

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE TAPESTRY: A MEDIA BACKGROUNDER

WHAT IS THE NEW HAMPSHIRE TAPESTRY?

The stunning hand-embroidered artwork is one of 13 tapestries representing the original 13 colonies for the America's Tapestry Collection. Together, these 13 tapestries commemorate the 250th anniversary of the United States. The tapestries illustrate the diverse stories of the American Revolution, with an emphasis on less well-known, often overlooked contributions to our nation's journey towards independence.

The New Hampshire panel illustrates the state's role at the forefront of independence, depicting several significant but little-known events. These incidents in New Hampshire warrant a place of honor in our collective memory of the struggle for American independence:

1. **The Pine Tree Riot of 1772** was one of the first major disputes of royal authority. In 1772 the British Parliament and King George III implemented the Mast Preservation Clause to claim ownership of all Eastern White Pine trees measuring 12" in diameter or larger. Trees reserved for the king were scored with three hatchet slashes known as the King's Broad Arrow. The Pine Tree Riot occurred at Quimby's Inn in South Weare, NH on April 14, 1772 by men from Weare, Goffstown, and surrounding towns who attacked the county sheriff and his deputy for collecting fines for cutting "Royal pines"
2. The **raid of Fort William & Mary in 1774** is considered one of the first significant armed attacks of the American Revolution – the first overt act of rebellion of the American Revolutionary War and the only battle to take place in the state of New Hampshire. The raid set the stage for future conflict with Great Britain. The gunpowder and cannons seized from the fort were distributed across the colonies and utilized at the Battle of Bunker Hill the following year. The seized gunpowder was transported up the Piscataqua River and hidden in various inland towns like Nottingham, Epping, Brentwood, Londonderry, and Kingston, often stored in homes, taverns, barns, and churches. Some of this gunpowder was later used by the Continental Army at the Battle of Bunker Hill. " <https://www.nhmagazine.com/stealing-the-kings-powder-did-the-american-revolution-start-here/>
3. The **Coosuk Abenaki** people played a key role in defending the vulnerable Northern border, which was subject to frequent conflict. Abenaki scouts helped gain intelligence and Chief Philip was an acquaintance to Col. Timothy Bedel. Descriptions of the family bands camped out near Col. Bedel can be found in his personal papers at the New Hampshire Historical Society's Tuck Library. Bedel pleaded with the New Hampshire government and at the federal level to provide land and protection to the Abenaki at the oxbow area of the Connecticut River, however no such provisions were ever enacted.

EMBROIDERING THE TAPESTRY

The New Hampshire Tapestry design offers a wealth of possibilities for interpreting in stitch, according to State Co-Director Carol Tewes Ganse. “Our team chose to emphasize the dimensionality of the main part of the design by working background to foreground so that the characters and motifs ebb and flow with the landscape and come toward the observer in the foreground,” she said. This was accomplished by mixing surface embroidery with a three-dimensional stitching technique known as Stumpwork.

Stumpwork gives the design dimension and realism that goes way beyond padding. The team used thread-wrapped wire to create flexible hands meant to hold the muskets, spears, tomahawk, and axe which were carefully carved out of wood and fashioned with metal-like components as appropriate. The prominence of the three-dimensional pine tree branches and tree trunk conveys the significance of one of the earliest acts of colonial rebellion – The Pine Tree Riot of 1772.

The team also chose to work with a multitude of threads and materials as well as particular stitches that mimic the design and materials that would have been used in the real items being depicted. Examples of this approach can be seen in the border motifs. Metal threads were used for the gorget, porcupine quills and beads were stitched into the neck-knife sheath, and silk fabric was used for the sails of the USS Raleigh. Other Stumpwork examples in the main design include the canoe which was made out of homespun milkweed fiber and filled with bundles of real fur representing the furbearing animals trapped at the time, and moose hair was used for scalp locks of the Abenaki scouts protecting the northern border. The clothing of the patriots was fashioned from felted wool and linen fabric, jute was used to mimic wood grain of the gunpowder barrels, and rocks in the seawall were stitched with rough linen threads.

