

Magical History Tour of Marlow 2025

Marlow History Adventure Letterbox Hike

Sponsored by the Marlow Town Library and the Marlow Historical Society

Supporting Document - Historical information about highlighted sites on the hike

Compiled by Stephanie Tickner

Marlow Town Library - marlowtownlibrary@gmail.com; www.marlownh.gov/library

Marlow Historical Society - admin@marlownhhistoricalsociety.org; marlownhhistoricalsociety.org

HEARSE HOUSE

Source: Winter 2021 MHS Newsletter - from article *The Hearse House*

At the 1846 Town Meeting, Marlow residents approved Warrant Article #16 authorizing the building of a hearse house. It was finally built in 1856, and it stood, according to Elgin Jones, on the division line between the “new” (1856) and “old” (1819) sections of the cemetery. It was relocated for a time to a spot at the south west corner of the old section, and finally moved across the street to its present site, on land purchased from heirs of Herbert Weeks.

In accordance with a vote at the 1982 Town Meeting, the Town of Marlow sold the Hearse House and the land it occupies to The Marlow Historical Society for the amount of \$1.00, with the provision that, should the Society cease to exist, the property would revert back to the town.

Housed within the shed were the summer and winter hearses, one on wheels and the other on sleds. It also stores the old pumper, which dates from 1913 and played an important role in the Fire of 1916, and the windlass from the old slaughterhouse off Lewis Road, which was donated to the Historical Society by Dr. Arthur Cohen in 2013.

In 2007 the Historical Society selected the painting and repair of the Hearse House as its annual project. Bucky White scraped, primed and painted it. At the time it was noted that the supports for the back of the structure would need realignment.

In 2021 the Historical Society undertook a thorough rehabilitation. The two back pillars were replaced, and the building was shored up in several places for maximum stability. New boards were installed at the drip line on three sides of the structure, it was painted, and the roof was re-shingled.

The summer hearse was moved to the Historical Society Museum in Murray Hall in 2015, and the winter hearse in 2020.



The Hearse House and the summer hearse on Church Street

MARLOW VILLAGE CEMETERY

Source: Fall 2020 MHS Newsletter - from Tracy Messer's article *History Comes Alive in the Marlow Village Cemetery*

The history of the Marlow Village Cemetery is the history of the town itself. It was on this very site that our first settler, Solomon Mack, 1st (1735-1820), built a log cabin in 1761 at the northeast corner of the cemetery next to what is now the Dupies lot. Later, Mack built a larger home at the western edge of the 1856 "Woodside" section where Eben Pratt Knight (1824-1891) is now buried. Most notably, Solomon Mack is remembered as the father of Lucy (Mack) Smith (1775-1856) and grandfather of Joseph Smith, Jr. (1805-1844), the Mormon prophet and founder of the Latter Day Saints Church.

In 1819, Josiah and Bethiah Washburn owned the land and sold a one-acre parcel for \$12 to the Town for use as a burying yard. However, the first burial took place the previous year upon the death of Elvira Knight (1816-1818). Her parents reserved the right to bury her elsewhere if the Town wasn't able to acquire a section of the Washburn farm for use as a cemetery.

In 1833, Bethiah Washburn and her sister Hannah Washburn (1766-1843) sold the remainder of their father's farm to the Town for \$200. The Town subdivided the 55-acre Washburn farm into 26 building lots, retaining the Washburn homesite (Solomon Mack's second house) for future expansion in 1856 with the "Woodside" section. The bank walls on the east and south sides were built, as well as the tomb and hearse house. The first burial in the "new part" was Mrs. Mandana (Searle) Mack (1827-1856), wife of Orville Mack.

The Town nearly doubled the size of the Village Cemetery in 1905 when it created the "Northside" section by purchasing land from four neighbors. The first person to be buried in this section was Cynthia (Gould) Jones (1820-1899), wife of John Q. Jones and mother of town historian, Elgin Alonzo Jones (1852-1939). The most recent expansion of the Village Cemetery occurred when the Town purchased neighboring property in 1982.

On November 3, 2019, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Marlow Village Cemetery, the Marlow Historical Society, the Marlow Cemetery Trustees, and the Marlow United Methodist Church hosted a cemetery walk during which costumed reenactors portrayed ten of our dearly departed residents from the oldest section of the cemetery.



