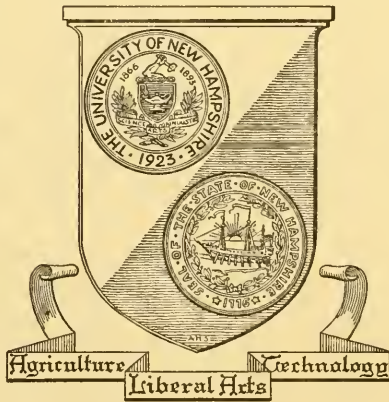


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History of Brookline,
formerly Raby, Hillsborough
County, New Hampshire



EDWARD E. PARKER

HISTORY
OF
BROOKLINE

Formerly RABY

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY NEW HAMPSHIRE

WITH

Tables of Family Records and Genealogies.

BY EDWARD E. PARKER.

Published by The Town.

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HISTORY COMMITTEE

AS FIRST CONSTITUTED IN 1906.

Clarence R. Russell,
*Samuel Swett,
*Eddy S. Whitcomb,
*Edward C. Tucker,
*John B. Hardy,
David S. Fessenden.

AS RE-ORGANIZED IN 1913.

Clarence R. Russell,
Walter E. Corey,
*David S. Fessenden,
Frank L. Willoby.

*Deceased.



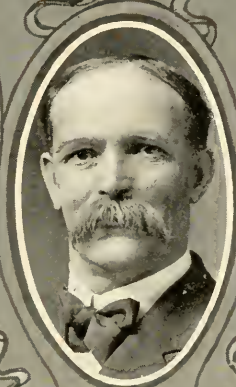
E.C. TUCKER



E.S. WHITCOMB



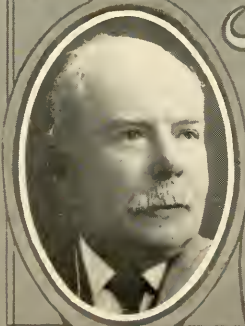
W.E. COREY



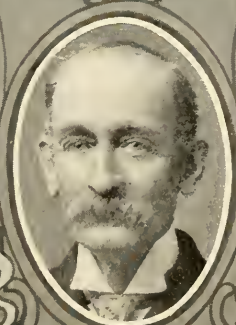
C.R. RUSSELL



F.L. WILLOBY



S. SWETT



J.B. HARDY



D.S. FESSENDER

To

The Citizens of Brookline

In Memory of the Early Fathers of the Town

And of Their Descendants Wherever Located

This History

Is Respectfully Dedicated

By

The Author.

INTRODUCTION

This history of Brookline is the culmination of long continued desires on the part of its inhabitants that the acts and annals of the early settlers in the town, as well as those of the generations succeeding them, in order that they should inure to the edification and benefit of the generations yet to come, should be preserved in some durable and permanent form.

Its preparation for publication was authorized by a vote of the citizens at a town meeting holden on the 13th day of March, 1906. At the same meeting the selectmen were authorized to appoint a history committee consisting of five citizens. The selectmen subsequently appointed the committee, and, soon after its appointment, the committee arranged with the undersigned to prepare the history for publication.

In presenting the completed work to his old time fellow citizens and to the public in general, for their and its approval, or disapproval, as the case may be, the compiler has but little to say by way of introduction.

For him the work of preparing it has been a labor of love; and now that his task is completed, he can only hope that it will not turn out to be a case of love's labor lost.

In the labor attendant upon its preparation, from beginning to end, the compiler has been actuated by a desire to produce a record history of the town. A history which, so far as possible, should depict the characteristic qualities of its people, as those qualities have been exhibited in their acts and procedure during the years of the town's existence.

With that end in view, the materials used in its compilation have, for the main part, been taken from the town's official books of records, the unofficial accounts, published and unpublished, of the acts of, and incidents happening to, its people; and from such of its traditions as, having survived the lapse of years, have come down to the present generation stamped with such marks of authenticity as would seem to render them worthy of preservation.

In following out this line of procedure, care has been taken to keep as closely as possible to the language of the original text; quoting from the same freely, and oftentimes voluminously; especially in instances in

which the subject matter relates to events and occurrences of more than ordinary interest to the people.

The result has been to produce a work in the construction of which, consideration is given to matters which would ordinarily be regarded as of minor importance—mere details—to an extent much greater than is generally customary in histories of this description.

At first thought, this phase in the work, i. e., redundancy in the matter of details, for obvious reasons, would strike many as being in the nature of a fault. But when one takes into consideration the fact that the life of a town, like that of an individual, is for the greater part made up of details, in the formation of which, at some period of his life every citizen is more or less actively engaged, it becomes apparent at once that, in the compilation of its history, matters of detail constitute a very important element for consideration. For the more voluminously and accurately they are spread upon its pages, the more thoroughly will its readers be able to comprehend the characteristic qualities of its inhabitants—the men and women from the details of whose lives it is in a great measure constructed.

In addition to the foregoing mentioned sources of information, recourse has also been had to the official records and public documents of the State and to the published histories of Towns in this vicinity and elsewhere, for such historical material relating to Brookline as could be gleaned from their pages; care being exercised in each instance to select for use only such materials as, from their actual connection with, and bearing upon the town and its people, were necessary to the complete elucidation of its history.

Thanks are also due, and the same are hereby gratefully extended, to Charles E. Spaulding and Cyrús F. Burge of Hollis, W. F. Bucknam of Woburn, Mass., and many others, for valuable information relative to the town and its people by them contributed to the work during the progress of its compilation; especially to Mr. Spaulding: to whose courtesy it is indebted for a considerable portion of its data relative to the families of some of the early settlers.

The incompleteness of the work in the matter of family records and genealogies will doubtless be a cause of regret to many of the citizens; and apparently justly so. But it must be remembered that in undertaking the task of preparing the history, those having the work in charge were not called upon to seriously consider that phase in its make-up relating to the preparation of family records, no appropriation for that purpose having been made by the town.

But to the end that the history might not be wholly lacking in that respect, the town's history committee at the very commencement of the work caused to be prepared and sent to all known representatives of the families of early settlers, the families of former citizens of the town and of those of its residents at the present time, circular letters, in which the recipients of the same were requested to prepare the vital records of their respective families and forward them to the committee for publication.

To these circulars but a very small minority of the recipients made any response whatever. Of those who did respond the tables of statistics were, in the majority of instances, brief and incomplete. In but very few instances were the returns reasonably full and satisfactory; and the instances in which full and complete records or genealogies were returned could easily be counted on one's fingers.

The records and genealogies thus received all appear in the following pages. That there is not a larger number of them can, under the circumstances, be justly attributed to no other cause than that of neglect or indifference on the part of those who, having had the opportunity of furnishing them, failed to comply with the committee's request to that effect.

In conclusion, the writer feels that the citizens of the town have a very proper cause for congratulating themselves in the fact that, by the publication of this work, upon the list of the names of New Hampshire towns whose histories have already been published, will hereafter appear that of their own town.

It is a little town, to be sure. Its history during the years of its existence has scarcely created a ripple in the current of events by which the history of the state has been formulated. As a town it has no claims to any special marks of distinction over its sister towns in general. It has produced no men or women who have become particularly distinguished in any line of action. But it can justly boast of having been the mother of many men and women whose qualities as citizens have been fully up to the average standard of New Hampshire crops in that line, and of a record for patriotism which is second to no town in this state. But above all—a fact which is especially to its credit—it is, and always has been a town for which the love and affection of its sons and daughters has never failed; and of which it could always be truthfully said—in the language once employed by Daniel Webster when speaking of his alma mater, Dartmouth College—"There are those who love it."

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Topographical and Otherwise.

Surface and Soil—Forests—Granite Ledges—Clay Banks—Ponds—River and Brooks—Natural Curiosities—Stone House and Devil's Den—Witch Story—Indians—The Bear's Den—Population of Town at Different Periods.

CHAPTER II.

Old Dunstable.

Farm Grants—New Plantation Chartered—Its Extent—Its Disintegration—Names and Dates of Incorporation of Towns Formed from Its Territory in New Hampshire—Copy of Proprietors' Deed—Old Canal Leading out of Muscatanipus Pond—Rock Raymond Hill.

CHAPTER III.

Brookline Before Its Incorporation.

1673—1769.

The Mile Slip—Land Derived from Townsend, Mass.—The Old North Boundary Line of Townsend—The Groton Gore—Petitions for a New Township, 1738—1739—West Parish of Old Dunstable—The Province Line, 1741—Brookline as a Part of Hollis, 1746—1769—Early Settlers.

CHAPTER IV.

Incorporation of Raby and Events Connected with the Same.

1746-1769.

Dissatisfaction among the Inhabitants in the West Part of Hollis—Unsuccessful Attempts to Procure a Division of the Township—Appointment of Lieut. Samuel Farley as Agent for the Inhabitants of the West Part of Hollis and of the Mile Slip to petition the General Court for the Organization of a New Township—First and Second Petitions for a Charter—Charter of the Town of Raby—Area of Raby as Incorporated—Subsequent Changes in Its Area—Loss of Land in Raby's North West Corner in 1794—Origin of the Name of Raby.

CHAPTER V.

1769-1775.

First Town Meeting—First Board of Town Officers—Second Town Meeting—First Public Building—First Appropriation for a Public Highway—First, Second and Third Cattle Pounds—First and Last Boards of Tithing Men—First Highway Accepted by the Town—First List of Rate Payers—First Bridge over the Nissitisset River below its outlet from Muscatanipus Pond—Straightening of the Highway in 1804 on the West Side of Meeting-house Hill—Second Pond Bridge, 1808—Third Pond Bridge, 1812-1814—Fourth Pond Bridge, 1843—First Appropriation for Public Schools—Highway from Douglass Brook to the House of Benjamin Shattuck Accepted by the Town.

CHAPTER VI.

War of the Revolution.

Population of the Town at the Opening and During the Continuance of the War—Town's Recorded List of its Soldiers in the War—Its Soldiers in the Battle of Bunker Hill—Its Soldiers in the Battle of Bennington—Action Taken by the Town During the Progress of the War—The Association Test—Names and War Records of the Town's Soldiers—Committees of Safety—Names of the Town's Commissioned Officers—List of Names of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Brookline.

CHAPTER VII.

Current Events, Incidents and Happenings.

1775-1786.

Classification of Raby with Mason in the Matter of Representation in the General Court—Raby's First Representative in the General Court—Second Representative—Raby Classed with Milford in the Matter of Representation, 1796 and 1798—Raby Classed by Itself for the First Time in 1802—Small Pox Scare in 1780—The Dark Day, 1780—The Town's Action Relative to Damming the Outlet to Muscatanipus Pond—Early and Modern Cemeteries—Disturbances over the Law Regulating the Killing of Salmon and Other Fishes—Ancient and Modern Inns.

CHAPTER VIII.

Current Events Continued.

1786-1800.

Title to the Strip of Land on Raby's Eastern Borders Adjacent to Hollis Which Had Long Been a Matter in Dispute between the Two Towns Settled by a Decree of the General Court as Being in Raby—Bridges Over the Nissitisset River—Highway West of the South Cemetery Accepted by the Town—Gift to the Town of the Land upon which the Old Meeting-house Stands by R. Cutts Shannon—First Guide Boards set up in Town—Change of Town's Name from Raby to Brookline—Prices Current of Commodities in 1795—U. S. Census of 1790.

CHAPTER IX.

Early Bridle-Paths and Highways—Framed Dwelling Houses in Town in 1800.

Brief Biographical Sketches of Some of the Petitioners for Raby's Incorporation in 1768, Who Subsequently Removed from the Town and Have no Known Representatives here at the Present Time, viz.: Thomas Astin (Austin)—William Blanchard—Robert Campbell—Isaac Stevens—Simeon Blanchard—James Nutting—William Spaulding—Daniel Shed—

Jonas Shed—Francis Butterick—Jonathan Powers—Henry Spaulding—
Abigail Spaulding—Peter Honey.

CHAPTER X.

Industries, Early and Late.

1740—1852.

The Jasher Wyman Sawmill—The James Conneck Sawmill—The Melvin Sawmill—Old Sawmill on Rocky Pond Brook—The Washington Wright Grist Mill and Blacksmith Shop—The David Hobart, Sr., Blacksmith Shop—The Benjamin Brooks Sawmill—The James Campbell Sawmill—The Benjamin Shattuck Sawmill—The Abel Spaulding Sawmill—The Sawtelle and Newell Sawmill—The Thomas Bennett Sawmill—The John Conant Sawmill—The Ensign Bailey Sawmill, Tannery and Sash and Blind Shop—The Samuel Brooks Sawmill—The George Betterly Fulling Mill—The Alpheus Shattuck Scabbard Mill—Clay Banks and Bricks—The Coopering Business—Charcoal Burning—Granite Business—Ephraim L. Hardy Tool Shop—The David Hobart, Jr., Steam Sawmill.

CHAPTER XI.

Schools and Other Educational Matters.

First Appropriation for Public Schools—Depreciation of Currency—Second Appropriation for Schools—First Public School Teachers, in 1783—First Schools Kept in Dwelling Houses—First School Districts—First Schoolhouses and Their Locations—School Teachers in 1806—First Superintending School Committee—New School Districts in 1812—New Schoolhouses in 1812 and Their Locations—Description of the School Houses of 1812—First Printed School Report—Redistricting of the Schools in 1848-'49—New Schoolhouses and Location of Same in 1850—Schools Included in One District in 1884—New Schoolhouses and Location of Same in 1886—Names of Superintending School Committees from 1815 to 1914 inclusive—Partial List of Names of Teachers from 1850 to 1914—Biographical Sketches of Ellen C. Sawtelle, Julia H. Gilson, Louise O. Shattuck and Frances D. Parker—College Graduates and Biographical Sketches of—Biographical Sketches of Graduates Born in Brookline but Graduating from Other Towns.

CHAPTER XII.

Ecclesiastical History.

1783-1791.

Early Religious Movements—The Meeting-house War, So Called—The Completion in 1791 of The First Meeting-house.

CHAPTER XIII.

Ecclesiastical History, Continued.

1791-1837.

Rev. John Wythe—Organization of The Congregational Church, Dec. 20, 1795—First Deacons—Church Covenant—Call and Settlement of Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth—Rev. Mr. Wadsworth's Ordination, His Ministry, and Sketch of His Life—Inscription on the Tombstone of Rev. Mr. Wadsworth—The "Rev." Doctor William Warren—Movement in Favor of Formation of a Church of the Christian Denomination in 1821—Rev. Jesse Parker—Rev. Leonard Jewett—Rev. Samuel H. Holman—The Pastorate of Rev. Jacob Holt—Sketch of Mr. Holt's Life—Opening of the Meeting-house to the Occupancy of All Religious Denominations and The Formation of a "Christian" Church in 1831—The Pastorate of Rev. Henry Eastman and Sketch of His Life—Abandonment of the Old Meeting-house as a Place of Worship by the Congregationalists.

CHAPTER XIV.

Ecclesiastical History, Continued.

1837-1914.

Building of the Congregational Meeting-house in 1837-'39—Rev. Daniel Goodwin Called to the Pulpit—Mr. Goodwin's Ordination and Dedication of the New Meeting-house—Presentation of Communion Service by Deacon Thomas Bennett—A Feud in the Church and Society and the Resulting Unhappy Effects—Rev. Mr. Goodwin Severs His Connection with the Church and Society—Biographical Sketch of Rev. Daniel Goodwin—Pastorate of Rev. Theophilus Parsons Sawin—Sketch of Rev. Mr. Sawin's Life—Pastorate of Rev. John H. Manning—Sketch of Rev. Mr. Manning's Life—Pastorate of Rev. Frank D. Sargent—Revised Articles of Faith and Covenant, 1871—The James H. Hall Be-

quest to the Church and Society—Repairing and Remodeling of the Meeting-house in 1875—The Mary F. Peabody Bequest—The Gift of the Clock on the Church Tower—The Dedication of the Remodeled Meeting-house—The Gift of a New Church Bell by Edward T. Hall—The James N. Tucker Bequest to the Church and Society—The Wilkes W. Corey Bequest to the Church and Society—Rev. Mr. Sargent's Resignation as Pastor—Biographical Sketch of Rev. F. D. Sargent's Life—Pastorate of Rev. George L. Todd—Biographical Sketch of Rev. Mr. Todd's Life—Pastorate of Rev. Fred E. Winn and Sketch of His Life—Pastorate of Rev. Alphonse Belanger and Sketch of His Life—Centennial Celebration of the Organization of the Church—Address at the Celebration by Rev. F. D. Sargent—Presentation of a Silver Communion Service to the Church by Its Past and Absent Members—Post-Prandial Exercises at the Celebration—Original Centennial Poem by Edward E. Parker—The Pastorate of Rev. John Thorpe with Biographical Sketch of His Life—Pastorate of Rev. George A. Bennett—Repairing and Re-Dedication of the Meeting-house with an Account of Exercises Attendant upon Same in 1906—Biographical Sketch of Life of Rev. George A. Bennett—Pastorate of Rev. Warren L. Noyes with Biographical Sketch of His Life—Deacons of the Church from 1797 to 1914, Inclusive—Clerks of the Church from 1797 to 1914, Inclusive.

CHAPTER XV.

Ecclesiastical History, Concluded.

The Methodist Episcopal Church and Society.

Organization of the Church and Society in 1852—Pastorate of Rev. Amos Merrill with Biographical Sketch of His Life—Pastorate of Rev. Gustavus Silverstein—Pastorate of Rev. Henry B. Copp—Biographical Sketch of Rev. H. B. Copp's Life—Names in the Order of Their Succession of Pastors of the Church—Building of the Methodist Meeting-house in 1859—The first Organ Installed in the Church—The Second Organ Installed in the Church—The Purchase and Installation of the Church Bell—The Gift of the Pulpit in 1907—The Gift of the Communion Service in 1908—Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Building of the Meeting-house—Boards of Trustees—The Joseph C. Tucker Gift to the Church and Society—The Calvin R. Shedd Devise to the Church and Society—The James N. Tucker Bequest to the Church and Society—The Wilkes W. Corey Bequest to the Church and Society—The Albert W. Corey Memorial Fund—The Mary Corey Legacy.

CHAPTER XVI.

Current Events, Incidents and Happenings.

1800—1830.

Local Conditions in 1800—Tax List of 1801—Town Classed by Itself in the Matter of Representation in 1802—The Killing of the Last Panther in Town—Census of 1810—War of 1812—Old Militia Days in Raby—A May Day Training in the Forties—The Brookline Independent Cadets—A Year Without a Summer, 1816—Laying Out of Highway at West End of the Pond—Brookline Social Library—The First Fire Engine—First Hearse—First Hearse House—Post Office and Post Masters—Engine Men in the Year 1829.

CHAPTER XVII.

Current Events, Incidents and Happenings.

1830—1860.

Population in 1830—Laying Out of Three New Highways—Star Shower of 1833—The Town's Bass Viol—Stoves Installed for the First Time in the Old Meeting-house—Disappearance of the Pulpit Sounding Board—Building of the Stone Bridge near the Abel Foster Sawmill—Vaccination of the Town's Inhabitants—Building of the Congregational Meeting-house—Population in 1840—Town Poor Farm—Proposed Change in the Name of the Town—The Ladies' Benevolent Society—Inventory of 1848—Population in 1850—The Steam Sawmill Fire—New Fire Engine—The Old Militia Band—Brookline Brass Band and the Musical Festival of 1866—Brookline Cornet Band—The Prohibitive Liquor Law.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Brookline in the War of the Rebellion.

CHAPTER XIX.

Current Events, Incidents and Happenings.

1860—1890.

Local Conditions in 1860—The Young Men's Library Association—Town's Centennial Celebration—Accident on Meeting-house Hill Spet.

9, 1869—The Democratic Cannon—The Cook, Putnam and Company Furniture Manufactory—Hobart, Kendall and Company—Town's Action Relative to School District No. 8 in Milford—Renting of Old Meeting-house to Cook, Putnam and Co.—Destruction of Pulpit and Pews in the Old Meeting-house—Three Days Town Meeting in 1874—Death by Accident of George W. Peabody—Straightening of Main Street in 1878—Delegates to Constitutional Convention in 1876—Vote on the Proposed Amendments to the Constitution in 1877—Brookline Public Library—Order of the Golden Cross—Accidental Death of Frank Hobart—Burning of the Fernando Bailey Dwelling House—Death by Exposure of Daniel S. Wetherbee—Burning of J. A. Hall Cooper Shop—Burning of the Miles Foster Dwelling House—Burning of the Samuel Gilson House—The "Yellow Day"—Burning of David S. Fessenden Sawmill—Brookline and Hollis Telephone Company—Burning of School House in District One—Memorial Day Observances—Discontinuance of Certain Highways—J. H. S. Tucker's Store Burglarized—Delegate to Constitutional Convention in 1888—Burning of the Charles A. Stickney Sawmill.

CHAPTER XX.

Railroads in Brookline and a Narrative of the Events which led up to Their Construction.

Failure of the Citizens' First Attempt to Obtain a Railroad in 1844—The East Wilton and Groton Railroad Company in 1846—The Brookline Railroad, 1871—The Manchester and Fitchburg Railroad, 1877—The Brookline Railroad Company, 1891—Celebration of the Opening to Public Traffic of the Brookline Railroad in 1892—The Brookline and Milford Railroad Company, 1893.

CHAPTER XXI.

Current Events, Incidents and Happenings.

1890-1914.

Population in 1890—First Concrete Sidewalks—The Public Drinking Fountain—Burning of Sampson Farnsworth's Dwelling House—Burning of the Rufus Woodward House—The Fresh Pond Ice Company—Sketch of the Life of Noah Farley—Bond Street Laid Out—The Caroline Brooks

Legacy—The Grange—O. D. Fessenden's Gift to the Town—Brookline Improvement Company—Burning of the Alpheus Shattuck House—Burning of the John Sanders House—The New England Type Factory—Congregational Church Struck by Lightning—New Hearse—Murder of Adelbert Parker—Old Home Week Celebrations—The James Carlton Parker Legacy—The Freshet of 1900—The Harriet Gilson Legacy—Burning of the Thomas O. Heren House—Burning of the Emma S. Dunbar House—State Roads—The Imla M. Williams Legacy—Orville D. Fessenden Company—Burning of the J. A. Hall and the Joseph Hall Houses—The Dodge Legacy—Brown Tail Moths—New Valuation of the Town—The Emily M. Peterson Legacy—The Eliza J. Parker Legacy—The Martha E. Perkins Legacy—The Bertha Hutchinson Legacy—Burning of the "Beehive," and Deaths of Edward O. Brien and John Powers—Water Plant—The Brookline Public Park—Electric Lights.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Daniels Academy Building.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Biographical Sketches of Physicians Resident of and Practising in Brookline from 1827 to 1914 Inclusive.

David Harris, 1827-1839—Jonathan C. Shattuck, 1850-1861—David P. Stowell, 1862-1867—Darius S. Dearborn, 1875-1879—Alonzo S. Wallace, 1879-1888—Charles H. Holcombe, 1888-

CHAPTER XXIV.

List of Names of Town Officers from 1769 to 1914.

CHAPTER XXV.

Votes for Governor from 1786 to 1913 Inclusive.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Marriages from 1743 to 1914 Inclusive.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Part I.

	Opp. Page
Brookline Brass Band, - - - - -	321
Brookline Public Park, - - - - -	399
Congregational Meeting-house, 1839, - - - - -	231
Congregational Meeting-house, 1875, - - - - -	250
Daniels Academy Building, - - - - -	402
First Meeting-house, 1791, - - - - -	205
First Fire Engine, 1826, - - - - -	308
Fresh Pond Ice Company Plant, - - - - -	377
Group of History Committee, - - - - -	4
Group of Brookline Soldiers in Civil War, - - - - -	327
“Inncroft,” Residence of Edward E. Parker (Old Nathan Corey House), - - - - -	194
Map of Early Raby, - - - - -	42
Map of Disputed Territory, - - - - -	114
Methodist Meeting-house, 1859, - - - - -	278
Muscatanipus Hills, - - - - -	30
Muscatanipus Pond, - - - - -	24
Pond bridge, 1914, - - - - -	73
Railroad Bridge Over River Below the Pond, - - - - -	367
Railroad Depot at Village, - - - - -	365
Residence of Dr. C. H. Holcombe, - - - - -	415
Residence of Miss Ellen C. Sawtelle, - - - - -	189
Second Fire Engine, - - - - -	308
The Old Yellow House, or “Elmwood,” - - - - -	111
Village School House, 1854, - - - - -	175
Village Main Street, 1914, - - - - -	419

Part II.

Capt. Nathan Corey House, 1805, - - - - -	487
Capt. Robert Seaver House, 1775, - - - - -	612
Jonas French Homestead, - - - - -	513
Lieut. John Cummings House, 1775, - - - - -	489
Lieut. Samuel Farley House, 1769, - - - - -	504
Residence of Clarence R. Russell, 1914, - - - - -	601

PORTRAITS.

Part I.

	Page
Copp, Rev. Henry B., - - - - -	282
Dodge, Thomas H., - - - - -	407
Dodge, Eliza Daniels, - - - - -	408
Farley, Hon. Benjamin Mark, - - - - -	193
Goodwin, Rev. Daniel, - - - - -	241
Holcomb, Dr. Chas. H., - - - - -	416
Parker, Edward E., - - - - -	Frontispiece
Parker, Miss Frances D., - - - - -	192
Sargent, Rev. Frank D., - - - - -	253
Sawin, Rev. Theophilus P., - - - - -	244
Sawtelle, Miss Ellen C., - - - - -	189
Shattuck, Dr. Jonathan C., - - - - -	411

Part II.

Fessenden, David S., - - - - -	511
Fessenden, Orville D., - - - - -	512
French, John A., - - - - -	515
French, Charlotte L. (Pierce) - - - - -	516
Gilson, Deacon Eleazer - - - - -	521
Hall, Joseph A., - - - - -	533
Hall, James H., - - - - -	535
Hardy, John B., - - - - -	539
Hobart, David, Jr., - - - - -	541
Hobart, George W. L., - - - - -	542
Hobart Group, - - - - -	542
Hobart, Maria Sawtelle, - - - - -	543
Horton, James A., - - - - -	546
Hutchinson, John F., - - - - -	550
McDaniels, Mary, - - - - -	494
Nye, George H., - - - - -	572
Parker, William Harrison - - - - -	576
Parker, Walter Lang, - - - - -	578
Parker, James Carlton, - - - - -	579
Parker, Deverd Corey, - - - - -	581
Parker, James Clinton, - - - - -	582

	Page
Parkhurst, Lewis, - - - - -	584
Rockwood, Cynthia Hobart, - - - - -	598
Rockwood, William Brooks, - - - - -	599
Russell, Rufus Granville, - - - - -	603
Russell, Mary A, (French) - - - - -	604
Russell, Clarence R., - - - - -	606
Sawtelle, Isaac, - - - - -	608
Sawtelle, Joseph, - - - - -	610
Shattuck, Nathaniel - - - - -	620
Smith, William, - - - - -	629
Smith, Mrs. Eunice Augusta, - - - - -	631
Swett, Samuel, - - - - -	637
Swett, Mrs, Ellen S., - - - - -	638
Tucker, Joseph C., - - - - -	642
Tucker, Edward C., - - - - -	644
Wallace, William, - - - - -	648
Whitcomb, Eddy S., - - - - -	652

CHAPTER I.

Topographical and Otherwise.

Surface and Soil—Forests—Granite Ledges—Clay Banks—Ponds—Rivers and Brooks— Hills—Natural Curiosities, Stone House, Devil's Den—Witch Story—The Bear's Den—Indians—Population of the Town at Different Periods.

Brookline is situated in the southern part of New Hampshire on the Massachusetts state line. It is bounded on the south by Townsend and Pepperell in Massachusetts; on the west by Mason, on the north by Milford, and on the east by Hollis.

The surface of the entire township is hilly; there being but few level tracts, and these of small size. The soil is, for the greater part, a sandy loam, not especially well adapted to agricultural purposes. There is, however, a considerable acreage of good land, strong and productive, and some excellent farms. Fifty years ago there were more. But since then many of the town's sons and daughters, like those of many another New England town, lured by the call of the great world outside, have gone forth to seek their fortunes in its midst. In the meantime, the deserted farms have never ceased to send forth mute but expressive appeals for the return of their absent ones. Within the past few years, in some instances, these appeals have been heeded, and as a result, many of the old farms are being rejuvenated.

In the southern part of the town, on the farm of the late Luther Rockwood, there is an extensive bed of clay, from which bricks of most excellent quality were formerly manufactured; but for the past forty years the plant has been idle.

The town has always been noted for its forests. For many years in its history, its magnificent growth of white and pitch pines, chestnuts, oaks, hemlocks, maple and other varieties of forest trees were a sure and stable source of income and profit to its people. The old growth trees and even the second growth had practically disappeared forty years ago. But in the meantime their places have been taken by a new growth which, in quantity at least, more than compensates for their loss. In the esti-

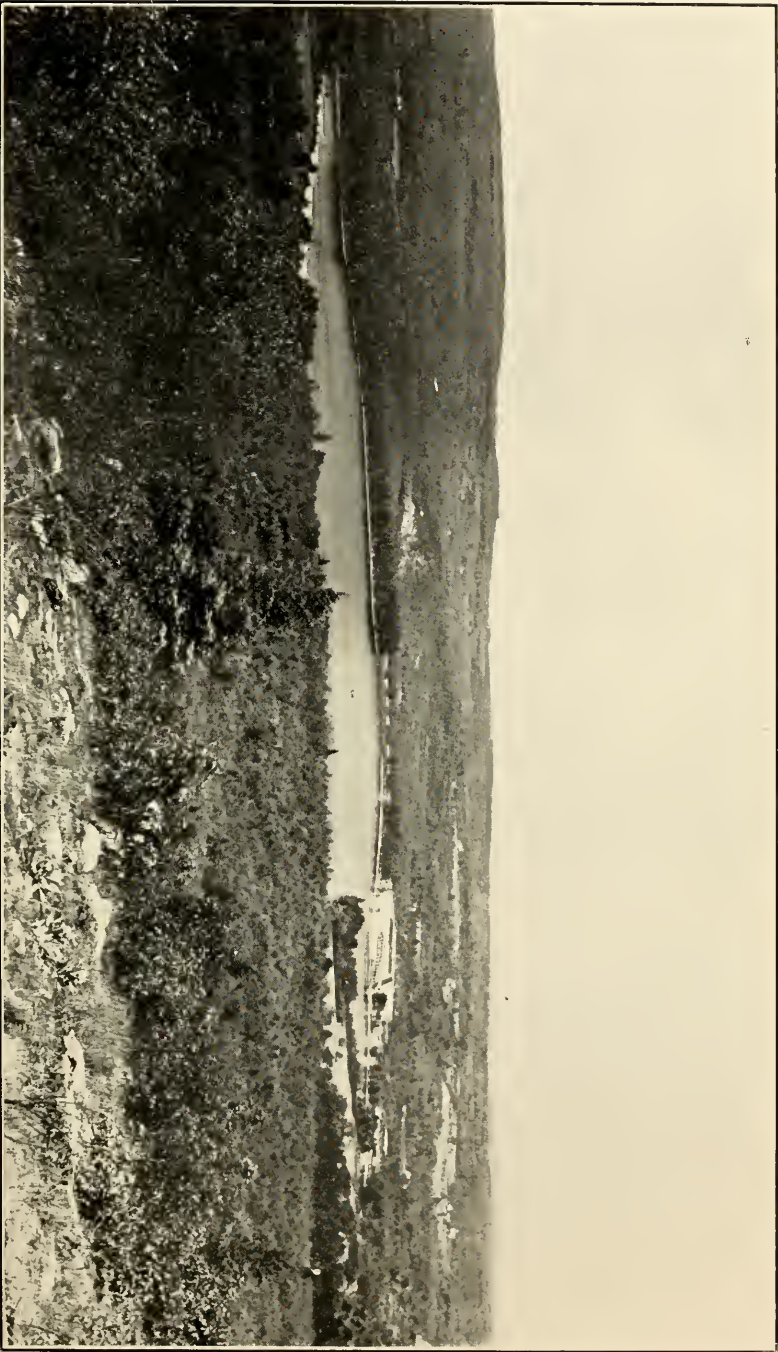
mation of competent and conservative judges, the town's acreage of woodlands at the present time is larger than it was forty years ago.

The town is founded upon a rock; and that rock is granite. It underlies the entire surface of the township. Except near the river bottoms, it is impossible to excavate the soil to any considerable depth without striking it solid, firm and sure. On hilltops and hillsides, in forests and fields, its ledges are to be continually found, cropping out above the surface. Some of the ledges have been opened up and operated for many years past. But until within comparatively few years their products have, for the greater part, been confined to home consumption. But in 1892, by the opening of the Brookline and Pepperell railroad to public use, they were brought near to the open markets; and as a result, since then many new quarries have been opened; some of which, at the present time, are being worked with profit. The granite is generally of excellent quality and is easily quarried.

Ponds.

MUSCATANIPUS POND, which still retains its Indian name, meaning, according to the Massachusetts Historical Society's Records, Great Bear Pond, is located about one-half mile north of the village Main street in a basin formed by the hills of the same name on its west side and by Rock Ramond hill on its east side. Many years ago the townspeople, as a matter of convenience in pronouncing its name, cut out the first two syllables of the same and always referred to it as "Tanipus" pond. In the state, county and other maps which have been published from time to time during the last seventy-five years, its name has appeared with many variations in the manner of spelling; among which Potanipo, Potanipa and Potanipus have been more frequently used. But Muscatanipus is its original and correct name. This pond is about one mile in length by one-half mile in width, and contains about two hundred and fifty acres. It is fed by two streams, which flow into it from the northwest and north, respectively. Its waters abound in the different species of fish indigenous to the waters of the state generally.* From the earliest times this pond has been a favorite resort for pleasure seeking parties from the surrounding country. At the present time (1914) its

* Within the sixty years last passed, two attempts to stock this pond with species of fishes naturally foreign to its waters have been made. Of these two attempts, the first was made about the year 1864 by the late Joseph C. Tucker; who at the time placed in its waters two pikes, a male and a female. The second attempt was made in 1905 by Edward E. Parker in company with Emri W. Clark, of Nashua, by whom forty thousand Michigan lake trout fry were planted in this pond. Both of these attempts were failures.



MUSCATANIPUS POND

waters furnish the Fresh Pond Ice Company of Somerville, Mass., with its annual supply of ice.

LAKIN'S POND is located about four miles north of the village Main street, on the east side of the highway to Milford. It is a natural pond, contains about fifty acres, has no inlet, and discharges its overflow into Scabbard-Mill brook. At the present time it is known to some people as Melendy's pond. But in the early maps of the state and county the name of Lakin was invariably applied to it: and by that name it has been known to the inhabitants of this town from time immemorial. The origin of its name is unknown. Neither tradition nor written record mention any family of the name of Lakin as ever having lived in the vicinity.

POUT POND is located about one mile south of the village on the east side of the highway to Pepperell, Mass. Although dignified by the name of pond, it is really little better than a pond-hole. It contains about two acres, is fed by springs and rain water, and drains, when it does drain, into the Nissitisset river. Its waters, in which there are no fish of any description, invariably "dry up" in the summer time. And the only matter of interest connected with it that justifies its mention here, is to be found in the fact that for many generations past its icy surface in the winter time has furnished a safe and excellent skating field for the children of the families living in its vicinity.

GOOSE POND is located about three miles north of the village on the west side of the road leading out of the highway to Greenville on its north side, at a point near the old district number 6 schoolhouse, and passing in a northerly direction to the old Nathaniel Hutchingson place. It is a very small pond, having an area of probably less than one-eighth of an acre. But it is rarely ever entirely devoid of water, even in the driest summers. Few of the town's people even know of its existence; and none know the origin of its name. Possibly it originated in the fact that on some occasion in the long ago, a wandering wild goose, or even a flock of geese, made an over-night stop in its waters. But if it ever harbored a flock, however small, of geese at one time, its waters must have slopped over.

River and Brooks.

THE NISSITISSET RIVER rises in the hills of Mason; its principal source being Pratt pond. It retains its original Indian name, of which the meaning is unknown. From "Pratt's" for the first five miles the stream flows in a south-easterly direction, passing in its course through the southwest corner of Milford and the northwest part of Brookline. About midway of its course through Brookline its waters unite with those of Campbell's brook to form Muscatanipus pond. Leaving Muscatanipus by an outlet in its south shore, the stream continues on in a southeasterly course and bisecting the southerly part of this town, passes through the southwest corner of Hollis and the northwest part of Pepperell, Mass., where it flows into the Nashua river from the west at a point located a short distance below the bridge over the latter stream known as "Jewetts." Its length from its source to its junction with the Nashua is not far from eighteen miles, of which seven miles are in Brookline's territory.

At the upper part of its course in Mason, this stream is known as the Starch Factory brook. In Milford it is known as the Spaulding brook; the name being derived from Abel Spaulding, a settler in the Mile Slip as early as 1782, who built his log-cabin upon its banks in that part of the Slip which in 1769 was incorporated as a part of Brookline, but which in 1794 was taken away from the latter town and incorporated as a part of Milford. In Brookline it is also known as the Spaulding brook up to the last mile of its course before entering Muscatanipus pond, during which it is known as the North Stream.

The Nissitisset, largely increased in size, makes its exit from Muscatanipus pond by an outlet in its south shore; and descending in a series of rapids, in the first quarter of a mile of its course experiences a fall of some thirty feet. For more than a century the power generated by these falls was in almost constant use for the purpose of operating small manufacturing plants located on the river's banks. But at the present time all of these plants have ceased to exist, and the river's waters are running to waste.

HUTCHINGSON, or, as it was formerly known, MOSIER BROOK is a small stream located in the northwest part of the town, and having its source on the farm of the late John Q. A. Hutchinson. Its course from its source is southwesterly. It is tributary to Spaulding's brook, which it enters a mile, more or less, north of the site of the sawmill of the late Alpheus Shattuck.

SCABBARD-MILL BROOK rises in the north-east part of the town and flowing in a southwesterly direction, empties into the North Stream about one mile above Muscatanipus pond. In the early days of the town this stream was known as Bennett's brook, and later as Sawtelle's brook; these names being derived from Thomas Bennett and Eli Sawtelle, respectively; both of whom were early settlers on its banks. It derives its present name from a scabbard-mill which was erected upon its banks in the early thirties by Lawrence Bailey; and which was subsequently owned and operated for many years by the late Alpheus Shattuck.

NEEDHAM'S BROOK is a small stream which has its source near the old Nathaniel W. Colburn place in the northeast part of the town. Its general course is southwesterly. It is tributary to Scabbard-Mill brook, into which it flows about one mile north of the latter brook's junction with the North Stream. It received its present name from Jeremiah Needham, who for many years owned and occupied the dwelling house at the present time standing upon the old Captain Eli Sawtelle place on the west side of the highway to Milford, some three miles north of the village. This brook was formerly known as the Sawtelle brook, and also as the Stickney brook; the latter name being derived from Ebenezer Burge, better known by his sobriquet of "Dr. Stickney," who for many years lived, and finally died, in a little cottage near its source.

CAMPBELL'S BROOK rises in the southeast part of Mason, from whence it enters Brookline from the west. Its general course is southeasterly, its length about three miles. It empties into Muscatanipus pond on its west shore, where it is known as the West Stream. This stream received its name originally from James Campbell, an early settler in the Mile Slip; who, immediately before the opening of the Revolution, built the first sawmill to be erected upon its banks. In the years that have passed since then, it has been known at different times as Foster's brook, from Abel Foster, who for many years owned and operated a sawmill standing on its banks on the site of the Campbell mill; and the Hall brook, from J. Alonzo Hall, who owned and operated said mill after the Civil War. The upper part of the stream in Mason is known as the Bennett brook, from a Mr. Bennett of Groton, Mass., who formerly owned and operated a sawmill located upon its banks in that locality.

About one mile below its source, this stream receives from the west a small tributary brook, which is also known as Campbell's brook; its name undoubtedly originating from the same source as did that of the

larger stream. Like the larger brook, it too has its source in Mason. Its general course is easterly, and its length about one mile.

ROBBINS' BROOK, sometimes called Wetherbee's brook from Daniel S. Wetherbee, who for a number of years resided near it, has its source in the easterly part of Mason, and flowing in a southwesterly direction through this town, becomes tributary to Campbell's brook, about one-half mile above its entrance into Muscatanipus pond.

In the early days of the town this stream was known as Cram's brook. There is a tradition to the effect that about the time of the town's incorporation one Cram, given name unknown, built a sawmill upon its banks below the bridge by which, at the present time, it is crossed in the highway at the foot of the Ezra Farnsworth hill.

THE MILFORD or OLD HOUSE BROOK rises at the west end of Bear hill, about two miles north of the village Main street, and, flowing in a westerly direction, crosses the highway to Milford a few rods north of the point where said highway intersects the highway to Greenville. It is tributary to Scabard-Mill brook. It is a very small stream, but it seldom dries up.

TALBOT BROOK, so named from Ezra Talbot, an early settler in town near its source, rises in the valley between the Muscatanipus hills. Its general course is easterly. It is about one mile in length. It flows into the Nissitisset river from the west a short distance below the river's outlet from Muscatanipus pond.

THE VILLAGE BROOK has its head waters in the northeasterly part of the town. It is formed by the junction—about one-half mile north of Main street—of two small streams known respectively as the west and east branches. Its general course is southwesterly. Its length is about one and one-fourth miles. It empties into the Nissitisset river about one fourth of a mile southwest of the village Main street. In the early days this stream was known as Douglass brook; the name being derived from Capt. Samuel Douglass, whose log-cabin as early, at least, as 1786, stood on, or near, the site of the dwelling house at the present time occupied by the widow of Charles N. Corey, on the west side of Main street opposite E. E. Tarbell's store.

STONE HOUSE BROOK has its source in the woodlands about one mile east of the village Main street. It takes its name from a natural curiosity near its head waters, which has long been locally known as "The Stone House." The stream is small in size, flows in a westerly direction and discharges into the Village brook in the meadows west of Main street. Its length is about one and one-fourth miles.

WALLACE BROOK was named from Capt. Matthew Wallace, an early settler in the Mile Slip. It rises in the northern part of Townsend, Mass., enters this town near its southwest corner, and flowing in an easterly direction through the south part of the town, empties into the Nissitisset at South Brookline. Its length in Brookline is about two and one-half miles. Next to the Nissitisset, it is perhaps the largest stream in town. It never runs dry; and in years past has furnished power for several sawmills and other small manufacturing plants.

STICKNEY BROOK rises in the north part of Townsend, Mass., and flowing in a northerly direction, enters this town at South Brookline, where it empties into the Wallace brook a few rods below the sawmill of Deacon Perley Pierce. Its length is not far from one and one-fourth miles. In early years, before Brookline was incorporated, this stream was known as Wolf brook. In 1740 Jasher Wyman built upon its banks the first sawmill to be erected within Brookline's present territory.

ROCKY POND BROOK rises in Rocky Pond in Hollis. Its general course is southerly, and its length is about two miles. For the first mile after leaving the pond the stream flows through Hollis territory; it then crosses the line between Hollis and Brookline and finishes its course in the territory of the latter town, of which it crosses the southeast corner, and where it flows into the Nissitisset river about two miles below its outlet from Muscatanipus pond.

This brook at different times within the past ninety years has been known as the Hobart brook and the Hardy brook; the former name being derived from David Hobart, Sr., who settled on its banks in Brookline about 1818, coming here from Pepperell, Mass., and the latter from Ephraim L. Hardy, a settler in this town from Hollis in about 1840.

On the majority of both the state and county maps which have been published within the last seventy-five years this brook has been represented as lying wholly within the town of Hollis. But such representations are erroneous; the lower part of its course being in Brookline, as stated above.

Hills.

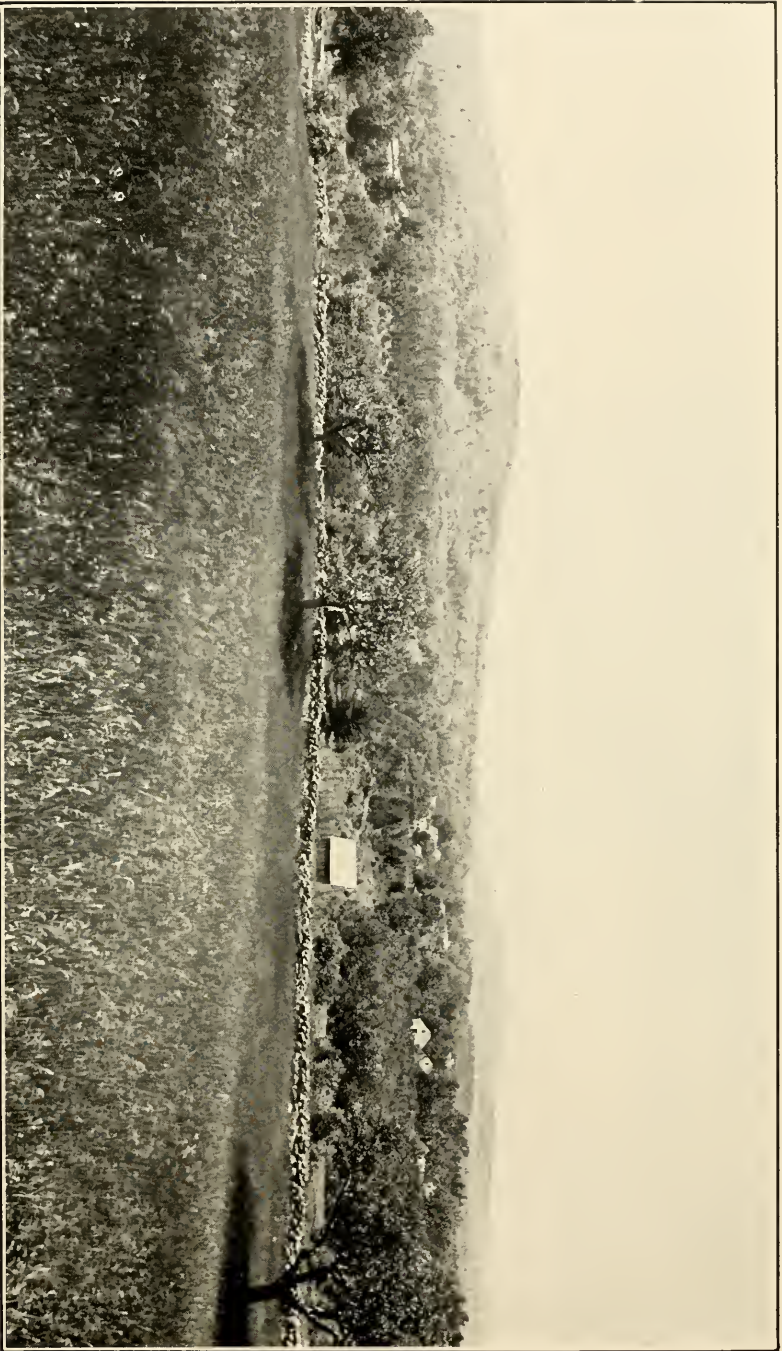
Of the hills in Brookline the most prominent are the two known respectively as Little and Big Muscatanipus, and Rock Ramond and Bear Hills.

LITTLE MUSCATANIPUS HILL is located immediately west of the village Main street, its eastern side forming the west wall of the valley in which the village is situated. Its height above the sea level, as given by the United States Coast Survey, is six hundred feet. It extends in a southerly direction from the southwest shore of Muscatanipus pond to South Brookline, a distance of about one and one-fourth miles. The hill has been many times denuded of its forest growth. At the present time (1914) it is covered with a thrifty growth of young trees. With the exception of a tract of cleared land on its northern slope and some cleared lands around its base, no portion of its surface has ever been under cultivation.

BIG MUSCATANIPUS HILL is situated west of Little Muscatanipus, from which it is separated by a narrow valley. Its height above the sea level is seven hundred feet. It is located wholly in that part of the township formerly known as the Mile Slip; the east boundary line of which (the same being identical with the west boundary line of Old Dunstable) ran north and south through the valley between it and Little Muscatanipus Hill. Like its sister hill, Little Muscatanipus, this hill has long been denuded of its original forest growth. At the present time its summit, southeasterly, easterly and northwesterly slopes are bare, and, to a considerable extent under cultivation; constituting the farm of Clarence R. Russell, Esq. (From the latter fact, this elevation is, at the present time, occasionally mentioned as Russell's hill.) On its southerly slope lies the farm late of Eli Cleveland, deceased; at the present time it is owned and occupied by George L. Dodge. Save for these two farms this hill is covered with young forest growth.

The views to be obtained from the summits of each of these hills, although that from Little Muscatanipus at the present time (1914) is somewhat obstructed by trees, are among the finest in southern New Hampshire.

ROCK RAMOND HILL is located on the east shore of Muscatanipus pond. It derives its name from Daniel Ramond of Concord,



MUSCATANIPUS HILLS

Mass., who as early as 1730 owned a large tract of land in which it was included, in the west part of old Dunstable, and which he sold to Jonathan Melvin in 1738. In the early deeds of lands in this vicinity this hill is invariably mentioned as Rock Ramond; a name which in modern years has been corrupted into "Rock Rament."

BEAR HILL lies to the north of and about one mile distant from the village Main street. It is of inconsiderable height, but whatever dignity it loses from that fact is amply compensated for by its length; which, from its easterly to its westerly terminus, is about two miles. From the earliest times it has been, and now is, covered with forest growth; that at the present time, of course, being young. In late years, the correct way of spelling this hill's name has been, to some extent, a matter of discussion among the town's people; the question being as to whether it should be spelled B-e-a-r or B-a-r-e. In early deeds of lands in its vicinity both forms of spelling the name are used. But as the name dates back to the days of the early settlers, when the virgin forests which then covered its sides were the haunts of the wild beasts common to the country, the theory that it derived its name from bear, the beast, rather than from bare, indicating a state of nakedness, would seem to be more probable than otherwise.

COREY'S HILL is the name applied to the southeasterly part of the hill immediately east of the village Main street. The name is derived from Capt. Nathan Corey, who came from Groton, Mass., to Brookline about 1800; his being the first of the families of the same name now living here to settle here.

HOBART'S HILL is the name applied to the northeasterly part of the hill immediately east of the village Main street; its name being derived from George W. L. Hobart, a descendant of David Hobart, Sr., who settled in Brookline in 1818, coming here from Pepperell, Mass.

COLBURN HILL is located in the northeast part of the town. The east Milford highway crosses its summit about one and one-half miles north of the village. This hill was named after Lot Colburn, a descendant of one of the families of that name, which in the early part of the last century settled in this town, coming here from Hollis.

Natural Curiosities.

There are few New England towns which do not have within their limits more or less objects of natural formation which, either in construction, location, general appearance, or all of these conditions, are so far removed from the ordinary as to cause them to be regarded as natural curiosities. Brookline has at least two such—the “Stone House” and the “Devil’s Den.”

THE STONE HOUSE is located about one mile east of the village Main street on the side of a ravine in which the brook named from the house has its source. The ravine on its east side is hemmed in by a natural wall of granite which, rising somewhat abruptly from its base to an average height of twenty or thirty feet, extends north and south for a distance of one-fourth of a mile, more or less. A large portion of the wall’s surface is covered with ragged pieces of broken granite, some of which are of large size, and it is scarred with seams and crevices, which traverse and indent it in all directions. At a point about midway of the wall’s length, a huge mass of rock projects itself upward from the surrounding surface. This mass is in form of an irregularly shaped solid square, and is faced on its south and west sides by flat and nearly perpendicular surfaces. At some remote period in its history some immense natural power has removed from the base of this mass, at its southwest corner, a large square block of its original material. The vacant space caused by the removal of the block, together with a large crevice, known as “The Chamber,” in the face of the rock above it, have been known from the days of the early settlers as the “Stone House.”

The main “room” of the house is about eight by eight feet in length and breadth and ten feet in height. On the north and east sides, its walls are solid, with comparatively smooth surfaces; conditions which also apply to its ceiling, which is formed by the under surface of that part of the original mass which projects over it. An irregular opening in the wall on the west side of the room serves as a window; and another and larger opening in its south side serves as a door. Between the door and the window, at the southwest corner of the room, a slender column formed of broken pieces of granite rises from the floor to the ceiling; serving, apparently, as a support for the weight of the enormous mass above it. The “chamber” over the main room is of a size and dimension sufficient to admit of the occupancy at one and the same time of two or three persons lying at full length upon its floor.

For an hundred and forty years last past, this house of stone has been a resort for pleasure parties, sight-seers, and searchers after the curious in Nature. Generation after generation of the village children have used it as a play-ground, and it has been the scene of many a social gathering, hilarious and otherwise, on the part of their elders. Beneath its roof many a party of belated coon-hunters, disgusted with the unsuccessful results of a night's tramp in search of their favorite game, have found a grateful shelter while waiting for the hour when—"In the morning by the bright light"—they could wend their weary ways homeward; and within its sheltering walls many a weary tramp has slept and dreamed of other and happier days. Upon its walls are inscribed the names of many of the town's citizens, both the living and the dead. Of the latter class there are, I think, some whose names have never appeared on any memorial stone other than this in this town.

Tradition says that during the Revolutionary War this house was used by the Tories in this vicinity as a place in which to meet and deliberate upon their plans for the overthrow of the Rebel Government. Early in the last century a cobbler, whose name has long since passed into oblivion, is said to have opened up his shop, and for a short time carried on his business within its walls.

At the present time (1914) the ravine in which the house is situated, and through which in past years it was more easily reached, is rapidly filling up with brush and brambles, making the approach to the house much more difficult than it formerly was. But by taking a more circuitous route and approaching the house from its rear, it is still easily accessible; and year by year parties of the townspeople, accompanied by their guests from abroad, make frequent pilgrimages to it.

The Devil's Den.

THE DEVIL'S DEN is located at the base of the east side of Little Muscatanipus hill, a short distance in a southerly direction from the railroad station in the village. The entrance to the den is at the foot of an out-cropping ledge, and is so small as to be practically impassable to any but persons of small size. At the present time this entrance is partially concealed by bushes and young pines. The den has been explored by very few people; and those who have made the venture have found the passage-way so tortuous and narrow as to compel them to "crawl on their hands and knees" for the first twelve or fifteen feet, at the end of which distance they report the passage as widening out, and increasing

in height so as to form a small room in which it is possible to sit erect. The passage-way continues on beyond this room; but from this point its dimensions are too small to permit further explorations. Among those who in their boyhood days, "in fear and trembling," penetrated into its mysterious depths are James P. S. Tucker, Bryant A. Wallace, and E. E. Parker.

In connection with this cave and Little Muscatanipus hill, the writer many years ago heard the late Samuel Talbot relate the following legend; which he claimed to have heard when a boy, many times told by his father, Ezra Talbot, who lived on the west slope of the hill. It is a witch story; and one of the few of that kind which have survived here from the early days of the town. It dates back to a period in the country's history immediately following the close of the Revolution, when New England was flooded with witch stories in which the celebrated Moll Pitcher was the heroine; her reputation as a witch having been established from the fact that, owing to the insufficient methods then in use for the dissemination of news, the brave deeds which, as a soldier in man's clothing, she performed in the Patriot army while fighting by the side of her husband in its ranks, were, in their transmission throughout the country, so changed, and the real facts so altered and distorted, as to impress the general public with the idea that she was endowed with supernatural powers.

But to return to the story. Moll Pitcher once made a visit to this town, where she was for a brief period the guest of one of its citizens. One day while walking out with her host and a party of his friends, prompted, perhaps, by a desire of pleasing him and them as a slight return for their hospitality, she suddenly stopped in a small cleared space near the den, and, standing erect with uplifted hands, began to mutter what appeared to them to be incantations. As the moments passed, her gestures became more and more violent, and her language more wild and incoherent. Suddenly, to the great surprise, and, very probably, to the consternation of her audience, an old sow with a litter of twelve pigs issued from the surrounding woods and began to run around her in a circle. Twelve times they circled around her form and then disappeared; vanishing as suddenly as they came. With their disappearance the witch resumed her normal condition, and proceeded to inform her astonished hearers that the day would come when silver and gold would be dug out of that hill by the cart load. The witch's prophecy is as yet unfulfilled; but the citizens of today are still able to point with pride

to the cave, and also to the hill, the most important concomitants necessary to its fulfilment.

The Bear's Den.

THE BEAR'S DEN is located in the west part of the township near the foot of Big Muscatanipus hill, on its southeasterly slope. It has the appearance of being a natural cave, and is of considerable size. Its internal appearance is such as indicates that it has long been a resort for wild animals. From time immemorial it has been known to the people dwelling in its vicinity as the bear's den. But there is no person at the present time living who has personal knowledge of its ever having been the abode of an animal of that description. Its name probably originated with the Indians long before the advent of the whites in this part of the township, and has survived to the present time as a matter of tradition. It is not improbable that this cave was the original home of the identical bear in whose honor, possibly from its extraordinary size, the Indians gave to the hill upon which it is located, as well as to its sister hill on its eastern side, and the pond which nestles at its feet on the north, the name Muscatanipus, meaning "great bear."

Indians.

There are no proofs that this town, either before or after its incorporation, ever suffered from Indian depredations. Indeed, neither by tradition nor record, are they mentioned as having been at any time even temporary sojourners within its limits. But that at some period in time past they were frequent visitors, and, possibly, so far as their nomadic habits permitted, even permanent residents in this town, the implements of their manufacture which have been found in various locations, and the retention by the pond and the hills adjacent to it and the river of their original Indian names of Muscatanipus and Nissitisset furnish abundant proof. But perhaps the strongest proof of this, at least quasi, permanency of their habitation here, is furnished by the fact that within a few years last past an Indian burying place has been located on the east shore of Muscatanipus pond, between the shore and the ice-houses of the Fresh Pond Ice Company.

In 1902 this burying ground was made a matter of investigation by the authorities of Harvard College; who caused many of the graves to be opened and, as a result, obtained many specimens of Indian skulls, and

also of various implements of their manufacture, which were added to the ethnological department of the college museum.

In 1891, also, the employees of the Brookline and Pepperell railroad, while engaged in building the road-bed for the spur-track on the west side of Rock Ramond hill, excavated several skulls, which good authorities pronounced to be of Indian origin, and of which one was perforated by a hole apparently caused by a rifle ball.

Population of the Town at Different Periods in Its History.

1769	Estimated by the writer,	135
1775	Guessed at by the State authorities,	320
1786	Selectmen's return to the State,	262
1790	United States Census,	338
1800	“ “ “	454
1810	“ “ “	538
1820	“ “ “	592
1830	“ “ “	641
1840	“ “ “	652
1850	“ “ “	708
1860	“ “ “	756
1870	“ “ “	741
1880	“ “ “	698
1890	“ “ “	546
1900	“ “ “	606
1910	“ “ “	501
1914	(Estimated),	550

CHAPTER II.

Old Dunstable.

Farm Grants—New Plantation Chartered—Its Extent—Its Disintegration—Names and Dates of Incorporation of Towns Formed from Its Territory in New Hampshire—Copy of Proprietor's Deed—Old Canal Leading Out of Muscatanipus Pond—Rock Ramond Hill.

The township of Brookline as constituted at the present time includes within its eastern limits a tract of land two miles in width and extending north and south for the entire length of its east boundary line which was originally included in the territory of Old Dunstable, of which it formed the extreme western limits.

In 1746 the west part of Old Dunstable, including this tract, was incorporated as a new township under the name of Hollis.

In 1769 this tract was taken away from Hollis and in conjunction with the southern part of the Mile Slip, incorporated into a township under the name of Raby. Thus it appears that the history of this tract, up to the time of the incorporation of Raby in 1769, was identical with the histories of Old Dunstable and Hollis during the same period. But the social, civil, political and ecclesiastical histories of each of the latter towns has already been written and published; and thus, partly because those histories are easily accessible to the general public, but more especially because of the fact that the early settlers in that part of Dunstable and Hollis which subsequently became a part of Raby were so remote from the centres of activity in each as to have few or no interests in common with either, a repetition in these pages of the subject matter in them contained, except so far as the same may be necessary for the purposes of this work, is deemed by the writer to be unnecessary. But because of this early territorial connection of Raby with Old Dunstable, we deem it proper at this point to narrate as briefly as possible the story of the origin, life and disintegration, territorially considered, of the latter township.

Prior to the establishment by the King, in 1741, of the boundary line between the Provinces of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, the

latter Province had claimed, and virtually exercised, jurisdiction over all that part of southern New Hampshire lying west of the settlements at Dover and Portsmouth; and under that claim had issued, at various times and to different individuals and companies, grants of lands lying in the valley of and on both sides of the Merrimack river in New Hampshire.

These tracts of land thus distributed were known as Farm Grants. Among the larger of them were the Charlestown School Farm containing 1000 acres, and located on the south bank of the Souhegan river in the present town of Milford; and of which the southwest corner, now marked by a granite monument, was at Dram-Cup hill, and was identical with the northwest corner of Old Dunstable; and the Artillery Farm Grant, which was made in 1673 to the Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass., and which comprised 1000 acres of land lying on the north bank of the Nashua river and west bank of the Merrimack river in Nashua.

In the year 1673 the number of acres that had been disposed of by these grants amounted to about fifteen thousand; and the grants were scattered over a large territory, few of them being contiguous, some of them unsettled, and others sparsely settled.

Of those which were settled, the inhabitants of each, acting independently of each other, were practically without any local government, and so far removed from the home government at Boston as to be practically outside of its oversight and control. Recognizing the inconveniences and hardships to which they were subjected from the existence of these conditions, in September, 1673, the proprietors of certain of these grants petitioned the Great and General Court of Massachusetts to consolidate them into a plantation. After due consideration, the Court, on the 26th day of October, of the same year, granted the prayer of the

The and on the same date issued a charter for the plantation. The petition, new plantation included not only the original grants of the proprietors to whom the charter was issued, but also all of the territory lying outside of their several grants which was afterwards in the township of Old Dunstable. In 1674 the plantation received the name of Dunstable; the name being given in honor of Mrs. Mary Tyng, wife of Edward Tyng, an immigrant in 1630 from Dunstable, England.

The plantation of Old Dunstable as it was originally constituted contained about two hundred square miles of land lying on both sides of the Merrimack river. On the east side it included nearly all of the present town of Litchfield, a portion each of Londonderry and Pelham, and all of Hudson. Its southeast corner was located at the corner of Methuen and

Dracut, Mass. West of the Merrimack river, it was bounded on the north by the Souhegan river, on the west by a line running due south from Dram-Cup hill to the Groton new line, established in 1730; (this west boundary line ran, at its nearest point, about 18 rods west of Muscatanipus pond in Brookline); and on the south by Groton Plantation, Chelmsford, and Provinceland, now Townsend, Mass. The following named towns in New Hampshire and Massachusetts were included wholly or in part within its original limits. In New Hampshire:—Nashua, Hollis, and Hudson in full; and, in part, Amherst, Merrimack, Milford, Litchfield, Londonderry, Pelham, and Brookline.

In Massachusetts:—Dunstable and Tyngsboro in full; in part; Groton, Dracut, Pepperell and Townsend.

Disintegration.

The process of the disintegration of Old Dunstable in New Hampshire began in 1722. In that year a small tract of land was taken from its northeast corner and annexed to Londonderry.

The dates of the incorporation of the several towns which either in whole or in part were formed out of its territory in New Hampshire are as follows:—

Hudson: twice incorporated; the first time as Nottingham, by Massachusetts, Jan. 4, 1733; the second time as Nottingham West, by New Hampshire, July 5, 1746; the name was changed to Hudson in June, 1830.

Litchfield: twice incorporated; the first time by Massachusetts, July 4, 1734; the second time by New Hampshire, June 5, 1749.

Munson, by New Hampshire, April 1, 1746. In 1770 Munson surrendered its charter to the State, and its territory was divided between the towns of Hollis and Amherst; where it remained until 1794, when it was taken in conjunction with the northerly part of the Mile Slip and the Charlestown and Duxbury School Farms to form the town of Milford.

Nashua: by New Hampshire as Dunstable, April 1, 1746. The name Dunstable was changed to Nashua Dec. 7, 1836.

.. Merrimack; by New Hampshire, April 2, 1746.

Hollis; by New Hampshire, April 3, 1746.

Pelham; by New Hampshire, July 5, 1746.

Brookline; by New Hampshire, March 30, 1769.

Milford; by New Hampshire, Jan. 11, 1794.

During the years intervening between the issuing of their grant in 1673 and the year 1794, when by the incorporation of Milford all the territory which it originally included had been incorporated into townships, the proprietors of Old Dunstable continued to exercise the rights conferred upon them under the terms of their charter.

As a matter of fact, for many years after the incorporation of Milford, they continued to issue grants, or deeds, of lands located within the original bounds of Old Dunstable; and only ceased to do so when, by reason of their having revoked, for conditions broken, so many of their grants and made so many reconveyances to so many different parties of the same tracts of land, the titles to the same became so hopelessly involved as to render their acts farcical; and as grantors of land under the Old Dunstable Grant, they finally dropped out of sight. But they left behind them, as a legacy to their descendants, a crop of law suits over contested titles to lands which for many subsequent years supplied the county courts with business; the echoes of which are occasionally heard, even at the present time.

These grants, or proprietors' deeds, were certainly issued as late as 1803. The following copy of one of them is inserted here as a matter of curiosity. It is dated in November, 1791, and is one of many similar grants now in the possession of the writer which, taken together, include 2900 acres of land within the limits of Brookline; and in all of which David Wright of Pepperell, Mass., the great-grandfather of the writer, is named as grantee.

"Laid out to David Wright on the original right of Robert Ox two hundred and fifty acres of land lying in that part of Old Dunstable called Raby fifty acres on the forty-second Division the remainder on the third Bounded as follows Beginning on the east side of the stream or river running out of Muscatanipus pond just where the water enters into the ditch that leads to Conant's mills thence Down the east side of the road to stake and stones thence East to the North West corner of lot of land Laid out to Maj'r Hobbart Being about twenty rods thence East by the North Bounds of the said lot last mentioned fifty rods to a lot of land claimed by Randal McDonols thence North three Degrees West by said McDonols land one hundred and thirty-one poles to a small read oak tree marked thence north eighty degrees East fifty-eight Poles to a large White Pine tree marked on the side of the road west of said McDonols House thence North five degrees West by said road one hundred and four poles to a Pine tree marked thence North one hundred and twenty Poles thence West one hundred and fifty-six Poles to land formerly layd out to

Mr. Benjamin Prescott on Rock Raymond thence South thirteen degrees West by said Prescott land eighty Poles thence south seventy degrees West by said Prescott land fifty-six Poles to a Great Pine tree standing on the East Bank of the North Stream thence Down the easterly Bank thereof to the place of Beginning.

Surved by Joseph Blanchard

The two hundred acres lay out on the third Division to be equal to fifty acres of the Best Land

Joseph Blanchard, }
Noah Lovewell, } Committee"

The foregoing grant, or laying out, was approved by the proprietors at a meeting holden at the house of Jonathan Pollard, innholder in Dunstable, Nov. 1, 1791; as appears by the attestation, signed by Noah Lovewell, proprietor's clerk, on the back thereof.

The grant is interesting, not only because it shows the usual form of the proprietor's deeds, but also because it establishes the fact that at the time of its date, in 1791, a canal, of which the vestiges are visible at the present time, extended from the east shore of Muscatanipus pond down the east side of the river for the purpose of carrying water to operate a sawmill below the outlet of the pond, and that the mill was known as "Conant's."

It is interesting, further, because of its mention of the hill on the northeast shore of the pond by the name of Rock Raymond, instead of "Rock Rament"; thus conclusively proving that the latter name, by which in modern times this hill has been known, is a corruption of the former.

CHAPTER III.

Brookline Before Its Incorporation.

1673-1769.

The Mile Slip—Land Derived from Townsend, Mass.—The Old North Boundary Line of Townsend—The Groton Gore—Petitions for a New Township, 1738-1739—West Parish of Old Dunstable—The Province Line, 1741—Brookline as a Part of Hollis, 1746-1769—Early Settlers.

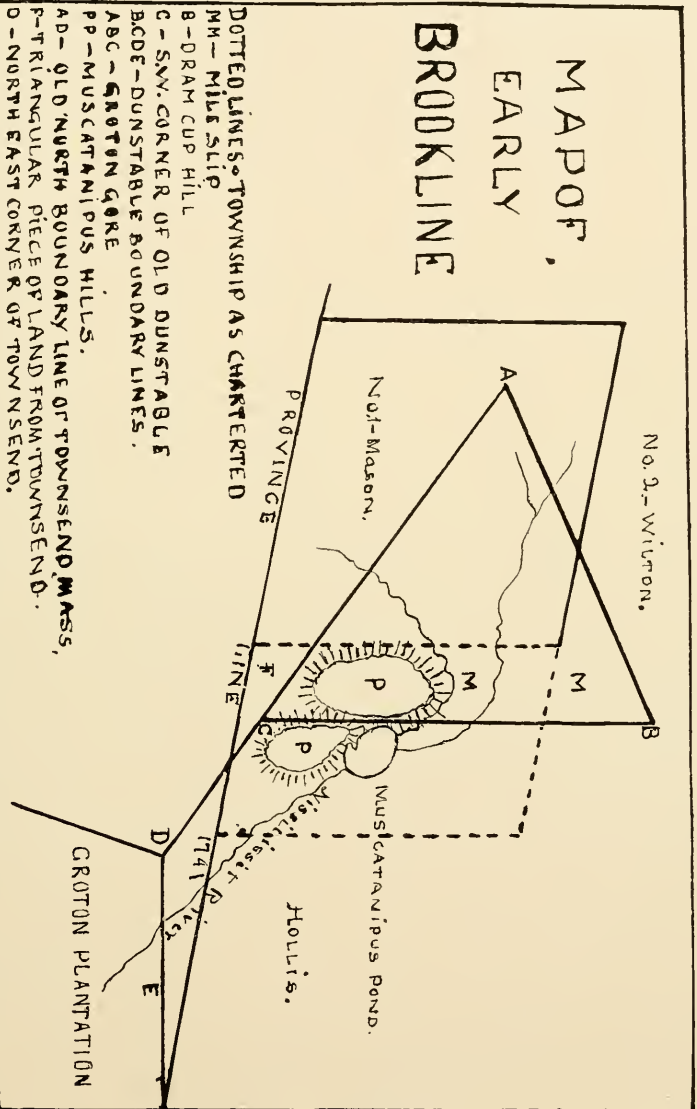
At the date of the incorporation of Old Dunstable, Oct. 27, 1673, the territory now comprised within the limits of Brookline was divided into three parts. Of these parts, the eastern and by far the larger part was then included within the limits of the former town; of which, as has already been stated, it formed the extreme western limits. The second part consisted of the southerly portion of a tract of land located on the western borders of old Dunstable, and known as the Mile Slip. The third, and smallest part, consisted of a triangular shaped tract of land located at Dunstable's southwest corner, which was then Province land, but which subsequently became a part of Townsend, Mass.

The Mile Slip.

THE MILE SLIP, or, as it was sometimes written in the early records, Mile Strip, consisted of a tract of land about one mile in width and ten miles in length which extended in a northerly direction from the old north boundary line of Townsend, Mass., to the south boundary line of Lyndeborough.

It was bounded on the east by old Dunstable, and by a township then known as Narragansett No. 3, (now Amherst) under a grant of the same from the General Court of Massachusetts to certain officers and soldiers who served in the Narragansett War in 1675; the grant being made in 1728; and on the west by township No. 1, now Mason, and township No. 2, now Wilton, in the old Masonian grant of 1749.

MADOF, EARLY BROOKLINE



DOTTED LINES - TOWNSHIP AS CHARTERED

MM - MILE SLIP

B - DRAM CUP HILL

C - SW. CORNER OF OLD DUNSTABLE

BCDE - DUNSTABLE BOUNDARY LINES.

ABC - GROTON GORE

PP - MUSCATANIPUS HILLS.

AD - OLD NORTH BOUNDARY LINE OF TOWNSEND MASS.

F - TRIANGULAR PIECE OF LAND FROM TOWNSEND.

D - NORTH EAST CORNER OF TOWNSEND.

MAP OF EARLY RABY

Originally the Slip was unincorporated land; it having, for some unknown reason, failed to be included in either the Dunstable or Masonian grants. In 1769 its southern half was incorporated as a part of Brookline. In 1776 its northern part, together with the Duxbury School Farm, were incorporated into a township under the name of Duxbury.

Duxbury had but a short existence; and when Milford was incorporated in 1794, it, with the northern part of the Mile Slip, was covered into the territory of the latter town. Thus the entire original area of the Mile Slip is today included within the boundary lines of Brookline and Milford.

The Triangular Tract of Land Derived from Townsend, Mass., and the Old North Boundary Line of Townsend.

At that date, 1673, all of that portion of the west part of old Dunstable which is now included in Brookline was bounded on the south by Groton Plantation, now Pepperell, Mass., and the present town of Townsend, Mass.; which was then an unbroken wilderness. Townsend was chartered in 1732; and for many years subsequently, or until the establishment of the Province Line in 1741, its northeast corner was located at the junction of its east boundary line with the north boundary line of Groton Plantation. This location probably never was, and certainly is not now, definitely known. But it is supposed to have been about one mile south of Townsend's present northeast corner. The old north boundary line of Townsend commenced at its said northeast corner and ran west, thirty-one and one-half degrees north, until it reached its terminus somewhere in the present town of Greenville; crossing in its course the southwest part of Brookline's present territory, and the central part of township No. 1, now Mason.

By the establishment of the Province line in 1741, that part of Townsend lying north of that line, and east of the east boundary line of Mason, became a part of New Hampshire; and subsequently, at Brookline's incorporation, was included in its charter. This was the Triangular Tract in question. It was in the shape of a scalene triangle. As to its boundary lines, they have been hitherto somewhat difficult to locate, because of the lack of sufficiently accurate data from which to establish the point at which the old north boundary line of Townsend crossed the south boundary line of Brookline.

But, fortunately, an old deed of the home farm of the late Leonidas Pierce in South Brookline describes the farm's east boundary line as

being identical with the old north boundary line of Townsend, Mass. This farm's east boundary is at the present time not only marked by bounds set in the ground, but its course in a southeasterly direction is indicated by a trodden trail which, until within a few years past, was well defined; and which, even now, can be traced to the state line. This trail, during his residence of many years on the farm, was always known and spoken of by Mr. Pierce and his family as the "Old Dunstable Line"; and over it, during the forties, they were accustomed to see, nearly every morning, Capt. Samuel Brooks come riding down on horseback from his home on Townsend hill to the sawmill on Wallace brook which he built in the thirties, and which still bears his name.

It is apparent, therefore, that by beginning at any point in the eastern boundary line of the Leonidas Pierce farm, and, reversing the course of the old North boundary line of Townsend, running east thirty-one and one-half degrees south, the point at which the latter line crossed the present south boundary line of Brookline, and consequently its course across the town, may be established, at least, approximately.

Having made the experiment, we find that the old north boundary line of Townsend crossed the present south boundary line of Brookline at a point in the same located about one and one-fourth miles west of the town's southeast corner, and continuing on in its designated course across the town, crossed its west boundary line at a point in the same located about one mile north of its southwest corner; passing in its course about one-fourth of a mile to the south of Little Muscatanipus hill, and skirting the base of Big Muscatanipus hill on its southwesterly side; where, on the farm of Samuel A. W. Ball, there is standing at the present time a stone wall which is mentioned in old deeds of the farm as being located on the old north boundary line of Townsend.

Bearing upon, and corroborative of the fore-going, relative to the location in this town of the old north boundary line of Townsend, Mass., the writer submits the following statement of admitted facts, and the results obtained from computations founded upon them.

By the survey made by Jonathan Danforth in 1668 of Groton Plantation, its territory lying west of the Nashua river and south of old Dunstable, was bounded on the north by a line extending west from the river and four miles in length. At the west end of this line the northeast corner of Townsend was afterwards located; and from it the old north boundary line of Townsend commenced to run; its course being west, thirty-one and one-half degrees north; a course which would take it through the south and southwesterly part of Brookline's present territory.

When the Province line was established in 1741, its course on the west side of the Nashua river began at a point substantially identical with that at which the said north boundary of Groton Plantation began, and ran north eighty (80) degrees west.

When Hollis was incorporated in 1746, its charter described its south boundary line as running on the Province line—"North Eighty Degrees West Six miles and ninety six rods from the Nashua river." Its west boundary line, which was identical with the west boundary line of old Dunstable, began at the west end of the south boundary line and ran due north to the southwest corner of Munson; a length of four miles and one hundred and forty rods.

Again, when Brookline was incorporated in 1769, its south boundary line as described in its charter was exactly three miles in length. Of the three miles two represented the width of the strip of land taken for the new township from the west side of Hollis, and one mile the width of the Mile Slip; which was also taken; and which was supposed to be a mile wide, more or less. It was probably more; for the present measurement of the town's south boundary line is three miles and eighty-five rods.

By using the foregoing data, and, beginning at its old northeast corner, laying out the course of Townsend's old north boundary line, it will be found to enter Brookline at practically the same point and to pursue practically the same course across its territory as is indicated in the results obtained from the first employed of the foregoing two methods.

The Triangular Tract.

The triangular tract of land was bounded as follows: On the south by a line beginning at a point in the Province (State) line about one mile and one hundred and ten rods west of Brookline's southeast corner and running west by the Province or State line one mile and two hundred and ninety-five rods to the southeast corner of Mason; thence turning and running north by the east boundary line of Mason about one mile. Thence turning and running east thirty-one and one-half degrees south by the old north boundary line of Townsend, Mass., to the place of beginning.

The southwest corner of old Dunstable was located in the north boundary line of this tract of land at a point where the same was intersected by Dunstable's west boundary line.

After the triangular tract of land was set off from Massachusetts into New Hampshire by the establishment of the Province line in 1741,

it remained as unincorporated land until the incorporation of Hollis in 1746; when a small part of its east end was included within the charter limit of that town. The remaining portion remained as unincorporated territory until it was taken to form a part of Brookline at its incorporation in 1769.

The present dwelling house and sawmill of Perley L. Pierce in South Brookline, the old Samuel Brooks sawmill, the dwelling houses of the late Leonidas Pierce and of the late Henry T. Pierce are all located upon territory which was formerly included within the bounds of the triangular tract of land.

The Groton Gore.

Among the many grants of lands within the limits of the Province of New Hampshire which the Province of Massachusetts had issued prior to 1741 was one made in 1734; by the terms of which, in response to a petition by the inhabitants of Groton, Mass., the latter town became the owner of a large tract of land located west of, and adjoining to, Old Dunstable.

This grant was made to Groton as a compensation for the loss by it of the "Nashoba land," so called; a tract of four thousand acres located on its east and southeast borders to which it had set up a claim of title as being a part of its original territory. But which claim, after being for many years a subject of dispute between Groton and other claimants, was finally settled by the disputed territory's being incorporated with certain other lands as Littleton, Mass. The grant received its name of Gore from the fact that it was located in the gore of land between the west boundary line of Old Dunstable and the old north boundary line of Townsend, Mass.

Groton Gore contained ten thousand and eight hundred acres. The House Journal of the General Court of Massachusetts, under date of Nov. 28, 1734, on page 94, gives its bounds as follows:

"Beginning at the North West corner of Dunstable* at Dram-Cup hill by Souhegan river and running South in Dunstable line last Perambulated and run by a committee of the General Court, two thousand one hundred and fifty two poles to Townsend line, there making an angle and running West $31\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees North on Townsend line and Province land Two Thousand and Fifty Six poles to a pillar of Stones then turning

*This corner is at the present time marked by a stone monument, erected by the Milford Historical and Genealogical Society, with appropriate exercises, August 21, 1895.

and Running by Province Land $31\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees North two Thousand and forty eight poles to corner first mentioned."

But the Massachusetts Court Records of June 15, 1736, at which date the Grant was confirmed, describes each of its boundary lines as being considerably shorter than they were described as being in the foregoing excerpt from the House Journal.

But in each of said descriptions, however, the Gore's east boundary line is described as "Beginning at Dram-Cup hill and running south in Dunstable line as last perambulated to Townsend line"; and as at this late day the question as to which of said descriptions gives the correct length of the Gore's east boundary line is one of comparatively little importance, in the map of early Brookline accompanying this chapter the "Gore" is plotted in accordance with the measurements as given in the said Massachusetts' Court Records of Nov. 28, 1734.

From the foregoing it appears that the Groton Gore was in the shape of a scalene triangle; the west point of which was located in the west part of Mason, now Greenville. That it was bounded on the east by the west boundary line of old Dunstable, on the south by the old north boundary line of Townsend, Mass., and on the north by a line beginning at its said west point in Mason and running by Province land (now Mason and Wilton), north $31\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east, to Dram-Cup hill.

Apart from its being a matter of general historical interest, the Groton Gore, because of the fact that it included within its area nearly or quite all of that part of the Mile Slip which was subsequently incorporated in and now forms a part of Brookline, is of especial interest to Brookline folk. Yet, fifty years ago, the town's oldest inhabitants then living had little, save traditional, knowledge of it, or of its location. Nor, in the latter respect, were those who had then written histories of the towns in this vicinity much better informed. One of them, at least, having located the Groton Gore in the northwest part of the present town of Pepperell, Mass.*

By the establishment of the Province line in 1741, the Gore became a part of New Hampshire; and Groton people had to surrender their rights in it. During the years of its existence, the Gore does not appear to have had any permanent settlers. Dr. Samuel Green in his "Boundary Lines of Groton, Mass.," says it was used by Groton people for pasturing their cattle. So says also John B. Hill in his History of Mason. Mr. Hill says, further, that the only settlement was a camp near a place later settled and occupied by Joel Annis. It is very probable that for many

* Butler's History of Groton, Mass., Foot-note, page 59.

years after Groton had been dispossessed of the Gore, its people continued to pasture their cattle in that part of it which subsequently became a part of Brookline. For the descendants of Samuel Russell, who still own and occupy the farm on the northwest side of Big Muscatanipus hill upon which he settled in 1750, have a family tradition that at that time the meadows on Campbell's brook to the north of the farm were still in use for cattle grazing.

PETITION FOR NEW TOWNSHIPS IN 1738 AND 1739.

During the years 1738 and 1739, the General Court of Massachusetts was called upon to consider three distinct and separate petitions for the incorporation of new townships out of lands to be taken from Dunstable and Groton, Mass., jointly, or from Dunstable alone. Because of the fact that in each of these petitions a part of the land proposed to be taken was afterwards included in Brookline's territory, and more especially because of the fact that some of the signers of each of them were, either then or shortly afterwards, settlers within the town's present limits, it seems proper to give at this point a brief history of each of these petitions.

