Governor's Island, Lake Winnepiseogee, where he has one of the best dairies in the country, has purchased the larger part of the famous herd of Jerseys owned by the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and kept at the famous Peekskill Farm which he will add to his present fine stock of Jerseys and Holsteins. With his Island farm of 600 acres stocked with the finest cattle in the country, Mr. Hutchins is likely to become as noted in agriculture as he is in journalism.

The Governors' Conference at Hershey, Pa., in June, 1962, at which Governor Powell presided, focused attention on the Hershey Farms "At the Chocolate Crossroads of the World" owned and operated by Hershey Estates. The plant where chocolate bars are made employs 3,000 persons. Of special interest, also, in the town is the Milton Hershey School for Orphan Boys, which has an enrollment of 1200. Located on 12,000 acres, all costs for education, board, lodging, clothing and health services are borne by the school, endowed by Milton Hershey, a bachelor. Started in 1909, long before his death, Hershey created an institution for good that has few parallels. The late Albert Willey of White Oaks Rd., Laconia, boss farmer for Stilson Hutchins and his son, Lee Hutchins, for 15 years, recalled Milton Hershey visited the island and wanted to buy it before establishing the school in 1909.

This writer visited the Hershey School, the plant where the Hershey candy bars are produced, and Hershey Estates in June, 1962. The Hershey rose gardens are nationally famous. One wonders what the Hershey genius might have produced had his effort to acquire Governor's Island fifty years ago, succeeded. It is hardly likely the Island would have become what it is today—the site of many fine private residences.

Robert Shaplen, author of the story of Henry Ward Beecher, published by Knopf in New York in 1954 (273 p), when asked for details of the transfer of the Jerseys to Governor's Island, could not furnish any. He wrote:

Aug. 23, 1955: Dear Mr. Gallagher: Thank you for your letter of the 12th, but I'm afraid I can't be of much help to you. Beyond knowing that Beecher's farm was in Peckskill, I know nothing. It was several

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Governor's Island . . .

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miles from the RR station, as I recall reading, and up in the hills a piece, but again I can't be specific. It



Photograph of Henry Ward Beecher toward end of his life, after sale of his prize Jersey cattle to Stilson Hutchins. Herd was moved to Governor's Island. At height of his fame as minister of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, Dr. Beecher received a salary of \$20,000 a year, and another \$20,000 from lecturing. Paxton Hibben's biography of Beecher, published by George H. Doran Co. in 1927, refers on page 301 to "his luxurious country estate at Peekskill."

was, you see, of slight interest to me beyond its mere existence, so I didn't follow it through too much. That he had a herd of cattle I also know, but when he got rid of it I haven't the slightest idea. My *guess*, purely a guess, would be that it was sold by the time of the trial, 1875. I say that only because I have seen no pictures of Beecher with the cattle at that time, but there were quite a few of him walking around the farm, talking to gardeners, etc. May I suggest that you write the librarian of Plymouth Church. There's quite a library of Beecher lore over there, and I'm quite sure he (or she) would be able to provide some sort of answer for you. Sincerely, Robert Shaplen."

On the front page of the Laconia Democrat in May, things that would have stood me in good stead, and yet

Why is it that I have forgotten thousands of

Behind a Bab."

David and

Granny, NAB,

Joe and I,

They were "Eph and Cy,

name Phoebe had reduced to rhyme.

There was a family in Gilmanton, N. H., whose

hip.

This in allusion to the aforementioned pendulous

Thought it was Mose Cross."

I stepped on a cow and

And couldn't get across,

"I went to the river

The first two lines were

very gravely that he had written a poem.

One day at the dinner table Phoebe announced

before it was taken in.

remained there apparently immune. "Phoebe" would

ood of a stringy character frequently lodged in it and

ding under hip, the result of an accident, I think.

resent to our being turned out. He had a heavy pro-

devilry, was really very fond of us, and would not

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ck drying.

