

Book Reviews

Russell M. Lawson. *Passaconaway's Realm: Captain John Evans and the Exploration of Mount Washington*. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 2002. pp. xiii, 157, \$22.95.)

Scientific investigation of the White Mountains began with the July 1784 expedition organized by two Congregational ministers, the Reverend Jeremy Belknap and the Reverend Manasseh Cutler. Though Europeans had explored the region earlier, beginning with Darby Field's famous ascents of Mount Washington in 1642, it was not until 1784 that educated men journeyed to the Great Mountain with a view to studying its botany, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, and topography. The story of the Belknap-Cutler visit has been told often, though best by the explorers themselves, as an earlier historian commented. Russell M. Lawson, who has written its history twice before, once in an intellectual biography of Belknap, may know the printed and manuscript sources better than anyone. He has now written an expanded account of the trip. (The subtitle is misleading: John Evans was the "pilot" of the expedition, but Belknap is the axis on which the book turns.)

The gracefully written narrative is not conventional history, and not all its historical sources are of equal reliability. It resembles Simon Schama's *Dead Certainties* in combining the techniques of the novelist with those of the historian for the purpose of deepening historical understanding. Lawson relates the thoughts and emotions of the players. The purpose of the narrative is to convey their inner experience along this byway of early New England history.

Lawson situates the expedition within the political and military history of New England, as well as within the story of the European settlement and agricultural development of the land. He conveys Belknap's mentality and his impression of the mountains through both the minister's own writing and an imaginative reconstruction of his subject's encounter with the remarkable scenery and its emotional impression on him. This history is somewhat airless, however, in that it neglects the larger course of European and American cultural history.

Several times, Lawson uses "sublime" as descriptive of the scenery from the perspective of his actors, yet by

adopting the outlook of the actors and not the historian, he gives no hint that this eighteenth-century mental cloak, which he, Lawson, dons, is not an unmediated, instinctive response. Contemporary English travelers in the northern parts of their country described in much the same terms scenery that was far less wild than that of New Hampshire. Almost half a century ago, Marjorie Hope Nicholson set such perceptions of the geological landscape within the cultural and intellectual history of England in the eighteenth century. If, within Belknap's interpretation, there was something distinctively American, this book does not distinguish or explain it. Moreover, while Lawson differentiates to some degree the perceptions of Evans, the backwoodsman, from those of Belknap, the man of letters, he couches them in much the same vocabulary. It is improbable that rangers and scouts in 1725 would have found sublimity in the mountains.

The treatment of science, all too cursory, suffers similarly from the absence of its broader eighteenth-century context. To take one example, one would not know from this book that Belknap's *History of New-Hampshire* was part of the larger contemporary enterprise of describing the constituent states and regions of the new United-States. To call Cutler a "scientist" is not unreasonable in light of his systematic investigation of the natural world, but the description is misleading when applied to Belknap, who bears little resemblance to what we associate with the word, which was coined after both men had died. Moreover, though it might have suited his purpose, Lawson does not connect Belknap and Cutler's inner experience of their expedition to the growing pursuit of knowledge of the natural world, whose motive forces one contemporary philosopher, Adam Smith, identified as "Wonder, Surprise, and Admiration," citing specifically admiration of the greatness of a mountain.

In the first chapter, Lawson missed an ideal opportunity to write the authoritative history of the region's exploration in the seventeenth century. The narrative jerks back and forth confusingly among two independent and sometimes conflicting written accounts of Field's ascents, and the various derivative accounts. It may not always be clear to the uninitiated, furthermore, which among the several sources the author is quoting at the moment. Lawson hews closely to Belknap's own historical research. Like

most of his predecessors, he marshals the evidence against Belknap's assertion that the first ascent of Mount Washington took place in 1632, only to conclude, without any countervailing evidence, that Belknap may have been correct after all. Lawson makes the novel claim that John Winthrop, whose journal is one of the two primary sources, did not learn of Field's 1642 ascents until 1647, again without evidence. Granted, the manuscript of this section of Winthrop's journal is lost and there is incontrovertible internal evidence that some entries were composed long after the corresponding dates, but Winthrop's account, though obviously secondhand, has always been understood to date from shortly after Field's exploration. It is a pity that this chapter is not more straightforward, because it contains more information than any single previous account. Lawson also makes an original contribution here in quoting a passage from Belknap's manuscripts that suggests that he had access to a third independent account of the first ascents.