Cemetery Walk to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Marlow Village Cemetery, November 3, 2019

PHELPS POND (former Phelps Brook Mills)

Sources: Spring/Summer 2018 MHS Newsletter - from article *Tales From The Museum: The Phelps of Marlow*;

History of Marlow NH, Elgin Jones

This wetland at the junction of Baine Road and Cross Street was once Phelps Pond before a storm in the summer of 1995 badly damaged the dam and considerably reduced the pond's size and depth. Since neither the landowners nor the town could afford to replace the dam to meet state standards, the lovely pond where townspeople used to fish and ice skate has since become a wetland.

In the early nineteenth century, the pond and surrounding area were bustling with activity. The original dam was built in 1815 to provide power for a fulling mill, and became connected to the Phelps family, woodworkers for three generations. Through the years various members of the family settled in Marlow in the area around the pond, which became known as Phelps Circle or Phelps Square. The brook, pond and hill were named after them as well. Calvin Phelps was a skilled cabinetmaker and his sons Elbridge and Freeman joined the family business. A major Phelps industry later on was the manufacture of wooden hand rakes, which was carried on for at least two generations.

The Phelps name itself is now gone from Marlow, but as David Proper wrote for the Sentinel in 1971: "People who know and respect Yankee ingenuity and craftsmanship remember and appreciate the talented, industrious family that helped make of Marlow a source for fine furniture and useful household tools."

The Marlow Historical Society is fortunate to have in their museum several important items from the Phelps family, most of them donated by Mrs. Ruth Huse of Keene, great-granddaughter of Elbridge and Harriet Phelps.

Phelps Brook Mills - From Elgin Jones History of Marlow NH, re-edited 2002

1815 - William Huntley built and operated a fulling mill at the site later occupied by the Phelps Rake Shop.

Presumably Huntley built the dam and possibly the home on the west side of the brook, Batchelder's in 2001.

1827 - Sold to Samuel White.

1829 - Sold to Calvin Phelps who built shop for making rakes, later furniture. The Society has a photo of this shop and a rake made in it. The motive power was furnished by a breast wheel. Calvin, then Freeman Phelps made furniture here, chairs, bedsteads, desks. The Society has the upper portion of a secretary made by Phelps. The rake business followed after the furniture business.



The Phelps Rake factory with unknown woman

TOWN POUND (and the Tramp House)

Source: Marlow Historical Society Newsletter - April 1994 - *Rededication of the Town Pound*

The idea of a pound evolved in England and came to this country with the early settlers. The word itself comes from the Anglo-Saxon and meant some kind of enclosure, pen, or even a pond. It was used to impound stray cattle that were trespassing on public or private lands. They were also used to impound "bums" or "tramps." Most towns in New England had a town owned pound.

An attempt to purchase land for a town pound here in Marlow was made in 1842, 1843, and in 1844; finally, in 1847 the land for our Town Pound was acquired from Nathaniel Russell Butler. The purchase price was four dollars.

It has not been determined when the Town Pound enclosure was first used to impound tramps. The first mention of a Tramp House in town records appears in the 1882 Warrant. In Article 8 it is recorded "to see if the town will vote to sell the Tramp House." The article was not approved.

There is an interesting news item from the Friday, July 12, 1889 Cold River Journal of Clarmont NH under the heading Marlow. It demonstrates the problem that most towns faced with itinerant men, men who would be the "street people" of today.

The Marlow tramp law will have to be enforced again as they are getting quite numerous. On Monday, one "rather tough looking customer" called on Mrs. Geo Matthews and demanded something to eat. She had none for him, he said he *would* have some. She let the dog loose, he drew his revolver on the dog, and she drew the shot gun on him, and he left minus his grub.

The tramp house burned down in the 1941 fire.

In 1994, thanks to Gen Ells, the idea came into being to restore the Town Pound. She enlisted several workers from the Historical Society, and the men of the town's Public Works Department, and together they completed the task. Gratitude to: Joe and Maria Baril who donated the new sign, Bob Sharp who built the new gate and signpost, and John Salo who donated the lumber. The Historical Society is grateful to every individual who helped in the restoration of this project of historical interest.