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SNO-TITES

Governor's Island

(7)

Andrew L. Childs of New York and Laconia, in a letter received at the Evening Citizen Aug. 6, 1957, enclosed a clipping reporting the death of Stilson Hutchins. Mr. Childs wrote: "This clipping pasted in an old scrapbook recently loaned to me bears no date, printed or written, although the clipping next to it, an obituary notice, has the date of May 31, 1912, written on it in lead pencil."

(Editor's note: Mr. Hutchins died April 21, 1912.)

The article forwarded by Mr. Childs was headed "Death of Former Part Owner of the Manchester Union," and said:

Stilson Hutchins, the millionaire philanthropist and retired journalist of Washington, D.C., died at the national capital Monday of paralysis. Mr. Hutchins had been in ill health for some months. He was a native of New Hampshire, having been born in Whitefield on Nov. 14, 1838, the son of Stilson and Clara (Eaton) Hutchins. His early education was obtained at Hopkinton and later he prepared for college at Dana Preparatory school, Harvard University. He began life as a reporter on Boston newspapers, but in 1856, at the age of 18 years, went to Iowa where he had charge of papers at Des Moines and Dubuque, founding the Dubuque Herald.

Mr. Hutchins removed to St. Louis in 1866 and founded the St. Louis Times which he sold later for what was regarded as a record price. This was in 1877 when he went to Washington and founded the Washington Post. For many years he was a man of much influence in the national capital.

About this time he established his summer home on Governor's Island in Lake Winnepiseogee, where he had a magnificent residence in which he entertained many noted people in the years since.

Nov. 10, 1879, in company with Dr. Joseph C. Moore of Lake Village and Dr. John H. Riedel of Boston, the Manchester Union-Democrat, established in March, 1863, as an evening paper was purchased, and the Morning Union was started. Mr. Hutchins was intimately connected with the paper in its early days. Mr. Riedel retired from the firm in 1881 and in 1882 Mr. Hutchins sold his share to Dr. Moore.

Afterward Mr. Hutchins devoted much of his time to the Post, although a frequent visitor to his summer home in this state. He sold the Post Jan. 1, 1889. Early in the development of the Mergenthaler Linotype machine for setting type he became interested in it and promoted it, becoming one of the principal founders of the company.

Since Mr. Hutchins was forced by illness to relinquish control of business affairs some months ago a contest over the estate between his wife, Mrs. Rose Keeling Hutchins, and his two sons by a former marriage, Walter Stilson and Lee Hutchins, has attracted wide attention.

In the foregoing one of the more significant observations is that which credits Hutchins and two associates with starting the Morning Union.

This writer once had in his employ on the Concord, N.H., Daily Patriot a circulation man, John N. Pearsons, who for a hobby wrote a horse racing column under the by-line "Jack High." The column was a continuation of one he conducted many years on the Morning Union. Frank Knox and John Muehling as owners of the Union which they acquired in 1914, decided to drop the column of racing notes and Pearsons, who lived at Londonderry, N.H., was quite unhappy over the decision. He said he was on the Union when the morning edition was launched by Hutchins & Co. Pearsons recalled taking the papers to the Manchester railroad station in a wheel barrow in the wee morning hours. From that modest beginning the state paper developed.

To promote the growth of the Morning Union it was necessary for Hutchins to dickering considerably with railroad officials to put on "paper trains." In the legislature of 1887 there was a great "railroad fight" and a speech by Hutchins relative to consolidation, which was a bone of contention, delivered before a legislative committee was reported at length in Boston and New York newspapers. In the 1890's Hutchins was a member of

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the board of directors of the Lake Shore railroad, operating between Laconia and Dover. He had been careful to cultivate railroad officials' friendship in all his newspaper undertakings, in four states and the District of Columbia.

Although he did not acquire part ownership of the Manchester Union until November, 1879, he had laid the groundwork previously for co-operation with public officials, mill owners and others of prominence in central New Hampshire. One of these was Alvah W. Sulloway, founder of the Sulloway Mills and leading citizen of Franklin.