Though a full historical study of early exploration of the White Mountains is still lacking, the historian will find in this book pointers to much source material, and the general reader will enjoy a vivid rendering of the story of mountain exploration in the eighteenth century.

Adam Jared Apt

W. Barksdale Maynard. *Architecture in the United States, 1800–1850*. (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2002. pp. xi, 322, \$50.00.)

Two cheers for W. Barksdale Maynard and the Yale University Press. They have produced a relatively compact volume treating a fascinating period in American architecture, with copious, well-chosen illustrations and a thought-provoking text. Maynard writes a lucid prose that is mercifully free of jargon. He has accumulated a staggering number of pertinent quotes from perceptive architects and observant travelers, both American and European; and he has sprinkled the text with surprising snippets. I didn't know, for example, that in 1833 the owners of the Tremont House in Boston bought a lot in Mount Auburn Cemetery and erected a tomb for the accommodation of guests who might die in the hotel. Or, that the showman P. T. Barnum hired a turbaned retainer to plow a field with an elephant at Barnum's Oriental villa overlooking Long Island Sound.

Why, then, two cheers and not three? The organization of the book is thematic rather than chronological, and

this reader found the juxtapositions of a multiplicity of time frames somewhat disorienting. In a single paragraph in chapter four, for instance, seven quotations from such writers as Harriet Martineau and Nathaniel Hawthorne range from 1794 to 1867. Maynard is also as addicted to statistics as he is to quotations, bolstering his assertions with an overwhelming parade of figures. In chapter one, apropos of the extraordinary rate of urbanization in nineteenth-century America, we are told that, in 1800, there were 33 towns with a population of more than 2,500; by 1830, there were 90; and by 1850, 236. In chapter five, we learn that each of the huge bases of the 34 columns at Girard College on the outskirts of Philadelphia cost \$1,454 apiece, and that each column weighs 103 tons, "as much as fifty automobiles." As for the construction of the Bunker Hill Monument, technological innovations allowed three splitters and three capstan men to cut and run down 291 blocks of Quincy granite, more than 100 of which weighed six tons each, in only 108 days in 1827. One is awed by the scope and meticulousness of Maynard's research—but a barrage of quotations and statistics, unless enlivened with anecdotal and biographical material, can be wearisome.

In chapter five, Maynard quotes Arthur D. Gilman as an advocate of the Renaissance Revival, but identifies him only as a Boston architect—a woefully meager characterization. In his preface, Maynard suggests that the reader who wants to learn about the architects' lives might consult biographical dictionaries and the *Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architecture*.

I called the text thought-provoking, but perhaps polemical would be more precise. It seems that Maynard wrote the book primarily to disabuse us of the notion that there was anything especially innovative or unique about American architecture in the first half of the nineteenth century. He pronounces his thesis in the preface, writing of "the profound dependence of American architecture, in both theory and practice, upon Great Britain." In the first of the five chapters, "Building the Young Republic," he states that while suburbanization "is often considered hermetically as a national development," it was, in fact, "a habit learned from England. . . ." In chapter two, significantly titled "The Role of Britain & the Picturesque," he proclaims that "most high-style American architecture throughout the period showed a debt to English tradition and ideas. . . ." Discussing villas and cottages in chapter three, the author asserts that Alexander Jackson Davis's American Gothic cottage "was highly derivative, the successful adaptation of English ideas to American conditions." Even Hammatt Billings's illustration of Uncle

Tom's Cabin in Harriet Beecher Stowe's inflammatory novel is "an instantly recognizable image of traditional English values." In chapter four, which is devoted exclusively to porches, Maynard cites exhaustive proof that "the porch, novel and American as it sometimes seemed, had venerable antecedents in English architecture." In the final chapter, dealing primarily with the Greek Revival, he reiterates "the profound and continuing American reliance upon British precedent and British books."

Polemic invites refutation, but in truth there can be little disagreement over Maynard's premise. It may be less surprising to scholars than Maynard seems to think. The architectural historians, whose insistence on the independence of American architecture he is at pains to debunk, were writing from the 1920s to the 1940s. It would be difficult to find anyone today who is unaware that American architects frequently adopted, or adapted, British designs.