The first petition,—the original of which, as well as the originals of the other two, is on file in the Secretary of State's office in Boston—was dated Nov. 29, 1738. It was addressed "To the Governor, the Council and the General Court," and was styled—"Petition of the Inhabitants of Dunstable and Groton For a Town Charter."

After a preamble in which it set forth the disadvantages accruing to the subscribers by reason of their living at such distances from their respective meeting houses as to prevent their families from attending divine worship, generally, for any portion of the year—"By which means your Petitioners are deprived of the benefit of preaching the greater part of the year"—the petition proceeded as follows:—

"There is a Tract of good land well situated for a Township of the contents of about six miles and a half square, bounded thus, beginning at Dunstable Line by Nashaway River, so running by the Westerly side of said River, southerly one mile in Groton land; then running Westerly, a parallel Line with Groton North Line till it comes to Townsend Line; then turning and running north to Groton North-West Corner; and from Groton North-West Corner by Townsend Line and by the Line of Groton New Grant* till it comes to be five miles and a half to the North Ward of Groton North Line; from thence due east seven miles; from thence South

* Groton Gore.

to Nashua River and so by Nashua River South-westerly to Groton Line, the first mentioned bound. Which described Lands can by no means be prejudicial to the Town of Dunstable or Groton; (it not coming within six miles or thereabouts of either of their Meeting Houses at the nearest place) to be taken off from them and erected into a separate Township."

"That there is already settled in the bounds of the afore described Tract, near Forty Families, and many more ready to come on were it not for the difficulties and hardships aforesaid of getting to Meeting. These with many other Disadvantages we find very troublesome to us, our living so remote from the Towns we respectively belong to."

The petition concluded with the following prayer: "That the Afore-said Lands may be erected into a separate and distinct township"; and also "That the non-resident proprietors in the said Lands, by reason of the great benefit which they would receive from the increased value of their lands and the easier settling of the same, should be made to pay their proportional part for the building of a meeting house and settling a minister," etc.

The names of those signing this petition were as follows:—

Settlers on the Aforesaid Lands.

Obadiah Parker	Peter Powers	Philip Woolerich
Josiah Blood	Abram Taylor, Jun.	Nath'l Blood
Jerahmael Cummings	Benj Farley	William Adams
Eben'r Pearce	Henry Barton	Joseph Taylor,
William Colburn	Peter Wheeler	Moses Proctor
Stephen Harris	Robert Colburn	Will'm Shattuck
Thomas Densmore	David Nevins	Thos Nevins.

Non-Resident Proprietors.

Samuel Brown	Joseph Eaton	John Malvin
W. Brown	Joseph Lemmon	Jona'. Malvin
Joseph Blanchard	Jeremiah Baldwin	James Cummings
John Fowle, Jun.	Sam'l Baldwin	Isaac Farwell
Nath'l Saltonstall	Daniel Ramant	Eben'r Proctor

In Council Jan. 4, 1739, this petition was read and considered; and was finally referred for further consideration to the next May session. At the same time a committee was appointed to consider the same and

report—"What in their opinion might be proper for the Court to do in answer thereto." It does not appear that the committee ever reported. If the foregoing petition had been granted, the new township would have included all that part of Brookline's present territory lying between its south boundary line and a line parallel to and about three miles north of the same. Yet of the twenty-one "settlers" who signed it, although the majority of them were then living in the west part of Old Dunstable, not one of them then resided in Brookline's present territory. Of the number of non-resident signers, however, Jonathan Melvin and Samuel Brown were afterwards residents here; Melvin coming here in 1739, and Samuel Brown a few years later.

The Second Petition for a New Township.

While the first petition was still pending in the General Court, certain inhabitants of the north part of Groton who were dissatisfied because the new township for which it asked did not include so large a part of Groton as they desired, united with certain of the inhabitants of the west part of Dunstable in presenting to the General Court a second petition for the formation of a new township.

This second petition was dated Dec. 12, 1739. Its preamble, except for its brevity, was similar to that of the first petition. Its description of the proposed new township was as follows:

"Beginning at the Line between Groton and Dunstable, where it crosses Lancaster (Nashua) River, and so up said River until it comes to a place called and known by the name of Joseph Blood's Ford Way on said River—thence a West Point till it comes to Townsend Line, etc., with such a part and so much of the town of Dunstable, as this Honorable Court in their great Wisdom shall think proper, with the inhabitants thereof, may be Erected into a separate and distinct Township, that they may attend the Public worship of God with more Ease than at present they can by reason of the great distance they live from the places thereof as aforesaid."

Signers—Residents in Groton.

Richard Warner	Ebenezer Gilson	Josiah Tucker
Benjamin Swallow	Ebenezer Pierce	Zachariah Lawrence, Jr
William Allen	Samuel Fisk	William Blood
Isaac Williams	John Green	Jeremiah Lawrence
	Stephen Eames.	

Residents in Dunstable.

Enoch Hunt,	William Blanchard,	Samuel Parker,
Eleazer Flagg,	Gideon Honey,	Samuel Farley,
Samuel Cummings,	Josiah Blood,	William Adams,
	Phillip Woolerich.	

Of those whose signatures are attached to the second petition, Samuel Farley was the only one then living within the present limits of Brookline. Of the Groton signers of the petition, Josiah Tucker was the father of Swallow Tucker, who settled here several years prior to the town's incorporation in 1769, and Ebenezer Gilson, who came here from Groton before the Revolution.

The Third Petition for a New Township.

Notwithstanding the fact that so many of the settlers in the west part of old Dunstable signed either one or the other, or both, of the foregoing petitions for the formation of a new township, it is apparent that the majority were opposed to, or at least, dissatisfied with each and all of them. For while the majority favored the formation of the proposed new township, they desired that it be formed wholly out of Dunstable territory; and with that end in view, they presented to the General Court of Massachusetts a third petition—or, as it is sometimes styled—remonstrance.

This third petition was dated Dec. 21, 1739; and was in terms as follows:

“We, the Sub'rs Inhab'ts of ye Town of Dunstable and resident in that part of it called Nissittisit, Do hereby Authorize and fully Empower Abraham Taylor, Jun. and Peter Powers to represent to the General Court our unwillingness that any part of Dunstable should be sett to Groton to make a Township or Parish and to shew fourth our Earnest Desire that a Township be made entirely out of Dunstable Land, Extending Six Miles North from Groton Line which will bring them on the Line on ye Brake of Land and just include the present settlement; or otherwise as ye Honorable Committee Reported, and Agreeable to the tenour thereof, as the Honorable Court shall see meet, and as in Duty bound, &c.,

Thomas Dinsmore,	James Whiting,	Peter Wheeler,
Jeramael Cummings,	James McDaniels,	David Nevins,
Joseph Whitcomb,	Randal McDaniels,	Thomas Nevins,
Jonathan Melvin,	Joseph McDaniels,	Nathaniel Blood,
William Adams,	William Colburn,	William Shattuck,
William Wilson,	Robert Colburn,	Joshua Wright,
Moses Proctor,	Stephen Harris,	Henry Barton.

The General Court referred this petition to a committee, which subsequently reported as follows:

Report of the Committee.

“The committee appointed on the petition of the inhabitants and proprietors situated on the westerly side of Dunstable and northerly side of Groton, after notifying all parties, having repaired to the lands petitioned to be erected into a township and carefully viewed the same, find a very good tract of land in Dunstable, west of Nashaway river, between said river and Souhegan river, extending from Groton New Grant “(Groton Gore)” and Townsend line six miles east lying in a very commodious form for a township, and on said lands there is now about twenty families and many more settling. That none of the inhabitants live nearer to a meeting house than seven miles, and if they go to their town have to pass over a ferry the greater part of the year.

We also find in Groton a sufficient quantity of land accommodable for settlement, and a considerable number of Inhabitants thereon, that in some short time, when they are well agreed, may be erected into a Precinct or Parish, and that it will be very inconvenient to erect a township in the form prayed for. The committee are of opinion that the Petitioners in Dunstable are under such circumstances as necessitates them to ask relief which will be fully obtained by their being made a township.

The committee are further of the opinion that it will be greatly for the good and interest of the township that the non-resident proprietors have liberty of voting with the inhabitants as to the Building and Placing a meeting house and that the lands be equally taxed, and that for the support of the Gospel ministry among them the lands of the non-resident Proprietors be taxed at two pence per acre for the space of five years.

All of which is humbly submitted in behalf of the committee.”

(Signed) THOMAS PERRY.

This report was read in the Council Dec. 27, 1739; and was so far accepted that it was ordered—"That the lands mentioned and described therein with the inhabitants there be erected into a separate and distinct Precinct and the said inhabitants are hereby vested with all such powers and privileges as any other Precinct in this Province have or by law ought to have or enjoy. And they are also empowered to assess and lay a tax of two pence per acre per annum for the space of five years on all the unimproved land belonging to the non-resident proprietors to be applied to the support of the ministry according to said Report."

Dec. 28, 1739, the House of Representatives concurred in the foregoing order. And thus, as the result of this and the two prior petitions, the west part of old Dunstable was—"Erected into a separate and distinct Precinct."

The West Parish of Dunstable.

This Precinct of Old Dunstable, which during its existence was known as West Dunstable, enjoyed the rights and privileges as set forth under the act of its establishment by the General Court on the 28th day of December, 1739, until its incorporation as a new township under the name of Hollis, April 3, 1746.

It was bounded on the north, west, and south by the boundary lines of old Dunstable, and on the east by the Nashua river and a line extending northerly therefrom to the Souhegan river; and included within its bounds all of the land which, with the exception of the south part of the Mile Slip, at the present time is included within the limits of Brookline and Hollis respectively.

But although the settlers in that part of West Dunstable which now constitutes Brookline were citizens of the Precinct, and as such, entitled to the enjoyment of all its privileges and immunities, they were few in number; and there is little or no evidence that they, or any one of them, so far as taking an active part in the management of its affairs was concerned, were ever particularly interested in its fortunes.

The Province Line of 1741.

The original charters of the Provinces of New Hampshire and Massachusetts were, of course, granted by the King of England. In the matter of boundary lines, their descriptions were very indefinite; for the king's counsellors had very indefinite knowledge of the country wherein they were granted.

When the charter of Massachusetts was granted in 1629, the counsellors fixed its north boundary line as being three miles north of, and parallel to, the Merrimack river; the course of which was then supposed to be west and east. Afterwards it was discovered that the river's longer course was north and south. This discovery was the beginning of a dispute between the two Provinces over the question of the location of the boundary line between them, which continued for a period of twelve or fifteen years.

The dispute was finally ended by the King; who, in 1739-40, issued a decree establishing the boundary line. The line thus established by the King was surveyed and located by Richard Hazzen in 1740-41. Hence it is known as the Province Line of 1741. By the establishment of the Province Line, Townsend, Mass., lost all of the territory which it had previously claimed in New Hampshire, a small part of which was the said triangular tract now in Brookline. But, at the same time, its loss was in some measure compensated for by the fact that it gained new territory at its northeast corner by coming into possession of lands which the running of the line transferred from New Hampshire into Massachusetts; the land thus transferred being that part of old Dunstable which was located south of the new line. It was in shape a scalene triangle. Its northern boundary line began at the point in Brookline where the Province line was intersected by the old north boundary line of Townsend, and extended easterly on said Province line about two miles. It was bounded on the south by Groton Plantation and Townsend.

Through this tract the old east boundary line of Townsend was subsequently extended in a northerly direction for about one mile to its present northeast corner at the state line. The land in the tract to the west of the line thus extended became a part of Townsend; that to the east of the line became a part of Groton Plantation, now Peppereil, Mass.

Brookline as a Part of Hollis 1746-1769.

West Dunstable enjoyed its privileges as a precinct of Old Dunstable until 1746. But early in the latter year, the Governor and Council appointed a board of five commissioners to examine all that part of Old Dunstable lying north of the Province line and west of the Merrimack river and report as to the feasibility of dividing it into new townships. This committee attended to its duties and reported. In accordance with its report, soon after it was made, all of that part of Dunstable lying west of the Merrimack river was divided into four parts, each of which was

incorporated as a new township under the respective names of Dunstable, Hollis, Munson, and Merrimack. The township of Hollis was chartered April 3, 1746. It included within its limits all that part of the present town of Brookline which was originally a part of Old Dunstable.

From April 3, 1746, until its own incorporation as a township, March 30, 1769, a period of 23 years, Brookline continued to constitute a part of Hollis. But although its inhabitants were in Hollis, they do not appear to have been, either socially, politically, or ecclesiastically, to any great extent of it. They attended church, to be sure, in Hollis meeting house, not having any of their own. But the roads leading from their homes to the meeting house were, for the most part, mere bridle paths; and in such poor condition as to render a trip to church a task which only the most devout of the settlers had the fortitude to undertake with any degree of regularity.

The same cause—poor roads—and also a poverty of possessions, which compelled them to stay at home and work their little clearings for all they were worth, in order to obtain a sustenance that would make their liyes worth living, were also undoubtedly answerable for their playing a somewhat inconsiderable part in the social and civil affairs of the town; which in those days centered around the meeting house in Hollis village.

Nevertheless, and notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they were placed during this period, some of the settlers in the eastern part of Brookline's present territory were at times more or less actively engaged in the management of the town affairs of Hollis. Among those thus actively participating were James McDaniels, who, at Hollis' first town meeting, April 28, 1746, was elected surveyor of highways, an office to which he was again elected in 1748; Samuel Douglass, James Joseph and Randall McDaniels, John and Jonathan Melvin, Jasher Wyman and Isaac Farrar; all of whom on the 5th day of August, 1746, signed a remonstrance directed to the General Court against the proposed location of a proposed new meeting house, as being too far away from their homes in the west part of the township to properly serve their needs.

Early Settlers.

At the date of the establishment of the Province line, in 1741, it is very doubtful if the territory which now constitutes the township of Brookline contained, all told, more than ten families of *bona fide* settlers; and these were nearly all located in the east part of the town, adjacent

to what is now the west part of Hollis; for there is little or no evidence that the southern part of the Mile Slip contained settlers prior to 1750.

Of these ten families, it is impossible to decide which was first to come. But so far as the dates of old deeds of lands located here and the names of the resident signers to the foregoing three petitions for a new township are entitled to be considered as evidence, the honor of having been the first settler in Raby might have been claimed with equal propriety by any one of them. In the following brief statements is embodied such information as the writer has been able to obtain relative to these early settlers in town.

Farley.

CAPT. SAMUEL FARLEY was one of the signers of the second of the three foregoing mentioned petitions for a new township, in 1738. At that time he was a resident in that part of Old Dunstable which is now a part of Brookline, coming there from Bedford, Mass. His log cabin was located about one mile south of the village main street on the east side of the highway leading from Brookline to Pepperell, Mass. Its site at the present time is occupied by a dwelling house which he erected prior to the opening of the Revolution, and which is believed to be the oldest framed building standing in town. At the date of this writing, this house is owned and occupied by Elmer Wallace. For many years past it has been known as the "Old Samuel Farley place." It is famed, locally, as having been the birthplace of Honorable Benjamin Mark Farley; for many years a distinguished member of the Hillsborough County Bar, and also of George Frederic Farley, a lawyer late of Groton, Mass., who were grandchildren of Captain Samuel.

In 1768, he prepared the petition to the legislature in which the inhabitants of the west part of Hollis and the south part of the Mile Slip asked to be incorporated into a new and separate township; and, in the following year, acting as agent for the petitioners, he was chiefly instrumental in procuring the passage by the legislature of the act in which the prayer of the petition was granted by the incorporation of Raby. The same year, 1769, he issued the call for, and presided as moderator over, the first town meeting to be holden in the new township. (See Family Recrds, post.)

McDaniels.*

James, Joseph and Randal McDaniels were brothers. Their names appear as signers of the third of the foregoing petitions for a new township; all three of them being at that time residents in West Dunstable, now Brookline; coming there prior to 1739, from Groton, Mass. They settled in West Dunstable on land which was conveyed to James McDaniels, the eldest of the three, by Maj. Joseph Blanchard by his deed, dated July 17, 1739, and recorded in Middlesex, Mass., records, Vol. XL, page 11.

James McDaniels' house, at the time of his settlement here, was located about one mile north of the present village main street on the west side of the east highway to Milford. It was, of course, a log cabin. Its site was subsequently occupied by a framed dwelling house erected by McDaniels, which was destroyed by fire in 1850-51; it being at that date owned and occupied by the late Col. Artemas Wright. He was the only one of the three brothers who left children surviving him; and from him are descended not only all the McDaniels, or Daniels, as they now style themselves, who since his day and generation have lived, and at the present time are living, in this town, but also many others of the same name who in the years gone by have emigrated from Brookline to various localities in New England and elsewhere. He died April 11, 1801, aged 84 years, and is buried in the Pond cemetery. His family record is given on a subsequent page.

RANDAL McDANIELS' log cabin in Raby was located about one-half mile north of the village Main street on the west side of the north highway to Hollis; its exact location being a few rods northeast of the V formed by the junction of the latter highway with the east highway from Brookline to Milford. According to the family traditions, he was unmarried. These traditions say, further, that he died about 1752, and was buried in the cemetery in the woods, about one-fourth of a mile easterly of the old Dickey place, now owned by Mrs. E. J. Rideout.

JOSEPH McDANIELS remained in Raby but a short time after its incorporation, ere he removed from town. Where he went, or what finally became of him are, as yet, unanswered questions.

* Original spelling of the name as written in said Blanchard deed. On the town records the name is spelled in several different ways; among which are McDaniels, McDonald, McDaniel, McDonel, and Daniels.

SAMUEL DOUGLASS was a settler in West Dunstable, now Brookline, as early as 1735, coming there from Townsend, Mass., where he was the immigrant settler of his family; coming there from Scotland in 1731; his name appearing as grantee in recorded deeds of lands in that town as early as Dec. 2, of the latter year.

In 1735 he purchased of Col. Joseph Blanchard a tract of land located in the southwest part of old Dunstable; of which the deed of conveyance to him is recorded in Middlesex records, Vol. 36, page 95. Upon this tract of land, soon after its purchase, he built a log cabin, and, with his family, took up his residence.

At this time, old Dunstable included within its bounds a considerable portion of territory which now constitutes the northeast part of Townsend, Mass.; and which was transferred from the former to the latter town by the establishment of the Province line in 1741. The lands thus transferred included the greater part of Nissiquassick Hill, now known as Townsend Hill; upon the northern slope of which in Brookline the Douglass cabin was located. Its site at the present time is marked by an ancient cellar hole, still in an excellent state of preservation, which is located in Brookline about midway of the hill's ascent, on the east side of, and about thirty rods distant from, the highway which leads from South Brookline to the summit of the same, and a few rods north of the state line. The establishment of the Province line left him still an inhabitant of Dunstable. In 1742, his name appears as one of forty-three citizens of the West Parish of Dunstable who signed the call to the Rev. Daniel Emerson, the first minister of the parish. In 1746, by the incorporation of the West Parish of Dunstable as a new township, under the name of Hollis, he became a citizen of the latter town; and as such, on the 5th day of August of that year, in company with Stephen Ames, William Adams, Isaac Farrar, James, Joseph and Randall McDaniels, the majority of whom were afterwards citizens of Brookline, he signed a remonstrance against the proposed location of the second meeting house in Hollis. In 1769, when the west part of Hollis and part of the Mile Slip were incorporated as a township under the name of Raby, his farm was included in that part of Hollis which was taken for the new township, and he thus became a citizen of the latter town.

He continued to reside in Raby for several years after its incorporation. His name appears as a resident of this town in the United States census of 1790. About 1792-1793, he removed from Brookline to Littleton, N. H., where his descendants are numerous at the present time, and

where tradition says he died and is buried, although his grave is unmarked by any tombstone.

His family record is given in the chapter devoted to family records and genealogies, post.

JASHER WYMAN was born in Woburn, Mass., Jan. 6, 1692. The Woburn records give the names of his parents as John and Hannah (Farrar) Wyman. At the time of the establishment of the Province line, in 1741, he was living in the north-east part of Townsend, Mass. By the establishment of the line he was transferred from Massachusetts into New Hampshire. His house was located in that part of the southwest part of old Dunstable which is now a part of Brookline; its site being near that now occupied by the dwelling house of Deacon Perley L. Pierce in South Brookline. He owned and operated a sawmill which was located on Stickney brook, and of which it is claimed that it was the first sawmill to be erected within the limits of Brookline. Mr. Wyman continued to reside in West Dunstable for several years after his involuntary introduction into its territory. He certainly was a resident as late as 1746, as in the latter year his name appears on the West Dunstable records as one of the signers to a remonstrance against the proposed location of the second meeting house of that town.

Ithimar B. Sawtelle, in his history of Townsend, Mass., says that he removed from West Dunstable to Townsend Harbor soon after the establishment of the Province line, and that he died there. Other authorities, however, claim that he eventually removed to and died in Woburn. He was related by marriage to the Prescotts of Pepperell, Mass. He has, so far as known, no descendants in this town at the present time.

ISAAC FARRAR in 1741 was living in West Dunstable, now Brookline, coming there from Woburn, Mass., where he was born April 2, 1702. He was a son of Isaac and Mary (Wescott) Farrar. His house in Brookline was located just north of the state line and west of the Jasher Wyman sawmill. Its site cannot to-day be identified.

The late Nathan Farrar, of this town, deceased, was probably one of his descendants, and he is represented here at the present time by his great-great-great-grandson, Frank Farrar, of South Brookline.

JONATHAN MELVIN was a son of John and Hannah (Lewis) Melvin of Concord, Mass. He came from Concord to old Dunstable and settled in its west part at some time between the years 1738 and 1741.

In 1738 his name appears on the second of the foregoing three petitions as one of the non-resident signers. But at that time he was already a land owner here; as appears by a deed of land dated in 1738 and recorded in Middlesex County records, Vol. 39, page 421; in which he is named as grantee from Daniel Raymond of certain lands in the southwest part of Dunstable. His log cabin was located in the northeast part of Raby near the west boundary line of Hollis. How long he resided here is unknown. But he was certainly here in 1746; for in that year his name appears on the Hollis records as one of the signers of the remonstrance against the proposed location of the meeting house. He must have removed from Raby before its incorporation, as his name does not appear on its records.

JOHN MELVIN, a brother of the aforesaid Jonathan Melvin, settled in the west part of old Dunstable, now Brookline, at the same time as did the latter. His residence, like his brother's, was in the northeast part of the town. According to the West Dunstable records, he was residing here as late as 1746. It is not known when he left the town nor whither he went.

JOSEPH WHITCOMB in 1739 was living in the northeast part of old Dunstable, now Brookline, near the Hollis line. He was probably a descendant, possibly a son, of Jonathan Whitcomb of Lancaster, Mass.; who, as early as 1730, was the proprietor of a tract of land now located in Brookline, which he purchased of one J. Moore. (See Middlesex Records, Vol. 32, page 90.) Joseph, or possibly one of his sons of the same name, was living in Raby as late as 1790, as his name appears in the list of names of its inhabitants as given in the United States Census of that year.

CHAPTER IV.

The Town as a Part of Hollis, 1746-1769.

Dissatisfaction Among the Inhabitants in the West Part of Hollis—Unsuccessful Attempts to Procure a Division of the Town—Appointment of Samuel Farley as Their Agent to Petition the General Court for a Division of the Township—First and Second Petitions for a Charter—Charter of the Town of Raby—Area of Raby as First Incorporated—Subsequent Changes in Its Area—Loss of Land in Its Northwest Corner in 1794—Origin of the Name of Raby.

For a period of twenty-two years from the date of the incorporation of Hollis in 1746, the inhabitants of its western part continued faithful in their allegiance to the town. But during that entire period they continued to live under the conditions described in a prior chapter. For, although they made many attempts to obtain pecuniary aid from their more prosperous fellow-citizens in the east part of the township, both by causing articles looking to that end to be inserted in the warrants for the annual town meetings, and also, by direct appeals to their sympathies, the articles were generally defeated. Or, if allowed to be passed, were changed, altered and amended, both in matter and form, to the extent that the resulting appropriations were so insignificant as to fall far short of the amount necessary to the accomplishment of the purposes for which they were originally intended to be used; and their sympathetic appeals to their neighbors were either unheeded by them or, having been politely received and acknowledged, were immediately forgotten.

Thus matters went on until the year 1764; when, apparently thoroughly disgusted with the condition of their affairs, and just as thoroughly convinced that they could expect no change for the better so long as they continued to retain their connections with a town in which, although nominally citizens, they were in reality in the condition of that class of outsiders known as "Non-resident proprietors";—subject to taxation, but, save to a limited extent, exempt from its benefits,—the "west-enders" determined, if possible, to sever their connection with the mother town,

and to set up housekeeping for themselves in a new township to be formed out of that part of its territory,—with as much more as they might be able to obtain,—which as citizens they had hitherto occupied.

Accordingly they caused an article calling for a division of the town to be inserted in the warrant for the annual town meeting in March, 1764. The majority of the voters were opposed to any division of the township which would result in changing the location of the meeting house from its position in the exact center of a line drawn through the centre of the town from east to west; and, accordingly, when the article came to be considered in town meeting, it was disposed of by the following vote:—

“To measure East from the meeting house to the town line and then to measure West from the meeting-house the same length of line—and all West by North and South line to be set off to the One Mile Strip so called.” Such a division as that contemplated by this vote was unsatisfactory to the west-enders, and they declined to accept it. But, realizing that they were in a hopeless minority, they resolved to defer further action at that time, and wait for a more favorable opportunity in which to accomplish their purpose.

In 1768 they appear to have come to the conclusion that the time for further action had come. For in the warrant for the annual town-meeting of that year there again appeared an article calling for a division of the township. But upon the articles being considered the majority disposed of it by a vote, or resolution, precisely similar in its terms to that by which they disposed of the similar article in the warrant for the town meeting in 1764.

Disappointed, but not disheartened, by this, their second failure to obtain the consent of their fellow-citizens to what they considered an equitable division of the township, and convinced of the futility of their making any further efforts along the lines in which they had been moving, the west-enders resolved to appeal to the state authorities for a solution of the matter in question; and accordingly, to that end, on the 6th day of January, 1768, they united with the inhabitants of the Mile Slip in executing the following paper:

“Appointment of Samuel Farley Agent

We the Subscribers Inhabitants of the Westwardly part of the Town of Hollis and the Inhabitants & the free-holders of the Tract of Land call'd the Mile Slip, in the Province of New Hampshire do constitute and Appoint Samuel Farley of Hollis Gent to be our Agent Attorney and Trustee in our name and Stead to Petition His Excellency the Governor, the Honour'ble His Majesties Counsel & House of Representatives,

that we the Inhabitants afores'd may be set off and Incorporated as a Distinct Town.

January 6th, 1768.

George Russell,	Samuel Russell	Mathew Wallace,
Archibald McIntosh,	Daniel Shed,	Jonathan Powers,
James McDonell,	William Blanchard,	Isaac Shattuck,
Thomas Asten,	Benjamin Shattuck,	Swallow Tucker,
Nathaniel Patten,	James Conek,	Robert Seaver,
Sam'l Brown,	Elexander McIntosh,	Peter Honey,
Isaac Stevens,	John Cummings,	Sam'l Farley,
Simeon Blanchard,	James Nutting,	Rose Dickey,
Joshua Smith,	Fra's Buttrick,	William Spaulding,
Abigill Spaulding,	Henry Spaulding,	Robert Campbell,
James Campbell,	Clark Brown,	James Nutting, Jun."

Mr. Farley accepted the foregoing appointment, and on the 19th day of May in the same year, drew up and presented to the General Court a petition of which the following is a copy:—

“Petition for the Formation of a New Town.

“To His Excellency John Wentworth Esq. Captain General, Governor, & Commander in chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire And to the Honorable his Majesty's Council for said Province.

“Humbly sheweth Samuel Farley of Hollis in said Province, in behalf of himself and sundry of the Inhabitants living in the westerly side of said Hollis &c in a Tract of Land adjoining to the same, called the Mile Slip; that those persons live very Remote from the Meeting House in said Hollis, that to attend the Public Worship of God there, is attended with much Travil—Whereupon your Petitioner prays in behalf of said Inhabitants that the westerly part of said Hollis may be set off & Joined to the Tract of Land called the Mile Slip & be made a Town (or a seperate Parish from Hollis) or otherwise as Your Excellency & Honors shall see meet, & your Petitioner, as in duty bound shall ever pray,
Dated May 19th, 1768.”

SAMUEL FARLEY.

For some unknown reason, the Governor and Council failed to act upon this petition; and the following year Mr. Farley prepared and filed with the authorities at Concord a new petition, as follows:—

“Petition for the Formation of a New Town, 1769.

“To His Excellency John Wentworth Esq., Captain General, Governor & Commander in chief in & over his Majestys Province of New Hampshire And to the Honourable his Majestys Council for said Province

“The Petition of Samuel Farley, in behalf of himself, & a number of the Inhabitants, in the westerly part of Holles, & the Mile Strip so called, in said Province humbly sheweth, that your Petitioners, in the said westerly part of Holles, are so remote from the Centre of said Town, by reason of the distance, that they cannot attend Town Privileges, without great difficulty & expence, & that the Inhabitants of the Mile Slip aforesaid, are not incorporated, but are destitute of Town priviledges, wherefore your Petitioner Prays as aforesaid, that your Excellency & Honours would take of the westerly part of Hollis aforesaid & Incorporate the same together with the Mile Strip, into a Seperate or distinct Town, with the same Priviledges of other Towns & your Petitioner as in Duty Bound shall ever pray.

SAMUEL FARLEY.”

The petition was accompanied with a plan of the proposed new township, and also with a description of its boundary lines, as follows:

“Boundaries of Raby. 1769.

“Beginning at a Stake & Stones in the South Side Line of the Town of Holles which is also the Province Line which Stake stands about two miles due East from the south-west corner of said Holles, thence running north by the Needle cross the said Town to one other Stake & Stones standing in the North Side Line of Said Holles, leaving the meeting House in said Holles in the middle between this Line & the East Side Line of Holles, then running from the last mentioned Stake Westerly by Holles to the North West Corner thereof then continuing that Line cross a Tract call'd the Mile Slip to the easterly side Line of Mason—thence turning off & running south by the Needle on the easterly side Line of Mason— afores'd to the Province Line then due east partly on the Province Line & partly on the South Side Line of Hollis afore said to Stake bgan at.”

This petition, although it was strongly opposed by the majority of the people of Hollis, was successful; and on the 30th day of March, 1769, the Governor and Council incorporated the new town, in accordance with the above described boundaries, under the name of Raby.

It is to be noted at this point that the description of the boundary lines of the proposed new town which accompanied the foregoing described petition of 1769, are precisely the same as the boundary lines of Raby, as described in its charter. Yet for a period of seventeen years immediately following Raby's incorporation, Hollis laid claim to and attempted to exercise jurisdiction over, a part of the territory which was clearly and explicitly included in Raby's limits as described in its charter; the same being a tract of land three-fourths of a mile in width, extending its entire length north and south, and located in its eastern part, contiguous to Hollis.

Hollis' claim of jurisdiction over this strip of land was founded upon no other reason than that of a desire upon the part of its inhabitants to keep the location of their meeting-house in the exact centre of a line running east and west through the township. During this entire period of seventeen years the question of jurisdiction was a matter in dispute between two towns, and the land itself was known as the "disputed territory."

The question of jurisdiction was finally settled in favor of Raby by an act of legislature in 1786. But that is another story. It will be told later on.

Charter of Raby.

Province of	}	George the Third by the grace of God of Great Britain
New Hampshire		France and Ireland King defender of the Faith and so forth.

[L. S.] To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas our Loyal Subjects in habitants of the westerly part of the Town of Hollis and the Mile Slip so called in our Province aforesaid Have humbly Petitioned and requested us that they may be erected and incorporated into a Township and enfranchised with the same Powers and Privileges which other Towns within our said Province by Law have and Enjoy and it appearing unto us to be conducive to the general good of our said Province as well as of said Inhabitants in particular by maintaining good order and encouraging the culture of the Land that the

same should be done—Know Ye that we of our special grace certain knowledge and for the encouragement and promotion of the good purposes and Ends aforesaid (by, and with the advise of our Trusty and well-beloved John Wentworth Esq: our Governor and Commander in chief, and of our Council for the said Province of New Hampshire) have Erected and ordain'd and by these Presents for us our heirs & Successors do will and ordain that the Inhabitants of the aforesaid Tract of Land, and others who shall improve and inhabit thereon hereafter, the same being butted and bounded as follows viz: Beginning at a Stake and Stones in the South side line of the Town of Hollis, (which is also the Province Line) which stake stands about two miles due East from the South West corner of said Hollis, thence running North by the Needle, cross the said Town to one other stake and Stones standing on the North side line of said Hollis, leaving the meeting house in the middle between this line, and the East side line of Hollis then running from the last mention'd stake Westerly by Hollis to the North west corner thereof then continuing that line 'cross a tract of land call'd the mile slip to the Easterly side line of Mason, then turning off and running South by the needle on the Easterly side line of Mason aforesaid to the Province line then due east partly on the Province Line and partly on the South side line of Hollis aforesaid to the stake began at. Be and they are hereby declared to be a Town Corporate and are hereby erected and Incorporated into a Body Politic and corporate to have continuance for ever by the name of Raby with all the Powers and Authorities, Priviledges, Immunities and Franchises which any other Towns in said Province by Law hold and enjoy—to the said Inhabitants or who shall hereafter inhabit there & their Successors for ever—*Always* reserving to us our heirs and *Successors all white pine Trees* that are or shall be found growing and being on said Tract of land, fit for the use of our Royal Navy, reserving also to us our heirs and Successors, the Power and right of dividing said Town, when it shall appear necessary & convenient for the Inhabitants thereof. Provided Nevertheless & tis hereby declar'd that this charter and Grant, is not intended and shall not in any maner be construed to affect the Private property of the Soil within the limits aforesaid and as the several Towns within our said Province, are by the Laws thereof, enabled and Authoriz'd to assemble and by the Majority of the Voters present to choose all such Officers & transact such affairs as in the said Laws are declar'd—We do by these Presents nominate and appoint Samuel Farley to call the first meeting of said Inhabitants to be held within the said Town at any time within Thirty days from the date hereof,

giving legal notice of the Time and design of holding such meeting, after which the annual meeting in said Town shall be held for the choice of said Officers and the Purposes aforesaid on the first Wednesday of March annually.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed Witness John Wentworth Esq our aforesaid Governor and Commander in chief the 30th day of March in the 9th year of our Reign Anno domini 1769.

J. WENTWORTH.

By his Excellency's Comand
with advice of Council

T. ATKINSON Jun'r Sec'ry."

Original Area of Raby, and Loss of Territory in 1794.

As constituted under its charter, Brookline contained about seventeen square miles. Its dimensions remained without change until 1794. In 1794, however, at the incorporation of Milford one square mile of its territory was taken out of its northwest corner and transferred into the territory of the latter town; of which it has ever since remained a part.

By the transfer of this square mile of land as above stated, Brookline's area was reduced from seventeen to sixteen square miles; an area which at the present time it still retains. A diligent search on the part of the writer has failed to disclose any satisfactory reason for the transfer of this tract of land from Brookline to Milford. But the process by which the transfer was made, which was very simple and so far as known perfectly legitimate, appears to have been as follows:

By an examination of the charter of Raby it will be seen that the town's north boundary line (which was identical with the north boundary line of Hollis) ran "Westerly by Hollis' north boundary line to the north-westerly corner thereof; then continuing that line across a tract called the mile slip to the easterly side line of Mason; thence turning and running due south by the Mason line to the Province line."

The northern boundary line of Hollis ran South 80 degrees East. A continuation of that line in a westerly direction would have crossed and, so far as Raby's charter was concerned, did cross the Mile Slip so as to include this transferred piece of land within its bounds.

When Milford was incorporated in 1794 its south boundary line from east to west was identical with the north boundary line of Brookline until it reached the east boundary line of the Mile Slip, where, instead

of continuing on and crossing the slip as did the Brookline line, it turned and ran due south along the west boundary line of Old Dunstable for one mile; and then turning again crossed the Mile Slip by a line parallel to and one mile south of the point where the same was originally crossed by the north boundary line of Brookline.

Thus it will be seen that by the terms of their respective charters this square of land was included in the area of each of these towns at the time of their several incorporations.

But the charter of Brookline ante-dated that of Milford by a period of twenty-five years, and therefore as a matter of right it would seem that this square of land should now be within the jurisdiction of the former town. But as Milford under its charter rights took immediate possession of, and has ever since held the same, her right to its possession acquired by adverse possession under "color of title," is probably too strong to be thrown down, even if Brookline should be disposed to question it.

RABY was named after a town of the same name in the county of Durham in the north part of England from which some of its early settlers are said to have come.

CHAPTER V.

Raby.

1769-1786.

First Town Meeting—First Board of Town Officers—Second Town-Meeting—First Public Building, a Cattle Pound—First Appropriation for Highways—Second and Third Cattle Pounds—First and Last Tithing Men—First Highway Accepted by the Town—First List of Rate Payers—First Pond Bridge—Straightening of Highway on West Side of Meeting-House Hill—Second Pond Bridge, 1808—Third Pond Bridge, 1812-1814—Fourth Pond Bridge, 1843—First Appropriation for Public Schools—Highway from Douglass Brook to Benjamin Shattuck's House Accepted.

On the 11th day of April, 1769, Samuel Farley, who, as the agent of its inhabitants, had been chiefly instrumental in procuring the passage by the General Court of the Act by which Raby was incorporated and who by the terms of its charter was duly authorized to act in the premises, issued the call for the first town meeting of its citizens, as follows:

“Province of New Hampshire
Hillsborough, ss.

By virtue of a charter obtained for incorporating the westerly part of Hollis and part of the mile slip into a town by the name of Raby and also for the subscriber to caull the first meeting for the choice of Town officers and other Affairs necessary to be acted upon Said day I do hereby notify the town of Raby that they meet at the house of Samuel Cram in sd Raby on Wednesday the twenty sixth Day of April at ten of the clock in the forenoon then and there to make choice of Town officers for the present year and to act upon any other matters that the town may think proper when meet.

Given under my hand at Raby this 11th Day of April 1769.

SAMUEL FARLEY.”

In accord with this call, the inhabitants met at the designated time and place. Lieutenant Farley called the meeting to order, and officiated as moderator. The only business transacted was a vote to accept the charter, and the election of the first board of town officers, as follows: Selectmen, James Conneck, William Blanchard and Alexander McIntosh; town clerk, James Conneck; town treasurer, Robert Campbell; constable, Samuel Brown.

Concerning Samuel Cram, at whose house this first town meeting was holden, it may be said that the above is the first and last time that his name is mentioned in the records. Who he was, from whence he came to Raby, and whither he went when he departed from it, are questions which are answered neither by record nor tradition. There is, however, a tradition to the effect that the stream in the northwest part of the township, which at the present time is known as Robbins' brook, was known ninety or more years ago as the Cram brook, and that a wood-lot then standing in that vicinity was known as the "Cram lot."

From these circumstances it is not improbable that the Cram house was located in this vicinity. Indeed, there are now living in town old residents who are strongly impressed with the belief that the original dwelling house of Lieut. Samuel Cram and therefore the scene of Raby's first town meeting was the rear house of two dwelling houses now in ruins, but which stood formerly on the north side of the Robbins' brook, a few rods west of the foot of the hill in the highway leading northerly from the brook to the dwelling house late of Ezra Farnsworth, deceased; formerly the old Sampson Farnsworth place.

The second town meeting, which occurred in May of the same year, was holden in the dwelling house of Alexander McIntosh. At this meeting it was voted: "To raise sixty gold Spanish milled dollars, and to add ten dollars to it to pay Samuel Farley for his services in procuring the charter." It was also voted: "To build a pound near the brook by the highway in Samuel Brown's land, he giving the land"; and George Russell and William Blanchard were chosen as a building committee.

The pound was probably completed within the year. For the following year Samuel Brown was appointed pound keeper. It was constructed of logs and was located on the south side of the highway from Raby to Mason, just west of the Pond Bridge.

This pound was the first public building to be erected in Raby, and its construction is an interesting event in the history of the town; because that, with the exception of the sum appropriated for paying Samuel Farley for procuring the charter, it marks the matter for which, and the

manner in which, it expended its first appropriation of money raised for public purposes.

The second action of the citizens, relative to expenditure of public moneys, occurred at a subsequent meeting in the same month, when it was voted: "To raise thirteen pounds six shillings and eight and one-half pence for the use of highways," and George Russell was selected as the town's first highway surveyor. This vote, following so closely as it did upon that to raise money to build a pound, would seem to indicate that in considering the relative values as public utilities of cattle pounds and public highways, the citizens were disposed to estimate the former as of more importance than the latter. Nor is it strange that such should be the case. For cattle were then among the most valuable of the settlers assets.

These particular assets for obvious reasons were allowed to run at large; and from the general lack of fences both around private clearings and on public highways there was nothing to prevent them from becoming lost or stolen assets. In either case the possibilities of their recovery by their owners were much enhanced by the probability of their being taken up, impounded and held for identification. And the people evidently considered a cow in the pound worth two in the bush.

In 1782 this pound was replaced by another built also on practically the same site.

The third and last pound was erected in 1808-09. It was built of granite and located in the northeast corner of the Common on meeting-house hill where at the present time it is still standing, although it is many years since it was used for its original purpose. At the present time it contains the wreck of the town's first hearse, the original house for which, standing a few rods west of the pound, is being utilized as the town "lock up."

In the spring of 1770, in addition to the usual board of town officers, James Campbell and Daniel Shedd were elected tithing men.

This office, long since obsolete, was considered as an important one in the early days of New England. The duties of its happy possessors were similar to those of the modern town constable. They were supposed—"To inspect all licensed houses, to inform of all disorders to the Justice of the Peace and of all cussers and swearers." In towns of sufficient wealth to support it, they were equipped at the town's expense with insignia of office in the form of—"Black staffs two feet long, tipped at one end for about three inches with brass or pewter."

The town continued for about seventy years to elect these officials. But during the latter part of this period the performance of their official duties was chiefly confined to the inside of the meeting-house; where, on Sundays, they endeavored to prevent the youngsters from disturbing with their impish pranks the somnolent condition in which their elders were accustomed to complacently listen to the parson's prosy expositions of his ideas of Divine love and justice as exemplified in the doctrines of pre-destination, fore-ordination and election; doctrines in which the divines of those days, both in and out of the pulpit, were as open and positive in expressing their belief as those of the present day are reticent and careful.

In 1843, Deacon Timothy Wright, Benjamin Shattuck and Asa Seaver were elected to this office and they were the last of the tithing men. The office became obsolete.

The wage question for the year 1770 was settled by the citizens in town meeting assembled, when they unanimously voted that—"A man should have 25 shillings per day till August 15th and oxen 11 shillings per day."

At the March town meeting in 1771 it was voted—"To accept as a public highway the road leading out from Campbell's brook and mill to Townsend line." This is the road leading out of the highway to Mason near to and just south of Campbell's mill-pond, and running in a southerly direction past the present dwelling house of Clarence R. Russell. So far as the records show, it was the first road in town to be accepted as a public highway.

In 1771, also, appeared the town's first recorded list of rate, or tax, payers. By this list it appears that the whole number of rateable polls was forty-five. Of this number there unquestionably are some who were non-residents, although there is nothing on the face of the records to indicate how many and who they were.

For instance: Benjamin Brooks and Benjamin Brooks, Jr., whose names are on the list, did not become residents here until 1783. But because the names as recorded are for the most part the names of those who were residents of the town at the time of its incorporation, a copy of the list, omitting the assessed taxes, is given as follows:

List of Taxpayers for the Year 1771.

Clark Brown,	Jonas Shed,	Timothy Davis,
Peter Cummings,	Isaac Shattuck,	Eason Dix,



POND BRIDGE—1914

James Connex,	Mathew Wallace,	Rosany Dickey,
Silas Fuller,	James Waugh,	Isaac Farrow,
William Hall,	Thomas Asten,	Oliver Hildrth,
Archibold McIntosh,	William Blanchard,	James McDonald,
Alexander McIntosh,	Simeon Blanchard,	Benjamin Shattuck,
James McIntosh,	Samuel Brown,	Isaac Stevens,
Josiah Nutting,	Benjamin Brooks,	Robert Sever,
Nathaniel Patten,	Benjamin Brooks, Jun.	Joshua Smith,
George Russell,	Joshua Brooks,	Caleb Stiles,
Samuel Russell,	Nathaniel Badger,	Swallow Tucker,
Daniel Shed,	James Badger,	John Whiting,
Daniel Shed, Jr.	James Campbell,	Ezekiel Proctor.
William Shed,	John Cummings,	

The Pond Bridge.

At a town meeting holden on the 8th day of January, 1772, the town took its first action relative to bridging the river below its outlet from Muscatanipus pond at the point where it is crossed by the highway from Mason by voting: "To build a bridge over the river at the pond," and electing Isaac Shattuck, Alexander McIntosh and James Campbell to see the work effected. It was also voted—"To have the bridge completed by the last day of June next"; and—"That any person that doth not work out his proportion to the building of said bridge after due notice shall pay his deficiency in money." At a subsequent meeting in March of the same year, it was voted—"To raise forty pounds for building the bridge and repairing highways." As these votes are the only recorded reference to the building of this bridge it is reasonable to suppose that the building committee attended to its duty and completed the bridge that year, 1772.

Prior to and at this time the road to Mason, at the brow of the west side of meeting-house hill, turned out into the field on the south side of the highway as it is now and, describing a semi-circle around the Wadsworth house, crossed the present highway just easterly of the "old ditch" at the foot of the hill and continued on in a northerly direction through the land at the present time owned by the Fresh Pond Ice Company, until it reached a point near the pond where the road to Hollis via Randal McDaniels' house led out of it. From this point it turned and, passing westerly along the shore of the pond, crossed the river by a ford-way either at or a few rods below the pond's outlet; from whence it continued

on through the field until, at a point near the old Joseph A. Hall place, it again became identical with the present highway to Mason.

This first bridge was erected over said ford-way. It was built on wooden piers with log stringers covered with sawn plank, and continued to be used for sixteen years from the time of its completion.

Meanwhile, during this whole period of sixteen years, a sentiment in favor of straightening this particular part of the Great Road had been gradually developing in the community, and nearly every year the warrants for the annual March town meeting had contained articles looking to that end.

These articles were invariably defeated or passed over until the annual town meeting in March in 1799, when the following vote was passed: "To straighten the road from the meeting house to adjutant Green's the town to be at no cost that is meaning to cross the river below where the bridge now stands"—; and adj't William Green and Lieut. Isaac Shattuck were elected as a committee "To straighten the road and build the bridge."

This vote was apparently unsatisfactory to some of the citizens. For at a subsequent meeting on the fourth day of the following month there was an article in the warrant—"To see if the town will rebuild the pond bridge where the old bridge now stands and move the ditch bridge down the stream about three or four rods to a good place to build on so as to make the road straighter than where the old ditch now stands." This article was passed over.

But at some time between the date of this last mentioned meeting and the year 1804 the road was straightened. For it is recorded that at a town meeting holden in February of the latter year the selectmen were appointed a committee—"To settle with the Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth for his land which is cut off by straightening the road near his house." Soon after this vote work on the new bridge was begun and continued at intervals until it was completed in the year 1808.

This second bridge to be built over the stream at this point stood on the site of the present bridge. Like its predecessor, it was constructed of hewn logs and planks laid on wooden piers.

The third bridge over the river at this point was built under the supervision of the selectmen by Capt. Nathan Corey between the years 1812 and 1814. In its construction wooden abutments and wooden piers were used. It was erected on the site of the second bridge and, with occasional repairs, continued to be used until 1843.

The fourth bridge to stand over the river at this point was constructed in 1843-1844 under the supervision of a building committee appointed by the town on the 28th day of November of the former year, and consisting of Abel Foster, Horace Warner and Benjamin Shattuck. In this bridge, stone abutments and stone piers were used for the first time. At the present time it is still in use.

During the three years succeeding the meeting of Jan. 8, 1772, many town meetings were holden, but, with the exception of the annual election of town officers, little business of importance was transacted.

At the March meeting in 1773, however, public sentiment in favor of public schools was expressed by a vote—"To raise four pounds for schooling the present year." At this same meeting, also, a highway from Douglass brook to Benjamin Shattuck's house was accepted. As there were at this time three roads, or bridle paths, crossing Douglass brook, it is almost impossible to determine from which one of the three this accepted highway commenced to run. The probabilities, however, are that it began at the upper end of the brook at a ford-way where it was crossed by a bridle path which led out of the east highway to Milford a few rods west of the old James McDaniels place and passed in a westerly direction, via the dwelling house afterward of the Rev. Daniel Goodwin, to the said Benjamin Shattuck place, and was identical with the present highway between those points.

That part of said accepted highway which was comprised in the bridle path, together with the bridle path itself, was in constant use as a public thoroughfare from 1773 until about the year 1815. It was especially convenient for the settlers in the northeast part of the town, for whom, in going to and from Hollis, it furnished a route considerably shorter than that via the Great and Proctor hill roads. It is many years since the east end of the bridle path has been closed to public travel; but its vestiges still remain, and by them its course from the ruins of the old Daniel Goodwin place to its junction with the east Milford highway is easily traceable at the present time.

The annual town meeting in March, 1774, was the last to be held before the outbreak of the Revolution, and it was also the last to be called in the name of the Province of New Hampshire. Henceforth, town meetings were called in the name of the Colony.

CHAPTER VI.

War of the Revolution.

1775-1786.

Population of the Town at the Opening and During the Continuance of the War—Town's Recorded List of Its Soldiers in the War—Its Soldiers in the Battle of Bunker Hill—In the Battle of Bennington—Action Taken by the Town During the Progress of the War—The Association Test—Names and Records of The Town's Soldiers—Committees of Safety—Names of Commissioned Officers—Names of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Brookline.

When the War of the Revolution opened in 1775 Raby, or Brookline, was in the sixth year of its corporate existence as a town. The years which had passed since its incorporation had made no material changes either in the number of its inhabitants or in the conditions which surrounded them in the beginning. In this year the State's Committee of Safety, acting under instructions from the Continental Congress, called upon the boards of selectmen throughout the state to make and return to it a census of the population of their respective towns. Seventeen towns, among which was Raby, failed to make returns. Thereupon, the Committee of Safety apparently proceeded to guess at the population of each of the recalcitrant towns, and to make up its estimates accordingly. Its guess relative to Raby was that it had a population of three hundred and twenty (320).

But in the year 1767, only two years before its incorporation with the western part of Hollis to form the new town of Raby, the Mile Slip had a population of only sixty-seven; and as all the circumstances indicate that at the time of the incorporation it was the more densely populated of the two uniting tracts, it would seem to be not unreasonable to estimate Raby's population in 1769 as being twice that of the Mile Slip in 1767, or one hundred and thirty-four (134).

In 1771, two years after its incorporation, the town made up its first rate list. By that list the number of the tax payers for that year was

forty-five. In 1775 the rate list shows the number of tax payers to have been forty-five. In other words, it appears that from the year 1771 up to and including the year 1775 there was no change in the number of rate payers. From this fact it is inferred that during the above stated period there was also no change in the number of inhabitants, and, consequently, that the town's population in 1775 was substantially the same as it was in 1769, or about 134.

But another fact which tends not only to confirm the probable correctness of the foregoing estimate of the town's population in 1775 as being one hundred and thirty-four, but also to conclusively disprove the reliability of the State Committee of Safety's guess of three hundred and twenty as being even an approximation to the correct number, is that in 1786, eleven years later, the selectmen took a census of the town and found its population to be two hundred and sixty-two (262), as appears by their report to the General Court, of which the following is a copy:

"Pursuant to the Requisition of the Genl Court of the 3d of March last past we have carefully sought the Number of Souls within the town of Raby & find them to be 262 having no Indians no Negro Slaves.

Raby June—1786

R. M. McDONALD
ROBERT SEAVER
JAMES CAMPBL

} Selectmen
} of
} Brookline

Hon. E. Thompson Esq. Sec''

Now in 1786, when the above census was taken, the town's population was found to be 262; by the rate list in the same year its tax payers numbered eighty-six (86), or about double the number of its tax payers in 1775. By the rule of proportion, therefore, it follows that 86, the number of rate payers in 1786, bears the same relation to forty-five, the number of rate payers in 1775, that 262, the number of its inhabitants in 1786, does to the number of inhabitants in 1775; which the solution of the problem shows to have been one hundred and thirty-seven (137). A result which conforms so closely to the results obtained in each of the foregoing estimates as to practically confirm them. Attention is called to the fact that each of the above estimates is based upon the assumption that each of the rate lists for the years 1771, 1775 and 1786, respectively, contains only the names of those who were bona fide residents in Raby in the year for which it was made; when, as a matter of fact, each contains the names of some who were non-resident rate payers. So that in each of the above estimates the results obtained are obviously too large.

From the foregoing the writer feels warranted to make the statement that in the year 1775 the population of Raby was not over, and probably considerably under, one hundred and thirty-five (135). The town was still in the log cabin period of its existence, not more than two framed buildings having been erected. Its only public building was a log pound. It had neither meeting house nor schoolhouse; the schools, when there were any, being kept in private dwellings in which, also, religious gatherings assembled and town meetings were holden.

The public highways, what few there were of them, were at all times of the year, in a wretched condition and at certain seasons almost impassable. There was not a horse vehicle in town. Traveling was performed on horseback, in the saddle and on the pillion, or by the lumbering and springless ox carts. The surface of the township was still covered with the primeval forests; unbroken, save here and there, at long intervals apart, by the small clearings of the settlers; of whom the majority were engaged in farming, or at least they imagined they were. For farming operations were chiefly confined to pulling stumps and blasting rocks from land which when cleared and cultivated was better adapted to the production of crops of Canada thistles than of grain. There were no grist-mills in town, and no store that deserved the name. Poverty prevailed, and for many of the people stagnation and starvation walked hand in hand. The town itself was solvent because it had no debts; not having as yet succeeded in establishing a credit which enabled it to borrow of its neighbors money for public improvements. But at the same time it was also bankrupt because; when it needed money, the treasury was generally empty.

Such were the conditions prevalent in Raby at the opening of the war. And yet, notwithstanding the paucity in numbers of its people and the poverty of their circumstances, few towns in New Hampshire have a better record in the War of the Revolution than is that of Raby or Brookline. Before the war closed practically all of its entire adult male population served as soldiers in the army.

As has already been stated, when the war opened the rate list shows the number of voters in town as forty-five. Well, on a space in the town's record book especially reserved for the purpose, are recorded the names of Raby's soldiers in the war, with the time, place and length of service of each. This record list was evidently made either during the time the war was in progress, or soon after its close. The number of individual names appearing in the list is forty-two. It was undoubtedly intended to include all who served in the war from this town from its beginning in

1775 to its close in 1783. All the names upon it appear upon the rate lists between those years; and an examination of the rate list for 1783 shows the tax payers for that year to have been fifty-six; an increase of only eleven over and above the number in 1775.

Following is a copy of this list, taken from book number 1, page 44, Raby's Records:

Town's Record List of Raby's Soldiers in the Revolution.

These are the men that went to Cambridge:		L.
Wm. Spaulding and his son.	Rates 1. - 13.8 8 : 16 - 6	24 - 0 - 0
Archld. MacIntosh.	Rates 0 - 18 - 8 4 : 16 : 0	12 - 0 - 0
James Conek		12 - 0 - 0
Nathl. Badger for James Badger to Cambridge		
Rates	2 : 19 : 2	12 - 0 - 0
James McIntosh	Rates 3 - 7 - 2 6 : 3 : 0	12 - 0 - 0
Nathl. Patten		12 - 0 - 0
Jeremiah Hubert	Rate 0 - 1 - 4	12 - 0 - 0
Swaller Tucker	Rates 3 - 3 - 4 5 : 9 : 6	12 - 0 - 0
Daniel Shed Jur.	Rates 0 - 18 - 8 2 - 12 - 6	24 - 0 - 0

These are the men that went to York one year each man.

Josiah Sewerd.	Rate 1 - 0 - 0 : 1 - 16
Wm. Spalding Jr. for his father	
John Coneck	0 - 16 - 0 1 - 16 - 0
Archld. MacIntosh, Jr.	
Isaac Shattuck.	Rate 2 - 13 - 8 t - 11 - 0 30 - 0 - 0
Benj. Patten.	
Wm. McIntosh for Nathl. Patten to York.	
Capt. Samuel Douglass.	

These are the men that went to Tygh for five months:

Benj. Shattuck.	Rates 3 - 1 - 4 : 7 - 5 - 6 6 - 0 - 0	
Clark Brown.	Rates 2 - 11 - 1 : 5 - 3 - 0 9 - 0 - 0	
Samel. Russell.	Rates 4 - 11 - 8 : 6 - 7 - 0 6 - 0 - 0	
Isaac Shattuck	} each man half a turn.	
George Woodward		Rates 2 - 13 - 8 : 5 - 11 - 0
		Rates 1 - 19 - 8 : 3 - 15 - 0 6 - 0 - 0
Isaac Stavens, Jr.	}	
Phineas Aston		Rates 0 - 16 - 0 : 2 - 2.

These are the men that went to Canada one year:

Elias Dickey. Rate 2 - 0 - 8 : 6 - 0 - 6 2 - 0 - 0
Caleb Brown. Rates 0 - 16 - 0 : 16 - 0 - 0 5 - 0 - 0

These are the men that went to York three months 5 - 0 - 0 each:

Alon^r MacIntosh. Rates 2 - 14 - 0 : 5 - 18
Benj. Muzzey. Rates 2 - 2 - 4

Andrew Russell for his father 5 : 1 - 8. Rates 7 - 13 - 0

These are the men that went to York two months 4 - 0 each:

Randel McDonnells. Rates 1 - 17 - 2 : 3 - 15
James Rolfe R. 1 - 0 - 0 and Moses Lowell's Rates 2 - 10 - 1
2 - 2 - 0

These are the men that went to Bentⁿ two months. 7 - 0 each:

James Campbell. Rates 2 - 14 - 0 : 6 - 19 - 0
Thomas Alton. Rates 0 - 16 - 0 : 1 - 10 - 0
Andrew Russell for his father.
Jonas Sheed half turn. Rates 0 - 18 - 8 : 1 - 16 - 0 - 0
Sm. Farnsworth half turn. Rates 2 - 0 - 9 : 3 - 8 - 0 - 0

These are the men that went to Cambridge six weeks:

Robert Seaver. Rates 3 - 1 - 4 : 7 - 7
Clark Brown. Rates
Randel McDonnel.
Andrew Russell.
John Conek. Rates 0 - 16 - 0
James Dickay. Rates 2 - 0 - 6
Mathew Wallas. Rate 3 - 10

The men that went on the alarms. 0 - 8 each

Robert Sever.
James Dickey. Rates 1 - 2 - 6
Swaller Tucker.
James Campbell.
James McIntosh.
Andrew Russell.
Wm. Spaulding.
Clark Brown. 0 - 8 - 0
Benj. Shattuck. 0 - 8 - 0
Daniel Sheed, Jr. 0 - 8 - 0
David Davidson. Rates 1 - 7 - 1 : 3 - 14 - 0
Waldron Stone.

The whole number of names appearing on the list is fifty-six. But it will be noticed that many of the names are repeated; some of them twice or even more times, owing to re-enlistments on part of their owners. Taking out the re-enlistments, the number of the names of those who served the town as soldiers is forty-two (42). Adding to this number the names of Benjamin Patten, Benjamin Osgood, and John Gardner, each of whom enlisted and served as soldiers for Raby, as appears by its records, and also by the State Revolutionary Rolls, and Lieut. John Cummings, Ebenezer Gilson, Ezekiel Proctor and Joshua Smith, all of whom served as soldiers in the Revolution, and all of whom were residents within the chartered limits of this town at the time of its outbreak during its continuance and after its close, and the resulting aggregate shows the number of revolutionary soldiers furnished by Raby to have been forty-eight (48).

Raby, of course, was not large enough to furnish a company consisting wholly of its own citizens, and thus its soldiers were forced to enlist in companies from other towns, or in companies forming parts of the State's Continental regiments.

The town sent three commissioned officers into the war, i.e., Lieut. Robert Seaver, Capt. Samuel Douglass and Lieut. John Cummings. Its citizens, as privates, were present and fought at Bunker Hill, Bennington, White Plains and many other battle fields of the Revolution. There were at least nine of its men in the battle of Bunker Hill, as follows: Archibald McIntosh, James Conneck, Nathaniel Badger, William Spaulding, William Spaulding, Jr., Nathaniel Patten, Ebenezer Gilson, Ezekiel Proctor and Lieut. John Cummings. Of these nine men, Archibald McIntosh and John Conneck were mortally wounded in the battle and taken prisoners. They were confined in Boston Jail, where each subsequently died: McIntosh on the 10th day of August, and Conneck on the 24th day of July, 1775. They were the first and only men from this town who were killed in battle during the Revolution. Their names are inscribed upon a memorial tablet in Winthrop Square, Charlestown, Mass., as being among the number of those who were killed at Bunker Hill, and they are credited to Brookline, N. H. In the same battle, William Spaulding, Jr., of Raby, received a wound which rendered him a cripple for the remainder of his life.

The names of Raby's soldiers in the battle of Bennington are as follows: Jonas Shed, John Conneck, Archibald McIntosh, Jr., Ezekiel Proctor, Andrew Russell, James Dickey and Daniel Shed.

When and by whom the news of the conflicts at Lexington and Concord were brought to Raby is unknown. But Worcester, in his history of Hollis, says that the news of the British's march from Charlestown was brought to that town by Capt. John Boynton about noon on the 19th of April and that it was immediately carried by mounted messengers to other parts of the town. It is very probable that one of those messengers brought the news to this town. But although there is no evidence as to how the news came, there is indisputable evidence as to how it was received. For when, on the evening of the same day, Capt. Reuben Dow's company of ninety-two minute men marched from Hollis for Lexington, seven, at least, of Raby's citizens marched in its ranks. The names of the seven are as follows: James McIntosh, James Dickey, Randal McDaniels, Robert Seaver, Ezekiel Proctor, Lieut. John Cummings and Ebenezer Gilson. In addition to those who marched in Captain Dow's company four others, at least, of Raby's citizens, i.e., Elias Dickey, William Spaulding, Daniel Shedd and Samuel Douglass responded to the Lexington alarm. Of the four Dr. Samuel Green, in his "Groton in the Revolution," mentions three as having been members of companies which marched from that town as follows: Elias Dickey, private in Capt. John Nutting's company, William Spaulding, private in Capt. Josiah Sawtelle's company, and Daniel Shedd, private in Capt. Asa Lawrence's company. The fourth, Samuel Douglass, responded to the alarm as captain of a company which marched from Townsend Hill, Mass., near which his residence in Raby was at that time situated.

The first action of the town, as such, relative to the war, so far as its records show, occurred at a town meeting held on the second day of October, 1775; when there was an article in the warrant—"To chose a committee for the town concerning arms for the town." This was what was known as a "committee of safety"; an institution common in New England throughout the war. At this meeting Ebenezer Muzzey, James Badger, Robert Seaver, Benjamin Shattuck and Clark Brown were elected, and thus constituted, the town's first Committee of Safety. That they were men of character and good repute in the estimation of their fellow citizens is indicated by their election. That they were patriots is indicated from the fact that one of them, Captain Seaver, had already been in the service at Cambridge, and that all the others became soldiers before the war closed. At the same meeting it was also voted—"To act according to the advice of our Congress." This vote probably referred to the Continental Congress then in session at Philadelphia. It had not yet fully established itself in the confidence of the people and, therefore,

this action upon the part of the voters of Raby is significant because it shows their disposition to support those in authority—even though that authority might be deemed questionable—as long as they exercised it in advocating and defending the rights of the people against tyranny and oppression.

The records show no further war action on the part of the town until the next year when, at a town meeting held February 17, 1776, George Russell, James Badger, Benjamin Shattuck, Swallow Tucker and Ebenezer Muzzey were elected a Committee of Safety.

This last committee, for some reason or other, was apparently unsatisfactory; for, at a subsequent meeting held May 22nd of the same year the town voted to choose a new committee and did so. The new committee consisted of Alexander McIntosh, Eson Dise (Dix ?), Clark Brown, Mathew Wallace, Benjamin Muzzey, James Campbell and Daniel Shed.

Of this committee the names of all except Dix appear in the list of the names upon the town's record of those who served as soldiers during the war. It will be noticed that of those whose names have been mentioned as appearing on the records and holding town offices at this time, but comparatively few are represented in town today by their family names. The names of Dix and Muzzey and many others, as descendants of those whom I have named, have long been unknown here.

It may be well to say, also, that the surnames of many other families who have for many years been residents in and prominently identified with the town's history do not appear on its Revolutionary War records, for the reason that their ancestors were not yet inhabitants of the town, but were engaged in making their war records in other towns and localities. The names of Corey, Rockwood, Hobart, Bailey, Foster, Peterson, Burge, Bohonon, French, Kendall, Baldwin, Colburn, Burgess, Pierce, Betterly, Parker, Gould, Cleveland, Stiles, Swett and many others who have resided or are now residing or represented in town do not appear on the records until after the close of the Revolution.

At a town meeting held March 5, 1777, the town voted—"to raise thirty pounds of powder for the town and lead and flints as the law directs and chose Capt. Robert Seaver geat the powder as a committy man." At this same meeting, James Campbell, Clark Brown and Capt. Robert Seaver were chosen as a Safety Committee for the town.

In April, 1777, William Spaulding, Swallow Tucker and Isaac Shattuck were chosen a committee "to settle and see what every man has done in the town of Raby since the Concord fite." It does not appear that this committee ever reported; and as it was "so quickly done for,"

one wonders "what it was begun for." At this same meeting it was voted "not to dismiss Capt. Robert Seaver and Mathew Wallace from their training out for three years or during the war."

I have been surprised and interested in my researches in the records to find so many men with military titles among our townspeople at this period in its history. There were more captains and lieutenants—"leftenants" they called them then—in this town in proportion to its population than there were frogs in Egypt at the time of the plague. But on investigation this state of affairs was easily accounted for. For before, through and for many years after the close of the war its male citizens were enrolled and obliged to drill as soldiers in a sort of home guard, known as the train band. In this train band every man of any importance in town at some period of his life served as an officer. The result was an abundance of military titles. The only reason that some of them were not brigadier-generals was because the law recognized no such rank in "train bands." But as late as the year 1840, Artemas Ward's idea of a regiment of brigadier-generals could have been realized in Raby, only the regiment would have been a company and its members captains and lieutenants instead of brigadiers.

June 12th of the same year, 1777, the town voted—"To drop the powder that was voted to be raised this year." Whether it was dropped or not does not appear. But if so there was no explosion for there is no report of it recorded subsequently. At this meeting, also, the names of William Spaulding and James Rolfe were added to the committee of safety. It was also voted—"To raise seventy dollars for Benjamin Patten and twenty dollars for Benjamin Osgood if they did serve the town of Raby for three years or during the war," and at a later meeting the town voted—"to allow Benjamin Osgood as much as they allowed Benj. Patten if the said Benjamin Osgood did serve the town of Raby as continental man during the war." This is the first mention of a bounty for soldiers appearing in the records.

1778, town meeting April 23, voted—"Not to send a representative to the convention at Concord for the Sole purpose of forming and laying a permanent system of Government." June 11 "Voted—To give Joseph Osgood thirty pounds as a town bounty which was voted to his son Benj. Osgood in case he did serve this Town in *** the continental service said Osgood an order to the Selectmen on the treasurer of **."

In 1779 the town voted—"To pay Mr. Daniel Shed, Junior, one thousand paper dollars at the end of one year from the date of his note that we subs promised him paid." This was undoubtedly bounty money

as Shed afterwards served as a soldier. But if he ever received it he certainly did not die from the shock occasioned by the sudden acquisition of so much wealth as would seem to be indicated by "a thousand paper dollars"; for at this time paper currency was greatly depreciated in value and shortly after became worthless. A pair of boots at this time was worth fifty dollars in this currency. At this same meeting it was voted—"To raise men for the war as a town and pay them as a town." April 30 of the same year, 1779, the said Shed note was further considered by the people in town meeting assembled, as is apparent from the following record of that date: "Voted to pay Daniel Shed Juner one thousand paper dollars at the end of one year from the date of the note that the subrs promis him." At the same meeting it was also voted—"To pay Daniel Shed Jr. twenty bushels of Rye Also to allow the said Shed as much as the Sbrs have promised him as a town."

Owing to the scarcity of money and its depreciation in value, the town early in the war adopted the practice of abating its soldier's taxes. Their wages were also paid in part to their families in grain. At a town meeting in November, 1780, an article in the warrant was—"to see if the town will clear John Gardner and William Conneck of their rates (taxes) for going into the army." At the same meeting it was voted—"that the price of grain to pay the soldiers shall be as follows—that endien corn shall be three shillings per bushell and rye four shillings per bushell."

At a town meeting in the spring of 1780 it was voted—"To allow Capt. Seaver fifty dollars for a pair of shoes that Jonas Shed had"; also, "To allow Alexander McIntosh twenty dollars for a pair of stockings that Shed had." At a meeting in June of the same year, William Spaulding and Clark Brown were chosen a committee to hire men for the Continental Army; and in July it was voted—"To raise four hundred and fifty dollars to pay the soldiers." In August of the same year, Capt. Samuel Douglass and James Badger were elected as a committee—"To hire a man for the continental army during the war, or three years"; and at the same meeting, Waldron Stone and Captain Douglass were elected delegates to the meeting of the county committee of safety at Temple. April 3, 1781, the selectmen were appointed as a committee to purchase beef for the army, and it was also voted—"To allow David Davidson 34 pounds and ten shillings for sarvis dun, and 20 pounds for sarvice dun in gitting oats."

In 1781 Swallow Tucker, Samuel Douglass and James Badger were elected as a committee—"To hire three men for the continental army

during the war, or three years"; and the same year the town voted—"To approve the Constitution and not to send a man to convention."

The constitution which was alluded to in the foregoing vote was that which was framed by the convention holden at Exeter in 1781; and was the same which, after it had been submitted to and approved by the people, was finally accepted and adopted by their delegates in the convention held in Concord in October, 1783. It went into effect in 1784.

The New Hampshire General Court at its session of this year, acting under the provisions of an act of Congress calling upon the state to furnish the continental army with ten thousand gallons of West India rum, passed an act apportioning out to the several towns the amount of rum to be furnished by each. Under this act the amount to be furnished by Raby was seventeen gallons.

At the March town meeting of the following year, 1782, there was an article in the warrant to the following effect—"To see what the town will do in regard to their proportion of Rum as was ordered by the 'Cort'." It is evident from what follows that the people fully realized the urgency of the "cort's" order for rum. For, when the article was reached, it was voted—"To take the money that is now ascst to pay for the rum and the cort and assess money immediately in place of it." Doubtless "the money now ascst" was used in accordance with the above vote. But if the rum was purchased and brought into town, it is extremely doubtful if the continental army or, for that matter, the "cort" either, ever had an opportunity to even sample it.

March 29, voted—"To allow Waldron Stone fourteen shillings and James Campbell ten and eight pence for sarvis as soldiers."

May 13, voted—"To raise the soldiers agreeable to act of court"; and chose the selectmen—"A committee to hire them." At the same meeting, Capt. Roberts Seaver, Lieut. James McDaniels and Lieut. Sampson Farnsworth were elected a committee—"To settle with those who have credit due them for war service in the town."

Jan. 23, 1783, voted—"To send the committee of safety a return of the men that belong to this town who have listed in the bay sarvis and claim two of them as our men for the army." The two men especially referred to in the foregoing vote were Benjamin Patten and Benjamin Osgood, who had enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment. The matter was subsequently attended to, as will be noticed in a subsequent page.

February 15th of the same year it was voted—"That Clark Brown have his son's credit for war sarvis as on the town books,—and that Capt. Douglass and Waldron Stone be allowed their credit as on the town books."

July 15, 1783, voted—"To pay Elias Dickey the money for his services in the war"; and, also,—“That Clark Brown have his son's credit for war service as on the town's books; and that Capt. Douglass and Waldron Stone be allowed their credit for service as on the town's books.”

The above is the last record on the book referring to the Revolutionary War during its progress.

The Association Test.

In the month of April, 1776, the New Hampshire committee of safety, acting under the provisions of a resolution passed by the Continental Congress, sent to the selectmen of the several towns circulars containing a declaration to which the committee requested the boards of selectmen to procure the signatures of all the males over twenty-one years of age in their respective towns, and to report the names of all who refused to sign the same. The "declaration" in said circular contained was termed, "An Association Test." The following is a copy of the same, together with the names of those in Raby who signed it:

"We the Subscribers do hereby solemnly engage and promise, that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with arms, oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies."

George Russell,	Nath'l Badger,
James Badger,	James Campbell,
Benjamin Muzzey,	James Rolf,
Randel McDonald,	Swallow Tucker,
James Dickey,	Samuel Russell,
Nath'ell Patten,	George Woodward,
Sampson Farnsworth,	James McIntosh,
Will' Hall,	Mathew Walless,
Denet Shaw, Jr.,	Robert Seaver,
Eason Dix,	Isaac Shattuck,
Moses Lowell,	William Spaulding.
Phinehan Asten,	

Names and Records of Raby's Soldiers in the War of the Revolution.

1. CAPT. ROBERT SEAVER enlisted April 19, 1775, as a private in Capt. Reuben Dow's company of Hollis which marched from Hollis in response to the Lexington alarm and served twelve days at Cambridge. During this same year he was second lieutenant in Capt. Noah Worcester's company of Hollis, serving this time at Cambridge from December to April following. At the time known as the "First Ticonderoga Alarm," when, in June, 1777, General Burgoyne was reported to be marching upon Fort Ticonderoga, he was first lieutenant in Capt. Daniel Emerson's company of Hollis which, in response to the State's call for troops to repel the invasion, marched as far as Walpole, and was then ordered back.

Mr. Worcester, in his history of Hollis, claims Captain Seaver as a Hollis man, saying that in 1775 "his name appears on the Hollis tax lists as a resident tax payer." By that process of reasoning nearly every man who went to the war from this town might have been claimed as a resident of Hollis, for it was not quite six years since Raby had been incorporated out of territory that had previously been a part of Hollis, and no doubt many of the citizens were still taxed in Hollis, although no longer residents there. But in 1769, when Raby was incorporated as an independent township, Robert Seaver was living within its limits,—as were also Randell McDaniels, John Cummings, Ezekiel Proctor, Ebenezer Gilson, Joshua Smith and James Dickey; six other soldiers of Raby, who were claimed for Hollis, probably for the same reason as was Captain Seaver. The fact of their residence in Raby at that time is established conclusively by a plan of Hollis and Raby, which was filed with a petition of the people of Raby, addressed to the General Court of New Hampshire in June, 1785; a copy of which plan appears in this book, and in which the sites of the dwelling houses of Cummings, Proctor, Gilson and Smith are designated by marks and names. In this plan and petition, Robert Seaver, James Dickey and Randell McDaniels are mentioned and described as—"Living in Raby on the side next to Hollis," and, furthermore, the petition itself is signed by Robert Seaver as one of the selectmen of Raby. Not only this, but his name appears on the tax list, or rates, of Raby for 1771 and every succeeding year up to and including 1775, and for every year after as long as he lived. Oct. 2, 1775, he was chosen one of the town's first committee of safety, as by its records appears; and the records show that he was repeatedly a member of that committee during the war. As a further proof of his citizenship in Raby,

I produce the evidence of himself as embodied in the following certificate, copied from the Town Papers of New Hampshire, Vol. XI, Page 241. It is entitled—"Certificate of Men enlisted 1776."

"Raby, July 18, 1776.

Pursuant to orders from the Hon^{ble}. Nathaniel Fulsom, Esq. Major-General to me directed to raise six men in the company under General Sullivan. In consequence of said Order I have Raised and caused to muster & march in to said service five men Exclusive of one belonging to the town of Raby who had enlisted into said service and passed muster."

(Signed) Robert Seaver, Capt.

"To the committee of safety for the colony of New Hampshire."

And finally his name appears as one of the subscribers in 1768 to the instrument by which certain of the inhabitants of the Mile Slip and the west part of Hollis appointed Samuel Farley their agent to petition the Governor and Council to incorporate them and theirs into a new township. His title of "Captain" came from the fact that he was for many years captain of the local Militia company. He died at Brookline, Nov. 3, 1828, aged 85 years, and is buried in the cemetery-on-the-plain, his grave being marked by a marble slab.

2. JAMES McINTOSH was one of Raby's men who marched with Captain Dow's company for Lexington and Cambridge on the evening of April 19, 1775. When a portion of Captain Goss' company returned to Hollis from Cambridge after a few days absence, McIntosh remained and enlisted for eight months in a company which Capt. Reuben Dow organized at Cambridge, and which was mustered into the service as a part of Col. William Prescott's Massachusetts regiment. He was one of the corporals of this company, and in its ranks he fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill. He died at Brookline, Oct. 16, 1823, 80 years old, and is buried in the pond cemetery. His grave is marked at the present time by a head stone.

3. RANDALL McDANIELS was also in Captain Dow's company April 19, 1775. He was probably one of that portion of the company which returned to Hollis at the expiration of twelve days. In December, 1776, he again enlisted in the regiment of Col. David Gilman, which was organized to reinforce the army in New York. This time he was in Capt. William Walker's company of Dunstable, now Nashua, and served for two months, as appears from the company's roll at Concord. He is buried in the pond cemetery.

4. ARCHIBALD McINTOSH, Sr., enlisted as a private in Capt. Samuel Gilbert's company, Prescott's regiment, May 10, 1775. He was

in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He died of his wounds Aug. 10, 1775, having served eighty-three days. His name is inscribed on one of the memorial tablets in Charlestown, Mass., as one of Brookline's soldiers who were killed in that battle. Nov. 30, 1775, Captain Gilbert signed a paper certifying to the fact that he was either taken prisoner or killed in the battle; and also that he had never received a bounty coat or value thereof. His widow, Rachel McIntosh, afterwards received the money value of the coat.*

5. JAMES CONNECK was also in the battle of Bunker Hill; serving in the same company with Archibald McIntosh. Like McIntosh, he was wounded and taken prisoner. He is reported in the State Rolls as having died of his wounds July 24, 1775. His name is inscribed with that of McIntosh on the said tablet in Charlestown.

6. NATHANIEL BADGER enlisted as a private in Capt. Samuel Gilbert's company, Colonel Prescott's regiment, in May, 1775. He fought in the battle of Bunker Hill.

7. WILLIAM SPAULDING, Sr., was a volunteer from Raby in Capt. Josiah Sawtelle's company of minute men, which marched from Groton, Mass., for Lexington, on the alarm of April 19, 1775. In May of the same year he re-enlisted as a private in Capt. Joseph Moore's company, Col. William Prescott's regiment. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was severely wounded in the arm. March 12, 1777, he petitioned the New Hampshire House of Representatives for an allowance, as follows:

"To the Hon'ble ye General Assembly of ye State of New Hampshire—The Petition of William Spaulding Humbly Sheweth That he was wounded in the battle at Bunker hill by which he hath lost the use of his right hand—that he is on ye roll for half pay—that he has lived in Raby and in said state upwards of twelve years—that the loss of his hand and his poll taxes and a large family to maintain hath much reduced him—and that he was chosen by sd Town of Raby constable for ye year 1782—and beg'd to be excused but was not released—that his own Taxes with some small Debts which he ow'd have brought him into such circumstances that he is in the arear the sum of £25-7-3-3 to the state Treas^r and that he hath one state note of £20, and one order of £12 from ye president both of them herein which is all he has to pay with—that he is about to remove to Norrigewalk in on the Kenebec river—Therefore he prays your Honors to except of the only means he hath to satisfie ye Treas^r and Grant that ye Treas^r may be Directed to receive so

* Mass. Soldiers and Sailors.—Vol. X, page 510.

much of sd note and order as you in your great wisdom & Justice to my necessities shall see fit as in duty bound shall pray.

April 1784.

Will^m Spalding."

This petition was considered by the House March 21, 1777, and he was granted half pay from the last day of December, 1775,—“On consideration of his doing Garrison Duty in a corps of invalids, and that in case he shall be called upon & refuse to do said duty he will not be entitled to said half pay.”

On the 7th day of August, 1778, as appears by the State Rolls, Swallow Tucker, James Badger and Benj. Shattuck, as selectmen of Raby, certified to the paymaster general that—“William Spaulding of Raby in said State Remains lame as he hath since he was wounded in the service of the United States at Bunker Hill”; and on the 3rd day of April, 1777, he acknowledged the receipt of a certificate for thirty pounds of Ephraim Robinson—“In full of his half pay as an Invalid Pensioner to April 1st, 1778.”

His name appears upon the State pension rolls as late as 1785.

8. WILLIAM SPAULDING, Jr., was a son of William, above mentioned. He served in the same company with his father and fought by his side at Bunker Hill. He afterwards served as a private in Captain Goss' company, Colonel Nichols' regiment, Stark's brigade, for two months and nine days, and was in the battle of Bennington.

9. NATHANIEL PATTEN enlisted from Brookline for eight months in Capt. Reuben Dow's company, of Prescott's regiment, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. In July, 1776, he served in Capt. Daniel Emerson Jr.'s company, Colonel Joshua Wingate's regiment, which was raised to reinforce the army in Canada. He was in the service this time about six months. In 1777 he again enlisted; this time for Hollis, as a private in the First New Hampshire Continental Regiment, then commanded by Col. Moses Nichols. This last enlistment was for three years. But in July, 1780, he appears to have re-enlisted for Hollis as a recruit for the Continental Army for six months, receiving as a bounty 510 pounds and seventy-nine bushels of Rye. He served this last time five months and nineteen days. He was at West Point in 1780 in Company 4, of the Regt, of N. H. continental troops, then commanded by Col. Joseph Cilley.

In the New Hampshire War Rolls, under the date of April 23, 1777, is the following:

“Received of the town of Hollis by the hands of the selectmen the sum of twenty pounds as a bounty for engaging in the Continental Army to serve the term of three years. Receive for me Jonathan Taylor.”

(Signed) NATHANIEL PATTEN.

On said rolls under date of May 20, 1779, appears the following record: “Received of the selectmen of Hollis by the hands of James McIntosh one Bushel of Rye at nine pound—Eleven pound of Pourk at nine pound eighteen shillings—one-half bushel of Beans at three pound twelve shillings for my support as my husband is in the Continental army for said Hollis.”

“By me (Signed) GRACE X PATTEN.
JAMES McINTOSH.” her mark.