Hutchins and Sulloway were fellow delegates to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1876, Sulloway from New Hampshire and Hutchins from



ALVAH W. SULLOWAY

Franklin manufacturer, among guests entertained by

Stilson Hutchins, on cruise to Wolfeboro on "Mineola." Missouri, when Samuel J. Tilden was nominated. Sulloway became president of the Franklin National Bank in 1879, the same year that Hutchins acquired the part interest in the Union. In 1880 Sulloway was chosen a member of the board of directors of the Northern Railroad, also becoming a director of other railroads, including the Boston & Maine.

The manual of the Democratic party in the Garfield-Hancock campaign of 1880 lists Sulloway as Democratic national committeeman for New Hampshire, Hutchins as the chairman of the Congressional committee, for the entire nation.

The Laconia Democrat for Sept. 19, 1879, carried a story of a party tendered by Hutchins to Sulloway, and his brother-in-law, Warren F. Daniell.

Governor's Island

(8)

This item appeared in the Laconia News and Critic August 7, 1895:

Wild Ponies

Geo. W. Thompson is at Governor's Island handling a couple of ponies belonging to Hon. Stilson Hutchins.

These ponies were raised on the island and never had a strap on them until last Wednesday.

They were genuine wild horses at the start and Mr. Thompson had to lasso one of them to effect capture after which there was a clinch and the pony and Mr. Thompson both rolled in the dirt before the little horse would give in. Mr. Thompson put harnesses on them and drove them down here Saturday. They weigh 400 pounds each. They are brown in color and very handsome ponies. They will be hitched for a carriage soon.

The foregoing is a reminder the late Mayor Charles E. Carroll once informed the Evening Citizen in the course of an interview that as a youth he received a Shetland pony as a gift from Stilson Hutchins.

The scrapbook on the life story of Stilson Hutchins compiled at the public library in Whitefield, N.H., where he was born Nov. 14, 1838, has a notation that at age 16 he was attending Dane preparatory school for Harvard and engaged in writing articles for Boston newspapers. From Whitefield, where his father, also named Stilson, died before the future publisher was born, Mrs. Hutchins moved shortly after the birth of her child to her old home at Contoocook, N.H. After

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GOV. JAMES W. GRIMES

Stilson Hutchins, moving into Iowa in 1856, was fully acquainted with the fact the chief executive and Hutchins' mother grew up in nearby towns, Contoocook and Deering, in this state.

Iowa State Librarian Johnson Brigham, wrote: "This radical governor, himself a graduate of a classical college, cut loose from the Dartmouth traditions of his youth and insisted that Iowa had a greater need than lawyers and doctors. "She wants," Grimes said, "educated farmers and mechanics, engineers, architects, chemists, metallurgists and geologists."

Hutchins, almost immediately upon arrival, at age 18, helped Datus Coon start a weekly newspaper at Osage. The Evening Citizen, shortly, will present a reproduction of the first page of that newspaper obtained through the kindness of Miss Helen James.

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her re-marriage to Hiram Somerby the family lived at Cambridgeport, Mass.

(Stilson Hutchins died at Washington, D.C., April 21, 1912. His will filed for probate at Washington May 3, provided that his estate be disposed 35 per cent. to widow; 35 per cent. to son, Walter; 20 per cent. to son, Lee; ten per cent. to grand daughter, Mildred Rogers; \$75 a month to Abby Somerby, a half sister.)

The following listings were located in the Cambridge and Boston city directories:

Cambridge

1853—Sommerby, Hiram, lather; home 54 Elm St. 1856 no listings.

Boston

1850-51—Sommerby, Hiram, baker, Princeton, near Marion St., East Boston.

1852—Sommerby, Hiram, 3 N. E. Block, house at Cambridgeport.

1853—No listings.

Confirming Hutchins' statement he had written for the Boston press, two letters signed S. H. were found in the Boston Post. A researcher at Boston Public library offered this comment in a letter dated Nov. 15, 1955: "From my observation I feel that Mr. Hutchins, an advocate of Slavery, saw that his views on the subject were falling on deaf ears in Boston, and decided to go to Iowa which at that time was on the borderline on the slavery question. The State of Kansas mentioned many times in all of the newspapers was also on the verge of voting for Slavery at that time."