These reservations notwithstanding, all readers with a serious interest in nineteenth-century American architecture will want to add this attractive and informative volume to their libraries.

William Nathaniel Banks

Shaking the Faith: Women, Family, and Mary Marshall Dyer's Anti-Shaker Campaign, 1815–1867. Elizabeth A. DeWolfe. (New York: Palgrave, 2002. pp. 233, \$59.95.)

Much has been written on Shakers and Shakerism, but seldom have readers had an opportunity to see an anti-Shaker's point of view. In *Shaking the Faith: Women, Family, and Mary Marshall Dyer's Anti-Shaker Campaign, 1815–1867*, Elizabeth DeWolfe uses the work of career apostate Mary Dyer to explore the anti-Shaker campaign. In doing so, she reveals the changing perceptions of marriage, divorce, and family in antebellum America. What were the rights and responsibilities of husbands and wives during the early nineteenth century? How was society to respond when marriages failed? What role should the government play in family disputes?

In 1813, Mary Marshall Dyer, her husband James, and their five children moved to the Shaker community in Enfield, New Hampshire. Mary hoped her new religious community would give her the opportunity to be a religious leader; Joseph hoped for financial peace and an end to worldly cares. While Joseph's desires were met by Shakerism, Mary discovered Shakerism was not open to her interpretation, and her frustration with the sect grew.

According to DeWolfe, what most upset and frightened Mary was her loss of control over her children. In mid 1815, after a desperate attempt to leave with at least one of her children, she left alone. She became an apostate, as those who left the Shakers and attacked their way of life were called.

Alone, but far from helpless, Dyer was able to develop a network of support among the apostates and local non-Shakers. As she began speaking out publicly against the Shakers, she developed a sympathetic audience; as she began to write, her audience grew beyond the local bounds. Dyer's argument with her husband and the Shakers became a war of words. Husband and wife each argued that the other was not a proper spouse and, in the process, exposed the evolving nature of marital ties. Mary claimed that she was an abandoned woman whose husband had been seduced by the Shakers and whose children had been taken from her as a result. She expected support, respect, and companionship from her spouse. Dyer used her role as a "childless mother and husbandless wife" to gain access to men of power. Joseph and the Shakers responded with the patriarchal argument that he was the rightful head of the family and, as such, had the power and right to decide where and how they would live. Further, and more devastatingly for Mary, they argued that she was "the opposite of everything a woman should be." The media, the legislature, and the public were drawn into the debate.

Making thoughtful use of a wide variety of sources, DeWolfe notes the complexity of nineteenth-century American society and connects the Shaker apostate movement with the larger questions of a rapidly evolving society. What is the line between religion, family, and government? What were the boundaries of female behavior? DeWolfe emphasizes the problems that plagued Dyer as a woman: wifely behavior, legal dependence, and denial of access to her children. Where could she live? What claim could she have on her children? But she also notes the power Mary gained even before her eventual divorce. Dyer learned how to win powerful allies, speak and write effectively, and support herself, all the while carrying on an aggressive campaign against the Shakers.

In DeWolfe's analysis of Mary's role as a mother, there is one note that does not ring quite true. DeWolfe writes, "Without her children, she had no reason to live. Dyer refused to give up her fight for her children because she simply had no other option." Yet, she did have other options, and she did live without her children. Dyer does not seem to have worried that society would reject her very public and aggressive stance as a mother against a

husband and religious society that had 'captured' her children. DeWolfe's main thrust is Mary's growing independence and developing identity, at odds with the legal and social powerlessness of a wife. This wife managed to use a seeming detriment to advantage.

DeWolfe makes creative use of Dyer's fight against the Shakers to reveal underlying cultural currents of the early Republic. The Second Great Awakening, mass publication, the early temperance campaign, the utopian communities, and the early women's rights movement all influenced Mary Dyer's fight against the Shakers. *Shaking the Faith* gives readers a view both of the complexity of the Shaker community and of the world beyond.

Marcia Schmidt Blaine

Why New Hampshire?: The First-in-the-Nation Primary State. Hugh Gregg and Bill Gardner. (Nashua, N.H.: Resources-NH, 2003. pp. xi, 333, \$24.00.)