10. JAMES McDANIELS (McDonald). He is claimed in the Hollis history as a Hollis man. But his name appears on Raby’s recorded list of soldiers and also on the town’s tax list in 1771 and 1775. He enlisted in Capt. John Goss’ company, Col. Moses Nichol’s regiment, which marched from Hollis in July, 1777. He served two months and twenty-nine days and was in the battle of Bennington. He died in Brookline, April 11, 1801, in the 84th year of his age, and is buried in the pond cemetery. His grave is marked by a marble slab.

11. ELIAS DICKEY enlisted from Raby April 19, 1775, as a private in Capt. John Nutting’s company of Groton, Mass., Colonel Prescott’s regiment. But for some unknown reason he was absent from his company at the battle of Bunker Hill. His name appears on the roll of Captain Nutting’s company. It also appears in the New Hampshire Revolutionary Rolls as gone to Quebec; and on Raby’s record list of its soldiers, his name is recorded as one of the—“Men that went to Canada for one year.” In July, 1776, he enlisted in Capt. Daniel Emerson’s company, Colonel Wingate’s regiment, in the Continental Army.

12. DANIEL SHED was a volunteer from Raby April 19, 1775, in Capt. Asa Lawrence’s company of minute men, Groton, Mass. July 7, 1777, he re-enlisted for Raby for one year in Capt. John Goss’ company of Hollis, Col. Moses Nichol’s regiment. His name appears on Raby’s record list of its soldiers. In June, or July, 1779, he re-enlisted in the third New Hampshire Continental regiment and served until June or July, 1780. At his enlistment in 1779 the town voted him a bounty of one thousand dollars in cash and eighty dollars for four months supply of firewood. He received a state bounty of 60 pounds.

On the New Hampshire Revolutionary Rolls, Vol. 3, p. 584, appears the following statement:

“Raby now Brookline.”

“The State of New Hampshire to the selectmen of Raby D. To cash paid Daniel Shed as a soldier enlisted in the continental service for one year being the state bounty

—Per Rec L 60, Errors excepted in behalf of the selectmen of Raby.”

(Signed) NOAH WORCESTER.

“In committee of claims
Exeter 11th. Feb. 1780
is lodged in this office.”

{ Daniel Shed was mustered in by
Col. Moses Richards the receipt
Exc J. GILMAN”

Feb. 11, 1780. An order on the Treasurer for twenty pounds.”

(“Signed) NOAH WORCESTER.

Copy ex^d N. PARKER.”

13. ANDREW RUSSELL was a private in Capt. William Read’s company, Col. Nahum Baldwin’s regiment in 1776. He re-enlisted in Capt. Daniel Emerson’s company at the time of the first “Ticonderoga Alarm” in 1777. This alarm was caused by the news of Burgoyne’s advance upon the fort at Ticonderoga. The company left Hollis June 30, and marched as far as Walpole, where the regiment to which it was attached was ordered back home. At the time of the second alarm in July of the same year he was in Capt. John Goss’ company of same regiment, (Colonel Nichol’s), for two months and nine days, and was present at and engaged in the battle of Bennington. In July, 1781, he re-enlisted in Capt. Moses Nichol’s regiment, where he served six months.

14. JONAS SHED enlisted in Capt. John Goss’ company of Hollis, July 20, 1777. He was discharged September 28 of the same year, having served two months and nine days. He was in the battle of Bennington.

15. CLARK BROWN enlisted in Capt. Joseph Bennett’s company of Mason, Col. Moses Nichol’s regiment, which marched from Mason for Ticonderoga June 29, 1777, on the alarm, to re-enforce General St. Clair, and was out five days.

16. JAMES DICKEY was a volunteer in Capt. Reuben Dow’s company, which marched from Hollis April 19, 1775, at the time of the Lexington alarm. In June, 1777, he was a private in Capt. Daniel Emerson’s company, which marched from Hollis at the time of the first Ticonderoga alarm, and was absent five days. In 1781 he was a private in the 2nd company, 1st New Hampshire continental regiment.

17. JOHN CONNECK served as a private in Captain Goss' company, which marched from Hollis, July 20, 1777, to re-enforce the northern army. He served two months and nine days. He was in the battle of Bennington, where he was severely wounded.

18. WILLIAM CONNECK, at nineteen years of age, enlisted June 18, 1780, for three years or during the war, as a private in the Fourth New Hampshire continental regiment, Capt. John House's company. He was mustered in by Major Scott, and discharged December 6, of the same year.

19. SAMUEL RUSSELL was a private in Captain Stone's company, Colonel Hale's regiment, at the time of the first Ticonderoga alarm in June, 1777.

20. JAMES ROLFE in 1777 was a private in Capt. William Walker's company of Dunstable, Col. David Gilmore's regiment. In 1781 he enlisted from Raby for Hollis as private in the fifth company, second N. H. continental regiment. He was mustered in at Amherst February 13. His term of service was three years.

21. ISAAC SHATTUCK served in the garrison at Portsmouth; and also in the army in New York, in Capt. Timothy Clement's company, Colonel Long's regiment. He was in the service twelve months in all. He is buried in the Pond cemetery.

22. JAMES CAMPBELL was a private in Colonel Nichol's regiment in June, 1777, at the time of the first "Ticonderoga Alarm." He was in Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, and served four days. He died July 5, 1779, and is buried in the south cemetery.

23. SWALLOW TUCKER was in the same company and regiment with James Campbell, and served for the same length of time. His name also appears on the town list as one of those "who went to Cambridge." He died April 29, 1809, and is buried in the south cemetery.

24. BENJAMIN SHATTUCK was in Capt. Joseph Barrett's company of Mason, Colonel Nichols' regiment, which marched for Ticonderoga at the time of the alarm, June 19, 1777. He is buried in the Pond cemetery.

25. ISAAC STEVENS, Jr., in June, 1776, was a member of Captain Emerson's company of Hollis, Col. Joseph Wingate's regiment. This regiment was raised to re-enforce the army in Canada. He served about six months.

26. SAMPSON FARNSWORTH served in Capt. Robert Fletcher's company, Colonel Hale's regiment; enlisting Aug. 10, 1778. He saw 21 days service in Rhode Island.

27. BENJAMIN PATTEN enlisted from Raby Jan. 1, 1777, for three years or the war, as a private in Capt. Hugh Maxwell's company, Col. John Bayley's regiment, in the Continental Army for the state of Massachusetts. He served from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779. In 1778 he was with his company at Valley Forge. A company return under date of March 7, 1780, reports him as having deserted.

28. BENJAMIN OSGOOD enlisted from Raby Feb. 17, 1777, for three years or during the war, in Capt. W. H. Ballard's company, Col. Ichabod Alden's regiment, in the Continental Army for Massachusetts. He is said to have been originally of Chelmsford, Mass.; from whence he came to Raby.

The enlistment of Patten and Osgood into a Massachusetts regiment called the attention of the citizens of Raby to the necessity of some action on their part relative to having them counted as a part of the town's quota of soldiers called for by their own state. Accordingly, Robert Seaver and Alexander McIntosh, acting in behalf of the selectmen, prepared and sent to the Massachusetts legislature the following memorial:

“State of Massachusetts Bay: To the Hon'ble Council & the Hon'ble House of Representatives in General Court Assembled The Petition of Robert Server & Alex'r MacIntosh in behalf of the Selectmen & Town officers of Raby in the State of New Hampshire *Humbly shews*—That in the Month of Jany. ye last past Benj. patten of said Raby in the State of N. Hampshire aforesaid did inlist himself a soldier & mustered by James Barrett Esq muster master for the County of Middlesex as appears upon said muster masters Returns now lodged in the Secretarys Office of this State. that in the month of February 17th Day Last past that Benj. Osgood of said Raby In the State of N. hampshire aforesaid Did inlist himself a Soldier & was mustered by James Barrett Esq.—muster master For the County of middlesex as appears upon Said Muster masters Returns Now Lodged in the Secretary office of the State ye Petitioners therefore humbly Request this Hon'ble Court Would Direct Some Suitable person to Receive your Petitioners this State Bounty & Likewise the Continental Bounty if this Court Shall think of it so that said Patten & said Osgood may be Returned as Continental Soldiers for said Raby In said State of New Hampshire.—and your Petitioners as in Duty Bound will ever pray &c—

Raby March 3, 1778.

ROBERT SERVER Capt.
ALEX'R MACINTOSH.”

The Massachusetts legislature responded to this memorial by giving the petitioners leave to withdraw. The matter was allowed to rest quietly until 1783, in which year it was called to the attention of the New Hampshire authorities by the following memorial:

“State of New Hampshire.

To the Honorable the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire.

The Petition of the Selectmen of the Town of Raby *Humbly Shews*—That Benj’a Osgood & Benj’a Patten two privates belonging to the train band in said town of Raby in the year A. D. 1777 inlist into the Service of Massachusetts in the Continental Army for three years or during the war which men were claimed by the town & were returned by the commanding officer of sd Train Band in favour of said Town and applied to the General Court of the Massachuetts for an order whereby your petitioners might have relief, but upon the principal that by a general resolve they had made Sufficient provision already for relief ordered the petition to be withdrawn, as may appear from the certificat accompanying this petition. Whereas the Town of Raby have been fined for a delinquency of said two men when the supposed they had fully complied with the requisitions laid upon them Seems to your petitioners not founded in Justice your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honors to take their case under your wise consideration and remit the fine layed on the Town or grant such relief as you in your wisdom may see fit. And your petitioners as in Duty bound will ever pray.”

SWALLOW TUCKER	} Selectmen of Raby
ROBERT SEVER	
DANIEL TYLER	

The above petition was accompanied with the following certificates:

“This may certify Benj’a Patten & Benj’a Osgood both of Raby in the County of Hillsborough & State of New Hampshire were & are proper Inhabitants of said Town of Raby & belonging to my Company as private soldiers & belong to the Regiment whereof Moses Nichols Esq is Colonel who have lately enlisted into the Continental service as privates in the same for the space of three years or during the present war (Viz) the said Benja Osgood under Lieut Jonas Parker of Acton under the command of Capt. Ballard in Col. Alden’s Regt. and the s^d Benj^a Patten in Capt. Maxwell’s Company Col^o Bayleys Regt. both in the State of the Massachusetts Bay by means whereof we are or pos-

sibly may be deprived of two men which we ought not to be by the resolves of the State with regard to inlistments in this case made & provided Raby May 5th 1777

To Col^o Moses Nichols

A True Copy attest Robert Sever Capt."

"This may certify that the hire of Benj^a Osgood was paid—and the hire of Benj^a Patten was tendered.

Raby May 31, 1784.

SWALLOW TUCKER } Select
ROBERT SEVER } Men."

29. ARCHIBALD McINTOSH, Jr., was a private in Capt. John Goss' company, which marched from Hollis, June 29, 1777, to re-enforce the army in the north. He was in the battle of Bennington.

30. BENJAMIN MUZZEY served as a private in Capt. Philip Putnam's company of Wilton, which marched from Wilton for Saratoga, Sept. 29, 1777. He afterwards re-enlisted in Capt. William Reed's company, Col. Nahum Baldwin's regiment; the company having been raised in the 6th regiment of the Militia, and mustered into the service by Abiel Abbott, mustering officer.

31. CALEB BROWN, in 1776, was a private in Capt. Timothy Clement's company, Col. Pierce Long's regiment, in the continental service. Time of service nineteen days. In 1778 he was in Capt. Moses Leavett's company, Col. Moses Nichols's regiment, which marched that year to re-enforce the continental army in Rhode Island. Time of service, twenty-five days. Dec. 15, 1783, the town allowed him 1 pound and 8 pence—"For war service."

32. THOMAS ALTON (Austin) served as a private in ——— company, Col. Thomas Nichol's regiment, which was raised in July, 1777, to re-enforce the northern army.

33. CAPT. SAMUEL DOUGLASS, whose name appears on Raby's record list of its soldiers in the Revolution, was captain of a company of twenty men which marched from Townsend Hill, Mass., in response to the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. At that time, he was living in "Paddledock," now South Brookline, his house being located a few rods north of the State line, and on the east side of the highway which leads from South Brookline to the summit of Townsend Hill. Its cellar hole is still in existence at the present time, and is in a remarkable state of preservation, considering the fact that it was built more than one hundred and sixty years ago. At a town meeting holden Feb. 15, 1783, it was voted—

“That Capt. Douglass and Waldron Stone be allowed credit for war sarvis as on the town book”; and under date of Oct. 23, 1784, the town's order book contained the following entry—“Capt Douglass order for 3 pounds-3-4-1; it being for his war service.”

34. MOSES LOWELL enlisted as a private in the 5th company of the second New Hampshire continental regiment, his term of service being for three years or during the war.

35. JEREMIAH HUBERT (Hobart), whose name is on the town's record list of its soldiers, in August, 1775, was a private in Capt. Asa Lawrence's company of Groton, Colonel Prescott's regiment.

36. JOSIAH SUARD (Seward?) enlisted for Raby April 25, 1775, in Capt. John Nutting's company of Groton, Colonel Prescott's regiment, and served three months and eight days. According to Raby's records, he was also—“at York 1 year.”

37. WILLIAM McINTOSH, April 12, 1781,* was hired as a recruit by the town of Stoughton, Mass. His company, regiment and term of service are unknown. Opposite to his name on the town's list are the words—“For Nathaniel Patten to York.”

38. WALDRON STONE was a volunteer from Raby in Capt. Daniel Stone's company of minute men of Ashby, Mass., which marched from Ashby for Cambridge, Mass., at the time of the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. August 1, of the same year, he was a private in Capt. Abijah Wyman's company, Col. William Prescott's regiment. His name appears on Raby's record list of its soldiers.

39. LIEUT. JOHN CUMMINGS was second lieutenant of the Hollis company of minute men, which, under the command of Capt. Reuben Dow, in response to the alarm from Lexington, marched from Hollis for Cambridge and Lexington on the evening of April 19, 1775. After some twelve days service at Cambridge a part of the company returned to Hollis. Of the men who remained at Cambridge, fifty-nine were organized into a new company under the command of Captain Dow, and the company was mustered into the service for eight months as a part of Col. William Prescott's Massachusetts regiment. It completed its full term of service, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. Among the names of the officers and men of the organized company were the following citizens of Raby: Second Lieut. John Cummings; second corporal, James McIntosh; privates, Nathaniel Patten, Ezekiel Proctor and Ebenezer Gilson. Lieutenant Cummings at this time was, and for many years prior thereto had been, a

* Mass. Soldiers and Sailors.—Vol. X, page 512.

resident of Raby. His name appears as a resident taxpayer on its first rate list in 1771, and also upon its rate list for every subsequent year up to about 1790. His dwelling house, a log cabin, was located in the eastern part of the township, as its limits were described in its charter in 1769, and about three-fourths of a mile northeasterly from the present village Main street. Its site at the present time (1914) is occupied by one of the oldest framed dwelling houses in town; which, about 1800, was owned and occupied as his home by James Parker, 1st, and after him, from about 1840 to some time in the seventies, by the late James H. Burgess.

40. EZEKIEL PROCTOR was a member of Capt. Reuben Dow's company of Hollis when it marched from Hollis for Cambridge, April 19, 1775. He continued to be a member of the company after its reorganization at Cambridge, and fought with it in the battle of Bunker Hill. His term of service in this enlistment was eight months. In 1776, he re-enlisted from Raby with twenty men from Hollis who enlisted during that year in the first and third New Hampshire continental regiments, a part of whom were in Capt. John House's company of the first regiment, and a part in Capt. Isaac Frye's company of Wilton, of the third regiment. Both of these regiments served in New York and New Jersey. His term of service in this last enlistment was one year.

Before, at the time of, and for many years after these enlistments, Ezekiel Proctor was a resident taxpayer in Raby. His name appears as such upon its first rate list in 1771, and for many years afterwards. His dwelling house was located about one mile north of the village Main street on the west side of the north highway to Hollis. Its site until some fifteen or twenty years since, when it was destroyed by fire, was occupied by one of the oldest framed buildings in town which, at various times in its existence, was known from the names of its different owners as the Amos Blodgett place, the Pope place and the Luke Baldwin place.

41. EBENEZER GILSON was a private in Capt. Reuben Dow's company when in response to the Lexington alarm it marched from Hollis on the evening of April 19, 1775. He was probably one of those members of the company who, after an absence of twelve or thirteen days, returned to Hollis. For in the fall of the same year, he re-enlisted in the Hollis company of forty-five men which, under the command of Capt. Noah Worcester, responded to the call of the New Hampshire Committee of Safety for troops to re-enforce Gen. John Sullivan, then in command of the New Hampshire troops at Winter Hill near Boston. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill. His house was located in the disputed territory in

the eastern part of Raby on the west side of the east highway from Brookline to Milford, and about one and one-half miles north of the present village Main street. At the present time (1914) its exact site is a matter of doubt.

42. JOSHUA SMITH was a private in Capt. William Reed's company in Col. Nahum Baldwin's regiment, which was raised in September, 1777, to re-enforce the continental army at White Plains, New York. He served five months. His house in Raby at that time was located in the disputed territory in the southeast part of the town on the east side of the highway to Oak hill, and about one and one-half miles south of the present village Main street. A dwelling house standing on its site at the present time was known, sixty years ago, as the Christopher Farley place. At present it is known as the Moses Bohonon place.

43. JOHN GARDNER enlisted from Raby in 1776. He was hired by the town to help fill out its quota for that year, and was paid a bounty of six pounds. He served first as a private in Capt. Samuel Cornell's company, Col. Daniel Moore's regiment. In 1777 he was in Capt. John Langdon's company when it joined the army under General Gates at Saratoga. His term of service in this last enlistment was twenty-five days.

Concerning the war records of the following five soldiers of Raby in the Revolution, each of whose names appear on its record list, the writer has been unable to obtain any information other than that afforded by said list as follows:

44. GEORGE WOODWARD; "To Tigh for five months."
45. PHINEAS ASTON (Astin?); "Canada 1 year."
46. ALEXANDER McINTOSH; "Canada 1 year."
47. MATHEW WALLACE; "To Cambridge 6 weeks."
48. DAVID DAVIDSON; "Went on the alarms."

Raby's Committees of Safety.

1775. Ebenezer Muzzey, James Badger, Robert Seaver, Benjamin Shattuck, Clark Brown.

1776. George Russell, James Badger, Benjamin Shattuck, Swallow Tucker, Ebenezer Muzzey.

1776. (Re-organized Committee.) Alexander McIntosh, Eason Dix, Clark Brown, Mathew Wallace, Benjamin Muzzey, James Campbell, Daniel Shedd.

1777. Alexander McIntosh, Eson Dix, Clark Brown, Mathew Wallace, Benjamin Muzzey, James Campbell, Daniel Shedd, William Spaulding, James Rolfe.

Raby's Commissioned Officers.

Captain Samuel Douglass.
 First Lieutenant, Robert Seaver.
 Second Lieutenant, John Cunmmigs.

Names of Soldiers in the War of the Revolution, Buried in Brookline, Whose Graves are Marked by Memorial Tablets.

Cemetery on the Plain:

Capt. Robert Seaver,	died Nov. 3, 1828, aged 85.
Swallow Tucker,	“ April 22, 1809, “ 67.
Benjamin Brooks,	“ April 2, 1829.
James Campbell,	“ July 5, 1799, aged 52.
Joshua Smith,	“ 1838.
David Gilson,	“ July 10, 1839.

Pond Cemetery:

Randell McDaniels,	died Jan. 27, 1825.
Adj't. William Green,	“ Nov. 29, 1809, aged 82.
George Russell,	“ Nov. 25, 1812, “ 92.
Samuel Russell,	“ Nov. 31, 1807, “ 74.
Isaac Shattuck,	“ Nov. 19, 1807, “ 72.
James McIntosh,	“ Oct. 16, 1828, “ 80.
David Davidson,	“ Dec. 3, 1796, “ 41.
James McDonald,	“ April 11, 1801, “ 84.
Benjamin Shattuck,	“ Sept. 12, 1813, “ 88.
Mathew Wallace, Sr.	“
Eleazer Gilson,	“ Dec. 21, 1851, “ 95.
Sampson Farnsworth.	“

CHAPTER VII.

Raby, Continued.

1775-1786.

Classification of Raby with Mason in the Matter of Representation in the General Court—First Representative from Raby to the General Court—Second Representative to the General Court—Raby Classed with Milford in the Matter of Representation—Small Pox Scare—The Dark Day of 1780—The Pond Dam—Early and Modern Cemeteries—Disturbances over the Law Relative to Killing Salmon and Other Fishes—Ancient and Modern Inns.

From the beginning of the war in 1775 until the close in 1783, the records furnish but little information relative to municipal affairs; the town apparently having all it could attend to by way of raising money and supplies for meeting expenses incurred by, and exigencies arising from, the war.

There are, to be sure, occasional records of votes to raise sums of money for preaching, school purposes, and the building and repairing of highways and bridges. But in all these cases the sums voted were very small; and it not infrequently happened that a sum of money voted for some especial purpose at one meeting would, at some subsequent meeting, by vote, be changed from the use for which it was originally intended and applied to the carrying out of some other scheme. There are, also, during this period almost every year recorded votes for the appointment of committees—"To git two tiers of lots laid off to Raby from the west part of Mason"; or, "To git a portion of the west part of Hollis laid off to Raby." The desire on the part of Raby's people for more territory and their hopes of acquiring it, as expressed in the foregoing votes, while in the case of Mason they were destined never to be realized, were, nevertheless, in the case of Hollis, afterwards fully realized, as will appear further along in these pages.

Of the highways which were accepted during this period little can be said. Many of them were mere bridle paths which have long since

ceased to be used as highways and, in the majority of cases, the descriptions of their laying out are as indefinite and hard to decipher as it is today to establish their original locations.

Representation in the General Court.

During these years the state laws allowed one representative to the General Court for every nine hundred inhabitants. Mason had at this time a population of a little over five hundred; while Raby's population, owing to the failure of its selectmen to return a census of its inhabitants in 1775, was unknown. It was probably this latter fact that caused the state authorities to *guess* at its population as being three hundred and twenty, in order that it might be classed with Mason and thus secure the number of people necessary for representation. Thus it happened that until 1794 Raby and Mason elected a representative together.

The joint March meetings for the election of a representative appear to have generally been held at Mason, the warrants for the same being posted in each town. In these meetings Raby does not appear to have played any particularly prominent part. Indeed, its books fail to record or even mention them. From the year 1775 to 1784 the two towns were represented by Deacon Amos Dakin of Mason. But in the latter year, either through a special dispensation of Providence or because of political paralysis on the part of the politicians of Mason, Capt. Samuel Douglass of Raby was elected representative and thus acquired the distinction of being the first of its citizens to attain that honor. The second Raby man to acquire the distinction was James Campbell, who represented the two towns in 1789.

In 1794 Milford was incorporated and thereafter until the year 1802 Raby was classed with the latter town in the matter of representation. During the period of the town's classification with Milford in 1796 and again in 1798, Benjamin Farley of Brookline represented the two towns in the legislature. Brookline continued to be classed with Milford until 1802. But in the latter year the General Court, upon the petition of its inhabitants, granted to the town the privilege of being classed by itself in the matter of representation in the state legislature. The original petition, in response to which the right was conferred, has been lost; but the vote of the General Court in considering the same was as follows:

“State of New Hampshire, In the House of Representatives; June 16, 1802

Upon Reading & Considering the foregoing Petition and the Report of a Committee thereon Voted that the prayer thereof be granted and that the Inhabitants of the Town of Brookline be entitled to send a Representative to the General Court in future

Sent up for Concurrence

John Prentice Speaker

In Senate June 17, 1802 Read & Concurred

NATH' PARKER DY Sec're'y"

March 1, 1780, the citizens voted—"Not to have the small pox in town." March 22 of the same year Samuel Douglass was drawn as a grand juror—"to serve at the Superior Court at Amherst"; he being the first of Raby's citizens to act in that capacity.

As to the foregoing vote relative to the smallpox; while at first thought, because of its apparent presumption, it appeals strongly to one's sense of the ridiculous, at second thought both its presumptuous and its ridiculous features are eliminated when it is taken into consideration that the vote was really nothing more nor less than an expression of the popular opinion at that time relative to the employment of vaccination as a preventive of that dread disease; a practice which was then beginning to be introduced, and against which there was strenuous opposition upon the part of the general public.

As bearing upon the question of the numbers and distribution of horned cattle among the farmers in Raby at that time, it may be stated here that in the spring of 1786 the dwelling house of Joshua Smith, located about one mile south of the present village Main street on the east side of the highway to Oak hill, was totally destroyed by fire; and that at the time of the fire Mr. Smith was the owner of nine milch cows.

The Dark Day of 1780.

"May 19, 1780, has long been known in the annals of New England as 'The Dark Day.' The darkness commenced to come on about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and lasted until the middle of the following night. It extended all over New England and far along the Atlantic coast to the southward. During the daytime, its density was so great that men at work, out of doors, were unable to see and forced to cease from their labor. In doors lighted candles for seeing and doing were as necessary as in the darkness of ordinary nights. Fowls went to their roosts and birds to their nests as at nightfall. The atmosphere appeared to be charged

with yellow, brown and blue light intermingled; which imparted a weird and immaterial appearance to all objects in nature. The people were terrified; all labor was suspended or entirely dropped. To many it seemed that the judgement day was at hand. After midnight the gloom gradually diminished, and long before morning the night had resumed its original conditions."

The Pond Dam.

At the March meeting of 1781 there was an article in the warrant—"To see if the town will give their consent to have a dam built across the stream at the mouth of Tanapus pond right in the highway by any person or persons that shall agree to build two good mills near the dam." This article contains the first mention of a dam at the outlet of the pond, or mills on the streams below it; and seems to furnish absolute proof of the non-existence at this time of either. The article was passed over; but the warrant for the March meeting of the following year contained an article similar to the foregoing relative to the building of the dam. In response to this last article it was voted—"That any person who will up-rear and build two good mills that is a saw mill and corn mill as near tanapos pond as may be convenient in Raby shall have liberty to build a dam across the stream at the mouth of sd pond so high as to raise the water one foot above where the ice now is where the bueoy is marked in presence of Capt (Isaac) Shattuck, Capt. "(James)" Campbell and William Hall providing that raising the water to that height shall not trespass upon any owner of land above." The above vote is particularly interesting because of its assumption on the town's part of the right of building a dam at the pond's outlet, and also of limiting the height to which its waters should be raised.

Apparently, no one appeared to take advantage of the privilege offered in the above vote; for the following year, 1783, the town gave Waldron Stone a special privilege of building the dam, as appears by the following vote—"Voted, that Waldron Stone be granted of the privilege of building a dam across the stream at the mouth of tanapus pond in the highway to flow the pond for the mills he proposes to build on said stream & the selectmen are hereby directed to give grant of same to him and his heirs and assigns in consideration that he is answerable for all damage he may do to the owners of land above the highway & gulling &c if said Stone do not build sd mills in two years this grant to be void."

The foregoing abstracts from the town's record book contain all therein recorded relative to the building of this dam. There is no proof, either written or traditional, that Waldron Stone built it; but if he did, he did not build it within the specified time of two years from the date of said vote; nor did he then or at any subsequent time build a mill or mills on the stream below the pond's outlet.

Dec. 31, 1781—"Voted to approve the Constitution lately adopted and not to send a man to convention." The above vote refers to the State Convention which met at Concord in June of that year and adopted a constitution which, upon its being submitted to the people for their ratification, was rejected by a majority of the towns of the state. It may as well be stated here that at the various conventions of the people held at Portsmouth, Exeter and Concord before, during, and for some years after the war, Raby was generally represented by Deacon Amos Dakin of Mason. Lieut. Sampson Farnsworth did, however, attend a county convention at Peterborough, in 1785, and received therefor the munificent sum of eleven shillings and sixpence.

In November, 1782, Clark Brown was paid six shillings—"For helping to find the Senter of the town." Tradition says that Brown was one of a committee of several citizens appointed by the selectmen for this purpose and that the committee acted, and finally reported the centre of the township as being located in the field to the west of the main highway to Milford at the point where the same turns to the left near the house, (now burned down), formerly occupied as a parsonage by the Rev. Daniel Goodwin, one mile north of the village Main street. The purpose of finding the town's "Senter" probably had to do with the location of the proposed meeting-house, the building of which was then under discussion; as public sentiment at that time demanded that the meeting-house should be built as near to the exact centre of the township as it was possible to locate it.

In 1783, Randal McDonald was paid one pound for one year's service as selectman; and the same year, Caleb Trowbridge, for teaching school five weeks, was paid one pound and ten shillings, or at the rate of about one dollar per week.

Cemeteries.

THE POND CEMETERY, or west cemetery, as it is sometimes called, is located about one mile north of the village Main street on the east side of the highway to Mason, and on the west side of Muscatanipus

pond. The first mention made of this cemetery in the town's records occurs under the date of March 3, 1784, when the town voted—"To give Mr. Hall 12 shillings for half an acre of land in square form where the burying ground now is in the south west side of the pond and that the westerly half of the town fence the burying ground above." The Mr. Hall named in the foregoing vote was William Hall, Jr., and an entry in an ancient order book of the town shows that March 6, 1787, the town paid him 12 shillings for said half acre of land. The language used in the foregoing vote would indicate that at the time of its being passed the land in question was already in use as a burying ground.

THE SOUTH CEMETERY, so-called, situated on "the plain" south of the village Main street, was in existence at the time of the town's incorporation in 1769, as is shown by the dates on some of its tombstones; one of them at least bearing a date as early as 1766. The original and, therefore, the oldest part of the cemetery was located in the south-east corner of the present enclosure. Its original bounds, in form of well defined ridges of grass covered earth, are at this date easily traceable. For many years after Raby's incorporation, its inhabitants continued to use this original part of the cemetery as a burial place for their dead; although up to the year 1796 it does not appear that the town was possessed of even "color of title" in the land. On the 6th day of September of the latter year, however, Swallow Tucker, by his deed of that date, conveyed the same to the town—"For use as a burying place." Mr. Tucker's deed, for some unknown reason, failed to be recorded at the time it was given; but in 1840 it was entered in the Hillsborough County Registry, Vol. 203, page 602.

In 1850 this cemetery was enlarged by the addition to it of a tract of land purchased by the town from Joseph Jefts. The following description of the tract of land so added is taken from the record of the town meeting holden September 1-6 of that year—"Commencing at the north-east corner of the old cemetery thence northerly on the main road 170 feet to stake and stones—thence westerly 380 feet to a stake and stones—thence southerly 320 feet by or near the road leading from the dugway (so called) to Townsend—thence easterly by said road 200 feet to the old burying yard wall." That part of the cemetery which at the present time is fenced in, with possibly some land south of the present enclosure, is made up of the said original burying ground and the foregoing described addition. In 1904-05 this cemetery was again enlarged by the addition to it of a considerable tract of land located on its west side. At the present time the entire lengths of the west and east sides of

this last addition are bordered by rows of young and thrifty white pine trees which were set out in 1909 by Clarence R. Russell, Esq., and it has been laid out in avenues and lots. In 1912-13 this addition was enclosed by an iron fence erected by the town.

THE NORTH CEMETERY is located about two and one-fourth miles north of the present village Main street on the west side of the highway from Brookline to Milford. Compared as to its antiquity with the South and Pond cemeteries, it appears to have been of more modern origin than either of them. It is very probable that in the beginning this cemetery was the property of some family in that part of the town who used it for the burial of their own dead. If so, it furnishes, with the exception of the "Cemetery in the woods," the only known instance in town of what were formerly known as "Family burial lots."

This cemetery was taken in charge by the town on the 8th day of March, 1825, as appears by a vote cast at a town meeting of that date as follows—"Voted to receive the burying ground laid out in the north part of the town as town property."

The Cemetery-in-the-Woods.

The oldest and in some respects, at least, by far the most interesting cemetery in town, and of the existence of which, even, many of its citizens are ignorant, is one to which for lack of a better the writer has given the foregoing name. It is, as the name implies, situated in the woods, and is located on the eastern slope and near the summit of the hill to the southeast of, and about one-fourth of a mile distant from, the dwelling house on the west side of the north highway to Hollis, formerly known as the Dickey place, or Capt, Robert Seaver place; the same being at the present time the property of Mrs. Ebenezer J. Rideout.

This cemetery was in existence certainly as early as 1752. For in that year, Randal McDaniels, one of the three original settlers of the name in this town, was, according to the family traditions, buried in it. Tradition says, also, that it furnished a last resting place for at least some members of the Dickey family. It has not been the scene of a burial for more than a century past. Sixty years ago it contained some fourteen or fifteen graves marked by rough unhewn stones of granite and void of inscription of any character. But in the years intervening since then, time and the ruthless hands of men have thrown down and removed many of the stones from their original positions. So that at the present time it is difficult to locate more than seven of the original graves; and in an-

other fifty years, unless measures are taken to prevent it, this ancient burial place where sleep the rude forefathers of Raby, its early settlers, will have passed beyond the knowledge of men then living. Connected with this cemetery there is a tradition to the effect that with one of its inmates, a young lady, were buried her personal articles of jewelry.

Disturbances Over the Law Relative to the Killing of Salmon and Other Fishes, 1784.

In 1784 the Great and General Court passed an act prohibiting—"The Killing or destroying any salmon shad or alewives in the Merrimack River or any waters falling thereinto in this state, except on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, under a penalty of 2 lbs"; and further—"That no person shall erect or build annually within the months of May, June, September and October, any dams or other obstructions across said streams, nor continue said mill-dams or other obstructions under a penalty of 20 pounds."

This act, according to tradition, because of its provisions for keeping the dams open during certain months of the year, was the cause of no little commotion in Raby, where the project of damming the Nissitissett River at or below its outlet from the pond was already being seriously considered. It divided the people into two factions. It was a question of "To dam or not to dam." One faction was opposed to the act, claiming that to build a dam across the river with the obligation of keeping it open during four months of the year, two of which, at least, were spring months when mill business was most active, was prohibitive to that extent that it reduced to a minimum the chances of making even a living profit in the mill business and therefore cut out all inducements for capital to invest in building mill-dams. The men who argued as above were, of course, the town's capitalists; many of them passing rich with a mortgaged farm and an income of five pounds a year. Thus it happened that they opposed the damming of the river and instead d—d the General Court for passing the law.

The other faction favored the act because, as they claimed, if the dams were not kept open during the spring months, the pond itself, as well as all the streams which flowed into it, would no longer furnish the inhabitants with their annual spring supply of brain food in form of lamprey eels and alewives; a species of nutrition of which they openly hinted the brains of their opponents were sadly in need. This latter faction, therefore, was in favor of damming the river and obeying the law.

A few years later, and while the foregoing act was still operative, a dam was built across the river at its outlet from the pond; and for many years after the seafish continued to make their annual migrations up and down the Nissitissett and its tributary streams. Indeed, that ancient "chestnut" of alewives crowding into brooks so thickly as to enable one to cross upon their backs from shore to shore, continued to be told of Douglass brook in the village well into the nineteenth century.

Inns and Inn Keepers, Ancient and Modern.

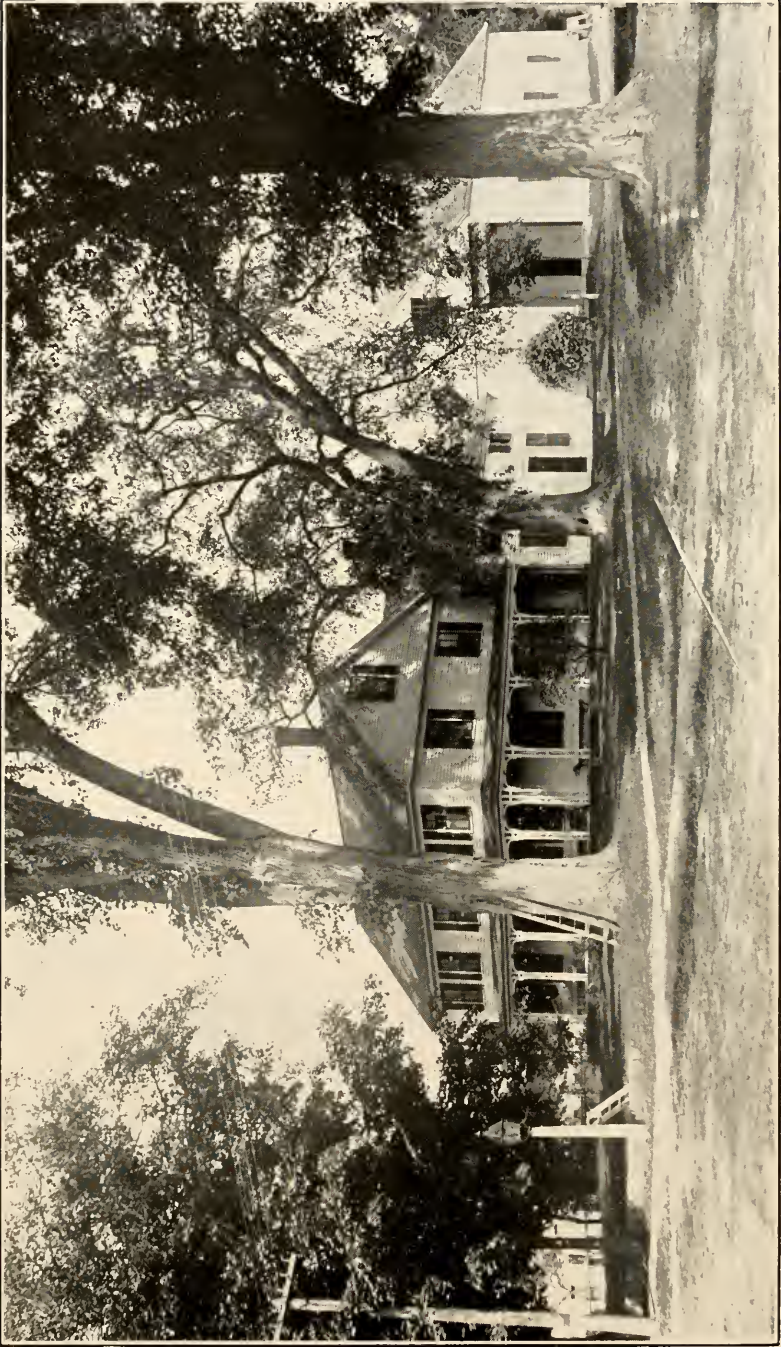
In the year 1785 the General Court of the State passed an act—"For the Better Keeping of the Lords Day." By this act, traveling on Sunday was prohibited; "Excepting from some adversity or upon a license obtained from some Justice of the Peace"; and inn holders were forbidden—"To entertain or suffer the inhabitants to be about their houses on the Lord's day."

The last of the foregoing extracts from said act recalls the bromidic saying of—"How history repeats itself." For at the time of its enactment there was a license liquor law upon the statute books of this state, as there is today; and one of the provisions of the present law relative to the sale by hotel keepers to their Sunday guests is very similar to the one above set forth.

At this time there were in town three inn keepers: Benjamin Farley, Samuel Douglass and Alexander McIntosh; each of whom had been licensed as such, under the provisions of the law as it then was. Mr Farley's inn was kept in the old Lieut. Samuel Farley house, now the property of Elmer Wallace, and situate on the east side of the highway to Pepperell, Mass., about one mile south of the village Main street. It was the first inn to be opened in this town, and it was kept by Mr. Farley in connection with a general store, which was also the first store to be opened here.

The inn of Samuel Douglass was located on the west side of what is now the village Main street, near the brook named after him. The McIntosh inn was located in the house now owned and occupied by Henry G. Shattuck, and standing on the west side of the highway to Mason, about one mile northwest of the village Main street. The annual town meetings were held alternately in these two latter inns until the completion of the town house in 1791.

The passing of the above mentioned law did not, to any appreciable extent, discommode either of these three inn keepers. For they imme-



THE OLD YELLOW HOUSE—OR ELMWOOD

diately obtained from a justice a license which enabled them to catch, corral and entertain all Sunday travelers who chanced to come their way, and continued to serve their in town customers, without paying any special attention to the day of the week upon which the service was rendered, with "cider flip" straight or New England rum at "three cents with sug" or "two without," as did, also, their successors in the business for many years after them.

The Old Yellow House.

In addition to the houses mentioned above there are at the present time several other houses in town which at some period of their existence have been used as inns. Among the oldest of them is the "Old Yellow House," as it was called seventy-five years ago, a name which was especially well applicable to it at that time. For even then its weather beaten appearance, as well as certain streaks and patches of yellow paint,—all that was left of its original coating—which were in evidence under the eaves and on the sides less exposed to the weather—furnished ample and sufficient reasons for the use of the adjectives "old" and "yellow" as applied to it. The name of its builder is unknown, although there is a tradition to the effect that it was built by Capt. Robert Seaver soon after the close of the Revolution. It was occupied and used as a wayside inn until well along into the thirties of the nineteenth century. Among those who, during that period, occupied it as landlord was Capt. Joshua Hall. From 1840 to 1847, the year of his death, it was the property and dwelling place of James Parker, Jr., father of the writer who was born in it. After Mr. Parker's death, his widow, Deverd Corey Parker, continued to live in the house until 1853-54, when she sold it to the late Edwin C. Bailey, then postmaster of Boston and editor of the *Boston Herald*; who at that time owned and was occupying as a summer residence the dwelling house adjacent to it on the west, which is at the present time the property and residence of Mrs. Edward C. Tucker. Later on, Mr. Bailey conveyed the house to the late Philemon French, who made his home in it until his death. At the present time this house is owned and occupied by Mrs. Amos A. Peabody, a daughter of the late Alpheus Shattuck, Esq., under whose charge it has returned to its original use as a hotel, under the name of the Elm House. The house is located on the east side of the village Main street opposite to the Nissitisset Hotel. At the present time it is easily identified by three very old and magnificent elm trees which are grouped around it.

The Capt. Nathan Corey house, located on the east side of the village Main street, a short distance south of the Old Yellow House, is also another house which in its early days did duty as an inn. It was built by Captain Corey about 1805, a few years after he settled in Brookline, coming here from Groton, Mass. Captain Corey occupied and kept the house as an inn, in connection with his business as a general store keeper, until his death in 1836; since when it has been used only as a private dwelling house. After Captain Corey's death, the house passed into the hands and ownership of his daughter, Susan J. Abbott, wife of the late Jonathan Abbott, formerly of Andover, Mass. At Mrs. Abbott's decease in 1889, it passed into the possession and ownership of her son, Charles H. Abbott. In 1899 it was purchased from Charles H. Abbott by the writer, Edward E. Parker, a grandson of Capt. Nathan Corey, by whom it is utilized at the present time as a summer home.

THE NISSITISSET HOTEL is located on the west side of the village Main street and opposite to the "old yellow house," or Elm House, as it is known at the present time. Although its use as a hotel is of a more modern date than that of either of the foregoing described houses, it has, nevertheless, been in use for that purpose for nearly or quite eighty years. The ell part of the house is one of the oldest buildings at the present time standing on Main street. The date of its erection, like that of the "old yellow house," is unknown. The main part of the house was built by Capt. Daniel Bills about 1840. But for several years prior to that date the ell had been in use as an inn, its upper story being finished off as a hall which at that time was used and for many years subsequent to the building of the main part of the house in 1840 continued to be used for dancing parties and other social gatherings.

The earliest known landlord of the house was Daniel Bills, who acted in that capacity prior to the addition of the main part of the building in 1840, and possibly a few years after. Captain Bills was succeeded as landlord by Capt. John Smith, who in his turn was succeeded by Josiah Shattuck of Pepperell, Mass. About 1854 Shattuck sold the house and good will to Bigelow of Boston, Mass., and removed to Pepperell, Mass., where he subsequently died. In 1855 Capt. Joseph Jefts became both proprietor and landlord of the house. During Mr. Jefts' ownership the upper part of the ell was lengthened by an addition to its south end. Aug. 13, 1867, Captain Jefts conveyed the hotel property to his son, J. Frank Jefts, who officiated as its landlord until May 24, 1862, at which date he sold the same to Joseph C. Tucker. Soon after disposing of the hotel to Mr. Tucker, J. Frank Jefts left town and, from the day of his

departure to the present time, (1914), his whereabouts has remained a mystery to his former fellow citizens. During Mr. Tucker's proprietorship the hall in the ell part of the house was divided into sleeping rooms. April 6, 1864, Joseph C. Tucker sold the hotel to James W. Fessenden of Townsend, Mass., who continued to act as its landlord until April 30, 1873, at which latter date he conveyed it to Marshall Davis of Amherst. Mr. Davis was landlord of this house until March 30, 1875, at which date he sold it to Mrs. Martha Shattuck, wife of George J. Shattuck of Townsend, Mass. Mr. Shattuck was succeeded as proprietor and landlord of the hotel by James Wise of Leominster, Mass., who, after conducting the business for a few years, returned to Leominster, where he died Feb. 3, 1909. At the present time (1914) his widow, Mrs. James Wise, is the owner of the property.

During the early years of its existence this hotel was managed after the manner of conducting inns or taverns in those days. It was never without an open bar, where all kinds of distilled liquors could be obtained by those who had the wherewith to purchase them; and purchasers were never lacking, neither from among the town's people nor from the citizens of the neighboring towns. Yet, during all this period, its reputation as a hostelry which afforded entertainment for man and beast was second to that of no country hotel in the county. Its landlords in those days were, on the whole, typical specimens of their class: jolly, courteous and obliging to their guests.

But, like the majority of the old-time taverns, this house has had its day. At this time its doors are and for several years past have been closed to the public; and the rooms, which have echoed to the laughter, songs and stories of nearly four generations of men; and which, if they could speak, could furnish more information relative to the good and bad, humorous and sad, pathetic and sympathetic sides of the characters of some of the town's old-time peculiar citizens than could be obtained from any other source of information, are deserted and lone.

CHAPTER VIII.

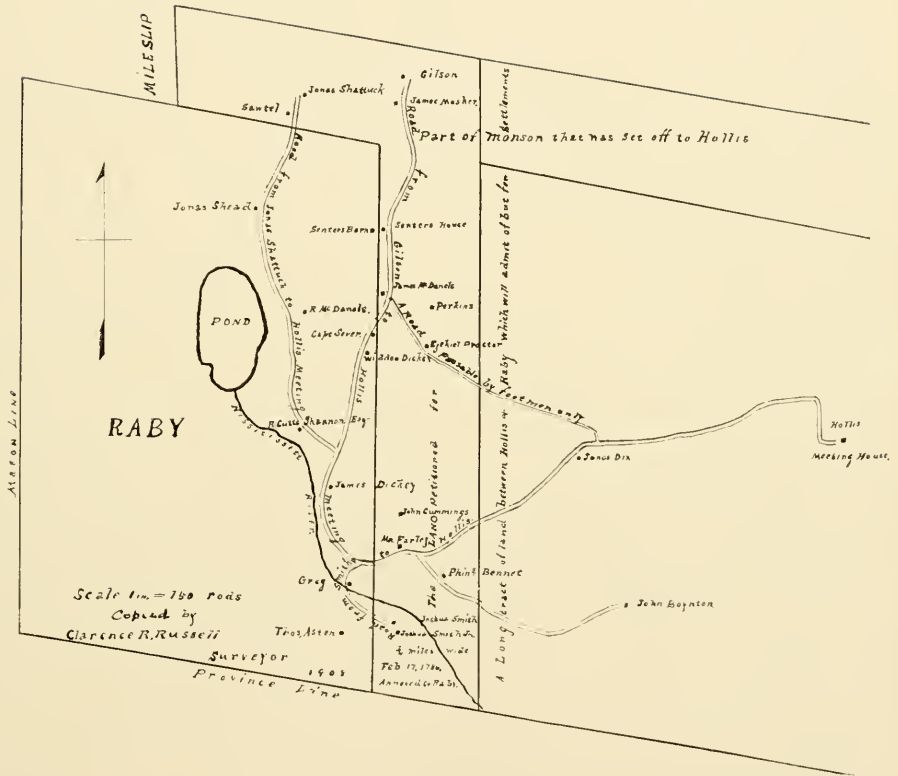
Brookline.

1786-1800.

Recovery from Hollis of the Disputed Strip of Land on Raby's Eastern Borders—Current Events, 1786 to 1800—Bridges over the Nissitisset River—Highway West of the South Cemetery Accepted by the Town—Gift to the Town of the Land upon Which the Old Meeting-House Stands, by R. Cutts Shannon, Esq.—First Guide Boards—Change of Town's Name from Raby to Brookline—Prices Current of Commodities in 1795—United States Census of 1790.

From the time when, immediately after Raby's incorporation in 1769, the surveyor who ran the boundary line between Raby and Hollis, either through ignorance or treachery, had located that line three-fourths of a mile west of its right location as set forth in Raby's charter, thus attempting to deprive the latter town of its title in and to a strip of land on its eastern borders three-fourths of a mile in width and extending north and south the entire length of the township, until the year 1786, when by act of legislature the title to said strip of land was settled as being in Raby, the citizens of the latter town had never ceased to claim their rights of ownership in the same.

During the years preceding the Revolution, both Raby and Hollis claimed and endeavored to exercise jurisdiction over this tract of land; and the question of its ownership was a frequent and fruitful subject for discussion between their respective inhabitants; the citizens of Raby arguing upon the justice of their claim of rights to the same and the possibility of their establishing those rights; and those of Hollis upon the possibilities of their being able to retain possession of it. Moreover, it frequently happened that when a citizen of one of the towns met a citizen of the other, the twain would immediately engage in a war of words which, tradition says, sometimes ended in fisticuffs over the disputed territory. Thus it happened that in process of time the peaceful relations formerly existing between the two towns became somewhat strained. It was dur-



MAP OF DISPUTED TERRITORY
 (From the Original at the State House at Concord)

ing this period that the Rabyans began to speak of their neighbors in Hollis as—"Those who dwelt by Hollis sea shore"—thereby intimating that they were clams; and by way of retaliation the Hollisites, whenever they saw a flock of three crows coming from the direction of Raby towards Hollis, would point in a derisive manner their forefingers at them, at the same time exclaiming, "There come the selectmen of Raby":

This state of affairs had, so far as Raby was concerned, reached a climax, and its inhabitants were about prepared to apply to the Great and General Court for a solution of the matter in dispute between the two towns, when the advent of the Revolution caused both towns, for the time being at least, to suspend their individual hostilities, and to unite with their sister towns in a vigorous prosecution of the war against the common enemy of the country.

But although the coming and continuance of the Revolution caused the two towns, so far as their personal warfare was concerned, to bury the hatchet, the burial was, nevertheless, only a temporary one. The old feelings of antagonism were not dead, but sleeping; and the last echoes of the Revolution had not ceased to sound ere Raby dug up the buried hatchet, and again took the war path which led towards her neighbors on the old question of the disputed territory. Hollis, equally alert, and probably far more confident, girded up her loins and calmly awaited the attack. It was evidently understood in both towns that the conflict between them was no longer to consist of a warfare of words, but of deeds.

At a town meeting of its inhabitants holden on the 5th day of Feb., 1783, Raby commenced the war by voting—"To petition the town of Hollis for a part of the west and Nor West part of their town to be laid out to Raby"; and chose Capt. Samuel Douglass, Waldron Stone and Lieut. James McDonald as a committee—"To consider the matter and report to the town from time to time as they have opportunity."

There is no record of the foregoing committee's having made any report of their proceedings up to December 8th of the same year. But at a town meeting holden on the latter date their original appointment as a committee was re-affirmed.

Meanwhile, on the 5th day of December of the same year, 1783, certain inhabitants of the disputed territory, i. e., the three-fourths of a mile strip, petitioned the town of Hollis as follows:

"Petition of Certain Persons to be set off to Raby.

To the Town of Hollis

The Petition of us the Subscribers Inhabitants of the Westerly Part of sd Hollis Humbly Sheweth that by Reason of many Inconveniences

We Labor under by Living at such a Remote part of Hollis so far from meeting and at such a Distance from the other Inhabitants of sd town that we are Depriv^d in a great measure of the privilege of Schoolling and by Reason of the badness of the Rods it is Very Deficult for sum of us to git to the Town of Hollis at sum Sesons of the year it is even impracticable Except We first goo into the town of Raby and travel Sum Ways in the same before We Enter Hollis again—and as we live much more Compact with the Inhabitants of Raby and think it mite be more Convenient for us to belong to the Town of Raby to which if we were set of it is Lickly the sd Inhabitants of Raby and us your Petitioners mite both Injoy the privileges of preaching and Schoolling—&c—in a ful and ample manner than ether they or us can under our present Sitteration we therefore beg you to take our case into your wise consideration & if you in your Wisdom can see fit that you would give your Consent to have a part of the westerly part of Hollis set off to Raby—(that is that part of Raby formerly expected) Beginning at said Sandy bank so cold (called) at Nissitit River and from thence a North pint by the Nedel acrost Hollis which we humbly conseve would not be a great Damage to Hollis But Verey advantagus to the town of Raby—and to us your Petitioners Dec. 5—1783.

(Signed) James McDonels Simeon Senter James McDaniels Jun. Jesse Parkins Phinehas Bennet, Jr. Joshua Smith John Cummings."

Hollis refused to grant the foregoing petition; and in January, the following year, Raby through its selectmen supplemented the efforts of the petitioners by forwarding to the Hollis authorities the following paper:

"Memorial asking for part of Hollis to be annexed to Raby
To the Town of Hollis

the Petition of the

Town of Raby humbly sheweth that we your Petitioners have for a Considerable Number of years Labored under many Disadvantages by Reson of the Town being So Small which we belong to and we so fue in Number that we are not able to Settlet a minister nor to hier preaching but a Small part of the year. Nor to carre on town affairs without great cost and as there is a part of the inhabitants of the westerly part of Hollis that have a Desire to be Set of to the town of Raby which we sopose might be very advantageous to us your petitioners and those that Desire to be set of and not a great Damage to the town of Hollis. We therefore beg you to take our Case into your wise consideration and if you can see fit that you would give your Consent that a part of the Westerly part of Hollis be set of to Raby—(Viz) beginning at the Sandey bank So call'd on Nissitiset

River and from thence a North pint acrost Hollis to Amherst line—which line we think would Divid the towns of Hollis and Raby much more to the advantage of the whol than wheir the Line now is—

Jan 18—1784

ROBERT SEVER	} in behalf of the town of Raby”.
SWALLOW TUCKER	
JAMES CAMPBELL	

Hollis ignored this petition, as it had the one preceding it, and continued to hold on to the disputed territory; meanwhile, metaphorically speaking, thumbing its municipal nose at both the petition and petitioners.

At a town meeting holden March 2, 1784, Raby re-elected Capt. James Campbell, Swallow Tucker and Capt. Robert Seaver—“As a committee to carry on the Petition we sent into Hollis to git a piece of land set to Raby.”

If this committee endeavored to—“carry on the Petition.” its efforts were unsuccessful; and finally Raby’s people, having exhausted their stock of patience, as well as their committees’ knowledge of the system of phonetic spelling then in use, on the 29th day of April, 1784, voted to carry the question in issue to the General Court; and, at a subsequent meeting on the 5th day of October, instructed their committee to act accordingly. The committee delayed its action until the following year, 1785; when, in June, it filed in court the following petition:

“Petition for Annexation of Part of Hollis State of New Hampshire.

To Honorable the Senate and house of Representatives of Said State in General Court assembled at Portsmouth in said State June 1785

The petition of Swallow Tucker Robert Seaver and James Campbell Committee in behalf of the Town Raby—humbly Shews—

That the Town of Raby is of Small extent N. & South consisting of about four and a half miles in lenth and E. & W. two milds 59 1-2 in bredth and much of the land unfit for cultivation and more unfit for settlement and consequently thinly inhabited and unable to Settle or Support the Gospel or necessary Schools for the instruction of youth (so necessary in Society) and other Town charges, and such is the unhappy Scituation of ye Town that should we anexed to other Town our difficulties would not be remedid. the inhabitants are So Sensible of the importance of the education of youth that they can by no means rest easy to have their children brought up in Savage ignorance unfit members for Society either in Church or State—that the Town of Hollis is a large Town both in quantity of land and Number of inhabitants & can well

spare a part to build up the Town of Raby. the Town of Raby have repeatedly applied to the Town of Hollis to vote off to the Town of Raby some part of said Town which they refuse to doe, the Town of Raby therefore find themselves constrained to apply to your honors to take their difficult case under your wise consideration & set off from the Town of Hollis and annex to the Town of Raby the following tract of land with the inhabitants consisting of nine families (Viz) beginning at the great Sand bank (so called) and running parall with east line of the town of Raby untill it comes opposite to Northeasterly corner of the sd Town of Raby thence to said Northeasterly corner, in width about three Quarters of a mile that the inhabitants Settled on said tract of land are desirous to be Sett of to the Town of Raby (one excepted), we beg leave further to represent to your honers that nature seemed to design the abovesaid tract of land for the Town of Raby as the proposed line will run thro a tract of poor land unfit for cultivation and the Town of Raby at their incorporation had reason to expect some further help from the town of Hollis—these reasons (with many others which may be given if oppertunity therefor) we submit to the wise consideration of this Honorable Court—praying your honors to grant us relief and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray

SWALLOW TUCKER JAMES CAMPBELL ROBERT SEVER.”

With the foregoing petition was filed a plan of Hollis and Raby, showing the proposed alterations, and also a plan of Raby alone. These plans, of which copies accompany this chapter, are papers Nos. 183 and 184, Town Papers, Vol. I, collection of 1880, in the office of the secretary of state. By an examination of these plans, it will be seen that No. 184 marks the location upon the disputed land of the dwelling houses of the residents; it also gives their names, as follows: “Senter’s house, James McDaniels, Perkins, Ezekiel Proctor, John Cummings, Mr. Farley, Phin’s Bennet, Joshua Smith, Joshua Smith, Jr.” It also gives the names of those living in Raby on the side adjacent to Hollis, as follows: “Jonas Shead, R. McDaniels, Capt. Sever, Widdow Dickey, R. Cutts Shannon, Esq., James Dickey, Gray, Thos Asten.”

On the 15th day of Oct., 1785, while the foregoing petition was still pending in the General Court, the inhabitants of the disputed land filed in court another petition, framed in language similar to that used in their petition under date of Dec. 5, 1783. The names of the signers of this last petition were as follows; James McDonell, Jesse parkins, Thomas Law-

rence, Simeon Senter, Joshua Smith, Ezekiel Proctor, Ebr's Gilson, Joshua Smith, Jun. Phinehas Bennet.

Benjamin Farley, a son of Samuel Farley, who acted as attorney for Raby at the time of its incorporation, was appointed as the town's agent for attending to all matters relative to the petition while it was pending in the legislature; and his efforts were ably seconded by Samuel Douglass, the town's representative for that year.

Hollis, of course, opposed the petition. At a meeting of its inhabitants holden on the 15th day of Sept., 1785, it was voted—"That this Town will oppose the Petition preferr'd to the Gen^l Court, by the Town of Raby, That Daniel Emerson Esq. be fully empower'd to oppose said Petition, also voted that Noah Worcester Esq. Capt. Dow Ens. Jerem^h Ames William Cumings & Capt. Goss, be a Committee to State the matter fairly and give said Emerson Instructions in writing relative to the same, taken from the Town Records

True Copy Attest William Cumings Town Clerk"

"To Daniel Emerson Esq. Representative for the Town of Hollis—

Agreeable to the above votes of the Town of Hollis, empowering you to oppose the Petition of the Town of Raby, & us to give you instructions thereon, You are hereby instructed to oppose said Petition—in behalf of the Town of Hollis, for the following Reasons (viz) first as the said Petitioners represent their Weakness and inability to support the Gospel or maintain Schools, it cannot be supposed that the addition of nine families Settled on such a Tract of Land as they Represent unfit for Cultivation if Granted could remove the Difficulties of which they complain—

2^d as they represent in said Petition, that they at their Incorporation had reason to expect some further help from said Town of Hollis, that we know of no Reason that they had to expect any such thing unless it was by some mistake in their own measure as they themselves measured it before the incorporation, that the Town of Hollis never measured nor Joined in Measuring until after the Incorporation, That the Votes of the Town of Hollis, previous to said incorporation of Raby were design'd to fix the meeting house in the Centre of the Town east and west, which Votes of said Town were confirmed by the Charter of the Town of Raby—

3^d That they in their Petition request to begin at the Grat Sand Bank so called, and run a Paralel line with the town of Raby opposite to their Northeast corner, then a closing line to their Northeast Corner, which if granted will leave a Tract of land with a Number of inhabitants on the same about two miles Square belonging to Hollis, at the Northerly end of

Raby extending as far west as the west line of Raby excepting the width of the Mile Strip—

4th That the meeting House in Hollis now stands on a plat of Ground which it seems nature form'd for that purpose being pleasantly Situated, that the Town has been at a Great Expence in laying Out and making Roads to accommodate the same, which well convenes the Inhabitants from all parts of said Town That if said Petition should be granted, consequently the meeting house would not be in the sentre of the Town— which probably cause an uneasiness in the Easterly part of ye Town, which might cause the Town to live in Contention or lay them under the disagreeable Necessity of building a New meeting house, and of being at a Vast expence to accomodate Roads, to the same, which never can be done with that Convenience that it now is—

Hollis Sep ^r 28th 1785.	NOAH WORCESTER REUBEN DOW JEREMIAH AMES WILLIAM CUMINGS JOHN GOSS	} Com ^{tee} in behalf of ye Town of Hollis."
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The contest in the legislature over the petition was of comparatively short duration, but was very strenuous while it lasted. But, finally, on the 17th day of July, 1786, an act was passed by which the prayer of the petition was granted.

Thus, by act of legislature, the title in and to a strip of land three-fourths of a mile in width on the east side of Raby, which was included within its original limits as defined in its charter at the date of its incorporation in 1769, but over which, from the date of its incorporation up to the date of this act, Hollis had wrongfully claimed and attempted to exercise jurisdiction, was settled as being in Raby, where it has ever since remained unquestioned.

Hollis' inhabitants gracefully accepted the dictum of the legislature as expressed in the act. For although they had opposed its passage, their opposition was not occasioned by any real desire to hold possession of the land in question, which was of comparatively little value, but rather, as has already been stated herein, by the fact that by its loss their meeting-house would no longer stand in the exact center of the township. A state of affairs which, in accord with the ideas prevalent in those days, would in their estimation be deplorable; because it would compel those of the people who lived on, or near, the limits of that part of the town farthest from the meeting-house, in going to and from the same, to cover

more ground than was covered for the same purpose by their fellow townsmen who lived near the limits of that part of the town which was nearest to the meeting-house.

There is, however, no record that the change in the location of the Hollis meeting-house had any noticeable effect upon the church-going proclivities of its people; or, for that matter, upon those of the people of Raby; the majority of whom continued to worship in Hollis until the completion of their own meeting-house in 1791.

Municipal and Other Events 1789—1800.

Notwithstanding the fact that by the passage of the foregoing mentioned act of the legislature, Raby had become confirmed in the possession of its original territory, its inhabitants, far from being satisfied with the amount of land which they already possessed, were apparently desirous of acquiring more. For on the 28th day of Feb., 1786, they passed a vote—"To petition the town of Mason for two tiers of lots on its easterly part"; and chose Capt. Samuel Russell, Lieut. Isaac Shattuck and Clark Brown as a committee to "petition and see if they are willing to be set off to Raby." On the 31st day of March of the same year they again "voted and chose Capt. Russell, Capt. Samuel Russell and Ebenezer Gilson" as a committee—"To git 2 lots from easterly part of Mason set off to Raby."

At a later meeting in the same year, Benjamin Farley was appointed as the town's agent—"To git a piece of the northwest part of Hollis and the mile slip laid off to Raby."

It does not appear that either of the above mentioned committees, or the "agent," ever reported. The votes probably originated from an indefinite understanding relative to the territory actually embraced within the town's limits; and, although for a few years subsequently there are recorded, occasionally, similar votes, the matter finally ceased to interest the public and was allowed to drop.

1787. Dec. 5th, Swallow Tucker was elected grand juror, to attend court at Amherst at the "General Sessions of the Peace." Mr. Tucker was the second from this town to be elected to this position.

Capt. Robert Seaver was for the second time serving the county as coroner; as was also Capt. Samuel Douglass.

1788. Aug. 5th, Eleazer Gilson was elected as the town's first petit juror; and at the same meeting Capt. Robert Seaver was elected as a grand juror.

In the rate lists of this year the name of John Conant, who subsequently built the first sawmill on the river below the outlet from the pond, appears for the first time; as does also the name of Caleb Trowbridge, the town's second schoolmaster. The number of names on the tax lists for the year was 83.

At the convention which met at Exeter, February 13th, and adopted the Federal Constitution, Raby, Mason and New Ipswich were represented by Deacon Amos Dakin of Mason.

1790. Minister rates were levied for the first time, and continued to be levied until about the year 1843; when the church having become independent of the town's control, there was no longer occasion for them.

Richard Cutts Shannon was for the second time acting as coroner for the county and, on December 16, was appointed a justice of the peace and quorum.

Census of 1790.

This year by order of the legislature a census of the state was taken. The population of this town was found to be 338; as shown by the return of its selectmen, as follows: Males above 16, 86; Males under 16, 89; Females, 160; Other persons, 10; Total, 338.

At the March meeting this year the vote for president was 21; all of which were cast for John Pickering.

1791. At the convention to revise the State Constitution which met at Concord on the 7th day of September, Raby, Mason and New Ipswich were represented by Charles Barrett, Esq., of New Ipswich.

Bridges Over the Nissitisset River.

As has already been stated in a prior chapter, the first bridge built by Raby over the river below its outlet from the pond was erected in 1772. But at the time of its construction, there was already in existence a bridge at the point where the Townsend highway crosses the stream at South Brookline. This latter bridge was built by the town of Hollis before the incorporation of Raby. One hundred and twenty years ago, it was known as the Benjamin Tucker bridge. It is known today as the Fessenden Bridge, from David S. Fessenden, who owns the brick house near it.

The second bridge to be built over the river by Raby is that crossing the stream a mile below the Tucker bridge. It is located at the point where the river is crossed by the highway leading from Brookline to Oak

Hill, in Pepperell. Of late years it has been known as Bohonon's bridge, from the fact that it is situated near the late dwelling house of the late Moses Bohonon, deceased. At the time it was built, and for many years afterwards, it was known as the Joshua Smith bridge.

The first action of the town relative to building this bridge occurred at a town meeting holden May 12 of the above year, when it was voted—"To build a bridge across the River that runs across the Road that leads from Raby meeting house to Mr. Joshua Smith's house Provided Pepperell people did open the road to meet us." Probably Pepperell people did—"Open the road to meet us." For at a meeting holden on the 7th day of March of the following year it was again voted to bridge the said stream at this place, and—"To leave the building of the same to the selectmen to order it as they should think best." This is the last recorded reference to the building of this bridge. It is, therefore, fair to infer that the selectmen did as they thought best, and that the bridge was completed the same year, 1792.

1795. The town voted to lay out a road west of the south cemetery. The next year, 1796, this vote was repeated in the following language—"To lay out a road on the north side of the burying ground near Swallow Tucker's if they think best to turn the course of the road now to the south side of the burying ground."

1796. During this year the above mentioned road was built and accepted.

Town Common.

November 2, R. Cutts Shannon by his deed of that date recorded in Hillsborough records Vol. 203, p. 603, conveyed "To the selectmen and their successors forever for the use of the town" the land on which the old meeting-house now stands.

1798. This year the first guide boards to be placed in position in town were set up. They were constructed of pine boards placed upon oak posts. Samuel T. Boynton was licensed for one year as an inn keeper; and, as such, in the house situate on the town common now owned and occupied by Mrs. Newton W. Colburn, he hung out his sign; a guide board which directed both the traveling and non-traveling public to a locality not even indirectly suggested by those erected by the town fathers; and which both tradition and the records say was a sample of many others of a similar design which for many years previous to its advent had existed in town.

Change of Name from Raby to Brookline.

1798. At the time of the town's incorporation under the name of Raby, there was a large minority of its inhabitants who were dissatisfied with the name. This minority gracefully submitted to the will of the majority; and in the progress of events attendant upon the organization of the new town and the War of the Revolution the matter for the time being, at least, ceased to attract public attention.

But soon after the close of the war, the old feeling of dissatisfaction, intensified no doubt by the fact that the name of Raby recalled associations connected with the town's past that were far from agreeable to the majority of its citizens, was again revived. Year by year the numbers of those who advocated a change in the name of the town increased; and year by year public sentiment in favor of the change grew stronger. At last, in this year, 1798, matters were brought to a climax by the insertion into the warrant for a town meeting on the 30th day of May of an article calling for a change of the name of the town from Raby to Brookline. The article was passed with little opposition; and Benjamin Farley was subsequently ordered by the selectmen to draw up and present to the General Court a petition calling for a change of the town's name, in accordance with the above vote. Mr. Farley obeyed the order and drew up and filed in court a petition to the following effect:

"To the Hon Senate and House of Representatives For Said State Convened at Hopkintown.

Humbly Shews—The Subscribers Select men for the Town of Raby that it is the earnest desire of the Inhabitants of said Town that the Name thereof may be changed as by their vote in Town meeting may appear—We therefore pray your Honors to pass an Act whereby said Town of Raby may take and hold the name of Brookline in future—and as in duty bound shall pray.

Hopkintown June 11th 1798.

RANDEL McDONALD	} select-	
BENJA. FARLEY,		men
JAMES McINTOSH		of Raby"

The prayer of the petitioners was granted by the passage of an act to that end which was approved on the fourth day of December of the same year. Thus the name of Brookline was substituted for that of Raby and the latter became only a memory.

Some idea of the cost of living at this time may be obtained from the following list of "Boston Prices Current," which is copied from the "Amherst Journal and the New Hampshire Advertiser," under date of Dec. 12, 1795.

BOSTON PRICES CURRENT.

Carefully Corrected.

Boston, December 10.

Obferve, T. ftands for ton.—M. for thoufand H. for hundred—Cwt. for hundred weight—Hhd. for hoghead—Bbl. for barrel—lb. for pound—gal. for gallon, &c.

Average Price per Quantity.

	Dls.—Cents
Ashes Pot. per T.	166 66
——— Pearl, per T.	140
Allum, per cwt.	7
Beef, 1st quality, bbl.	11 50
——— 2d, do. bbl.	10
Butter, lb.	15
Beans, per bufhel,	1 25
Bees Wax, lb.	33
Corn, Indian,	95
Cloth, tow, American, yd.	20
Cheefe, American, lb.	10
Flour, Superfine, bbl.	15
Fine	14 50
Middlings,	11
Hides, dried,	2
Hogs, Lard lb.	14
Leather, foal, lb.	21
Lime, per hhd.	4
Molaffes, gall.	63
Pork, one hog, bbl.	18
one and half hog,	16
middling pieces,	25
Meal, Rye, per bufhel	1

Run, Jamaica, gall.	1 75
Winward, do.	1 17
N. England, do.	70
Rice, Carolina, cwt.	7 33
Staves, white oak hhd. M.	30
red oak, hhd. do.	13
Staves, barrel white oak, do.	20
Sugar, brown, cwt. fr. 9 10	14
Loaf, lb.	26

**The Population of Brookline at the First Census of the United States in the
Year 1790.**

Name of head of family.	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.	Free white males under 16	Free white females, including heads of families
Shannon, R. Cutts	2	2	6
Shattuck, Benja.	1	2	4
Farnsworth, Sampson	3	—	3
Hall, William, Jr.	1	—	1
McDonold, Randal	2	2	5
Sever, Robert	1	3	2
Dickey, James	1	3	2
Brown, Clark	2	—	5
Douglass, Samuel	1	2	2
Emery, Ebenezer	3	1	2
Gowing, Ezekiel	1	—	2
Graham, William	1	1	3
Gilson, Ebenezer	3	1	4
Gilson, Eleazer	1	3	3
Hall, William	1	2	1
Lesley, Jonas	1	3	4
McDonald, James	1	—	3
Proctor, Ezekiel	2	—	2
Parker, Abijah	1	1	2
Perkins, Jesse	1	2	1
Senter, Simeon	1	2	3
Shattuck, Isaac	2	—	2
Sartell, Ephraim	3	1	3
Sawyer, Jonathan	1	1	3
Wheeler, Abiezer	1	2	1
Wetherbee, Oliver	1	1	1
Austin, Phineas	1	4	2
Austin, Bulah	1	—	6
Brooks, Benjamin	1	1	4
Bennet, Phineas	1	3	4

The Population of Brookline at the First Census of the United States in the Year 1790.—Continued.

Name of head of family.	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.	Free white males under 16.	Free including white females, heads of families.
Campbell, James	5	1	3
Davidson, David	1	1	2
Emerson, John	1	1	1
Farley, Benjamin	2	3	5
Blood, Reuben	1	—	2
Green, Samuel	1	2	3
Grace, Benjamin	1	2	2
Hodgman, Joseph	2	1	1
Hodgman, Abel	1	—	2
Hodgman, Abraham	1	2	1
Lawrence, Ezekiel	1	2	1
McIntosh, Alexander	3	—	4
McIntosh, James	2	—	3
McIntosh, Archibald	1	1	5
Patten, Nathaniel, Jr.	1	3	2
Russell, George	2	—	3
Russell, Samuel	2	1	3
Russell, Andrew	1	2	3
Spaulding, Daniel	1	1	4
Smith, Joshua	1	3	2
Smith, Joshua, Jr.	1	3	2
Tucker, Swallow	3	1	2
Sanders, Isaac	1	3	2
Kirk, Charles	1	3	2
Wetherbee, Timothy	1	3	4
Turrel, William	1	2	2
Wood, John	1	2	1
Emery, Ebenezer	2	2	2
Boston, Philip	—	—	—

Recapitulation.

Heads of families and free white males over 16.	86
Free white males under 16.	89
Free white males, including heads of families.	160
Family of Philip Boston, a free Negro.	3
	<hr/>
Total population.	338

Oct. 16, 1790, Samuel Douglas, Jr., was appointed Justice of the Peace and Quorum, and was reappointed to the same position on the following year. He also held the position of county coroner for the year 1790.

CHAPTER IX.

Early Highways, Bridle Paths and Dwelling Houses, Together with Brief Sketches of Such of the Signers of the Petition for the Incorporation of Raby as Left Behind Them No Records of Their Families.

The Great Road, So Called—The Highway to Hollis via Proctor Hill—Bridle Paths: i. e., From Paddledock to Meeting-house Hill—From the Daniel Goodwin Place via the James McDaniels Place to the Jesse Perkins Place—From the Latter Path to the Senter's Place—From the North Highway to Hollis to the Proctor Hill Highway—From the Latter Path to the Village—Early Dwelling Houses: The Old "Yellow House"—The Capt. Nathan Corey House—The James Campbell House—The Samuel T. Boynton House—The Colburn Green House—Cellar Hole of the Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth House—The Sampson Farnsworth House—The Lieut. Samuel Farley House—Sketches of the Signers of the Petition for Incorporation.

At the date of the incorporation of Raby there were within its limits only two laid out and legally established highways. "The Great Road," so called, leading from Pepperell, Mass., entered the town on its east side and, continuing on through its territory in a westerly direction, crossed the Nissitisset river by a ford way near where the stream is spanned by the present Pond Bridge, so called, a few rods below its outlet from Muscatanipus pond; from whence it extended to Mason and on through the southern border towns of the state, until it terminated at Hinsdale on the Connecticut river.

At this time and for many subsequent years this road was the principal route in New Hampshire for travel and traffic between these border towns and Boston. So far as its location in Brookline is concerned, it remains today practically the same as in the beginning.

The second of these laid out highways was that known at the present time as the Proctor hill road to Hollis. Its location today is also practically the same as in the beginning. From Raby this latter road extended on in a southwest direction via Townsend hill to Townsend, Mass.

The majority of the other roads in town at that time were mere bridle paths; suitable only for horseback riders or, in some instances, for the passage of the lumbering ox wagons then in use. For, although there was no especial scarcity of horses, vehicles drawn by them, except those of the rudest description, were unknown here until well along into the nineteenth century; the first "chaise," according to local tradition, having been brought into town about 1820 by Deacon Eleazer Gilson.

These bridle paths, as they were called, although many of them were mere foot trails between the log cabins of the settlers, were to be found leading in all directions through the dense forest growth which then covered the entire surface of the township. In subsequent years some of them were laid out and accepted as public highways, and are in use as such at the present time. Others continued to be used for public travel for many years or until, by the construction of other more direct and therefore more convenient routes between the points which they connected, they gradually passed into disuse.

Among the latter class is one which formerly connected Paddledock,* now South Brookline, with the western part of the township. It led out of the west side of the highway to Townsend, Mass., at a point near the location of the present steam sawmill of Orville D. Fessenden in South Brookline and, skirting the east base of Little Muscatanipus hill, followed up the west bank of the Nissitisset river to a point in the same a few rods northwest of the present iron bridge on Bond street, where it crossed the stream by a ford way and, continuing on up its east bank, connected with the Great Road at the point where the same is crossed by the "old ditch," a few rods south of the present pond bridge.

This bridle path was especially useful for the settlers in the western part of the town, for whom it furnished a short cut to Townsend, Mass. After the completion of the town's first meeting-house in 1791, it became the principal route for the citizens of Paddledock in going to and from divine worship. It continued to be used as a public thoroughfare until well along into the nineteenth century, but there is no record of its ever having been accepted by the town as a public highway.

When Ensign Bailey built his sawmill and tannery soon after the year 1800, this bridle path turned at the ford way (or, rather, another path way branched off from it at that point), and passed through the

* A name which in the early days of the township was given to that part of the town which at the present time is known as South Brookline. The origin of the name is obscure. But it is probably a corruption of "Puddledock," a name by which a certain locality in Dover was formerly known; and, if so, the name was perhaps imported into Brookline by Swallow Tucker; an early settler here, whose family, although he came here from Groton, Mass., was originally of Dover.

millyard up, and contiguous to, the west bank of the river; which it crossed by a stringer bridge erected by Mr. Bailey and located a few rods south of the present mill-dam near the village railroad station. The bridge remained in existence until about the time of the beginning of the Civil War; when, having become unsafe from age and want of repairs, it was put out of commission, either by the spring floods or the hands of men, perhaps both. There are those living today who remember this bridge as among the pleasantest of their boyhood memories. For beneath its shadow and from its location upward to the dam, they speared many and many a pickerel, and, occasionally, a lusty trout with which the river at this point then abounded, especially during the period of the subsidence of the spring freshets.

The trail of this bridle path for almost its entire length is easily traceable at the present time, although for a portion of the distance between the village and the South Brookline railroad station it is identical with the railroad track.

Upon its east side about one-half way between the two railroad stations is an old cellar hole upon which, tradition says, in Revolutionary times was located the log cabin of George Davidson, one of Raby's soldiers in the war.

Another bridle path, much used in its day, and which has already been mentioned in a prior chapter, led out of the east side of the main highway to Milford at or near the residence of the late Rev. Daniel Goodwin, one mile north of the village Main street and, pursuing an easterly direction, came out on the east Milford highway a few rods west of the old James McDonald house; from whence it crossed the latter highway and, still pursuing its easterly course, terminated at the north highway to Hollis; into which it entered at a point near the dwelling house, before and after the Revolution, of Ezekiel Proctor, and known to the present generation as the Ralph Burns, Amos Blodgett, and Luke Baldwin place. The dwelling house of Jesse Perkins, the first of his family to settle in Raby, was located on the east side of this bridle path, a few rods back from its junction with the north highway to Hollis.

Relative to this path, under date of March 1, 1786, the town records contain the following entry—"Voted to accept of a road from Capt. Seaver's house to Randel McDonalds' so on to the great road by James McDonells old field. Said road to be a bridle road."

Leading out of the foregoing described bridle path upon its north side and about midway between the two Milford highways another an-

cient bridle path which at the present time is easily traceable ran in a northeasterly direction and ended at or near the dwelling house on the west side of East Milford highway late of William Gilson, deceased, but one hundred and forty years ago of Simeon Senter. On this bridle path about one-fourth of a mile west of said Gilson house is a cleared space in which is located a cellar hole. This cellar hole is supposed to mark the site of the log cabin of Jonathan Whitcomb, one of the earliest settlers in this town, coming here from Lancaster, Mass., as early as 1730. This clearing has long been locally known as "The Boston Place," the name originating from the fact that in 1790 a log cabin standing in it and located a few rods west of the Whitcomb cabin was occupied by Philip Boston, a negro, and, so far as known, the first of his race to settle in town. According to the United State's Census of 1790, his family at that time consisted of himself, wife and three children. Whatever became of them is unknown. Subsequently, the Whitcomb house passed into the ownership of the late Abel Gilson, father of said William Gilson, who for many years occupied it as his homestead. In the fifties of the last century the house was occupied by William Whitcomb for a few years, since when it has remained unoccupied. At the present time it is in ruins.

Another of these old-time bridle paths, and one of the very earliest, led out of the north highway from Raby to Hollis at a point on its southerly side about one-fourth of a mile east of the Dickey house, or, as it is known at the present time, Ebenezer J. Rideout's place. Its course from its starting point was southerly, its length about two miles, and it terminated at a point in the road to Hollis via Proctor hill, a few rods west of where the latter road crosses the Rocky Pond brook. Its vestiges, which can at the present time be easily traced, furnish the strongest proof of its having once been a much traveled road. But no living man can remember when it was used as a public thoroughfare. Beside the evidence furnished by the road itself, another proof of its antiquity is to be found in the fact that upon it is located the "Cemetery in the Woods," the oldest cemetery in town of the white settlers. This cemetery is located upon the west side of and some six or seven rods back from the path, and about one-fourth of a mile from its starting point at the north Hollis highway.

Leading out, on its west side and about midway of its length, of the foregoing described path, another bridle path runs in a westerly direction, crossing the Stone House brook, and terminating in the village at the east Milford highway immediately in the rear of the old Nathan Corey house. From this latter bridle path, near where it crosses the Stone House brook, another bridle path leads out and passes in a northerly

direction through the woods back of the Stone House. Upon this latter path, to the east of the Stone House, is an old cellar hole which marks the site of a dwelling house in which, in the forties, one Chapman had his habitation and home.

Dwelling Houses in Town in the Year 1800.

Of the dwelling houses erected in town prior to and for twenty-five years following 1768, few are standing today. The locations, even, of the majority of them are known only by their cellar holes; and of the cellar holes, there are many of which it cannot be claimed with certainty that they mark the sites of the location of the dwelling houses of any one of the settlers in particular. Nevertheless, the fact that over them once stood the rude structures in which dwelt the forefathers of the town, and that around them played the children who subsequently became the grandparents of the succeeding generations, invest them with a charm which, as long as they exist, will always cause them to be objects of peculiar interest and veneration.