As an editor in Iowa during the Civil War, Hutchins was to play a role of "Copperhead" that made him a controversial figure. In 1862 his partner, Denis Mahoney, imprisoned for several months in the old Captial prison at Washington, D. C., denounced Lincoln as a "tyrant."

That young Hutchins' opinions did not coincide with the Abolitionists' stand as voiced by several distinguished Bostonians, was indicated in two letters over his initials found in the Boston Post, one published July 2, 1856, the other July 30, the same year. Shortly afterward he left with his mother and step father for Iowa.

The June 30 letter, defending the principle of non-interference with slavery in states or territories, follows:

Political

To the Editors of the Boston Post

The Bosom of a State. We must view things as they are, said Daniel Webster; slavery does exist in the United States, and it existed in the states before the adoption of the constitution, and at that time. The voice of Webster is silent now, and for the want of a statesman such as he was, the opponents of the democratic party are sadly confused. Divided into factions, and disunited, they seem bent upon confusing and disuniting the whole country. "The time may come," said one of them lately, in congress, "when Massachusetts may withdraw her representatives to her own bosom, when safety cannot be found for them under the flag of our common country".

This anti-Union sentiment was uttered in reference to the assault upon a prominent leader of one of the factions opposed to national democracy. It is a sectional sentiment and breathes the spirit of secession. But what did Daniel

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for a "break" . . . make it a "milk break"! and other basic nutritives. When it's time building, energy-lifting vitamins, minerals Every glass of milk is chock full of health-



Governor's Island

(11)

What may have been long-delayed confirmation of the report published by the Laconia Democrat in 1889 that Stilson Hutchins of Governor's Island effected arrangements through the Rothschilds and Barings, famous financial houses of Great Britain, for introduction of the linotype in England, was this item in the Laconia paper, Jan. 25, 1892: "Stilson Hutchins of Governor's Island has received \$225,000 from the National Typographic Company as a commission for negotiating the typesetting machine patents for England in 1889."

Charles A. Busiel was Laconia's elected in March, 1893; two years later Governor. He and Stilson Hutchins were fellow directors of the Laconia Democrat, the paper reported: "C. A. Busiel and Stilson Hutchins last year purchased a painting is by one of the Corcoran Art Galleries in London. I wonder if that painting still

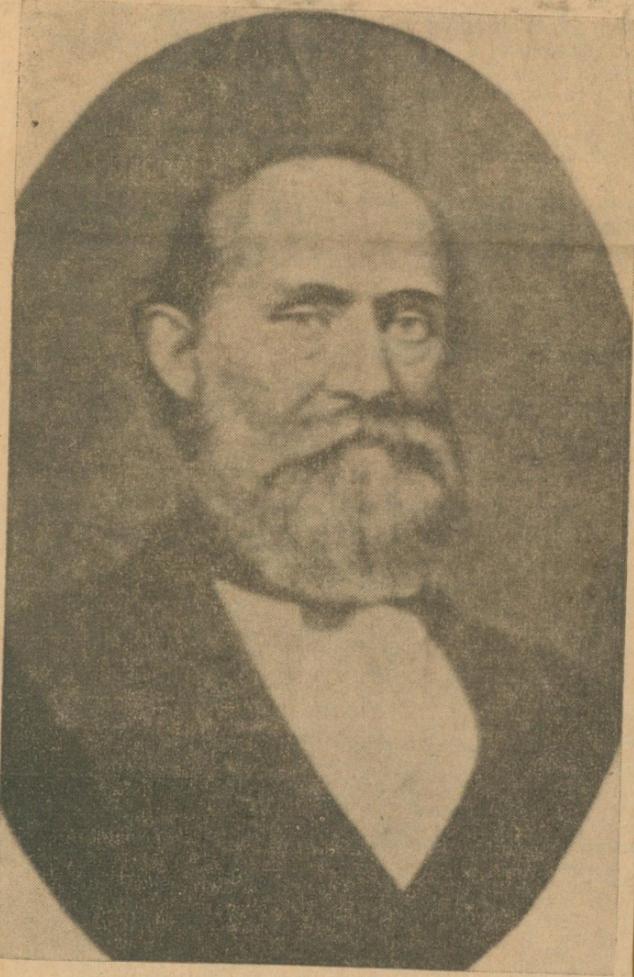
The following letter from a summer resident, provides the collection) for a good portion of