The historian looks at every new book with an interest in the source material that the writer used in compiling the arguments and telling the story. The question is always what primary sources were used, whether oral histories, old diaries, or newspaper accounts about matters of the day. There are also the public records such as court documents and government records that inform the researcher. In assessing a new book, historians think about how the authors have utilized existing scholarship and consider the new ground that has been broken in understanding the topic at hand.

This book, although a published work exceeding some 330 pages, is the most recent *primary* source for understanding New Hampshire's political tradition. *Why New Hampshire?* is the product of the two individuals who have been most directly involved in the administration of the New Hampshire primary in its current form adopted in 1952. (The New Hampshire primary in its earlier form was first held in 1916.) Bill Gardner is the longest serving secretary of state in the country. First elected in 1976 at the age of twenty-eight, he is now serving his fourteenth consecutive two-year term. As secretary of state, he administers and oversees all state primaries and elections. For more than a quarter century, he has set the date that New Hampshire holds its primary.

Governor Hugh Gregg was the most ardent and visible promoter of New Hampshire's first-in-the-nation primary, known across the country for his advocacy of this tradition. His obituary in September in the *Washington Post* carried

the headline, across five columns, "New Hampshire Governor, Primary Proponent Hugh Gregg, 85." He served as governor of New Hampshire from 1953 to 1955. His term immediately followed the 1952 primary, the first to provide the voter with the opportunity to cast a vote directly for a presidential candidate. He served as the New Hampshire chairman of the presidential campaigns of Governor Nelson Rockefeller, President Ronald Reagan, and President George H. W. Bush. As journalists from across the country and around the world have learned, the best sources for quotable material on the New Hampshire primary, for some time, have been Hugh Gregg and Bill Gardner.

The book is well organized and makes the case at the beginning for the importance of the primary to New Hampshire and the nation. Whether at the town hall, the coffee shop, or a house party, New Hampshire voters can engage in one-on-one discussions with the candidates. In this unique setting, candidates test the waters—sometimes as much as a year ahead of the primary. The national media report on a daily basis to the rest of the nation how the prospective field of candidates is doing in the Granite State.

Early chapters, well illustrated with primary sources, describe in some detail the nineteenth-century roots of our political tradition and call attention to key figures in the establishment of the primary. The fathers of the modern primary are Richard Upton, author of the 1949 legislation establishing a direct vote for president, and Neil Tillotson, who cast the first vote for president in Dixville Notch in every primary from 1964 to 2000. Carrying this metaphor further, the primary's grandfather, according to the authors, was Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, who, beginning in 1948 ran in the New Hampshire primary seven times, including the 1992 contest. Other chapters focus on such topics as the influence of money in the presidential selection process, the role of fringe candidates in the New Hampshire primary, and the role of the independent voter. Chapters eight through eleven analyze 2000 and 2004 primaries in some detail, tracing not only those who finish the race but also those who drop out. About a third of the book is a careful look at the attributes of the various candidacies in 2000 and 2004.

Concluding chapters make substantial reference to commentary about the primary in the national media and discuss the notion of retail politics and the setting that New Hampshire provides. The reader is treated to a thorough review of the rules that the major parties currently follow in determining the presidential primary schedule, as well as to an examination of the likelihood that New Hampshire's primary will remain the first in the nation. The issue of

front-loading (the compressed schedule of primaries after New Hampshire), the influence of local and national polls, and the impact of encouraging young people to vote are presented in an informative and first-hand way.

In the future, anyone speaking or writing about the New Hampshire primary will need first to absorb this book with its insights by the two individuals closest to the process and actively engaged in it for decades. Together, they have given us the best contemporary commentary we have available. As has been said frequently in recent weeks, the state and the nation owe a debt of gratitude for the active and tenacious public service of Hugh Gregg. We are also fortunate that he and Bill Gardner teamed up to write *Why New Hampshire?*

Michael Chaney

The Making of the Presidential Candidates, 2004. William G. Mayer, editor. (Lanham, Maryland: Rowman and Littlefield, 2003. pp. 384, \$85.00 cloth; \$29.95 paper.)