THE STITCHERS

Since June 2025, stitchers, talented artists from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and the UK, as well as advisors from the Royal School of Needlework, have come together to bring the New Hampshire tapestry design to life. Locally, stitchers have been meeting weekly at the Millyard Museum in Manchester, NH - a gracious and apropos setting in which to stitch such an important piece of history. Our talented and dedicated stitchers truly embody New Hampshire's original state motto, *Vis Unita Fortior*. Together as one, they brought New Hampshire history to life by embroidering this important tapestry!

State Directors Carol Tewes Ganse and Michelle McPheron deeply enjoy working alongside the many talented stitchers who bring diverse skills and expertise – including surface and counted stitch embroidery, painting, and Native American artwork – to New Hampshire's tapestry panel. Both longtime stitchers, leaders Carol and Michelle bring a wealth of experience to the project.

State Co-Director Carol Tewes Ganse retired as a Technical Director/Lead for the U.S. Defense Department where she gained valuable experience in organizing and leading teams to achieve desired outcomes. She is a member of the Association of Sewing and Design

Professionals, an at-large member of the Embroiderers' Guild of America, and a Board officer of the Franconia Soaring Foundation. She is currently working towards a Certificate and Diploma in Hand Embroidery from the Royal School of Needlework. She is looking forward to working alongside the many talented stitchers who bring a variety of talents and expertise to complete New Hampshire's tapestry panel.

<https://www.americastapestry.com/team/state-directors/carol-tewes-ganse>

State Co-Director Michelle McPheron is an International Licensing Analyst Senior Staff for a US defense contractor during the day, spending her free time stitching and traveling. She is currently a student at the Royal School of Needlework in the Certificate Program and a student at the Japanese Embroidery Center.

<https://www.americastapestry.com/team/state-directors/michelle-mcpheron>

Read about stitchers and artisans creating the tapestries at

<https://www.americastapestry.com/team/stitchers>

THE GENESIS OF THE AMERICA'S TAPESTRY

The America's Tapestry project weaves together stories from our nation's founding through the medium of embroidery.

"The idea for America's Tapestry was formulated while on a work assignment in Europe, after visiting 'The Great Tapestry of Scotland,'" says Stefan Romero, Project Director of America's Tapestry.

"I was deeply moved by the richness and drama of Scotland's story as it unfolded from panel to panel. As the product of 1,000 talented embroiderers working across the country to create a harmonious whole, the Tapestry embodied one of the truly defining features of the American experiment. I knew that a similar project would be an important commemorative undertaking for our country's anniversary, and upon returning home, I sought out ways to bring this concept to the United States."

Stefan Romero, a 28 year-old costume designer and fiber artist, is a graduate of Carnegie Mellon University's college of Fine Arts, where he specialized in the dress and textiles of Colonial America. As a Fulbright Scholar, Stefan deepened his understanding of the discipline through his Masters Degree at the University of Glasgow in Scotland.

In collaboration with William & Mary (VA), Seton Hall University (PA), and a number of carefully selected historical and craft organizations, Stefan has created a once-in-a-generation fiber arts project.

For the New Hampshire Tapestry, Stefan collected stories from the New Hampshire Historical Society, Mt. Kearsarge Indian Museum, and Abenaki Trails Project. These stories were given to Elizabeth Long, a 2024 graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design's Illustration department,

who combined research with art to create a historical narrative illustration of these significant New Hampshire revolutionary stories.

Volunteer stitchers are bringing those New Hampshire stories to life with needle and thread, using both common and bespoke materials, such as silk materials, silk threads, moosehair, rabbit fur, bison fibers, silk ribbons, beads, shell buttons, porcupine quills, feathers, homespun milkweed, brain-tanned leather and ultrasuede, linen threads, custom dyed fibers, specially spun and dyed wools, as well as hand-made cords and braids. Advanced techniques such as padding, laidwork, applique, finger weaving, goldwork, silk shading, and stumpwork -- including purpose-built wire-wrapped hands, gorgets, spears, muskets, and hatchets -- also add dimension and realism to this unique design.