"Dear Mr. Gallagher:
Always an interested reader of the Citizen, I am even more so, re the Governor's Island. The recent picture of the Stilson Hutchins home at 1603 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, Mass. Ave. in Washington recalled to my mind many happy occasions that I spent there in the early days of my chapter of Phi Sigma fraternity at Georgetown University. My chapter rented the home from the Trustees of the Hutchins estate for a fraternity house.

The home was ideally adapted to fraternity use, the large hall in which Mrs. Hutchins gave musical recitals, but which we used for a ballroom. The balcony of this room was a gallery for many famous paintings including many nudes, which brought a many embarrassing moments when the fraternity boys visited the gallery.

Here is my check for subscription to the Evening Citizen to my Maryland address. With kindest regards, I am, very truly, Ed Pardoe."

Our research reveals that the Stilson Hutchins home at 1603 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, was a show place for many years. Its library contained about 2500 well selected volumes. Some of the books were in the second floor room known as the



NATHANIEL BAKER

Adjutant General of Iowa, in Civil War, former Governor of N. H. (1855, defeated for re-election in Know-Nothing era) denied right of Stilson Hutchins, as publisher of Dubuque daily newspaper, to receive consignment of Colt revolvers during war time. Baker was Hillsborough native, went to Clinton, Iowa, to become railroad attorney, after his defeat as candidate for second term as governor in 1856.

"pink room." Others were in wall cases in the reception room.

The upper gallery was adorned with paintings including many of the

Governor's Island . . .

(Continued from Page One)

Hermann entitled "The Cardinal's Good Story" was valued at \$750. A painting "Sheep" by Ter Meuleu, was appraised at \$1200, and George Innes "Sunset, 28"x36" was marked as being worth \$1,500. A painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds "Man Writing" was valued at \$1,500. Another by De Neuville portraying a "French Soldier" was appraised to be worth \$750. Occupying a place of honor in the Hutchins' reception hall was an Italian landscape by Turner valued at \$20,000. Another painting nearby was Josef Israels' "Mother and Child," valued at \$6,000.

Some of the more valuable items in the Hutchins' collection were in storage, and among these were paintings by C. Troyon, worth \$1,800, a painting by J. B. Millet, valued at \$7,000. One by Josef Israels, valued at \$9,000. One by Jean Francois Millet, valued at \$7,000. A "Farmyard" scene by Jules Dupre was a painting by Troyon at \$7,000. A portrait of a woman valued at \$6,000 and M. Nattier's "Contenuy" valued at \$6,000. A Harem scene valued at \$6,000.

These paintings undoubtedly were copies—

Stilson Hutchins was a member of the Legislature of New Hampshire (He had served two terms in 1870-72.) His selection as

governor of the Lake City followed his

election as water fountain, erected in

the city, which had been the subject of much heated discussion,

at a public meeting. While sitting

in the city on August 26, 1885,

he was elected speaker, and announced

the purchase of one of his paintings,

the frame enclosing

the highest Federal

the count- \$76. The coun-

ty mind. Nine

of a delega-

tion in the cen-

of the city seriously

of the city

Grand Juror . . .

(Continued from Page One)

was pronounced dead on arrival

Dr. Earl J. Gage, medical re-

fered, said today he is awaiting

the results of a final decision on

the case of death.

An unidentified driver of the

car behind Mr. Anderson said up

and to the right, he apparently

stopped. Mr. Anderson had left

the court house soon after six p.m.

Mr. Anderson was a native of

Winchester, Mass., and had been

employed as a painter and lived

in a New Hampton resident for more

than 30 years. He was a veteran

of the Civil War.

He survived by his wife,

Mrs. Louise Anderson, of Laconia,

and a daughter, Mrs. Hazel

Anderson, of Albany.