Of the dwelling houses at the present time standing on the village Main street, the "old yellow house," now known as the "Elmwood," the ell of the Nissitisset Hotel, and the Capt. Nathan Corey house, all of which have been written up in another chapter of this book, are the oldest standing in the compact part of the village; all of them dating back to about the year 1800 or a few years prior thereto. Save for these four houses, the dwelling houses at the present time standing on said Main street, in the compact part of the village, are of comparatively modern origin, none of them dating back of the year 1825.

On the summit of "Meeting-house hill," there are three, possibly four, houses which were built prior to the year 1800. The house on the west side of the "great road" opposite to the old meeting-house, which at the present time is owned and occupied by Lieut. William Ladd Dodge, was in existence when the meeting-house was completed in 1791; it having been built as early, at least, as 1783. For in the latter year it was occupied by James Campbell who was then operating with John Colburn the "Conant Sawmill" on the river below the outlet to the pond.

This house was very probably the scene of Raby's first public school, which was established in 1783, and of which said Campbell and Isaac Shattuck were joint teachers; as the town records mention the school as having been kept—"In James Campbell's house near the pond."

The dwelling house on the east side of the "great road," some twelve or fifteen rods south of the old meeting-house, which at the present time is owned and occupied by widow Newton W. Colburn, also dates back of 1800. In the nineties of the last century it was the home of Samuel T. Boynton, who kept an inn and store in it. After Boynton, the house was occupied as a store and inn by John H. Cutter, subsequently of "Cutter's Old Bourbon Whiskey" fame. Still later, in the latter part of the forties, this house was the home of Dr. David Harris who occupied it until his death, which occurred in 1849.

The dwelling house on the east side of the great road immediately north of the old meeting-house, and known to the present generation as the Asher Shattuck place, in the thirties of the last century was the habitation of Colburn Green, one of the town's most influential citizens at that time. He was a son of William and Ruth Green of Pepperell, Mass., from whence he came to Brookline.

On the west side of the great road half way down the hill between the old meeting-house and the pond bridge, an ancient cellar hole at the present time (1914) marks the site of the dwelling house of the town's first minister, Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth.

The oldest dwelling house standing at the present time in that part of the town formerly known as the Mile Slip is undoubtedly the old Sampson Farnsworth house. It is located on the summit of the hill in, and on the west side of, the road which leads northerly from the main highway to Mason and crosses the Robbin's or Wetherbee brook, the house being about one-fourth of a mile north of the bridge over the brook.

On the east side of the highway from Brookline to Pepperell, Mass., about one mile south of the village Main street at the present time stands the dwelling house of Lieut. Samuel Farley. This house is the oldest framed building now standing in town, it having been built by Mr. Farley as early, probably, as 1750. On the same side of the same highway and some fifteen or twenty rods north of the latter house is an ancient cellar hole which is said to mark the site of Lieutenant Farley's original log cabin.

Concerning other ancient dwelling houses in Brookline, as well as of the cellar holes which at the present time mark the sites of such of them as have disappeared, such information as the writer has been able to obtain may be found in this book incorporated in connection with the brief sketches of the lives and family records of its early settlers.

**Habitations and Brief Biographical Sketches of Such of the
Signers of the Petition for the Incorporation of Raby
in 1768 as Left Behind Them No Family Records.**

In writing what follows in this chapter concerning the signers of the petition for Raby's incorporation, as well as all that is written concerning them in subsequent chapters, and in the family records and genealogies in this history contained, the author desires to be distinctly understood as speaking of and concerning those of the signers aforesaid who at the date of their signing the petition were either bona fide settlers, or non-resident taxpayers, within the limits of Raby; as those limits were described and set forth in its charter at the date of its incorporation in 1769; which included, of course, the three-fourths of a mile wide strip of land on its eastern borders to which the town of Hollis set up an unjust claim of ownership, but the title to which as being in Raby was finally established by act of legislature in 1786; the same being known in the intervening years as the "disputed territory."

For the sake of brevity, as well as of convenience, the names of the signers who at the time of their signing were living in the "disputed territory" will hereinafter be designated by the letters D. T. immediately following their several names; and in like manner the names of those then living in the Mile Slip will be designated by the letters M. S. The names of those living outside of these two tracts will be written without marks of identification as to their residences.

WILLIAM BLANCHARD, M. S., was originally of old Dunstable. In 1768 he was residing in the Mile Slip. In 1769 he was one of Raby's first board of selectmen; his house at that time being located in the southwest part of the town on land bordering on Townsend, Mass., which was conveyed to him by Simeon Blanchard.

He married, Feb. 28, 1733, Deliverance Parker, daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia Parker, of Groton, Mass. He has no descendants—of his family name, at least—living here at the present time.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, M. S., at the date of his signing the petition, was probably a resident in the Mile Slip. He was originally of Townsend, Mass., and was a brother of James Campbell, an early settler in the Slip. He married, March 6, 1738, Elizabeth, daughter of James McDaniels, then a resident of Groton, Mass., but afterwards of Raby. His residence at the time of his marriage was given as Roxbury, Mass. But a deed of land conveyed by him in 1758 describes him as being of Townsend, Mass.

ISAAC STEVENS, at the date of his signing the petition, was a land owner and probably a resident within the present limits of Brookline. His name appears on its first list of rate payers in 1771. It also appears on its recorded list of its soldiers in the War of the Revolution. His war record is given on a prior page.

He married, Jan. 2, 1771, Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah () Johnson of Hollis. No descendants here at the present time.

SIMEON BLANCHARD, M. S., was a resident land owner in the Mile Slip. His farm was located in the southwest part of Raby near the old Samuel Russell place. At the present time some of his descendants are living in New Ipswich.

JAMES NUTTING, M. S., was probably a son of Ebenezer and Ruth (Shattuck) Nutting of Groton, Mass., where he was born April 10, 1713. He and his son, James Nutting, Jr., each of whom signed the petition, were probably then non-resident land owners. Their names do not appear on Raby's first rate list in 1771, nor upon any rate lists thereafter. James Nutting, Sr., married Hepsibah Rolfe of Pepperell, Mass.

FRANCIS BUTTERICK was originally of Hollis. He was probably a non-resident land owner in Raby. His name does not, however, appear on its first tax list.

JONATHAN POWERS, M. S., was a brother of Peter Powers, the first settler in Hollis. At the time of his signing the petition, he was the proprietor of several tracts of land located in the Mile Slip, now Brookline. His name does not appear in its first rate list in 1771.

HENRY SPAULDING, M. S., at the date of the petition was a non-resident land owner in the Mile Slip. He was probably originally of Pepperell, Mass.; and, if so, married Rachel Conant, Nov. 22, 1770. He does not appear to have been a resident in Raby after its incorporation.

ABIGAIL SPAULDING, M. S., one of the signers concerning whom the writer has not been able to obtain information.

PETER HONEY, M. S., at the date of the petition was a resident in the Mile Slip, coming there from old Dunstable. His land, which consisted of two lots, was conveyed to him by William Blanchard by deed dated Jan. 28, 1765; and, according to the description in the deed, was located west of "Great Massepatanipus hill"; one lot on Campbell's brook, and the other on the old north boundary line of Townsend, Mass. There is no record of his having lived in Raby after its incorporation. In the War of the Revolution he served as a soldier for Dunstable, now Nashua, and also for Hollis and Amherst.

CHAPTER X.

Industries, Early and Late.

1740-1852.

The Jasher Wyman Sawmill—The James Conneck Sawmill—The Melvin Sawmill—Old Sawmill on Rocky Pond Brook—The Washington Wright Gristmill and Blacksmith Shop—The David Hobart, Sr., Blacksmith Shop—The Benjamin Brooks, Sr., Sawmill—The James Campbell Sawmill—The Benjamin Shattuck Sawmill—The Abel Spaulding Sawmill—The Sawtelle-Newell Sawmill—The Thomas Bennett Sawmill—The Conant Sawmill—The Ensign Bailey Sawmill—Tannery and Sash and Blind Shop—The Samuel Brooks Sawmill—The George Betterly Fulling Mill—The Alpheus Shattuck Scabbard Mill—Clay Banks and Bricks—The Coopering Business—Charcoal Burning—Early Granite Business—The Ephraim L. Hardy Tool Shop—The David Hobart Steam Sawmill.

Among the earliest and probably the very earliest of the industries, outside of that of farming, to be carried on by the original settlers within the present limits of Brookline was that of the manufacture of lumber.

For many years before, as well as after, the town's incorporation, and in fact well up to the close of the last century, its magnificent forests were the principal source of its prosperity. In the town's early days they not only furnished large quantities of lumber for local use, but also material for the manufacture of pearl ashes, soft coal, and rift timber for hard wood barrels. At a later period when, as early as 1840, the sawmills began to install machinery for the manufacture of sawed barrel staves and heads, they were the cause of the establishment here of the coopering business which for many years was the principal source of income for a large percentage of the town's inhabitants.

The Jasher Wyman Sawmill.

The first sawmill to be erected within the present limits of the town was built prior to 1741 by Jasher Wyman. It was located on the stream

then known as Wolf brook, but at the present time known as Stickney brook, in the southwest part of the town; its site being on or near that of the present sawmill of Deacon Perley L. Pierce, in South Brookline. At the date of its erection the mill was located in Townsend, Mass., from whence it was transferred into Brookline by the running of the Province line in 1741.

As appears by the Hollis records, Wyman continued to own and to operate the mill until, at least, as late as 1746; after which date we have no further definite information concerning him, although there is a tradition to the effect that he removed from Raby to Townsend Harbor, and that he died there. Another tradition says that he died in Woburn, Mass.

After Wyman's ownership ceased, there was a long interval of years during which little or nothing is known concerning this mill. But about the year 1795, its site was occupied by a sawmill which was owned and operated by David Wright, Jr., a son of David Wright and his wife Prudence (Cummings) Wright, who arrested the tory, Whiting, at Jewett's bridge in Pepperell, Mass., in 1775. David Wright, Jr., deceased in 1825 and is buried in the South Cemetery. After Wright's decease the mill was owned and for several years operated by Thomas Tarbell. Subsequently it passed into the hands of the late Andrew Rockwood. In 1855 Mr. Rockwood sold the mill to the late William J. Smith. Smith, soon after his purchase, entered into partnership with Noah Ball, of Townsend, Mass., and the twain under the name of Smith and Ball operated the mill until Oct. 22, 1870, when Smith sold it to Deacon Perley L. Pierce.

Dec. 26, 1872, during Deacon Pierce's ownership, the mill was destroyed by fire. April 25, 1873, Pierce conveyed one undivided half part of the mill privilege to David S. Fessenden; and the same year Pierce and Fessenden rebuilt the mill. In 1877 Mr. Pierce repurchased Mr. Fessenden's interest in the mill and, in 1879, sold the entire plant to Charles A. Stickney and William M. Armstrong. Stickney and Armstrong operated the mill until Oct. 17, 1889, when they reconveyed it to Deacon Pierce, by whom it has ever since been owned and operated. At the present time (1912), of three water power sawmills standing in town, this mill is the only one in full operation. Of the other two, the old Capt. Sam Brooks mill has been idle for many years, and the Charles J. Stickney mill is being operated occasionally and spasmodically.

The Jasher Wyman mill house was located on the north side of Townsend hill, a few rods southeast of the mill. At the time of this writ-

ing it is occupied as his dwelling house by Luther Lawrence. In the vicinity of this mill, in Wyman's day, were living Samuel Wheeler, John Wright, Ensign Farrons (Farrar?) and Capt. Samuel Douglass. Of whom Richard Hazzen, who in 1740-41 surveyed the western section of the boundary line between the Provinces of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, in his journal of the survey, speaks as follows. "At three Miles and Two hundred poles from the Nashua River we crossed the Nissitissit River, and near the End of Our Measure this day by the highway in Townsend"—Townsend hill—"Samuel Wheeler's house was north of our line about twelve poles and Joshua Wright's House further north. These Two houses are all that were inhabited in Townsend on the North of Our Line and Ensign Farron's House was South about Ninety Rods, by whose fire we lodged this Night." *

The sites of the houses of Joshua Wright, Samuel Wheeler and Ensign Farron, as they were then located, are unknown at the present time. But the site of the Captain Douglass log cabin is still marked by its cellar hole, which, although it was built more than one hundred and sixty years ago, is in an excellent state of preservation. It is located in Brookline in an open field lying about midway of the north side of Townsend hill, and on the east side of the highway leading from South Brookline to the summit of the hill; from which highway it is distant about twenty rods in an easterly direction. It is situated a few rods north of the state line. At the present time, it may be found by following a stone wall which, beginning at said highway, bounds said open field on its north side, for about twenty rods, at the end of which distance the cellar hole lies a few rods almost directly south.

The James Conneck (Connex?) Sawmill.

This mill was built by James Conneck, probably before the town was incorporated. Like the Wyman mill, it was originally located in Townsend, Mass. Its location in Brookline was in the southwest part of the town on the upper part of the Wallace brook; its exact location on the brook being at the point where the stream makes its outlet from the meadows in front of the old Mathew Wallace place; where the vestiges of the ancient mill-dam are still to be seen. All traces of the mill disappeared many years ago. Seventy-five years ago the oldest inhabitants then living had no personal knowledge of it and, save for tradition

* Province Papers of New Hampshire, Vol. XIX, p. 494.

and the ruins of the dam, the knowledge of its ever having existed would long since have passed into oblivion.

James Conneck, its builder, was one of the town's soldiers in the War of the Revolution. He died of wounds received in the battle of Bunker Hill. His dwelling house, of which the cellar hole is still in existence, was located about one-fourth of a mile south of the Mathew Wallace place, on the east side of the highway leading from that place to South Brookline. Within the past forty years a dwelling house standing upon its site has been known as the "Pickerel Nutting Place."

The Ebenezer Melvin Sawmill.

The Melvin Sawmill was perhaps the third sawmill, in point of time, to be erected in this town. It was built by Capt. Ebenezer Melvin as early, at least, as 1747; as the Hollis records for that year contain a mention of "Melvin's milldam." The mill was located on the upper part of the scabbard mill brook a few rods north of the site, afterwards, of the Thomas Bennett sawmill. Its site at the present time is marked by the ruins of its old dam; which are still of magnitude and strength sufficient to retain within their limits, especially in more than ordinarily wet weather, enough water to form a small pond.

Captain Melvin, whose genealogy is given on another page, in 1770, in company with James Gould, Jonas Hobart and Samuel Farley, Jr., all early settlers in the east part of the town, removed from Raby to Groton, N. H., where they were the first settlers. So far as known, this mill was never operated after Captain Melvin abandoned it.

The Old Sawmill on Rocky Pond Brook.

When or by whom the first sawmill to be erected on Rocky Pond brook within the limits of Brookline was built is unknown. But it is reasonably certain that a sawmill was standing upon its banks as early, at least, as 1765. For in a deed dated July 24 of that year and recorded in Vol. 3, page 5, of Hillsborough County Registry, by which Col. David Hobart conveyed to Caleb Farley a tract of land lying upon the brook's banks within the present limits of Brookline, mention is made of "Pierce's dam and Flint's meadow;" and the records show further, that at that time and for many subsequent years, James Flint was the owner of the meadows lying on the stream above the point where, about one mile south of the village Main street and a few rods north of the point where

it crosses the highway to Pepperell, Mass., the stream at the present time is blocked by the ruins of an ancient dam.

That these ruins mark the site of "Pierce's dam," mentioned in the foregoing named deed, there can be little or no doubt. For in the entire stretch of the meadows above them through which the brook flows, there is not a single place suitable for the location of a mill.

This first, or original sawmill disappeared about 1800. Some accounts say that it was destroyed by fire. Others say that it was torn down by Asa Shattuck of Pepperell, Mass., about 1808-10; and that soon after tearing it down, Shattuck built a new mill upon its site. The latter statement is probably the true one. At any rate, Asa Shattuck operated a sawmill standing upon the site of the old one for a few years between the years 1808 and 1822.

About the year 1828 the mill was again torn down; this time by James Hobart, a brother of David Hobart, Sr., who erected a new mill upon its site, it being the third sawmill to stand upon the same site. James Hobart operated the mill by him erected until about the year 1835, when he abandoned it; and from that year until 1840 the mill remained idle.

In 1841 the mill was leased by William Wright and Milo J. Rockwood who operated it until 1848, when they abandoned it. Soon after the mill's abandonment by Wright and Rockwood its machinery was sold to Alfred Spaulding by whom it was removed to and installed in his sawmill on the Spaulding brook in the southwest part of Milford. From the time of the removal of its machinery the mill building gradually decayed, and for many subsequent years it was known to the public only as a picturesque ruin. Finally all traces of the original structure disappeared. At the present time (1912) its site can be located only by its crumbling foundations and the ruins of its ancient dam and race way.

During the period between 1808 and 1812, when it was owned and operated by Asa Shattuck, this mill was the scene of a deplorable accident, in which Benjamin Cummings lost his life.

The Washington Wright Blacksmith Shop and the Gristmill Connected Therewith.

In 1806-07 Washington Wright removed from Pepperell, Mass., to this town, where he settled on a farm near the old sawmill on the Rocky Pond brook. His dwelling was located on the summit of the hill a few rods southwest of the mill and on the west side of the highway. The

house was destroyed by fire Jan. 19, 1810, a day known in the annals of New England as cold Friday. Its site is marked at the present time by its cellar hole, which still survives.

Soon after he came here Mr. Wright erected upon the brook below the sawmill, and between it and the highway, a blacksmith shop, and installed therein a gristmill; the latter mill being, so far as is known, the only mill of its description to have ever been erected upon this stream. Both shop and mill were operated by Mr. Wright until about 1828, when he gave up the business and the shop was torn down.

The Blacksmith Shop of David Hobart, Sr.

In 1828-29, soon after the Washington Wright shop was torn down, David Hobart, Sr., a settler near the old mill on Rocky Pond brook, coming there from Pepperell, Mass., built a dam across the stream a few rods below the point where it crosses the Pepperell highway, and erected thereon a building in which for many subsequent years he carried on the business of blacksmithing.

The shop which was afterwards owned and occupied by Ephraim L. Hardy is still standing, but has not been used for its original purpose for many years. At the present time it is owned by Walter Taylor, who utilizes it as a storehouse.

At the date of his building the shop, Mr. Hobart owned and was living in a dwelling house which was located on the east side of the highway, a few rods north of the bridge over the brook, and near the site of the original log cabin of Phineas Bennett. This house was destroyed by fire June 10, 1877. Its site at the present time (1912) is occupied by the dwelling house of Walter Taylor.

The Benjamin Brooks Sawmill.

This mill, which was the earliest of at least four which within the last one hundred years have stood upon the same site, was located upon the south side of the Wallace brook a few rods above the point where, at South Brookline, it crosses the highway to Townsend, Mass. According to tradition, the mill was built about 1791 by Benjamin Brooks, Jr., several years after he settled in this town, coming here from Townsend, Mass. But while the tradition in this instance is undoubtedly true, there is some reason for doubting the claim that the Brook's mill was the first to occupy the site upon which it was erected. For an examination

of the Hillsborough County Records shows that the land upon which the mill was built was conveyed by Robert Fletcher, of Amherst, to Benjamin Brooks, Sr., by deed dated May 7, 1790; and that in the deed the land conveyed is mentioned as the—"Sawmill lot." Of course, the use of the words "sawmill lot" in the description of the land conveyed may have meant nothing more nor less than that at that time the lot was considered a good site for a sawmill. But that the words may have had reference to the fact that the site had been previously occupied by a sawmill is too obvious to be a cause for discussion.

In the said deed of conveyance, Benjamin Brooks, Sr., is described as living in Townsend, Mass. As a matter of fact, his house at that time was located on the west side of the highway leading from South Brookline (then Paddledock) to Townsend hill. It stood a few rods south of the State line. Its site at the present time is occupied by the dwelling house of George Kendall.

Benjamin Brooks, Jr., at the time of said conveyance, was living in Raby; his log cabin being located in Paddledock, now South Brookline, on the west side of the highway leading from Brookline to Townsend, Mass., and a few rods north of the bridge over the Wallace brook. Its site at the present time is occupied by the dwelling house of Frank Farrar. He continued to live in the log cabin until 1810. In the latter year he built on the east side of said highway and a few rods north of his cabin the framed house afterwards known as the Luther Rockwood place, into which he removed, and where he continued to reside until his death.

In this connection it may be of interest to mention some others of the dwelling houses which were standing in the vicinity of this mill at the date of its being built, or shortly after. Among them was the brick house now standing, on the east side of the highway to Townsend a few rods south of the bridge over the Nissitisset river; which was built about the year 1795 by Benjamin S. Tucker, a son of Swallow Tucker, and father of the late James N. and Joseph C. Tucker. At the present time this house is owned and occupied as his home by David S. Fessenden. Save for the brick, or Tucker house, and the Brook's log cabin already mentioned, there were no dwelling houses on this highway between the bridge over the Nissitisset and that over the Wallace brook.

Immediately south of the Wallace brook bridge a lane led out of the highway on its east side and ran in an easterly direction for a short distance; at the end of which, tradition says, there was a log cabin which at one time was occupied by Samuel Douglass, Sr. Tradition says further that sometime in the remote past a tannery for curing sheep skins

was located near this house; but the tradition fails to give the name of its owner and operator. The house was afterwards for many years the home of Nathaniel Shattuck, Esquire. Coming back to the Wallace brook bridge, and passing southerly along the Townsend highway, the next house to be encountered was that of Samuel Douglass, Jr. It was located on the west side of the road a short distance south of the mill. The original house is standing at the present time. In the fifties it was owned and occupied as his home by the late Levi Rockwood. About one-fourth of a mile south of the Samuel Douglass, Jr., house and on the same side of the highway was located the house of Jonas Smith, by whom it is said to have been built. In the sixties this house was owned and occupied by the late Thomas V. Wright. At the present time it is owned and occupied by Stephen Barnaby.—But to return to the Brooks sawmill.

Jan. 13, 1813, Benjamin Brooks sold the mill to William S. Crosby.

For a period of thirty-one years from the date of the Brooks deed to Crosby, or until 1844, the mill was owned and occupied at different times by no less than seven different individuals or firms. Among these different owners was Reuben Baldwin, in whom the title was vested three different times; viz., in 1826, in 1829, and from 1834 to 1836.

During the last term of Mr. Baldwin's ownership the plant was run in connection with a gristmill. Whether this gristmill was installed in the sawmill building by Mr. Baldwin, or whether it was installed before his purchase of the same, the writer has been unable to ascertain. Neither has he been able to ascertain definitely how long after 1836 the gristmill continued to be operated.

During the last term of Mr. Baldwin's ownership of the mill, he built the dwelling house located on the west side of the highway south of and adjacent to the Levi Rockwood millhouse; it being the house of which the late Andrew Rockwood was afterward the owner, and in which he was living at the date of his decease, March 1, 1889.

Oct. 1, 1836, Reuben Baldwin sold the plant to Franklin McDonald, who operated it until 1844, when he sold out to Levi and Milo J. Rockwood. Up to this time the mill had been equipped with only the old-fashioned "up and down" board saw. But soon after taking possession, the Rockwoods added to its facilities for doing business by putting in a stave and also a head saw. March 6, 1846, Levi Rockwood sold his interest in the mill to his partner, Milo J. Rockwood, who thus became the sole owner.

Nov. 15, 1847, while the plant was still in his possession, Milo J. Rockwood was killed in the mill by falling onto a circular saw. After

Milo J. Rockwood's death the mill passed into the hands of his father, Luther Rockwood, who operated it until May 11, 1851, when he sold to his son, Levi Rockwood.

In the month of December, 1852, during Levi Rockwood's ownership, the mill was totally destroyed by fire. The following year Mr. Rockwood erected upon its site a new sawmill and equipped the same with new and modern machinery; including, in addition to the stave and head saws, a shingle mill, and continued to operate the plant until his death, which occurred in the millhouse, Nov. 7, 1863.

Levi Rockwood's death, because of the circumstances under which it occurred, was one of the saddest events of the history of the town, and was the cause of universal regret and sorrow upon the part of its citizens, by whom he was held in the highest respect and esteem. He died of diphtheria which in that year was epidemic in Townsend, Mass.—where its victims numbered over sixty souls—and from whence it was transmitted to and became epidemic in South Brookline. At the same time with Mr. Rockwood's death occurred the deaths of three of his children, and also the death of Ann M. Rockwood, a daughter of his brother, Andrew Rockwood.

After Levi Rockwood's death, his wife, Cynthia T. Rockwood, as administratrix of his estate, on the 27th day of Aug., 1864, sold and conveyed the mill property to Benjamin Shattuck. Mr. Shattuck operated the plant for about one year, and then sold it to David S. Fessenden. Mr. Fessenden operated the mill until December, 1874, when he sold it to William B. West. In 1876 Mr. West sold the plant to Martha R. Patten, and in the same year Mrs. Patten sold and conveyed the same to Susan H. Pratt.

In 1883, Walter Fessenden of Townsend, Mass., as the result of the foreclosure of a mortgage which he held on the premises, became the owner of the mill. Prior to this, however, on the 18th day of Feb., 1881, the mill was again destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt the same year by David S. Fessenden.

Feb. 20, 1883, Walter Fessenden sold the mill property to Charles A. Stickney, then of Milford, by whom it has ever since been, and now is, owned.

June 23, 1884, the mill was again destroyed by fire. It was immediately rebuilt by Mr. Stickney. Oct. 6, 1888, the mill was again, and for the fourth time within a period of thirty-six years, burned down. It was rebuilt the same year by Mr. Stickney. In 1898 Mr. Stickney equipped the mill with a steam plant, in addition to its water power.

At the same time he substituted a steel penstock for the ancient channels through which the water had hitherto passed from the reservoir to the mill.

At the present time (1914) this mill is standing and is in good condition.

The James Campbell Sawmill.

This mill was built at least as early as 1768. At that time its site was within the limits of the Mile Slip where Campbell was an early settler. It was located about three miles northwest of the present village Main street on the north side of the highway to Mason, and on the north side of Campbell's brook, at the point where the brook crosses the highway. The mill is one of the earliest to be mentioned in the town's official records where, in 1783, there is recorded a vote—"To give Capt. Campbell twelve days work of men and four days work of oxen to build a bridge at his mill dam."

Captain Campbell owned and operated the mill until the year 1796, possibly longer. To whom he finally sold it is unknown. But the next owner, of record, after him was Abel Foster, who operated it during the forties. Mr. Foster was succeeded in the ownership of the mill by William Gilson; who, in his turn, was succeeded both as owner and operator, by Amos A. Gould. Oct. 5, 1870, Mr. Gould sold and conveyed the mill to J. Alonzo Hall, by whom it was owned and operated from the date of his purchase until his death, which occurred in November, 1899.

Nov. 15, 1899, the heirs of J. Alonzo Hall sold the mill and the adjacent land at public auction to Franklin Worcester of Hollis. Mr. Worcester operated the plant until Dec. 17, 1903, at which date he sold it to the Fresh Pond Ice Company, in whose name the title to the plant at the present time stands. The mill building was torn down, under the direction of the Ice Company, by James Segee, in 1903-04. Its materials were used by Mr. Segee in the construction of his dwelling house on the highway west of Clarence R. Russell's house. At the present time (1914) the old mill-dam is still standing, but in a very dilapidated condition.

Of the cabins of the early settlers who, at the time, or soon after, this mill was built, were living in its vicinity, that of Capt. Samuel Russell was located about one-fourth of a mile southwest of the mill on the east side of the road leading out of the west side of the Mason highway at a point just south of the mill pond and passing to Townsend, Mass. Its site at the present time is occupied by the dwelling house of his great

grandson, Clarence R. Russell. On the east side of the same road, and immediately south of the Samuel Russell cabin, was located the cabin of his brother, George Russell; south of which and on the same side of the road was the cabin of George Woodward; who settled here in 1772, coming from Mason, and whose name appears on Brookline's recorded list of the names of its soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Still further south, and adjoining the Woodward farm, stood the cabin of Simeon Blanchard, originally of Hollis, who settled here about the same time as did Woodward. With the exception of the cabin of Captain Russell, the sites of all these cabins are unknown at the present time. But the probabilities are very strongly in favor of the presumption that their sites are now occupied by the dwelling houses located on this road which in 1855 and later were owned and occupied by Elnathan Russell, Jonas Kendall and James French, respectively; all of which are located within the original limits of the Mile Slip.

The Benjamin Shattuck, Sr., Sawmill.

The first sawmill to be erected on the North Stream was built by Benjamin Shattuck, Sr., soon after his settling in this town, in the latter part of the sixties of 1700, coming here from Groton, Mass. The mill was located about three miles north of the present village Main street on the west bank of the stream at the point where it crosses the highway leading from this town to Greenville. Its site, however, was considerably higher up the stream than was the site upon which at least two of the sawmills which succeeded it were built.

The mill is said to have been a very crude affair; a mere shanty formed of upright poles supporting cross pieces, upon which were laid coverings of rough plank, which afforded but little protection to the mill machinery and still less to the men who operated it. In a very few years after the mill was built it was destroyed by fire, and a new mill was built upon its site. This second mill was also probably built by Benjamin Shattuck, Sr., although it is possible that it was built by his son, Benjamin, Jr. The date of its construction was not far from 1775. In addition to the up and down board saw used in the first mill, the new mill was equipped with machinery for sawing shingles; it being, probably, the first mill of that description to be set up in this town. The mill remained in use until about 1780; when, having become out of repair to the extent that it was practically useless, it was torn down.

The third sawmill to be erected on the stream at this point was built in 1783 by Benjamin Shattuck, Jr., who at the same time constructed a new dam. The sites of the mill and dam were located further down the stream than had been those of the two prior mills and dam; their location having been just south of the highway to Greenville, at the point at which it then crossed the stream; which was considerably higher up the stream than is the point at which, at the present time, it is crossed by the same highway. As a matter of fact, this third mill and dam were built just above the point where the stream at the present time crosses the Greenville highway; which, at this point, was relocated and reconstructed that same year by Mr. Shattuck.

In this third sawmill was gotten out the lumber used in the construction of the dwelling house of Benjamin Shattuck, Jr.; or, as it was known in latter years, the Alpheus Shattuck house; which was built in 1783. The mill lasted until well into the nineteenth century, but was finally torn down.

The fourth mill to be erected on the north stream at this point was built by Alpheus Shattuck, a son of Benjamin Shattuck, Jr., about 1825. It was located on the site of the third mill. Like its predecessors, it was fitted up as a sawmill and a shingle mill. In the latter part of the fifties, or forepart of the sixties, this mill's machinery was increased by the addition of a saw for cutting out barrel staves and heads and, also, a planing machine.

Alpheus Shattuck continued to own and operate this mill until 1862. December 5th of the latter year he sold the mill plant, together with the entire area of four hundred acres comprised in the original farm of Benjamin Shattuck, Sr., to James H. Hall; and, shortly after the sale, removed with his family into the "Old Yellow House" in the village, where he resided until his decease in 1886.

The Alpheus Shattuck Shingle Mill.

At some period during the existence of the fourth of the Shattuck sawmills, Alpheus Shattuck increased the efficiency of the plant by the addition thereto of a new shingle mill; the machinery for which was installed in a building erected for the purpose by Mr. Shattuck, and located just south of the highway bridge and on the east bank of the stream, and but a few rods distant from the sawmill; from which it derived its motive power by means of an endless rope connecting the machinery of the two mills. This mill was unique in that it performed its work by

the use of knives, instead of saws; the shingles being cut from blocks of wood which had been prepared for the purpose by being steamed. Tradition says that the knives proved to be a poor substitute for saws, and that their use was soon discontinued.

The building remained in position until as late as 1869; when, in the great freshet which occurred in the fall of that year, it was swept from its foundations, and its timbers were torn apart and carried down stream to the meadows below, where some of them are to be seen at the present time.

As has been previously stated, on the 5th day of December, 1862, Alpheus Shattuck sold his farm, including the sawmill and privileges connected with it, to James Harvey Hall. Mr. Hall took immediate possession of the premises, and continued to operate the sawmill until his death, which occurred Aug. 11, 1874. During this period, on the 18th day of Dec., 1873, George W. Peabody, a son-in-law of Mr. Hall, and a young man of the highest character, was accidentally killed in the mill, of which, at the time of his decease, he was in charge as foreman. Jan. 31, 1881, Charles Burgess, an employee in the mill, was also accidentally killed within its walls.

For a few years succeeding Mr. Hall's death the mill was operated by his heirs. Feb. 13, 1890, the Hall heirs sold the mill to William H. Hall, a nephew of James H. Hall. This sale included the mill property only. William H. Hall operated the mill until May 10, 1897; at which date he conveyed it back to the James H. Hall heirs, by whom, on the 18th day of Jan., 1897, its site was sold and conveyed to Walter F. Rockwood; by whom it was subsequently sold to the Fresh Pond Ice Co., in whose name it stands at the present time (1914). Prior to Mr. Rockwood's purchase of the site, however, the mill building was destroyed by fire. It has never been rebuilt.

The mill property of Benjamin Shattuck, Sr., as well as his farm of more than four hundred acres, remained in the ownership and possession of his descendants from 1766-67 to 1862; a period of nearly one hundred years. During this time the Shattuck sawmills were always the centres of the social, as well as of the business activities in the northern part of the township. The Shattuck dwelling house, or "mill-house," as it was locally known, both in the days of its builder, Benjamin Shattuck, Jr., and later, when it was the home of his son, Alpheus, was famed for the hospitality of its proprietors. Its doors were open at all times to welcome the coming or speed the parting guest; and whoever entered them as a friend of the host or hostess never passed out of them without

feeling that the cordial invitation to—"come again"—was as sincere as it was hearty. There are yet living in this town—and for that matter, in all of the towns of this vicinity—citizens who recall with pleasure the years between 1840 and 1860, when the Alpheus Shattuck place was one of the principal centres of the town's social attractions. To be present at any social function transpiring there, whether it was a husking-bee, a barn dance, or a turkey dinner, was the nearest approach to perfect earthly happiness of which the townspeople had any conception. The house was destroyed by fire April 30, 1896.

In this connection it may be interesting to mention some others of the dwelling houses which during the years of the existence of the Shattuck sawmills were located in their vicinity.

About one-half mile northwest of the old Shattuck house, on the west side of the highway to Greenville, in the days of Benjamin Shattuck, Sr., was located the log cabin of Moses Shattuck, a nephew of Benjamin, Sr. The log cabin was torn down early in the nineteenth century; and in 1808 Mr. Shattuck erected, a little to the east of its site, and nearer to the highway, the framed dwelling house in which he resided until his decease, in the latter part of the sixties. It was in this latter house, in the latter part of the sixties, that the six children of his son, Asa Shattuck—each of whom died of consumption after reaching maturity—were born. In this house, also, after Moses Shattuck's death, Henry K. Kemp resided for many years, or until 1872; in which year he purchased the Alonzo Bailey house in the village, into which soon after his purchase he moved and where he resided until his decease. For several years after the death of Moses Shattuck, the house was occupied by Mrs. A. A. Bucknam and her son, Wilton Bucknam, who came here from Stoneham, Mass. In 1874 the house became the property of Jeremiah Baldwin who tore it down and used its timbers in building a new house for himself in the village. The dwelling house which at the present time (1914) is standing on the site of the Moses Shattuck house was formerly the schoolhouse of school district number 8, in Milford. It was purchased from the town of Milford and removed into its present position by Fred Farnsworth.

A few rods north of the Moses Shattuck place on a lane leading out of the highway, on its west side, at the present time is located a cellar hole upon which once stood a dwelling house which in the early sixties was the home of Jeremiah Harwood, a descendant of a family of that name which settled in this town at an early date, coming here from

old Dunstable, where the Harwoods were among its early and most respectable settlers.

Still further north, on the east side of the highway and at or near the point where it unites with the highway leading from Brookline, via the Ezra Farnsworth place, to Mason, is a cellar hole which marks the site of the dwelling house formerly of Samuel Farnsworth, Jr. The house was destroyed by fire many years ago. To the northeast of the Shattuck millsite and but a short distance from it, on the old highway leading from Brookline to Milford, via the Nathaniel Hutchinson place, are to be found at the present time several cellar holes, each of which marks the site of ancient dwelling houses.

Of these cellar holes, one, located on the east side of the highway just north of the site of the old district number 6 schoolhouse, marks the site of a dwelling house which in the fore part of the last century was occupied by Thomas Tarbell, originally of Pepperell, Mass. He was the same Tarbell who, at a later date, operated the old Wyman, now Pierce's mill in South Brookline, and lived in the old Wyman, now Luther J. Lawrence place on Townsend hill. Passing along this highway north from the Tarbell cellar hole, the next cellar hole on the east side of the road is that of a dwelling house formerly occupied by Withee, originally of Mason, and an early settler in this town. Still further north on the west side of the road is located the cellar hole of a dwelling house once occupied by Jeremiah Harwood, northwest of and distant but a few rods from which is the cellar hole of the dwelling house of his son, Jeremiah Harwood, Jr.

At the end of a lane which leads out of the east side of the highway at a point just south of the Jeremiah Harwood, Jr., house cellar hole is located the cellar hole of the dwelling house formerly of Amariah Ames, who came here in the fore part of the last century from Wilmington, Mass. This house was at one time occupied by Kimball Shattuck, a son of Abel Shattuck.

Coming back from the Ames' cellar hole to the highway and passing on still northerly, the next cellar hole to be encountered is located on the west side of the road. It marks the site of the dwelling house formerly of David Stickney, who settled here about 1825, coming here from Townsend, Mass. On the west side of the highway north of the Stickney house cellar hole, there is located the cellar hole of a house of which the former occupant is unknown; nearly opposite to which on the east side of the highway is the cellar hole of the dwelling house formerly of ————— Peacock; north of which on the same side of the road is the cellar hole

of the dwelling house formerly of ————— Wilkins. On the west side of this highway, not far from the Milford boundary line, and at the end of its limits in Brookline, is still standing the old Nathaniel Hutchinson house, which was built by Mr. Hutchinson not far from the year 1808 and which, although it is one of the oldest houses in town, is at the present time in an excellent state of preservation.

The Abel Spaulding Sawmill.

This mill was originally located in that part of the Mile Slip which now constitutes the southwest corner of Milford, but which, until the incorporation of Milford in 1794, constituted the northwest part of Brookline; its site being about four miles north of Brookline village on the north bank of the brook formerly known as Swallow's stream, but which at the present time, for obvious reasons, is known as Spaulding's brook; its exact location being at the point where the brook crosses the highway leading from Brookline, via the old Sampson Farnsworth place, to Milford.

The mill's site is located upon land which was conveyed by William Spaulding, Sr., to his sons Thomas and Abel Spaulding by his deed April 9, 1784. It is probable that at the time of this conveyance there was or previously had been a sawmill on the brook at or near the site of the present mill, for the deed of conveyance mentioned the brook as the "Mill Stream." Tradition says that the original Spaulding sawmill was built by Abel Spaulding, Sr., in 1784, soon after he purchased its site from his father. At the decease of Abel Spaulding, Sr., the mill passed into the hands of his son, Abel Spaulding, Jr. Abel Spaulding, Jr., died in 1849, and was succeeded in the ownership of the mill by his son, Alfred Spaulding.

For a period of about eighty years from the date of its erection the mill did a profitable business, its products finding a ready sale in this and also in the neighboring towns. But during all of this period, the forests in the vicinity of the mill, upon which it depended for the supply of lumber with which to carry on its operations, were being gradually depleted of their growths. In the latter part of the fifties the diminution in the amount of standing timber in the vicinity of the mill had increased to the extent that the advent of the day when the mill would be compelled to go out of business, on account of lack of the supply of lumber with which to operate it, became only a question of time.

About 1860, Alfred Spaulding, who then owned and was operating the mill, equipped it with additional machinery in the form of saws for

manufacturing barrel staves and heads. This increase in machinery, while it added to the mill's capacity for production, had also the effect of increasing its demand for lumber with which to operate. For a few years the supply of lumber continued to partially meet the mill's demands for it. But by the middle of the sixties the greater part of available forest growth in the vicinity of the mill had been practically denuded of its marketable timber and, as a result, the supply of timber necessary to the mill's existence ceased longer to be forthcoming; and in 1870, Alfred Spaulding closed out the plant for good. At the present time (1914) the mill is in ruins.

Abel Spaulding, Sr., by whom the sawmill was built, was a son of William and Hepzibah (Blood) Spaulding of Pepperell, Mass., where he was born June 12, 1749. He married Lucy Wethee Wetherell, by whom he had several children, among whom was his son, Abel Spaulding, Jr., who was born in Pepperell, Mass., March 2, 1782.

Abel Spaulding, Jr., married at Pepperell, Feb. 19, 1815, Anna Shattuck. He died in Milford, April 17, 1849, at the old homestead. His wife, Anna, died April 8, 1883. His children, all born on the old homestead, after it was set off from Brookline into Milford, according to the records, were as follows:

1. Elizabeth Ann born in Milford Feb. 9, 1816, m. Justus Peabody Dec. 3, 1840, res. Millerton, N. Y.
2. Josephine Augusta, born in Milford Feb. 10, 1818, m. Ezra Farnsworth in 1842, res. Brookline, N. H.
3. Alfred, born in Milford Dec. 9, 1819, res. in Brookline, died unmarried at Samuel Bancroft's in North Pepperell about 1905.
4. William, born in Milford Dec. 10, 1821, m. Abby R. Stearns March 27, 1855, res., Ayer Junction, Mass.
5. Edward, born in Milford Sept. 3, 1824, m. 1st, Olive C. Atherton, m. 2d, Jennie Ambrose, res., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6. Jolin, born in Milford March 2, 1827, m. 1st, Maria J. Smith Sept. 25, 1851, m. 2d, Mrs. Emma L. Hart, Oct. 30, 1885, res., San Francisco.
7. Alonzo Jasper, born in Milford April 5, 1830, m. Rosanna Harris, res., Arkansas City, Kan.
8. Erastus, born in Milford Aug. 14, 1832, m. Lizzie Kent, May 8, 1860, res., Dayton, Org.
9. Andrew, born in Milford May 21, 1834, m. Susan Shockley, April 5, 1865, res., San Francisco.

The log cabin of Abel Spaulding, Sr., at the time of his settling in Brookline in 1784, was located a few rods north of the sawmill. Its cellar hole is still in existence.

North of the cellar hole of the Abel Spaulding cabin and but a short distance from it is a cellar hole which tradition says marks the site of the location of the cabin of Daniel Shed, after the close of the Revolution. Still further north on the east side of the highway are two additional cellar holes, of which one marks the site of the cabin of William Green, and the other that of Phineas Holden. On the west side of the highway north of the mill, from which it is distant about one-fourth of a mile, is located the cellar hole of the cabin of James Badger, a resident of and one of the leading citizens in the Mile Slip before the Slip became a part of Brookline. He is said to have been born in Ireland in 1749, and to have come from Ireland to America with his parents when he was a child. His wife's name was Martha —————; she was born in 1742, and died May 27, 1812.

On Raby's book of records of its soldiers in the Revolution appears the following entry: "Nathaniel Badger for James Badger to Cambridge Rates 2; 19; 2."

During the years of his residing in Raby he was one of its leading citizens. He was moderator in 1774, town clerk in 1774 and 1775, town treasurer in 1775, and selectman in 1773 and 1774. He was the father of eight children, all born in this town. His family record is given in a subsequent page. He died at Milford, Jan. 28, 1841, aged 97 years.

North of the site of the James Badger cabin on the west side of the highway and just north of the north boundary line of the town is to be seen the vestiges of the site of the old number 8 district schoolhouse, in Milford. The school building itself, at the present time, is located on the old Moses Shattuck place in Brookline, where it is utilized as a dwelling house.

In the field to the northeast of the sawmill and but a few rods distant from the same, one may still gaze upon the cellar hole of the cabin of Jonas Shed, another of the town's Revolutionary soldiers; of whom and his brother, Daniel Shed, another chapter in this book speaks more definitely. In 1840 this cellar hole was occupied by the dwelling house of Otis Horton, which, one winter's evening during the forties Samuel Gilson, Jr., moved "cross lots" over the snow to a new location on the poor farm road, and in which he resided for many subsequent years

The Sawtelle-Newell Sawmill

This mill was built about 1785 by Major Eli Sawtelle, a son of Capt. Ephraim Sawtelle. It was located about two and one-half miles north of the present village Main street, upon the stream then known as Bennett's brook; but which at the present time is known as the Scabbard Mill brook. The mill was never used for any other purpose than that of sawing out boards and planks. In the thirties of the last century it was operated by Samuel Newell, who is supposed to have owned it with Sawtelle. The mill ceased to be operated about 1840. It finally rotted down. All traces of the mill disappeared many years since. Its site, however at the present time may be located by the vestiges of its dam, some of the stones used in the construction of which are still in evidence at a point on the stream almost directly west of the old Eldad Sawtelle place on the west side of the Milford highway, three miles north of the village Main street. The cellar hole of Samuel Newell's dwelling house is located in the open field west of the Eldad Sawtelle place

The Sawmill of Dea. Thomas Bennett.

This mill was built by Dea. Thomas Bennett about 1800, soon after he settled in town, coming here from Groton, Mass. It was located about three miles north of the present village Main street on the stream then known as Bennett's brook, but known at the present time as the Scabbard Mill brook.

Deacon Bennett owned and operated the mill for more than forty successive years. In 1840 he sold the mill plant to Thomas Melendy, Jr., and Alpheus Melendy. The following year Alpheus Melendy conveyed his interest in the mill to his partner, Thomas Melendy, Jr., who thus became the sole owner of the plant.

In 1841 Thomas Melendy tore down the old mill and built a new mill upon its site in which, in addition to the old-fashioned "up and down" board saw, he installed a saw for getting out barrel staves and heads.

In 1853 Mr. Melendy sold the mill to John Q. A. Hutchingson, who operated it until 1855, when he sold the plant to Beri Bennett, a son of Dea. Thomas Bennett, by whom the mill was owned and operated for the following thirty years.

During Beri Bennett's ownership the mill building was thoroughly repaired, and the machinery was subjected to such changes and alterations as were necessary to enable it to meet and comply with such changes in

the nature of manufactured lumber as the public's demand for the same then required of mills of its description. The old up and down board saw was taken out and a circular saw installed in its place; the old stave saw was also replaced by a new one; and such changes made as were necessary for increasing the mill's facilities for production.

For many years following these changes, Mr. Bennett operated the mill successfully. But the cares and incidents attendant upon his increasing years finally compelled him to retire from business. In 1885 he sold his farm, including the mill plant, to Joseph H. Russell of Cambridgeport, Mass. Prior to his sale to Russell, however, he had already disposed of the mill's machinery. This machinery was subsequently installed in the Rockwood sawmill in South Brookline. For several years after its sale to Russell the mill building remained standing. But in the meantime its timbers were gradually decaying. They finally fell apart, and such portion of them as was not used for firewood was swept down the stream by floods. At the present time only the old foundations and some remnants of its dam are left to mark the former site of the mill.

Following are the names of the several owners, and the dates of their respective ownerships, of the Bennett sawmill, as recorded in the Hillsborough Registry:

Deacon Thomas Bennett, 1800, to April 2, 1840; Thomas Melendy, Jr., and Alpheus Melendy, April 2, 1840, to April 2, 1841; Thomas Melendy, Jr., April 2, 1841, to Sept. 22, 1853; John Q. A. Hutchingson, Sept. 22, 1853, to Oct. 11, 1855; Beri Bennett, Oct. 11, 1855, to Feb. 4, 1885. At which latter date Bennett conveyed the farm and mill to Joseph H. Russell, whose heirs at the present time are still in possession of the premises.

The John Conant Sawmill.

The first sawmill to be erected on the Nissitisset river within the limits of this town was built between the years 1785 and 1790 by John Conant, of Townsend, Mass. It was located on the east bank of the stream, about two hundred rods below its outlet from Muscatanipus pond, its site being the same as that afterwards occupied by the "Upper saw-mill," so called, of Ensign Bailey.

At the time the mill was built, Conant, probably to avoid the expense of building a dam, conceived the idea of bringing the water from the pond to the mill by means of an artificial channel or ditch. He carried out his idea and caused the ditch to be constructed. Tradition says that so

far as the conveyance of water by means of this ditch was concerned, the experiment was a success, but that the water conveyed by it failed to develop power sufficient to turn the mill wheel and that, as a result of this failure, Conant subsequently spent more time in digging the ditch than it would have taken him in the first instance to dam the river.

The ditch left the pond at a point on the south shore just west of the big granite boulder near the Orman F. Shattuck boat landing and, passing in a southwesterly direction, crossed the highway a few rods south of the present pond bridge, from whence it continued to the mill. North of the highway all traces of the ditch have long since disappeared. But south of the highway its course is still distinctly defined.

Several years after the mill was built, James Campbell, of Brookline, having bought one-half of the mill, entered into a partnership with Conant for carrying on its business. Feb. 8, 1796, Conant and Campbell sold the plant to Joseph Stickney and Benjamin Campbell, both of Brookline. The consideration for the sale was twelve hundred dollars. The description of the premises conveyed, as set forth in the deed, contained the following proviso—"Allowance had through the same for a road with a dwelling house and a sawmill and cornmill standing on the same and the *damb* that raises the pond for the use of said mills." From this "proviso" it would seem that the sawmill at this time was operated in connection with a gristmill. If so, the gristmill was, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain, the first mill of that description to be located on the river in this town.

From Stickney and Campbell the mill passed into the ownership of John Colburn. Colburn operated the mill until July 5, 1808, at which date he conveyed it to Ensign Bailey, who continued to own it until his death in August, 1863. Aug. 11, 1864, the heirs of Ensign Bailey sold and conveyed the mill together with the sawmill known as the Bailey "lower mill" and located on the stream below it to Charles A. Priest and J. Alonzo Hall. Sept. 2, 1869, Hall and Priest sold the mills to James W. Cook of Reading, Mass., and S. Abbott Putnam of Lyman, Mass., and the same date Cook and Putnam sold and conveyed both plants to J. Alonzo Hall and Joseph Peterson, both of this town. July 21, 1874, Hall and Peterson sold the upper or Conant mill to James W. Cook and William H. Hall. Sept. 14, 1877, James W. Cook sold and conveyed to William H. Hall his undivided half in the mill; and on the 5th day of October, 1877, William H. Hall sold the plant to John S. Daniels and Nathaniel Hobart. Feb. 7, 1885, John S. Daniels disposed of his interest in the mill to David H. Kendall, Henry S. Manning, Charles W. Hughes

and Horace Richmond; who, in company with Nathaniel Hobart, under the firm name of Hobart, Kendall & Company, operated the plant until June 15, 1886, at which date the company sold the entire plant to Albert L. Fessenden, of Townsend, and John Buffum, of Boston, to be held in trust by them for the benefit of its creditors. Aug. 28, 1888, the trustees sold the mill privileges and site to William G. Shattuck; and on the 19th day of December of the same year, Shattuck sold the plant to George W. Bent, of Boston, Mass. At the present time the mill premises and privileges are owned by the Fresh Pond Ice Company, of Somerville, Mass.

Nov. 27, 1889, the mill buildings were destroyed by fire. At the present time they have not been rebuilt.

The Ensign Bailey Sawmill, Tannery and Sash and Blind Shop.

The second sawmill to be erected on the Nissitisset river below its outlet from the pond was erected by Ensign Bailey in 1805 on land which was conveyed to himself and his brothers, Kendall and Laomi, by Swallow Tucker by his deed dated December 21, 1804.

At the date of this deed there was already a dam across the river below the Conant sawmill. This dam was mentioned in the deed as "Shannon's dam." Its site was identical with that of the dam now standing on the stream a few rods north of the railroad passenger station in the village; which was erected by the late Ensign Bailey, and in the construction of which it is probable that some of the materials used were obtained from the Shannon dam.

The Bailey sawmill was located about one hundred rods south of this dam on the north side of the river at a point in the same nearly opposite the iron bridge which at the present time spans the stream at Bond street.

In addition to the machinery necessary for its use as a sawmill, the mill was also equipped with a gristmill, the latter being the second mill of its description to be located on the river in this town. At the same time at which he built the sawmill, Mr. Bailey also erected another and much larger building to be used for the purpose of carrying on the tanning business, in which he was an expert. This latter building was located to the east of and but a short distance from the sawmill. The water necessary for operating both sawmill and tannery was obtained by means of an artificial canal which connected the plants with the mill pond above the dam. At the present time (1914) the vestiges of the canal are still in evidence.

For many years after their erection, Mr. Bailey occupied these buildings in carrying on his business as a miller and tanner; in the management of which he was highly successful, accumulating a comfortable fortune, and also acquiring a far more than local reputation as a citizen and man of affairs whose word was "as good as his bond."

About the year 1830 Mr. Bailey erected on the premises a building in which he installed a plant for the manufacture of window sashes and blinds. The building was located on the east side of the river adjacent to the mill-dam. This manufactory was the first and, for that matter, the last plant of its description to be established in this town. For many years the plant did a large and successful business, its products being in constant demand in this and the neighboring towns. In or about 1860 the plant went out of commission. In the latter part of the nineties, the building in which it was located—the old "Sash and Blind Shop"—was removed from its original site near the mill-dam to a new site on the east bank of the river west of the old sawmill, where it was fitted up as a kit mill. It was subsequently occupied by Charles W. Smith, a son of William J. Smith, as a wheelwright shop.

In 1863 Ensign Bailey died, having retired from business several years prior to his death. On the 16th day of Aug., 1863, his heirs sold the mill plant, which included the "upper" and "lower" sawmills, to Charles A. Priest and Joseph A. Hall, who immediately formed a partnership under the firm name of Priest and Hall, and established themselves in the milling business in the old Ensign Bailey, or "lower," sawmill.

Priest and Hall carried on business in the old Bailey mill for five years. By the end of this period their business had increased to the extent that the firm was compelled to look for larger and more commodious quarters. They found them in the old tannery building, into which, in 1868, the company moved its business, leaving in the abandoned sawmill only the stave and head saws. In the tannery building, in addition to the machinery brought from the old sawmill, the firm also installed a circular board saw, a kit machine and a planing mill.

After doing a prosperous business in the new plant for five years, Priest and Hall, on the 2nd day of Sept., 1869, sold the entire mill property, including the upper and lower sawmills, to James W. Cook and S. Abbott Putnam. The same date Cook and Putnam sold and conveyed the entire mill property to Joseph A. Hall and Joseph W. Peterson, who formed a partnership in the mill and lumber business and located their business in

the Ensign Bailey sawmill. July 21, 1874, Hall and Peterson sold the upper sawmill, or old Conant mill, to William H. Hall.

Hall and Peterson continued to operate the Ensign Bailey sawmill plant until the year 1877. In the latter year poor health compelled Mr. Peterson to withdraw from the firm; and Jan. 11, 1877, he sold and conveyed his undivided one-half part of the old Ensign Bailey sawmill plant to William J. Smith. Mr. Peterson died Aug. 31, 1884.

Soon after his purchase of the Joseph W. Peterson interest in the Ensign Bailey sawmill plant, William J. Smith entered into a partnership with Joseph A. Hall for the purpose of operating the sawmill and the lumbering business connected with it. This partnership lasted until 1895. In the latter year, Mr. Smith became financially embarrassed and assigned his property, including his interest in the mill, to Enoch J. Colburn, as trustee for the benefit of his creditors. Sept. 5, 1895, the assignee sold the Smith interest in the mill, subject to the value of a mortgage held by the Congregational Church and Society upon the same, to Perley L. Pierce. December 14 of the same year, Perley L. Pierce sold and conveyed his interest in the mill to Thomas S. Hittinger of Townsend, Mass., and April 21, 1898, acting in his capacity as trustee of the gift of James H. Hall to the Congregational Church, Mr. Pierce sold one undivided half part of the plant to the said Thomas S. Hittinger, thus completing Mr. Hittinger's title to that part of the plant which had been formerly owned by William J. Smith. April 19, 1898, Alpha A. Hall, as administrator of the estate of his father, Joseph A. Hall, sold and conveyed the other half of the plant to William S. Hittinger, who thus became the sole owner of the original Ensign Bailey sawmill plant. April 23, 1898, Mr. Hittinger sold the plant to the Fresh Pond Ice Company, by which it is owned at the present time (1914).

Soon after its purchase of the property, the ice company tore down and removed all the buildings standing upon the premises. These buildings have never been replaced; and there are at the present time no indications that they ever will be. Thus the old Ensign Bailey sawmill became a memory only. Today the valuable water power by which it was for so many years operated is unutilized.

The Capt. Samuel Brooks Sawmill.

This mill was located on the Wallace brook in the southwest part of the town. It stood on the south side of the highway which leads in an easterly direction from the old Mathew Wallace place to the main high-

way from this town to Townsend, Mass., with which it connects at a point near the sawmill of Deacon Perley L. Pierce in South Brookline, from which the Brook's mill was distant about one-half mile in a westerly direction.

The mill was built at some time in the thirties by Capt. Samuel Brooks, of Townsend hill. So far as known, it is the first and only mill to be located upon this site. Captain Brooks operated the mill for many years. After his decease it passed into the hands of his son, George Brooks. George Brooks operated the mill until the fall of 1863; when, on the 30th day of December, he sold the plant to Anson D. Fessenden, of Townsend, Mass., and Levi F. Lowell, of this town, and, shortly after the sale, removed with his family to Detroit, Mich.; where for many years he carried on a large wholesale lumbering and coopering business, and where he subsequently died.

Messrs. Fessenden and Lowell took immediate possession of the purchased premises and operated the mill until 1870. In 1870 the firm sold the mill to Mrs. Diantha Peaslee, of Somerville, Mass., and removed its business to Merrimack, where the firm is located at the present time (1914).

Mrs. Peaslee, through her husband, Harrison Peaslee, operated the mill until the 10th day of July, 1875; at which date she sold and, by her deed of that date, conveyed the plant to Jennie F. Averill, wife of Hartley Averill, of Boston, Mass. Feb. 7, 1908, Mrs. Averill sold the plant to Orville D. Fessenden, of this town, in whose name it stands at the present time.

In the spring of the year 1900 the mill's dam was swept away by a freshet. The dam was never rebuilt and after its destruction the mill remained unoccupied until 1912, when it was burned down.

Of the dwelling houses which at the present time are standing in the vicinity of this mill, the house located in the mill yard a short distance west of the plant was probably built by Capt. Samuel Brooks when he erected the mill. The dwelling house located on the north side of the highway nearly opposite to the mill was erected in the first part of the last century. Its builder is unknown. But about 1810-1812, the house was occupied by a certain "Doctor" Howe. Of whom tradition says that upon one occasion he took in, and entertained, a peddler as his guest for the night; and that the peddler, after entering the house, was never seen again alive, or for that matter, dead either.

After the "doctor" removed from the house—going perhaps in search of the peddler—it was occupied for several years by Solomon Sanders,

father of the late John Sanders. Sanders' name may still be seen inscribed many times on the mantle of the old fireplace in the sitting room.

In 1843 Leonidas Pierce, then of Hollis, purchased the house of Benjamin M. Farley, Esq., and the same year took up his residence therein. Mr. Pierce continued to own and to occupy the house until his death. Of his children who were all born in this house, one son, Deacon Perley L. Pierce, at the present time owns and operates the sawmill standing on the site of the old Wyman sawmill in South Brookline. Another son, George W. Pierce, is a resident of Pepperell, Mass., where he is a wholesale dealer in grain. The house at the present time is unoccupied.

On the east side of the highway, a half mile, more or less, west of the Leonidas Pierce house, is still standing a dwelling house, at the present time unoccupied, which for many years was owned and occupied as his home by Henry T. Pierce, a brother of Leonidas. His son, Albert T. Pierce, at the present time is residing in the village. Tradition says that this house stands on the site of the dwelling house of one of the Connecks before and during the Revolution.

The George Betterley Fulling Mill.

About 1825-30, George Betterley, who came from Woodstock, Vt., to Brookline in 1815, erected a fulling mill on Campbell brook in the westerly part of the town. The mill's situation on the brook was a few rods southwest of the point at which at the present time the stream is spanned by the bridge in the "poor farm road."

At the time of the mill's construction, wool growing as an industry was quite generally followed in town. Nearly every farmer owned at least a small flock of sheep; and in nearly every farmhouse the noise of hand looms engaged in weaving the "Home made" woolen cloth which then constituted the principal wearing apparel of the inhabitants was a familiar and almost constant sound. The fulling mill was used for "dressing" the cloth before it was manufactured into garments.

The mill continued to be operated for many years or until the general introduction into use of the power loom, and the consequent diminution in the cost of manufacturing woolen cloth, rendered the use of the hand loom no longer profitable.

About the middle of the forties the mill ceased to be operated. Several years after it was shut down, the mill was torn down. Some of its timbers were used in constructing the cottage house directly west of and but a short distance from its site, which was owned and for many years

occupied as her home by the late Miss Isabella Lancey. The cottage house, formerly of Ferdinand Lancey, located on the east side of the poor farm road a few rods north of the mill's site, was also constructed in part, at least, of its timbers; and it is an interesting fact to know that the site of this latter house is identical with that upon which stood the dwelling house first occupied by George Betterley after his advent in this town.

The Scabbard Mill.

About the year 1830, Lawrence Bailey, a half brother of Ensign Bailey, began the business of manufacturing wooden bandboxes in this town. For that purpose he erected on the stream then known as Bennett's brook, but since then for obvious reasons known as the Scabbard Mill brook, a mill for sawing out the scabbards, or thin strips of wood, of which the boxes were constructed. The mill was located about two and one-half miles north of the village on the north side of the brook, and immediately southwest of the point where it crosses the Greenville highway. Mr. Bailey had carried on the business but a few years when he became financially embarrassed, and was obliged to dispose of his property and leave town. He was succeeded in the ownership of the mill and of the business by Alpheus Shattuck, by whom for many succeeding years it was carried on.

From the mill the scabbards were carried to the old Shattuck saw-mill where, in a room fitted up for the purpose they were manufactured into bandboxes, for which at that time Boston furnished a ready market. For many years the business furnished employment for many of the townspeople, both men and women. But, in the course of years, the time came when the merits of wood as a material for the construction of bandboxes had to yield to the superior claims of paper for that purpose; and about 1848 Mr. Shattuck retired from the business as being no longer profitable. The mill wheels ceased to turn and the mill itself was allowed to go to decay. Its ruins were in evidence as late as 1860. At the present time they have entirely disappeared.

Clay Banks and Bricks.

The manufacture of bricks in this town began as early, at least, as 1780. The first to engage in the business was Swallow Tucker, who ob-

tained the materials necessary for the conducting the same from clay banks located upon his farm in South Brookline.

Mr. Tucker's operations, which covered but a comparatively short space of time, were on a small scale, and his manufactured products were chiefly confined to home use. Among the buildings which were constructed with bricks of his manufacture were a schoolhouse which in 1783 the town erected on the east side of the highway to Pepperell, Mass., at a point nearly opposite the southeast corner of the south cemetery; and the brick dwelling house located in South Brookline on the east side of the highway to Townsend, Mass., a few rods south of the bridge over the Nissitisset river; which is said to have been built about 1795 by his son, Benjamin S. Tucker.

The Tucker clay banks were located in the open field southwest of the site at the present time (1914) occupied by the steam sawmill of Orville D. Fessenden, from which they were distant some twenty-five or thirty rods; where at the present time the site of the kilns is indicated by a small mound of sand.

The second party to engage in the manufacture of bricks here was Capt. Benjamin Brooks, who commenced the business about 1790. Like his predecessor in the business, Swallow Tucker, he obtained his materials from clay banks located upon his own farm in South Brookline. His kilns were located on the west side of the highway to Townsend, Mass., and west of his dwelling house (afterwards known as the Luther Rockwood place), from which they were distant one hundred rods, more or less.

Captain Brooks continued to own and operate the plant until 1812. In that year he associated with himself his son-in-law, Luther Rockwood as a limited partner in the business; and from that time until his death in 1829, the plant was operated by himself and Mr. Rockwood.

Upon the death of Captain Brooks, Luther Rockwood succeeded to the ownership of the plant; which he continued to operate for many succeeding years. During this period the plant's field of operations was largely extended, and its business correspondingly increased. Considerable quantities of bricks were sold in the adjacent towns, and in the cities of Nashua and Lowell, Mass., where they were delivered by means of ox teams, which more frequently than otherwise were driven by Mr. Rockwood himself. This state of affairs continued until the middle part of the fifties; when advanced age and the competition in the business, resulting from the increased facilities for transportation afforded by the newly constructed railroads, compelled Mr. Rockwood to abandon the

business. The last stack of bricks to be manufactured by the plant was burned about 1855. Since when both the Brooks and the Tucker clay beds have remained dormant.

The Coopering Business.

Among the early industries of New England, coopering was one of the most important. At first the business was confined to the manufacture of barrels for home use. But after the close of the Revolution, as the country increased in population and wealth, the increase in the amount of importation of such luxuries as "West India goods" and molasses created a demand for additional barrels, and the business of manufacturing them was correspondingly benefited.

Brookline's people were not slow in responding to the demands of the new conditions of affairs. They immediately began to manufacture barrels for export and sale. The barrels were all made from hard wood, chiefly oak. For the manufacture of which the materials used were gotten out by hand labor. Hard wood hand-made barrels were the only kind to be manufactured here until the last of the thirties. During this period, a large percentage of the citizens were coopers by trade. But, in addition to this class, there was scarcely a farmer who did not at favorable seasons of the year, especially in the winter time, engage in the business of making barrels; and thus from its profits increase the meager income from his farm. For the greater part each cooper worked by and carried on his business for himself.

Whenever a cooper had accumulated a stock of barrels sufficient to warrant the undertaking, he loaded them onto wagons and sent them by ox teams into Boston. Sometimes two or more coopers or farmers would unite their stocks in trade and send them in together. In Boston the barrels were sold for cash or, more frequently, exchanged for such commodities as salt fish, rum and molasses; and, occasionally, for wearing apparel; laden with which the teams returned home. The round trip usually occupied about a week's time.

About 1846 the introduction into the sawmills of machinery for manufacturing barrel staves and heads effected an immediate and radical change in the coopering business. Up to that time the business had been confined to the manufacture of hard wood barrels only. But barrels of that description were expensive to make and clumsy to handle. And, besides, their use was principally confined to the holding of liquids, for which purpose they were especially adapted. In the meantime there had

been developing a demand for a less expensive and lighter class of casks adapted to the storing and easy transportation of dry commodities. The change in the nature of mill machinery made it possible to meet this demand by substituting in place of the hard woods hitherto used in the manufacture of barrels such soft woods as pine and chestnut. In fact, it instituted a new epoch in the coopering business.

With the change in the nature of the barrels or casks, came also a change in the methods of making and putting them onto the market. The business was no longer confined to single individuals, each working for himself, but passing into the hands of men of capital and enterprise, became wholesale in its nature. For the following forty years it constituted the town's chief industry.

Levi Rockwood was among the first to engage in the wholesale coopering business here. He carried on the business in connection with his sawmill at South Brookline, and continued to do a successful business until his death in the latter part of the fifties. In the village the business was carried on by James Parker, Jr., and by James N. Tucker.

In 1846-1847, Joseph C. Tucker and Henry B. Stiles formed a partnership under the firm name of Tucker and Stiles, for the purpose of engaging in the sale of West India goods and groceries. The firm's place of business was located in a room in the east end and on the ground floor of the ell of the Nissitisset hotel. Soon after its organization, the firm, in addition to its regular business, took on that of manufacturing and selling barrels at wholesale. Its operations in both lines of business were successful from the first.

In 1850 the company's business had increased to the extent that it was forced to seek for larger and more commodious quarters; and it moved into the "red store" building located on the east side of Main street adjacent to the village brook, its site being the same as that now occupied by the store building of Everett S. Tarbell. The company occupied the "red store" until 1857. During this period it carried on a highly successful and prosperous business, especially in the line of wholesale coopering; in which branch it had the reputation of doing the largest and most lucrative business of any firm in southern New Hampshire.

During this period, also, in addition to fish and dry casks, the firm engaged in the manufacture of syrup casks and barrels; and for many years furnished the East Boston Sugar Company with the entire supply of syrup casks used in its business.

In the first part of the fifties, Thomas Melendy, Jr., entered the firm as a partner in that part of its business which had to do with the buying

and selling of lumber. Mr. Melendy was connected with the firm for several years, but finally withdrew from his membership and removed to Milford. Subsequently he removed from Milford to Nashua where, after engaging for several years in the wholesale lumber business, he died.

In 1857 business had increased to such a magnitude that the necessity for larger quarters in which to transact it was, for the second time, apparent; and in the fall of that year the firm removed the "red store" from its foundations and built a new store upon its site. The new store was dedicated on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857, by a grand ball, which was given by Messrs. Tucker and Stiles in the hall in the second story of the building. The ball was an elegant affair. It was attended by more than one hundred couples. The music was furnished by Hall's celebrated band of Boston. The following is a copy of the card of invitation:

GRAND DEDICATION BALL
AT
TUCKER & STILES' HALL,
BROOKLINE, N. H.,
ON THURSDAY EVE'G, DEC. 17, 57

Committee of Arrangements.

Alpheus Shattuck,	Benjamin Gould,
J. C. Tucker,	Alonzo Bailey,
W. W. Corey,	Wm. Wallace,
Benjamin Shattuck,	John A. Wright,
Geo. W. L. Hobart,	W. B. Rockwood,
Chas. Gilson,	Frank Rockwood,
John B. Hall,	Wm. Wright,
James C. Parker,	Eli Brooks.
P. H. Clark, New Ipswich.	R. Peabody, Mason Cen.
L. Chamberlin, Mason Vil.	Albert Powers, Milford.
Chas. McGowan, Milford.	John H. Cutter, Hollis.
John H. Poole, Hollis.	Henry Blake, Pepperell.
N. W. Cowdrey, Pepperell.	U. S. Clark, Groton.
L. W. Cummings, Towns. Har.	W. E. Shattuck, T. Cen.
Albert Howe, Townsend West Village.	

Floor Managers.

Albert Shattuck.	Luke Baldwin.
Chas. Willoughby.	J. C. Tucker.

MUSIC BY HALL'S CELEBRATED BAND, BOSTON.

Tickets, (including Turkey Supper,) Three Dollars.

Dancing to commence at 6 o'clock.

It may be said here that at the time of the building the new store, the old "red store" was taken from the foundations and removed to the west side of the street leading from the store to the north highway to Milford; where it was used to form the ell of the Jeremiah Baldwin dwelling house, which was built that year.

In 1860, while at the height of its prosperity, the firm of Tucker and Stiles was induced to invest largely in the kerosene oil business, which was then beginning to be recognized as a promising field for the investment of capital. The investment proved to be a disastrous one. The company in which it was made failed and, by its failure, the firm of Tucker and Stiles was financially ruined. It never recovered from the blow, and shortly afterwards the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent of its members.

In the early fifties William Gilson engaged in the wholesale coopering business here. He carried it on in connection with his transactions in wood lands and in lumber, in each of which he was a heavy dealer. Mr. Gilson removed from this town to Milford in 1866. At the time of his removal, his coopering business was second in importance only to that of Tucker and Stiles. In Milford he established himself in the same business, which he carried on until his death. He died at Milford, July 19, 1887, aged 84 years.

Soon after the dissolution of the firm of Tucker and Stiles, James Clinton Parker and J. Alonzo Hall, each acting independently of the other, engaged in the wholesale coopering business.

Mr. Parker carried on the business until 1876. In that year he sold his plant to the Proctor Brothers of Hollis, by whom it was removed to the latter place. The same year of his sale to the Proctors, Mr. Parker removed to Nashua where, for the six years following, he was in charge of the City Farm, as superintendent. He was afterwards superintendent for four years of the Wilmington, Mass., town farm, and for fifteen years superintendent of the Billerica, Mass., town farm. He died at Lowell, Mass., Jan. 1, 1909. He is buried in the family lot in the south cemetery in this town.

Joseph A. Hall was the last to engage on a large scale in the wholesale coopering business in this town. But, if last, he was by no means least in the amount and importance of business transacted. Starting in with a small financial capital and little or no experience in the business, but with a large stock of energy and "push," he so managed that in a very few years from the beginning he was the owner and operator of a wholesale coopering plant which in the amount of its products and in the extent

of its dealings was fully equal, if not superior, to that of any of his predecessors in the business here.

Mr. Hall's prosperity increased that of the town. Business in other lines boomed. The fortuitous conditions which prevailed here in the days when the business of the firm of Tucker and Stiles was at its best seemed to have returned and the prospects for the future were of the most encouraging nature.

This state of affairs continued for some eight or ten years; but, in the meantime, the profitable nature of the coopering business had attracted the attention of the general public; and, as a result, the number of those engaged in the business in New England had grown to large proportions. The competition arising from this state of affairs had the effect of increasing the price of labor employed and the cost of the materials used in conducting the business; and, consequently, of diminishing the profits. In Mr. Hall's case these profits were still further diminished by the fact that in order to reach the markets, his products had to be transported to the railway stations in Pepperell, Mass., or Townsend, Mass., by means of horse teams which were maintained at great expense. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, Mr. Hall continued for several years to do a large and prosperous business.

Early in the seventies, however, the centre of activity in the coopering business was suddenly shifted from Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire into Maine, where, by reason of an abundant supply of cheap materials, lower prices of labor, and the reduced cost of freightage obtained by transporting their wares to Boston by water rather than by rail the manufacturers were enabled to put them on the market at much lower prices than had hitherto prevailed. The result obtaining from this change in conditions were disastrous to the barrel manufacturers in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, especially to the smaller and weaker firms, of whom many immediately closed out business.

Mr. Hall at this time was somewhat heavily involved in debt, the debt having been contracted in the course of his business, not only as a barrel manufacturer, but also as an extensive dealer in lumber. The change in the condition of affairs embarrassed, but did not dismay him. He continued to do business, but on a reduced scale. In the meantime, he devoted his leisure time to straightening out his financial affairs, an undertaking in which in the end he was wholly successful, paying his indebtedness to the last dollar.

Mr. Hall continued for the remainder of his life to carry on the coopering and the lumbering business. In the lumbering business he was

very successful; accumulating a very considerable fortune. But in spite of his efforts he was never able to restore the cooping business to even a resemblance of its former prosperous conditions. He died at Brookline, Aug. 3, 1897. With his death the wholesale cooping business in this town became practically a matter of history. At the present time the business is being carried on to a limited extent by Orville D. Fessenden at South Brookline.

Charcoal Burning.

Prior to 1840 the manufacture and sale of charcoal, as compared with other industries already established here, was of very little importance because of the difficulties in the way of transporting it to market, the only available means for transportation being ox teams.

Nevertheless, prior to that date, there were a few citizens who engaged in the business on a small scale; among whom were Otis and James Horton, Amariah Ames, and Daniel Shedd, all of whom found the principal market for their product in Lowell, Mass.

The completion and opening to public traffic of the Worcester and Nashua railroad in 1847, because of the additional facilities which it afforded for freightage was the cause of an increase in the number of those who were engaged in the manufacture of charcoal here and, consequently, of a corresponding increase in the amount produced. Among those who at this time engaged in and for several subsequent years carried on the business somewhat extensively were Deacon Thomas Bennett, Alpheus Melendy, Jr., and James Parker, Jr. About this time, also, James H. Hall began the business which, as a wholesale manufacturer and dealer in charcoal, he carried on until his death, a period of thirty odd years; during which by his careful management and untiring industry he became the largest operator in that line in Hillsborough County.

In addition to his coalpits, which were in constant operation all over the township, Mr. Hall also built and operated five brick coal kilns. Three of these brick kilns, of which the vestiges are still visible, were located just west of the present railroad crossing in North Brookline, on the south side of the highway to Greenville. Another was located on the north side of the highway to Townsend, Mass., via the old Mathew Wallace place; from which it was distant a few rods in a northwesterly direction. And still another stood near the John Hempell place, in the west part of the town.

At the time of Mr. Hall's death in 1773, in addition to his other extensive dealings in this line, he was, and for many years had been, furnishing, under a special contract, four of Boston's largest hotels with their annual supply of charcoal.

In the early sixties, Lot Colburn and Ebenezer J. Rideout, each acting independently of the other, began to manufacture and to deal in charcoal; finding a ready market for the same in Nashua, to which city they hauled it by horse teams; and where for many subsequent years their heavily laden coal wagons were familiar and welcome sights to its citizens. Mr. Rideout continued in the business for some fifteen or more years, when ill health compelled him to abandon it. Mr. Colburn carried on the business until his death in the last of the eighties. With Mr. Colburn's death, charcoal burning, as one of the town's industries, became relatively of little importance; and so remains at the present time.

The Granite Business.

Although the town abounds in ledges of granite of most excellent quality, prior to the opening of the Brookline and Pepperell railroad in 1892, but few of them had been worked; and for obvious reasons the use of the quarried materials had been restricted to home enterprises.

The Corey ledge, so called, was one of the first to be opened up. It was worked for the first time about 1804 by Capt. Nathan Corey, who obtained from it the underpinning for his dwelling house on the east side of Main street in the village, which he was then engaged in building.

During the past one hundred years this quarry which has always remained in the possession of Captain Corey's descendants has been operated under lease by many different individuals and firms; and in that time has produced many thousands of tons of granite of the highest grade of quality. At the present time this ledge is owned by Walter E. Corey, a great grandson of Capt. Nathan Corey. The ledge is located on the west side of Corey Hill, some one hundred rods almost directly east of the old Capt. Nathan Corey dwelling house.

As early, probably, as 1825, Samuel Gilson, Sr., began, and for many years subsequently continued, to carry on business here as a worker and dealer in granite in the rough and also in the finished state. His quarry was located about one mile north of the village on the east side of the main highway from this town to Milford. After Mr. Gilson's death, he was succeeded in the business by his son, Samuel Gilson, Jr., who carried on the business until 1892, when he sold the ledge to the firm of Badger

Brothers, of Quincy, Mass. At the present time (1914) the ledge is owned by Mrs. Samuel Swett of this town, and is lying idle. During the years when it was operated by the Gilsons, father and son, this ledge produced more rough and finished granite than was gotten out in the same period by all the other ledges in town combined.

The ledge known as the Wright ledge, located about one mile north of the village on the west side of the east highway to Milford, was opened up by Col. Artemas Wright about 1840. Colonel Wright continued to operate the ledge until about 1860, when he abandoned it and removed with his family to Ayer, Mass. The ledge remained unworked from 1860 to 1892, since when it has been operated occasionally and in rather a spasmodic way.

The Ephraim L. Hardy Edge Tool Manufactory.

Ephraim L. Hardy came from Hollis to this town in 1841. He settled in the south part of the town on the old David Hobart, Sr., place, which he purchased of Benjamin M. Farley on the 13th day of November of that year. Soon after coming here he began to manufacture hand-made ploughs and edge tools in the blacksmith shop on the premises. At that time the coopering business was beginning to exhibit signs of the activity which subsequently made it for many years one of the town's leading industries.

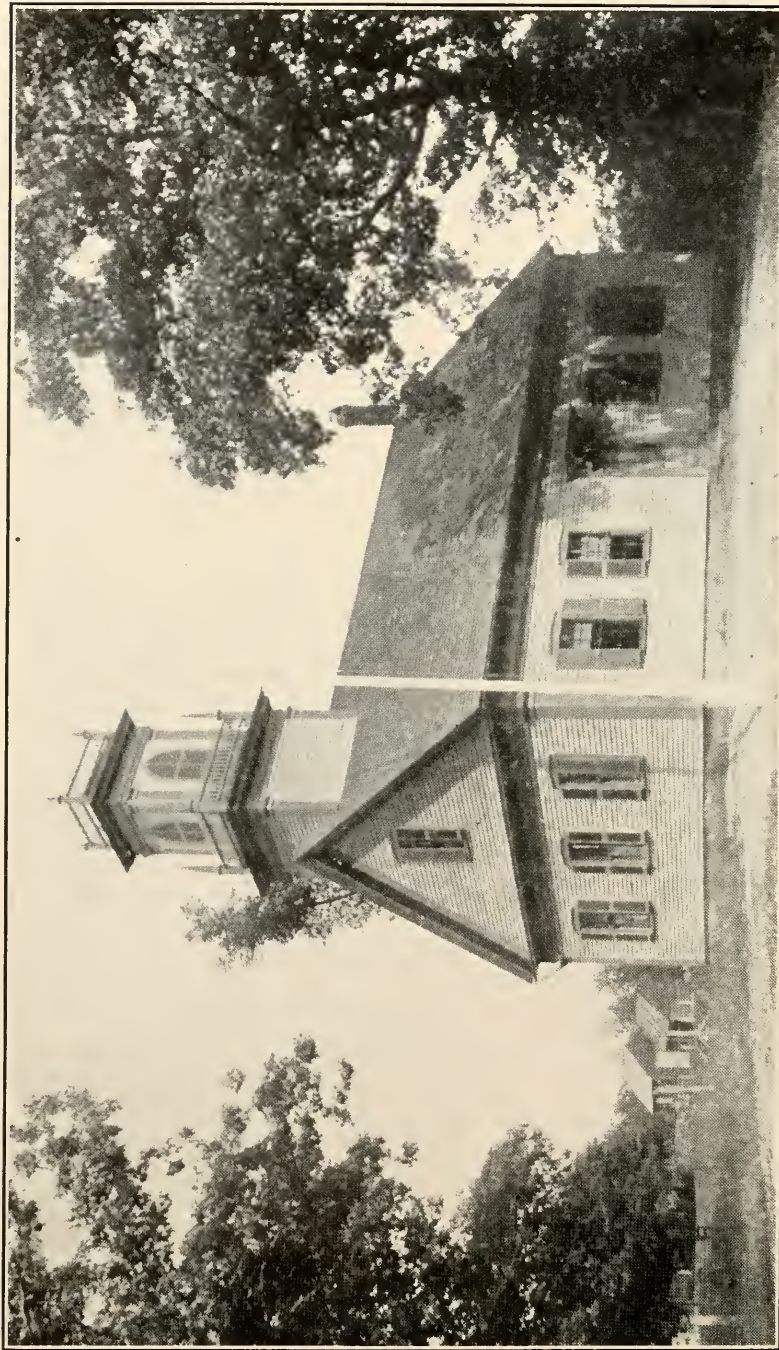
Mr. Hardy, who was a skilled mechanic, immediately took advantage of the situation, and made a specialty of the manufacture of edged tools for coopers' use. In a short time the name of Hardy when stamped on an edge tool of his make became synonymous with the word excellent. His reputation as a maker of edge tools of the highest quality increased with his years, and throughout his life was the cause of a steady and constant demand on the part of the public for implements of his manufacture. He died Nov. 28, 1870, and with his death the business ceased to exist.