KEY FIGURES IN THE NEW HAMPSHIRE TAPESTRY

- **Col. Timothy Bedel** was a military officer who played a significant role in the Revolutionary War as a colonel of rangers for New Hampshire and later with the Continental Army. During the Revolution, Bedel forged strong ties with allied Native American patriots, including the Abenaki. Col. Bedel collaborated with Abenaki Chief Philip to protect the northern border from attack. His relationships allowed him to gather vital intelligence about the British forces and their allied Native American soldiers' activities in the War. Bedel advocated for Abenaki people, asking officials for their support and protection. [See more here.](#)
- **Coosuk Abenaki Chief Philip** proclaimed himself a proud whig Indian and was a friend of the colonists in the north country. He was a Wampanoag warrior in Gorham's Indian Rangers who was captured and adopted by the Androscroggin Abenaki band at Annapolis and was known as a trusted Chief of the Androscroggin, the Pequawaket and the Cowasuck. Philip also served with Rogers Rangers in earlier conflicts. Philip and his wife Molly signed the deed for Coos County to Thomas Eames.
- Some **Abenaki scouts** protected the northern borders along the Connecticut River to assist the Colonists in achieving freedom from British rule. Living with their families at the oxbow along the Connecticut River, scouts were essential in running campaigns to learn of the enemy's movement along and above the 45th parallel, which runs through northern New Hampshire. [See New Hampshire Historical Society for more on Bedel's Abenaki.](#)

The nine Patriots pictured on the lower left are (Left to Right):

- **John Langdon**, a Portsmouth merchant and political leader, led the initial raid on Fort William and Mary in Portsmouth on December 14, 1774. He gathered a crowd to storm the fort and seize gunpowder and tricked the fort's captain into allowing him and a local sea captain inside the fort. The Patriots then seized and loaded about 100 barrels of gunpowder onto gundalows. John Langdon later became a governor of New Hampshire and the first President *Pro Tempore* of the United States Senate.

- **Stephen Batson** was one of the men involved in the raids on Fort William and Mary conducted both December 14 and 15, 1774. He is credited with breaking open the powderhouse with a crowbar on Dec. 14, and taking a cannon on Dec. 15.
- **Samuel Cutts** was a successful merchant, member of the Committee of Correspondence, and a leader in the local "Committee of 45," which opposed British rule in Portsmouth. He coordinated with Paul Revere and local patriots in planning the raid on Fort William & Mary. He played a pivotal role in the Patriots' seizure of gunpowder and cannons from the fort. Some historians believe this was the true starting point of the American Revolutionary War.
- **Henry Langmead** joined Stephen Batson in entering Fort William and Mary and participating in the Raid to seize British gunpowder on Dec. 14, 1774.
- **Jude Hall** was born into slavery about 1748 in Kensington, New Hampshire. He ran away to enlist in the 3rd New Hampshire Regiment on May 10, 1775 and fought several major battles, including the Battle of Bunker Hill, and probably Ticonderoga, Trenton and Saratoga. He was known as a big, powerful man who "could lift a barrel of cider and drink from the bung hole." He eventually won his freedom and settled in Exeter, NH, with his wife Rhonda. Three of his children were kidnapped and sold into slavery, and two of his grandsons fought in the American Civil War. Jude Hall is buried in the far northeast section of the Winter Street Cemetery in Exeter, NH, the town where a plaque at 127 Water Street honors him for his extraordinary service throughout the eight years of the Revolutionary War. [More can be found here.](#)
- **John Sullivan**, a Durham, NH attorney and militia major appointed by Royal Governor John Wentworth, led the second successful raid on Fort William and Mary on December 15, 1774. The Patriots absconded with 16 cannon clearly marked as the property of the King, as well as small arms. Later, Sullivan was a Continental major general, governor ("president") of NH and a federal judge. A State of New Hampshire roadside historical marker in Durham honors Sullivan
- **Alexander Scammell**, a Massachusetts native who moved to Portsmouth, NH, participated in the raid on Fort William and Mary. During the Dec. 15 raid, he pulled down the British flag flying over the fort and took a cannon. He later was the Continental Army's Adjutant General and died of battle wounds in British captivity at the time of the Battle of Yorktown. A State of New Hampshire roadside historical marker in Dover honors Scammell (or, more precisely, the Scammell Bridge). <https://www.socnh.org/alexander-scammell/>
- **Ebenezer Mudgett** was a sawmill owner in Weare, NH who led the Pine Tree Riot of 1772. He and other loggers and sawmill owners refused to pay fines for cutting down pine trees which King George had marked as royal property. This became the spark that one year later fueled the Tea Party in 1773.
- **William Dustin** was an innkeeper in Weare, NH who participated in the Pine Tree Riot. He was charged with the others for rioting, disturbing the peace and assaulting Sheriff Whiting. The judges, clearly in sympathy with the rioters, ordered them to pay a fine of 20 shillings and court costs. Some view the light fine as encouraging the Boston Tea Party. He later served in the Revolutionary War.