Mrs. Anderson, of Laconia,

and a daughter, Mrs. Hazel

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MANSION ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND BEFORE FIRE

... in collection at Gale Memorial Library, was unidentified until High School Member Gilbert Center detected similarity to another photograph of Stilson Hutchins' home in Evening Citizen recently. Burning of spacious dwelling inspired Predmore printed today.

AL COMMENT

Governor's Island

(13)

"Lake Country Gleanings" written by Edgar Har- lcomb, 60 years ago, said: Stilson Hutchins of Washington, D.C., a noted politician and newspaper er, bought the island about 1880, built the "an elegant grey stone mansion, facing the constructed new roads and otherwise improved nd. He made his summer headquarters here for years, during which time he was the host of us celebrities. The entire island is now the y of Mr. Lee Hutchins of Washington, D.C. e George von L. Meyer, former ambassador to nd Russia, and member of the Roosevelt and

(Continued on Page Three)

Governor's Island . . .

(Continued from Page One)

Taft cabinets, established his summer residence on the island while connected with administrative affairs at Washington during which time this locality became the Mecca of distinguished people from all parts of the world, and was the scene of numerous brilliant social affairs. especially during the Japanese-Russian peace parley at Portsmouth. It is reported at this writing (1903) that Baron Speck von Sternburg has rented the property for the season, and that all business of the German Embassy will be conducted from Governor's Island.

Notes written by E. J. G. Aug. 14, 1954: Saw Mrs. R. A. Penn at Contoocook. Grand dau. of Stilson Hutchins. She said her mother was married in 1902, and that her grandmother, Teresa Ellen Martin, a Canadian, married her grandfather in Osage, Iowa, in 1858. She remembered hearing her grandmother say a number of times that she aided her husband by carrying food to him in the night time when his office in Dubuque was barricaded for ten days, due to his southern sympathy in Civil War. She said the Hutchins' men were remarkable for their affection for animals. She cited her uncle Walter's will in Connecticut which contained several bequests for Animal Rescue leagues. The grandfather was equally considerate of animals, she stated. She said her mother told her of the parties at Governor's Island, but Mrs. Penn was never there until after Stilson gave the island to his son, Lee. She told of visits on errands from the Island to Tarlson's store at The Weirs where they usually saw Charlie Carroll, and of driving horses, alone, from Contoocook to the Island via Penacook and Gilmanton, stopping at the latter place for lunch and arriving at the Island before night. She said Stilson retained his interest "and money" in linotype "too long." That he was still holding stock when it was worth only \$23 which he could have sold for \$100 a share. She mentioned Stilson's reputation as a gracious host in Washington. Her favorite story about him, she said, was of an occasion when he had as a guest at a dinner party a princess of royal blood. There had been talk at table about turkey meat, and Stilson explained his colored cooks went to the public market to obtain the turkeys live. To prove this, he summoned a cook from the kitchen and at his request the servant returned to the dining room with a turkey which was very much alive. "A royal bird for a royal guest!" the host exclaimed.

Mrs. Penn described the mansion on the island. Mrs. Penn said the kitchen was separate from the main house, and there were two bathrooms over the kitchen. The roundabout arrangement for reaching the bathrooms struck her as unusual.

Her grandmother explained to her how the home in Contoocook was chosen. She and Mr. Hutchins were out driving one day, came over from Laconia, saw a set of buildings on a hill they liked, and decided to buy.

A nurse who cared for Mrs. Hutchins during an illness. wrote: "I came to Contoocook or Hopkinton while the nurse who had been there a year, I think, had a vacation. When her vacation was over she changed her mind about returning. They had quite a time get-

Governor's Island

(14)

Millerites, the sect who expected the end of the world in the early 1840's, assembled on Davis Island (now Governor's) for the ascension to the Promised Land.

Prophet Miller visited Davis Island in 1843. He died in 1849.

News reached Boston of what was going on in the Granite State where so many expected Gabriel's trumpet to sound, at almost any minute.

Theodore Parker said: "It does not concern me, for I live in Boston."