The Hobart Steam Sawmill.

In 1846 David Hobart built the first steam sawmill to be erected in town. The mill was located on the west side of the street which, beginning at a point near the general store of E. E. Tarbell, connects Main street with the east highway to Milford. Its site at the present time is occupied by the dwelling house formerly of Jeremiah Baldwin, but now belonging to the Albert W. Corey heirs.

In 1847, the year following its erection, Mr. Hobart sold, at different dates, and to different parties, his interest in the plant, as follows: March 10, to Wilkes W. Corey, one undivided half part; March 27, to Lemuel Brooks, one undivided fourth part; April 27, to James N. Tucker, one undivided fourth part.

After doing a successful business for several years, the mill was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1852. It was never rebuilt.



VILLAGE SCHOOLHOUSE—1854

CHAPTER XI.

Schools and Other Educational Matters.

First Appropriations for Public Schools—Depreciation of Currency—Second Appropriation for Schools—First Public School—Teachers—Wages Paid School-Teachers in 1783—Schools Kept in Dwelling Houses—First School Districts—First Schoolhouses and Their Locations—School-Teachers in 1806—First Superintending School Committee—New School Districts in 1812—New Schoolhouses in 1812 and Their Locations—Descriptions of the New Houses—First Printed School Report—Redistricting of the Schools in 1848-49—New Schoolhouses and Locations of Same in 1850—Schools Included in One District in 1884—New Schoolhouses and Locations of Same in 1886—Superintending School Committees from 1815 to 1914 Inclusive—Partial List of Names of Teachers from 1850 to 1912—Biographical Sketches of Ellen C. Sawtelle, Juliette H. Gilson, Louise O. Shattuck, and Frances D. Parker—College Graduates and Biographical Sketches of Same—Biographical Sketches of College Graduates Born in Brookline, but Graduating from Other Towns.

The first recorded action of the town relative to appropriating money for school purposes occurred at the annual March town meeting in 1781, when a vote "To raise three hundred pounds for schooling" was passed. There is no record that this vote was subsequently carried into effect. And if it had been, the sum realized compared with that indicated by the vote would have been insignificant. For at that time the continental paper money had depreciated in value to the extent that one hundred pounds in the latter currency was equal in value to one pound only in silver.

The actual value of the Continental paper money, as compared with that of silver, is shown by a scale of values which was that year prepared and adopted by the Great and General Court of New Hampshire, as follows:

“Authorized Scale of Depreciation of Continental Paper Money.

June, 1777, £100 in silver equal to £120 in Continental Paper Money.

“ 1775, £100	“ “	£425	“ “	“ “
“ 1779, £100	“ “	£1342	“ “	“ “
“ 1780, £100	“ “	£5700	“ “	“ “
“ 1781, £100	“ “	£12000	“ “	“ “ ”

By that scale it is evident that the three hundred pounds authorized by the vote, if raised in silver, would have been equivalent to thirty-six thousand dollars in continental currency; a tidy little sum of money, the raising of one-sixth part of which, at that time, would have rendered the town insolvent. It is probable that the vote was passed on the assumption on the part of the voters that its absurdity would have the effect of destroying its validity.

No further action relative to schools was taken by the town until the March town meeting of 1783, when the following vote was passed; “To raise four pounds for schooling the present year; said schools to be kept by Isaac Shattuck and James Campbell at James Campbell’s house at the pond and each party to draw their own money.”

There is no reason for doubting but that these schools were kept at the house designated in the vote and by the designated parties; and thus it happened that Isaac Shattuck and James Campbell became the town’s first public school-teachers of record. And as at the time the vote was passed Campbell was living in the dwelling house—or a house then standing on its site—at the present time located on the west side of the Mason highway opposite the old meeting-house, and owned and occupied as his home by Lieut. William L. Dodge, there can be but little doubt but that in that house was kept Brookline’s first public school.

The schools at this time, and for many subsequent years were kept in private dwelling houses. The second school-teacher of record was Caleb Trowbridge, supposed to be a son of Rev. Caleb Trowbridge, of Groton, Mass., who, in 1783, officiated in that capacity, and received for his services one pound and four pence.

In the same year James Campbell received—“One pound and seven shillings and one half bushel of rye for keeping school in the Lieut. Shed house”; probably Jonas Shed’s house in the northwest part of the town. In that same year, also, Caleb Trowbridge for teaching school five weeks received one pound and ten shillings, or about one dollar per week, and he provided his own board and lodging at that. In these modern days

of high prices, one wonders where he lodged and of what his fare consisted. But Caleb evidently was not discouraged nor cast down; for after retiring from the business for several years during which he was, perhaps, engaged in spending his five dollar wage in riotous living, he again appears on the scene in his old role of schoolmaster; as did also, for the first time, Eleazer Gilson; each receiving pay at the rate of one pound and eight shillings for the term, or forty-two cents per week. This last experience as a teacher probably finished Trowbridge, for, thereafter, his name does not appear again in the list of teachers mentioned in the records of the town.

The first action taken by the town relative to the building of school-houses occurred Nov. 6, 1786, when there was an article in the warrant—"To see if the town will build a house for the benefit of the schools." The article was passed over.

Up to this time all matters appertaining to public schools had been conducted in an irregular and unsystematic manner. Some years the town failed to make any appropriation for them and, in the years when appropriations were made, it frequently happened that the appropriation was used for other purposes. There were no prudential or superintending school committees, their functions being performed by the selectmen; who hired and paid the teachers, and regulated the terms at which and the places in which the schools should be kept; and as there were no school districts established, they apparently located them for any time of the year and at any part of the town which best suited their fancies or whims.

First School Districts.

At a town meeting in March, 1787, the selectmen were empowered—"To divide the town into squadrons"; and it was voted—"That such squadrons have the benefit of their own money for schooling but in case any squadron neglects to school out their money within the year that those squadrons which have schooled out their own money shall have the benefit of the same."

The word squadron as used in the foregoing vote was equivalent to the word district as it is used in connection with the public schools at the present time. The above vote was not carried into effect. But, the following year, the town again voted to divide its territory into school districts, and also designated the number of districts to be formed as five, and selected a committee to make the division as follows: Benjamin

Farley, Lieut. Isaac Shattuck, Lieut. Ephraim Sawtelle, Lieut. James McIntosh, and Ezekiel Proctor.

April 11 of the same year this committee reported as follows—"To have the town stand as it is classed now that is four classes." At the same meeting it was voted—"To build a house for each class and to do it as a town; and to raise one hundred and ten pounds to build said houses; and to build them twenty feet long and eighteen feet wide, and to have said houses completed by January next."

The First Schoolhouses.

The foregoing vote was carried into effect and before the end of the year in which it was passed, the four schoolhouses for which it called were either completed or well under way; and in the following year, 1788, all of them were completed and occupied.

At this late day it is almost impossible to locate the sites of these houses. But tradition says that the house erected in the northwest class, or district, was located on the west side of the highway to Greenville (then Mason) near the dwelling house then of Moses Shattuck, but afterwards of the late Henry K. Kemp. The house in the northeast class was located on the west side of the highway to Milford near Lakin's pond; that in the center class was located a few rods north of the old meeting-house on the east side of the highway to Mason; and that of the southeast class on the east side of the highway to Pepperell, Mass., and opposite to the southeast corner of the South cemetery.

Of these first schoolhouses, that in the centre class located near the old meeting-house is mentioned by the Rev. T. P. Sawin in his "Chronicles," read at the town's centennial in 1869. There is also a reference to it in an ancient "order book" of the town as follows: "Ezekiel Proctor—one pound two shillings six pence and three farthings, it being his rate towards Building the schoolhouse by the meeting-house"; and again in 1796 it is mentioned in the order book, in connection with an order on Asher Spaulding, as the "Central schoolhouse near the meeting-house."

In the southeast class schoolhouse in 1798, the year after he was ordained, the Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth taught for seven weeks at a wage of four dollars per week. In the same year Louis Jewett taught in this class, Samuel Brown in the northeast class, Polly McDonald in the central class and John Daniels in the northwest class.

The town maintained this system of four school classes for a period of sixteen years, or until 1808. During this period the records furnish but

little information concerning the schools. But on the said order book there is a record to the effect that in the winter of 1801, Benjamin Mark Farley taught school in the southeast class, receiving as pay for his services thirteen dollars and thirty-two cents for the term.

In 1806 the school-teachers were Lucy Wadsworth, Joseph F. Bennett and Polly Daniels. Polly taught the summer term in the northwest class at a wage of nine dollars and twenty-six cents for the term.

In the year 1807 the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars was raised for the support of the schools.

In 1806 the word district as a substitute for class appears on the records for the first time when, at a town meeting holden on the twenty-ninth day of August, it was voted to accept the report of a committee in favor of a new division of the town into school districts. The report was in favor of three instead of four districts. No action was taken on the vote, and the old system of four districts prevailed until 1810.

First Superintending School Committee.

In 1808 the town elected its first superintending school committee as follows:

James Parker, Sr., Capt. Eli Sawtelle, Deacon Joseph Emerson, Lieut. Benjamin Shattuck, George Daniels, James McIntosh, and Capt. Robert Seaver. It was styled—"A committee to regulate the school classes."

The following year, 1809, John Daniels, Lieut. George Daniels and Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth were elected "Inspectors of Schools." Among the names of the school-teachers for that year appear the names of Amos Ames and Sally Daniels.

In 1810 the question of redistricting the town again came up for consideration and, at a town meeting holden on the 5th day of August, the town voted to divide its territory into three school districts.

No immediate action relative to carrying this vote into effect appears to have been taken. But in reading between the lines of the records it becomes apparent that between the years 1812 and 1815 the said division into three districts was made, and that the old schoolhouses were abandoned and new ones erected.

The three new districts were known, respectively, as the north, northwest, and southeast districts. The three new schoolhouses were located as follows: that in the north district was located about two miles north of the village Main street on the west side of the Milford highway and a few rods north of the north cemetery; that in the northwest district

was located about one mile north of the village Main street on the west side of the highway to Mason in the V formed by the junction of the latter highway with the highway leading out of it to the Mathew Wallace place. Of these two schoolhouses, that in the northwest, or Pond district, was destroyed by fire many years ago. But the house in the north district is in existence at the present time. A few years after its abandonment by the town, it was removed to a site near the dwelling house on said Milford highway, formerly of Calvin Shedd, but at the present time of Ichabod Lund, where for many years it was used as a cooper's shop, and where at the present time (1914) it is still standing.

The third in number of these three schoolhouses, or that one erected in the southeast district, was located at what is now the south end of the village Main street, and on the west side of the highway to Pepperell, Mass. It was built in 1812 by Capt. Nathan Corey with bricks burned in the Luther Rockwood kiln in South Brookline. Its cost was two hundred and fifty-two dollars. This house is still standing. At the present time it is owned and occupied as her home by widow Ira Daniels.

As to their outside dimensions, these houses were identical. Inside, they were patterned after the style then prevailing in schoolhouse interiors. The central ground space, for a breadth of from eight to ten feet and extending in length from end to end of the room, was covered with rough plank flooring which, on either side, rose on inclined planes to the side walls of the house. Upon these inclined planes were located the desks and seats of the pupils. Both desks and seats were of primitive shapes, rudely constructed, and as uncomfortable as it was possible for human ingenuity to conceive and construct them. The girls sat together on one side of the house and the boys on the other. At the back part of the room, opposite the entrance door to the house, was a large chimney with a fireplace of dimensions sufficient to take in cord wood sticks; on one side of which, generally on the side next to the girls, the teacher's desk was placed.

Pupils attended school to a much more advanced period in their lives than at the present time. Especially was this the case in the winter time, when a large percentage of the scholars was made up of young men and women of from 21 to 25 and even older years of age.

In the winter terms of school, males were generally employed as teachers, and their success in the business depended more upon their physical than their mental qualifications.

The big boys generally devoted the first few days to "trying out" the master; and woe to him if he failed to exhibit the tact, nerve and strength

necessary to govern and control them; for, in that case, his reign was generally brief, and its ending an ignominious one.

In some districts it was no unusual event for the school to experience a change of teachers several times in the same term ere one could be procured whose staying powers were sufficiently developed to enable him to hold out to the end.

The textbooks in use at this time, as they continued to be until well into the forties, were Emerson's Mental, Colburn's Mental and Adams' Practical Arithmetics, and Olney's Geographies.

From 1815 to 1836 the annual appropriations for schools averaged from \$150 to \$200.

In 1827 Dr. David Harris' name appears upon the records for the first time as a member of the school committee, a position which he continued to hold for several years in succession thereafter. In 1828 the Rev. Jacob Holt served on the committee. In 1836 the committee consisted of Dr. Harris and Rev. Henry E. Eastman.

School Report Printed in Pamphlet Form for the First Time.

In 1832 the superintending school committee, as the school board was then termed, consisting of Dr. David Harris, John Sawtelle and Capt. John Smith, submitted to the town the first formal and detailed report of the condition of its public schools.

By the report it appeared that the number of pupils attending the schools during that year was 148, divided among the three districts as follows: District number one, 44; district number two, 44; district number three, 60. Among the textbooks reported as being in use at that time were The National Reader, Scott's lessons, Analytical Reader, Easy Lessons, and Kelley's Spelling Book.

In 1842 the school report shows the number of pupils in the public schools to have been 180; and gives a list of the textbooks then in use as follows: "Rhetorical Reader, Monitorial Reader, National Reader, Young's Reader, New Testament, Emerson's First and Second Spelling Books, Smith's, Olney's and Peter Parley's Geographies, Adam's and Colburn's Arithmetic's and Smith's Grammar."

Redistricting of the Schools, 1848-49.

Almost every year from 1836 to 1849 the warrants for the annual town meetings contained articles calling for a re-division of the town into

school districts. These articles were generally voted down or passed over; but, finally, at the March meeting in 1849, Nathaniel Shattuck, I. Bard Sawtelle, Artemus Wright, Abel Foster and Eldad Sawtelle were elected as a committee—"To redistrict their territory into school districts and define their bounds." March 30th of the same year this committee reported in favor of dividing the town into seven school districts. The report was accepted and, although at a subsequent meeting an attempt to reconsider it was made, stood.

The report defined the boundary lines of each of the contemplated new districts and, soon after its acceptance by the town, the inhabitants in each district met, organized and commenced the building of new school-houses. Before the close of the following year, 1850, the houses were all completed and in use.

The Locations of the Schoolhouses Built in 1850.

The schoolhouse in district number one, known as the "Paddledock district," was located on the east side of the road leading out of the south side of the highway to Townsend, Mass., at a point just south of the bridge over the Wallace brook in South Brookline and passing in an easterly direction to the Oak Hill road, so called, with which it united near the bridge over the river known as Bohanon's. It was located about one hundred rods west of the latter bridge. The house in district number two, in the southwest part of the town, was located on the east side of the north highway to Townsend and a few rods west of the old Mathew Wallace place; that in district number three, known as the Pond district, was located about two and one-half miles north of the village Main street on the east side of the highway to Mason, and nearly opposite a lane which leads out of said Mason highway on its westerly side and terminates at the dwelling houses formerly of John S. Daniels and Davis Green. The house in district number four, the village district, was located on the east side of the highway to Milford a few rods north of the Congregational church; that in district number five was located on the west side of the east highway to Milford about one mile north of the village Main street, and a short distance north of the old James McDaniels place (more recently the Artemas Wright place). The house in district number six, known as the Alpheus Shattuck district, was located about three miles north of the village Main street, on the east side of the highway to Greenville, near the point where the highway to the old Nathaniel Hutchingson place leads out of the same. The schoolhouse in district

number seven, which comprised the northeast part of the town, was located about three miles north of the village on the west side of the highway to Milford, and near the dwelling house and sawmill of the late Beri Bennett.

Of these seven schoolhouses there are remaining at the present time (1914) only two; i. e., that in the Pond district, which has been transformed into a dwelling house; and the schoolhouse in the village, which at the present time is in use for the Grammar schools. The bell which hangs in the tower of this house was a gift from the late Ensign Bailey to the district in the fifties, soon after the house was built.

At the date of the building of the seven schoolhouses the number of the town's school children was two hundred and fifty (250), divided among the districts as follows: number one, 49; number two, 16; number three, 33; number four, 61; number five, 34; number six, 30; number seven, 27.

The division of the town into seven school districts continued for a period of thirty-five years or until 1884. In the meantime, however, several attempts to abolish the system were made.

The first of these attempts occurred in 1880, when there was an article in the warrant for the annual March meeting—"To see if the town will divide into five districts"; and a committee of seven, one from each school district, was appointed to consider the matter.

At a subsequent meeting, in the same year, this committee, which consisted of Jedidiah L. Wilbur, dist. 1, Eli S. Cleveland, dist. 2, Joseph Sawtelle, dist. 4, Franklin Gilman, dist. 5, William H. Hall, dist. 6, and Ichabod Lund, dist. 7, reported in favor of the division into five districts. The report was accepted, and the selectmen and superintending school committee were instructed to make the division. But at a subsequent meeting in April of the same year this vote was rescinded.

For the following three years the question was allowed to rest without any action on part of the town. But in the meantime, to those of its citizens who had its educational interests at heart, it was becoming more and more apparent that its antiquated school system as well as its old-fashioned schoolhouses had passed their days of usefulness; and that a change, both in methods of teaching and in the style of the schoolhouses, was absolutely necessary to the future welfare of its public schools.

These advocates of a change in the public school system kept the matter in constant agitation. Among them no one worked more strenuously or more ably for the cause than did the Rev. Frank D. Sargent,

superintendent of the schools for the years 1882 and 1884; as is shown by his reports for those years.

Gradually the public developed a preponderating sentiment in favor of the change and when, at the March town meeting, in 1884, there appeared an article looking to the abolishment of the system of seven school districts, and the establishment in place thereof of a new system in which the entire township should be included in one district, the article was passed almost unanimously.

The Public Schools under the One District System. New Schoolhouses.

At the same meeting at which the town voted to include all its schools in one school district, i. e., April 8, 1884, a vote to build three new schoolhouses was also passed; and Joseph A. Hall, David H. Kendall and the board of education, which that year consisted of Rev. Frank D. Sargent, were elected as a committee to superintend the building of the same. At the same time the selectmen were instructed to appraise the school property owned by the town. This appraisal was made the same year; and its valuation, as reported by the board of selectmen, was found to be eleven hundred and twenty-three and $\frac{50}{100}$ dollars (\$1123.50).

Notwithstanding the foregoing action by the town relative to the building of new schoolhouses, some, at least, of the old houses continued to be used for school purposes for several years after it was taken; the house in district number two remaining in the service until 1886. In the meantime, however, the schoolhouses in districts numbers three and six became so dilapidated as to be unfit for further occupancy and they were abandoned.

Finally, however, in 1886, the building committee reported the three schoolhouses as completed and ready for use, and they were that year turned over to the school authorities. Of these three houses, however, only one was newly built, the other two having been supplied by repairing and remodeling two of those in use under the old system. The new house of the three was located on "The Plain" on the east side of the highway to Pepperell, Mass., and about one-half mile south of the Congregational meeting-house. At the present time it is in use for a primary school. The second of these three "new" schoolhouses was, and is, located in the Pond district on the west side of the highway to Mason, and about one hundred rods north of the junction of the latter highway with the highway leading out of it to the old Mathew Wallace place. It is the same

schoolhouse which under the seven district system was in use in district five; its location under that system having been on the west side of the east highway to Milford, a few rods north of the old James McDaniels place.

The third in number of these houses is that which at the present time is standing in the fork formed by the junction of the highways to Milford and Greenville, two miles north of the village Main street. It is the schoolhouse formerly of the old school district number seven; where its location was on the west side of the highway to Milford near the Beri Bennett sawmill.

The building of the new house, with the removal and continued use of two of the old ones, and the retention and continued use of the old schoolhouse in the village, reduced the town's schoolhouses to four in number, a number which up to the present time (1914) has remained unchanged.

With the establishment of the one district system, the name district as applied to the classification of the schools, became obsolete; and in its place were substituted the words primary and grammar, representing, respectively, the two grades into which the schools were that year divided. Under this system the school located on Milford street in the village was classed as a grammar school, and the remaining three as primary schools—a classification which at the present time (1914) still exists.*

At the time it was made the number of the town's school children was ninety-four (94), divided between the sexes as follows: Boys, 42; girls, 52. At the present time (1913) the whole number of pupils in the schools is 86, of which number 43 are boys and 43 are girls. The text-books in use at the present time are as follows: Arnold and Kittredge's Grammar, Charles E. Merrill's Readers,—“Graded Literature”—Wentworth's Arithmetics, Montgomery's History, Redding and Hirman's Geography, Albert F. Blaisdel's Physiology.

Superintending School Committees, 1815-1914.

- 1815; Rev. Samuel Wadsworth, James Parker, Sr., Thomas Bennett.
- 1816; Rev. Samuel Wadsworth, James Parker, Sr., Thomas Bennett.
- 1817; James Parker, Sr., Samuel T. Boynton, Thomas Bennett.
- 1818; James Parker, Sr., Samuel T. Boynton, Thomas Bennett.
- 1819; James Parker, Sr., Thomas Bennett, Nathaniel Shattuck.

* In the summer of 1914 the grammar school was removed from the school-house in District No. 4 into the school-room in Daniels Academy building.

- 1820; Samuel T. Boynton, James Parker, Sr., John Daniels.
1821; Thomas Bennett, George Daniels, James Parker, Sr.
1822; Nathaniel Shattuck, Isaac Sawtelle.
1823; Nathaniel Shattuck, James Parker, Sr., Randal McDonald.
1824; John Sawtelle, George Daniels, James Parker, Sr.
1825; No record.
1826; No record.
1827; Nathan Corey, David Harris, Nathaniel Shattuck.
1828; Rev. Jacob Holt, Dr. David Harris.
1829; Rev. Jacob Holt, Dr. David Harris.
1830; Rev. Jacob Holt, Dr. David Harris.
1831; Rev. Jacob Holt, Dr. David Harris.
1832; Rev. Jacob Holt, Dr. David Harris.
1833; John Smith, John Sawtelle.
1834; John Smith, Alpheus Shattuck, Dr. David Harris.
1835; John Smith, Eli Sawtelle.
1836; No record.
1837; Rev. Henry C. Eastman, Dr. David Harris.
1838; No record.
1839; No record.
1840; Rev. Daniel Goodwin, Dr. David Harris.
1841; Rev. Daniel Goodwin, Dr. David Harris, George A. Daniels.
1842; Isaac Sawtelle, Nathaniel Shattuck, Ransom Fisk.
1843; Isaac Sawtelle, Ransom Fisk, Fernando Bailey.
1844; Rev. Daniel Goodwin, Ransom Fisk, Fernando Bailey.
1845; Rev. Daniel Goodwin, Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr., William Gilson.
1846; Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr., Ithimar B. Sawtelle, Fernando Bailey.
1847; Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr., Eldad Sawtelle, Dr. David Harris.
1848; Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr., Ithimar B. Sawtelle, N. Herman Shattuck.
1849; Francis A. Peterson.
1850; N. Herman Shattuck, Dr. Jonathan C. Shattuck, Fernando Bailey.
1851; Dr. Jonathan C. Shattuck, Isaac Sawtelle, Francis A. Peterson.
1852; Dr. Jonathan C. Shattuck.
1853; Dr. Jonathan C. Shattuck.
1854; N. Herman Shattuck.
1855; Nathaniel H. Lund.
1856; N. Herman Shattuck.
1857; Benjamin Gould.
1858; Dr. Jonathan C. Shattuck.
1859; Joseph F. Jefts.

- 1860; Dr. Jonathan C. Shattuck.
 1861; Dr. Jonathan C. Shattuck.
 1862; Rev. George C. Thomas.
 1863; Fernando Bailey.
 1864; Rev. Theophilus P. Sawin.
 1865; Rev. George F. Eaton.
 1866; Dr. David P. Stowell.
 1867; Henry K. Kemp.
 1868; Rev. Charles H. Chase.
 1869; Edward E. Parker.
 1870; Benjamin Gould.
 1871; No record.
 1872; No record.
 1873; Edward E. Parker.
 1874; Mrs. Mary E. Shattuck.
 1875; Rev. William E. Bennett.
 1876; Henry K. Kemp.
 1877; Henry K. Kemp.
 1878; Charles A. Stickney.
 1879; Benjamin Gould.
 1880; Benjamin Gould.
 1881; Benjamin Gould.
 1882; Rev. Frank D. Sargent.
 1883; Rev. Frank D. Sargent.
 1884; Rev. Frank D. Sargent.

Board of Education.

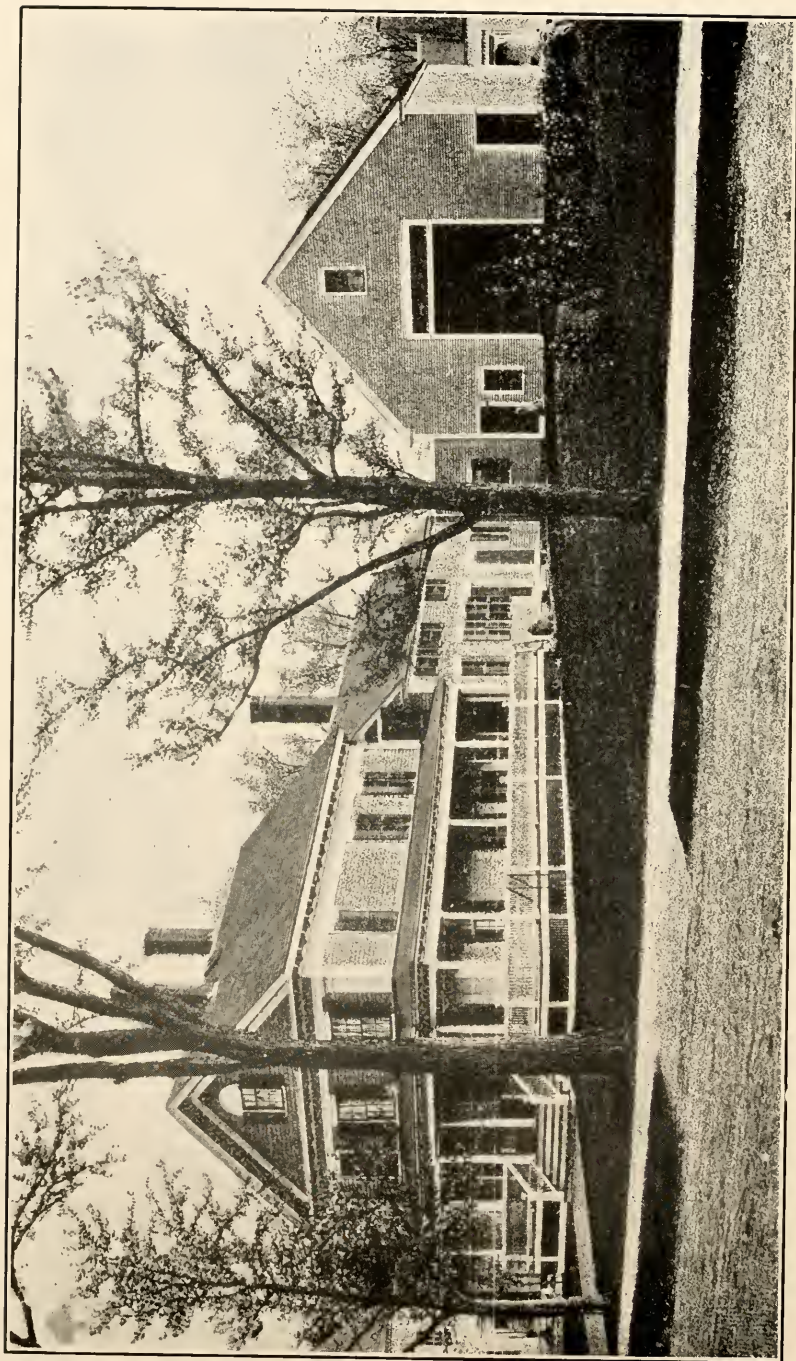
- 1885; No record.
 1886; Rev. F. D. Sargent, Dr. Alonzo S. Wallace, George W. Bridges.
 1887; Dr. Alonzo S. Wallace, George W. Bridges.
 1888; Dr. Alonzo S. Wallace, Charles A. Stickney, Charles Shattuck.
 1889; George H. Nye, George E. Stiles.
 1890; Caroline E. Hardy, Orville D. Fessenden, Mrs. Ella W. Tucker.
 1891; Mrs. Ella W. Tucker, Caroline E. Hardy, George W. Bridges.
 1892; George W. Bridges, Rev. George L. Todd.
 1893; George W. Bridges, Mrs. Ella W. Tucker.
 1894; Ella W. Tucker, Orville D. Fessenden, George E. Stiles.
 1895; Ella W. Tucker, Orville D. Fessenden, George E. Stiles.
 1896; Orville D. Fessenden, Ella W. Tucker, George H. Nye.

- 1897; Ella W. Tucker, Orville D. Fessenden, George H. Nye.
 1898; George H. Nye, George W. Bridges.
 1899; George H. Nye, George W. Bridges, Miss Myrtie L. Shattuck.
 1900; George W. Bridges, Myrtie L. Shattuck.
 1901; Rev. John Thorp, George W. Bridges.
 1902; Rev. John Thorp, George W. Bridges.
 1903; George W. Bridges, Eddie S. Whitcomb, Alpha A. Hall.
 1904; Eddie S. Whitcomb, Harry H. Marshall.
 1905; Harry H. Marshall, Ella W. Tucker.
 1906; Harry H. Marshall, Ella W. Tucker.
 1907; George Nye, Eddie S. Whitcomb, Mrs. Nancy J. Daniels.
 1908; Mrs. Nancy J. Daniels, Eddie S. Whitcomb, Mrs. Abbie B. Bennett.
 1909; George L. Dodge, Nancy J. Daniels, George H. Nye.
 1910; George L. Dodge, George H. Nye, Mrs. Nancy J. Daniels.
 1911; George L. Dodge, Nancy J. Daniels, George H. Nye.
 1912; George H. Nye, Nancy J. Daniels, Arthur A. Goss.
 1913; George H. Nye, Nancy J. Daniels, Arthur A. Goss.
 1914; Dr. Charles H. Holcombe, Ella W. Tucker, George H. Nye.

**A Partial List of the Names of the Town's Native Born Teachers,
 1850-1910.**

Frances D. Parker, Martha Bailey, Amanda Sawtelle, Caroline Shattuck, N. Herman Shattuck, Edward E. Parker, Ellen C. Sawtelle, Theresa Seaver, Celia A. Hobart, Myrtie L. Shattuck, Josie Seaver, Carrie Russell, Lizzie H. Hutchingson, Loella V. Shattuck, Jennie M. Russell, Bertha A. Swett, Florence N. Hobart, Mrs. Emma Kline, Minnie A. Colburn, Cora F. Cleveland, Fannie M. Cox, Mabel L. Edson, Mabel S. Tucker, Bertha E. Bohonon, Edith M. Bohonon, Jennie A. Shattuck, Mary L. Brown, Mabel L. Hodgman, Mae E. Kline, Frank W. Kendall, Bertha Kline, Grace Whitcomb, Marion Stiles, Helen Hobart, Juliette H. Gilson.

Of those whose names appear on the above list, four at least adopted teaching as an avocation and made it their life work. The names of the four are as follows: Ellen C. Sawtelle, Juliette H. Gilson, Louisa O. Shattuck, and Frances D. Parker.



RESIDENCE OF ELLEN C. SAWTELLE



MISS ELLEN C. SAWTELLE

ELLEN CATHERINE SAWTELLE was born in Brookline March 16, 1843. She is the daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Parker) Sawtelle, and a lineal descendant of Richard Sawtelle, an early settler in Groton, Mass., coming there from Watertown, Mass. On her mother's side of the house she is a descendant in the fifth

generation of Deacon Thomas Parker, an early settler in Reading, Mass. She was educated in the public schools of her native town, Appleton Academy of Mont Vernon, and the State Normal School at Salem, Mass., graduating at the latter institution in 1864. Soon after her graduation at the Normal School and during the same year, she received an appointment as teacher in the public schools of Boston, Mass., and was immediately assigned to a position in the Hancock Grammar School, where from the date of her appointment to the present time, a period of forty-eight years, she has taught continuously.

During this period she has filled every position open to the school's corps of teachers, holding for a large portion of the time that of first assistant. In 1904 she was appointed master of the school; a position which she continues to hold at the present time, and in the occupancy of which she is one of eight only of the city's female teachers who have attained to the honor of that position.

The Hancock School is one of the largest and, from its location and the number and character of its pupils, one of the most important of Boston's public schools. As its master, Miss Sawtelle has exercised a most powerful influence in the work of Americanizing the children of the foreign born population of the city. Her labors in this line and the results accruing from them are justly regarded as being entitled to rank with the city's largest and most important missionary enterprises. In retiring from

her work as a teacher, which she contemplates doing at the end of the present school year (1912), Miss Sawtelle will leave behind her the reputation of having been for many years one of the city's most conscientious and efficient public school-teachers.

Miss Sawtelle's success as a teacher has been fully equalled by her success socially. There is probably not a better known woman in Boston. She numbers her friends by the legion not only in the city, but also in the towns in the vicinity. She is an active and honored member of many of the city's social and literary societies, including the Twentieth Century Club.

During all the years of her sojourn in Boston, she has retained her love and affection for, and continued to hold her residence in, her native town where, with the exception of several seasons spent in traveling in Europe and in her own country, she has passed her vacations in the old homestead, receiving and entertaining her friends and acquaintances with a hearty and generous hospitality which is one of her marked characteristics, and where she enjoys the respect and esteem of her fellow townsmen.

In the early part of June, in accord with her often expressed determination to retire from teaching during the year 1912, Miss Sawtelle announced her resignation as Master of the Hancock School. The news of her resignation was received with sincere expressions of regret by her friends; and especially so by the two thousand girls who had graduated from the school during the years of her connection with it; who, in recognition of their esteem for her, on the evening of June 7th, tendered her a reception in the Hancock School building, at which more than five hundred of their number were present.

At the close of the reception, her former pupils organized themselves into a permanent association under the name of "Miss Sawtelle's Girls."

JULIETTE HANNAH GILSON was born in Brookline, Jan. 11, 1845. She is a daughter of William and Hannah W. (Wheeler) Gilson, each late of Milford, deceased. Miss Gilson graduated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, 1868; she was a missionary in Southern Illinois, 1868-70; professor in Bluenhof Seminary, Stellenbosch, Cape Colony, 1876-1883; mission work among Kaffirs and Zulus, South Africa, 1883-1886. Regular and post-graduate course at Hartford Theological Seminary, 1890-94, receiving degree of S. T. B.; missionary of A. B. C., Zulu Mission, Rhodesia, Africa, 1896 to present time.

Miss Gilson's life was passed in this town until 1865, when she removed with her father to Milford. Since then, as appears from the fore-

going, she has passed many years in Africa, devoting herself to missionary work, an avocation for which by natural abilities, training and education, she is thoroughly fitted; and in which she has acquired a most excellent reputation, and one far more than local in its extent. Miss Gilson is a good public speaker, and as such is well known in this vicinity.

LOUISA O. SHATTUCK, a daughter of Gardner and Silence (Warren) Shattuck, was born in Brookline, Nov. 11, 1827. She was educated in the public schools of her native town and in the Female Seminary at West Townsend, Mass. In 1849 she removed from Brookline to Framingham, Mass., where she made her home with her brother, Gardner L. Shattuck. She taught for several terms in the public schools of Framingham, Mass., and subsequently in the Hopkinton, Mass., High School. About 1854 she returned to Brookline, where for several years following she engaged in teaching, both in public and private schools.

Miss Shattuck was apparently born with a predilection for teaching as a profession. It constituted a predominating element in her character throughout her entire life; always enthusiastic, she was uniformly successful. She excelled especially in Latin and drawing.

In 1858 she left her old New England home for California, sailing from New York July 5th. After what was then considered a quick passage, she arrived in San Francisco July 28. In San Francisco she met and married Pillsbury Hodgkins, who was then employed as an agent by the Wells-Fargo Express Company, running on the company's boat between San Francisco and Stockholm. In the latter place, soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkins settled and established their home; and in that place were born their children, three sons and one daughter.

Mrs. Hodgkins' children received their education largely, if not wholly, from their mother.

In 1892 her husband died, and soon after his death she removed from Stockholm to San Francisco, where she made her home with one of her sons.

In San Francisco, true to her natural predilections, she resumed her old calling of teaching, confining her work, however, to the instruction of private pupils, among whom were many Chinese, in whom she was especially interested. She never taught in the public schools of San Francisco.

Mrs. Hodgkins took a lively interest in the early, as well as the modern, history of San Francisco; was closely identified with many of its

leading clubs and societies, and keenly alive to and deeply interested in all matters appertaining to the welfare of its citizens.

She died in San Francisco Jan. 28, 1911, her death occurring on the anniversary of her arrival in California fifty-three years before. She is buried in San Francisco.



MISS FRANCES D. PARKER

FRANCES D. PARKER the only daughter of James and Deverd (Corey) Parker, was born in Brookline, Dec. 26, 1833. She was educated in the public schools of her native town and in Appleton Academy, New Ipswich. At sixteen years of age she commenced teaching in the public schools of Brookline and, with the exception of brief intervals taken for rest, continued to follow her chosen calling until her death. During her career, Miss Parker taught in nearly all the towns bordering on Brookline, acquiring the reputation of being a thorough, conscientious and competent instructor. Up to the

year 1870 her work was confined to the common schools; but in the latter year she accepted a position as assistant in the Warrensburg Academy, Warrensburg, N. Y., where she remained two terms.

In 1876-77 she was elected as a teacher in the public schools of Nashua, where she taught in the Grammar grade until failing health compelled her to resign her position. She was a Christian woman. Throughout her life she enjoyed the respect of and was held in the highest esteem by her friends and acquaintances. She died at her home in Brookline Feb. 16, 1889, and is buried in the family lot in the "cemetery-on-the-plain."

College Graduates from Brookline with Short Biographical Sketches of Their Lives.

1. Benjamin Mark Farley,	Harvard,	1804.
2. George F. Farley,	Harvard,	1815.
3. Ephraim J. Hardy,	Dartmouth,	1857.
4. Edward E. Parker,	Dartmouth,	1869.
5. George H. Hardy,	Wesleyan,	1874.
6. Alvin H. Wright,	Univ. of Vermont (Med.)	1891.
7. James E. Peabody,	Williams,	1892.
8. George H. Abbott,	Yale,	1898.
9. Elmo D. Lancey,	Providence University,	1899.
10. Florence D. Sargent,	Mount Holyoke,	1900.
11. Joseph B. Swett,	Albany Med.,	1903.
12. Harold S. Hobart,	Dartmouth,	1908.
13. Ethel Rockwood,	Simmons,	1909.
14. Charles R. Hardy,	N. H. State,	1913.



HON. BENJAMIN MARK FARLEY

BENAJMIN MARK FARLEY was a native of Brookline, where, within its original charter limits, he was born April 8, 1783. He was a grandson of Lieut. Samuel Farley, and a son of Benjamin and Lucy (Fletcher) Farley. His father was a prominent citizen of this town until as late as 1810, and was the representative in the legislature in 1798. Benjamin Mark prepared for college in the public schools of his native town and in New Ipswich Appleton Academy. He graduated from Harvard College in

1804, and was the first college graduate from this town (then known as Raby). He was admitted to the Hillsborough County Bar in 1808 and

in the same year began the practice of his profession in Hollis. In 1855 he retired from practice and removed from Hollis to Boston; from whence, after a brief residence, he removed to Lunenburg, Mass. He died at Lunenburg Sept. 16, 1865.

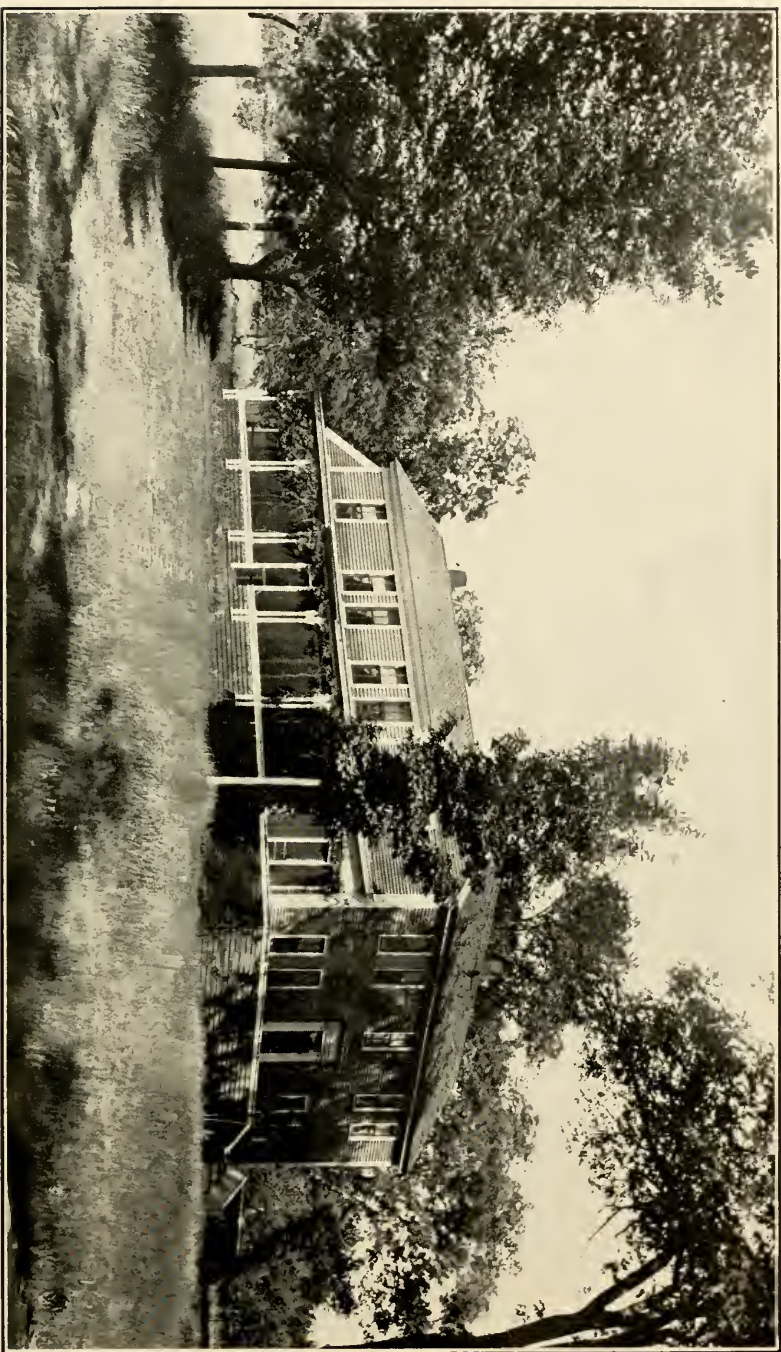
In his day and generation Mr. Farley ranked not only with the most eminent members of his profession in Hillsborough County, where he was a confrere of Franklin Pierce, afterwards President, Hon. Charles G. Atherton, Hon. Charles W. Morrison, and others scarcely less eminent in the profession, but also with the most eminent lawyers in the state. As a citizen he was highly honored and respected. During his residence of forty-seven years in Hollis, in addition to holding many positions of public trust, he represented the town for fifteen years in the legislature where, for several terms, he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

GEORGE F. FARLEY, a brother of Benjamin Mark Farley, was born in Brookline April 5, 1793. He graduated from Harvard College in 1816. He read law in the office of his brother Benjamin, in Hollis, and in the office of Luther Lawrence, of Groton, Mass. In 1821, he was admitted to the bar of Hillsborough County and the same year began to practice his profession in New Ipswich. In 1831 he represented New Ipswich in the legislature, and the same year he removed to Groton, Mass., where for twenty-four years following he was a successful practitioner. He died at Groton, Nov. 8, 1855.

EPHRAIM JEWETT HARDY was born in Hollis May 26, 1830. He was a son of Ephraim L. and Susan Jewett Hardy. His father removed from Hollis to Brookline about 1840. He attended the public schools in Brookline, and fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy, and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden. He entered Dartmouth College in 1853, but did not live to graduate, dying in his senior year in 1857. He was a young man of great promise; a sincere Christian, of manly and decided character, and an excellent scholar. His death was deeply deplored by his classmates, and by the college generally. He is buried in the South Cemetery.

Edward Everett Parker.

Hon. Edward E. Parker was born in Brookline Jan. 7, 1842. He is a son of James and Deverd (Corey) Parker, and a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of Deacon Thomas Parker who came from England to America in the ship *Susan and Ellen*, and settled at Reading, Mass., in 1633.



“INNOCROFT”—SUMMER RESIDENCE OF EDWARD E. PARKER
(OLD NATHAN COREY HOUSE)

His paternal grandmother, wife of James Parker, 1st, was a daughter of Abijah and Sarah (Chamberlain) Boynton of Pepperell, Mass.; and a descendant of John Boynton and William Boynton, who came to America from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Rowley, Mass., in 1638. His maternal great-grandmother, wife of David Wright of Pepperell, Mass., was the leader of the band of patriotic women who captured the notorious tory, Leonard Whiting, at Jewett's bridge in Pepperell, in 1775.

His paternal great-grandfathers, Edmund Parker and Abijah Boynton, and his maternal great-grandfathers, Nathan Corey and David Wright, were soldiers in the War of the Revolution.

He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Mont Vernon Appleton Academy, graduating at the latter institution in 1863. He served for Brookline in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in the United States Navy Aug. 20, 1863. His service was performed on the United States Ship *Perry*, of which he was yeoman. He was honorably discharged from the service at Philadelphia in October, 1864, by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment. In the spring of 1865, with a determination to complete his education, he entered Colby Academy at New London, graduated there in the summer and entered Dartmouth College in the autumn, where he graduated in the class of 1869. For the three years immediately following his graduation he was engaged in teaching school. He was principal of Warrensburg Academy, Warrensburg, N. Y., in 1869-70; principal of Wareham, Mass., High School in the fall of 1870. Meantime he decided to make the law his profession, and so resigned his position at the end of the first term and entered the law office of Thomas Cunningham at Warrensburg, N. Y., where he remained six months. Returning to New England and feeling the necessity of saving money with which to pursue his studies, he accepted the position of principal of the high school at Middleboro, Mass., and taught one year.

In August, 1872, Judge Parker became a resident of Nashua. He entered the office of Gen. Aaron F. Stevens, and while studying law was principal of a Nashua evening school and engaged from time to time in reporting for the newspapers. He was admitted to the Hillsborough County bar at the March term of the court held at Amherst in 1873. Immediately after he formed a co-partnership with General Stevens under the firm name of Stevens and Parker, which continued until July, 1879; when, on the resignation of Judge Henry E. Burnham of Manchester, he was appointed judge of probate by Governor Cheney. He held the position of Judge of Probate of Hillsborough County until Jan.

7, 1912, a period of thirty-two and one-half years, when his term of office expired by reason of his having reached the age of seventy years; an age to which, under the state's constitution, the terms of office of all the state's judges are limited.

Among the complimentary articles concerning Judge Parker which were published in the various newspapers of the County at the expiration of his term of office, the following, written by Col. Elbridge J. Copp who, as register of probate, was associated with him during the entire term, appeared in the editorial columns of the *Nashua Daily Telegraph* under date of Jan. 6, 1912:

"In the retirement of Judge Edward E. Parker from the office of Judge of Probate the people of Hillsborough County meet with a loss that cannot at once be filled; the unfortunate provision of the Constitution of New Hampshire fixing an age limit to the judges of our courts has proven detrimental in more cases than otherwise.

"It is recognized by all who have business with the Probate Court, and have been associated with Judge Parker that his mental powers and administrative abilities are at their best, his thirty years experience and his mature judgment in the application of the laws of probate in the settlement of estates is a valuable asset to the people of the County of Hillsborough that is lost in his retirement. To sit in judgment in the unsnarling of complicated conditions that are incident to the probating of estates is not the work for ordinary minds. In the practice of the Probate Court hardly any two estates are settled in identically the same way, new conditions are continually rising, and frequently where no precedent is found, that must be settled in the discretion of the Judge of Probate by the application of principles.

"The importance of the office is perhaps not fully appreciated by the public, practically the entire property of the County passes through the Probate Court once in about thirty years, involving of course large interests, calling for administrative ability, sound judgment and broad discretion of power, even more than that of Judges of the Superior Court.

"In Judge Parker we have found these qualities to a rare degree. In education, in his experience, in his natural intuitive judgment, and with a mind characterized by strong common sense and a love of justice, he has been eminently equipped for the position he has so honorably filled.

"The writer is in position to perhaps better know Judge Parker's official life than most people; for thirty years I have been in most inti-

mate official relations with him, I have known every official act, the history of every case, leading to his every decree.

"In all the thousands of cases in all these years that have passed through Judge Parker's hands, he has been true to his convictions of justice, uninfluenced by personal friendship or selfish interest, giving to every one in interest so far as was in his power, all of his or her inherited rights.

"Never was the custody of a minor child upon petition for guardianship granted without the consent of, or an opportunity given to be heard to the parent, whatever representation may have been made as to the unfitness of the natural parent; never was the widow's rights more jealously guarded than by Judge Parker; in short, never was the seat of justice graced by a more upright judge, and without ambition further than to do his whole duty in the position he was filling, from day to day.

"Judge Parker's native ability would undoubtedly have brought to him wealth and honor in the practice of his profession, or if he had so chosen, he would have gained high honors in the political field, but what to him has been a loss has been a personal gain to those whom he has served, and is it not the highest honor, after all, to have gained and retained the love and respect of your fellowmen?

"I think I express the sentiment of all the people of Hillsborough County, and more than of Hillsborough County, regardless of political creed, that it is with profound regret that we bid him good-bye, as Judge of Probate, and in his retirement to private life, sincerely hope that he may enjoy many years of health and happiness, so richly earned."

During his residence of forty years in Nashua, Judge Parker has held many positions of honor and trust. He was a member of the committee appointed by the Governor in 1902 for the revision and unification of the forms used in the probate courts of the state. He was city solicitor in 1876 and 1877, has served twelve years on the board of education, of which he was president in 1902, and in 1901 was elected as a member of the board of trustees of the public library; a position which he is holding at the present time. He has served several terms as moderator of Ward 4, and represented the ward as its delegate in the constitutional conventions holden at Concord in 1902 and 1910.

Judge Parker was made a Mason in Benevolent Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Milford in 1868. At the present time he is a member of Rising Sun Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Nashua. He is a member of John G. Foster Post, G. A. R., of Nashua, of which he is a past commander. He has held appointments on the staff of the Commander-in-chief, and served

twice as Judge Advocate General of the department of New Hampshire, G. A. R., the last time in 1893. He was delegate-at-large to the National Encampment, G. A. R., at Louisville, Ky., in Spetember, 1895. He is past-commander of the Department of New Hampshire, G. A. R., having holden that position in 1903-1904; and was in command of the department at the National Encampment, G. A. R., holden at San Francisco, Cal., in 1903.

As a lawyer, Judge Parker stands high in his profession. He is a pleasing public speaker and has delivered many addresses on Memorial Days and other public occasions. He was the orator-of-the-day at the celebration of the opening of the Brookline and Pepperell railroad at Brookline in 1892. He is a writer of ability both in poetry and prose. He was centennial poet at the celebration of the centennial year of Dartmouth College in 1869; and the same year officiated as poet at the centennial celebration of Brookline. In the past forty years he has written many poems of acknowledged merit which have been published in leading newspapers and magazines. Among his published prose works are the following:

"John Lovewell, Sr.," published in Granite State Magazine of Manchester, June 8, 1908. He was one of the authors, and was editor-in-chief, of the History of Nashua, published in 1897. At the present time he is engaged in writing this work, of which he is the compiler. He is a member of the Congregational Church in Brookline.

Judge Parker was united in marriage Dec. 20, 1877, with Alice Prince Hammond, youngest daughter of Dr. Evan B. and Sarah Ann (Adams) Hammond, whose lineage appears in a sketch of the life of the former, given in the History of Nashua.

The children of their marriage are Rena Deverd, born Nov. 23, 1878; graduated at Wellesley College in 1901. At present time (1912) teacher of art in the High School of Practical Arts, Boston, Mass.; Edna Alice, born Dec. 13, 1880; graduated at Mt. Holyoke College in 1903; at present time teacher of sciences in the High School at Manchester, Mass.

REV. GEORGE HENRY HARDY, a son of Ephraim Lund and Delana (Lapham) Hardy, was born in Brookline, Nov. 15, 1849. He prepared for college in the public schools of his native town, the Mount Pleasant Grammar School, Nashua, and Phillips Exeter Academy. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1874, and at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., in 1876.

He was licensed to preach by the Methodist Quarterly Conference at Middletown, Conn., Feb. 16, 1874. In 1874-75 he was principal of

Spring Valley Academy, Madison, N. J.; from 1875 to 1876 he taught Latin and mathematics in Madison Institute, N. J. In 1876 he was admitted on trial to the New Hampshire Conference. April 4, 1878, he was ordained as deacon by Bishop Merrill at Lancaster, and April 11, 1880, as elder, by Bishop Andrews at Great Falls.

Appointments—Henniker, 1876-77; Groveton, 1878; Moutonville, 1879-80, with Chickville and North Wakefield in 1880; Moultonborough, 1881; Gilford Village, 1882; Grantham and North Grantham, 1883-85; Peterborough, 1886-89; North Charlestown and West Unity, 1889-93; West Rindge, 1894-95; Conference Historian, Ashburnham, Mass., 1896-1913.

May 24, 1876, he married Emma, daughter of George Washington and Nancy Smith (Brainard) Guy, of Middletown, Conn.

ALVIN H. WRIGHT, M. D., a son of Moses and Henrietta (Gardner) Wright, was born in Brookline, March 23, 1857. He attended the public schools of Brookline and Hollis, graduating from the Hollis High School in 1885. Shortly after his graduation from the high school, he entered a technical school in Nashua, working half of each school day as a machinist apprentice, and pursuing his studies the other half. In 1886, his health being in poor condition, he returned to Hollis and studied medicine for one year in the office of Dr. L. R. Qua. He then entered the medical school of the University of Vermont; from which he graduated with honors in 1891, being one of five men in his class to attain to that distinction.

Soon after his graduation from the medical school, he accepted a position in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, by which he was commissioned as its resident surgeon in the territory of New Mexico. In 1892 the company transferred him from New Mexico to Ottawa, Kans., where he was placed in charge of its hospital in that town. In 1900, he resigned from the company's employment and established in Ottawa a private hospital of his own, which he continued to conduct in connection with his surgical practice until 1903; when, his health giving out, he disposed of his business in Ottawa and removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he has ever since been located.

At the present time (1911) Dr. Wright is professor of Clinical surgery, and demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco. His prospects for a life of usefulness and prosperity are of the most flattering nature.

In 1890 he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Olive Bartlett Sanborn of Burlington, Vt., by whom he has had two children, Olive F.

Wright and Alvin H. Wright, Jr.; both of whom are living at the present time.

JAMES E. PEABODY, a son of George W. and Frances (Hall) Peabody, was born in Brookline, Aug. 21, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.; graduating from the latter institution in 1889 as valedictorian of his class. He graduated from Williams College in 1892. From 1892 to 1895 he was principal of the Williamstown, Mass., High School. He was employed for five years in the United States Fish Commission and Marine Biographical Laboratories at Woods Hole; during which time he published an original paper on the structure and functions of certain sense organs of the shark. In 1896-97, he graduated at Harvard University with the degree of A. M. During his course at Harvard he taught in Radcliffe College. In 1896-97, he taught in the English High School and also in the evening High Schools of Boston. Since 1897 he has been at the head of the department of biology in the Morris High School, New York City; has published a book on "Laboratory Exercises in Physiology" a book on "Studies in Physiology," and, at the time of this writing, has nearly ready for the press a book on High School "Biology"; he has been secretary of the New York Association of Science Teachers, twice president of the New York Association of Teachers of Biology, and twice chairman of both the state and the New York City Committees for the preparation of geology syllabus outlines and for the nature study syllabus. At the present time (1911) he is clerk of the Westchester, N. Y., Congregational Church, and resides in Scarsdale, N. Y.

July 13, 1898, Mr. Peabody married Sarah Emma Barrett of Barre, Mass. Two children have been born of this marriage: Elizabeth Barrett, born Aug. 30, 1900; George Wellington, born Aug. 17, 1907.

GEORGE HAVEN ABBOTT was born at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 7, 1876. He is a son and the only child of Rev. Thomas Jefferson and Theresa Maria (Seaver) Abbott. His father was a member of an old and excellent Vermont family. On the maternal side of his family, he is a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of Lieut. Robert Seaver, and also of Capt. Samuel Douglass, each of whom served for Brookline as Commissioned officers in the War of the Revolution.

Shortly after his birth, his father resigned his position as pastor over a church of the Methodist Episcopal denomination located in Charleston, S. C., and with his family returned north, where he died soon after his return. Upon the death of his father, his mother with her infant son returned to Brookline, where she resided with her father, Asa Seaver, until her death.

Mr. Abbott prepared for college in the public schools of this town and at Tilton Seminary, Tilton, N. H., where he graduated with honors in 1894. He graduated from Yale University in 1898, with honors, receiving the degree of B. A., and being elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. For the two years immediately succeeding his graduation, he was a member of the Harvard Law School. July 1, 1899, he entered the law office of Weeks, Battles and Marshall in New York City. He was admitted to the New York State Bar in February, 1902, and immediately associated himself in the law business with Barton S. Weeks, in New York City. At the end of two years he severed his connection with Mr. Weeks, and opened a law office for himself at No. 58 Nassau Street, where he is located at the present time.

Oct. 31, 1906, he was united in marriage with Katharine Faith Hargrave, daughter of William Gillard and Katherine Hargrave, of New York City. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, Republican Club, Yale Club, Lawyer's Club, and New York Bar Association. No children.

ELMO DUSTIN LANCEY, a son of Ferdinand and Katherine (Robins) Lancey, was born in Brookline Oct. 5, 1871. He was prepared for college in the schools of his native town and at Cushing Academy. He graduated at Brown University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1899. "After graduation from college, he engaged in the insurance business at Providence until his health began to fail. In 1898 he removed to the West, hoping to arrest his disease, which was consumption. He lived at Salt Lake City, Utah, at Denver, Col., and at Albuquerque, N. M. At last he gave up all hope of recovery and returned to the east to die." He died at Providence, R. I., Dec. 21, 1901, aged thirty years, two months and nineteen days.

Mr. Lancey was a member, originally, of the Congregational Church of this town, but later, at the time of his death, of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer in Providence. He was a man of noble character and of hopeful promise for usefulness in life.

He married Alice Louise Brown, daughter of Mr. Herbert Brown, of Providence, who survived him. He left no children.

FLORENCE GERTRUDE SARGENT was born in Brookline, July 8, 1878. She is a daughter of Rev. Frank D. and Emma S. (Taylor) Sargent. She prepared for college in the public schools of her native town and in the Putnam, Conn., High School. She graduated from Holyoke College in 1900. For the six years immediately following her graduation she was engaged in teaching school. Two years of this period,

1900 and 1901, were passed in the High School in Plainville, Mass., and four years, 1902-06, in the Putnam High School. In 1906 and 1907 she took the post graduate course in Radcliffe College. Subsequently, she was for three years a member of Mrs. Von Mack's Private School for girls, Boston, Mass., and for two years a member of the Misses Shipley's School, Bryn Mawr, Pa. At the present time (1912) she is teaching in the Putnam High School. Miss Sargent enjoys the distinction of being the first of Brookline's native born female college graduates.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN SWETT, Jr., M. D., son of Joseph and Emily (Gilson) Swett, was born in Brookline, March 5, 1865. He was a descendant of John Swett, who came to this country from Oxtou, England, in 1742, and settled in Newbury, Mass. Dr. Swett was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.; graduating from the latter institution in 1890. From the Academy he entered the Albany, N. Y., Medical College, from which he graduated with honors in 1893, receiving the degree of M. D. After his graduation, he was for several years an instructor in the college; until he finally resigned his position and commenced the practice of his profession in Albany, where he died Oct. 3, 1897. He was never married. At the time of his decease, Dr. Swett was a member of the Albany County Medical Society; a member of Lodge No. 5, F. A. M., of Albany, and a member of Company B, 10th Battalion N. Y. S. M.

HAROLD SAWTELLE HOBART, a son of Willie and Harriet (Rideout) Hobart, was born in Brookline, Sept. 29, 1884. He prepared for college in the public schools of his native town and the Nashua High School, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1908. Soon after leaving college, he entered the employment of the Proctor Marble Company, of Proctor, Vt., where he is located at the present time.

ETHEL MAY ROCKWOOD, daughter of Walter Francis and Clara (Whitcomb) Rockwood, was born in Brookline, March 4, 1887. She prepared for college in the public schools of her native town and in the Milford High School. She graduated from Simmon's College in 1909 with the degree of D. S. After leaving Simmon's, Miss Rockwood studied medicine and graduated from John Hopkins' Medical School, Baltimore, Md., with the degree of M. D., in 1914.

CHARLES RICHARDSON HARDY, son of John Baldwin and Carrie (Richardson) Hardy, was born in Brookline, April 10, 1893. He attended the public schools of his native town, and was prepared for college in the Milford High School. He entered the New Hampshire State

College and, taking the two-years course, graduated from the college in 1913. At the present time (1913) he is residing in Hollis and is engaged in practical farming.

Biographical Sketches of College Graduates Born in Brookline, but Graduated from Other Towns.

REV. EDWARD HAMMOND BROOKS,* Baptist, son of George and Mary A. Brooks, was born in Brookline, May 9, 1849. Prepared for college at Groton, Mass., Academy, Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, and Amenia Seminary, New York. Graduated at Kalamazoo College, 1874. Studied for the ministry at Morgan Park, Ill., 1874-75, and at Newton, Mass., 1875-76, and 1882-83, Theological Seminaries. Ordained, Boston, Mass., June 11, 1876. Pastor, Cassopolis, Mich., July, 1876-78; Lapeer, Mich., September, 1878-79; Crown Point, Ind., October, 1879-82; Second Church, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1883-90; Aurora, Ill., 1891-96; Los Angeles, Cal., 1897-98; East Los Angeles, 1899.

Married Mary E. Bennett at Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 27, 1876.

REV. CHARLES PELT FESSENDEN,* Baptist, son of Joseph and Rachael (Crosby) Fessenden, was born in Brookline, Jan. 15, 1813. Graduated at Lay College, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Hamilton (New York) Theological Seminary, 1878. Ordained, West Union, N. Y., March, 1867. In itinerant and missionary work for twenty-five years. Went to Michigan in 1869. Missionary in Newaygo and Musekgon counties. At Rives, Mich., 1872. Pastor, Medina, North Adams, and Litchfield. Residence, Hesperia, Mich., 1882. Eaton Rapids, Mich., 1885-91. Died there Nov. 27, 1891.

Married Elizabeth R. Hakes at Columbia, Pa., Jan. 1, 1837.

REV. CLIFTON FLETCHER, Baptist,* son of Jesse and Patience (Hobart) Fletcher, was born in Brookline, March 5, 1823. Student, Wesleyan University, 1864-68. Ordained, North Tewksbury, Mass., June 4, 1856. Pastor there, 1856-69; Billerica, Mass., 1869-76; Canton, Mass., July 1, 1875-77. Without charge, Melrose, Mass., Nov. 1, 1876-92, meanwhile serving as acting pastor, Brookline, Mass., 1878-84. Member of the School Board, Melrose, 1878-86, and chairman, 1880-86. Was also an active member of the Y. M. C. A. Died at Melrose, Mass., Aug. 19, 1902.

GEORGE E. WRIGHT was born in Brookline, Jan. 20, 1867. He is a son of William and Eliza A. (Elliott) Keyes Wright. In his childhood

* Native Ministry of New Hampshire, 84.

his father removed from Brookline to Townsend, Mass. He fitted for College in Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated from Harvard College in 1889, and from the Harvard Law School in 1892. He has received from Harvard the following degrees: A. B., 1889; L. L. B., 1892; A. M., 1892. At the present time (1914) he is, and since 1893 has been, engaged in the practice of law in Seattle, Wash. In 1906 he delivered an address before the Washington State Bar Association; and in 1907 was appointed a trustee of the Seattle Public Library. He married, July 16, 1895, Mary Estelle Wyckoff at Delhi, Ill. His family record is given in another page of this book.

WILLIAM HARMON WRIGHT, a son of William and Eliza A. (Elliott) Wright, of this town, was born, Dec. 2, 1869, in Townsend, Mass., to which place his parents removed from Brookline a short time before his birth. He fitted for college in the public schools of Townsend and at Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1892. At both of those institutions he distinguished himself in athletics. In 1893 he removed from Townsend to Seattle, Wash., where he was employed for eight years as teller in the Bank of Commerce. At the end of that time he retired from his position in the bank, and devoted his time to the buying and selling of real estate and to beautifying the grounds around his residence, in which he took great pride.

He married, Oct. 11, 1899, Frances Rumsey of Seattle; by whom he is survived. He died at Seattle, May 26, 1911.

Children: Hammond, born Oct. 27, 1900; Margaret, born June 23, 1902; William Francis, born Feb. 5, 1904.

MORTON BOWLER FRENCH was born in this town Dec. 7, 1879. He is a son of John E. and Caroline M. (Kendall) French. In his childhood his parents removed from Brookline to Athol, Mass. He prepared for college in the Athol High School. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1903. At the present time (1912) he is located in New York City, where he is connected with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company as Telephone Engineer.

DAVID ALLEN ANDERSON, a son of Levi and ———— Anderson, was born in Brookline, April 19, 1840. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1868. Soon after his graduation he settled in North Adams, Mass., where he engaged in business. He died at North Adams, Jan. 1, 1907.



FIRST MEETING-HOUSE—1791

CHAPTER XII.

Ecclesiastical History.

Early Religious Movements—The Meeting-house War, So Called—The Completion in 1791 of the First Meeting-house.

During the first six years succeeding its incorporation, Raby's records contain no mention of any appropriation of money for religious purposes. But from this fact it must not be inferred that its people were indifferent to their religious or moral obligations. For tradition says that during this period religious meetings at which ministers from neighboring towns officiated were held at various places in town. Among those who thus officiated was the Rev. Jacob Burnap of Merrimack, who on one occasion preached in the barn of Capt. Samuel Douglass. This barn was located near Captain Douglass' dwelling house on the village Main street, its site being not far from that now occupied by the house late of the widow John Spaulding, deceased. Tradition says, further, that during this period, and for many years subsequently, the town was visited by itinerant preachers, who held services in the open, preaching to congregations who heard them gladly.

But the real reason for the town's laxity in the matter of raising money for the preaching of the Gospel, during this period, is undoubtedly to be found in the fact that its inhabitants continued to practice their long established custom of attending divine worship in Hollis and other neighboring towns. Coupled with this fact also are those of their paucity of numbers and poverty in possessions; powerful arguments against the expenditure of money for any purpose other than that of actual existence.

The first recorded action relative to public worship occurred at a town meeting holden March 6, 1775; when it was voted—"To raise the sum of eight dollars to pay the priest"; and James Campbell and James Badger were chosen as a "Committee to agree with the priest."

The foregoing vote would seem to indicate that there was already a minister in town. But there is no record of his name or origin. Whoever he was, during the time he was employed in preaching out that eight dollars appropriation, he must have often longed for the flesh pots of Egypt;

for three years passed before the town raised any additional sum for preaching; the second appropriation for that purpose occurring in March, 1778, when it was voted to raise ten pounds.

The number of the town's rateable polls at the date of the second appropriation was sixty, and its population not far from one hundred and fifty. It is possible that at this time the "priest" was still living in town, and that he continued to do so for the succeeding three years, or until the time of the next appropriation. But, if he did so, it is to be hoped that his was a case where Providence tempered the wind to the shorn lamb. For, owing to the depreciation in value of the Continental paper money which at this time was the only money in circulation, the ten pounds appropriated was really equivalent to only five pounds in silver, or one-half its face value; and, as this depreciation in the value of the currency was attended with a corresponding appreciation in the value of commodities, it is evident that his position was no sinecure.

Under such circumstances as the foregoing, it is no wonder that so many of the early ministers in New England became experts as horse traders.

Speaking of the depreciation in the currency, both that issued by the state and also by Congress, it increased so rapidly as to cause general alarm; and early in the spring of 1777, the New Hampshire legislature, for the purpose of relieving the tensity of the situation, passed a law by which the price at which the common necessities of life could be sold were regulated. Among the commodities upon which prices were fixed by this law are the following:

	s	d		s	d
Oats per bushel	2	0	Beef, per lb.	0	3
Indian Corn per bushel	3	6	Pork per lb.	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rye per bushel	4	6	Linen Cloth per yd.	4	0
Beans per bushel,	6	0	Flannel cloth per yd.	3	6
Salt per bushel,	10	0	Molasses per gal.,	4	0
Butter per lb.,	0	6	N. E. Rum per gal.,	3	10
Cotton per lb.,	3	0	W. I. Rum per gal.,	7	8
Wool per lb.,	2	2			

The passage of this law, however, was of little effect. For the currency still continued to depreciate in value, and the necessities of life to appreciate in price; the latter being governed by the actual value, as a medium of exchange, of the former.

In the month of March, 1781, at the annual town meeting, it was voted to raise three hundred pounds for preaching. At the time this vote

was taken, both the State and the Continental currency had depreciated in value to the extent that, in exchange, seventy-five pounds of paper money was equivalent to one pound in silver. So that the three hundred pounds voted, when reduced to its value in silver coin, was equal to four pounds, or about twenty dollars. March 30, of the same year, it was voted—"To hire the Rev. Mr. Houston to preach out the whole of the money raised for preaching."

Who the Rev. Mr. Houston was, from whence he came to Raby, and whither he went when he departed, are questions which are answered neither by the records nor by tradition. But it is fair to presume that he accepted the offer and—"preached out the whole of the money"; and thus he became, so far as the records show, the town's first minister of the Gospel.

From the date of the vote, in 1781, to raise three hundred pounds, up to and including the year 1791, the town records contain no mention of any sums of money as having been appropriated for religious purposes. But in the latter year, a Reverend gentleman by the name of Wythe was hired—"To preach out the whole of the money." Mr. Wythe's antecedents, like those of his predecessor, Mr. Houston, are unknown. Tradition says, however, that previous to his coming to Raby, he had been preaching in Mason.

Up to this time (1781) religious meetings had been holden in private dwelling houses, a practice which was continued until the year 1783-84, when the town built its first schoolhouses; in which, after the latter date until 1791, when the meeting-house was ready for occupancy, public gatherings of all descriptions convened.

The town's first definite action relative to building a meeting-house occurred at a meeting of the citizens holden March 1, 1780; when it was voted to build a house 30 feet wide and 40 feet long; and Samuel Douglass, Alexander McIntosh, Clark Brown, James Campbell, and William Spaulding were elected as a—"Committee to find the place to set the same." At a subsequent meeting holden the same year, this committee reported in favor of a site located about midway of the south side of meeting-house hill, and on the east side of the highway leading up the same.* The people refused to accept the report, and immediately divided into factions upon the question of the location of the house. One faction favored the site selected by the committee. Another, and apparently the larger one, was in favor of the location on the summit of meeting-house hill, where

* This site was afterwards occupied by the dwelling house of the late Horace Warner. The Warner house which is standing at the present time is that which was owned and occupied by the late William Gardner Shattuck at the time of his death, 1892.

the house now stands. In addition to these two principal factions, there were others, minor ones, composed of two or three persons, and even of single individuals, each of whom had opinions of their own as to the best site for locating the house.

From these differences of opinion there resulted a factional contest over the question of what particular spot or locality was most suitable for the location of the house, which was known locally as

The Meeting-house War.

This war between the several factions was carried on with more or less intensity and bitterness of spirit for a period of nearly eleven years in duration, during which neither side would yield; nor did either gain any permanent advantage. For if, by chance, at any of the numerous town meetings called in reference to the meeting-house, either faction succeeded in carrying a vote by which the location was fixed, the defeated faction would immediately cause the calling of another meeting; at which, aided by the smaller factions, and individuals who, because they couldn't rule, were bound to ruin, they generally succeeded in revoking the vote of the preceding meeting and passing another one by which the site of the house was fixed in a location more in accord with their own wishes.

After the first outbreak, there seems to have been a lull in the war of a year or so in duration during which the citizens were engaged in another and, for the time being, more engrossing controversy over the building and locating of a cattle pound.

But when in 1783 the latter question was finally settled, the meeting-house war again broke out, and with renewed intensity. At the March meeting of the latter year, after a lengthy and heated discussion, it was finally voted to set the house "On a hight of land north of the road and east of the burying ground, if the committee can agree with the owners of the land." The burying ground referred to in this vote was evidently that located on the west shore of the pond, and the "hight of land" the summit of the hill upon which the meeting-house now stands.

At a subsequent meeting in March of the same year, Capt. Samuel Douglass, Waldron Stone, Swallow Tucker, Lieut. Randal McDonald and Lieut. Sampson Farnsworth were elected as a committee "to oversee the business and conduct the matter of building the house." It was also voted that the house should be—"Forty feet long, thirty feet wide and eighteen foot posts"; and that "every man in town have an equal chance as may be in gitting stuff and laboring at the house."

The foregoing vote would seem to indicate that there was at last a prospect of making some progress in the matter of locating and building the house. But, alas! the next entry in the records shows that the apparently peaceable prospect was only an illusionary one. For at a meeting of the townspeople in June of the same year, the old question of the house's location again came to the front, and it was voted that—"The setting up of the meeting-house be put off till next April, and that the committee git Mr. Brown."

Who "Mr. Brown" was, or what they wanted to get him for, does not appear in the records. Nor does it appear that the committee presented any petition to the Great and General Court. But the vote itself was a fine piece of strategy on the part of the partisans of the location on the hill. For it opened up the minds of the opponents to that site to a knowledge of the possibility that outside of the citizens of Raby there were others who, if called upon, had the authority as well as the power to settle the question at issue; and that their opponents had the will as well as the numerical strength necessary to call in that arbitrator.

For the four years succeeding the foregoing vote there was another lull in the proceedings relative to the meeting-house; occasioned, no doubt, by the town's being busily engaged in an effort to obtain additional territory by adding to that which it already possessed the strip of land on the west side of Hollis to which under the terms of its charter it was legally entitled. But when in 1786 that important matter had been settled in favor of Raby, its inhabitants, with renewed zeal, returned to the prosecution of the Meeting-house War.

At the March meeting in 1787 the town again voted, and for the third time, to build a meeting-house; and at the same time elected Samuel Douglass, James Campbell, Randal McDonald, Isaac Shattuck and Thomas Bennett as a committee—"To see the timbers got to build the same." Again the dimensions of the house were fixed; this time "38 feet long, 28 feet wide and two stories high." The committee was even instructed as to the time—"within which the frame must be set up."

But again the discordant elements warred. The spirit of contention got in its work, and at a town meeting in April following, it was voted—"To Chose a committee to say where the meeting-house shall stand and their judgment to be final and end all dispute in regard to that matter."

In the month of October following, in accordance with that vote, Capt. Samuel Douglass and Capt. James Campbell were chosen as the committee; and, at the same meeting they reported as follows: "That the meeting-house shall stand at or near where the fence comes to the

road from Foster's hovel and on the south side of the road and east of the grate bridge." The report was accepted by the meeting, and thus the problem of the location of the house, which had vexed and worried the people since when in 1780 they first voted to build it, at last seemed to have been satisfactorily solved.

The friends of the location as fixed by this vote were jubilant and, like David of old, exalted their horns. They rejoiced with exceeding great joy. In fact they evidently overdid the rejoicing act by indiscreetly boasting of their victory over their opponents. So that, at last, the eyes of the latter were opened; and it dawned upon them that both the promptness of the committee in making its report, as well as the nature of the same, indicated that its members were, and had from the beginning been, in favor of the location which they had recommended, and were therefore governed by their prejudices in selecting it. In fact, the opponents of the hill site soon realized that they had been the subjects of trickery, in that the said committee was, in its makeup, wholly one-sided, and that they were the victims of non-representation. Accordingly they hustled around and procured the calling on the 14th day of April, 1788, of another town meeting, at which, after much skirmishing and debating, they finally succeeded in carrying a vote—"To have a Court's committee to prefix a place to set our meeting-house."

In accord with the foregoing vote, on the 29th day of May, the selectmen framed and forwarded to the Great and General Court a petition, of which the following is a copy:

"To the Hon^l the Senate and House of Representatives for the State of New Hampshire:

The petition of the Subscribers the Selectmen of the town of Raby in the county of Hillsborough in said State Humbly shews That the Inhabitants of said Town have voted to build a meeting-house in said Town but cannot Exactly agree on any particular spot of Ground to set it upon, and have agreed to petition your honors to send a committee to find out a suitable place for that purpose.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honours to Interpose and grant us such a Committee as your Honours in your great wisdom shall think fit and they as in duty bound will ever pray:

Raby May 29, 1788

JAMES CAMPBELL,	} Selectmen
SAMPSON FARNSWORTH	
RANDELL McDONALD	

of
Raby."

On the 7th day of June following, the Court granted the prayer of the petition, and Timothy Farrer, of New Ipswich, Abiel Abbott, of Wilton, and John Goss, of Hollis, were appointed a committee—"to locate the meeting-house, the town to pay the expense." It is probable that this committee acted, selected the "spot" for the house's location, and reported accordingly. But a diligent search in the town records and State papers fails to reveal any record of such a report. Nor does it appear that the committee's decision, if they came to any, had any immediate effect by way of settling the question at issue. For, from the date of its appointment up to and including April 9, 1789, there occurred four additional town meetings, at each of which the location of the meeting-house furnished the principal subject for discussion. At two of these meetings it was voted to delay the building of the house; and at one of them, that of March 4, 1789, a building committee was again elected. At this latter meeting occurred the first action relative to appropriating money to build the house; it being voted to raise thirty pounds for that purpose.

By this time, the fact that they were engaged in a foolish and profitless warfare, seems to have dawned upon the minds of all the interested parties. Since the town first voted to build a meeting-house a period of nine years had elapsed, during which the entire population had been embroiled in a bitter controversy, no substantial progress made, and the end as yet was apparently afar off. Meanwhile many of those who were alive and interested in the matter at the beginning, had succumbed to the inevitable, and passed on to that mystical land, where, in all probability, both cattle pounds and meeting-houses are unknown. Others had passed into their dotage, and were unable to have distinguished the meeting-house, if it had been built, from the pound, which was built. The young men and women had reached maturity, married, had children of their own and, having divided up between the factions, were now assisting their elders in carrying on the war.

Such was the condition of affairs when, at a meeting of the inhabitants in the month of April, 1789, the town took what appears to have been its final action relative to either the building or location of the house. For from this time the records contain no further references to the matter. At this meeting, after again voting to build a meeting-house, it was finally voted—"To send another petition to the court's committee praying them to come and view the town again and see if they can find a spot of ground for us to set our meeting-house on that is satisfactory to the town." And at the same meeting, Lieut. Ephraim Sartell, Lieut. James McIntosh, Benjamin Shattuck and Joshua Smith were elected as—"A committee to

wait on the court's committee." The records contain no evidence that the "court's committee" were ever called upon to act under the provisions of the foregoing vote. Tradition says, however, that it did act, and that it reported in favor of the site upon which the house now stands.

Soon after the passing of the vote of April, 1789, work on the house was begun, and continued with considerable regularity until it was ready for occupation in 1791.

The land upon which the meeting-house stands was a gift to the town from Richard Cutts, Shannon Esq. His deed of conveyance of the same to the town, recorded in Hillsborough Registry, Vol. 203, page 603, is dated Nov. 21, 1796.

The men who constituted the building committee were Benjamin Farley, Joshua Smith, Eleazer Gilson, and Daniel Spaulding. This committee had the general supervision of the work. The house was built by the people; each one contributing to its construction in labor or materials, or both, according to their several means and circumstances. From time to time appropriations to defray necessary expenses were made. Besides these appropriations, money was raised by selling pew grounds.

The inconveniences and troubles to which the people were subjected in the matter of raising funds, and the straits to which they were reduced by reason of their poverty, are well illustrated by an article inserted in the warrant for a town meeting on the 15th day of April, 1790; which, referring to a prior vote of the town to sell pew grounds, reads as follows—"That it is thought by a considerable number of the inhabitants to be attended with great difficulties and inconveniences as well as a vast deal more expense and to hinder the building of the house as soon as the same might be done." The article concludes with these words—"And to act thereon as the town may think proper as well as for the interest as the Peace and quietness of the town." At this same meeting it was—"voted that Daniel Spaulding," who was one of the building committee, and also a carpenter, "should build the porches"; which, the vote specified, were to be ten feet square and ten feet high.

These porches were subsequently built by Mr. Spaulding, he furnishing all the materials and performing all the labor, for which he was to receive—"One pew in each corner of the South side of the meeting-house and what room he shall make above by building the porches."

In May, 1790, ninety pounds were voted for furnishing the house, of which amount it was stipulated that nine pounds should be paid in hard money. In this same year Minister's rates were levied for the first time.

On the 12th day of March, 1791, eleven years and two months after the town's first vote to build it, the meeting-house was so far completed that it was used for the first time, the occasion being that of holding a town meeting.

Thus, after a war of words extending over a period of more than ten years, the meeting-house was so far completed as to be ready for occupancy and use. There is no record that it was ever formally dedicated, and tradition also is silent on that point.

Although it was erected as a house of God, the first meeting holden within the walls was a secular one. For many years, or at least as long as the town continued to look after the religious as well as the worldly interests of its people, the house was used both as a place of worship and a town house. It still is and always has been used for holding the annual and special meetings of the town (with the exception of a few years in the latter part of the last century, when the town meetings were held in Tarbell's hall in the village).

But its use as a place of public worship ceased many years ago. During its use for the latter purpose, it was occupied at various times by the Congregationalists, Methodists, Christians, and Universalists in turn. The house has received some severe usage in its day. Forty years or more ago, after it ceased to be used for religious purposes, the town authorities, influenced doubtless by a desire of obtaining from it some revenue for the town, were induced to lease it to a local company for the storage of furniture and lumber and, in order to make room for storage, authorized the removal of its furnishings, or the greater part of them. Under this authority the lofty, ornate and beautiful pulpit was ruthlessly torn down and carried away, disappearing from sight as completely as if it had never existed; the box-pews, the "sheep-pens" of our childhood, were removed from the main floor of the house, and only the gallery pews are now left, as samples of the architectural skill of the early fathers of the town, and proofs of their painful and loving endeavors to beautify and adorn the house with the work of their hands. It stands today as a most worthy monument to their memories.