The Making of the Presidential Candidates, 2004 is a fine collection of essays that provides solid background from a variety of perspectives on the presidential selection process as well as good explanation concerning how the process is changing. This book largely avoids the problem of coherence that many edited, multiple-author volumes possess. The essays all relate to the central task of explaining how the presidential selection process works today and how it is changing. Hence, the volume provides both good historical background into the process and analysis of how the 2004 process may differ.

The first essay, "The Front-Loading Problem," by Andrew E. Busch and William G. Mayer, focuses on the tendency for an increasing number of primary elections and caucuses to be held in the early part of the campaign season. The authors examine how such "front-loading" is changing the nomination process, as well as the challenges it presents candidates and voters. They describe how and why front-loading has occurred, explore the changes and problems that result, and explain the difficulties of providing a remedy for the negative consequences of front-loading. The volume also includes an expanded version of Mayer's essay, "The Basic Dynamics of the Contemporary Nomination Process." Here, Mayer updates his earlier work, emphasizing the importance of (1) a candidate's standing in the polls before the Iowa Caucuses and (2) fund raising in the year before the election, in predicting the eventual party nominee. He also discusses the relative importance of the Iowa caucuses

and the New Hampshire primary. Taken together, these two essays provide a framework for the entire compilation by introducing the fundamental dynamics of the 2004 process, placing the 2004 race in its historical context, and also explaining some of the key theoretical issues and problems of presidential selection in the United States.

In their essay, "Financing Presidential Nominations under the BCRA," Anthony Corrado and Heitor Gouvea provide a much-needed examination of the impact of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 on the nomination process. The essay provides historical context for a better understanding of why the reforms were needed, what the reforms seek to do, and what changes in the process are likely to occur in the 2004 cycle. They argue persuasively that the reforms in general will have the unintended consequence of increasing pressure on candidates to opt out of the public financing system, thus creating two tiers of candidates: a privately funded tier and a publicly funded tier. What they do not fully anticipate is the impact of the Internet on fundraising. They acknowledge the success John McCain had in 2000, but their analysis does not account for the success Howard Dean is having in the current cycle.

In including "The Net and the Nomination" by Michael Cornfield and Jonah Sieger, the volume does address the new and expanded role of the Internet in campaigning. Written as a memo to those interested in maximizing the use of the net in upcoming campaigns, the essay contains a wealth of practical wisdom concerning the design of a campaign strategy and the many ways to use the Internet to execute that strategy. The authors do not explore the boundaries of what can be achieved on the Internet, but alert us to its potential uses and misuses. Future collections will no doubt contain further academic treatments of this topic, but this memo will be of use to scholars, journalists, and campaign strategists who were not reared on the Internet and who are not fully aware of the potential of this medium for campaign use.

There are additional essays covering other dimensions of the presidential selection process, including the campaign strategies of incumbent presidents, the changing role of organized labor in campaigns, the role of journalists in covering elections, and a comparative perspective on the presidential nomination process. The essays are of consistent high quality and, on the whole, relate well to the theme of the volume. Of special interest to students of the New Hampshire primary is Andrew Smith's essay, "The Perils of Polling in New Hampshire." Here, the director of the University of New Hampshire Survey Center examines the polling done for the 2000 race and

seeks to explain why so many pollsters failed to accurately predict the election outcome. His analysis helps to provide a framework for interpreting the polls in 2004.

Overall, the volume delivers what it promises; it is an excellent introduction to the 2004 presidential selection process. One of the strengths of this collection is that while most of the articles are written by academics and all employ good scholarship, the authors are not afraid to write to a broader audience. This is a volume that can be accessed by college students, journalists, political practitioners, and educated citizens. It provides a background for understanding the dynamics of the process that is about to unfold once again, and it gives the reader insight into the main variables to which attention must be paid. Finally, it identifies the key theoretical issue that will emerge in 2004—the problem of front-loading. If Busch and Mayer are right that the identity of the two major party candidates will be known by March 1, if not by mid-February, then the United States will be faced with an eight to nine month general election campaign. Carrado and Gouvea alert us to the financial challenges that such a long campaign will bring to the parties involved, but a deeper question, not raised by this volume, is whether the American people are interested or can be made to be interested in such a long general election campaign. If the front-loading problem is not addressed before 2008, future volumes on electoral politics will have to focus more on studying the dynamics of an ever-lengthening general election campaign than on the nomination process.