Restoration of the Town Pound
 Sign donated by Joe & Maria Baril / } Marlboro
 Gate " " Bob Sharp } Hst. Society
 Members of Town Road Crew contributed their labor.
 1993 - 1994



Back row
 Clockwise from left: Hal Fohlin, Barbara Fohlin, Kay Windhorst, Joe Baril,
 Bob Sharp, Becky Sharp, Ace Ellis, Maria Baril, Joe Feuer, Jim Strickland,
 Bonnie Hazleton, Jan Lane, Charlie Strickland.
In front of sign - Gen Ellis (red blouse) & Claire Brady
In front (crouching) - children (?) Joanne Warren, Patty Little, Pat Strickland

THE FOUNDATION OF THE FORMER JONES STORE

Source: Fall 2021 MHS Newsletter - from the article *From Temperance Hall to Methodist Chapel* by Tracy Messer

The "Jones Store" building was erected in 1859 by John Q. Jones, father of Elgin, and Benjamin Coolidge, an experienced storekeeper. It was established for the convenience of those who lived in the west end of the village. The store was operated by Mr. Coolidge until 1864, when Amos Glidden became a partner; subsequently, Mr. Jones becoming sole owner. After being vacant for a short period of time, the store was stocked by John H. Fuller of Keene and George D. Joslin of Marlow. Operating as "George D. Joslin & Co.," the partnership remained here for three years when they relocated to the store at the lower end of the village (most familiarly known as the Newton & Nichols store).

The building was then occupied by John Nelson, a successful Stoddard merchant, who eventually auctioned off his goods. From 1869 until 1880, George W. Clyde and Benjamin F. Knight conducted business here under the name of "Clyde and Knight." In 1880, the interest in the store was purchased by Elgin Jones. He retained Mr. Clyde as assistant until 1892 when, due to the demise of the tannery and competition from the two larger stores in town, the business was closed and the goods were auctioned off by C.L. Goodwin.

On August 20, 1916 a very similar-looking building owned by the Ladies Aid Society building was completely destroyed in a devastating fire that burned the entire north side of Main Street. The Society's loss was upward of \$1,000, and there was no insurance. In light of their loss, Elgin A. Jones deeded to the Ladies Aid Society the store building on November 7, 1916. He did so in consideration "of the fact that my wife, Sarah Boynton Jones, was long an active member, and sometimes president of said Society, and also on the condition that the building herein conveyed shall always be kept insured." According to the minutes book of the Ladies Aid Society (given to the MHS by Nelda Gorges), the store building was removed to the site of the old Temperance Hall later that month. The minutes mention something about L.D. Tinker removing the ell from the Jones Store building.



Marlow, NH - Clyde & Knight 's Store
Taken on the occasion of the Town Fair, October 3rd & 4th, 1878.

STEVENS HOUSE (the brick house)

Source: Spring/Summer 2020 MHS Newsletter - from the article *A Scan of Marlow's Medical History* by Maria Baril

Some of you might wonder about the inscription STEVENS - 1843 on the granite lintel above the front doorway of the large brick house on Forest Road. It was Dr. Thomas Jefferson Stevens - esteemed town doctor who came to Marlow Hill in 1829 and down to "the Plains" in 1838 - who had the house built in 1843. An article by Marjorie Whalen Smith in the July 4, 1999 *Sunday Sentinel* mentions that when the house was being constructed "the younger people, as they passed by, wondered how any man could ever acquire sufficient wealth to build a brick dwelling of that size."

Dr. Stevens was only the third physician to practice in Marlow. Dr. Benjamin Hazelton was the first, shortly after the Revolution, and he was succeeded by Dr. Isaac Baker, who had been his student. Dr. Baker's practice continued until his death in 1847. He was succeeded by Dr. Stevens, his son-in law. It was once said that the reason there have been so few practicing physicians is because of "the lifegiving qualities of Marlow air".

There's a funny story about Dr. Stevens' arrival in town that was published in his son's memoir "Revelations of a Boston Physician" which is in our Marlow library. The doctor reminisced:

"In 1845 I moved into Charlestown from the little hilly town of Marlow NH, where I first began practice after graduation. The inhabitants of that town were so healthy and so few, that a doctor, a lawyer, and a grave-digger were the only ones likely to become paupers, and hence they were obliged to seek other fields. I remember the first time I entered that town, that, ignorant of the population and area, I requested the stage-driver to put me down in the most thickly-settled part. 'There is no thickly settled part', he remonstrated. 'No matter', I returned, 'put me down in the most thickly-settled part you know'. 'Very well', he said, dryly.

It was towards evening, and I could not well make out the lay of the land; but he finally put me down in a desolate spot and set my trunk on the ground. 'What's this?', said I, expecting to see a town or a village. 'This', he remarked, with a scarcely perceptible smile, 'this is the graveyard, and is the most thickly-settled part of the town'."