It is perhaps the only representative of the type of meeting-houses common in New England a century and more ago now standing in Hillsborough County. The memories associated with it are holy. Partially despoiled though it is, it still retains sufficient marks of its original inside architectural beauty to attract the antiquarian and the lovers of the past, and it is to be hoped that no sacrilegious hand, moved by the spirit of despoilation, will ever again be lifted against it.

CHAPTER XIII.

Ecclesiastical History, Continued.

1791-1837.

Rev. John Wythe—Organization of the Congregational Church, Dec. 20, 1795—First Deacons—Church Covenant—Call and Settlement of Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth—His Ordination, His Ministry, and Sketch of His Life—Inscription on the Tombstone of Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth—The “Rev.” “Doctor” William Warren—Movements in Favor of the Formation of a Church of the “Christian” Denomination in 1821—Rev. Jesse Parker—Rev. Leonard Jewett—Rev. Samuel H. Holman—The Pastorate of Rev. Jacob Holt—Sketch of Mr. Holt’s Life—Opening of the Meeting-house to the Occupancy of all Religious Denominations and the Formation of a “Christian” Church in 1831—The Pastorate of Rev. Henry E. Eastman, and Sketch of His Life—Abandonment of the Old Meeting-house as a Place of Worship by the Congregationalists.

As has already been stated in a prior chapter, the old meeting-house was occupied for the first time on the 12th day of March, 1791, the occasion being that of holding a town meeting. For the consecutive five years following its opening the house continued to be used for both civic and religious meetings. During this period, as had from the beginning been the custom, all secular matters connected with divine worship continued to be controlled by the town authorities; who attended to the expenditure of appropriations raised for that purpose, hired the ministers, and did such other acts as in their judgment were essential for the general religious welfare of the citizens.

The only minister of record who preached here during this period was the Rev. John Wythe.

Meanwhile, the building of the meeting-house was substantially completed, the last appropriation for that purpose—sixty pounds—having been made in May, 1792.

There was, as yet, no regularly organized church in town; but there were a considerable number of professing Christians, some of whom, at least, were actively engaged in doing the Master's work.

Organization of the Congregational Church.

Dec. 10, 1795, fifteen of the town's citizens united to form the Congregational church existing here at the present time. The names of these original members of the church are as follows:

Benjamin Farley,	Samuel Farley,
Ezekiel Proctor,	Lucy Farley,
Joshua Smith,	Rebekah Campbell,
Clark Brown,	Hannah Shattuck,
Ephraim Sawtell,	Abigail Sawtell,
Eleazer Gilson,	Hannah Gilson,
Joshua Emerson,	Lydia Emerson.
Joshua Smith, Jr.	

On the day of the church's organization, Eleazer Gilson and Joshua Emerson were elected as its first deacons; and on the same day it entered up its first record as follows:

"Dec. 10, 1795; This day was the church of our Lord Jesus Christ in Raby embodied after the Congregational order."

Covenant of the Church.

The members subscribed to the following covenant:

"We, whose names are hereunto enjoined, do covenant with the Lord and with one another, solemnly binding ourselves in the presence of God and His people, that we will, by divine assistance, walk after the Lord in all his ways, as he hath revealed them in his holy word.

1st. We avouch the Lord Jehovah, Father, Son and Holy Spirit, to be one God, and give up ourselves and children to be His people.

2ndly. We give up ourselves to the Lord Jesus Christ, as our Prophet, Priest and King; relying on his word for instruction, his merits for justification, and his power and grace for assistance, protection and salvation.

3dly. We engage by divine assistance to walk together in the spirit of love, watching over one another with humility and fear, avoiding every occasion of offence, and reasonably admonishing, and in weakness restoring such as may be overtaken in a fault.

4thly. We engage to watch and pray that we so cause our light to shine before men that they, seeing our good works, may glorify our Father who is in heaven, and the peace and prosperity of Jerusalem, and to submit to the Gospel discipline of the church.

5thly. We engage to submit ourselves to the Congregational order and discipline of Christ's house, and to the lawful ordinance of man for the Lord's sake.

6thly. We engage to give up our infant offspring to God in baptism, and to bring up those committed to our care, in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; setting an example of piety before them, both in public and in private.

All these things we engage in the sincerity of our hearts, this tenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five."

For more than a year after the organization of the church both it and the town continued to be without a settled pastor; although there is reason to believe that during the latter part of that period the Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth was, so far at least as the church was concerned, officiating in that capacity.

On the 21st day of November, 1796, the church voted unanimously to give Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth a call to become its pastor, and at the same time instructed its moderator to invite the town to join with the church in the call. This "call" by the church could, under the circumstances, be construed in no other way than as an expression of its members' confidence in the reverend gentleman's qualifications for the position; a recommendation on their part which might serve to guide their fellow-citizens in their selection of a minister, for the support of whom each would have to bear his proportionate share of taxation, and in whose ministrations each and all were entitled to participate equally.

The Town's Call and Settlement of the Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth.

On the 7th day of December, 1796, a little over a year after the organization of the church, the citizens in town meeting assembled, voted—"To give the Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth a call to settle as a gospel minister"; and chose William Green, Clark Brown, Ephraim Sawtell, Joseph Emerson and Eleazer Gilson as a committee—"To consult with Mr. Wadsworth and see if he is disposed to settle in the ministry." This committee attended to its duties and, at the same meeting, reported a favorable answer from Mr. Wadsworth. Upon receiving the committee's report, the meeting proceeded to elect the following named citizens as a commit-

tee—"To arrange upon the terms of his settlement and salary, i. e., William Green, Ephraim Sawtell, Joseph Emerson, Isaac Shattuck, Swallow Tucker, James Campbell, James McIntosh, Randel McDonald and Eleazer Gilson." At an adjourned meeting, on the following day, the committee reported, and its report was accepted, as follows:

Rev. Mr. Wadsworth's Settlement:

Voted—"To give the Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth for a Settlement as a gospel minister in this town the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds one-third thereof at or before the first day of Nov. 1797, one third thereof at or before the first day of Nov. 1798, and the other third thereof at or before the first day of Nov. 1799." It was also unanimously voted—"That said Wadsworth's salary take place at the time of his ordination and that the town pay him sixty pounds yearly as a salary until the first of Nov. 1799 and after the last mentioned date seventy pounds yearly during his being a gospel minister in this town"; also voted—"That Mr. Wadsworth return about the first day of April next to give his answer."

Mr. Wadsworth undoubtedly did "return" and agree to the foregoing offer of settlement. For May 22, following, the town appointed Isaac Shattuck, Ephraim Sawtell and William Green as a committee—"To consult with him concerning his ordination"; which, as it was finally arranged, occurred Oct. 11, 1797.

Ordination of Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth.

A full account of the services attendant upon the ordination of Mr. Wadsworth would doubtless be very interesting reading. But, alas, such an account is impossible. Relative to it tradition, even, is silent; and the records of the town furnish little or no information. The only entries on the records of the church relative to it are recorded under the dates of September 7th and 8th, respectively. By these records it appears that an invitation to join in the ordination exercises was extended by the Brookline church to the churches in Hollis, Pepperell, Mass., Townsend, Mass., Mason, New Ipswich, Wilton, Milford, Canton, Mass., Stoughton, Mass., Groton, Mass., and Amherst.

As to the part taken by the town in that important event in its history, the following excerpts from its records furnish the only attainable information:

"Aug. 28, 1897, voted: That Mr. Asher Spaulding provide for the Council at the ordination in the following manner—that for the supper sixteen cents each on said ordination day and for all other meals seventeen

cents each and for horses eleven cents each and for all the liquors lemons and shugar at the common retail prices." It was also voted: "That the selectmen and Esquire (Benjamin) Farley adjust Mr. Spaulding's account respecting the above entertainment"; also—"That R. M. McDonald, Joseph Tucker, Eli Sawtell and Daniel Spaulding be a committee to take care of the meeting-house on said ordination day."

In addition to the foregoing, the following entries copied from the pages of an ancient order book of the town, undoubtedly refer to the ordination exercises:

"Feb. 17, 1798, Paid Asher Spaulding in full for nales and brandy delivered to the committee for building the stage for ordination seventy two cents."

"March 5; Asher Spaulding in full for providing for the council \$33."

As to the duties of the foregoing named committees, according to the traditions prevailing among the old people of fifty years ago, they were well performed. The committee on building the stage, by the—it is to be hoped—judicious use of the "nales" and "brandy," succeeded in erecting a platform which sufficed for the occasion; and the committee on entertainment provided a sumptuous ordination dinner; which, according to one tradition, was served at the dwelling house of Swallow Tucker, on "the plain" and was lacking in neither—"liquors, lemons or shugar,"—and under the influence of which, some, at least, of the partakers became spiritously elevated to the degree that their spirituality, for the time being, passed under a cloud.

Mr. Wadsworth at the time of his ordination was in the 29th year of his age, and just out of college.

Immediately after his ordination, he moved into the house which to the day of his death he continued to occupy as a parsonage. This house was located on the southerly side of the highway leading westerly from the old meeting-house to the "Pond bridge," and at a point about half way between the meeting-house and the bridge. The house disappeared many years ago; but its cellar hole is still in evidence, and may be identified by a large elm tree which grows out of its depths; and, also, by a clump of lilacs, which, having survived the flights of years, still flourish on its borders and with each returning spring pay fragrant tribute to the memory of its former occupant.

Mr. Wadsworth's pastorate covered a period of about twenty years; during which the town's population increased from about 400 in 1797, to about 550 in 1817, and the church is said to have been strengthened by the addition of nineteen new members.

As to Mr. Wadsworth's personal appearance, the writer in his boyhood days often heard his mother, who during the latter part of his ministry was a girl in her teens, describe him as a man of short stature and large body; light complexioned, and full face with pleasant features; polite and courteous in his manner and very social in his habits.

She well remembered seeing him on many occasions at her father's house, when engaged in making his pastoral calls; during which, as was then the custom, the decanter of spirits was invariably produced and its contents sampled by him before his departure. She said, too, that it was no unusual event for him to drop in on the young people at their social gatherings, and even at their dancing parties; where, in the pauses of the music, during which the young men bearing waiters loaded with liquid refreshments circulated among the dancers, he would help himself to a glass of brandy and, having drank the same, depart with a courteous bow and a hearty "good night."

Mr. Wadsworth died at Brookline on the 25th day of November, 1818; leaving a widow surviving him, but no children. His funeral, which was largely attended, occurred in the old meeting-house on the 27th day of that month. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Ebenezer Hill of Mason. The sermon was afterwards printed; and, from a copy of the same which, fortunately has been preserved through the passing years, the following excerpt, containing a brief sketch of Mr. Wadsworth's life, and a brother clergyman's estimation of his character and abilities, has been taken. Mr. Hill said:

"The REV. LEMUEL WADSWORTH was born of respectable parents at Stoughton, Massachusetts, March 9th, 1769. In the early part of his life he had no more advantages of education than were common, at that time, to all classes of people. His circumstances did not allow him to follow his strong inclination to obtain a collegiate education, until his time was his own. Then under many forbidding circumstances and embarrassments, he applied himself to study with resolution. With little charitable aid, principally by his own exertions, he maintained himself when fitting for college, and through the course of his studies. While a member of college he conducted himself with such regularity, sobriety, meekness, unassuming manners, and close application, as to gain the esteem of the officers and of his fellow students. At the age of twenty-four years he graduated at Brown College in Providence, in the year 1793 and, without delay, applied himself to the study of divinity. He soon became a candidate for the gospel ministry, the object for which he labored to

qualify himself. Divine Providence directed him to this place and, after preaching a suitable time for the people to be acquainted with his gifts, a church being formed, he received the almost unanimous call of the church and town to settle with them as their minister. Their call he accepted, and was ordained Oct. 11, 1797. From that time he continued to labor among them and to enjoy, in a degree very remarkable at this day, the high esteem of his people until suddenly removed by death on the 25th instant.

It was in the milder virtues, humility, gentleness, condescension, filial piety, brotherly love and Christian kindness, Mr. Wadsworth shone with distinguished brightness. He was exemplary in his life, and a pattern of Christian forbearance and forgiveness. He always appeared contented with the allotments of Divine Providence, for he did not seek great things for himself here. Philanthropy and kindness were congenial to his heart. He was at all times ready with whatever he possessed, to administer relief to the distressed, and comfort to his friends, and all men were his friends. Not only was the law of kindness on his lips, but all who had occasion for it experienced his kindness. His liberality to the poor was extended to the utmost of, if not beyond, his ability. And even the vicious he sought to reclaim rather by kindness than by severity. His filial piety and brotherly affection shone brightly in his tender care and liberal support of an aged mother and a helpless sister, to the close of their lives. His brethren in the ministry he loved, and, diffident of himself, and modest in his manners, he in honor preferred others to himself. On every occasion they experienced the kindness of his heart.

For several of the last years of his life he was exercised with many bodily infirmities, but not so as often, or for a long time, to take him off from his stated labors. His increasing infirmities and disorders he viewed with calmness as harbingers of early death. His pains he bore with firmness of mind and with patience and resignation, as coming from the hand of God. As the time of his departure evidently approached, his hopes were strong and full of immortality. * * * While he manifested a readiness to depart, his only hope was in a crucified Savior. He said: 'I have coveted no man's silver or gold, I have labored with my hands to supply my necessities, and I have had a *little* to give to the poor, and I gave it cheerfully. But I have no merit. I have endeavored to convince others that there is salvation for sinners only in Christ. I have no other hope and I desire no other way.' * * * Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.' "

Mr. Wadsworth was buried in the Pond cemetery. On the 10th day of March, 1818, the town voted to erect a tombstone over his grave, and chose as a committee for that purpose, Eli Sawtell, Deacon Eleazer Gilson and Benjamin Shattuck. Under the supervision of this committee, the tombstone was subsequently prepared and placed in position by Luther Hubbard, at a cost of forty-five pounds and sixteen shillings. It is located in the front part of the cemetery near the entrance gate, and consists of an oblong block of hewn granite with a slab of slate stone lying flat upon its upper surface. The slate stone slab bears the following inscription:

“This Monument is Erected to the Memory of Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth, the first Minister of the Gospel in Brookline.”

He was born in Stoughton, Mass., March 9, 1769, and ordained pastor of the church in this place Oct. 11, 1797. He performed the work of a gospel minister twenty years. Living in harmony with the people of his charge, being highly esteemed for his ministerial labors, for meekness, humility, gentleness and brotherly kindness. He departed this life Nov. 23, 1817, in full hope of a glorious immortality, through Jesus the Lamb of God, in whom he trusted and in whom he labored to persuade others to trust, as the only Saviour of Sinners. “Mark the perfect man and behold the upright. For the end of that man is peace. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, and their memory is blessed.”

Several years after Mr. Wadsworth's death, his widow, Abigail Wadsworth, was united in marriage with Lieut. Ephraim Sawtell. During her married life with Mr. Sawtell they resided in the old Capt. Robert Seaver house on the north highway to Milford, the same being at the present time owned and occupied as his home by George F. Shattuck. Mrs. Sawtell survived her husband for many years, dying at an advanced age in the fifties.

For twenty successive Sundays after the death of Mr. Wadsworth, the pulpit was occupied by ministers hired by Mrs. Wadsworth. Among those thus hired were the Rev. Jesse Parker, Rev. John Barrett, and Rev. Samuel Dix of Townsend, Mass.

At the March town meeting of the year 1818 there was an article in the warrant relative to giving Mr. Barrett a call, but it was passed over. However, it was voted to raise one hundred and fifty dollars for preaching, and Ensign Bailey and Randel McDonald were elected a committee—
“To lay out the same.”

The "Reverend" Doctor (?) William Warren.

Soon after the date of the foregoing vote the townspeople were agreeably surprised by the advent in their midst of a stranger who answered to the name of William Warren, announced himself as a physician by profession, and signified his intention of opening an office in town, which he did. Where he originated and from whence he came to Brookline are questions which to this day have remained unanswered. Indeed, for what little information we have relative to his career in town, until toward the very last of it, we are indebted solely to tradition. But, whoever he was, he came here as a pilgrim and a stranger and the citizens took him in. Afterwards, he took them in.

Being a man of good address, courteous and polite in his manners, and possessed of a knowledge of medicine which, however superficial it may have been, he had the tact or good fortune to use discreetly, he soon acquired a local reputation as an excellent physician. Nor was he less successful in establishing the reputation of being a consistent Christian, which he professed to be. He was a regular attendant at religious meetings, where his pious demeanor, ready command of language, and fluency of speech soon won the approval of the elders, and undoubtedly suggested to them the idea of engaging him to fill the then vacant pulpit. This idea was carried into effect; and thus it happened that in but a very short time after his arrival he was serving his fellow citizens in the dual capacity of medical adviser and spiritual shepherd; a state of affairs which appears to have been satisfactory to all parties concerned. For a while this arrangement worked well, and everything moved on harmoniously. The "doctor" labored assiduously, exhibiting equal skill in cutting, slashing, plastering, purging and bleeding his patient's mortal parts, and soothing, comforting, and instructing their immortal parts; and his patients, of both parts, in turn tumbled over each other in their zeal to employ and pay him for his services.

But, as after events proved, Mr. Warren, notwithstanding his pious pretensions, was really a wolf in sheep's clothing, a bold, bad man. Like many another successful rogue before him, however, he couldn't stand prosperity. After a while, feeling secure in the strength of his hold upon the respect and confidence of the citizens, he began to exhibit his true colors. Gradually it leaked out that he was a gay Lothario—a typical Don Juan, and most scandalous stories concerning him began to be circulated. These stories increased in magnitude and number until they involved in their meshes half the families in town, and threatened to be

the causes of a series of divorce cases which would have swamped the county courts. Matters at last came to such a pitch that the citizens were forced to take action.

At a town meeting holden Sept. 18, 1820, the warrant contained the following article—"To see if the town will discharge Dr. William Warren from any further ministerial services and pay him for what service he has done to this time, or act anything on said article that the town may think proper." After a heated discussion and after the taking of several ballots, which showed considerable dissimilarity of opinion among the voters, the article was finally carried, and the selectmen were authorized—"To notify Dr. Warren that he is dismissed from any further ministerial services after this time." The selectmen dismissed him and, subsequently, he was paid the amount due him for services rendered—not by the town, however, as appears by the following record:

"Jan. 30th, 1821"; article in the warrant: "To see if the town will unite in forming a society in said town for the support of the ministry providing that those that brought in certificates not to pay Dr. Warren for his services as a preacher will pay their proportional part with those who have paid to Dr. Warren, which sum is to be annexed and laid out in having a gospel minister."

In response to the foregoing article, the citizens voted to join such a society as was suggested by it.

The foregoing is the last record which mentions the name of Dr. William Warren. He probably shook from his feet the dust of Brookline and departed for more congenial surroundings. But the evil effects of his "ministry" upon the community and church were not effaced for many a year. The little church was greatly demoralized; and although immediately after his departure the old meeting-house became the scene of a series of religious gatherings at which both the laymen and pastors the neighboring churches volunteered their services and, with the members of the home church, labored earnestly and zealously to inspire them and the citizens with renewed zeal and enthusiasm in religious affairs, their efforts were comparatively fruitless of results.

For the four following years the town was without the services of a pastor.

In the meantime, in 1821, certain of the citizens who were in their religious beliefs of the "*Christian*" persuasion, made a movement towards the establishment in town of a church of that denomination. To that end they endeavored to obtain the use of the meeting-house for holding their meetings. After some opposition, they succeeded, on the 30th day

of January, 1821, in obtaining from the citizens the following vote—"To let the Christian Society have the privilege of the meeting-house if they bring a minister of good credit." The words "minister of good credit" in this vote are especially noticeable. The people did not want any more Doctor Warrens. To what extent the "Christians" at this time availed themselves of the said "privilege" is now unknown; as are, also, the names of those who were active in the movement. But it was the first religious society other than the Congregationalists to obtain the privilege of occupying the meeting-house.

In 1822 and 1823 the Rev. Jesse Parker, the Rev. Leonard Jewett and the Rev. Samuel H. Tolman each occasionally preached in town. Of the three foregoing mentioned clergymen, the writer has been unsuccessful in his search for information relative to the Rev. Jesse Parker.

Rev. Leonard Jewett was a native of Hollis where, at that time, he was residing and, being in poor health, occasionally supplying pulpits in the neighboring towns. In 1833 he accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Temple, where he was ordained March 6 of that year. July 25, 1844, he resigned his charge in Temple and returned to Hollis, where he died Feb. 16, 1862.

Rev. Samuel H. Tolman was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 30, 1781. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1806; studied for the ministry, and was ordained at Shirley, Mass. At the time of his supplying the pulpit in Brookline, he was preaching, probably, either in Dunstable, Mass., or in South Merrimack. He died at Atkinson, N. H., April 2, 1856.

The Pastorate of Rev. Jacob Holt.

By the year 1825 the community had so far recovered from the disastrous effects of the "ministry" of "Dr." Warren that it began to give serious consideration to the question of settling another minister. At a meeting of the citizens holden on the 20th day of April, the selectmen were instructed to confer with the Rev. Jacob Holt—"Respecting preaching or act anything respecting the same as they may think best."

No further action relative to preaching appears to have been taken until the 14th day of March following, when it was voted—"To ordain Rev. Jacob Holt on condition a sufficient subscription should be obtained, and that William S. Crosby, Moses Shattuck, George Daniels, Esq., and William Hall be a committee to draft off the old bond get subscribers and sign a new one with such enlargements as will be thought proper."

The committee commenced its labors, but evidently was not very successful in procuring signatures to the bond. For on the second day of October of the same year, Nathaniel Shattuck, Deacon Eleazer Gilson and Capt. Mathew Wallace were elected as a new committee—"To obtain an additional minister bond."

Dec. 6, 1825, the church, as appears by its records, joined in the call to Mr. Holt.

Dec. 27, 1825, although, as appears by a subsequent town record, the minister's bond had not been completed, the town voted—"To ordain Mr. Jacob Holt to take pastoral care of our church." At the same time with this vote, Thomas Bennett, Ensign Bailey, George Daniels, Esq., William Hall, and Deacon Eleazer Gilson were elected as a committee—"To wait on Mr. Holt and appoint the council and find a place where they can be entertained and appoint a day for his ordination and make provisions for the same."

This committee attended to its duties, and on the 31st day of December, 1826, the Rev. Jacob Holt was ordained as a gospel minister and installed as pastor of the local church.

The Ecclesiastical Council called for the purpose of Mr. Holt's ordination convened at the house of James Parker, 2nd. The council was constituted of pastors and delegates from the churches in the following named towns:

Mason,	Rev. Ebenezer Hill,	William B. Flagg.
Hollis,	Rev. Eli Smith,	Ephraim Burge.
Townsend, Mass.,	Rev. David Palmer,	Eliot Gowen.
Milford,	Rev. Humphrey Moore,	Daniel Burns.
Pepperell, Mass.,	Rev. James Howe,	Deacon Jonas Parker.
Wilton,	Rev. Thomas Bede,	Deacon Ezra Abbott.
Groton, Mass.,	Rev. Charles Robinson,	Calvin Boynton.

The council was organized by choosing the Rev. Ebenezer Hill as moderator, and Rev. James Howe as clerk.

Order of Exercises.

Introductory Prayer,	Rev. David Palmer.
Sermon,	Rev. Humphrey Moore,
Charge,	Rev. Ebenezer Hill.
Ordaining Prayer,	Rev. Eli Smith.
Right hand of fellowship,	Rev. James Howe.
Concluding prayer,	Rev. Charles Robinson.

An interesting part of the proceedings of this council was its action on the following resolution relative to the church in Groton, Mass.:

“Resolved that this council do not consider the transactions of this day as acknowledging the regular standing of the church in Groton, over which the Rev. Charles Robinson is Pastor.”

The vote on the resolution was taken by yeas and nays and resulted as follows: Yeas: Smith, Burge, Moore, Burns, Palmer, Gowan, Hill, Flagg, Howe, and Parker; Nays: Bede, Abbott, Robinson, and Boynton.

As to the day's doings outside of the ordination exercises proper, there is little doubt that they were, to say the least, pleasant if not exhilarating. For by a license obtained from the selectmen, John H. Cutter who was then keeping store in this town, on that day “mixed and sold liquors at the dwelling house of Asher Shattuck and Coburn Green's house and shop”; and Lieut. John Smith was licensed—“To mix and sell on the Common.”

There were also present “music” from Pepperell; and a “band of singers” from Hollis, concerning which and whom the following items copied from an ancient order book of the town form interesting reading:

“Feb. 26, Luke George Order \$6.00 It being in full for the music from Pepperell on ordination day.”

“Feb. 7, James Parker, Jr. order for \$7.00 it being in full for his finding supper and spirit for the Hollis singers on ordination day.”

“Capt. Joseph Hall, order \$6.91 It being in full for providing the singers on ordination day.”

By this order book it also appears that James Parker, Jr., also provided the entertainment for the members of the council at a cost of thirty-one dollars.

Mr. Holt's pastorate, which extended over a period of about four years, appears to have been quiet and uneventful. Tradition has preserved no information concerning it and, after his ordination, the only entry relative to him to be found in the town records is under date of March 13, 1829; when it was voted—“To appoint a committee to assist Mr. Holt to collect money of those who signed his bond.”

But this entry is a significant one for, from it, it is fair to draw the inference that the failure of his parishioners to comply with their obligations under the terms of their bond securing the payment of his salary was the cause which finally led him to sever the bonds by which he was bound to them; which, in 1831, he did. He went from Brookline to Ipswich, Mass.

The following sketch of Mr. Holt's life is taken from a historical discourse delivered before the Hollis Association of Ministers, May 6, 1862, at Hollis, by Rev. A. W. Burnham, D. D., of Rindge. :

REV. JACOB HOLT. "Very little is on record respecting Mr. Holt. He was born in Andover, Mass., in 1780,—graduated at Dartmouth College in 1803,—became the second pastor of the church in Brookline, N. H., in 1827,—resigned in 1831,—passing the remainder of his life in Ipswich, Mass., where he died, probably about 1851*-52. Quiet and retiring in his habits, a sincere Christian, he was evangelical in his religious faith, and cordially devoted to his work as a minister of the gospel."

It may be well at this point to mention the fact that, after the expiration of Mr. Wadsworth's pastorate, the word "settlement," referring to the town's contract with its ministers, does not again appear on its records. In the case of Mr. Holt, Mr. Wadsworth's successor, although he was engaged by the town, the payment of his salary appears to have been guaranteed by a bond signed by individual citizens; and it is probable that the same arrangement prevailed in the case of Rev. Mr. Eastman, the town's third minister. Nevertheless, the town doubtless continued to contribute to the support of preaching during the years covered by the pastorates of the first three of its ministers. For the "minister tax," which was assessed for the first time in 1790, continued to be assessed and collected, as the records show, year by year, until as late as 1843, when it appears on the book for the last time.

For the four years next succeeding that of Mr. Holt's resignation the town and church were without a settled pastor. During this period the sentiment in favor of a more liberal interpretation of the Scriptures and a broader expansion and freer expression of religious thought, which had manifested itself in the attempt, in 1821, to establish in town a "Christian Society," again came to the surface.

This sentiment, although vigorously opposed by the Congregationalists, gained in strength so that in 1831, at a town meeting holden on the 8th day of March, its advocates were sufficiently strong in numbers to carry a vote—"That the Meeting-house may be occupied by different denominations."

By that vote, religious tolerance, so far as the use of the Meeting-house was concerned, was established in Brookline; and from that day to the present time the house has been open to the use of any and all religious denominations whose adherents profess to worship God in spirit and in truth, and according to the dictates of their own consciences.

* Mr. Holt died in 1847, aged 66 years.—[Ed.]

That vote was really the beginning of the end of the support by the town, as such, of what the records term "gospel preaching."

The Pastorate of Rev. Henry E. Eastman.

Mr. Eastman was called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church on the 15th day of September, 1835. He was called by the Church and Society. There is no record of the town's joining in the call. Indeed, as a matter of fact, the town's records make no mention of him whatever, except in connection with his holding, in 1837, the position of superintending school committee. But from the fact that during his pastorate the minister's tax continued to be assessed, it is probable that the town contributed toward his support.

Mr. Eastman was ordained Dec. 9, 1835. His ordination council was constituted of pastor and delegates from the Congregational churches in Mason, Milford, Pepperell, Mass., Hollis, Amherst, and Townsend, Mass.

Order of Exercises.

Introductory Prayer	Rev. David Palmer.
Sermon,	Rev. James Howe.
Consecration Prayer,	Rev. Ebenezer Hill.
Charge,	Rev. Silas Aiken.
Right Hand of Fellowship,	Rev. David Perry.
Address to the people,	Rev. Humphrey Moore.
Concluding Prayer,	Rev. David Perry.

In the meantime, from the date of the town's vote in 1831 to open the meeting-house to all denominations, the "Christians" had been enjoying its use in conjunction with the Congregationalists. But just prior to, or soon after, Mr. Eastman's ordination, this joint occupancy ceased. The Congregationalists, who viewed with apprehension and alarm the growth in town of the spirit of liberalism, and who were dissatisfied in being compelled to share with a society whose creed was, in their judgment, fraught with so much danger to the welfare, both here and hereafter, of the citizens of the town, in the use of a house of worship of which for so many years they had held undisputed possession, resolved to abandon the old meeting-house as a place of worship, and did so. For a few years succeeding their abandonment of the old meeting-house they held their meetings in the schoolhouses.

It has been claimed by some people in the past, that the Congregationalists were compelled to leave the old meeting-house by action on part of the town, and that the town formed, or authorized the formation, of a "Christian" church, with the understanding that its ministers should exchange pulpits with the Universalists and Unitarians. But so far as the records of the town are concerned they do not contain a particle of evidence of any such action on its part; except it be found in the vote of 1831, which opened the house to the use of all religious denominations. For from that date onward, the records contain no mention of any vote, or action of any description, on the part of the town relative to hiring or engaging the services of a minister of any denomination whatever, not even of Mr. Eastman. Nor that the citizens in any way changed their dictum, as expressed in the vote of 1831, relative to the occupancy of the meeting-house.

That the Congregationalists abandoned the house is true; and that they abandoned it voluntarily, and for the reasons herein before stated, and not because they were compelled to do so by any action upon the part of the town, is probably equally true.

Mr. Eastman held his pastorate until the fall of 1837 when he was released at his own request and by the society, as appears by the following entries in its records:

"Oct. 28, 1837; voted, to grant the request of Rev. Henry E. Eastman in dissolving his pastoral relations now existing between him and the Society. Voted to grant his request so that he may leave immediately."

The following sketch of Mr. Eastman's life was written by the Rev. Daniel Goodwin, late of Mason, deceased.

"REV. HENRY E. EASTMAN was for a short time a member of the Hollis Association. He was born in Granby, Mass.; was graduated at Amherst College in 1832, and at Andover in 1835; was married to Miss Minerva Nash, of Conway, Mass., 1836; was ordained in Brookline, Dec. 9, 1835. He remained there two years. Afterwards preaching in Tolland, Mass., for a time, when he went to the West under the direction of the Home Missionary Society, and had been located four years in Somerset, Hinsdale County, Michigan, when his master called him home.

He died of typhoid fever in September, 1852. In his last sickness, it is said, he was remarkably peaceful, though strongly desirous of recovering for the good of others. For himself, he felt it would be sweet to rest in the bosom of Jesus. He left a widow and two sons, to whom he spoke words of hope and counsel, saying: 'Do not be troubled; the Lord will

provide.' When asked, in his last moments, how he was, he replied, 'Happy in the Saviour.'

Mr. Eastman is represented as a conscientious man, a faithful minister, distinguished for his amiable and inoffensive traits of character. In a resolution passed by the Presbytery of Marshall, he is spoken of-- 'As a brother beloved in the Lord; intelligent, earnest, and faithful, and as an example of single hearted devotedness to the cause of Christ.'"



CONGREGATIONAL MEETING-HOUSE—1839

CHAPTER XIV.

Ecclesiastical History, Continued.

1837-1912.

Building of the Congregational Meeting-house, 1837-1839—Rev. Daniel Goodwin Called to the Pulpit—Mr. Goodwin's Ordination and Dedication of the New Meeting-house—Presentation of Communion Service by Deacon Thomas Bennett—A Feud in the Church and the Society, and the Resulting Unhappy Effects—Mr. Goodwin Severs His Connection with the Church and Society—Biographical Sketch of Rev. Daniel Goodwin—The Pastorate of Rev. Theophilus Parsons Sawin—Services at His Installation—Sketch of His Life—Pastorate of Rev. John H. Manning—Pastorate of Rev. Francis D. Sargent—Revised Articles of Faith and Covenant, 1871—The James H. Hall Bequest to the Church and Society—Repairing and Remodeling of the Meeting-house in 1875—The Mary F. Peabody Bequest—The Gift of the Clock on the Church Tower—Dedication of the Remodeled Meeting-house—The Gift of a New Church Bell by Edward T. Hall—The James N. Tucker Bequest to the Church and Society—The Wilkes W. Corey Bequest to the Church and Society—Rev. Mr. Sargent's Resignation as Pastor, Biographical Sketch of Rev. F. D. Sargent's Life—Pastorate of Rev. George L. Todd—Sketch of Rev. Mr. Todd's Life—Pastorate of Rev. Fred E. Winn and Sketch of His Life—The Pastorate of Rev. J. Alphonse Belanger, and Sketch of His Life—Centennial Year of the Organization of the Congregational Church and the Church's Celebration of the Same in 1895—Address at the Celebration by Rev. Frank D. Sargent—Original Centennial Poem by Edward E. Parker—The Pastorate of Rev. John Thorpe—Sketch of Mr. Thorpe's Life—Pastorate of Rev. George A. Bennett, and Sketch of His Life—Meeting-house Repaired and Rededicated in 1906—Pastorate of Rev. Warren L. Noyes, and Sketch of His Life—List of Deacons of the Congregational Church from 1795 to 1912 Inclusive—Clerks of the Congregational Church from 1795 to 1912 Inclusive.

In the preceding chapter Rev. Mr. Eastman's resignation is recorded as having been accepted Oct. 28, 1837. On the 23rd day of December following, the members of the Congregational Society met at the dwelling house of Asher Shattuck and, having elected Thomas Bennett as moderator and James Parker, Jr., as clerk of the meeting, after a lengthy discussion, resolved that "it was expedient to build a new meeting-house"; and voted that the said new house should be located—"On the east side of the Milford road on the hill near to Mr. Benjamin Wheeler's shoemaker's shop on land owned by Mr. Albert George, provided the land could be purchased of Mr. George for that purpose."

At an adjourned meeting on the 27th day of the same month, Horace Warner, James Parker, Jr., and Asa Betterly were elected as a building committee. Jan. 15, 1838, William Gilson was appointed as a committee of one—"To take a deed of a piece of land Suitable to set said meeting-house on." On the 16th day of February, 1838, Albert George of Boston, Mass., by his deed of that date, in consideration of sixty dollars to him paid, conveyed to the Congregational Society of Brookline the land on which its meeting-house now stands.

At a meeting of the society on the 25th day of February, it was voted—"To build the meeting-house agreeably to a plan drawn by Horace Warner, * * * the dimensions of which on the ground is fifty feet by forty." At a subsequent meeting in the same month, the society voted—"To build a vestry in the roof of the house."

At a meeting of the "stockholders" on the 18th day of March, 1839, James Parker, Jr., and Asa Betterly were elected a committee—"To sell pews, and to let such pews as remain unsold until there is an opportunity of selling the same."

The foregoing meeting was holden in the "new meeting-house"; and as the last recorded meeting prior to it was holden at the dwelling house of Capt. Nathan Dunphee on the 5th day of June, 1838, it is evident that at some time between these two last mentioned dates the house was so far completed as to be ready for occupancy.

As to the methods employed in building the new meeting-house, the records show that they were similar to those employed in building the old. Every member of the society contributed to its construction, according to his means or disposition, either by donations of money or building materials, or both; and the deficits in the amount necessary to defray the expenses was made up from the sum realized by the sale of the pews.

On the 3rd day of January, 1838, the pews were sold at public auction. The conditions of the sale appear to have been to sell to the highest bidder

the privilege of selecting by number the pew which he desired, and for which, when so selected, he paid its price as already fixed by the committee on the sale of the pews.

The following record of the sale is given here not only because it gives the names of those who purchased the pews and the price paid by each, but also because it establishes the identity of some, at least, of those who were then members of the society.

“Pews Sold at Auction

No.		choice money, \$9.	price	\$64.00
8	to Timothy Wright;			
“ 1	“ Asa Betterly;	“ “ 7.	“	57.00
“ 13	“ Nathaniel W. Colburn;	“ “ 7.	“	67.00
“ 11	“ C. Farley;	“ “ 10.	“	75.00
“ 9	“ James H. Hall;	“ “ 12.	“	77.00
“ 7	“ E. Sawtell;	“ “ 8.	“	73.00
“ 29	“ Horace Warner;	“ “ 8.	“	73.00
“ 15	“ W. W. Corey;	“ “ 8.	“	63.00
“ 27	“ Nathan Dunphee;	“ “ 8.	“	68.00
“ 5	“ William Gilson;	“ “ 7.	“	67.00
“ 10	“ John Burge;	“ “ 3.	“	58.00
“ 17	“ Robert Seaver;	“ “ 2.	“	47.00
“ 31	“ James Parker;	“ “ 5.	“	70.00
“ 33	“ Thomas Bennett;	“ “ 2.	“	67.00
“ 20	“ David Harris;	“ “ 3.	“	38.00
“ 23	“ Stephen Perkins;	“ “ 1.	“	46.00
“ 19	“ Leonard French;	“ “ 1.	“	36.00
“ 36	“ John Hutchinson;	“ “ 2.	“	47.00
“ 34	“ Timothy Wright, Jr.;	“ “ 3.	“	58.00
“ 18	“ Waldo Wallace;	“ “ 1.	“	51.00
“ 6	“ Francis A. Peterson;	“ “ 1.	“	46.00
“ 2	“ William Gilson;	“ “ 1.	“	51.00
“ 32	“ Thomas Bennett;	“ “	“	55.00
“ 16	“ Abel Foster;	“ “	“	50.00
“ 40	“ Eli Sawtell;	“ “	“	50.00
“ 39	“ Thomas Bennett;	“ “	“	50.00
“ 12	“ Artemas Wright;	“ “	“	50.00
“ 25	“ Franklin McDonald;	“ “	“	55.00
“ 14	“ Asher Shattuck;	“ “ 1.	“	46.00
“ 30	“ Jonas Hobart;	“ “	“	50.00

No. 3	" John S. Daniels;	Price	60.00 *
" 35	" William Gilson;	"	60.00
" 22	" Isaac and Joseph Sawtell;	"	35.00
" 24	" " " " " "	"	45.00
" 28	" " " " " "	"	50.00
			130.00
	The Amount of Pews Sold		1825.00
			<hr/>
			\$1955.00'

The average price per year, at this date, for pew rental was three dollars.

In the summer of 1849 the new meeting-house was remodeled, and underwent some changes, the nature of which are not definitely known. Prior to making these alterations, however, the authorities took the precaution to secure from the owners of the pews the following receipt:

"Brookline, August 9th, 1849.

We the undersigned, Pew holders in the Congregational Meeting house in Brookline before the Altering and Remodeling of Said house Do Hereby Acknowledge that wee have Received Payments in full of the Congregational Society for all Pews by us owned Before the Alteration of Said House.

William Gilson, James H. Hall, Robert Seaver, Horace Warner, Eldad Sawtell, John S. Daniels, Thomas Bennett, John Burge, Calvin R. Shed, Louisa Spaulding, Deverd C. Parker, Joseph Hall, David Hobart, Asa Betterly, Nathan Dunphee, Franklin McDonald, Isaac Sawtelle, Joseph Sawtell, N. W. Colburn, F. A. Peterson, Asher Shattuck, Wilkes W. Corey, Artemas Wright."

The interior arrangements of the new meeting-house as it was originally constructed, were very similar to those in it at the present time. The pulpit was located at the back part of the house, and in very nearly the same position as that occupied by the present pulpit. Behind the pulpit, built out from the church walls, was an alcove, in which were located the chairs, and, at a later period, the sofa, designed for the use of the minister and his visiting clerical friends. The seats for the congregation faced the pulpit, and were constructed so as to be at right angles with the side walls of the house. The gallery over the vestibule at the front of the building was for many years used as a choir loft; so that, whenever, during that part of the devotional exercises devoted to singing,

the congregation arose and remained standing, in order to face the music it had to right about face.

For a number of years after moving into the new meeting-house, or until the house was remodeled in 1875, the choir continued the practice, which had been established during the latter part of its sojourn in the old, of using violins, violoncellos and, occasionally, a cornet, as accompaniments and aids to its singing. But in the latter part of the fifties a seraphine, an instrument then just coming into general use, was installed in the choir loft; and with its installation, the fiddles and cornets were gradually relegated back to the dance-halls and military bands, where, in the opinion of many of the congregation, they properly belonged.

Pastorate of Rev. Daniel Goodwin.

In 1839, the new meeting-house having been practically completed, the church and society decided to call a pastor to fill the pulpit which had been vacant ever since the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Eastman in 1837.

After due deliberation, on the 10th day of January, 1839, a call was extended to Rev. Daniel Goodwin. The call was signed on the part of the church by Deacon Thomas Bennett, Eldad Sawtell and Timothy Wright; on the part of the society by Nathaniel W. Colburn, John Burge and Robert Seaver. By its terms Mr. Goodwin's salary was fixed at four hundred dollars per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and he was to be allowed—"Four Sabbaths in a year for himself."

Mr. Goodwin accepted the call and, on the 27th day of February, 1839, he was ordained in the new meeting-house; and at the same time the house was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies to the service of the Lord.

Exercises Attendant upon the Dedication of the New Meeting-house and the Ordination of Rev. Daniel Goodwin, Feb. 17, 1849.

The council was composed of the following pastors and delegates:

Mason;	Rev. Ebenezer Hill and Rev. A. H. Reed, Moses Merriam, Del.
Merrimack;	Rev. H. Moore, Eli Sawtell, Del.
Townsend, Mass.;	Rev. David Stowell and Rev. David Palmer.
Pepperell, Mass.;	Rev. James Howe and Deacon Jonas Parker.
Milford;	Rev. Abner Warren, Richard Williams, Del.

Hollis; Rev. David Perry, Thomas Cummings, Del.
Derry; Rev. E. L. Parker.

Rev. Ebenezer Hill was elected moderator and Rev. David Perry scribe of the Council.

The dedicatory exercises occurred first, and were conducted as follows:

Invocation and reading of the Scriptures,	Rev. Abner Warren.
Prayer,	Rev. H. Moore.
Sermon,	Rev. Ebenezer Hill.
Concluding Prayer,	Rev. David Stowell.

Ordination Exercises.

Introductory prayer,	Rev. Abner Warren.
Sermon,	Rev. E. L. Parker.
Charge to the pastor,	Rev. H. Moore.
Ordination Prayer,	Rev. David Stowell.
Right hand of fellowship,	Rev. David Perry.
Address to the people,	Rev. A. H. Reed.
Concluding prayer,	Rev. James Howe.

Mr. Goodwin was the fourth in order of succession of the pastors of the church. At the time of his taking charge as pastor of its people, the church was still suffering from the demoralizing conditions occasioned by its abandonment of its original place of worship. But it was still the church of the fathers, and was recognized as such by the townspeople, the majority of whom continued to worship within its walls.

Mr. Goodwin, who was a young man, a recent graduate of Andover, and well equipped for the work in which he was about to engage, came into his charge with a full knowledge of the situation in which the church was then placed; and doubtless entered into the performance of his pastoral duties with a firm determination to work for its upbuilding; to be zealous in season and out of season in doing all things necessary and proper for the promotion of peace and harmony between it and the citizens and for the advancement of the cause of Christ.

He was from the beginning successful in his efforts. A thorough believer in the principles of Christianity, his emphatic and unreserved advocacy of those principles, as well as his consistent Christian life, soon imbued the minds of his fellow citizens with a belief in the sincerity of his

professions; and his affability, courteousness, and ability to readily adapt himself to his environments won their respect and esteem. Under his ministrations the church partially regained its weakened prestige, and for many years he was a tower of strength in the church and a power for good in the town.

May 2, 1848, Deacon Thomas Bennett presented the church with a communion service consisting of a tankard and four cups of Britannia ware; for which the church tendered him a vote of thanks.

In 1850, the harmonious relations which had hitherto existed between the pastor and his people were disturbed by the happening of an event which, though insignificant in itself, had the immediate effect of dividing the society and church into two warring factions, and in the end resulted in Mr. Goodwin's withdrawing from his pastoral connections with them.

The trouble originated in an attempt on the part of Dr. Jonathan C. Shattuck to procure the construction of the southerly part of the highway which connects the village Main street with Milford street via the brow of the hill back of the Congregational meeting-house. In 1849-50, Dr. Shattuck purchased of the Congregational society a lot of land on the summit of said hill and erected thereon the dwelling house in which he afterwards made his home, the house being the same which, at the present time is owned and occupied by Albert T. Pierce. At the same time he constructed that part of the road in question which leads in a westerly direction from the house down the hill to Milford street.

Soon after the completion of his dwelling house, Dr. Shattuck became desirous of lengthening the road which he had already constructed by extending the same down the southerly side of the hill to Main street. To that end, he applied to the Congregational society which owned the land over which the contemplated extension would necessarily pass for a right of way by purchase of the same. Upon receipt of the Doctor's request or proposition, both the society and church immediately divided into two factions, the members of one faction favoring, and those of the other opposing the same. The objections raised by those opposed to the project were that the construction of the contemplated road would injure the symmetry and beauty of the grove in the rear of the church and, by diminishing its size, diminish its utility as a place for holding out-door meetings, such as festivals and picnics, for which purpose it had long been in customary use.

Thus the trouble began. In the contention which followed, Mr. Goodwin took an active part, siding with those who favored the granting

of Dr. Shattuck's petition. Gradually, the entire body of the townspeople was drawn into the fray upon one side or the other. For several years matters went on in this way; the church meanwhile worshipping together beneath the same roof, and both pastor and people in the performance of their ordinary duties as Christians, conducting themselves toward each other with, at least, an appearance of harmony. But year after year the contention over the roadway grew fiercer and more bitter.

At last, from being a contention in which each party was at first disposed to discuss fairly and in a Christian-like spirit the matter in dispute, the discussion reached the point where passion and prejudice took the place of reason and Christian fellowship, and merged into a wordy war of personalities, in which the members of each faction exerted themselves to vilify and abuse those of the other.

While matters were in this condition, the town authorities, acting upon a petition of some of the citizens, laid out and built the entire length of the road in question, in 1853, and the same was accepted as a public highway. It would seem as if this action on the part of the town relative to the roadway should have caused the ending of the dispute between the factions of the society and church. But it did not. On the contrary, it added to its intensity. The road, of course, was no longer a matter of contention. But there remained the fact that in the contention over it, Mr. Goodwin had taken sides with those who were in favor of its being built and, by his influence and counsel, aided them in bringing the affair to a result by which the opponents of the road felt that they had been grievously wronged.

This latter faction also argued that Mr. Goodwin, by acting as a partisan, had destroyed his usefulness as pastor of the church. Accordingly, they requested him to resign his pastorate.

Mr. Goodwin, who doubtless felt that he had acted in the matter conscientiously and for the best, declined to accede to the request of the majority and, in so doing, was supported by his friends.

Failing in their attempts to obtain Mr. Goodwin's resignation, the majority faction, at a meeting of the church on the 12th day of January, 1855, approached him with a proposition to call a council, *ex parte* or mutual, and refer the church difficulties to it for a settlement. Mr. Goodwin declined to accept the proposition and, with his friends, withdrew from the meeting. After his departure the majority voted to call an *ex parte* council, and appointed Eldad Sawtell, James H. Hall and Levi Anderson as a committee of arrangements for the same. The committee attended to its duties, and in response to the call, Jan. 12, 1855, an *ex*

parte council consisting of pastors and delegates from the following named churches, Kirk Street Congregational Church, Lowell, Mass.; Congregational Church, Amherst; Congregational Church, Francistown, and the Congregational Church at Lyndeboro, met in the new meeting-house—"For the purpose of hearing the grievances of said majority of the church with their pastor and advising them what to do in relation to their difficulties." Mr. Goodwin was present by invitation.

After deliberating over the matter at issue, the council united in advising the calling of a mutual council—"To investigate existing difficulties in the church and to advise respecting them, with authority to recommend the dissolution of the pastoral relations if in the judgment of the council it be deemed expedient." This recommendation was adopted by both factions of the church; which at the same time united in issuing a call for a mutual council.

May 2, 1855, the mutual council assembled in the new meeting-house. It was constituted as follows:

Congregational Church,	Rindge,	Rev. A. W. Burnham, Deacon L. Goddard.
Olive Street Church,	Nashua,	Rev. Austin Richards.
Congregational Church,	Milford,	Rev. E. N. Hidden.
Congregational Church,	Francestown,	Rev. L. Taylor, Deacon Seville Taylor.
Congregational Church,	Mason,	Rev. J. L. Arms, Thomas Wilson.
Congregational Church,	Mason Village,	Rev. E. M. Kellogg, Deacon Simeon Cragin.
Congregational Church,	Amherst,	Rev. J. G. Davis, D.D. Deacon B. B. David.
First Congregational Church,	New Ipswich,	Rev. Samuel Lee, Deacon James Davis.
Second Congregational Church,	New Ipswich,	Rev. J. Ballard, Deacon Henry Adams.
Congregational Church,	Hollis,	Deacon Oliver Scripture.
First Congregational Church,	Lowell,	Rev. Linus Child.
Kirk Street Church,	Lowell,	Rev. Amos Blanchard, Deacon Sewell G. Mack.
Congregational Church,	Pepperell,	Rev. Thomas Morey, N. Cutter.

Rev. Linus Child was elected moderator and Rev. Amos Blanchard, scribe.

Rev. B. F. Clark appeared as counsel for the aggrieved members of the church, and Rev. S. C. Bartlett appeared in behalf of the pastor and minority members. Both parties agreed to abide by the decision of the council, with the understanding that letters of dismissal and recommendation to other churches should be granted to any who might desire them.

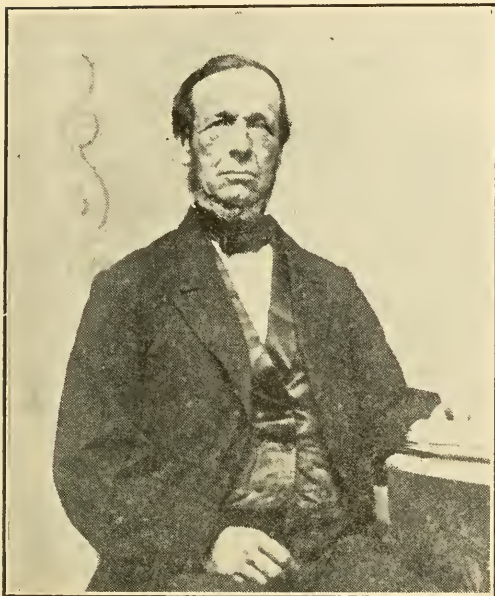
After hearing and considering the evidence submitted by each faction in support of the charges and complaints by each made, the council unanimously reported, in substance, that the charges were unsustainable; and, further—"That nothing has transpired prejudicial to the moral or ministerial character of Rev. Mr. Goodwin. That no complaint has been made of any want of ability or fidelity in preaching the gospel or in discharging his parochial duties—that nevertheless through a variety of causes a portion of the church have been so far alienated towards him as to render his withdrawal and removal to another sphere of labor probably conducive, in the judgment of the council, to his enjoyment and usefulness."

"The council therefore bear testimony to his abundant self-denying and successful labors for the good of the people and, without advising him to ask for a dismissal, they assure him, in the event of his deeming such a step to be expedient, of their cordial sympathy and esteem, and recommend him as an able and faithful minister of Christ."

The pastor and church then concurred in requesting the council to dissolve; which, with renewed expressions of respect and esteem for the pastor and people, and commending the latter to the care of the Great Shepherd, it proceeded to do.

From the date of the dissolution of the council, Mr. Goodwin's pastoral connections with the church ceased.

Mr. Goodwin's withdrawal from his connection with the church was followed by the withdrawal from its membership of a majority of those who had been his friends and supporters; some of whom united with the church of the same denomination at Hollis, others with the church at Mason, and a few with the church at Dunstable, Mass. Others united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, twelve being received into its membership in 1858.



REV. DANIEL GOODWIN

REV. DANIEL GOODWIN was born at Londonderry, Jan. 25, 1809. He was a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Jones) Goodwin. He prepared for college at Pinkerton Academy, graduating in 1831. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1835, and of Andover Theological Seminary in 1838. In April, 1838, he was licensed to preach by the Andover Association. Feb. 25, 1839, he was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church in Brookline, a position which he occupied for over sixteen consecutive years, he having resigned May 3,

1855. In 1855 he officiated as acting pastor over the church at Hillsborough Bridge, and in 1856 officiated in the same capacity over the churches in Londonderry and Derry. In 1857 he received a call from the Congregational Church in Mason and was installed there April 18, 1860, serving until April 23, 1878, when he was dismissed at his request. After his dismissal he continued to reside in Mason as a private citizen until the date of his death, which occurred Dec. 30, 1893.

Mr. Goodwin was scribe of the Hollis Association seventeen years. Many of his sermons and sketches were published, among which were the following: Sketch of the Church, Brookline, 1845—True Piety and its Reward—Funeral Sermon of David Harris, M. D., Brookline, Jan. 29, 1849—Funeral Sermon of Mrs. Abigail Hill, Mason, April 29, 1849—Sketches of Deceased Members of the Hollis Association, 1862—Sketches of Towns and Cities of Hillsborough County, in the History of New England, 1880.

Mr. Goodwin was thrice married. His first wife was Julia Ann, daughter of Eben and Lucy (Cross) Shute of Derry, to whom he was united in marriage, Feb. 12, 1839. She died at Brookline, Sept. 10, 1845. Aug. 24, 1846, he married Martha, daughter of Eli and Mary (McDonald)

Boynton of Pepperell, Mass. She died in Mason, April 14, 1875. His third marriage was with Mrs. Lucy Jane Boynton, daughter of John and Susan (Jewett) Blood of Pepperell, Mass., Oct. 3, 1876. His last wife survived him, and at this date is residing in Pepperell, Mass.

During his residence in Brookline he was a member of the school board in 1840-41, 1844-45. In Mason he was town clerk, 1870-75; superintendent of schools, 1858, 1873-75 and 1884-85; member of the school board, 1889-90; justice of the peace, 1876-93; notary public, 1872-93; postmaster, 1869-78 and 1884-86. He represented Mason in the Legislature in 1885-86. He died at Mason, Dec. 30, 1893, aged 84 years, 11 months, and is buried in the village cemetery in that town.

The Pastorate of Rev. Theophilus Parsons Sawin.

Oct. 11, 1856, the church and society united in extending a call to the Rev. Theophilus P. Sawin, then in charge of the City Missionary Society of Manchester, to become their pastor. By the terms of the call Mr. Sawin was to receive a salary of six hundred dollars per annum and to be provided with a home suitable for himself and his family.

Mr. Sawin accepted the call, and was installed as pastor of the church and society Dec. 11, 1856.

The installing council comprised the following named pastors and delegates:

Amherst,	S. B. Melendy, del.
Pearl Street Church, Nashua,	Rev. E. E. Adams.
	Mark W. Merrill, del.
Church in Hollis,	Rev. Pliny B. Day.
	Noah Farley, del.
Church in Pepperell, Mass.,	Rev. Edward P. Smith,
	Deacon A. J. Ames, del.
Church in Francestown,	Rev. L. Taylor.
	Deacon Serville Starrett, del.
Franklin Street Church, Manchester,	S. Benton, del.
	Rev. E. N. Hidden.
Church in Milford,	Rev. Humphrey Moore, D.D.
	Daniel Burns, Jr., del.

Order of Exercises.

Reading of Scriptures and prayer,	Rev. Edward P. Smith.
Sermon,	Rev. E. E. Adams.
Installing Prayer,	Rev. L. Taylor.
Charge to the Pastor,	Rev. E. N. Hidden.
Right Hand of Fellowship,	Rev. L. Taylor.
Address to the People,	Rev. Pliny B. Day.
Closing Prayer,	Rev. Humphrey Moore.
Benediction,	Pastor.

Mr. Sawin entered upon the performance of his ministerial duties under more than ordinary discouraging circumstances. The church was weakened by the loss of nearly one-half of its members, who withdrew from its communion in 1855, and also by a corresponding diminution in the number of those who constituted its society membership. In addition to its loss in membership it was also considerably involved in debt. But the new pastor set himself energetically to work to remedy the situation. In his efforts to that end, he had the full and cordial support of the church and society. Under the combined efforts of pastor and people the church soon regained a great measure of its former prosperity; and, gradually, confidence in its future, which had been weakened by the recent unhappy episode in its history, was restored to its members, and at the close of Mr. Sawin's pastorship it had practically resumed its normal condition before the war.

After serving as the church's pastor for a period of nine years, four months and twenty-six days, on the 7th day of May, 1866, Mr. Sawin tendered his resignation; and at a council called to consider the same, on the 18th day of May, following, it was voted that it be accepted. He went from here to Manchester to engage in Home Mission work.

During Mr. Sawin's pastorate in Brookline the total increase in his church's membership was 48; of which number, eight were admitted by letter and 38 by profession of faith.

As a preacher and exponent of the gospel, Mr. Sawin never hesitated to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as he understood it. No one ever questioned the soundness of his theology. Yet, while earnest and explicit in expressing his own religious convictions, he was always mindful and respectful of the religious sentiments of those who differed from him. To this spirit of tolerance, combined with the evident sincerity of his belief in his own religious convictions, is, doubt-

less, to be ascribed, under Providence, his success as a laborer in the Lord's vineyard in this place.

As a citizen, Mr. Sawin was popular and respected. He was frank and social in his nature, democratic in his ways, witty, and possessed of a large fund of humor which he used readily and aptly, as occasion demanded. For example: on one occasion, a citizen, an easy-going man about town, presented him with a fine string of brook trout which Mr. Sawin received with thanks. A day or two after the donor, meeting him on the street, asked him if he enjoyed the trout. "Very much indeed, they were excellent," replied Mr. Sawin. "Well, parson," said the citizen, "I forgot to tell you that they were caught on Sunday." "Very likely," came the quick response, "but that wasn't their fault."



REV. THEOPHILUS P. SAWIN

REV. THEOPHILUS PARSONS SAWIN, son of Bela and Becca (Barber) Sawin, was born in Natick, Mass., Feb. 4, 1817. After passing through the public schools of Natick and Lynn, he succeeded in obtaining an academic education. Subsequently he taught in the public schools of Lynn; at the same time studying theology with Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D. of that city. He was a graduate of Andover Theological Seminary and was ordained to the ministry at Saugus, Mass., April 14, 1843. Soon after his ordination, Mr. Sawin was settled as pastor over

the Congregational Church at Harwich, Mass., where he remained until 1851. In the latter year he severed his connection with the church in Harwich and removed to Manchester, N. H., where he officiated as city missionary until he was called to the church in Brookline, in 1856.

May 7, 1866, he resigned his pastorate here and returned to Manchester, where, for the three years following his return, he occupied his former position as city missionary. Subsequently, and for various lengths

of time, he was pastor over the churches in Revere, Mass., Middleboro, Mass., and Lyndeborough, N. H., the latter church being his last charge. He died at Medford, Mass., Jan. 19, 1886, aged 68 years and 11 months.

His children: Theophilus Parsons Sawin, Jr., born Jan. 14, 1841; James Milton, born Jan. 27, 1842; Henry Chapin, born Aug. 22, 1843; Martha Anna, born 1845; Lura Sabrina, born Dec. 25, 1846; William Mason, born Aug. 10, 1849; Martha Ellen, born 1851.

Rev. Theophilus Parsons Sawin, Jr., died in Troy, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1906, after a pastorate of eighteen years in the First Presbyterian Church of that city; Henry Chapin Sawin died in Newton, Mass., April 28, 1905, after serving as principal of the Bigelow School in that city for thirty-one years, continuous service; James Milton Sawin resides in Providence, R. I., where he has been principal of the Elm-Point Street Grammar School since May 18, 1868, a period of forty years continuous service; Lura Sabrina now resides in Lynn, Mass., as a companion to a lady; William Mason resides in Bedford, Mass., and is a manufacturer of brushes, and a merchant in Boston, Mass. The other two girls died in infancy.

Pastorate of Rev. John H. Manning.

The Rev. Mr. Sawin's pastorate was followed by that of Rev. John H. Manning. Mr. Manning was called by the church and society through their committee, James H. Hall, John Burge and Francis A. Peterson. The call fixed his salary at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum and the free use of the pasonage. He accepted the call, and was ordained in the Congregational meeting-house March 6, 1867.

In the council of ordination the following churches were represented by their pastors and delegates:

Amherst,		Rev. J. G. Davis, D.D. Francis Peabody.
First Church,	Nashua,	Rev. E. C. Hooker. Virgil C. Gilman.
	Pepperell, Mass.,	Rev. S. L. Blake. Asher Blood.
South Church,	Andover, Mass.,	Rev. Charles Smith. Nathan P. Abbott.
	Milford,	Rev. F. D. Ayre, A. C. Crosby.

	Hollis,	Rev. Pliny B. Day, John Perkins.
	Mount Vernon,	Rev. B. M. Frink, William H. Conant.
Mission Church,	Manchester,	Rev. T. P. Sawin.

Order of Exercises.

Reading of Scriptures.	
Anthem by the Choir.	
Invocation and Reading of Scriptures.	Rev. B. M. Frink.
Prayer,	Rev. E. C. Hooker.
Hymn.	
Sermon,	Rev. Charles Smith.
Ordaining Prayer,	Rev. J. G. Davis.
Charge to Pastor,	Rev. P. B. Day, D.D.
Fellowship of Churches,	Rev. F. D. Ayre.
Charge to the People,	Rev. T. P. Sawin.
Prayer,	Rev. S. L. Blake.
Anthem.	
Benediction,	Pastor.

Mr. Manning came to this church from Andover, Mass., his native place. He was educated in its public schools and Theological Seminary, of which latter institution he was a graduate. His ministry over the church in Brookline was very brief, extending over a period of only one and one-half years in duration. It was ended by his death after a brief illness, Aug. 19, 1868. His sudden demise was sincerely mourned by the citizens, who had learned to respect and esteem him as an honorable citizen and a faithful pastor.

On the records of the church, under the date of Aug. 19, 1868, is the following entry:

"Rev. John H. Manning died after an illness of about ten days of brain fever, aged about 44 years. His funeral was attended at the church on Friday, Aug. 21st, by a sad and sorrowing people.

The exercises were conducted by Rev. J. G. Davis, D. D., of Amherst, Rev. P. B. Day, D. D., of Hollis, and Rev. S. L. Blake, of Pepperell, Mass. His remains were on Saturday attended by his family and a delegation of his people to Andover, Mass.; where, after further appropriate exercises, they were interred to await a blessed resurrection."

The Pastorate of Rev. Francis D. Sargent.

For about one year succeeding the death of the Rev. Mr. Manning the church remained without a pastor. Aug. 10, 1869, its members united in extending a call to Rev. Francis D. Sargent. By the terms of the call the salary was fixed at eight hundred dollars per annum, the free use of the parsonage and four or five Sunday vacations yearly. The committee of arrangements consisted of James H. Hall, John Burge and Amos Gould on part of the church, and William J. Smith, and J. Alonzo Hall in behalf of the society.

Mr. Sargent accepted the call and was ordained as pastor of the church, Oct. 20, 1869.

Council of Ordination.

Amherst Congregational Church,	Rev. J. G. Davis, D.D. Eli Sawtelle, Del.
East Wilton Congregational Church,	Rev. D. E. Adams, Zebediah Abbott, Del.
Milford Congregational Church	Rev. George E. Freeman, R. D. Bennett, Del.
Hollis Congregational Church,	Rev. David Perry. A. H. Wood, Del.
Townsend Congregational Church,	Rev. G. H. Morse. Noah Ball, Del.
Mason Village Congregational Church,	Rev. George F. Merriam. Elisha B. Barrett, Del.
Chelsea, Mass., "Winnese,"	Rev. A. H. Plumb. Samuel D. Green, Del.
Nashua First Congregational Church,	John D. Proctor, Del.
Mount Vernon Congregational Church,	Rev. Seth H. Keeley, Deacon William Conant, Del.

The council was organized by the election of Rev. J. G. Davis as moderator and Rev. George E. Freeman as scribe. The order of exercises of ordination was as follows:

Reading results of Council,	Rev. George F. Merriam.
Reading of Scriptures,	Rev. G. H. Morse.
Sermon,	Rev. A. H. Plumb.

Ordaining Prayer,
 Charge to Pastor,
 Right Hand of Fellowship,
 Address to the People,
 Concluding Prayer by the Pastor of local
 M. E. Church,
 Benediction,

Rev. J. G. Davis, D.D.
 Rev. David Perry.
 Rev. D. E. Adams.
 Rev. George E. Freeman.
 Rev. Alonzo Draper.
 Pastor.

Mr. Sargent was a graduate in the class of 1866 of Amherst College, and also of Andover Theological Seminary; having graduated at the latter institution the same year in which he was ordained as pastor of the church in Brookline.

He entered upon his duties as pastor with the zeal and enthusiasm of one who had thoughtfully and prayerfully devoted himself to a life of labor in and love for the work to which he felt he had been called of God. He was welcomed by his church with a respect which soon ripened into esteem, and eventually quickened into love which never failed, but grew stronger and more abiding during the entire course of his ministry here.

Under his ministrations, the church and society enjoyed, perhaps, the highest degree of prosperity in its history. Peace and harmony prevailed in its councils, and year by year it grew in grace and in the knowledge of God.

During his pastorate the total increase in the membership of the church was ninety-six (96); of this number, seventy-three (73) joined on profession of faith, and twenty-three (23) were received by letter.

Jan. 5, 1871, the church voted to revise its articles of faith and covenant, and appointed as a committee or revision, Rev. Frank D. Sargent, Deacon John Peabody and Francis A. Peterson. The committee attended to its duties and the same year made a report, which was accepted by the church, in which it recommended the acceptance and adoption of revised articles of faith and covenant, which were adopted by the church, as follows:

Articles of Faith and Covenant, 1871.

“Art. I. We believe that there is one God, the Creator, and Preserver of the universe, infinite in all natural and moral perfection.

“Art. II. We believe that the Scripture of the Old and New Testaments were given by the inspiration of God, and are the only sufficient rule of religious faith and practice.

“Art. III. We believe that God is revealed in the Scriptures as the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and that these three are one, and in all the attributes of God-head equal.

“Art. IV. We believe that God governs all things according to his sovereign and eternal purpose yet in such manner as not to impair the freedom of men or his accountability for all his actions.

“Art. V. We believe our first parents fell from the state of holiness in which they were created by transgressing the divine commandment and that in consequence all their descendants are by nature alienated from God and while left to themselves do invariably choose a life of sin.

“Art. VI. We believe that the Lord Jesus Christ, who is God and man, has by his obedience, suffering and death, made an atonement for sin which is adequate to the salvation of all men, but is effectual in the salvation of only those who accept of its provisions by repentance and faith in Christ.

“Art. VII. We believe that justification is an act of God’s free grace whereby he pardons the penitent sinner, and receives him into divine favor, not on account of any works of righteousness done by him, but only for Christ’s sake, through faith in His blood.

“Art. VIII. We believe that Christ has a visible church in the world, that its ordinances are baptism, and the Lord’s Supper; that it is the duty of Christians to unite with the visible church and observe its sacred ordinances, and that it is the privilege of believing parents to devote their children to God in baptism.

“Art. IX. We believe that there will be a general resurrection of the just and of the unjust and a day of judgment in which all shall give account to Christ for all the deeds done in the body, and that then the righteous will be received into a state of blessedness and the unrepentant into a state of punishment; both of which will be without end.”

The Covenant.

“You do now avouch the Lord Jehovah to be your God and portion forever.

“You acknowledge the Lord Jesus Christ to be your Savior, and the Holy Spirit to be your Sanctifier, Comforter and Guide.

“You humbly and cheerfully consecrate to his service all your powers and possessions, and promise that you will seek, above all things, the honor and interests of his kingdom.

“You cordially join yourselves with his church in a direct and special union, engaging to love and watch over its members, as your brethren, and to receive from them all needful care and admonition; to give diligent attendance with them to all parts of instituted worship; to avoid all those worldly amusements which are inconsistent with the spirit of the Gospel and to live a sober, righteous and Godly life.

“All this you do relying upon the merits of the Savior for the pardon of your sins, and beseeching God to prepare and strengthen you for every good work, to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord.”

The James H. Hall Bequest to the Church and Society.

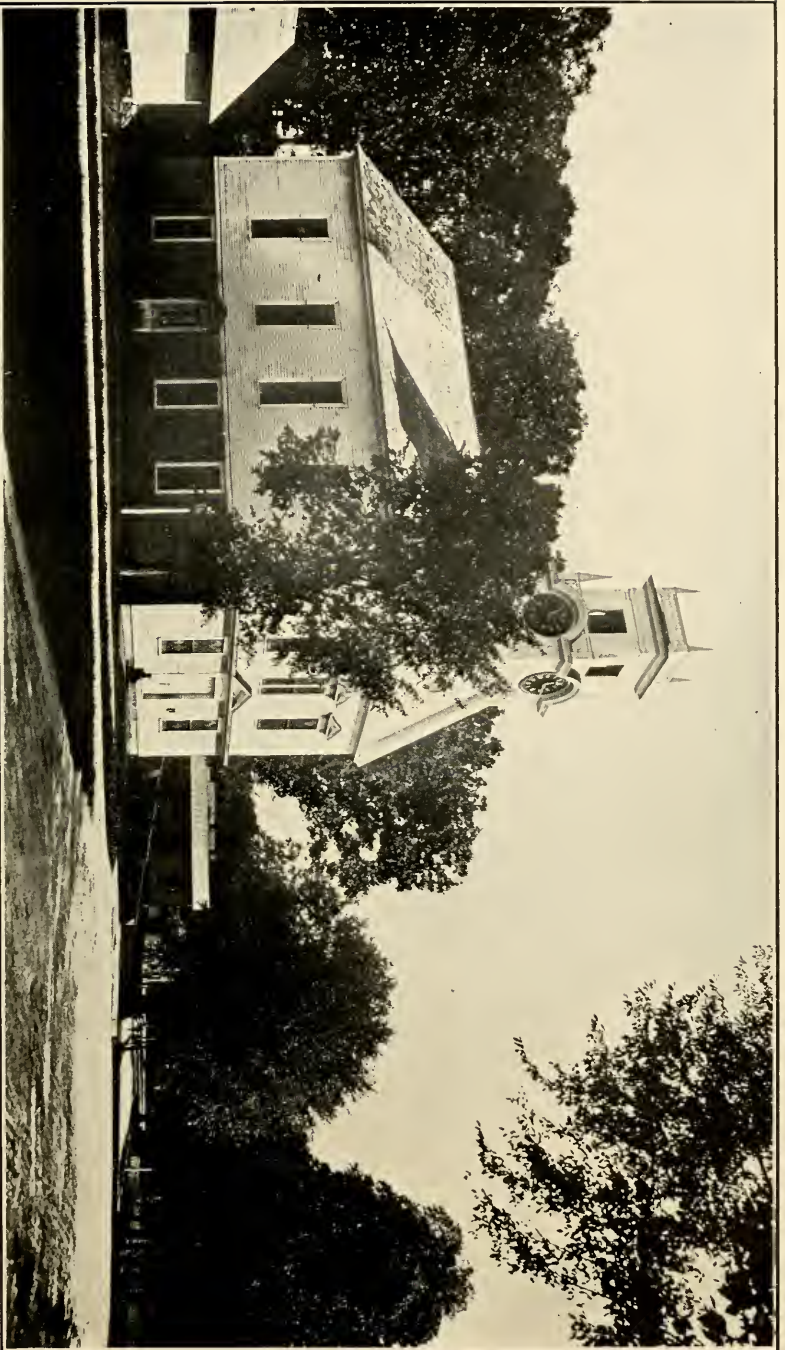
Aug. 15, 1874, James Harvey Hall, an active member of the church and one of the town's leading citizens, died testate. Under the provisions of his will, which was admitted to probate in August in that year, the church and society became beneficiaries in his estate in the sum of two thousand dollars, which they subsequently received. The bequest was set forth in the will as follows:

“To the Orthodox Congregational Church and Society the sum of two thousand dollars to be used as a fund, the interest of which shall be expended for the support of the Gospel in said Church. Provided nevertheless that if said Congregational Church and Society shall cease to exist, the said sum shall revert to my beloved wife and my children, Mary Frances Peabody and Edward T. Hall and their heirs.”

Meeting-house Repaired and Remodeled.

1875.

During Mr. Sargent's pastorate the meeting-house was remodeled. The work of remodelling was begun April 20, 1875. It was completed in about seven months time. In the course of the work, the original structure was raised from its foundations and the basement, as it exists today, constructed beneath it. The size of the house was also enlarged by the addition to its north end of an extension fifteen feet in length. At the same time the old-fashioned windows were replaced by modern windows of stained glass, and the auditorium improved and renovated. The cost of renovation was largely met by a generous donation of one thousand dollars, given for that purpose by Mrs. Mary J. Hall, widow of James H. Hall.



CONGREGATIONAL MEETING-HOUSE—1875

At this time also Mrs. Mary Frances Peabody, widow of George W. Peabody, as a tribute to her husband's memory, presented the church and society with the beautiful and excellent pipe organ which at the present time occupies its appropriate position in the choir loft; and coincident with the reconstruction of the meeting-house, the "Town Clock" was installed in its present position on the church tower.

At the time of its being placed in position on the tower, this clock was said to be a gift to the church, but the name of the donor was withheld from the public; and, although since then a generation of men have come and gone, the name of the donor still remains unknown.

In this year, also, Edward T. Hall, in honor of the memory of his father, James H. Hall, presented the church and society with the bell, which hangs in the church tower at the present time.*

Early in the month of October, 1875, the work of reconstruction was practically completed; and on the 13th day of that month, the reconstructed meeting-house was with appropriate ceremonies rededicated.

Dedicatory Exercises.

Hymn,	Choir.
Sermon,	Rev. Charles Wetherbee, Nashua.
Dedicatory Prayer,	Rev. J. G. Davis, D.D., Amherst.
Anthem,	Choir.
Address by the Pastor,	Rev. F. D. Sargent.
Addresses by Rev. D. E. Adams, Wilton; Rev. Hiram L. Kelsey, Hollis; Rev. William E. Bennett of M. E. Church, Brookline; and Rev. Mr. Lincoln of Wilton.	
Singing of Doxology.	
Benediction.	

In 1876, Charles H. Russell and Jefferson Whitcomb were elected deacons of the church; and in 1882 Perley L. Pierce was elected to the same office.

* The bell which originally hung in this tower was purchased by the church and society, soon after the completion of its meeting-house in 1849, from the First Cong. Church and Society of Nashua. When in Nashua it hung in the tower of the old "North Church" in the "Harbor." Originally, it is said to have done service for a Spanish convent in the West Indies; from whence it was brought north by a sailing vessel. In 1875, from some unknown cause, it became cracked, and was removed from the tower. Its materials, so far as available, were used in the construction of the bell presented by Mr. Hall.

The James N. Tucker Bequest.

In 1882, the Congregational church and society and the Methodist Episcopal Church and society received from the estate of James N. Tucker, of Townsend, Mass., bequests in the sum of one thousand dollars each (\$1000).

The Wilkes W. Corey Bequest.

In the same year, 1882, each of said churches and societies received from the estate of Wilkes W. Corey, of Brookline, bequests in the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100.).

The conditions attendant upon the bestowal of each of these bequests are set forth in the chapter devoted to the history of the local Methodist Episcopal Church in subsequent pages of this book.

Aug. 25, 1883, Mr. Sargent, after fourteen years of faithful service, tendered to the church and society his resignation, giving as his reasons for so doing impaired health and the possible supposition that a change of pastors would be agreeable as well as beneficial to his parishioners. His resignation was met by the church and society by a prompt and unanimous request that it be withdrawn. But as he still insisted on its being accepted, his parishioners reluctantly consented to call a council to consider it; and, to that end, summoned several of the Congregational churches and societies of the neighboring towns to send delegates to a council to be convened in the Congregational Church Meeting-house in Brookline, Dec. 19, 1883.

The council met at the time and place mentioned in the call. It was constituted of pastors and delegates from the churches in Hollis, Nashua (First and Pilgrim churches), Wilton, Mason, Milford and Mount Vernon.

After due deliberation, during which the church and society joined in protesting against, and presented strong reasons for not accepting, the resignation, it was voted—"that the pastoral duties be not dissolved," and the council was dissolved.

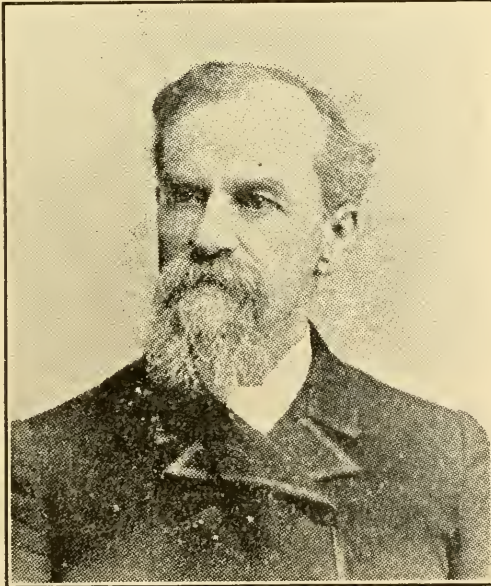
In 1887-88, by an arrangement between himself and his parishioners, Mr. Sargent, for a portion of the time, filled the vacant pulpit of the Congregational Church in Townsend, Mass., preaching there in the forenoon and in his home church in the afternoon of each Sunday.

In September, 1888, he again tendered his resignation which, at a meeting of the church and society, November 1, was by his consent laid on the table; but only for a short time. Mr. Sargent was insistent in his

demands for its consideration; and December 27, it was taken from the table, and a committee for calling a council to consider it appointed. The committee consisted of Rev. F. D. Sargent, Dr. Charles H. Holcombe, Deacon Perley L. Pierce, William J. Smith, J. Alonzo Hall, William H. Hall and George E. Stiles. It attended to its duties and, in response to its summons, on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1890, the members of the council met in the Congregational Church. It was made up of pastors and delegates from the churches in Greenville, Hollis, and the First Congregational Church in Nashua.

Rev. George F. Merriam of Greenville was elected moderator, and Rev. Samuel L. Gerould, of Hollis, scribe. The council approved of the resignation, expressed its sympathy with the church, and recommended Mr. Sargent to the churches of Christ.

After severing his connection with the church in Brookline, Mr. Sargent continued for several years to preach in Townsend, but finally accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church in Putnam, Conn., a position which at the present time (1914) he still continues to occupy.



REV. FRANK D. SARGENT

REV. FRANK DANA SARGENT was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1844. He is a son of John and Louisa (Hunt) Sargent.

He prepared for college in the public schools of Boston and of Newton, Mass., and graduated from Amherst College in 1866. He studied theology in Newton and Andover Theological seminaries, graduating from the latter institution in 1869.

Soon after his graduation from Andover and the same year, the Congregational church of this town extended to him a call to fill its vacant pulpit as its pastor. Mr. Sargent accepted the call,

and at an ecclesiastical council holden in the meeting-house of the church

and society in Brookline on the 20th day of October, 1869, was ordained to the ministry and installed as pastor of the church.

Mr. Sargent's pastorate in Brookline covered a period of twenty-one years in length, extending from 1869 to 1890, during the last four years of which, in connection with his home church, he was in charge of the Congregational Church in Townsend, Mass.

During his stay here he was the frequent recipient of flattering invitations to accept pastorates in other and wealthier and more influential churches; all of which for many years he invariably declined to accept; conceiving it to be his duty to remain with the church which had been the scene of his public entry into the service of the Master, and which was endeared to him by ties of love and affection formed by many years of most cordial and friendly associations with its members; and being loth to sever his connections with a community in whose midst he had first set up his family altars, and established a home; and of whose people he enjoyed in the highest degree the respect and confidence.

In the latter years of his pastorate, however, while his love and affection for his church and people experienced no change, influenced, doubtless, to some extent by a growing conviction that his opportunities for future usefulness in his work would be largely increased if enjoyed in a larger field of action; and also by a desire to provide his children with better facilities for their education than his position here would enable him to afford them, he decided to sever his connections here; and to that end, in 1890, tendered to the church and society his resignation. After some delay on the part of the church and society, during which both the church and the community made strenuous endeavors to influence him to reconsider his decision, his resignation was accepted. Soon after its acceptance, he removed from Brookline to Putnam, Conn., to take charge of the Congregational Church in that place, over which he was installed as pastor, Sept. 1, 1890; a position which at the present time (1914) he is still occupying.

Mr. Sargent's pastorate in Brookline was a most successful one. The cause of its success is to be found in the fact that he practiced what he preached. His was not a religion of all things to all men, but of the right thing to every man. He thoroughly believed in the truth of the religion which he professed, and, having the courage of his convictions, did not hesitate to proclaim them, if need be, from the housetops.

A preacher of more than ordinary abilities and eloquence, in his pulpit and elsewhere, he avoided display and ostentation, and used his abilities and eloquence to convince and convert his hearers by presenting

to them the truths of the gospel in plain, simple and direct language which they could understand and comprehend.

Firm and steadfast in the advocacy of his religious convictions, he nevertheless treated with respect the sentiments of those who differed with him in their religious beliefs; even when those beliefs were in direct contradistinction to his own; and, avoiding contention and strife, in a spirit of conciliation, strove to lead them to search the Scriptures, as being the fountain head of all religious truth, rather than by antagonizing their views, to arouse in their souls that spirit of combativeness which would tend to strengthen, rather than to weaken, them in their beliefs.

As a citizen, Mr. Sargent was held in no less esteem than he was held as a pastor. He was public spirited, and always ready to lend his aid and assistance to the advancement of the town and its citizens. Dignified and courteous in his deportment and manners, he treated all men as his equals in the Lord, and responded promptly to all calls upon his humanity for aid and assistance upon the part of those who were in distress of mind, body or estate.

He was an earnest and zealous advocate of the cause of education and a warm friend and supporter of the town's public schools; of which, during his residence here, he was many times elected superintendent, and of which their present efficiency and utility is owing in a large measure to his labors in their behalf.