BORDER IMAGES

The **two codfish** at the top symbolize the vital importance of the fishing industry to the colony's economy and survival. The codfish, along with the white pine tree, was included on the official New Hampshire state seal in 1775 and 1776.

Pipe Tomahawks were viewed as an important part of diplomacy among the various tribes. They were gifted by Euro-Colonial leaders to Indigenous leaders and used in important ceremonies. Colonists had learned about tobacco from the Indigenous people of the Americas. They placed the bowl opposite the blade to create this item, the handle includes a hollow channel to draw the smoke. They were worn in the sash tied around their waist. The pipe tomahawk is a variation on the tomahawks that were used as weapons and tools, as well as for hunting. Typically a tomahawk is no larger than 24" and the cutting edge no longer than 4".

The **Quill represents the Freedom Petition of 1779**, in which 20 enslaved men in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, urged the state legislature to abolish slavery, as it contradicted the Revolutionary ideals of liberty. The Petition asserted, among many other things, "that we know that the God of nature made us free!" One such signer was Prince Whipple, a former aide to General William Whipple, Jr. a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Six of the 20 men were eventually freed; the remainder died as enslaved individuals. They were posthumously freed in 2013, when the New Hampshire Senate unanimously passed the petition that had been resubmitted by Senator Martha Fuller Clark.

The **flintlock musket** was the primary weapon of the Revolutionary War. Large numbers of Charleville Model 1763 and 1766 muskets were imported into the United States from France during the American Revolution.

Snowshoes were used by the Abenaki people, known for their mastery of winter travel, and later adopted by the colonists. During the Revolutionary War, Abenaki snowshoes were procured from the Abenaki for use by the soldiers, like those who served with John Stark, according to the New Hampshire Historical Society. Abenaki snowshoes are crafted with hardwood frames, usually ash, bent to shape, and filled in with woven rawhide from animal skins to form a web that will not sink into the snow. Tufts of red wool are used on the upper and lower edges to prolong the wear of the sinew and lessen the sound of the traveler on the snow. See the [Hudson Museum](#) for more history, and artist [Dick Idol's images of his collection of snowshoes](#).

Eagle Feathers are sacred to many Native Americans. The Abenaki have long held the eagle as a sacred messenger to the Creator and use eagle feathers in ceremonies. The Bald Eagle, the only breeding species of eagle in the state of New Hampshire, is one of the highest-flying birds, representing a direct spiritual connection to the heavens. It has been the national bird of the United States since 1782, when The Second Continental Congress selected the Bald Eagle as the U. S. National Symbol. The Eagle is a connecting point between the two cultures.

The USS Raleigh was built in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and was one of the first 13 warships of the Continental Navy. In 1776, the USS Raleigh flew the Continental Colors flag. This flag was the de facto flag of the United States at that time, preceding the adoption of the 13-star flag. The Raleigh is depicted on the current NH state seal.