In 1844, shortly after his brick house was built, Dr. Stevens sold it, and his practice, to Dr. Reuben Hatch and moved to Charlestown MA. Dr. Hatch was born in Alstead in 1787 and attended Dartmouth College. In 1850, Dr. Hatch in turn sold the house to 27 year old Dr. Marshall Perkins, who had graduated at the top of his class from Cambridge Medical College.

Dr. Perkins became Marlow's fifth physician. He married Harriet Adelaide Fiske, daughter of Amos Flagg Fiske, the town's leading merchant, and they made their home in the house that bore the name STEVENS.

During his practice Dr. Perkins fought the typhoid epidemic of 1856, which was especially severe in Gilsum, Marlow and Stoddard. According to our Marlow History, the young physician, only four years out of school, "fought courageously and successfully the dread disease." In our Winter 2016 newsletter we quote an article by D. R. Proper that reads: "The Marlow physician found quinine, turpentine, brandy and beef tea his principal tools against the disease, and remarked afterwards that faced with another such epidemic he would resort to the same treatment."

During the Civil War, Dr. Perkins left Marlow to serve as assistant surgeon in the 14th Regiment of NH Volunteers. He died in 1902, but his family continued to own the handsome brick house until 1960.



*Jones Store (left - before it was moved in 1916 - it is now the Chapel) and
Dr. Perkins' house (right - originally Dr. Stevens' house) - Flag Day 1909*

MARLOW TOWN OFFICES (former School #4)

Sources: Spring/Summer 2021 MHS Newsletter - from the article *Did You Know? Nuggets From Marlow History*; Fall 2015 MHS Newsletter - from the article *School Days, School Days* by Joanne Thomas; History of Marlow NH, Elgin Jones

Our Town Office used to be a two-classroom school in District #4. Before that building was built in 1852, various schoolhouses near the center of the Village served pupils in this area. School #4 was closed in 1973, when our current elementary school, the J.D. Perkins Academy opened on Route 10.

At one time each room had a box wood stove. Firewood was stored in the hallway, and boys were assigned to feed the stoves. Other boys were sent next door to Ivan Huntley's place to pump water from a well, haul it in, and fill two huge jugs for drinking. Kids in the village walked to school. Those who lived far away were driven to school.

From Elgin Jones History of Marlow NH, re-edited 2002

District No. 4, "East" or "South" District / 1796-1973

1796 - Original schoolhouse built by Joseph Tubbs for 34 pounds, 9 shillings "a little south of the brook at Joseph Tubbs' [EJ#818?]. Site believed to be on land now (1995) owned by John & Sandra Salo [TM#407-40].

1801 - Relocated original schoolhouse to center of district "on east side of the road heading past the John Jones place" [EJ#442?]. Site believed to be on land now (1995) owned by Dolorice Prentiss [TM#408-28].

1807/08 - Original schoolhouse burned.

1808 - Second schoolhouse built for \$60 "about half way between Jones and Giffin places on the east side of the road" [EJ#447?]. Believed to have stood on land now (1995) owned by Patricia Gallup [TM#408/22]. Larger building eventually needed.

1834 - Third schoolhouse built "on the south side of the Giffin Hill road near the Amos G. Tubbs place" [EJ#451?]. Believed to have stood on land now (1995) owned by Robert & Elizabeth Sharp [TM#203-119]. Larger, centrally located building needed. Old schoolhouse may have been moved to site on Forest Road where it was used as a residence and store until January 25, 1922 when it burned [EJ#475-5].

1852 - Fourth schoolhouse [EJ#460+] built on Forest Road on its present (1995) site [TM#203-15]. Land purchased from Jones & Baker [CRD#172/99].

1893 - Chimney fire on February 28.

1921 - District No. 4 is only schoolhouse in operation.

1944 - Wood stoves replaced by furnace.

1950 - Running water installed indoors.

1952 - Front porch constructed.

1973 - District No. 4 schoolhouse converted into Town Office building upon the opening of the new John D. Perkins, Sr. School [CRD#891/225].



Students at Marlow School #4 in Marlow Village - undated photo

MURRAY HALL

Sources: Elgin Jones History of Marlow NH; Marlow Historical Society

The town of Marlow underwent a pronounced population shift in the 1830s and 40s as hillside farms were sold and the young sought employment at the mills along the Ashuelot River. This prompted the Methodists to relocate their building, the First Methodist Church, which had stood on Marlow Hill since 1827, to its present site down in the village. The decision was so controversial that, in 1849, the remaining members on the hill put up one of their own - the Second Methodist Church. This was the first iteration of the building we now call "Murray Hall".