Rev. Dale S. Kuehne

About Our Reviewers

Adam Jared Apt is a quantitative investment analyst with a doctorate in history from Oxford University. He writes on seventeenth-century science and collects White Mountain books and maps. He is the author of “Harvard Astronomer George Phillips Bond and His Role in Mapping the White Mountains, 1852–1876,” published in *Historical New Hampshire* in 2002.

William Nathaniel Banks is the author of more than thirty articles about American art and architecture, many published in the *Magazine Antiques*. He is a resident of Temple, New Hampshire, and Newnan, Georgia, and served as a trustee of the New Hampshire Historical Society from 1972 to 2003.

Marcia Schmidt Blaine is coordinator of the Heritage Studies graduate program at Plymouth State University, where she

teaches New Hampshire and New England history. In 1982, she assisted with a demographic analysis of the Shaker community at Canterbury and specializes in American women’s history.

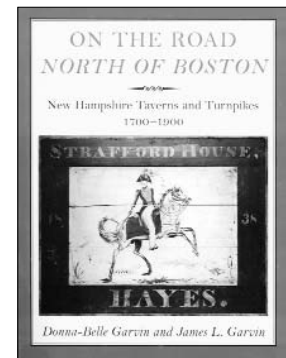
Michael Chaney is executive director of the New Hampshire Political Library. He previously served as associate director of the New Hampshire Humanities Council and as chief operating officer of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He is the author of *White Pine on the Saco River: An Oral History of River Driving in Southern Maine* and former editor of *Historical New Hampshire*.

Rev. Dale S. Kuehne is the founding director of the New Hampshire Institute of Politics at Saint Anselm College, where he is associate professor of politics. He received his Ph.D. in government from Georgetown University.

The books reviewed here are available on order through the New Hampshire Historical Society Museum Store (603 856-0625).

Popular Publication Once Again Available

The New Hampshire Historical Society’s popular but long out-of-print book *On the Road North of Boston: New Hampshire Taverns and Turnpikes, 1700–1900* is once again available through our museum store, thanks to a reprint edition recently released by the University Press of New England.



Written in 1988 by James L. Garvin and Donna-Belle Garvin as the companion to a Society exhibition on the history of New Hampshire travel and hospitality, the richly illustrated publication quickly sold out and until now has not been reprinted. Whether you never had a copy of your own or have one that is falling apart from frequent use, you can once again obtain a copy.

On the Road North of Boston is available for purchase at the Museum of New Hampshire History Store for \$29.95 (plus \$5.20 postage and handling). You can order a copy by phone (603 856-0625), by e-mail (store@nhhistory.org), or from our online store (www.nhhistory.org).



Historical New Hampshire is printed by

Capital Offset Company Inc.

Fine lithographers since 1936

New Hampshire Historical Society Business Partners

These businesses and corporations provide critical support to the New Hampshire Historical Society and its Museum of New Hampshire History. We encourage you to patronize these companies which generously invest in the Society and its statewide museum, library, and education programs.

LEADERS \$5,000+

Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield of
New Hampshire
Banknorth Investment Management Group
Trustee of Benjamin Couch Trust U/W
Bank of New Hampshire
Concord Comfort Inn
David L. Babson & Company, Inc.
Fidelity Investments
Fleet Bank
Gallagher, Callahan & Gartrell, P.A.
Grappone Companies
Historic Properties
Jefferson Pilot Financial
The Mount Washington Hotel & Resort
New Hampshire Charitable Foundation
New Hampshire Sweepstakes Commission
Orr & Reno, P.A.
Peerless Insurance Co.
Portsmouth Herald/Seacoast Newspapers
Public Service of New Hampshire
Verizon
Web-Sites.com

BENEFACTORS \$2,500+

Cambridge Trust Company of
New Hampshire
Capital Offset Company, Inc.
Cobb Hill Construction
Hansen-Fox Company, Inc.
Laconia Savings Bank
Louis Karno & Company
McDuffee Insurance Agency
McLane, Graf, Raulerson & Middleton, P.A.
New Hampshire Higher Education
Assistance Foundation
Ocean National Bank
Q. David Bowers, LLC
RiverWoods at Exeter
Subaru of North America