The **Powder Horn** was used during the Revolutionary War to store and carry gunpowder used in muzzle-loading guns. It was usually made from cow, ox, or buffalo horn. Straps attached at the ends allowed them to be carried over the shoulder.

Gorgetts, a leftover from knights' armor, were popular with both the French and English. Gorgets were given to Native American leaders for their service and worn around the neck. Eventually Abenaki men made their own gorgets from plates of stone, shell, bone or melted metal like silver, brass or copper. They are used as status symbols and decoration.

The scroll celebrates the historic 1776 New Hampshire Constitution, America's first state constitution, written six months before the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia. On January 5, 1776, the leaders of New Hampshire met in Exeter, which was then the capital. They voted to establish a civil government, becoming the first commonwealth to ratify its own constitution. The NH Constitution established a precedent for representative government, including a bicameral legislature and regular popular elections, which all United States citizens enjoy today.

The **five arrows** depicted in the first NH Seal circa 1776 represents the five counties that existed at the time and signifies the unity of the colony.

The **Cedar tree totem** is the signature of Molly Messell, wife of Abenaki Chief Philip. Molly's signature – along with signatures of her husband Chief Philip and Mooselock Sullsop – are on the map accompanying the deed in which Chief Philip sold over 3000 square miles of land to Thomas Eames and others from the Eastern Company on June 30, 1796.

Native American Woodlands **knife sheaths** were used by Abenaki to hold their knives. They were made out of leather and decorated with beads and dyed porcupine quills. They hold small fixed-blade knives used for various purposes such as hunting, cleaning fish, cutting small branches, defence, etc.

SELECTED IMAGES

Abenaki canoes are constructed out of birchbark sheathing, cedar ribs and planking bound together with spruce roots. The canoes were used for transportation, overturned on shore for shelter while hunting, fishing, and an important part of the fur trade. They were a major means of transportation during the war, as few roads were available in the north country. The Abenaki kneel on the floor of the canoe, as they are constructed with no seats. Kneeling lowers one's center of gravity and improves stability.

The **Connecticut River** was a strategic location for military operations by both the British and Continental armies during the Revolutionary War. This river has always been very important to the Abenaki people. In times of trouble, the headwaters of the Kwenitekw (meaning long river, anglicized to Connecticut), provided safe haven to Abenaki people. While today it is the border between New Hampshire and Vermont, until after the Revolution, it was the major route in the middle of the New Hampshire colony, which included modern Vermont. Later it served as a trade route for transporting lumber, iron, and other resources.

The **Eastern White Pine** (*Pinus strobus*) is the tallest tree species in New England. The Abenaki name for them is Coos, which is how the northernmost county got its name. White pines were valued for their tall, straight trunks, used for masts in King George's ships, and central to the Pine Tree Riot of 1772. This is the tree commanding the right central part of the New Hampshire Tapestry and makes up much of the tree line across the Connecticut River.

The **New England coast** is famous for its rocky shoreline. The rocky headlands are made of resistant granites, igneous intrusions that occurred through the Taconic, Acadian and Devonian mountain-building events.

Roads in NH during the Revolutionary War were unpaved and often became muddy and rutted, especially after periods of rain. Each town was responsible for building and maintaining its own roads.

Seawalls in New Hampshire during the Revolutionary War weren't specifically designed for revolutionary war defense. However, coastal fortifications, like Fort William and Mary (later renamed Fort Constitution), utilized elements similar to seawalls as part of their defensive structures to protect the harbor entrance from the sea.

VIS UNITA FORTIOR was New Hampshire's original state motto, engraved on the 1776 NH State Seal. It translates to "A United Force Is Stronger."

Wigwams, or Birchbark houses, were still being used by the Abenaki in Northern New Hampshire during the Revolutionary War. Wigwam is an Abenaki word that translates to "house" in the English language. This type of shelter, conical or domed shaped, is common to the Algonquian speaking people. Wigwams are built with wooden frames from bent saplings that are covered with sheets of birchbark. More saplings are wrapped around the wigwam and tied with cords to hold the birch bark in place. Inside mats (woven out of bulrush and cattail reeds), are hung along the lower walls. Animal skins or woolen blankets cover the opening, acting as a door. They have a hole in the top for the smoke of the central fire to escape. The floor is covered with fir branches and low benches are fashioned along the outer rim of the home.