The congregation of this Second Methodist Church, however, continued to dwindle over the next two decades. In 1873 the Universalist Society, which had been organized in Marlow in 1847, purchased the building and moved it to the village to a site on Forest Road that belonged to Jonathan Howard. They renamed it "Murray Hall" in honor of John Murray (1741-1815), the founder of the Universalist denomination in the United States.

For several years services were occasional during summer months. According to local historian, Elgin Jones: "Because of deaths and removals the society so decreased in numbers that no services were held for some years prior to 1910."

In 1909 Murray Hall was christened "Excelsior Grange", when it was sold to the Patrons of Husbandry, No. 136, which was organized in 1888 and celebrated its 10th anniversary at Jones Hall. The Keene Evening Sentinel reported: "After twenty years of existence Excelsior Grange at length owns a home of its own."

That same year the grangers had the north side of the roof re-shingled, and, sometime after 1916, they removed the steeple as it had become too costly to repair.

In the following decades Marlow's population declined, and so did the membership of the Excelsior Grange. On June 12, 1986 the organization sold the building to the NH State Grange, which in turn sold it to Gallup & Hall, co-founders of PC Connection, Inc.

In 2002 Gallup & Hall conveyed the land and building to the Marlow Historical Society. The Society worked diligently for years to restore the building and to document its 165-year history. A renovated Murray Hall now houses the Society's museum, office and archives, in a space accessible to people of all ages and abilities.



Murray Hall in its present location in 1875

TIN SHOP POND

Source: Spring/Summer 2018 MHS Newsletter - from *article How "Tin Shop Pond" Got Its Name* by Tracy Messer

Tin Shop Pond was named for the long-gone Tin Shop that was built in 1855 for Orville Franklin Mack (1829-1888), and stood on the water's edge next to the present-day Methodist Chapel. The "Stove & Tin Shop, O.F. Mack" appears on the 1858 village map. Later that year Mack sold the business to James Harvey Fisher (1829-1894), who, according to the town history, "did an extensive and profitable business during the Civil War."

In 1869, Perley Edmund Fox (1833-1929) purchased the tin shop from Fisher and operated it for nearly fifty years along with a succession of business partners and leasing agreements. The 1877 village map shows that the tin shop was owned by P.E. Fox. According to Cheshire County historian Alan Rumrill, "In 1880 the company had four employees who worked nine and one-half hours a day and produced \$3,000 worth of products." The "P.E. Fox Tin Shop" appears on the 1892 village map, the same year Fox sold the business to Clarence E. Morrison (1867-1934).

Clarence was an enterprising young man who grew up in Marlow and was the younger brother of Frank E. Morrison (1865-1949), whom the New York Times hailed as the "Dean of New York 'Ad' Men." Drawing upon the marketing expertise of his brother, Clarence sought to expand the regional business to a nationwide clientele. They established Granite State Evaporator Company in 1875. Much of what we know about the business comes from an 1897 illustrated catalogue of sugar makers' supplies. The thirty-three-page publication listed prices for various sizes of the steel arch cooking stoves as well as for dozens of sugar-making accessories: evaporating pans made from tin, copper or galvanized steel; thermometers; syrup cans; sugar pails; skimmers; scoops; sap spouts, buckets and covers; storage tanks and smoke stacks.

In 1896, Clarence Morrison mortgaged the tin shop property to Col. George Albin Petts (1840-1923), who owned the neighboring Forest House hotel. Business was booming in the spring of 1898 when it reported: "We have just received an order for five hundred galvanized seamless steel coal baskets for the United States Navy... This is as high an endorsement as a company can receive, as the government does not experiment with goods that are not first class."

Then fortunes changed. Perhaps, upon the end of the Spanish-American War in August 1898, the federal contract came to an end as well. In 1905, Col. Petts acquired the Tin Shop property through foreclosure. Three years later, he resold the property to Perley Fox and Herbert Nelson Flagg (1881-1920), and, in 1915, Flagg sold his interest in the business to Fox, who by then was 82 years old.