PATRONS \$1,000+

Cleveland, Waters & Bass, P.A.
Common Man Inn
The Concord Group Insurance Companies
Kinderworks Corporation
New Hampshire Distributors, Inc.
New Hampshire Geographic Alliance
Providian Financial

SPONSORS \$500+

A & B Lumber
The Balsams Grand Resort Hotel
Bow Mills Bank and Trust
Citizens Bank
E. F. Lane Hotel
First Colebrook Bank
Fisher Scientific
The Mount Washington Auto Road
NE-OP-CO Sign Company, Inc.
New Hampshire Federal Credit Union
REI Service Corporation
Sunset Hill House
Theresa's Catering

MEMBERS \$250+

Ashworth by the Sea
Banks Chevrolet-Cadillac, Inc.
Bow Plumbing & Heating Corp.
The Centennial Inn
Concord Monitor
Concord Steam Corporation
Eagle Mountain House
Flag Hill Winery
Granite State Credit Union
Heritage New Hampshire
The Inn and Conference Center
of Exeter
The Inns at Mill Falls
The Manor on Golden Pond
Mountain View Grand Resort Hotel
New Hampshire Council for the
Social Studies
Notchland Inn
Nudd & Davis Electrical Contractors
Poverty Lane Orchards

Saint Mary's Bank Credit Union
Sanel Auto Parts Co.
The Sise Inn
United Beverage, Inc.
Wentworth by the Sea

FRIENDS \$100+

Capitol Grille
C. W. Closs & Company
Davis, Towle, Morrill & Everett, Inc.
Filtrine Manufacturing Company
First Essex Bank
Horizon Beverage Company
Lollipop Tree
Maple Lane Products
New Hampshire Political Library
Scholastic Book Fairs
Smuttynose Brewing Company, Inc.

YOU ARE INVITED

The New Hampshire Historical Society is an independent nonprofit organization and is not a state-funded agency. All of the Society's programs are made possible by membership dues and contributions from individuals, businesses, and foundations. For information about the many benefits of business membership in the Society, contact Linda Burroughs at 603 856-0616.

FIRST STOP: THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY

Presented by the

New Hampshire Political Library and the New Hampshire Historical Society



Be sure to visit the exhibition!

FIRST STOP: THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY

on view through March 28, 2004 at the
MUSEUM OF NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORY
6 EAGLE SQUARE, CONCORD, NH



First Stop: The New Hampshire Primary is sponsored by Orr & Reno, P.A.; Public Service of New Hampshire; the Grappone Companies; the Concord Comfort Inn; Fleet; and the New Hampshire Humanities Council, with WMUR-TV as a media sponsor.

Orr & Reno
Professional Association



Public Service
of New Hampshire



BY CHOICE HOTELS
Comfort Inn Concord, NH

The
GRAPPONE
Companies



Fleet



Will New Hampshire's Historical Treasures Always Be There?

As a reader of *Historical New Hampshire*, you obviously value and appreciate New Hampshire history. You have the opportunity to ensure that the significant artifacts and papers—the finest collection of New Hampshire history anywhere—left by generations of New Hampshire people, will continue to be preserved and shared with future generations. You can also ensure that the New Hampshire Historical Society continues to produce publications for learners of all ages.

Your support annually as a member or donor to the Heritage Fund is the first line of defense. Your commitment provides the “dollars for today” that are so essential to the running of the Museum of New Hampshire History and the Tuck Library. Equally important is your support through your estate, the “dollars for tomorrow” that will enable the Society to serve many generations into the future.

Here are just a few ways you can ensure the future of New Hampshire's history:

- Make a bequest to the New Hampshire Historical Society when you create your will.
If you already have a will, make a legacy gift through a codicil.
- Give a piece of land, a vacation home, or a condominium to the Society.
You may make an outright gift of real property and still retain the right to use it for life.
- Create a charitable gift annuity. With savings rates at historic lows, a gift annuity will provide you a much greater return and income for life. And you may receive a tax deduction, too!

To discuss these or any other planned giving options in confidence, please write to Linda Burroughs, New Hampshire Historical Society, 30 Park Street, Concord, NH 03301 today or call (603) 856-0616. New Hampshire's history is counting on you.