THE STITCHING LOCATION

The Manchester Historic Association's Millyard Museum in Manchester, NH is the gracious host of the New Hampshire panel throughout the stitching process. Dedicated to preserving and

sharing the city's rich history, the Millyard Museum is in a renovated mill building of the historic Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, once the centerpiece of Manchester's booming textile industry. In addition to its permanent and rotating exhibits, the Millyard Museum offers educational programs, community events, and hands-on activities for visitors of all ages.

EXHIBITION PLANS

All 13 panels will be exhibited in multiple locations in 2026 and 2027 to celebrate America's semi-quincentennial.

After the inaugural display of the 13 panels at William & Mary's Muscarelle Museum of Art – a stone's throw from Colonial Williamsburg – all 13 panels of America's Tapestry will tour a number of other historic venues throughout the East Coast for a two-year traveling exhibition. The tour is expected to end in early 2027 in New Hampshire. See <https://www.americastapestry.com/exhibitions> for details.

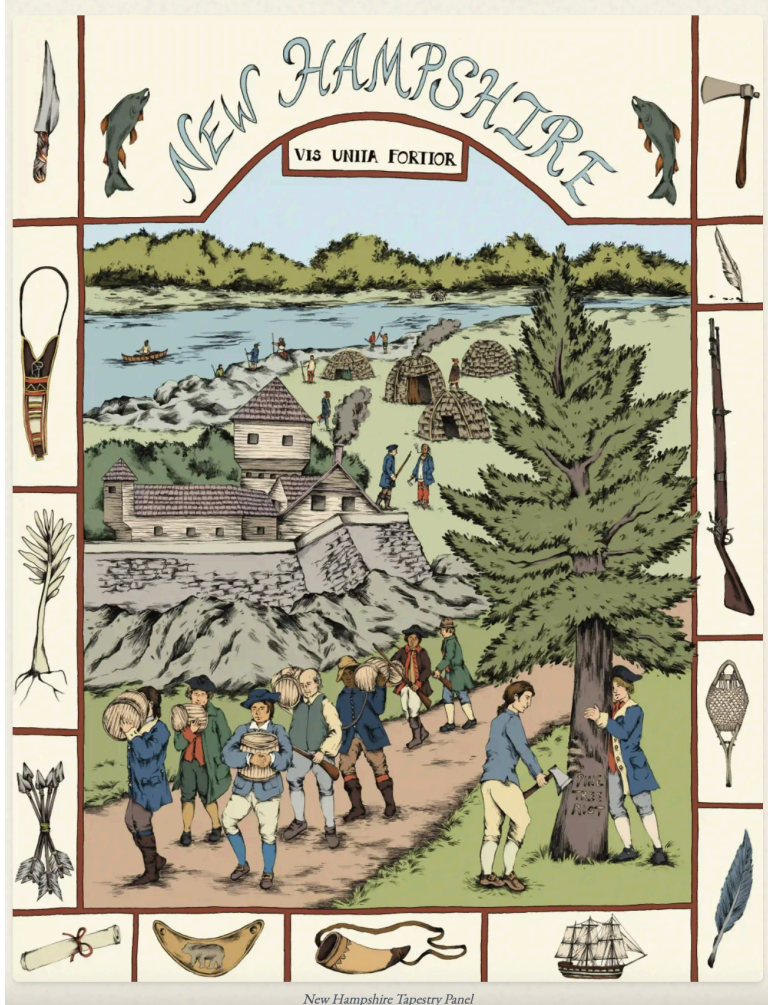
SOCIAL MEDIA UPDATES

The NH Tapestry

<https://www.instagram.com/americanstapestrynh/> and
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/770145248992414>