Mr. Sargent was united in marriage to Emma S. Taylor, daughter of Samuel Stevens and Rachel (Hills) Taylor, of Dunstable, Mass., Oct. 21, 1869. Three children, all born in Brookline, have been the result of this marriage: Bertha Louise, born March 19, 1872; Florence Gertrude, born July 8, 1878, and Harold Taylor, born Oct. 15, 1885.

The Pastorate of Rev. George L. Todd.

Rev. George L. Todd was called to the pastorate of this church Feb. 18, 1890. He was acting pastor from March to May 8, 1890, when he was ordained to the ministry,

Council of Ordination.

The Council of ordination met in the Congregational Church, and consisted of pastors and delegates from the following churches.

Congregational Church,	Greenville,	Rev. George F. Merriam
		Elisha B. Bennett.

Congregational Church,	Hollis,	Rev. S. L. Gerould, Franklin P. Colburn.
Congregational Church,	Mason,	Rev. F. T. Smith. Geo. Whittaker.
Congregational Church,	Milford,	Rev. W. A. Thomas. Frederic W. Sawyer.
Congregational Church,	New Boston,	Deacon Moses A. Dane. J. P. Todd.
First Congregational Church,	Nashua,	Rev. Cyrus Richardson. A. N. Shepard.
Pilgrim Church,	Nashua,	Rev. Geo. W. Grover. Dea. Kimball Emerson.
Congregational Church,	Pepperell, Mass.,	Rev. C. S. Tomblin. Rev. Eli Harrington.
Congregational Church,	Townsend, Mass.,	Rev. F. D. Sargent, Waldo Spaulding.

Order of Exercises.

Reading of Minutes,	Rev. George F. Merriam.
Invocation,	Rev. Cyrus Richardson.
Reading of Scripture,	Rev. Geo. W. Grover.
Prayer,	Rev. C. S. Tomblin.
Sermon,	Rev. W. R. Cochran.
Prayer of Installation,	Rev. Geo. F. Merriam.
Right Hand of Fellowship,	Rev. W. A. Thomas.
Charge to Pastor,	Rev. S. L. Gerould.
Charge to People,	Rev. F. D. Sargent.
Prayer,	Rev. G. N. Bryant.
Benediction,	Pastor.

Mr. Todd's term of service here was brief. But, brief as it was, it was of length sufficient to enable his parishioners to fully realize the fact that in him they had acquired a most worthy successor to Mr. Sargent, and they congratulated themselves accordingly. He labored assiduously and discreetly, both as pastor and citizen, in the performance of his duties. He was eloquent and persuasive in the pulpit, and out of it his deeds and words were thoroughly consistent with the religion in which he professed to believe. He had acquired the confidence, respect and esteem of his church and the citizens, and the prospect of a successful

and profitable pastorate among a harmonious and most friendly people was before him when, on Oct. 5, 1892, he tendered his resignation.

His resignation was reluctantly and sorrowfully accepted by the church and greatly regretted by the citizens. He went from Brookline to the church in Merrimack, Mass., where he was installed as pastor, Oct. 9, 1892.

The following sketch of his life is taken from Rev. F. N. Carter's "Native Ministry of New Hampshire."

GEORGE LORING TODD, D.D., Presbyterian, son of Deacon James Page and Desire (Loring) Todd, was born, June 19, 1859. Preparatory studies at Francistown Academy. Graduated at Amherst College, 1884, and at Auburn Theological Seminary, 1887. Licensed to preach and ordained by the Boston Presbytery, at Lowell, Mass., April 13, 1887. Labored in Northern Michigan, summers of 1885 and 1886. Went to La Paz., Bolivia, South America, to establish a collegiate institute, December, 1887. Succeeded, but was soon turned from his charge by the Jesuits. While waiting for opportunity to return home, engaged in mining works. Vice-consul of the United States there. Left Oct. 29, 1889, reaching New York, Nov. 23, 1889. Acting pastor, Brookline, March to May, 1890; ordained pastor May 8, 1890; dismissed Oct. 5, 1892. Installed Merrimack, Mass., Oct. 9, 1892; dismissed Sept. 9, 1900. First church, Havana, Cuba, October, 1900-01. Superintendent of Reform and Industrial School at Guanajay, Cuba, April, 1901. Entered again the employ of the Home Missionary Society and pastor, Havana, Cuba, Jan. 1, 1902-04. D. D. from Wheaton College, 1904.

Married Alice, daughter of Elijah Fuller and Elizabeth Jacobs (Dunklee) Gould, at Antrim, Dec. 20, 1886.

At the present time Mr. Todd is still in Cuba, where he is employed in educational work by the United States government.

The Pastorate of Rev. Fred E. Winn.

For nine months immediately following Mr. Todd's resignation, the church was without a settled minister; the pulpit in the meantime being supplied by pastors from the churches in the neighboring towns, and by others who preached as candidates, especially the latter. Listening to candidates for the vacant position finally became monotonous, and besides it was felt that it was conducive neither to harmony nor progress in spiritual affairs. Realizing the truth of these facts, June 20, 1893, the church and society united in extending a call to Rev. Fred E. Winn of

Hudson. Mr. Winn's settlement was fixed at a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum and the use of the parsonage. Mr. Winn accepted the call, and was ordained Aug. 31, 1893.

Council of Ordination.

The churches represented in the council were as follows: Congregational Church in Andover Theological Seminary; Congregational Church, Hudson; First Congregational Church, Nashua; Congregational Church, Greenville; First Congregational Church, Merrimack; Congregational Church, Hollis; Congregational Church, Merrimack, Mass.; Congregational Church, Milford; Congregational Church, Amherst; Rev. F. D. Sargent, Putnam, Conn.; Rev. Daniel Goodwin, Mason.

Order of Exercises.

Anthem,	Choir.
Invocation,	Rev. Daniel Goodwin.
Reading of Scripture,	Rev. C. H. Dutton,
Sermon,	Rev. E. J. Hinch.
Ordaining Prayer,	Rev. S. L. Gerould.
Charge to Pastor,	Rev. F. D. Sargent.
Right Hand of Fellowship,	Rev. F. P. Chapin.
Charge to the People,	Rev. G. L. Todd.
Closing Prayer,	Rev. A. J. McGown.
Benediction,	Pastor.

Mr. Winn came here soon after his graduation from Andover Theological Seminary. The church at the time of his advent had already passed the high water mark of its day of prosperity. Many of those who had been prominent in its councils and generous contributors to its support had passed on. The society was also weakened in numbers, and the congregation diminished in size.

The new pastor entered upon his work with the courage born of faith and the zeal of an enthusiast. Indeed, his zeal in doing his work oftentimes seemed to race with and outstrip his discretion, especially so in his efforts to advance the cause of temperance, of which he was a most enthusiastic advocate. In that cause, Mr. Winn evidently felt it to be his duty to "Cry aloud and spare not"; and there appears to be no question but that he did his duty faithfully. He spared no one, whether in or out

of the church, whom he deemed guilty of directly or indirectly using, or dealing in, intoxicants. His work for the cause of temperance was unquestionably conscientiously performed. But Providence only knows what of good for the cause he really accomplished. So far as apparent results were concerned, when at the close of a pastorate of less than two years duration, he resigned his charge here, the temperance question was still in *statu quo*; and the church had barely held its own, having gained ten new members (seven by profession of faith and three by letter), and dismissed eleven.

Mr. Winn resigned his pastorate, May 17, 1895. His resignation was accepted by the church, May 23 of the same year. At a council held here July 2, 1895, which was constituted of pastors and delegates from the churches in Amherst, Greenville, Hollis and Mason, the acceptance of his resignation by the Brookline church was approved. Mr. Winn's departure was regretted by the church, in which he had labored assiduously and faithfully. He left behind him the reputation of being a sincere Christian with the courage of his convictions.

REV. FRED E. WINN, son of William F. and Lucy M. (Richardson) Winn, was born in Hudson, Dec. 14, 1863. He prepared for college in the public schools of Hudson and at McGaw's Institute, Reeds Ferry; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1887, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1892. From July, 1892, to April, 1893, he supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Hudson. June 20, 1893, he was called to the pulpit of the Congregational Church of Brookline, where he was ordained Aug. 31, 1893. He was dismissed, at his request, from the Brookline church May 23, 1895. He went from Brookline to Bennington, where he was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church. From Bennington he removed to Bridgeton, Mass., where at the present time (1910) he is pastor of the Congregational Church.

July 25, 1888, Mr. Winn was united in marriage with Sarah C. Moulton, daughter of George W. and Hannah H. (Spofford) Moulton of Merrimack.

The Pastorate of Rev. J. Alphonse Belanger.

Nov. 6, 1895, the Congregational Church and society extended a call to the Rev. J. Alphonse Belanger to become their pastor at a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum, the free use of the parsonage and an annual vacation of two weeks duration. Mr. Belanger accepted the call, and was "recognized" Dec. 17, 1895.

The "Council of Recognition" consisted of pastors and delegates from the churches in Mason, Hollis, Amherst, Greenville, Milford, and Townsend, Mass., Rev. F. D. Sargent, Rev. George L. Todd and Rev. Fred E. Winn. The council, upon examination, found that Mr. Belanger was a congregational minister in good and regular standing, but declined to give him the position of an installed pastor, suggesting that, as a consequence of its action, he could be dismissed without the necessity of calling a council. In accord with the council's finding, Mr. Belanger was "inducted" into the pulpit Dec. 17, 1895.

Service of Recognition.

Voluntary,	Choir.
Reading of Scripture and Invocation,	Rev. D. W. Morgan.
Welcome to the Pastor,	Rev. H. P. Peck.
Recognition Prayer,	Rev. George F. Merriam.
Right Hand of Fellowship,	Rev. S. L. Gerould.
Charge to Pastor,	Rev. George L. Todd.
Charge to the People,	Rev. F. E. Winn.
Benediction,	Pastor.

Mr. Belanger's term of service lasted two years, eleven months and twenty-three days. He was a faithful shepherd over the little flock committed to his charge, laboring early and late to advance in its midst the cause of the Master. During his ministry, sixteen new members were added to the church, of whom nine were received on profession of faith and seven by letter.

Mr. Belanger, like his immediate predecessor in the pulpit, was a radical temperance advocate and, like his predecessor, in advocating the temperance cause, he worked on radical lines, sparing in his advocacy neither friend nor foe.

Mr. Belanger resigned from his pastorate Dec. 29, 1898. On the day of his resignation the church, after voting to accept the same, passed a resolution in which it bore testimony—"To his more than common ability as a preacher, his faithfulness as a pastor, and his manly Christian courage, doing with his might what his hands found to do." He went from Brookline to the church in Wallingford, Vt.

REV. JOSEPH ALPHONSE BELANGER was born in Quebec, P. Q., Oct. 9, 1857. He graduated at Boston University in 1895, and was ordained May 22, 1895. He was "recognized" and "inducted" into the

pulpit of the Congregational Church of Brookline, Dec. 17, 1895; and dismissed at his request March 1, 1899. From Brookline he went to the Congregational Church in Wallingford, Vt.

Centennial Year of the Congregational Church and the Exercises Attendant upon the Celebration of the Same.

During Mr. Belanger's pastorate, on the 10th day of December, 1895, the church completed the one hundredth year of its existence. In anticipation of and with a view of properly observing this event, at a meeting holden January 3 of that year, the church appointed Rev. Fred E. Winn, Deacon Perley L. Pierce, J. Alonzo Hall, Miss Emily M. Peterson, and Mrs. Nancy J. Daniels as a committee of arrangements for a centennial celebration. This committee was subsequently somewhat changed by substituting the name of Rev. J. A. Belanger for that of Rev. Mr. Winn, who in the meantime had resigned and left town, and also by the addition to it of Dr. Charles H. Holcombe. Under the supervision of the foregoing committee, the necessary arrangements for the celebration were made and subsequently successfully carried out.

This anniversary, an event in its history second in importance only to that of its organization, was most enthusiastically observed by the church and its friends, large numbers of whom, especially of its absent members, and of those who having formerly been included in its membership, were at this time residents and members of churches in other towns, returned to the home church; and by their presence and active participation helped to contribute to the success of the celebration.

The exercises which occupied three days were conducted under the following

PROGRAMME.

**Sunday, December 15th,
10.45 A. M.**

Centennial Sermon by the Pastor, with Special Music.

5.45 P. M.

Reunion of the Sunday-school.

Singing by the children.

History of the School,

Mrs. Nancy J. Daniels.

The Sunday-school Superintendent,	J. Alonzo Hall.
Primary Work,	Mrs. Wm. J. Smith.
Intermediate Work,	Mrs. Wm. H. Hall.

7.00 P. M.

Young People's Work. Addresses:

Miss Emily M. Peterson,	Miss Jennie M. Litchfield.
Miss M. L. Shattuck,	Miss Mary E. Rockwood.

Monday, December 16th.**7.30 P. M.****Devoted to Woman's Work in the Church.**

Scripture Reading,	Mrs. J. A. Belanger.
Prayer,	Mrs. N. J. Daniels.
Address,	Miss H. Juliette Gilson.
Social Work of Woman,	Mrs. Frank D. Sargent.
Address,	Mrs. Anna Kemp.
Rising Womanhood,	Miss Mary L. Brown.

Tuesday, December 17th.**10.30 A. M.**

Doxology,	Congregation.
Scripture and Prayer,	Rev. F. E. Winn.
Hymn by the Choir of Long Ago.	
Addresses of Welcome,	Dr. C. H. Holcombe.
Historical Address,	Rev. J. Alphonse Belanger.
Brookline Church	
Twenty-six Years Ago,	Rev. F. D. Sargent.
Brookline Church	
of the Future,	Rev. Geo. L. Todd.

1.30 P. M.

Banquet,	Rev. F. D. Sargent, Toast-master.
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4.30 P. M.

Convening of Ecclesiastical Council to examine the new Pastor.

7.30 P. M.

Brookline Church among its Neighbors,
Centennial Poem,

Rev. A. J. McGown.
Hon. E. E. Parker.

8.15 P. M.

Recognition Services.

The exercises on this occasion were all of the most interesting character. The entire proceedings were subsequently published in pamphlet form. Their reproduction in these pages would form one of the book's most interesting chapters, but want of space forbids it. It has, however, been thought best to insert the address of Rev. F. D. Sargent, and the Centennial Poem delivered by Hon. E. E. Parker. The address, because of its historical nature, in that it dealt with the lives and characteristics of some of the men and women connected with, and the events transpiring in, and happening to, the church and society during the twenty and more years immediately preceding the celebration; and the poem because of its significance in connection with the Old Meeting-house, the Church and society's first place of worship.

THE BROOKLINE CHURCH TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO.

By Rev. Frank D. Sargent.

Your church! Our church! My church! Twenty-six years ago last January a young man from the seminary at Andover stood for the first time in the pulpit of *your* church. He came and, so far as he knew, went away as other students had come and gone. Eight months later the same young man stood before the same people, but he had changed the phrase "*your*" church to "*our*" church. Twenty-six years go by, and that same man, no longer young, nor yet old, changes again the pronoun, and now, as for many years past, he speaks of this as "*my*" church. Say what we will, there are experiences in life that stand out like headlands on the coast, promontories that rise above the surrounding country. Life is not a monotonous level, neither is it so devoid of the unusual as to be uneventful. Especially is this true of pastoral life. While Dr. Smith Baker of Boston may be right when he says, "Every new people with me has been better, richer, more desirable than the preceding," yet to the average

pastor one church, one pastorate, one period of ministerial life will be, Saul like, head and shoulders above all others in point of interest and affection, and this will not necessarily be the last one. It matters not how commodious and beautiful the other churches may be, how cultured and wealthy their congregations, how influential their membership, the relation with the one church which we denominate with the personal pronoun "my" will be intimate more than all the others.

Associations and conditions play a large part in the make up of every life. As some of you have heard me say, there is a little schoolhouse in northern Vermont, with desks old-fashioned, and showing the marks of many a schoolboy's knife, floors worn through in spots, walls disfigured, woodwork unpainted, yet that little room is more beautiful to me than any palace that art ever contrived, or fancy fashioned, because in that building the dear old Mother heard the first and only sermon which she was ever permitted to listen to from the lips of her boy, whom she loved as she loved her life. When a year after her death, I went again to that country hamlet and visited the schoolhouse on the hill, not even the Holy of Holies of the ancient tabernacle could have been more sacred to the Israelites than was that place to me as I knelt beside the seat where Mother sat. Nothing but association could develop such sentiments as these and, yet because of associations, this and like experiences become marked and influential.

I esteem it a privilege to speak of this as my church, not to the detriment of others with which I may have been connected, but because of the peculiar interest that twenty years of ministerial life and labor has engendered. This church is not altogether unnoted in her past. I would not be pessimistic in regard to the present, nor unmindful of the fact that the last quarter of a century has been throbbing with that which goes to make men better, and the world more Christlike. I do not believe that this period of time that has witnessed, so far as this community is concerned, the introduction of the telegraph and telephone, the iron horse, improved educational advantages and wider business influences, have been so many triumphs for Satan, and consequently so many steps backward, yet is it not true that temporal prosperity may not always be able to be utilized by spiritual forces. Bright as may be the membership of this church today, full of life and vigor as may be her determination, yet she is not now in membership and influence what she was a quarter of a century ago.

Allow me to picture the church and people as I first knew them. In those days the building in which we worshipped was far from pleasing

architecturally. A neighboring pastor in a fit of possible jealousy denominated it a "spiritual butterbox." It was sixteen feet shorter than now, and the auditorium was twelve feet nearer the ground. The front steps were so close to the street that very little detour was needed to bring the churchgoers to the very doors. It had broad, plain windows, blinded on the outside; plain straight-backed pews, grained in colors so gloomy and style so unutterable that it was not necessary to shade the windows in order to get the "dim religious light" that is supposed to be so helpful to religious meditation; the pulpit of mahogany, flanked on either side by pillars or ornamental bases of a like material; the long lines of stovepipes through which the heat was flashed from roaring fires in the box stoves in the front corridor that made that place somewhat like the furnace of Nebuchadnezzar, "seven times hotter" than such places are wont to be; and last, the choir gallery, with its ancient melodeon and bassoon, with now and then a bass viol as an accompaniment, and the singers so separated by the arched roof and high balustrade from the rest of the congregation that much of their praise reached neither the heavens above them, nor the earth below. Such was the church as I remember it twenty-five years ago, and yet we loved that old building and, when in 1875, after serious and careful consideration, we voted to remodel and beautify the same, not a few regrets were expressed, and on the last Sabbath that we worshipped in the old edifice the whole day was given up to reminiscence, and grateful recognition of the goodness of God in connection with church life.

Primitive as the church building may have been, the people who worshipped within its walls were neither lacking in culture nor ambition. As I write I picture them as they appeared Sunday after Sunday, each in their accustomed places. On my right hand, in the old wing pews, sat Asher and Beri Bennett, the latter, with elbow on the back of the seat in front of him, eagerly taking in the thoughts of the young minister who was, to him at least, a veritable messenger from God. I remember the loyalty of these two men to their pastor, and their pride in him which they did not try to conceal. Do you wonder that they are not forgotten by us, when I tell you that upon the very first Sabbath of the new pastorate, just as we were entering the church a trifle late, Brother Beri, his face all aglow with satisfaction, turned to Asher and in a stage whisper, audible in nearly every part of the room, said, "Here comes our dear pastor and his cunning little wife." Honest as the day was long, almost childish in their likes and dislikes, old-fashioned in their notions, they

were more dear to us than many whose ideas and station were more modern.

Right in front of the pulpit sat another man with his family, always there, and always in season. I should as soon have thought of the heavens falling as to even dream that John Burge would not be in his place in church at least fifteen minutes before the bell tolled. More than once have I passed the church door on my way to exchange with a minister in a neighboring town, and met Brother Burge driving into the churchyard. Blunt, decided, humorous, almost rough in his expressions, he was ever ready to stay up the hands of the pastor, and do his part in the labor and contributions of the church.

Intimately associated with Brother Burge was James H. Hall, a man who used his wealth for the good of the church and the glory of God. I should do violence to my own conscience if I did not place a personal tribute above the memory of this man, who had so much to do with the shaping of my early ministry. A man with faults like humanity everywhere, yet his faults seemed to make his virtues even more pronounced than they otherwise would have been. For years it was his custom each quarter to bring to the pastor \$50 as his share of the salary. To this he also added the rent of one-quarter or one-half of the parsonage. Not infrequently, in fact generally in winter this long sleigh drawn by two horses would be filled with his family and neighbors, thereby adding materially to the number of the congregation. The prosperity of this church was due in no small measure to the faithful and assiduous labors of this man of God. Well did the pastor say at his death, "A prince has fallen in Israel."

Another man, younger than the others, in fact the youngest of the active men of the church, was George Peabody. Wonderfully gifted in prayer and testimony, quick to think, apt in remark, versatile in ability, his sudden and terrible death made a deep and lasting impression upon the community. At the time of his decease, he was superintendent of the Sunday school, leader of the choir, deacon in the church, an officer in the society, and the pastor's right-hand man. I doubt if his place in this church has ever been made good, even though worthy men have followed him.

It was not many years after his death that God called to himself his brother, Deacon John Peabody. He was not a man of great talent or remarkable genius. I do not recall a thing that he did that would warrant unusual mention, and yet I do not know of any life I ever touched that was so heartily and fully given to God as was his. He was a veritable

Abraham, yea, in many respects the peer of the old prophet, for if God had asked his life, I believe he would have given it. If ever this church had an illustration of a perfect man, that man was Deacon John Peabody. I do not think that he ever, in his later life at least, did anything that his conscience did not approve, and many a sad heart and burdened soul, and toiling laborer here and elsewhere, have reason to praise the self-sacrifice of this man of God.

Another man who, on account of his years, was only occasionally seen in church, was Deacon Timothy Wright. Ignorant of books, somewhat unfortunate in business, poor in earthly goods, yet upon him God had seemed to breathe the gift of prayer that was truly delightful.

One of the staunch supporters of the church, whose name was upon the church roll twenty-six years ago, but who was then a resident of Milford, was William Gilson. For many years he was thoroughly identified with this church, and while afterwards connected with another fellowship, he still kept his interest in the old church home. He was a frequent visitor both at the church service and other gatherings, and there were few improvements which required the outlay of money that did not bear his name. It was through his generosity, in part, that the church is in possession of its parsonage.

Another man upon whom the church depended for counsel and help in spiritual and social life was Deacon Jefferson Whitcomb. A busy man, hard working, almost intemperate in his industry, he yet gave a large part of his vitality to the church. It was his voice that led the choir for years, while his help in the Sunday school as superintendent and teacher, and his efforts in the prayer meetings and social gatherings were decided and beneficial.

Never shall I forget another whom I saw at times in the congregation, and who was familiarly known as "Uncle Jimmie." I hardly believe he would have known to whom you referred if you had addressed him as Mr. Pierce. I never met him only as I found him fairly bubbling over with good nature, expressing itself with a face wreathed in smiles and words accompanied with a chuckle that was simply indescribable. He was one of the few men that the minister loved to meet on "blue Monday."

Twenty-six years ago last July after a Sabbath of candidating, I met a company of fourteen or fifteen men who gathered in the home of Francis Peterson. Men they were who represented the life and talent, property and influence of the town of that day. Their object was to show me that the call of God and the need of the hour, so far as I was concerned, was the acceptance of the invitation to become their pastor. As

I now regard it, I think that that little company of men, by their presence, manhood, and evident sincerity, did more to shape the first twenty years of my ministerial life than all other forces put together. A part of those men are living today; many of them God has called to himself. The most modest and retiring of them, the truest and most loyal was Francis Peterson. He it was who with an eye to economy, with a heart that always beat in sympathy with the progress of the church, whose word in season and out of season was a stimulus to pastor and people who, not rich in the world's estimation practiced economy that he might be rich toward God, put his life into the spiritual and temporal fabric of this church and society. While by no means eloquent in remark or prayer, yet rarely a prayer meeting in the early days passed without his presence and participation.

I wish I had the time to speak of "Grandpa" Pettee, venerable with the multiplicity of years; of Joseph Hall, aged and feeble, yet rarely absent from the church service, and loving the prosperity of Zion; of Joseph Peterson, a man whose physical sufferings were almost indescribable, and yet who contributed to the upbuilding of the society; of Amos Gould who loved to be a little different from others, showing itself, for example, in his subscriptions when, instead of making a round number, he would place upon the paper the figures \$49.99 instead of \$50; of James French, crippled years ago with disease, battling with physical and other difficulties, yet trying in his way to live for God and truth; of John S. Daniels, keen and critical, kind of heart, informed upon many questions beyond his associates, living a life that touched us more than we knew; of Joseph Shattuck, a living witness of what camp exposure and the deprivations of war could do; of Willie Hodgman, modest and Christlike; these and others stand out in my memory today. Add to these the names of men who, while not members of the church, were contributors to its social and financial success: Gardner Shattuck, Andrew Rockwood, Joseph Tucker, Reuben Baldwin, Mr. Joseph Smith and son, Frank Hobart, whose early death was a sad blow to both family and community, Henry Pierce, Wm. Wallace, Joseph Sawtelle, and F. Shattuck.

All these are dead, and yet their forms and faces were familiar in the early life of the parish. I do not need to speak of the living members, since most of them are with you today. True to their convictions at that time, they have been staunch supporters of the church. The future may bring enthusiastic supporters, but this church will never find more worthy contributors to its demands than the men and women now living who, twenty-six years ago and less, stood with their young pastor and pledged

him their sympathy. I do not need to speak of the women of the church since they have been referred to in another paper, only to add this testimony that this anniversary could never have occurred, or, if celebrated, would have been lacking in enthusiasm only for the quiet, patient, self-sacrificing labors of its women.

We speak of the congregations that gather in this auditorium Sunday after Sunday. Do you know that they do not compare numerically with those of a quarter of a century ago? Let me read a few figures from my record of those days. I take them from the month of August, 1870, as they come, morning and afternoon: 126, 136; 156, 128; 112, 122; 120, 305; 105, 114; 120, 122; 122, 112; 133, 122; 127, 143; 141, 145; 149, 148; and so on. These give you an idea of how people came to church in those days. They believed in church-going. It was not church in the morning and a ride or visit in the afternoon, but a service in the morning at 10.45, Sunday school at 12.00, preaching again at 1.15, outside meeting in one of the schoolhouses at 3.00 or 4.00, and a prayer meeting in the evening at 6.00 or 7.00 o'clock, according to the season of the year, and these services were largely attended by the same class of hearers.

Twenty-six years ago the church depended for the support of its pastor on Home Missionary aid. It did not require very many words from me to convince them that they were too strong to hold out the hand like a beggar, and, when once they became self-supporting, not even financial depression and almost bitter self-denial could tempt them to apply for aid. I do not know of an ecclesiastical society in this vicinity where the church held so large a place in the lives of its members as it did here in Brookline. Take the subscription list, and read the pledges of the few names that made up its roll, \$200, \$100, \$80, \$50, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5, \$1, and this, too, from men who with one or two exceptions would be regarded as comparatively poor. I recall as though it were yesterday the feeling of shame that came over me when I thought of what was being done, and the feeling that prompted me to relinquish one hundred dollars of my salary was not altogether to my credit, but was a response to the greater sacrifice that they were making.

I wish that I might be permitted to speak all that is in my heart in recognition of what was done by the people who made up this congregation twenty or twenty-five years ago. Think you that I can recall the past, and remember that first evening after I became their pastor, when the people gathered in the parsonage and in leaving placed in the young minister's hand a note with thirty or more names attached, and inside the package bank bills amounting to \$400? Think you that I am un-

mindful of the kindness of this people, or hesitate to declare them large-hearted and generous, when I look over my personal record and see items that in the aggregate make individual gifts to the amount of more than a thousand dollars? Think you that I can lightly regard the spirit of generosity that influenced this church, when I take up another paper and read the following:

Brookline, N. H., Jan. 13, 1875.

We, the undersigned, agree to pay the sums attached to our names for the purpose of moving and remodelling the church.

To this are attached twenty names, aggregating pledges to the amount of between \$4000 and \$5000.

Think you that I altogether regret the little sacrifice I might have made when, instead of ignoring the kindness and devotion of this people, I turned my back upon flattering calls from larger fields? All honor I say to this old church whose centennial we celebrate today. I would that I had the ability to speak fittingly of the men who have been leaders in spiritual things, but who have now entered into their rest! Much of the prosperity of this people is due to Brother Daniel Goodwin, more if possible to Brother Sawin, while Brother Manning, whose early death was a sad grief to all, left his impress upon this church which will never be effaced. God bless these memories, and help those who remain to continue the work, relying upon Him who in every change of time and condition is a helper and advocate.

At the close of Rev. F. D. Sargent's address, C. H. Russell, a former member, came out of the pastor's room, bearing on a large tray a beautiful and costly silver communion service, the centennial gift of past and absent members. Mr. Sargent in a few well-chosen words, on behalf of the donors, presented to the church this beautiful gift and, turning to the present pastor, said, "We commit this, my brother, to your charge." Mr. Belanger was taken by surprise and, with emotion, accepted in behalf of the church the beautiful token of love in a few words to the effect "that whenever the church gathered around the Lord's Table our prayers would go up for our benefactors."

At 1.30 P. M. two hundred sat around well-laden tables in the vestries below. When the appetites seemed to have been satisfied, Rev. J. A. Belanger introduced Rev. F. D. Sargent as toastmaster of the occasion. Dr. A. Wallace, of Nashua, responded to the toast, "The Relation of the Physician to the Minister." Mr. James Peabody, of Harvard University, to that of "The Young Men." Rev. C. F. Crathern to that of "Opportunities of the Young." Rev. F. E. Winn, "The Sphere of the

Country Church." Rev. J. A. Belanger, "The Brookline Ministry of the Future."

The "Old Meeting-house."

By HON. EDWARD E. PARKER

Upon the hill-top's rounded crest, naked, and brown, and bare,
 Firm and securely founded on its solid granite base,
 The father's ancient meeting-house uplifts, in crystal air,
 Its crude and homely outline; void of beauty and of grace.
 Yet there are those who love it, and the memories it recalls,
 And traditions which surround it, from the days of long ago;
 Which, like a flame of glory, deck its time-defaced walls,
 With a drapery of beauty human skill could ne'er bestow.

To them the rough-hewn timbers which enter in its frame,
 From the massive superstructure to the porches quaint and odd,
 Are witnesses forever of the fathers' zeal and fame,
 And their fixed and firm reliance on the promises of God;
 And the croonings of the night winds, through each crevice rare and slim,
 Are but the ghosts of melodies,—the solemn, sad refrains,—
 Of spirit choirs invisible, who, in its shadows dim,
 Still chant their adoration in the old-time minor strains.

Around its sacred precincts, as a centre fixed and firm,
 Are grouped the township's records through a century of years;
 All of ill the fathers suffered, all of glory they could earn,
 As Providence dealt with them, in its history appears.
 There they worshipped, there they married, and there, when time was o'er,
 Their tributes of affection to departed friends were paid;
 E'er the living, through its portals, in sad procession bore
 Their dead to rest forever in the churchyard's quiet shade.

And there the sounding viol, and the cornet's silver tones,
 First broke the Sabbath stillness with melodies profane;
 Which the elders heard with horror, and trembled, in their bones,
 At the sound of other music than the pitch-pipe, wind and rain.
 Alas, for its departed days! Deserted now and still,
 The summer winds around it whisper dirges soft and low,
 And the demon winds of winter, sweeping down from Ramond hill,
 In scorn of its long vanished fame, their blatant trumpets blow.

The Pastorate of Rev. John Thorpe.

The Rev. John Thorpe was called to this church May 11, 1899. He accepted the call and on the first day of June of the same year, without any formalities, entered upon the performance of his pastoral duties. His term of service was somewhat brief, lasting only a few days over two

years. But, brief as it was, it was sufficiently long to enable him to establish the reputation of being an able minister and a faithful servant of his Master.

During his pastorate the church and society experienced little or no change. He resigned his pastorate May 5, 1902, to take charge of the Congregational Church in Centre Harbor.

REV. JOHN THORPE, son of Joel and Sarah Brown Thorpe, was born in Manchester, England, May 4, 1845. He was educated in the schools of Manchester, and studied theology with a pastor of that city. At the age of sixteen he began preaching in Manchester as a local Methodist preacher. He came to the United States in 1871, and settled in Lawrence, Mass., as an employee in the mills. While in Lawrence he also engaged in local preaching. June 1, 1885, he was called to supply the pulpit of the Congregational Church in South Weare; where he was ordained Dec. 20, 1885. From June 17, 1888, to Sept. 1, 1894, he was pastor of the church in Mount Vernon. Sept. 1, 1894, he took charge as pastor of the Congregational churches in Andover and East Andover. June 1, 1899, he commenced his duties as pastor of the Congregational Church in this town. From June 1, 1902, to January, 1908, he was pastor of the Congregational Church at Centre Harbor. From Centre Harbor he removed to Dolgeville, Los Angeles County, Cal., where, Jan. 12, 1908, he entered upon his duties as pastor of the Bethlehem Congregational Church, a position which at this date (1908) he still holds. In addition to his abilities as a preacher, Mr. Thorpe is also a poet, he having been the author of over fourteen hundred religious hymns, many of which have been published.

Feb. 22, 1870, Mr. Thorpe married Emily A. C. Bennett, daughter of Alfred and Sarah Ann (Clowes) Bennett of Newton Heath, England. No children were born of the marriage.

In 1902, after Rev. Mr. Thorpe had resigned his charge, representatives of the local Congregational and Methodist Episcopal churches joined in an attempt to bring about a union of the two churches. After several weeks of conference and discussion, however, the project was found to be impracticable and, for the time being, at least, it was abandoned.

The Pastorate of Rev. George A. Bennett.

The Rev. George A. Bennett was called to the pastorate by the church and society, June 5, 1903. His salary was fixed at five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid in monthly installments, and an annual

vacation of two weeks in duration. He began his duties as pastor, June 24, 1903. There is no record of any installation services.

Meeting-house Repaired and Rededicated—1906.

During Mr. Bennett's pastorate in the months of June and July, 1906, the meeting-house was repaired and improved at an expense of nine hundred and forty-five dollars, raised by subscription, by putting in new ceilings and new coverings upon the walls of the auditorium. The auditorium was also provided with a new carpet, and other needed repairs and improvements made at a total cost of sixteen hundred dollars. Upon the completion of the work, the church was rededicated Thursday, Aug. 23, 1903. The dedicatory services were as follows:

Sermon,	Rev. Frank D. Sargent.
Dedicatory Prayer,	Rev. John Thorpe.
Remarks,	Rev. Mr. Corson, Mason; Rev. Mr. Harmon, Townsend, Mass.; Rev. W. F. Bennett, of the local Methodist Church, and the Pastor.

Nov. 4, 1908, Mr. Bennett tendered his resignation. But the church declined to accept it and, upon the receipt of a petition signed by seventy-five of his parishioners requesting him to reconsider it, he withdrew the same. October 1 of the same year he again tendered his resignation. It was accepted, and November 1st he severed his connection with the church.

REV. GEORGE ALFRED BENNETT, son of Alfred Lorenzo and Ann (Nutting) Bennett, was born in Groton, Mass., Oct. 11, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Groton and Pepperell, Pepperell and Ashby high schools, and Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. After leaving school, although desirous of fitting himself for the ministry, Mr. Bennett was compelled to devote several years of his young manhood to mercantile pursuits. In 1874 he commenced doing evangelistic work from which in 1895 he was called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Ripton, Vt. During his pastorate in Ripton he studied theology with Rev. Robert J. Barton, pastor of the Congregational Church at Salisbury, Vt., and, in the meantime, received a license to preach from the Addison County Minister's Association.

In December, 1898, he was called to the Congregational Church in Acworth, N. H., where he was ordained July 3, 1900. June 3, 1903, he

accepted a call to the church in Brookline, a position which he resigned Oct. 1, 1908.

Mr. Bennett has been twice married. Sept. 25, 1879, he married Ella S. Robbins, of Pepperell, Mass., who died Oct. 14, 1882. He married Abbie V. Hartford, of Brockton, Mass., Sept. 20, 1884. His children are —by his first wife—Etta L., born July 19, 1880. By his second wife: Gladys Hartford, born at Watertown, Mass., Jan. 17, 1890; Charles Alfred, born at Ripton, Vt., June 1, 1896.

The Pastorate of Rev. Warren L. Noyes.

From the date of Rev. Mr. Bennett's severing his connection with the church, Nov. 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909, the church was without a pastor. During this period the pulpit was filled by stated supplies. In the meantime, however, the church and society were in communication with various parties with a view to filling the vacancy. Finally, the church succeeded in entering into an agreement with Rev. Warren L. Noyes, then pastor of the West Church in Peabody, Mass., whereby he was engaged to fill its then vacant pulpit. Rev. Mr. Noyes assumed his pastoral duties April 1, 1909. No formal exercises were attendant upon the occasion. He continued to act as pastor of the church until November , 1913, at which date he resigned his position and removed to Nashua, where he is residing at the present time (1914). Mr. Noyes proved himself to be a faithful pastor of his flock. He was well liked by his people and by the citizens generally, whose respect and esteem he acquired by his uniformly gentlemanly and courteous deportment, and by whom he was regarded as a power for good in the community.

During Mr. Noyes pastorate, among the events which transpired in connection with the church are the following: The month of January, 1909, was distinguished by a series of revival services. In January, 1910, a new order for morning worship was instituted. In February, 1910, a new communion service was purchased. In December, 1911, the Apostle's Creed was adopted as the creed of the church.

In 1909, under Mr. Noyes influence and governed by his counsels, the church effected the organization of an association to be known as the Congregational Brotherhood.

This Association was constituted of members of the church and society and of non-church members resident in the town. It had for its object the general uplift of the community along the lines of morality and religion. It was organized Dec. 15, 1909, with the following board of

officers: President, Chester B. Valedge; Vice-President, Arthur A. Goss; secretary, Stephen T. Marshall; treasurer, Perley L. Pierce; teacher, the Rev. Warren L. Noyes; membership and invitation committee: Frank E. Gilman, chairman; Henry S. Bailey and Charles R. Hardy; committee on religious work, H. Arthur Brown, chairman, Carl Clifford and Luther J. Lawrence; committee on public meetings, C. H. Holcombe, chairman, Stephen T. Marshall; committees on benevolence, and finance, Chester B. Valedge, chairman, Perley L. Pierce and the Rev. Warren L. Noyes; citizenship committee, A. A. Goss, chairman, Albert T. Pierce. The Brotherhood met on the first Friday evening of each month. The association is still in existence at this time (1913).

During Mr. Noyes pastorship thirty new names were added to the church's roll of membership. At the present time it has a membership of eighty souls, of whom a considerable number are out of town residents. Its Sunday school library contains 300 volumes.

REV. WARREN L. NOYES was born in Chelsea, Vt., Dec. 25, 1841. He is a son of Abiel and Louisa (Corwin) Noyes. His father was a farmer, poor in worldly possessions, but rich in the possession of a large family of children. Until he was thirteen years of age, he remained at home, working on his father's farm and attending the public schools of his native town. From his thirteenth to his twentieth year, he worked out much of the time for the neighboring farmers, his wages contributing to the support of his father's family. During this period he attended the public schools in the winter terms, often working for his board and lodgings. In his twentieth year, realizing that the time had arrived for him to begin the carrying out of his long cherished plan of obtaining a liberal education, he abandoned farming forever, and entered his name as a student in New Hampton, N. H., Academy. His capital at this time amounted to twenty-five dollars. With that amount and such additional sums of money as he was able to earn by working as janitor of the academy, teaching school, and working out during vacations, he was able to complete his academic course, graduating in severely broken health in 1865.

Soon after his graduation from New Hampton, he entered Dartmouth College, where, however, he remained but a short time, ill health and lack of funds compelling him to abandon his college course. After leaving Dartmouth, he entered Bates Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1868. He was ordained to the ministry as a Free Baptist at Sutton, Vt., in 1868. Subsequently he left the Baptist denomination and united with the Congregationalists. His pastorates under the Baptist

denomination were at Sutton, St. Johnsbury, and Lyndon, Vt.; and he supplied pulpits, for one year each, in Chicago, Ill., and Jackson, Mich.

After uniting with the Congregationalists, he was pastor of the churches located at Chester and Castleton, Vt., and the West Church at Peabody, Mass. For a period of nearly three years in duration, beginning in 1901, he was located at Harriman, Ten., where he was in the employ of the American Missionary Association. In 1898 his wife died at Castleton, Vt., and at the same time he had a severe and protracted attack of illness. Soon after his wife's death, influenced thereto by a hope of regaining his health, he went to California, where he remained for a considerable time. For five consecutive years from the time of his going to California, including his stay in that state, he was without a settled pastorate, the condition of his health being such as to prevent his accepting a permanent position. During the greater part of that time he preached in response to calls for stated supplies. In 1903, having in some measure recovered his health, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church in Frankestown, a position which he occupied until 1905. In the latter year he severed his connections with the church at Frankestown, and took charge as pastor of the West Church in Peabody, Mass., where he remained until 1909. From Peabody he removed to Brookline, where he accepted a call to the pulpit of the local Congregational Church, of which he became pastor April 1, 1909, a position which he resigned in November, 1913, when he removed to Nashua, where, at the present time (1914), he is residing.

Mr. Noyes has been twice married. He married first, July 15, 1868, Miss Susan S. Johnson, of Springfield, N. H. She died in 1898. One child, Clarence E., was born Sept. 2, 1874, the result of this marriage. Married, second, in May, 1902, Miss Mary Olivia Northrop of Castleton, Vt.

Deacons of the Brookline Congregational Church.

Joseph Emerson,	1795-1812.	Removed to Wendell, Mass., 1812
Eleazer Gilson,	1795	Died, Dec. 21, 1851, aged, 95.
Thomas Bennett,	1812-1855.	Dismissed June 12, 1855.
Christopher Farley,	1833-1839.	Died March 21, 1859, aged 48.
Timothy Wright,	1833-1849.	Died Nov. 10, 1871, aged 80.
Eldad Sawtelle,	1855-1857.	Died Sept. 12, 1857, aged 51.
J. Henry Hall,	1859-1870.	Dis. to Cong. Ch., Pepperell Mass
John Peabody,	1859-1876.	Died Jan. 13, 1878, aged 48.

George W. Peabody,	1871-1873.	Died Dec. 18, 1873, aged 35.
Charles H. Russell,	1876-1882.	
Jefferson Whitcomb,	1876-1882.	Died March 16, 1882, aged 53.
Perley L. Pierce,	1882-	
Edward T. Hall,	1886-1888.	
Charles H. Holcombe,	1888-	
Charles H. Russell,	elected honorary deacon, Jan. 1, 1908.	

Clerks of the Church.

Joseph Emerson,	1797-1812.	Dismissed to Wendell, Mass. 1812
Thomas Bennett,	1812-1855.	Dismissed June 12, 1812.
James H. Hall,	1855-1859.	Died Aug. 15, 1874, aged 64.
Rev. Theophilus P. Sawin,	1859-1866.	Died at Medford, Mass., Jan. 19, 1886, aged 68.
Francis A. Peterson,	1866-1884.	Died Jan. 14, 1884, aged 70.
Henry C. Hall,	1884-1886.	
Emily C. Peterson,	1886-1907.	Died Nov. 6, 1907, aged 68.
Marion Stiles,	1907-	

CHAPTER XV.

*Ecclesiastical History, Continued.***The Methodist Episcopal Church and Society.**

Organization of the Church and Society—Pastorship of Rev. Amos Merrill—Sketch of Rev. Mr. Merrill's Life—Pastorate of Rev. Gustavus Silverstein—Pastorate of Rev. Henry B. Copp—Sketch of Rev. Mr. Copp's Life—Names in the Order of Their Succession of the Ministers Succeeding Rev. Henry B. Copp—Building of the Methodist Meeting-house—The First Organ Installed in the Church—The Second Organ—The Church Bell—The Gift of the Pulpit, 1907—The Gift of the Communion Service, 1908—Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Building of the Meeting-house—Boards of Trustees—The Joseph Tucker Gift to the Church and Society—The Calvin R. Shedd Devise—The James N. Tucker Bequest—The Wilkes W. Corey Bequest—The Albert W. Corey Memorial Fund—The Mary Corey Legacy.

The Methodists commenced holding services here as early as 1848. Tradition says that the first clergyman of that denomination to preach in town was Rev. Horace Moulton of Townsend, Mass., who conducted a series of meetings in the old meeting-house in the fall of 1850. Mr. Moulton was followed by Rev. Samuel Tupper of Townsend, and by Rev. Mr. Parmenter of Lunenburg, Mass.

Organization of the Church and Society.

On the 12th day of March, 1852, the present local Methodist Church and society were formally established by the organization of an official board, or quarterly conference. The record of its organization is as follows:

“The male members of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Brookline, N. H., met in the old meeting-house for the purpose of organizing an Official Board or Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church of this place.



METHODIST MEETING-HOUSE—1859

“The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. C. N. Smith, the presiding elder for this district.

The following named members of the society were elected as officers of the Board:

Secretary, *pro tem*, O. P. Pitcher.

Stewards, Gardner Shattuck, Randal Daniels, Samuel Gilson and Henry Spaulding,

Recording Steward, Ralph Burns.,

Estimating Committee, Eliab B. Shattuck, Henry Spaulding.”

For the first few years of its existence the society worshipped in the old meeting-house. But about 1858 it began to hold its meetings in Tucker and Stiles' hall, where it continued to worship until the completion of its new meeting-house in 1859.

The first settled pastor of the church was the Rev. Amos Merrill, who commenced his pastoral duties a short time prior to its organization, coming here from New Ipswich, where up to the date of his advent in Brookline he had been pastor of the local Methodist church.

As it was organized at first, the society was, of course, small in numbers. But what it lacked in that respect was amply compensated for by the zeal and enthusiasm of its members, who were instant in season and out of season in rendering service to the Master; doing in His name whatever their hands found to do, and with an eye single to His glory. As a result of their devotedness, in a very few years after its organization, the society was firmly and securely established in the community.

Mr. Merrill's pastorate ended in 1855. He went from Brookline to the state of Vermont, leaving behind him the reputation of being an able, earnest and sincere preacher of the Word. As a pastor he was courteous and gentlemanly in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens and, at the same time, fearless in the expression of his religious views. Although not a man of liberal education, he was endowed with a natural eloquence which enabled him to present the truths of Christianity in a way and manner which carried conviction to the souls of his hearers.

The local church was most fortunate in having secured his services as its pastor in the days of its infancy. He found it weak in numbers, poor in wealth, and with but a dubious outlook for the future. He left it, still weak in numbers, to be sure, and poor in worldly possessions, but strong in a spirit of self reliance, and rich in the possession of an abundant faith in the promises of God, which eventually established it upon a sure and firm foundation.

Biographical Sketch of Rev. Amos Merrill.

REV. AMOS MERRILL, a son of Benjamin and Polly (Kyle) Merrill, was born at Corinth, Vt., Oct. 26, 1809. He was educated in the common schools of his native town. In his early manhood he was employed as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating in Vermont and New Hampshire. About 1842-43, he removed from Corinth to New Ipswich, N. H. In 1852 he was called to the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Brookline, he being its first pastor. In 1855 Mr. Merrill resigned his pastorate in Brookline and, after preaching for several years in different towns in Vermont and New Hampshire, finally took charge of the Methodist Church in East Haverhill, N. H., where he died June 29, 1865.

Mr. Merrill was twice married. His first wife was Phoebe Reynolds, of Wilton, Canada. She died at Corinth, Vt., June 31, 1871. His second wife was Amelia C. Martin, a sister of his first wife, of Wilton, Canada. She died at Somerville, Mass., June 18, 1893.

Mr. Merrill was the father of three children, all by his first wife, viz: Charles N. Merrill, born at Corinth, Vt., Oct. 22, 1831; died at Nashua, Dec. 25, 1874. Melvina, born at Corinth, Aug. 13, 1833; died at West Corinth, Aug. 30, 1858. James A., born at Corinth, Vt., Sept. 12, 1835; died at Nashua in 1913.

Charles N. for several years prior to and at the time of his decease was instructor in music in the public schools of Nashua. James A. was secretary of the New Hampshire State Temperance Union from 1882 to 1894.

For the three years immediately following Mr. Merrill's pastorate, the pulpit was filled by the following named clergymen: 1854, Rev. Henry Chandler; 1855, Rev. Joseph C. Emerson and Rev. A. McLean; 1856, Rev. Linvill J. Hall.

The Pastorate of Rev. Gustavus Silverstein.

REV. GUSTAVUS SILVERSTEIN was installed as pastor in 1857. Mr. Silverstein was a foreigner, a Swede, and, when he came here, but a short time in this country. He was possessed of a considerable natural ability, educated, and devoted to his work and, notwithstanding his imperfect knowledge of English, an eloquent and effective pulpit orator and exhorter.

During his ministry here the country was swept by the great religious revival of 1857, the effects of which were largely felt in this town. In the revival Mr. Silverstein labored earnestly and zealously and, through

his untiring efforts, was instrumental in bringing many souls to repentance and, by newly acquired membership, strengthening his charge in numbers and spirituality.

Mr. Silverstein's broken speech and lack of command of language in which to express his ideas were oftentimes productive of ludicrous results and, not infrequently, the cause of his hearers, even in their soberest moments, being convulsed with merriment. Such was the case when on one occasion at the close of an evening service he made the following announcement: "Brederen and sisters, dere vill be a evenin' meetin' here nex Vendnesday night if it don't rain; und dere vill be a meetin' here if it does rain; und if you can't come yourselves, blease bring your lankerns."

At that time whale oil lanthorns and lamps were in ordinary use for illuminating purposes; and in such an interior as that comprised in the old meeting-house, where the feeble glimmer of a few such lights only served to make the darkness more apparent, the more of them displayed the better.

Mr. Silverstein's term of service expired in 1858. He was succeeded as pastor by Rev. Levi Smith. Mr. Smith occupied the pulpit from April, 1858, to April, 1859; when he was succeeded as pastor by Rev. Henry B. Copp.

The Pastorate of Rev. Henry B. Copp.

Rev. Henry B. Copp officiated as pastor of the church from the 18th day of April, 1859, to April, 1862. Mr. Copp came into his pastorate here at an interesting period in the history of his church. As the result of the revival of 1857, its membership at that time was largely increased in numbers. This increase had also been augmented by the addition to its membership in 1858 of twelve citizens who, having formerly been members of the local Congregational Church, had withdrawn from its communion at the time of Rev. Daniel Goodwin's resignation as its pastor in 1855. As one of the results of the withdrawal of the twelve from the Congregational Church and their subsequent uniting with the Methodist Church, the relations existing between the two churches were not, to say the least, of the most cordial nature.

It was the period, also, in which were transpiring the momentous events which subsequently culminated in the War of the Rebellion; and which, because of their importance as bearing upon the future of the Republic, engrossed the attention of the public to the extent that all other matters of general interest, even those of a religious nature, were, for the time being, in danger of being relegated to a secondary position as subjects for its consideration.

In Brookline, as everywhere else in New England, the people were divided in their opinions as to the righteousness of the impending conflict. This division of sentiment was shared in by the members of the local churches, whose members naturally shared in the views of the political party to which each happened to belong.

To this division in political sentiments was owing the existence of a strong faction of citizens who were opposed to the preaching in the pulpit of what they termed political sermons. That is to say, sermons which advocated the crushing out of the Rebellion as a matter of patriotism. Such a state of affairs made it unpleasant for clergymen whose sense of duty prompted them to speak openly and frankly against what they conceived to be evil, under whatever guise it existed,

But Mr. Copp proved himself to be a Christian and a patriot with the courage of his convictions. As a pastor he was a faithful and fearless preacher of the truths of Christianity, as he understood them. As a shepherd, he admonished, encouraged and guided his little flock in their intercourse with their fellow Christians so that during his pastorate the relations existing between the two churches were peaceful and, on the whole, harmonious; and as a patriot, he was equally frank and fearless in his advocacy not only of the right but also of the duty on the part of the Government to punish traitors to its laws.

During his pastorate, the church erected its present house of worship on the east side of Main street in the village.

Biographical Sketch of Rev. Henry B. Copp.



REV. HENRY B. COPP

REV. HENRY B. COPP was born in Piermont, Dec. 25, 1833. He is a son of Joseph M. Copp, born in Warren in 1801, and Harriet H. Brown, born in Cavendish, Vt., in 1810. His parents were farmers and excellent Christian people. When he was about twelve years of age, his father moved from Piermont to Warren, where, for a short time, he resided in a log cabin. In 1846, his father, tired of trying to support his family on the precarious income derived from a farm in the backwoods, removed from Warren to Nashua, then a place of some six thousand inhabitants. In Nashua he worked to help support the family, selling newspapers and doing such other work as came to hand. During this period his labors occupied his time to the

extent that he found but little opportunity to attend the public schools. Nevertheless, being of a studious disposition, he devoted his leisure hours to study at home; and so diligently did he apply himself that when the Nashua High School was opened to the public he was able to enter it as a student most excellently well prepared for his work. After leaving the high school, he attended for a short time Crosby's Academy in Nashua. From his boyhood days Mr. Copp had been actuated by a desire of some day becoming a minister of the gospel; and it was with that end in view that he had attended both the high school and the academy, hoping that eventually he might be able to complete his education by a college course and thus fit himself for the responsible position to which he aspired. But like many another aspiring lad, his dreams of a college education were destined never to be realized. While he was yet a student in the high schools, circumstances were such that he was compelled to engage in teaching, not only between terms, but also during some terms, in order to procure pecuniary means to support himself. One winter while teaching in Hudson he was stricken with a severe attack of bleeding from the throat and lungs, which gave symptoms of being permanent in its nature. This incident caused him to give up his idea of entering college; and eventually he entered as a student the Methodist Theological School which was then located in Concord, but which at the present time constitutes a part of Boston University. He had been a member of the school but a short time when a return of his old complaint compelled him to leave the institution and to abandon, temporarily at least, his studies. He returned to his home in Nashua. This was in the fall of 1858. In the early winter of that year he received from the Methodist Episcopal Church in Brookline an invitation to occupy for a few Sundays its pulpit which was then vacant. He accepted the invitation and filled the position to the entire satisfaction of the people until the following spring; when he was engaged by the church as its regular pastor; a position which he held until the expiration of his term of service, under the rules then governing the Methodist Church.

Mr. Copp went from Brookline to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rindge. During the last half century, in addition to Brookline and Rindge, he has been a pastor in the following places: Auburn, Chester, Seabrook, Newmarket, Exeter, Amesbury, Salisbury, and Merrimackport in Massachusetts; also Laconia, Lisbon, Londonderry, Milford, Kingston, Hampton, Epping, West Rindge, Peterborough and Derry Village.

Mr. Copp is well known in many parts of the state, where his reputation as an able, faithful and eloquent preacher of the gospel and a patriotic

and conscientious citizen is firmly and securely established. He is a brother of Col. E. J. Copp of Nashua, now, and for many years past, register of probate for Hillsborough County, and author of "The History of The Third New Hampshire Volunteer Regiment" in the War of the Rebellion, and Capt. C. D. Copp, late of Clinton, Mass., deceased; both war veterans. At the present time (1913) Mr. Copp is residing in Derry where, although he is in his eighty-first year, he is still engaged in his regular work of the ministry, preaching regularly in Derry Village.

Mr. Copp married for his first wife Miss Almira E. Plumer of Londonderry. She died in 1896. In 1901 he married for his second wife Mrs. Laura Luella Pond of Manchester, who is still living. No children by either marriage.

**Names, Order of Succession of Instalment, and Duration of Term
of Service of the Clergymen Succeeding Rev. Henry
B. Copp as Pastors of the Church.**

Rev. George C. Thomas,	April, 1862, to April, 1863.
Rev. George F. Eaton,	April, 1863, to April, 1866.
Rev. Charles H. Chase,	April, 1866, to April, 1869.
Rev. Lorenzo Draper,	April, 1869, to April, 1871.
Rev. Albert F. Baxter,	April, 1871, to April, 1873.
Rev. William E. Bennett,	April, 1873, to April, 1876.
Rev. William H. Stuart,	April, 1876, to April, 1878.
Rev. Irad Taggart,	April, 1878, to April 25, 1881.
Rev. Joseph W. Presby,	April 25, 1881, to April 23, 1883.
Rev. John H. Hillman,	April 23, 1883, to April 26, 1886.
Rev. Amos B. Russell,	April 2, 1886, to May 5, 1887.
Rev. Eugene N. Thrasher and Rev. F. A. Zimmerman,	May 5, 1887, to 1888.
Rev. George N. Bryant,	May 5, 1888, to April 13, 1891.
Rev. Herbert F. Quimby,	May 3, 1891, to 1892.
Rev. J. C. C. Evans and A. B. Russell,	1892, to 1893.
Rev. William T. Boultonhouse,	April 20, 1893, to 1895.
Rev. Irad Taggart,	April, 1895, to 1896.
Rev. Arthur M. Shattuck,	April 12, 1896, to April 10, 1898.
Rev. Walter Woodyard,	April 24, 1898, to 1899.
Rev. Herbert J. Foote,	April 1899, to April, 1902.
Rev. W. E. Covell,	April, 1902, to April 19, 1903.
Rev. William G. Babcock,	April 26, 1903, to April 4, 1904.

Rev. Charles W. Dockrill,	April 17, 1904, to April 4, 1905.
John Bard, student,	1905, to Sept., 1905.
Henry B. Mansell, student,	1905, to Sept. 8, 1906.
Walter F. Whitney, student,	April 22, 1906, to April 10, 1907.
T. Ross Hicks, student,	April 28, 1907, to April, 1908.
D. Howard Hickey, student,	April 10, 1908, to April, 1909.
James N. Seaver, student,	1910, to April, 1912.
John Beard, student,	April, 1912, to 1913.
Rev. Charles W. Dockrill,	1914,

The Building of the Methodist Episcopal Meeting-house.

Almost from the date of its organization in 1852, the members of the church began to lay plans for building a new meeting-house. The first five years, however, passed away with little or no encouragement for the immediate realization of their plans, and the prospect of their fulfillment appeared to be as far off as in the beginning.

But in 1858, during the pastorate of Rev. Henry B. Copp, the church was materially strengthened in numbers and in wealth by the addition to its membership of twelve of the number of those who had withdrawn from their connection with the local Congregational Church in 1855, at the time, or soon after, the Rev. Daniel Goodwin severed his connection with the same. Under the stimulus of this addition to its strength, the plans of the church for building a new meeting-house received a fresh impetus. Preparations for building the house were immediately begun and, as rapidly as possible, carried forward towards completion. In this preliminary work Rev. Mr. Copp, the pastor, labored tirelessly and zealously.

The money necessary for building the house was raised by subscriptions from the members of the church and the citizens generally. The land upon which the house stands was conveyed to the society and church by Joseph C. Tucker by his deed dated April 27, 1859. The consideration for the deed was two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250). By the terms of the deed the land conveyed was to be used—"To build thereon a house of worship" * * * "to be used for that purpose and no other." And it was conditioned further:

"That whenever said premises ceases to be used and occupied for the above specified purpose for the term of three years said land shall revert back to said Tucker or his heirs free and clear of all encumbrances."

The house was completed and occupied for the first time in the summer of 1859. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Sullivan Holman, of Nashua. Rev. A. F. Bailey, of Townsend, offered the dedicatory prayer.

Its interior arrangements, which were modeled after those of the Congregational meeting-house, have remained practically unchanged up to the present time (1914).

Soon after the house was completed, Asa Seaver, Mrs. Louisa Spaulding, Orman F. Shattuck, Asher Shattuck, John S. Daniels, Henry B. Stiles and Jonas Kendall presented the church and society with a reed organ, which was installed in the choir loft. This organ remained in use until 1869, when it was superseded by a five octave double reed Esty instrument, the cost of which was paid by popular subscription. The pipe organ which is in use at the present time was installed in position Sept. 21, 1886. It was purchased of Isaac W. Butler, by whom it was made. Its cost was four hundred and forty-five dollars, which was met by money raised for the purpose by popular subscription.

The bell which hangs in the tower of the house was installed in its position in 1873. Its weight is 1260 pounds. Its original cost was six hundred and twenty-eight dollars. It was paid for with money raised by popular subscription. It was rung for the first time, July 4, 1873.

For the first five years from the date of its organization in 1852, the growth of the church in membership and in material prosperity was slow but steady.

In 1858, six years after its organization, its membership had increased to thirty-four in number, and it had accumulated a Sunday-school library of two hundred and forty-two volumes. At the quarterly conference of that year Levi Smith received a license as a local preacher.

For the twenty years immediately following the completion of its meeting-house, in 1859, the church continued to increase in numbers and in strength. During this period, under the pastorate of Rev. Charles H. Chase, in 1866-68, it became entirely free from the burden of indebtedness to which it had been subjected, to a greater or less extent, since its organization.

In 1872, under the pastorate of Rev. William Bennett, the church reached the height of its prosperity. It had a membership of fifty-two in number, and fifteen probationists. Its Sunday-school contained ninety scholars. Its library consisted of 500 volumes, and its real estate was valued at four thousand dollars. From 1876 to the latter part of the eighties, the church and society continued to remain in a prosperous

condition. Although during that entire period the membership of both was, on the whole, gradually decreasing; the decrease being caused by the deaths of some of the oldest and most influential members, and by the removal from town of others, the vacancies caused by the deaths and removals of whom failed to be filled as rapidly as they were made.

Another cause for this decrease in membership is, also, undoubtedly, to be found in the fact that during that period the population of the town was slowly decreasing, and by this decrease in population the opportunities for an increase in church membership were correspondingly diminished.

In 1907, during the pastorate of Rev. Walter F. Whitney, the exterior and interior of the church underwent extensive repairs; and in the same year Orville D. Fessenden presented the church and society with the beautiful pulpit which at the present time adorns the interior of its house of worship.

In 1908, the church was the recipient of a handsome silver communion service; the gift of George Haven Abbott, who presented the same in memory of his mother, Theresa Seaver Abbott.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Church.

On the 11th day of November, 1909, this church observed the fiftieth anniversary of the building of its house of worship. The following account of the exercises attendant upon the celebration is taken from a newspaper in which it was printed at the time.

"The church was beautifully decorated with laurel wreaths. An arch of evergreen and laurel was suspended above the platform, upon which in figures and letters of gold was inscribed '1859—Welcome—1909'.

"The platform and pulpit were adorned with laurel, ferns and large yellow chrysanthemums. The afternoon exercises consisted of an organ voluntary, Mrs. Emma Valedge; hymn, 'Our Lord, Our Faith, Our Baptism,' choir; Apostle's Creed, congregation; reading, ninety-fifth Psalm, the Rev. T. Rose Hicks, of Nashua; prayer, the Rev. Herbert J. Foote, of Sunapee; solo, 'The Celestial City,' Mrs. Jennie Boutelle; welcome, the Rev. D. H. Hickey; anthem, 'How Excellent is Thy Name,' Mrs. Phoebe Jenness Randall and choir; reminiscences of the church, the Rev. Henry B. Copp, of West Derry; church history, the Rev. George H. Hardy, of Ashburnham.

"Communion was administered very impressively by the district superintendent, the Rev. R. T. Wolcott; hymn, 'The Solid Rock'; benediction.

"At 5.30 o'clock a banquet was served at the Congregational vestry, under the supervision of Mrs. Ellen S. Swett, assisted by Mrs. Clinton D. Gilson and Mrs. Stanley, nearly one hundred partaking.

The evening service which began at 7.30 o'clock was as follows: Organ voluntary, Mrs. Emma Valedge; hymn, 'How Firm a Foundation'; Scripture reading, the Rev. Warren L. Noyes; prayer, the Rev. Walter F. Whitney of Hillsborough; anthem, 'How Lovely is Zion,' choir; address, 'Mission and Evangelism,' by the Rev. R. T. Wolcott, which was strong, thoughtful and inspiring, the speaker earnestly advocating personal evangelism, urging the preachers of the gospel to be men among men, to come in personal contact with them; solo, 'The Holy City,' Delbert Porter.

"Remarks replete with happiness and good cheer were given by the Revs. H. J. Foote, Walter F. Whitney, T. Ross Hicks and Albert F. Baxter and James A. Merrill of Nashua. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. R. T. Wolcott.

"The entire services were of unusual interest and enjoyed by all in attendance.

"Among those from out of town were the Rev. and Mrs. R. T. Wolcott, the Rev. Henry B. Copp, West Derry; the Rev. and Mrs. Herbert J. Foote, the Rev. and Mrs. Walter F. Whitney, Hillsborough; the Rev. George H. Hardy, Ashburnham; the Rev. Albert Baxter, the Rev. and Mrs. T. Ross Hicks, Nashua; Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Lovejoy, Ayer, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Hall, Nashua; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dunbar, Sandown; Mrs. May Kline Pingree, John Kline, Fitchburg, Mass.; James A. Merrill, Nashua."

At the present time, 1914, the church has a membership of about twenty souls. It is free from debt and has a fund, derived from gifts and legacies, of twenty-five hundred dollars. Its members are zealous, earnest and hopeful; and are looking forward to a future of usefulness resulting from the upbuilding of God's work in their midst.

Boards of Trustees of the Church and Society, 1859-1912.

April 4, 1859, the church appointed its first board of trustees, as follows: Calvin R. Shedd, Jonas Kendall, Asher Shattuck, Dr. Jonathan C. Shattuck, Samuel Gilson, Sr., Asa Betterly, and Benjamin Kendall.

This board remained practically unchanged until 1864-65, when several of its members dropped out and Luther McDonald, John Shedd, Nathaniel B. Hutchingson and Nathaniel Vickery were appointed in their places.

From 1865 to 1877 new members were appointed and, at various times, installed in the board as follows: 1871, Ichabod F. Lund; 1872, Orman F. Shattuck; 1874, Albert W. Corey, Charles P. Hall and David S. Fessenden; 1875, J. Ransom Bean, Jackson Rideout and George S. Hull.

In 1877 the board was reorganized; all of its old members were dropped, and a new board appointed, consisting of the following named members: Henry G. Shattuck, Lorenzo Draper, Jr., George H. Nye, George Peacock, Mrs. Margaret Vickery, and Mrs. Eliza J. Kendall. This board remained unchanged until 1884, when the name of Jeremiah B. Needham was added to the list of members.

From 1884 to 1890 new members were added to the board from time to time as follows: 1887, George E. Stiles; 1889, Daniel McKensie; 1890, William Jenness.

Following are the boards of trustees as constituted from 1891 to 1912, inclusive, so far as the same are obtainable.

1891.

Henry G. Shattuck, Orman F. Shattuck, David S. Fessenden, Jeremiah Needham, Asa Seaver, George H. Nye, George A. Peacock.

1892.

Henry G. Shattuck, Orman F. Shattuck, David S. Fessenden, Jeremiah Needham, Asa Seaver, George H. Nye, Geo. A. Peacock.

1893.

George H. Nye, Orman F. Shattuck, David S. Fessenden, Henry G. Shattuck, Jeremiah Needham, Asa Seaver.

Records from 1894 to 1907, inclusive, are missing.

1908.

Henry G. Shattuck, David S. Fessenden, Orville D. Fessenden, Morton Campbell, Mrs. Imogene Dunbar, Mrs. Ellen S. Swett, George H. Nye.

1909.

Henry G. Shattuck, David S. Fessenden, Orville D. Fessenden, Morton Campbell, Mrs. Imogene Dunbar, Mrs. Ellen S. Swett, George H. Nye.

1910.

Henry G. Shattuck, David S. Fessenden, Orville D. Fessenden, Morton Campbell, Mrs. Imogene Dunbar, Mrs. Ellen S. Swett, George H. Nye.

1911.

Henry G. Shattuck, David S. Fessenden, Orville D. Fessenden, Morton Campbell, Mrs. Imogene Dunbar, Mrs. Ellen S. Swett, George H. Nye, Herbert S. Corey.

1912.

Henry G. Shattuck, David S. Fessenden, Orville D. Fessenden, Morton Campbell, Mrs. Imogene Dunbar, Mrs. Ellen S. Swett, George H. Nye, Herbert S. Corey.

Gifts, Devises and Bequests to the Church and Society.

The Joseph C. Tucker Gift.

The gift, in 1859, by Joseph C. Tucker to the church and society of the lot of land upon which the meeting-house is located has already been mentioned in a prior page in this chapter.

The Calvin R. Shedd Devise.

In 1874, under the terms of the will of Calvin R. Shedd, of this town, the church and society came into possession and conditional ownership of a parsonage. The clause in the will by which this devise was established reads as follows—"To the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Society in said Brookline in trust the lot of land with the dwelling house and buildings thereon situate in said Brookline conveyed to me by widow Sawtelle and now occupied as a parsonage in connection with said church and society as such parsonage forever. If however after the payment of my debts and expenses of administration my estate shall not be sufficient in the judgement of my Executors to secure to my said wife her comfortable support and maintenance, as aforesaid without taking the rent and income that may be derived from said parsonage premises towards her support and maintenance, then the said devise and bequest to said Trustees is not to take effect until the death or marriage of my said wife; but whenever this devise or bequest may take effect whether at my decease or at the decease or marriage of my said wife it is upon the condition that the premises so devised shall be used as a parsonage in connection with said church and society; but with power to said Trustees to sell and convey said church premises whenever in their opinion it may be for the

interest of said Church and Society to exchange their parsonage for one in a different place and to invest the proceeds in the purchase of other premises to be so used for a parsonage and whenever the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall cease to maintain its organization in connection with a church having occasion to make use of such parsonage then the said devise shall be void and the said estate shall be disposed of as a part of the rest and residue of my Estate, as next hereinafter provided."

The James N. Tucker Bequest.

In 1881, the Methodist Episcopal Church and society, and the Congregational Church and society became beneficiaries under the will of James Noble Tucker, of Townsend, Mass., a native of this town, in the sum of one thousand dollars each.

The terms of this bequest, which constituted the 16th clause of the will, were as follows:

"I give and bequeath to both of the Religious Societies, namely the Congregational Society and the Methodist Episcopal Society in Brookline, New Hampshire, One thousand dollars each; that is to say, the income on said Bequests shall be paid yearly to said Societies equally for the support of preaching, as long as both Societies keep up preaching, provided should either of said Societies fail to support preaching then and in that case the whole of the income on both bequests shall be paid to the Society supporting preaching, and the said income shall not be used for any other purpose. And I order my trustees to invest in some safe securities all the above Bequests named to Religious Societies that the income may be paid to said Societies as above provided."

Nov. 7, 1882, Orman F. Shattuck was appointed as the first trustee of the James N. Tucker Fund; a position which he held until his death. He was succeeded as trustee by George H. Nye, who continues to hold the office at the present time (1914).

The Wilkes W. Corey Bequest.

At the decease of Wilkes W. Corey in 1882, under the terms of his will, the church and society became beneficiaries in the sum of one hundred dollars from his estate.

The Albert W. Corey Memorial Fund.

In 1907, the widow and heirs-at-law of Albert W. Corey, a native of and life-long resident in this town, and throughout his life a firm friend of

this church, in honor of his memory, presented the church and society with one thousand dollars in trust, the same to be known as the Albert W. Corey Memorial Fund. The deed of trust ran to Henry G. Shattuck, George H. Nye, Morton Campbell, Orville D. Fessenden, David S. Fessenden, and Charles S. Dunbar, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Brookline. The conditions under which the trust was created, and upon the performance of which its perpetuity depends, are set forth in the instrument creating the trust as follows:

"To be invested in proper and safe securities or other interest bearing investments in the name of and for the benefit of said church.

"To use and apply the income from said investment of said sum for the preaching of the gospel annually.

"The trust herein created shall continue indefinitely as above set forth as regards the use of said income, and the principal shall remain forever intact unless the present edifice used for church purposes shall be destroyed by fire, in which event the said principal may then be used if necessary to aid in the reconstruction of said church edifice.

"If the said trustees or their successors shall decide not to reconstruct said church or for any reason the said church shall be discontinued or services therein abandoned definitely, then the said sum of \$1000. shall revert to the party of the first part to be divided in the proportions of one-half to the said widow and one-half to the other members of said party of the first part, their respective heirs or assigns.

"In case of suspension of regular services in said church for six continuous months, then this trust shall be terminated and the said sum of one thousand dollars shall revert and be divided as above set forth."

Dated Jan. 28, 1908.

Signed: Mary Corey, Herbert S. Corey, Jessie M. Corey, Walter E. Corey, Henry G. Shattuck, George H. Nye, David S. Fessenden, Orville D. Fessenden, Morton A. Campbell, Charles S. Dunbar.

The Mary Corey Legacy.

In 1912, Mrs. Mary Corey, by her will, admitted to probate June 25, of that year, bequeathed five hundred dollars to the church. The conditions under which the bequest was given are as follows—"The income to be used for the support of the Gospel as long as the church exists as a preaching place. Should it cease to exist, then the amount above mentioned is to be equally divided between John H. Kline and Morton Kline."

CHAPTER XVI.

Current Events, Incidents and Happenings.

1800-1830.

Local Conditions in 1800—Tax List of 1801—Town Classed by Itself in the Matter of Representation—The Killing of the Last Panther in Town—Census of 1810—War of 1812—Old Militia Days in Raby A May Day Training in the Forties—The Brookline Independent Cadets—1816, A Year Without a Summer—Laying Out of Highway at West End of the Pond—Brookline Social Library—The First Fire Engine—First Hearse—First Hearse House—Post Office and Post Masters—Fire Engine Men in the Year 1829.

In 1800, according to the United States Census of that year, the number of Brookline's inhabitants was 454; an increase of 116 over the number given in the census of 1790. The town was still in the log cabin period of its existence, not more than ten or twelve framed dwelling houses having been erected within its limits, one of which was the old meeting-house, built in 1791.

The dwelling houses of the inhabitants were scattered all over the township. The "village" of the present time was not in existence. It was not even thought of. Commencing on the great road at the point where it is crossed by the town's east boundary line, and passing along its course westerly to the summit of meeting-house hill, of all the framed dwelling houses at the present time located upon it only five were then standing, viz: the old Samuel Farley house, located on the east side of the road one mile south of the village; the old "yellow house" so called in the village, the same being known at the present time as the Elmwood; the L part of the village hotel; the Samuel T. Boynton house, located on the summit of meeting-house hill, afterwards known as the Doctor Harris house, and at the present time owned and occupied as her home by widow Newton W. Colburn; the dwelling house on the west side of the road opposite the old meeting-house, now the residence of Lieut. William L. Dodge; and the old meeting-house itself.

Save for these five dwelling houses, and the old Douglass log cabin, located on the west side of the road near where the dwelling house of widow of Charles N. Corey now stands, there were, so far as is known, no other human habitations on the road between the points above indicated; and the road, including the present village Main street, for the entire distance named, was for the greater part of the distance bordered by dense forest growth.

The great majority of the inhabitants were engaged in farming, although the avocations of coal burning, coopering and lumbering were carried on to a considerable extent. Save for the sawmills, of which there were at this time seven in operation, there was not a manufacturing plant of any description located in town. There was but one church, the Congregationalist, which occupied, as its place of worship, the old meeting-house on the hill; and three schoolhouses, located in different parts of the township, sufficed to furnish the young and rising generation with mental pabulum sufficient, as it was then believed, to ensure its usefulness as future citizens. The public highways were for the greater part in wretched condition. For the ancient practice of citizens assembling at stated times in each recurring spring upon the highways located in each of their respective "Highway Districts," and working out their respective highway taxes upon the same by leaning for the greater part of the day upon their respective spades and hoes and discussing politics or retailing scandal, was still in vogue.

But, nevertheless, the town's outlook for the future was, on the whole, most encouraging; and its people, far from being discouraged, were, each and all, actively engaged in minding their own business, as well as, to some considerable extent, attending to that of their neighbors, and looking hopefully forward to the coming of better times. Nor in the end were their hopes disappointed. But that is another story.

The Tax List for the Year 1801.

The names of the citizens who in the spring of 1801 "worked out" their highway taxes by retiring from labor to repose were as follows:

Jonathan Ames,	Jacob Austin,	Benjamin Brooks,
Clarke Brown,	Ebenezer Brown,	Abnah Bills,
Samuel T. Boynton,	John Colburn,	James Campbell,
Benja. Campbell,	Ebenezer Emery,	Joseph Emerson,
John Emerson,	Benjamin Farley,	Samuel Farnsworth,
Philip Farnsworth,	Adj. William Green,	Colburn Green,

Calvin Green,	Abel Green,	Ezekiel Green,
Lieut. Eleazer Gilson,	Ebenezer Gilson,	Abel Gilson,
Nathan Gilson,	David Gilson,	Abel Hodgman,
Abraham Hodgman,	Abraham Hodgman,	William Hall,
Stephen Hall,	Uriah Hall,	Phinehas Holden,
Jonas Leslie,	Thomas Lancey,	Lieut. Alex. McIntosh,
Alexander McIntosh,	Lieut. Jas McIntosh.,	James McIntosh,
Major McDonald,	George McDonald,	John McDonald, Jr.
Richard Melendy,	Thomas Melendy,	Ezekiel Proctor,
Abijah Proctor,	Jesse Parker,	Abijah Parker,
Joseph Pike,	Capt. Geo. Russell,	Samuel Russell,
Samuel Russell, Jr.,	John Russell,	Stephen Robbins,
Benjamin Shattuck, Jr.,	Benjamin Shattuck,	Lieut. Isaac Shattuck.
Joshua Smith,	Joshua Smith, Jr.,	Capt. Robert Seaver.
Capt. Simeon Senter,	Lieut. Daniel Spaulding,	Lieut. Ephraim Sartel,
Lieut. Eli Sartell,	Swallow Tucker,	Josiah Tucker,
Ezra Talbot,	Lieut. Luther Wright,	David Wright,
Mathew Wallace,	Joseph Wyman,	Benj. Lock,
Moses Shattuck,	Ebenezer Wheeler,	Joshua Woodbridge,
Abraham Withington,	Thomas Bennett,	Joshua Seaver,
Gardner Conant,	David Lawrence,	Jonas Lawrence,
Elisha Towns,	Nathaniel Patten,	Wid. Polly Tucker,
Daniel Wright,	Oliver Wetherbee,	Joseph Jepson.

The Town Classed by Itself in the Matter of Representation.

1802. As has been previously stated, up to the year 1802, Brookline, in the matter of its being represented in the state legislature had been, classed with other towns; it being classed with Mason from 1769 to 1794, and with Milford from 1794 to 1802. This state of affairs had long been a source of great dissatisfaction to its inhabitants; and in 1802 they determined to make an effort to be classed in the future by themselves. To that end the town petitioned the General Court. In response to this petition the house of representatives, after considering the same, passed the following act:

“State of New Hampshire

In the House of Representatives

June 16, 1802.

Upon reading and Considering the foregoing Petition and the Report of a Committee thereon Voted that the prayer thereof be granted and that

the Inhabitants of the town of Brookline be entitled to send a Representative to the General Court in future

Sent up for concurrence

John Prentice Speaker.

In Senate June 17, 1802. Rec'd and concurred

Nath Parker D. J. Secry.

A True copy of a vote of the General Court on the Petition of the Legal Voters of the town of Brookline

Attest Nath'l Parker D. J. Secry."

Soon after the passage of the foregoing act, and during the same year, James Parker, Sr., was elected to represent the town in the General Court; and thus Mr. Parker was the first one of its citizens to fill that office under the new classification. Mr. Parker also represented the town in the legislature of the years 1803 and 1804 following.

At this time the pond in Hollis known at the present time as Rocky Pond was known as Pout pond; and in this year, 1802, a road across "Pout pond brook" was accepted by the town; as was also a bridge which David Wright built over the "sluice way" to his mill; and for the building of which he was exempted from taxes for the term of two years. Mr. Wright was a son of David and Prudence Wright of Pepperell and a brother of Mrs. Nathan Corey. His mill was located on or near the site now occupied by the sawmill of Deacon Perley L. Pierce, in South Brookline.

It would seem that predatory wild animals and birds had not yet ceased to terrify and annoy the townspeople. For this very year the town voted a bounty of two dollars per head for wild cats, and seventeen cents per head for crows.

The Killing of the Last Panther in Town.

It was about this time that the "last panther in town" was killed. The story of its killing, which for many years subsequently was one of the town's traditions, was substantially as follows:

One Sunday late in the fall of the year, the Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth, perched up in his two-storied pulpit, like an owl in a hollow tree, was engaged in administering to his congregation their usual Sunday morning sleeping draught; said draught being in form of a sermon divided into two parts, and subdivided into sixteen heads. He had reached the "fifteenthly," and been so far successful in his efforts that the majority of his patients were already engaged in nodding vigorous assents to the

theological dogmas which constituted the principal ingredients of the said sleeping draughts;—althouth as to the real nature and efficacy of said ingredients, they knew as little as did the minister himself—which was absolutely nothing. Suddenly the meeting-house was filled with the clamor of baying hounds, coming, apparently, from the direction of Rock Ramond hill. At the familiar sound, the parson pricked up his ears, and his congregation opened their eyes. Moment by moment the baying became louder and more vociferous, and the congregation more restless. Then there came to their ears the sound of hurrying feet crunching through the snow-crust in the direction of the house; a moment later the doors swung in on their hinges and upon the threshold appeared the form of a man who, in stentorian tones, shouted: “Ther dogs have got a wild critter treed on Rock Rament”! A moment after this announcement every man and boy in the audience had got outside the meeting-house and, leaving behind them the dogmas which they did not understand, were pressing on in the direction of the dogs, whose voices they could and did understand. On arriving at the hill, the pack was found to be baying at the foot of a tall hemlock tree which stood a short distance from the base of the granite cliff on its western side, and in the branches of which, near its top, the wild beast was indistinctly visible. The crowd at once entered into a discussion as to what species of animal it was. There was a great diversity of opinions; but the majority seemed to be inclined to the belief that it was a panther. In the meantime, a citizen, who, more thoughtful than his fellows, had been home and returned with a rifle, commenced firing at the animal; and, at the third shot, brought it snapping and snarling to the ground, where the dogs immediately set upon and soon worried the life out of it. A post mortem examination showed that the “panther” was a wild-cat and, as one of the participants in the affair afterwards said, “A danged measly one at that.”

1806. The names of Ensign and Abraham Bailey appeared on the tax list for the first time. At its March meeting the town voted—“To accept the road from Jesse Perkins to Abijah Proctor’s where it is trod.” The road thus accepted was really the lane which connected the old Perkin’s homestead place with the north highway to Hollis, which it entered on the north side about one mile north of the village. It was discontinued by vote of the town many years since.