In the end, the Granite State Evaporator Company went up in smoke, figuratively and literally. The tin shop was completely destroyed on August 20, 1916 in a devastating fire that burned the entire north side of Main Street. The building was valued at \$500 and the contents at \$1,200. Regrettably, there was no insurance. Though the tin shop is long gone, it is not forgotten.

The Marlow Historical Society also has several related objects on display in its museum in Murray Hall, including photographs, catalogs, and one of the tin shop's signature products, the Granite State Evaporator. This was a stove, designed and patented by Perley Fox, that was used for processing maple products.



The Village Pond, later Tin Shop Pond, before the 1948 Route 10 bypass divided the ponds.



Granite State Evaporator building to the left of the Ladies Aid Society building before the 1916 fire

METHODIST CHAPEL

Source: Fall 2021 MHS Newsletter - from the article *From Temperance Hall to Methodist Chapel* by Tracy Messer

The Marlow Temperance Union was formed May 6, 1890 by a group of citizens who promoted abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks. On November 13, 1890, Perley Edmund Fox deeded a piece of land adjoining his tin shop to the association, with the condition that they must erect a building. The structure was evidently fashioned after the Jones Store building which stood just west of Dr. Perkins' brick house further up on the Forest Road. The Temperance Hall must have been built in 1891, as it appears on the 1892 village map.

Previously, a small meat and provision shop stood on this site, owned by Gardner Huntley as early as 1854/55. It appears as an unmarked building on the 1858 village map. Soon afterwards (before 1877), this shop was removed to the rear of the Fiske (Perkins Brothers) store on the corner of Mill and Main Streets.

Relatively little is known about the Temperance Union's activities. However, a newspaper clipping (circa 1904) reports that among that year's Old Home Days activities, "The Women's Club," with Carrie Nation [the famous hatchet-swinging saloon wrecker] prominently in their midst, attracted much attention." Perhaps because their ideals were not shared by the younger generation, the Marlow Temperance Union conveyed their land and building to the Ladies Aid Society of the Marlow Methodist-Episcopal Church on October 21, 1909.

The Ladies Aid Society building was completely destroyed on August 20, 1916 in a devastating fire that burned the entire north side of Main Street. The Society's loss was upward of \$1,000, and there was no insurance.

In light of their loss, Elgin A. Jones deeded to the Ladies Aid Society his previously mentioned store building on November 7, 1916. He did so in consideration "of the fact that my wife, Sarah Boynton Jones, was long an active member, and sometimes president of said Society, and also on the condition that the building herein conveyed shall always be kept insured." According to the minutes book of the Ladies Aid Society (given to the MHS by Nelda Gorges), the store building was removed to the site of the old Temperance Hall later that month. The minutes mention something about L.D. Tinker removing the ell from the Jones Store building.

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The Women's Fellowship of Christian Service, a group that evolved from the original Ladies Aid Society, has used the "Methodist Chapel" for various events and functions. The Marlow Historical Society's museum used to be located upstairs until it was moved to Murray Hall



*Moving Jones Store to replace the Ladies Aid Society building after it was destroyed in the 1916 Fire.
It became what is now the Methodist Chapel*

SOLDIERS MONUMENT

Source: Winter 2014 MHS Newsletter - *Did You Know....the Marlow Soldier's Memorial*

Did you know that the statue of a World War I soldier in front of Jones Hall was sculpted by a famous stonecutter born in Italy? In her will of February 14, 1927 Agnes Grant Phelps left \$1,900 to the town of Marlow for the creation of a soldiers monument. The town commissioned the work to Martin M. Comolli of Milford. Mr. Comolli was a WWI veteran himself, and the "American Doughboy" was his personal design, carved in granite at his own plant.

At the dedication on June 1, 1930, the artist was warmly applauded, and praised for his attention to detail: the soldier's scabbard, field bag, and canteen, the tree stump behind his right leg, even the hobnails of the shoes. George Mastin, the remaining survivor of the Civil War who enlisted from Marlow, attended the dedication. The monument, dedication, grading and curbing cost \$2,237.25. Although the town had to make up the difference, the inscription properly acknowledges that "The Public Generosity of Agnes Grant Phelps Made Possible This Monument."

The monument was re-dedicated on Memorial Day 1989. New granite curbing was installed, evergreen bushes were planted, and two benches were added. This memorial, familiar to all who admire our Village Green, is now an integral part of our town center. It is an appropriate reminder of all the Marlow veterans who fought and died to preserve the liberty we enjoy.



MARLOW, N. H.