America's Tapestry

<https://www.instagram.com/250tapestry/> and
<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=61571902259201>



New Hampshire Tapestry Panel

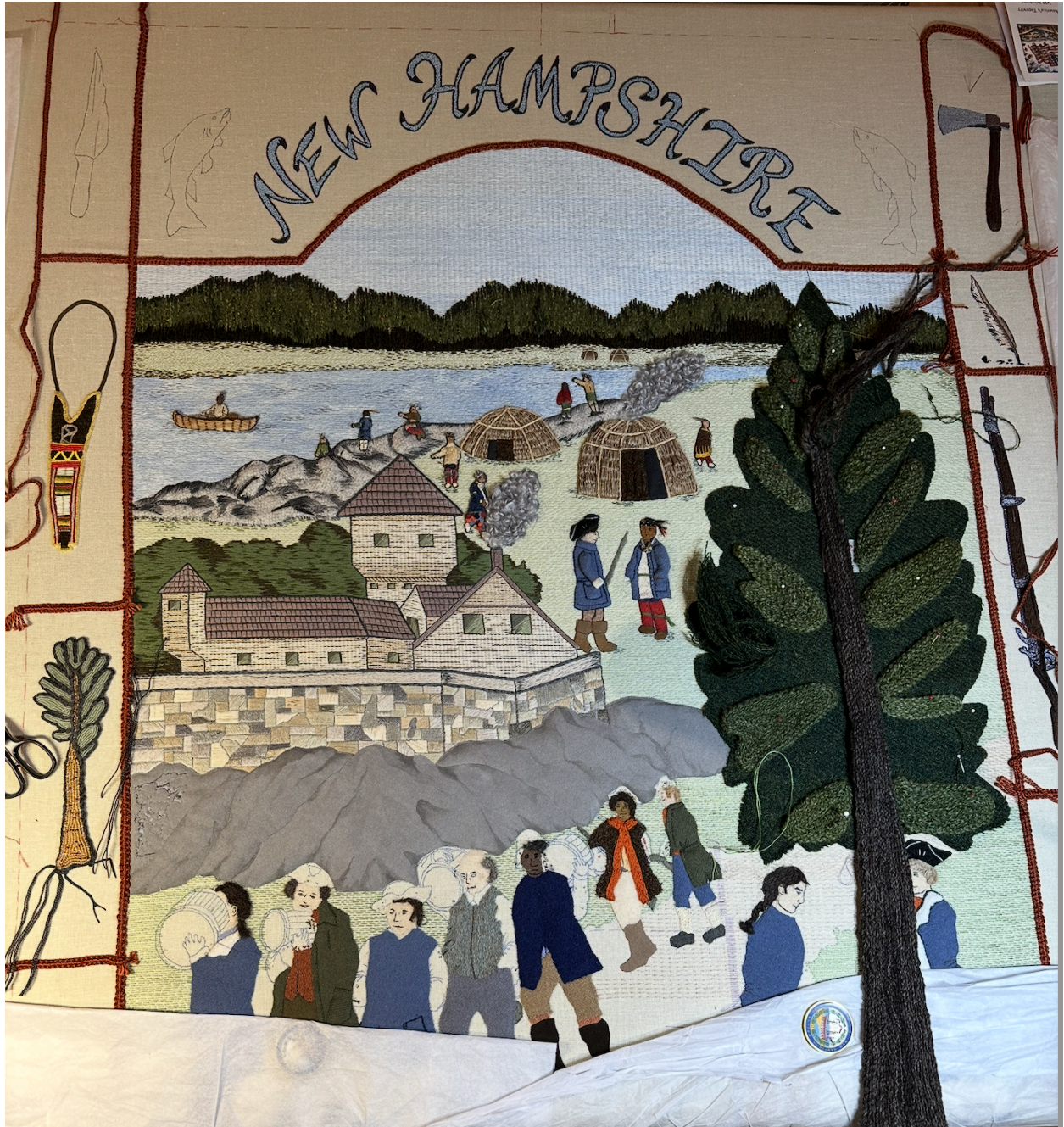


Photo Caption: The New Hampshire panel (in progress) illustrates New Hampshire's role at the forefront of independence, depicting the raid on Fort William and Mary in 1774, the Pine Tree Riot of 1772, and the role of some bands of Abenaki people in defending New Hampshire's northern border.