Such men of letters as John Greenleaf Whittier, Ralph Waldo Emerson and James Russell Lowell in



RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Couldn't care less when told end of world approached.

the Hub of the Universe were undisturbed. Mr. Emerson said: "The end of the world does not affect me. I can get along without it."

Men of lesser learning were greatly alarmed. One man knelt on his first wife's grave, saying: "Here will I stay till I meet my beloved, and ascend with her" which so incensed his second wife that she refused to live with him again, and never did. She declared she could not forgive him.

The cemetery in which members of the Davis family lie buried is on the island, but in an obscure location, of which few property owners in 1962 appear to be aware.

A book published at Warner, N.H., in 1873, entitled "The Life and Christian Experience of Jacob Osgood," mentions the meetings held at "the Wares." (Governor's Island was close enough to The Weirs to be so identified.)

Jacob Osgood, born at South Hampton, N.H., March 16, 1777, died at Canterbury, N.H., in 1845, and preached at "the Wares" according to the book. Of the "Millerites" it says: "In the year 1841 Brother Osgood and two other brethren went to Canterbury in the month of September, and from there they went to Gilford. They stayed the first night, in Gilford, at Caleb Marston's. The next day they visited several old brethren and then went to Brother Hoyt's where they stayed the night following. Brother Osgood want-

(Continued from page 13)

was Johnson. . . the people had been disputing to gain about one of the brethren, namely, Samuel Ordway. When Brother Osgood heard that, he determined to go. . . While he was speaking (at the meeting) one woman got up and went out. He told her she had better sit and hear the whole truth if she could, and added: If you flutter you are hit; you fire into a flock of pigeons and if one is hit it will flutter. . . About this time, or a little before, the doctrine or belief of William Miller, who preached that the world would be destroyed in the year 1843, first began to be generally known, and many fell in with it. The time was near at hand and there soon arose a numerous company who affirmed it to be their belief, and many were engaged in spreading it. Hardly anybody dared to stand up against them, but the saints of God knew that their spirit was false and went into deception, and they were not afraid to prophesy against them in the beginning and warn the people not to fear them. Brother Osgood prayed to God that he might live to see the end of these wonders, and God gave him his request, for he lived until after all their set times had all passed over and they were broken up. In the summer and fall of the year 1842 these people began to go through the land in large companies like caravans, holding great meetings in almost every town. Some of them had large tents made of cloth to hold their meetings in, which they moved about with them, and many were deceived by such false shows of religion. The following winter the frenzy increased to such a height that many neglected all other business and did nothing but follow these meetings. New hymns were made as their imaginations run, which were easily learned and soon became common in the mouths of the young people so that nothing hardly was heard for a time but Miller hymns. They saw signs and dreamed dreams, they said, which they preached openly to scare or persuade people, undoubtedly, into the belief that God was about to destroy the world as they had prophesied. But this, like all other false works could not be carried on without money, and the supposed shortness of time was made a handle of by them to induce silly women to throw in their gold necklaces, and men their watches into what they called the treasury of the Lord, and promised the people it should go for a good purpose. A doctor, who was one of their number, told us that they had collected eighteen thousand dollars for the purpose of printing their books and papers and sending them to distant lands. Some of them, as we were told, felt it from God to declare that Christ was coming in the year 1843. Others said that their conviction of it was so that they felt forbidden of God to do any kind of work more than to provide a living from day to day. One of them saw, in a dream, as he said, something of strange appearance flying through the air, which said, in a woman's voice, yet seven weeks and all is done, which by reckoning, came out the last of February; and some of his brethren did not get up their summer's wood until that time passed over, after which they went to work and got up large wood piles. But most of them set the time in April, 1843, and when that time passed over they set other times. But when the time for getting seed into the ground came on they seemed to be perplexed and knew not what to do; however, they who had farms carried them on as usual. The year God blessed the earth and it brought forth abundantly. Hogs weighing five hundred pounds were hardly spoken of this year for bigness there were so many larger ones killed. When the year drew near to a close many people were greatly agitated, supposing the end very near, but the year went out and the world continued. . . they went to reckon.