Carriage Towne News

Atkinson • Danville • East Hampstead • East Kingston • Hampstead • Kingston • Newton • Plaistow •



This part of the New Hampshire tapestry depicts a discussion between Lieutenant Timothy Bedel and Abenaki Chief Philip. The Coosuk Abenaki helped the Patriots defend the vulnerable Northern border, which was subject to frequent conflict.

AMERICA'S 250TH ANNIVERSARY

New England states featured in tapestry tour

NH and Mass among panels on display in Nashua on Nov. 1

NASHUA — Would you like to see hand-stitching on America's Tapestry in person? Four of the 13 panels — Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island — will be on display Saturday, Nov. 1, at the Doubletree by Hilton in Nashua.

Visitors can view the panels in progress, chat with each state coordinator about their stitches and colors selection, and stitch on one or more of the panels.

The America's Tapestry project, designed to

commemorate our country's 250th anniversary in 2026, weaves together stories from our nation's founding through the medium of embroidery.

Each of the 13 hand-embroidered panels, representing one of the original 13 colonies, tell the story of lesser-known, often overlooked contributions to our nation's journey towards independence.

All 13 panels will be exhibited in multiple locations in 2026 and 2027 to celebrate America250.

Stop by any time from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Look for the Embroiderers' Guild of America New England Region (EGA NER) Welcome Table in the hotel lobby.



VICKI J. BROWN/Courtesy photos

The New Hampshire panel illustrates New Hampshire's role at the forefront of independence, depicting the Pine Tree Riot of 1772, one of the first major disputes of royal authority.



The Abenaki knife sheath was embroidered with porcupine quills and beads by Vicki Blanchard. The quills are stitched like beads. The addition of these native traditions makes this project special.

IMPORTANT DATES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE'S REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY

- September 11, 1765: Stamp Act Riot in Portsmouth
- April 13–14, 1772: Pine Tree Riot
- December 16, 1773: Boston Tea Party
- September 5, 1774: First Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia; New Hampshire delegates were Nathaniel Folsom and John Sullivan
- December 14–15, 1774: Attack on Fort William and Mary
- April 19, 1775: Battles of Concord and Lexington
- May 10, 1775: Second Continental Congress begins meeting in Philadelphia
- June 13, 1775: Mob attacks Governor John Wentworth's Portsmouth home; he flees with his wife and son to Fort William and Mary
- June 17, 1775: Battle of Bunker Hill
- August 23, 1775: The Wentworths leave New Hampshire aboard the HMS Scarborough, ending royal government here; King George III declares the American colonies in rebellion
- January 5, 1776: Exeter Constitution
- April 12, 1776: New Hampshire legislature passes the Association Test, requiring adult men to pledge their loyalty to the revolution
- July 4, 1776: Declaration of Independence; New Hampshire signatories are Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, and Matthew Thornton
- July 16, 1776: Declaration of Independence reaches Exeter and is read aloud to the people
- September 11, 1776: New Hampshire declares itself a state
- July 8, 1777: Flags of the 2nd N.H. Regiment are taken by the British near Fort Anne, NY August 12, 1777: U.S.S. Raleigh is launched from Portsmouth, one of the first ships of the Continental Navy
- August 16, 1777: Battle of Bennington
- October 7, 1777: Battle of Saratoga ends
- February 1778: New Hampshire legislature calls for the world's first constitutional convention November 1778: New Hampshire legislature passes two acts against loyalists, the Proscription Act and the Confiscation Act
- November 12, 1779: Freedom Petition is submitted to the state legislature and tabled until 2013 October 19, 1781: Battle of Yorktown ends
- September 3, 1783: Treaty of Paris signed

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society, Redcoats and Rebels handout January 2025