1809. Robert Seaver, Jr., was appointed county coroner, a position which he continued to hold for the following fourteen consecutive years, or until 1823; serving the last two years of this term in conjunction with Colburn Green, who continued to hold the office until the year 1826.

1810. The United States Census of this year gave the town a population of 538; an increase over the number of its inhabitants as found by the census of 1800 of eighty-four souls.

Cold Friday, 1810.

Friday, Jan. 19, 1810, was known throughout New England as "The cold Friday." The cold was of the intensest description. It was accompanied by a fierce gale, the wind, which came out of the northwest, blowing throughout the day and the night following with hurricane violence, and causing an immense amount of damage to property, not only in New England, but also throughout the entire country. At the height of the gale, the dwelling house of Washington Wright, located about one mile south of the village Main street on the west side of the highway to Pepperell, Mass., caught fire and was burned to the ground. An infant child of Mr. Wright perished in the flames.

1811. Benjamin Shattuck, Jr., was this year appointed deputy sheriff for the county. He continued to hold this office for every year following until 1820. when he was succeeded in the position by William S. Crosby, who held the office until the year 1828.

The War of 1812-1815.

Immediately after the close of the Revolution, the British Government inaugurated and, for many years in succession, carried out a policy of aggression against the United States and its people.

In pursuance of this policy, among others of its unwarranted insults and outrages, it impressed into its naval service citizen sailors of this country, and seized and confiscated its ships.

In the meantime, the United States Government made many and strenuous protests against the commission of these outrages, but without avail. Finally, its stock of patience became exhausted and, on the 18th day of June, 1812, Congress passed a resolution declaring war against Great Britain and its dependencies.

In this war the State of New Hampshire furnished its full quota of soldiers for the regular army. But as the records of the war are on file at Washington and inaccessible to the general public, it has hitherto been impossible to give definite information concerning them. So far as known, however, no citizens of Brookline served as soldiers in the regular army during this war; those who did serve doing so as members of the force of the state's militia which was called out for the defence of Portsmouth.

At this time the militia company in this town formed a part of the fifth regiment of the State militia. In September, 1814, Portsmouth was threatened with an attack from the British fleet, and on two separate occasions in that month, men for its defense were drafted from the militia. The first draft, which was taken from twenty-three regiments, marched for Portsmouth on the 9th day of September, and was mustered in at Portsmouth on the 16th day of that month. The soldiers comprising this draft served three months. The second contingent of drafted men was mustered in at Portsmouth September 27, and served sixty days.

The only action taken by Brookline relative to this war, so far as its records show, is indicated by the following extracts from the same; than which said records contain not another allusion to the war.

At a meeting of the town's inhabitants in July, 1812, it was voted—"To make the detached soldiers up to \$12 per month from the time they were called on until they were discharged!" Prior to the foregoing vote, however, at a meeting holden March 9, 1809, the citizens, evidently anticipating trouble to come, had voted—"To pay the soldiers seven dollars that stand as minute men."

But while the town's book of records furnishes no information relative to its action in this war, other than which has already been given in the above two extracts, fortunately for this history, the writer has come into possession of an ancient and well preserved "Town order book," from the entries in which he has been able to establish the fact that eight, at least, of Brookline's citizens served as soldiers in the war. The names of the eight are given in the following copies of

Entries in the Said Order Book.

"1815

Robert Seaver, Jr.,\$10.00

It being in full for his services at Portsmouth which the town voted to make up to the soldiers in addition to Government pay.

Benjamin Smith,\$10.00

John Hutchinson\$10.00

Jonas Smith,\$10.00

John Sawtell,\$10.00

1816, Feb. 5th,

Henry Hutchinson's order. It being in full for his services at
Portsmouth\$7.00

Moses Shattuck,\$7.00

Solomon Sanders,\$7.00"

Old Militia Days in Raby and Brookline.

At the time of the outbreak of the Revolution, and for many years prior thereto, the colonies had an organized militia, established under the laws of the mother country. Under this system every New England town of a sufficient number of inhabitants maintained a company of militia men. In the early days these companies were called "Training bands." Raby had its training band which it kept up during the continuance of the Revolution, and of which Robert Seaver, during that period, when not absent on war service, was captain.

After the country had established its independence, the State of New Hampshire proceeded to the organization of a militia system of its own; which was of course based upon the laws of the United States for organizing the militia in the country at large.

In 1817, this system, after undergoing many changes and modifications at the hands of successive legislatures had reached a condition which, though far from being perfect, was so satisfactory that, except for occasional changes in regimental and other minor formations, it remained substantially the same until the advent of the war of the rebellion.

Under this system, the State's militia in 1819 was constituted of thirty-eight regiments divided into three divisions of six brigades each. Brookline's company at that time was in the fifth regiment, in which regiment also were the companies in the towns of Amherst, Merrimack, Litchfield, Mount Vernon, Milford, Dunstable, Hollis and Nottingham West (Hudson). In the regimental organization of the fifth, Brookline's company was known as the eleventh. Locally, throughout its existence of more than fifty years, it was known as "the Slam Bang's."

In its ranks during the years of its existence, every able-bodied male resident in town, of the age of eighteen and under the age of forty-five years, at some period in his life marched as a private; and from it originated a crop of captains, lieutenants, ensigns, sergeants, corporals, and other military titles, which, appearing as they do upon the town's records during this period, as prefixes to the names of so many of its citizens, have a tendency to create in the minds of its readers today the impression that the number of the town's citizens who at that time were possessed of military titles, preponderated to the extent that the number of those who served as private soldiers was an exception to the rule.

By the state laws at that time, an infantry company with full ranks consisted of sixty-four men, rank and file. Its officers were a captain,

one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants and four corporals, the corporals to be included in the rank and file.

The writer has lying before him at the time of this writing the Journal—commencing in June, 1817—of the Brookline Militia company. From its pages it appears that at the company's annual May training in June, 1817, it mustered sixty-nine men in its rank and file; and as a matter of interest today, because the company was supposed to contain within its ranks all the able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in town at that date, and also because many of those whose names appear upon its rolls were then, and for many years afterwards, prominent men in town affairs, and are represented in town at the present time by their descendants, I give herewith the roll's list of names, as follows:

“Officers of the eleventh Company year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Captain, Samuel Smith; Lieutenant, Eli Parker; Ensign, Joseph Boynton; sergeants, James Parker, 1st, Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr., 2nd., John Smith, 3rd, Jonathan Foster, 4th.

Rank and File.

Sargents:

James Parker, Jr.	Johnathan Foster,
Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr.	Abel Gran, Jr.,
John Smith,	Samuel Gilson.

David Daniels,	Eri Daniels,	Davis Bills,
Jonas Smith,	Randal Daniels,	Robert Seaver, Jr.,
Luther Rockwood,	Asher Bennett,	Benjamin Brooks, Jr.,
William Bacon,	Asa Betterly,	William S. Crosby,
John Cleveland,	James Campbell,	Simeon Clement,
Calvin Clemens,	John Colburn, Jr.,	Samuel Dix,
Philip Farnsworth, Jr.,	Sampson Farnsworth,	Samuel Farnsworth,
Jesse Fletcher,	John Hutchinson,	Joseph Hall,
Lemuel Hall,	James Hutchinson,	Samuel Hodgman,
David Hobart,	Uriah Hall,	William Hall, Jr.,
Caleb G. Jewett,	Joseph C. Jackson,	David G. Kemp,
Eleazer Kemp,	Timothy Kemp,	Horace Knap,
Joseph Law,	Ebenezer Lund,	James Lancey,
Samuel Lawrence,	Sampson McIntosh,	Sidney Osgood,
John Sanders,	Thomas Tarbell,	Stephen Perkins,
Samuel Perkins,	Stephen Perkins, Jr.,	John Shattuck,

Moses Shattuck,	Luther Shattuck,	Wm. Sanders,
Benj ⁿ Smith,	Solomon Sanders,	George H. Verder,
Timothy Wright,	Isaac Woodard,	Benj ⁿ Wetherbee,
Prescott Wright,	David Withe,	William Wright,
Asher Shattuck."		

In addition to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and the rank and file, each company was entitled to two musicians, a fifer and a drummer.

Judging from the aforesaid Journal, life in the militia in those days was no sinecure. Twice a year, in the spring, and again in the fall, the company was compelled to turn out at home for training and inspection. In the months of September or October of each year it attended, at Amherst meeting-house generally, but occasionally at Milford, Hollis or Dunstable,—the regimental inspection and drill; and, at longer intervals, the brigade musters at "Cork Plains," in Windsor. Besides these gatherings, it was called out by its officers several additional times in each year for home drill.

In view of all these meetings, musterings, marchings and drillings, it is no wonder that the pages of the "Journal" abound in copies of written excuses from members of the "rank and file" for not appearing, "armed and equipped as the law directs," at certain company meetings. These excuses were generally of a trivial nature. But, in the majority of cases, they seem to have been acceptable to the commanding officer of the company, or to the surgeon's mate of the regiment; and there are recorded instances where a stone bruise on the applicant's heel, or a sore finger were considered as excuses of importance sufficient to gain for their fortunate possessors exemption from military duty for periods varying anywhere from two months to two years in length.

In the early days, the members of the company were usually warned to appear for training, or inspection, as the case might be, on the town common. But at a later period, during the last of the forties, it became customary for them to rendezvous at the village tavern, then kept by Capt. John Smith, and known as the Nissitisset hotel.

As a matter of curiosity, the results of the last recorded inspection of this company, which occurred in May, 1847, is given below:

" 1 Captain,	36 cartridges,
1 Lieutenant,	36 priming wires and brushes,
1 Ensign,	36 cartridge boxes and belts,
1 Clerk and Orderly,	72 spare flints,
52 Privates.	36 knapsacks and canteens,

17 Absent,	1 drum,
35 Present,	1 fife,
39 present including officers,	1 Infantry Regulations,
36 muskets,	1 Militia Law,
36 bayonets,	1 Roll Book,
36 iron and steel ramrods,	1 Order book."

A May Training Day in the Forties.

On the morning of the day the townspeople were astir at a very early hour. By sunrise, in every household, breakfast had been eaten, the chores done, and the inmates, dressed in their best attires, were ready for the day's festivities. The soldiers were already in evidence on the village streets, the first arrivals coming in on foot, singly or in groups of two or three each. A little later, they were followed by their comrades-in-arms, who came in all sorts and descriptions of vehicles, each of which was filled to overflowing with men, women and children who, quickly disembarking, joined the throng of those who had already arrived. Each moment brought fresh arrivals. Until, long before the hour set for the commencement of the exercises, it would seem as if the town's entire population had been assembled in the village. Gradually the tavern and its immediate vicinity became the centre of attraction for the crowd, which was constantly being increased in size by the arrival from the neighboring towns of strangers, who were attracted either by a desire to witness the thrilling and wonderful military evolutions of the company, or to sample the tavern keepers liquid refreshments; perhaps both.

Intermingled with the crowd were peddlers and hucksters of all sorts and descriptions, from the irrepressible small boy who sold sheets of home-made gingerbread and knurly, worm eaten apples of natural fruit, to the grownup vendors of corn extractors, one application of which was guaranteed to effect a cure by eating out the corn from its surface to its roots without pain or damage to the surrounding flesh, and dealers in that class of "gold" jewelry which was then beginning to be in vogue and which was afterwards known as "Attleboro." At the appointed hour the company fell into line, broke into columns of fours and at the word of command from the captain to the music of the fife and drum, marched away through the dusty streets and emerald lanes. Behind them, armed with hoop-poles and sticks and imitating with military precision every movement of their elders, followed the urchins who but a few years later were carrying real muskets and doing real military service on the battlefields of the Civil War.

At the noon hour there was generally an intermission of an hour or so, during which the soldiers partook of refreshments. These refreshments were paid for by the town which let out the contract for furnishing them to the lowest bidder. They consisted, generally, of crackers and cheese and codfish and rum, especially rum. The effect of this bill of fare upon those partaking in it was, to say the least, exhilarating, as was manifest in the company's after-dinner evolutions which, if they were lacking in a strict compliance with military rules, were at least characterized by vim, vigor and vigilance, three very essential qualifications for a soldier's life.

Nor were the elements of pugnacity and *esprit de corps* wanting in the company's members either collectively or individually. As witness the following incident which occurred at one of the May trainings towards the last of the forties and of which the writer then a small boy was a witness.

On the morning of the day in question the members of the company were, as usual, assembled in the "office" of the village tavern, outside of which the usual crowd of sightseers were waiting for the exercises to begin. Suddenly, Capt. Artemas Wright, the then commanding officer, ordered the drummer boy to beat the call to fall in. The drummer obeyed orders and, as the rattling thunder of his drum reverberated through the square, the soldiers began to fall out of the tavern and to fall into line, which was formed opposite to the piazza on the ell part of the house. But such a line! It wavered back and forth in undulations as unsteady and unstable as a loose rope swayed by the wind. After repeated efforts, in obedience to the captain's commands, the men had managed to "right face," "size up," and "front face," and were making vigorous efforts to "right dress" when, most unexpectedly, a soldier whose diminutive height brought him near the foot of the line, stepped forth from the ranks and, throwing his musket down into the sand, walked up to a stranger (who, with a grin on his face, was leaning against a piazza post and watching the show,) and deliberately struck him in the face. The stranger, although taken by surprise, was not slow in responding to the soldier's attack, and in a moment the twain were clinched and down in the sand, where they rolled over and over, swearing strenuously, and scratching and pummeling each other until they were at last separated by the spectators. The soldier immediately sprung to his feet, picked up his musket and, shaking the sand from his garments, resumed his position in the company ranks. "Wetherbee," said the captain, addressing the offending militia man, "you are fined twenty-five cents"! "Don't give a d—n, sir," came the quick response, "I'll pay it, sir! But I want you to distinctly understand,

sir, that there can't no d—n Massachusetts man come over here and grin at this company when it's on parade, sir''!

In 1846-47, Capt. Artemas Wright of Brookline was commissioned as colonel of the fifth regiment; and in the same year Ithimar B. Sawtelle, also of Brookline, was appointed as the regiment's adjutant. In 1850, Henry B. Stiles of Brookline was one of the regiment's majors. During Mr. Wright's colonelcy in 1846 the regiment mustered at Nashua. The muster field was located on the west side of Main street and opposite to the grounds on the east side of the street afterwards occupied by the buildings of the Waltham Watch Factory. The Brookline company was present at this muster and it was the last muster it ever attended. The company, however, kept up its organization in a feeble way until about 1849, when it was quietly disbanded.

During its existence, a period of more than half a century, the company was commanded at various times by the following named citizens:

Capt. Robert Seaver,	during the Revolution.
Capt. George Russell,	during the Revolution.
Capt. Samuel Smith,	from 1817 to 1820.
Capt. Eli Parker,	from 1820 to 1821.
Capt. Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr.,	from 1821 to 1827.
Capt. John Smith,	from 1827 to 1831.
Capt. Joseph Hall,	from 1831 to 1832.
Capt. Eli Sawtell, Jr.,	from 1832 to 1833.
Capt. Reuben Baldwin,	from 1833 to 1834.
Capt. Abiel Shattuck,	from 1834 to 1837.
Capt. Nathan Dunphee,	from 1837 to 1838.
Capt. Franklin McDonald,	from 1838 to 1840.
Capt. William R. Green,	from 1840 to 1841.
Capt. Wilkes W. Corey,	from 1841 to 1842.
Capt. Artemas Wright,	from 1842 to 1847.
Capt. Joseph F. Jefts,	from 1847 to 1848.

The Brookline Independent Cadets.

In 1845 several of the town's citizens who were liable to do military duty refused to respond to the summons of their superiors to appear at the annual May training. As a result of their disobedience they were subjected to fines which they refused to pay. Capt. Artemas Wright, who was then in command of the company and who was a strict disciplinarian, immediately commenced legal proceedings against the rebellious

members of the company and had them brought before the proper authorities by whom the recalcitrants were found to be guilty and were sentenced to pay not only their fines but also the costs of the trial. Angered by their defeat the disobedient militia men resolved to form a new and independent military company which they at once proceeded to do. The new company was organized under the name of The Brookline Independent Cadets. It was constituted of the seceding members of the old company and of other citizens who, having reached the age at which they were by law exempt from the further performance of military duties, volunteered to serve in its ranks. James N. Tucker was the new company's first and, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain, its only commander during its brief existence. It was the first and only uniformed military company which the town ever possessed. The uniforms of its members were home made. They consisted of frock coats of blue and black inch-square checked cloth with caps of the same material, and white pants. The caps of the privates were ornamented with turkey feathers; while those of the officers sported more ornate adornments in the form of ostrich plumes.

During its existence the company trained annually and attended musters. And once, possibly twice, in its history, it was present at and took part in certain military events, or sham fights, known as "Cornwallis' Surrender," which occurred at Pepperell, Mass., and in which, besides the cadets, a Pepperell infantry company, a company of artillery from Groton, Mass., and possibly other companies participated. Connected with the cadets was a band of music, the first to be organized in town, of which more will be said in a subsequent page of this history. The company disbanded about 1850.

A Year Without a Summer.

1816. This year was known as a year without a summer. Old people then living had known no year like it, nor has it since been duplicated. Heavy frosts and snow storms prevailed throughout the spring. The summer was cold and stormy. The people of this town were at their wit's ends to provide food for their cattle. Hay sold for one dollar per hundred pounds. Corn was two dollars per bushel, and hard to obtain even at that price. To such extremities were the farmers driven that they cut down forest trees in order that the cattle might browse on the branches.

1820. Town's population, 592.

1821. This year James Parker, Jr., and Isaac Sawtelle were engaged in keeping store in their dwelling house on Main street, the house being the same which, with store attached, is at the present time owned and occupied by Walter E. Corey, the present store building having been built several years subsequent to the above date by James N. Tucker. So far as known, the said store of Parker and Sawtelle was the first store to be opened on Main street in the village. At this date, also, Samuel T. Boynton was keeping store in his house on Meeting-house hill. At a town meeting holden October 30, the town voted—"To accept the road laid out near Sawtelle and Parker's house." The road thus accepted is that which leads out of the east side of Main street at a point opposite the ell of the tavern, and runs easterly to the east Milford highway. The number of taxpayers this year was 192, of which number 124 were residents and 68 non-residents.

1822. March 12, the town voted to accept of a road "running from Alexander McIntosh's house to the road that leads from George Betterly's to the meeting-house." At that time Alexander McIntosh was living in the present house of Henry G. Shattuck, and George Betterly was living on the east side of the "Poor farm Road" on the west shore of Muscatanippus pond.

At the same meeting—March 12—it was voted—"That the selectmen be a committee to superintend the building of a road around the ledge near or west of the pond, and that they should provide so much powder and rum as may be necessary while making sd road." The selectmen that year were George Daniels, James Parker, Jr., and Thomas Bennett. Tradition says that the road was built the following summer, and that during its construction there was lack of neither powder nor rum. The ledge referred to in the foregoing vote was that located on the west side of the Mason highway at a point nearly opposite to the present dwelling house of Fred Farnsworth at the head of the pond. Prior to the building of this new road, the traveled path ran in a westerly direction from the ledge to the dwelling house then of Alexander McIntosh, but at the present time of Henry G. Shattuck. The "new road" being that part of the present highway leading from the said Farnsworth house to that of said Henry G. Shattuck.

1823. Brookline Social Library.

The first public library to be established in this town was organized in 1823 under the name of The Social Library of Brookline. It was a

voluntary association, comprising within its membership many of the town's leading citizens. Soon after its organization, the association was incorporated by the legislature. Its first board of directors were Ensign Bailey, George Daniels and Eli Sawtelle. The Association had an active existence of twenty-five or thirty years. During that period it accumulated a library of nearly, or quite, one hundred volumes. Since the latter part of the fifties the Association has been practically defunct; and during that period the remnant of the library has been stored in the dwelling house of the late Wilkes W. Corey. Several years since, Mrs. W. W. Corey placed this remnant, consisting of some forty odd volumes, in the custody of E. E. Parker, with the understanding that they should eventually become a part of the present town library. In 1914 Mr. Parker carried out Mrs. Corey's wishes, and the books now constitute a part of the latter library.

The Town's First Fire Engine.

1826. This year the town purchased its first fire engine. It was, of course, a hand machine, its supply of water being furnished by buckets made of leather. Soon after its purchase a company of firemen was organized and, soon after its organization, incorporated by the legislature. This engine was in active service from 1826 to 1852; after which latter date the disastrous steam sawmill fire having caused the town to purchase a more modern machine, it gradually passed into disuse. At the present time it is stored in a building in South Brookline.

First Hearse.

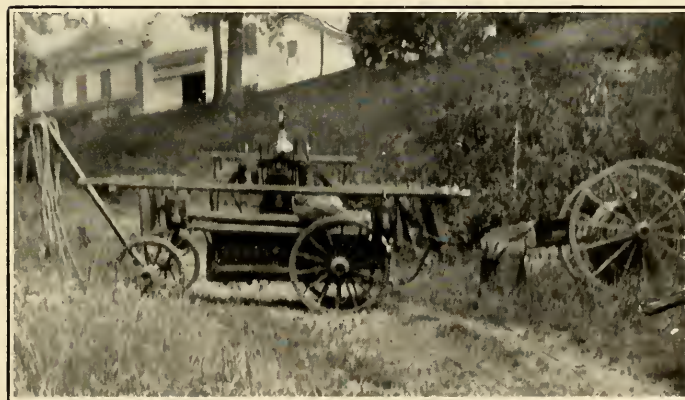
As early as the year 1819 the town voted to purchase a hearse. But the vote was subsequently rescinded and no further action relative to the matter was taken until this year. When, by vote of the citizens, the town purchased its first hearse of Capt. Nathaniel Shattuck, by whom it was built. It was in use for many subsequent years. At the present time (1914) its ruins are lying in the old cattle pound on meeting-house hill; where for the past twenty years or more it has gradually been going to decay.

First Hearse House.

1827. At the March town meeting of this year it was voted to build a hearse house and the sum of thirty dollars was appropriated for that purpose. Nathaniel Shattuck, Mathew Wallace, Jr., and Horace



FIRST FIRE ENGINE—1826



SECOND FIRE ENGINE—1852

Warner were elected as a committee to locate and build the same. The committee attended to its duties and the same year the house was erected. The house is standing at the present time (1913), although many years have passed since it was used for its original purpose. It is located on the town common on the east side of the highway to Mason and just west of the old town pound. For twenty years or more last past it has been used as the "town lockup."

As bearing on the question of the town's authority over the cemeteries, it may be noted here that it this year granted "Leave to any person to build tombs in the west cemetery."

Post Office and Postmasters.

From the date of Brookline's incorporation under the name of Raby in 1769 until the year 1828 its mail was received at the post office in Amherst, where it was held until called for by the owners, or from whence, at infrequent and irregular intervals, it was brought into this town by its citizens on their return from business or pleasure trips to Amherst, and by them distributed to its respective owners, or else left for distribution at dwelling houses designated for that purpose, and located in different parts of the township. The house of Capt. Eli Sawtell in the northeast part of the town, the inn of Alexander McIntosh in the west part, and the inn of Capt. Samuel Douglass in the central part of the town, were all used as places for such distribution.

In 1828 the Government designated Brookline as a post town and, January 2 of that year, appointed Dr. David Harris as its first postmaster. The first post office was located in the dwelling house at the present time owned and occupied by Walter E. Corey in connection with his store on the east side of Main street in which Dr. Harris was then residing. In 1832 Dr. Harris built the dwelling house on the west side of Main street which was afterwards owned and occupied until his death by the late Wilkes W. Corey, and the same year moved into the house and established the post office therein.

Dr. Harris was succeeded as postmaster by William S. Crosby, who was appointed June 4, 1832. Mr. Crosby held the position from 1832 to 1834. During this period, tradition says, the post office was located in the ell part of the village hotel.

In 1834 Mr. Crosby was succeeded as postmaster by Dr. Harris who received this, his second appointment as such, September 11 of that year. Soon after his appointment, Dr. Harris sold his house in the village to

Wilkes W. Corey and purchased the Samuel T. Boynton house on meeting-house hill, in which he immediately installed himself and family, and the post office as well.

The office remained in the Boynton house until about 1840-42, after which year its location for many years alternated between the two stores on the village Main street, the same being governed by the politics of the quondam postmaster.

In 1861 at the date of the appointment of Henry B. Stiles as postmaster the post office was located in the Tucker and Stiles Store on the west end of Main street, in the village, where it remained until the death of Mr. Stiles in 1892. In the latter year George E. Stiles, a son of Henry B. Stiles, was appointed postmaster and, soon after his appointment, he installed the office in the location which it occupies at the present time; (1913) in the little building on the east side of Main street, a few rods west of the E. E. Tarbell store; which had previously been in use for storing the town's fire engine.

In 1795 the *Amherst Journal* and *New Hampshire Advertiser*, established at Amherst by Nathaniel Coverly January 16 of that year, and the first newspaper to be printed in Hillsborough County, was the only newspaper to be taken in this town. It had an existence of only one year, and was followed by the *Farmer's Cabinet*, which was established at Amherst by Joseph Cushing in 1802.

From 1802 to 1845 the *Farmer's Cabinet* was the only newspaper having any considerable circulation in Brookline.

During this period envelopes and postage stamps were unknown; stamps not coming into use until 1847. The rates of postage were written on the outside of each letter, paper and package sent through the mail, and were governed by the weight of each package and the distance of the place to which it was to be carried. These rates were changed from time to time by the government. Following are the postal rates as they were established in 1843:

"Single letters, thirty miles and under, 6 cents; exceeding thirty and less than 80 miles, 10 cents; exceeding 80 and less than 150 miles, 12½ cents; exceeding 150 and not over 400 miles, 25 cents. For double, treble and quadruple letters the postage increased accordingly. All packages weighing one ounce and a quarter were considered equal to five single letters, each; and thus onward in the same ratio. Newspapers were transported throughout the state in which they were printed for one cent each; exceeding 100 miles and without the limits of the state, one and one-half cents each. All moneys sent by mail at risk of owner."

For the first five years after the establishment here of the post office, Brookline's mail continued to be received through the Amherst post office. But subsequently Nashua was substituted for Amherst as a distributing office. During this period the mails were brought into town by mounted postmen.

About 1838, possibly a little earlier, a stage route from Nashua via Hollis, Brookline and Mason to New Ipswich was established. At Nashua the line connected with the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, which was opened to public travel in the month of October, 1838, and made three round trips per week, leaving Nashua on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock A. M., and returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The stagecoach horses both on the outward and inward trips were changed in Brookline, the shifting being done at the barn in the village connected with "the old yellow house," then the property and residence of James Parker, Jr. The line was equipped with Concord coaches during the last part of its existence. From its beginning to its ending it carried the United States mails to and from the towns located on its route. It was discontinued in 1848 when by reason of the completion of the Worcester and Nashua railroad it ceased to be profitable.

The Worcester and Nashua railroad was opened to public travel Dec. 18, 1848. Soon after the opening of the road the government established a mail route between Pepperell, Mass., and Brookline. The establishment of this new route was the cause of the opening of a new stage line for the transportation of the mail between these towns; an arrangement which was in the highest degree satisfactory to Brookline people because of the fact that they thus enjoyed the privilege of receiving their mail daily, instead of tri-weekly, as, up to this time, they had been accustomed to receive it. And also because it brought them into closer contact with the outside business world.

The mail continued to be carried over this route until about 1869, when the route was discontinued and a new one established between Townsend, Mass., and Brookline. Over this latter route during its existence the town received and sent out two mails daily. This route was abolished by the opening of the Brookline and Pepperell railroad in 1892; since when the mails arrive and depart twice daily.

Postmasters and Their Terms of Office.

David Harris, appointed Jan. 2, 1828; William S. Crosby, appointed June 4, 1832; David Harris, appointed Sept. 11, 1834; James N. Tucker,

appointed July 30, 1842; Ithimar B. Sawtell, appointed Dec. 4, 1844; Reuben Baldwin, appointed April 6, 1846; James N. Tucker, appointed July 25, 1849; Joseph C. Tucker, appointed April 26, 1850; Sumner S. Kendall, appointed April 14, 1853; Henry B. Stiles, appointed June 5, 1861; George E. Stiles, appointed Dec. , 1892; Geo. W. Bridges, appointed March 28, 1895; Fred A. Hall, appointed April 18, 1913.

At the present time (1914) the post office is located in the store of A. A. Hall on Main street.

1829. The town was for the first time divided into fire wards. The engine company consisted of eighteen men as appears from the following copy of an entry on one of the town's old order books:

"Engine Men

April 18th; This certifies that Rufus Center, Alonzo Bailey, Alpheus Shattuck, Lawrence Bailey, Europe Shattuck, William Whitcomb, Asia Shattuck, James Parker, Moody Lancy, Samuel Gilson, Asher McIntosh, John Conic, Benjamin C. Jaques, James Wallis, Louisiana Lancy, Joseph Smith, Silas D. Tanner, and America Shattuck are legally appointed to be engine men in Brookline

Attest, Eldad Sawtell, Clerk."

The original certificate, of which the foregoing is a copy, was probably returned to the state authorities at Concord. It was made in accordance with a state law passed in 1815, and which was still in force, a clause from one of the provisions of which was as follows: "18 men in all towns where there are fire engines exempt or excused from military duty, except in annual June trainings."

CHAPTER XVII.

Current Events, Incidents and Happenings.

1830-1860.

Population in 1830—Laying Out of Three New Highways—Star Shower of 1833—The Town's Bass Viol—Stoves Installed for the First Time in the Old Meeting-house—Disappearance of the Meeting-house Sounding Board—Building of the Stone Bridge near Abel Foster's Sawmill—Vaccination of the Town's Inhabitants—Building of the Congregational Meeting-house—Population in 1840—Town Poor Farm—Proposed Change in Name of Town—The Ladies' Benevolent Society—Inventory of 1848—Population in 1850—Delegate to Constitutional Convention in 1852—The Steam Sawmill Fire—New Fire Engine—The Old Militia Band—Brookline Brass Band and Its Musical Festival in 1866—Brookline Cornet Band—The Prohibitory Liquor Law—Date of the Building and Dedication of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

1830. Population, 627.

1831. April 1, the town voted—"To lay out a road from Calvin Clemans (Clement?) to Philip Farnsworth's." At the date of this vote Clement was living in the house on the east side of the highway to Mason, about two miles north of the village, which afterwards became the property and for many years the home of the late Jonas French, Sr.; and the road referred to in the vote was the highway which at the present time leads out of the highway to Mason, on its east side, a few rods west of the site of the old Clement house, and passes in a northeasterly direction, crossing the Robbins' brook—to the old Sampson Farnsworth place.

May 26 the selectmen laid out a road from Thomas Tarbell's to John Hutchingson's house. At that date Tarbell was living in a house which stood just west of the site at a later period of the schoolhouse in District No. 6; and the road in question was identical with the road at the present time leading from the old site of the schoolhouse to the old Nathaniel Hutchingson farm.

In September of that year the town voted—"To pay forty dollars for stone to be furnished on the ground for the purpose of building a wall around the pond cemetery." The wall was subsequently built by Samuel Gilson, Jr.

1832. November 22 the town voted to accept—"A road Beginning near the bridge near Baldwin's mills thence easterly across Jonas Smith's land to land of Eli Parker thence easterly across sd Parker's land to the road to Christopher Farley's near the bridge across the river." At the date of the foregoing vote Reuben Baldwin was operating the sawmill in South Brookline which at the present time is owned by Charles J. Stickney; and the said road was identical with the road at the present time leading out of the south side of the highway to Townsend at a point just south of the bridge over the Wallace brook, and running southerly to Bohonon's bridge, so called.

1833. The prices to be paid for labor this year were fixed by the town as follows: for men ten cents per hour; for oxen, eight cents per hour.

The "Star Shower" of 1833.

Those of Brookline's inhabitants who happened to be awake and out of doors before daylight on the morning of Jan. 19, 1833, were witnesses to a most remarkable display of heavenly fireworks. The entire expanse of the upper atmosphere was filled with "shooting stars" which coming, apparently, from every direction, crossed and recrossed each other's paths in bewildering confusion. Many years after the event, one of the town's then oldest inhabitants, who had witnessed the display, in speaking of it, said that it appeared to her—"as if all the stars in heaven were falling from their places, and that the sight, although a most beautiful one, was in its effects most awe-inspiring." The display was witnessed throughout the country.

Brookline's Bass Viol.

1835. At this time Brookline was and for several years has been the owner of a bass viol. How, when or from where the instrument came into the town's possession is unknown. Several years prior to 1835 an attempt has been made to procure a vote to sell it. The attempt failed and, for the time being, the matter was dropped.

In 1835, however, at a town meeting holden on the 28th day of November the viol was again brought into public notice by an article in the warrant which called for its being sold or otherwise disposed of. After a

heated discussion the article was disposed of by the following vote: "That the bass viol shall still be owned by said town and that the selectmen put it into the hands of some person who will keep it well strung at his own expense and bring it to the meeting-house when religious meetings are holden in the same and use the same according to his best skill to promote religious harmony."

At this time the Congregational Church and society and in fact the town's entire population divided into two factions were engaged in discussing the question of the propriety of using stringed, wind, or other musical instruments in the Sunday services of the choir. Those who were opposed to the practice, representing the more conservative part of the community, argued that for men to worship the Supreme Being by the use of any kind of musical instrument other than that with which he was naturally endowed, viz, his voice, was sacrilegious. This faction was especially opposed to the use of the viol in question. Probably because its use even in church music was suggestive of worldly pleasures, and therefore calculated to draw the minds of the congregation away from the contemplation of subjects fitting for the day and send them wandering off into by and forbidden ways.

On the other hand the radicals, those who favored the use of the viol, laughed their opponents to scorn and called them old fogies and their arguments antiquated; claiming that the use of musical instruments as an aid to the voice in singing divine praises was no more sacrilegious then, than it was in the days when King David played on a harp of a thousand strings, or when Miriam sang her song of triumph and accompanied it with the timbrel. In the end the matter in dispute was carried into town meeting and settled as is recorded in the foregoing vote. The viol was in use in the choir for many subsequent years. But whoever became its final custodian or whatever finally became of it are today matters of conjecture only.

At the said November town meeting it was voted—"To purchase a stove or stoves and pipes sufficient to warm the meeting-house," and Moses Shattuck, Reuben Baldwin and James Parker, Jr., were elected a committee to carry the vote into effect. The stoves were installed in the house the same year.

Prior to that year the old meeting-house had been without heating facilities. For although at the time of its being built it was provided with chimneys, the chimneys had never been provided with fireplaces. Consequently, during all the winters of the seventy which had come and gone since the house was completed in 1791, the worshipers within its

walls whose means enabled them to do so, in order to be able to endure the cold with any sense of comfort whatever, had been compelled to provide themselves with little tin or zinc stoves heated by "tallow dips," and called "foot-warmers." From which the fortunate possessors derived sufficient warmth to enable them to listen with some degree of complacency to the sermon, while their stoveless neighbors were shivering outwardly and, doubtless, in many instances, swearing inwardly.

Disappearance of the Sounding Board.

At that same meeting, also, it was voted—"To take down the sounding board and sell it to the highest bidder." Subsequently, and, according to the records, during the same year, the sounding board was taken down and sold to David Willoughby. And thus the mystery connected with its disappearance is at last cleared away.

1837. The wooden bridge over the stream near the sawmill of Abel Foster, on the highway to Mason, was replaced by one built of stone. Dr. Harris, by a vote of the town—"Vaccinated all its inhabitants with kine pox who have not had it." and received for his services sixty-seven and sixty-five one hundredth dollars.

1839. The Congregational meeting-house was built and dedicated. Colburn Green was still holding the position of county coroner, and Capt. John Smith that of deputy sheriff. The price of labor was eighty-three and one-half cents per day. The selectmen received for their services each twenty dollars per year and found themselves. Asa Betterly received twenty dollars per thousand for planks furnished the town for repairing the pond bridge.

1840. Population, 652.

Two soldiers of the Revolution, Eleazer Gilson and Abel Hodgman, were still living in town. The main part of the village tavern, Nissitisset house, was built this year by Daniel Bills. Highway from Jeremiah Hood's house, in the Milford line, to the main road from Brookline to Milford was laid out and accepted.

Town Poor Farm.

1841. Prior to this year the keeping of the town's poor had been put up at public auction, each individual case being farmed out to the lowest bidder. This practice, although a very convenient and, perhaps under the circumstances, even a necessary one, had been far from satisfactory to the majority of the townspeople; and year by year there had been devel-

oping in the community a strong sentiment against its continuance. This sentiment found expression at a town meeting holden March 9th of this year, when it was voted to purchase a poor farm, and Samuel Farnsworth, Jr., George Daniels, Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr., and Luther Rockwood were elected as a purchasing committee.

On the 19th day of April following, the committee purchased of Asa Burgess the land and buildings on the same located on the east side of what was afterwards known as the Poor Farm road in the northerly part of the town which was subsequently for many years used as a town farm, paying therefore the sum of fourteen hundred dollars.

September 20th of the same year the town voted to make the poorhouse a workhouse, and elected John Hemphill as its manager; thus establishing for the first time in town the office of overseer of the poor. The farm thus purchased continued to be used as a home for the town's poor until the year 1864.

In the meantime, on the very year of its establishment, the legislature passed an act by which all settlements gained in towns prior to 1796 were declared to be void. By the passage of this act, the number of paupers to be supported by the county was largely increased. In 1839, the county judges, Hon. Jacob Whittemore of Antrim, and Jesse Carr of Goffstown, who at that time were in charge of all matters appertaining to the county paupers, with a view of diminishing the county expenses, purchased a farm located in Goffstown to be used as a county farm. In 1850 this farm was opened to the admission of paupers. In 1861, the legislature passed a law voiding all settlements gained in towns prior to 1840. By this act the county became responsible for the support of nearly all paupers; and the result was that nearly all of the towns sold their poor farms.

At a town meeting holden Nov. 8, 1864, Brookline voted to sell its poor farm, and elected Wilkes W. Corey, Abel Foster and James Clinton Parker as a committee to effect the sale. The committee immediately proceeded to divide it into suitable lots and, during this and the following year, sold the same at public auction. Lot number 13, which included the farm buildings, was sold to William Gilson, James H. Hall, and John Burge, on the 24th day of February, 1865.

1846. At the March town meeting of this year there was an article in the warrant—"To see if the town will vote to alter the name of this town from the name of Brookline to Oregon." The article was passed over. The year was noted for the settlement by compromise of a long-continued controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the question of title in and to the northwest territory, which each claimed, and in the

dispute concerning which matters had reached the point where war between the two countries was imminent. By the compromise, which was suggested by Great Britain, the 49th parallel was fixed upon as the boundary line between the United States and Canada. It was probably in connection with this event that some patriotic citizen was inspired with the idea of a change in the town's name.

The steam sawmill which stood on the west side of the street leading easterly from Main street, at a point near the store of Tucker and Stiles to the north highway to Hollis, was built this year.

Milo Rockwood, a son of Luther and Kesiah Rockwood, was killed by coming in contact with a saw in the sawmill of Levi Rockwood in South Brookline. He was a young man, and was held in high esteem in the community. He was buried with military honors by the local militia company, of which he was a member.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society.

1847. This society was organized January 20th of this year. Its object, as set forth by its constitution, was—"To assist any among us who may need and desire assistance; and to aid such other objects of benevolence as may present themselves from time to time, according to our means"; and at the same time—"To improve our minds by profitable conversation, reading, &c."

The society as originally constituted, although it originated with the ladies of the Congregational Church and society—then the only church in town—was intended to be unsectarian in its nature; a policy which, so far as possible, it maintained throughout its existence; a period of twenty-five years. It was exclusively a woman's organization. It commenced its existence with a membership of thirty-three in number. Its first board of officers were as follows:

President,	Mrs. Thomas Bennett,
Vice-President,	Mrs. Rhoda Betterly,
Directors,	Mrs. David Harris, Mrs. James Parker,
Secretary,	Mrs. Daniel Goodwin,
Treasurer,	Mrs. Mary A. Hall.

In 1856 the society was re-organized under the same name, but with a new constitution and new by-laws which, however, were practically identical with the original. Under its re-organized conditions, the society's first board of officers were as follows:

President,	Mrs. Linville J. Hall,
Vice-President,	Mrs. Amos Merrill,
Secretary,	Mrs. Daniel Goodwin,
Treasurer,	Mrs. Lucy Pierce.
Directors,	Mrs. Mary Wright, Mrs. Calvin R. Shedd.

In 1861 the society was again re-organized, this time under the auspices of the Brookline Methodist Episcopal Church. Under this last organization the complexion of the society was so far changed that gentlemen were admitted to membership. At this time its membership was thirty-four; and its board of officers was made up as follows:

President,	Mrs. Orman F. Shattuck,
Vice-president,	Mrs. Benjamin F. Kendall,
Secretary,	Miss Marietta Dustin,
Treasurer,	Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hutchingson,
Directors,	Mrs. Lucy Blodgett, Mrs. Henry B. Stiles, Mrs. Amos Merrill.

The society had an existence of over twenty-five years, its records showing its last regular meeting to have been holden Sept. 29, 1872.

At the present time (1914) organizations similar to the foregoing are maintained by the ladies of both churches.

Inventory of Brookline for the Year 1848.*

“No. and value of Polls—87	\$ 4,296.00
No. and value of cows, oxen and other neat stock—391	\$ 9,944.00
No. and value of sheep—108	\$ 147.00
No. of buildings not specially designated—250	
Value of improved and unimproved lands—	\$153,289.00
Value of carriages	\$ 300.00
Value of shares in bank and other corporations	\$ 160.00
Amount of money on hand, at interest and on deposit	\$ 187.54
Value of stock in trade	\$ 80.60
Value of mills	\$ 87.00
Amount of Inventory	\$256,100 00”

1850. Population, 718.

At a special town meeting holden February 6 the citizens were called upon to act on the following article in the warrant—“To see if the town

* See Inventory of Hillsborough County, 1848.

will vote to build a new townhouse, or to remove the old house at or near the centre of the town, and fit up the lower part of the same as a school-room for school district number four, and the upper part for a hall to be used for town meetings, and also as a suitable place for religious and scientific instruction; and for all social gatherings the purposes of which are sanctioned by the good taste of the present age."

The citizens voted not to build a new house, but did elect a committee to see about repairing the old one. The committee never reported.

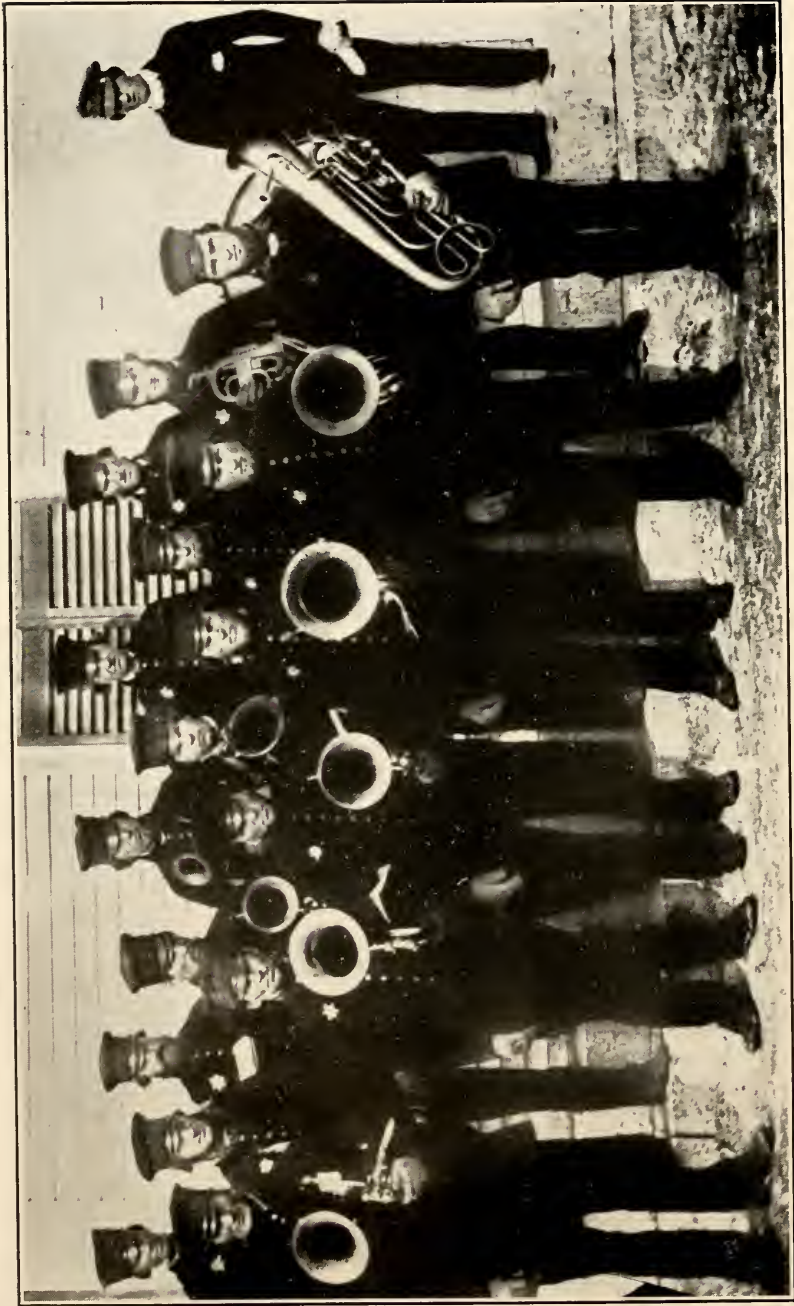
1852. March 12 Isaac Sawtelle was elected as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which was holden at Concord on the first Wednesday in November.

The Steam Sawmill Fire.

This year was marked in local history by the destruction by fire of the steam sawmill at the north end of the compact part of the village. The fire occurred in the forenoon of a day in June. A stiff breeze from the northwest was blowing at the time. The wind carried the sparks and burning cinders over and set fire to many of the buildings at the south end of the village Main street. At one time during the fire's progress eleven dwelling houses were simultaneously reported to be in flames. The only fire engine in town was the old hand tub; and so inadequate to meet the exigencies of the case was it deemed, that messengers asking for assistance were dispatched to Hollis and other neighboring towns. Hollis responded to the call and sent its engine. But before it arrived the local firemen, aided by the citizens, who turned out en masse, had succeeded in checking the progress of the flames, and in the end, although considerable damage was done, the sawmill was the only building to be destroyed.

The New Fire Engine.

As a result of the claimed inefficiency of the old "hand tub" at the time of the steam mill fire, soon after the fire occurred, certain citizens began to agitate and discuss the question of the town's purchasing a new fire engine. As usual in discussions of questions of this nature, the townspeople divided into two factions, one faction favoring and the other opposing the purchase. In the end, those in favor of the purchase carried the day, and on the second day of September the town voted to purchase a new engine, and at the same time elected S. Warren Shattuck, James N. Tucker and Ensign Bailey as a purchasing committee. Soon after its appointment and during the same year, the said committee purchased



BROOKLINE BRASS BAND—1852-1883

Left to Right—*Back Row*—Ira Daniels, George W. L. Hobart, John B. Hall, David D. Rockwood, Benjamin Shattuck, Jr.
Middle Row—Orman F. Shattuck, William B. Rockwood, Harvey M. Hall, William Wallace, Ellab B. Shattuck.
Front Row—William W. Corey, Sumner S. Daniels, Joshua Hobart, Fernando Shattuck, N. Herman Shattuck.

the Hunniman fire engine which ever since has been and at the present time is in service.

The new machine's advent in town was greeted by those who had opposed its purchase with contemptuous smiles and derisive words. And when, one afternoon soon after its arrival, it was brought out for the purpose of testing its capabilities, they appeared in force with the old tub prepared to dispute the claimed superiority. Both companies prepared their respective machines for the test which, by agreement between them, was to consist of each engine's playing a stream against the somewhat decayed shingles on the roof of Tucker and Stiles'-store, (the old store), the company whose machine did the most damage by way of tearing up and ripping off the shingles to have the honor of having won the victory. The new engine played first. But, although it threw a great volume of water, the stream lacked force and had little or no effect upon the stability of the roof covering. Then the "old tub" took its turn and the stream tore up and scattered the rotten shingles like, as one spectator expressed it,—“They were a pile of dead autumn leaves.” Its company members immediately claimed the victory and made the welkin ring with their triumphant cheers. In the midst of the excitement that followed, Orman F. Shattuck, the leading hoseman of the new machine company, accidentally, probably, held his hose pipe in such a position that the spray from its nozzle fell upon the members of the other company, by whom it was received as a challenge to battle, which they immediately accepted. Capt. Artemas Wright, who for the nonce was acting as their foreman ordered his men to man the brakes, and at the same time directed his leading hoseman to turn the stream full upon the members of the new company. His commands and directions were obeyed to the letter. The stream from the pipe struck squarely in the face of Shattuck who, blinded and nearly strangled by the force and volume, endeavored, for a moment, to retaliate by an answering stream; but was finally forced to drop his pipe and make an ignominious retreat; as did also all the members of his company; not, however, until they were thoroughly wet down.

Military Bands of Music.

Since the town was incorporated it has, at different times in its history, been the home of three separate and distinct military bands of music. The first of these was the old militia band, so called, which was associated with and furnished music for the old militia company. Originally, the company marched to the music furnished by a fifer and a drum-

mer who were paid by the State. But, as years passed by, the fifer and drummer were joined by musicians who played upon musical instruments of other and different descriptions. In 1847, by reason of these additions to its ranks, the company's corps of musicians had increased to eight in number, and attained to the dignity of being called "The Band." The following is the list of the names of its members at that time and the kind of instrument played by each: George W. L. Hobart, E-flat bugle; William Wallace, clarinet; Lemuel Brooks, ophiclide; Moses Bohonon, trombone; Abner H. Bills, trombone; Kendall Shattuck, snare drum; Eliab Shattuck, bass drum. This band went out of existence with the militia Company in 1848.

The Brookline Brass Band.

The Brookline Brass Band was organized in the summer and fall of 1851. As originally constituted, its membership consisted of sixteen men, as follows: Wilkes W. Corey, John S. Daniels, Joshua J. Hobart, Fernando Shattuck, Luke Baldwin, N. Herman Shattuck, Orman F. Shattuck, William B. Rockwood, John Hall, William Wallace, Eliab Shattuck, Ira Daniels, George W. L. Hobart, Harvey M. Hall, David D. Rockwood, Benjamin Shattuck.

During the thirty or more years of its existence, in addition to its original members, there were enrolled in its ranks at various times eleven others of the town's citizens, as follows: Bela G. Cochran, Charles S. Willoughby, Albert W. Corey, Charles Coggin, Frank L. Willoughby, John E. French, Clinton Coggin, Leroy A. Wallace, J. Edgar Hobson, Charles E. Shattuck, Clinton Bohonon.

The band's first leader was George W. L. Hobart, who held the position for twenty-five consecutive years. For the first ten years of its existence it was under the instruction of Peter A. Clark of New Ipswich, who at this time enjoyed throughout this part of New England the reputation of being an excellent musician, both vocally and also as a performer on wind instruments; his favorite instrument being the E-flat bugle, in the playing of which, his admirers claimed, he was second to none, the celebrated Ned Kendall alone excepted. About 1865, Mr. Clark retired from his position as the band's instructor. He was succeeded by Alonzo Bond of Boston, Mass.

Musical Festival, 1866.

In 1866, while under Mr. Bond's instruction, and at his suggestion, the "Old Brass" as it had then begun to be called, issued invitations to

several of the military bands located in the towns and cities in this vicinity to attend a musical festival to be holden in Brookline on the 6th day of September of that year. The invitation was accepted by the bands in Nashua, Milford, Wilton, Hollis, Dunstable, Mass., Townsend, Mass., Pepperell, Mass., and Groton Junction, Mass., each of which was present on the occasion.

The scene of the gathering was in the grove on the north shore of Muscatanipus pond. Besides the citizens of Brookline, who turned out en masse, there were present large delegations from neighboring towns. At ten o'clock the procession, having already been formed, marched from Main street to the grove in the following order: each band being followed by their respective delegations—Brookline Brass Band, G. W. L. Hobart, leader, including Prof. Alonzo Bond, leader of Bond's Band of Boston; Pepperell Cornet Band, Augustus Shattuck, leader, sixteen pieces; Townsend, Mass., Cornet Band, Stephen A. Tyler, leader, fourteen pieces; Hollis Cornet Band, W. A. Trow, leader, nineteen pieces; Milford Cornet Band, A. A. Nickles, leader, W. C. Kidder, director, including Walter Dignam, leader of Manchester Band, nineteen pieces; Wilton Cornet Band, Carl Krebs, leader, eighteen pieces; Nashua Cornet Band, B. F. Sargent, leader, E. T. Baldwin, director, fifteen pieces; Dunstable, Mass., Cornet Band, H. Spalding, leader, eighteen pieces; Groton Junction, Mass., Band, fourteen pieces.

On arriving at the grove the following citizens were elected as officers of the day: Rev. C. H. Chase, President; Charles A. Priest, Secretary; J. Alonzo Hall, Chief Marshal; David Hobart, James Clinton Parker, Charles A. Priest, Henry B. Stiles, Dr. David P. Stowell, William Wright, and Nathaniel Hobart, Assistant Marshals.

The estimated number of people present was three thousand. At eleven o'clock the meeting was called to order by Rev. Mr. Chase. The order of exercises was as follows: Music by the Brookline Brass Band; prayer by President Chase; addresses by President Chase and Henry K. Kemp, Esq., of Brookline, after which each of the bands present played select pieces of music.

At the close of the exercises more than eight hundred people, including the bands, partook of a most bountiful banquet, which had been provided for the occasion by the citizens of Brookline..

At the close of the banquet, the consolidated bands, consisting of one hundred and fifty pieces, played patriotic airs. The procession was then re-formed and marched back to the square in front of Tucker and Stiles store, where the consolidated bands, under the leadership of Professor

Bond, by way of a finale, played several popular airs. The several bands then adjourned to and met in convention in the hall of Tucker and Stiles.

Musical Association.

During the post prandial exercises at the grove, Professor Bond, in an eloquent speech, had suggested the idea of forming a musical association, to consist of the bands then present and of such other bands in the vicinity as could be induced to join with them in the enterprise.

The idea was enthusiastically received by the members of the bands; and at a meeting in the hall a motion to form such an association was carried unanimously. A committee of one from each band was appointed to nominate a board of officers. And upon the reception and adoption of the committee's report, the following gentlemen were elected as the association's first board of officers:

Wilkes W. Corey, Brookline, President; E. T. Baldwin, Nashua, W. C. Kidder, Milford, vice-presidents; E. A. Blood, Pepperell, Mass., secretary. The band leaders and the said board of officers were appointed as an executive committee.

In 1868, this Association held its second annual meeting, under the name of "Band Convention," at Nashua, on the 15th day of September; on which occasion, in addition to eight of the bands of which it was originally composed, there were also present bands from Hooksett, Franklin, North Chelmsford, Mass., and Leominster, Mass. The third and last convention of this Association was held at Leominster, Mass., in September, 1869.

This convention of military bands was the first of its kind to be formed in New England. To Alonzo Bond belonged the honor of originating the idea of forming it. To Brookline belongs the honor of being the place of the Association's birth and the scene of its first convention. An honor which is more highly appreciated because of the fact, as was claimed at the time and never since disputed, that from this musical festival in Brookline, Patrick Gilmore derived the idea which inspired him to undertake the work of holding the first "Peace Jubilee," which was holden in Boston in the fall of 1869.

In 1877-78, the "Old Brass," by the deaths of some of its members and removal from town of others, had become so diminished in numbers that it became apparent that its continued existence was dependent upon additional membership. Accordingly new members were taken in, and a re-organization of the band was effected. Under its re-organized condi-

tion the names of its members were as follows: Eldorus C. Shattuck, John B. Hardy, Henry A. Hall, Alpha A. Hall, Horace Richmond, Frank Cook, Francis Coil, Willie A. Hobart, Frederic G. Hobart, George Manning, Henry Bohonon, Clinton Bohonon, Charles L. Willoughby, Bela G. Cochran, Onslow Daniels, David D. Rockwood.

David D. Rockwood was elected leader. During the remainder of its existence it had, at various times, as instructors, James Lovejoy, of Hollis, and Augustus Cummings of Nashua. It continued to play until 1882; when it quietly disbanded. At the time of its disbandment, it enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest military band in the State, it having had a continuous existence of thirty-one years.

Brookline Cornet Band.

This band, the third to be formed in town, was organized in the fall of 1859. It was started in opposition to the "Old Brass"; but as a rival to the latter band it failed completely. It had an existence of about one year and then disbanded. Its original membership was as follows: Charles E. Shattuck, David H. Cochran, Albert Foster, Charles Bohonon, John E. French, Edward E. Parker, William Wright, Clinton Bohonon, J. Edgar Hobson, J. Miron Stickney, George H. Jeffs, Charles H. Stiles, Perley A. Smith, Daniel W. Smith, Willie M. Wright, Edward C. Tucker, Henry Stickney. Of its original members, ten served in the Civil War.

1855. Population, 718; number of polls, 186; amount of inventory, \$266,333.00; number of sheep, 78; neat stock, 457; horses, 113.

The Prohibitory Law.

This year was famed for the passage by the legislature of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the state, except by licenses granted to certain persons for certain purposes, and under certain conditions therein named, specified and set forth.

It strictly prohibited inn holders, saloon keepers and all other persons from selling intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises, or to be carried away in bulk. The law remained in force for a period of forty-eight years, or until 1903; in which year the present license law went into effect.

During said period of forty-eight years there was not a year when intoxicating liquors were not sold openly and publicly in this town. All attempts to enforce the law were ineffectual. Occasionally parties were arrested and fined for selling or keeping for sale. They either paid their

finer and kept on in the business, or else escaped punishment by promising to go out of business and left town, having in the meantime sold out to other parties who, no less unscrupulous than themselves, came in and carried on the business at the old stand. And so the farce, for farce it was, went on from year to year.

The conditions prevailing in Brookline under this law were practically identical with those existing in a large proportion of the towns, and in nearly all of the cities, in the State.

Among the law's provisions was one which provided for the sale of liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes by an agent appointed for that purpose by the town's boards of selectmen. On the first day of April of this year, Asher Shattuck was appointed as the town's first liquor agent. His fees for services were fixed by law at five dollars per annum, and he was authorized to sell—on a doctor's prescription only—all liquors at a profit of only twenty-five per cent over the original cost of the same. Mr. Shattuck was a strictly temperate and conscientious man, and during his agency complied strictly with the provisions of the law. But, so far as making money for himself or materially aiding the temperance cause, his business was profitless; and the same statement would be true of all those in this town who in after years succeeded him in the agency.

Under the present license liquor law the town is and for several years past has been a no-license town. There are at the present time no places within its limits where intoxicating liquors are openly sold. Under local option its inhabitants have succeeded in bringing about, in the short space of five years, a state of affairs under which the town is freer from the traffic in, and the evil effects resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors than it ever was before during its entire corporate existence.

1858. March 9, the town voted "the use of old meeting-house to the Methodists week days when they want it and it is not in use by the town." At the same time, "the use of the house for one-half of the time Sundays" was granted to the Universalists.

1859. The Methodist Episcopal meeting-house on Main street was erected this year, and was dedicated with appropriate exercises to the service of Almighty God.



Reunion of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment N. H. Vols. In Civil War. At Brookline, August 20, 1896

PORTRAITS OF BROOKLINE SOLDIERS APPEARING IN THE GROUP

- Left to Right—Back Row—No. 1, Albert M. French, No. 3, John C. Burgess, No. 4, Ezra S. Wright, No. 6, Lewis Emery, No. 7, Charles Gilson, No. 9, Bryant W. Wallace, No. 10, George H. French, No. 11, James L. Burgess, No. 12, Edward F. Parker.
 Middle Row—No. 1, George W. Pierce, No. 2, Charles Currier, No. 5, Asa S. Burgess, No. 7, Augustus L. Lovejoy, No. 8, Clinton Bohannon, No. 10, John A. French, No. 11, Charles H. Russel, No. 12, Edward F. Parker.
 Front Row—No. 3, James A. Merrill, No. 6, Daniel Kendall, No. 7, John Bohannon.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Brookline in the War of the Rebellion.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861, Brookline was near the height of its prosperity. It had a population of 756 souls, and a valuation of about three hundred thousand dollars. Thousands of its acres were still covered with old growth forests, and nine sawmills were in active operation. Its cleared lands were all under cultivation; there were no deserted farm houses. Among its industries were a tannery, a wheelwright's shop, a sash and blind manufactory, and more than one hundred of its citizens found steady and remunerative employment in the coopering business, which was then the town's leading industry. Three religious societies,—Congregational, Methodist and Universalist,—were flourishing; and its public schools were filled with pupils.

In politics the Republican voters were in the majority as shown by the gubernatorial vote at the annual March meeting, when the whole number of votes cast was 179, divided as follows: Nathaniel S. Berry, Republican, 105; George Stark, Democrat, 74. Party feeling ran high in those days, and the political battles at the polls were bitterly fought.

The Democrats in town in common with their brethren throughout the North professed to believe in Jeffersonian principles, and swore by Andrew Jackson. But while they believed in the Jeffersonian principles of the equality of men, they were nevertheless inclined to tolerate and wink at the slavery of the negro. For although they admitted that its existence in this country was not exactly in accordance with the Jeffersonian idea, they were content to justify it on Scriptural grounds, and claimed that even if it was of itself evil, its existence was necessary to the continuance in power of the Democratic party; a state of affairs upon which in their belief was based the hopes of the future stability of the Union.

At the presidential election they cast their votes in common with the northern wing of the party for Stephen A. Douglass; thus putting themselves on record as being in favor of the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty.

The Republicans in town also believed in Jeffersonian principles and some of them swore; but not by Andrew Jackson. They were in full accord with their party's policy of confining the institution of slavery to the

States where it then existed, and prohibiting its extension into new territory. There were but two out and out Abolitionists in town.

The store of Tucker and Stiles at the west end of the village street was generally regarded as the headquarters of the Republicans, and that of Kendall and Wright at the east end of the street as the headquarters of the Democrats.

At this time the only daily newspapers circulating in town were the *Boston Journal* and the *Boston Post*, each of which was represented by one copy; the *Journal* being taken by Tucker and Stiles, and the *Post* by Kendall and Wright. Nightly, during the winter of 1860-61, the contents of each of these papers were read aloud at the headquarters of the party which it represented to the partisans therein assembled, who, after listening to the reading, having resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, commented on its news, and discussed the general condition of affairs in the country.

These discussions, although invariably partisan in their nature, were generally harmonious because they were generally carried on by those who represented only one side of the question under consideration. But it occasionally happened that members of one party would stray into the other party's headquarters and butt into the debates there going on. In such cases all sense of harmony instantly disappeared, discord took its place, and soon pandemonium reigned. The disputants, eager to uphold their party's principle and throw down those of their opponents, were all engaged in talking at one and the same time, each one intent on expressing his own opinions and, for the greater part, entirely oblivious to those of his adversary; the majority, by way of emphasis, occasionally punctuating their arguments with words bordering, at least, on the profane, and gestures which were more forcible than graceful.

In these debates, the Democrats, true to their traditions, derived from years of political association with the Southern wing of the party, unconsciously followed the trend of their old affiliations. They argued in a general way in favor of the doctrine of Secession, and questioned the Government's right to coerce States which, by withdrawing from the Union, might attempt to enforce that doctrine. They claimed, moreover, that even if the Government possessed that right and should attempt to enforce it, the attempt would be futile and disastrous, because of the strong opposition to such a course existing in the North; by reason of which, in case of war, a majority of its citizens would, in their opinion, either take up arms in favor of the cause of the South or, by refusing to obey the Government's summons to defend the Union, render its efforts

to that end abortive; and among the disputants there were not wanting those who openly and frankly stated that in case of war they would be found among that majority.

To these and similar arguments the Republicans, as a matter of course, replied in kind; controverting every statement of their opponents.

These meetings oftentimes lasted until a late hour of the night; and frequently when they broke up, the partisans separated in such frames of mind as caused them to hurl at each other such opprobrious epithets as "black republicans" and "copper-head"; epithets which, in the light of subsequent events had as little relevancy and meaning as do the nicknames which school children, in their angry moments, apply to each other. For, when the war really came, many of those who in these debates were most strenuously opposed to it, were among the first to enlist on the side of the Union; while others who in their words were brave fighters for the Union, still continued to fight its battles in their minds and at a distance.

In the meantime, as the winter wore on, several of the southern States formally withdrew from the Union and, Feb. 4, 1860, seven of them met in convention at Montgomery, Ala., and instituted a new government under the name of the Confederate States of America. On the 14th day of April, 1861, Fort Sumpter, in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., after a bombardment lasting for thirty-six hours, surrendered to Confederate forces under the command of General Beauregard.

The next day President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers to put down the rebellion.

Extracts from Brookline's Records Relative to the War.

On the 23rd day of April, eight days after the date of the President's proclamation, the town authorities of Brookline issued a warrant calling for a town meeting on the 9th day of May following. This warrant contained the following article:

"To see if the town will vote to raise and appropriate one thousand dollars, or any sum of money to arm and equip a military company to aid the General Government in capturing and hanging upon the most convenient tree Jeff Davis and his associate traitors."

In response to this call the citizens met and, after some discussion relative to raising a company, the impracticability of which was finally admitted, passed resolutions as follows:

“That the town raise a sum of money not exceeding one thousand dollars for the following purposes.

1st. To aid such persons as may enlist and actually serve in the present war in such manner as may be decided on as hereinafter provided.

2nd. To aid the families of such person or persons as may enlist and actually serve in the war when in actual need of aid.

3rd. That any man having a family shall receive, in addition to Government pay, a sum not exceeding ten dollars per month, and a man without family shall receive a sum not exceeding seven dollars per month.

4th. That a select committee of three be appointed to examine each case that shall be presented and make appropriations according to their judgment and the selectmen shall upon their decision draw an order in favor of the person for the same.

5th. That the treasurer of the town be authorized to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary to meet said drafts.

6th. That all persons who hereafter enlist must enlist within the limits of this state in order to entitle them to the benefits of the foregoing appropriation—that this is not to be considered to affect the rights of those persons who have already enlisted out of the state.”

Ensign Bailey, Calvin R. Shedd and Sumner S. Kendall were elected as the select committee mentioned in the fourth of the said resolutions.

Between the date of the foregoing meeting and the month of October following, fifteen of the town's citizens enlisted into the service; the majority of them in Massachusetts regiments.

October 23 the town voted—“To raise a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars for the support of those who have enlisted or may hereafter enlist in the service of the United States, in accordance with Pamphlet Laws, Chap. 218”; and authorized the town treasurer to borrow the same. Benjamin Gould, Wilkes W. Corey and Henry B. Stiles were elected as a committee to apply and expend said two thousand dollars.

1862. April 1 the town voted three hundred dollars to pay unmarried men for services in the army.

July 26, 1862, by a census taken by the selectmen, the number of citizens liable to do military duty was found to be one hundred, with twenty-two men already in the service.

September 1—“Voted to pay each person, he being a citizen of the United States, who has enlisted for this town since July 15 into the service of the United States, for three years or the war, the sum of 150 dollars”;

and also—"To each citizen of Brookline who should enlist between the date of this meeting and the fifteenth day of September, next, for nine months in the service."

1863. July 15 voted—"to pay the sum of three hundred dollars to citizens of Brookline who may be drafted into the service."

September 19 voted—"To pay all men drafted under this draft, or their substitutes, three hundred dollars, each within ten days after they are mustered into the service."

November 30 voted—"That the selectmen be instructed to borrow money sufficient to pay all men that enlist from this town to fill out the last call of the President amounting to 9 men in all, and that they draw town orders for the same not exceeding four thousand dollars (\$4000.)." Also voted—"To furnish two more men than they have furnished on the last call and let it remain for the present."

1864. June 7—"Voted to pay all men who were drafted on the 17th of May last and are liable and all who may be until March meeting 1865."

June 11 voted—"That the town shall pay all men that are drafted and liable to the militia State Service, if the State does not pay the same."

June 30 voted—"That the town should furnish men to fill the quota of the town until March next, and pay for the same except what they may draw from the State or the United States; and that the town choose two agents to furnish substitutes for the present war to fill the quota of the town."

July 9, Joseph C. Tucker and Wilkes W. Corey were elected agents to furnish substitutes to fill the quota of the town for the present year, and to pay drafted men two hundred dollars.

July 23. The appointment of the foregoing agents was rescinded, and the town voted—"To put in ten men as substitutes at an expense of not over three hundred dollars each; and that any man liable to the draft who may furnish a substitute for himself shall receive three hundred dollars."

August 4. Voted—"To draw up a paper for the purpose of seeing how much money may be raised to clear the draft for three years, and the largest sum paid by any one man liable to the draft shall have the first substitute"; and Joseph A. Hall and William J. Smith were chosen as a committee to draw the said paper.

August 13, voted—"That 16 men volunteer to pay \$150 each and their names to be stricken from the enrolment for three years, the town to pay the balance of the expense."

1865. March 14, voted—"That the selectmen should fill all calls for soldiers from the president for the ensuing year and borrow money for the same." At the same meeting it was also voted—"To pay Fletcher Spaulding, George P. Brown, David H. Burge and Ward Messer the sum of \$150 who have re-enlisted in the army the past year and count on the quota of the town of Brookline"; also voted "To pay J. E. Hobson and Lewis L. Emery \$150 each."

1866. March 13, voted—"To pay Thomas Bennett and Albert French \$150, each, as bounty."

The foregoing is the last entry in the record book relative to the Civil War, during its progress.

The war records have been given here in full; not only because they are records and, therefore, history, but also because, to one reading between the lines, they tell, far more accurately and truthfully than any historian, writing at this late date, could hope to do, the story of the conditions prevailing in town during the period covered by the war.

The town's obligations, as recorded in its records, to the men who represented it in the war, were subsequently faithfully performed. It paid out in bounties and aid to soldiers' families sums amounting in all to over twenty thousand dollars.

The following figures compiled by the Rev. Theophilus P. Sawin were taken from a sermon by him delivered on the 7th day of December, 1865, and are undoubtedly close approximations to the truth:

"Paid out by the town to its own citizens	
Paid during the war	\$ 7,750.00
Paid out by individual citizens	400.00
Paid out by the State as aid to soldiers' families	3,460.01
	<hr/>
	\$11,610.01
Paid out to substitutes by the town and individual citizens . .	25,055.00
	<hr/>
Total received by men enlisting from this town as principals and substitutes (including aid to families)	\$36,665.01
Subtracting from the above total the amount that has been paid, or which may be paid by the State and General Government, and also what has been paid by individuals, i. e.	\$16,220.00
	<hr/>

and it leaves the amount actually paid out by the town as
 twenty thousand four hundred and forty-five and 1-100
 dollars..... \$20,445.01”

The whole number of men furnished by Brookline in the war was one hundred and four (104). Of this number, seventy were either residents in town, or natives residing in other towns at the time of their enlistments, and thirty-four were substitutes furnished by the town and its citizens individually.

The following list compiled by the Rev. T. P. Sawin gives the names of those who furnished Substitutes, and also the names of the substitutes furnished by each.

Table,

showing a list of substitutes employed by Brookline to put down the Rebellion of 1861. Also the time of enlistment of each.

Names of Principals.	Names of Substitutes.	Time of Enlistment.	Remarks.
Cleveland, Eli Coggin, Charles H.	Felix Montacine William Longfield	Aug. 16, 1864 Sept. 1, 1863	Died of wounds received May 14, 64
Colburn, Frank P. Colburn, Newton W. Daniels, Onslow	John McCabb William Rowman James Elwin	Sept. 1, 1863 Aug. 18, 1864 June 9, 1864	Mis'g at Pop. Gr. Ch Va., Sept. 20, '64.
French, John E.	James Dorr	Sept. 1, 1863	Mis'g at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, '64.
Gilson, Henry S. Hall, Edward T. Hall, Joseph A. Hall, James Henry Hobart, Joshua J. Lawrence, Silas Lawrence, Simon McDonald, Luther Parker, James Clinton Peabody, John Rockwood, William Brooks Russell, Rufus G.	Louis Duble George Jackman Henry Robson Louis Wilson William K. King Daniel Glaughlin George Boyemat Daniel W. Smith John Kelly George Thomson Dennis Burke Robert McDonald	Oct. 11, 1864 Aug. 16, 1864 Aug. 15, 1864 Aug. 20, 1864 Aug. 20, 1864 Oct. 10, 1863 Oct. 10, 1863 Aug. 20, 1864 Aug. 19, 1864 Dec. 16, 1864 June 20, 1864	Deserted Oct. 17, '64
Smith, William J.	John Mcguire	Aug. 17, 1864	Deserted en route to regiment.

Table Showing a List of Substitutes employed by Brookline to put down the Rebellion of 1861. Also the Time of Enlistment of each.—Continued.

Names of Principals.	Names of Substitutes.	Time of Enlistment.	Remarks.
Shattuck, George J.	George Roda	Aug. 15, 1864	
Shedd, John C.	Martin Muldoon	Aug. 20, 1864	
Stiles, Charles H.	John McDernett	Sept. 1, 1863	
Towns, Darwin	William Johnson	Aug. 20, 1864	
Wallace, Laroy A.	John Fenis	Oct. 10, 1863	
Willoby, Charles L.	Thomas Redmand	Oct. 5, 1863	
Wright, Frederick	James Murphy	Aug. 20, 1864	
Wright, William	Dennis Barry	Aug. 18, 1864	
Town of Brookline	James Sweeny	Nov. 18, 1863	Deserted March 19, 1864
Town of Brookline	William Driscoll	Nov. 24, 1863	
Town of Brookline	Alulford Noodal	Dec. 24, 1864	
Town of Brookline	Hugh Robertson	Nov. 18, 1863	Died of dis. at Hampton, Va., Nov. 13, '64
Town of Brookline	Allen Dean	Oct. 11, 1864	Deserted Oct. 16, '64
Town of Brookline	Isaac Wetherbee	Dec. 24, 1864	
Town of Brookline	John Noonan	Dec. 24, 1864	

An Unique War Document.

In the fall of 1864 the President issued a call for more troops. At that time the conditions in this town were such that in order to enable it to furnish its quota of men required under the call, it became necessary to resort to the hiring of substitutes; the cost of which was extremely high, the prices ranging from five hundred to one thousand, and often more, dollars for each man hired. These prices, the board of selectmen, to which the town had already delegated the authority to act in such emergencies, hesitated to pay, fearing that by so doing it might exceed the limits of its authority. But the demand for men was urgent and the time for action limited. To avoid the calling of a town meeting, and at the same time to protect the board, individually and collectively, from any liability to which, by reason of its acts in the emergency, it might be subjected in the future, certain patriotic citizens caused to be drawn up, executed and delivered to the board a bond of indemnity. The signers of the bond were all citizens of, and taxpayers in, the town. To the signature of each was affixed his individual seal; and the borders of the instrument

bore the United States revenue stamps then necessary to the legality of such documents. Following is a copy of the bond:

“Know all men by these presents that we subscribers citizens of Brookline in the County of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, are held and firmly bound to the Selectmen of said Brookline in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, to be paid to said selectmen, to the payment whereof we respectively bind ourselves and our heirs firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated the 24th day of August, 1864.

The condition of this obligation is that if we the said Subscribers shall indemnify said selectmen against all cost and damages to which they may be subjected by reason of their paying more than Three Hundred Dollars respectively out of the town's funds for the purchase or hire of substitutes to fill the quota of said town of Brookline under the call of the General Government issued in the month of July, 1864—Then this obligation shall be void.

Subscribers' Names.

Alpheus Shattuck,
Andrew Rockwood,
Abel Foster,
S. S. Kendall,
Benj. Shattuck,
Joshua J. Hobart,
David Hobart,
Nathan Farrar,
Benjamin Gould,
N. B. Hutchinson,
Abel Shattuck,
Ira Daniels,

Subscribers' Names

Leroy A. Wallace,
Geo. J. Shattuck,
George V. Hodgman,
Joseph Sawtelle,
Franklin Rockwood,
Brooks Rockwood,
Frederick Wright,
Andrew J. Shattuck,
Eli Brooks,
Nathaniel Hobart,
Saml. D. Gilson,
Silas Lawrence.

We subscribe to and are holden and firmly bound by the within bond—

George H. Jefts,
Nathaniel Vickery,
James M. Stickney,
John Sanders,
J. H. Bennett,
T. J. Stickney,

W. G. Shattuck,
J. B. Swett,
G. W. L. Hobart,
James H. Hall,
Wm. Wright,
Luther McDonald,

John A. Kendall,
 Clinton Bohanon,
 Joseph Baxter,
 Eli S. Cleveland,
 George Hall,
 Abel R. Ball,
 Frank D. Colburn,
 Samuel Talbott,
 A. S. Betterly,
 Joseph Hall,
 C. F. Shattuck,
 Albert Foster,
 David P. Stowell,
 Jerry Harward, Jr.,
 George W. Peabody,
 Edward T. Hall,
 Henry F. Carlton,
 Amos Farnsworth,
 Francis A. Law,
 William M. Foster,
 E. F. Lancey,
 John Hemphill,
 Amos A. Gould,

Randall Daniels,
 Thomas V. Wright,
 J. W. Fessenden,
 D. D. Rockwood,
 Stephen S. Mixer,
 Fernando Bailey,
 Henry B. Fish,
 B. G. Cochran,
 Albert W. Corey,
 Job Shattuck,
 Lot Colburn,
 Asher Bennett,
 James Henry Hall,
 William J. Smith,
 John Peabody,
 John Hall,
 Henry Swett,
 Newton W. Colburn,
 Charles L. Willoby,
 Erastus D. Towne,
 Elhanen W. Russell,
 Wm. Gilson,
 W. J. French."

Brookline's Soldiers in the Civil War.

Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry (Three Years).

Burgess, Benjamin D., Co. G; b., Brookline; age 21; res., Brookline; enl. March 27, '62; must. in March 27, '62, as Priv.; wd., Aug. 27, '64, Petersburg, Va.; disch. April 26, '65, Wilmington, N. C. Awarded "Gilmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C.

Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry (Three Years).

Bennett, Thomas D., Co. C.; b. Brookline; age 30; res. Brookline; enl. Aug. 24, '61; must. in Sept. 27, '64. P. O. ad. Brookline.
 Burge, David H., Co. C.; b. Brookline; age 21; res. Brookline; enl. Aug. 24, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. Feb. 28, '64; must. out Aug. 23, '65. P. O. ad. Vineland, N. J.

- Brown, George P., Co. C.; b. Temple; age 22; cred. Brookline; enl. Aug. 29, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. Wagoner; must. out Aug. 23, '65. Dead.
- Bohonon, Moses, Co. C; b. Danbury; age 44; res. Brookline; enl. Aug. 23, '64; cred. Cornish; must. in Aug. 23, '64, as Priv.; disch. disab. June 22, '65, Concord; Died Nov. 7, '84, Pepperell, Mass.
- Cochran, David H., Co. C; b. Brookline; age 32; res. Brookline; enl. Nov. 25, '63; must. in Nov. 25, '63, as muse; disch. Oct. 10, '65 to date Aug. 23, '65, Raleigh, N. C.; died at Brookline.
- Colburn, Irvin, Co. C; b. Brookline; age 37; res. Brookline; enl. Aug. 24, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Corp.; capt'd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; died, dis. Feb. 7, '65, Florence, S. C. as prisoner.
- French, Albert M., Co. C; b. Dunstable, Mass., age 27; res. Brookline; enl. Aug. 28, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61 as Priv; disch. Sept. 26, '64; time ex.
- French, Jonas C., Co. C; b. Dunstable, Mass.; age 19; res. Brookline; enl. Aug. 28, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Priv.; app. Sergt.; re-enl. Feb. 17, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; capt'd. Aug. 22, '64; d. Dec. 5, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
- King, Asa J., Co. C.; b. Chelmsford, Mass.; age 43; res. Brookline; enl. Aug. 31, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61 as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 12, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Green, Lorenzo, Co. B.; b. Brookline; age 35; res. Brookline; enl. Aug. 27, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 19, '61, Annapolis, Md.
- Lancey, George F., Co. C; b. Brookline; age 19; cred. Greenfield; enl. Sept. 3, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '65, as Priv.; d. dis. Sept. 24, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Messer, Ward, Co. C; b. Lunenburg, Mass.; age 30; res. Brookline; enl. Aug. 27, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Priv.; app. Corp.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; wd. May 20, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; disch. disab. May 29, '65, Manchester; d. July 24, '85, Bow.
- Ricker, Oliver P., Co. A; b. Bartlett; age 18; res. Brookline; cred. Dover; enl. Aug. 16, '62; must. in Aug. 18, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp. March 1, '65; Sergt. May 1, '65; disch. June 15, '65, Raleigh, N. C.
- Smith, Perley A., Co. C; b. Brookline; age 18; res. Brookline; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 18, '62, as Priv.; mis. May 16, '64,

Drewry's Bluff, Va.; gd. from mis.; disch. May 30, '65; d. Oct. 26, '81, Brookline.

Spaulding, Stephen A., Co. C; b. Townsend, Mass., age 20; cred. Brookline; enl. Aug. 18, '62; must. in Aug. 18, '62 as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 26, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.; died Nov. 12, '63, Hilton Head, S. C.

Spaulding, Albert, Co. C; b. Townsend, Mass.; age 23; cred. Brookline; enl. Aug. 18, '62; must. in Aug. 18, '62 as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 5, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.

Spaulding, Amos F., Co. C; b. Townsend, Mass.; age 19; res. Brookline; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Priv.; re-enl. Feb. 25, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out Aug. 23, '65.

Stiles, Charles H., Co. C; b. Brookline; age 18; res. Brookline; enl. Aug. 24, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. May 3, '62, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad. Keene.

Stiles, John A., Co. C; b. Brookline; age 18; res. Brookline; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 20, '62, as Priv.; wd. Sept. 29, '64, with ball; disch. June 15, '65; Raleigh, N. C. P. O. ad. Townsend, Mass.

Wright, William M., Co. C; b. Pepperell, Mass.; age 21; res. Brookline; enl. Dec. 15, '63; must. in Dec. 15, '63 as Musc.; reported on m. o. roll dated Aug. 23, '65, as absent sick since April 25, '64, N. & V. A. G. O. Prior enl'mts; 14th Mass., Aug. 7, 1861, as musc.; disch. Sept. 25, '62; re-enl. 47th Mass., Nov. 18, 1862 as musc.; disch. Sept. 2, 1863.

Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry (Three Years).

Shattuck, Warren, Co. D; b. Groton, Mass.; age 44; res. Brookline; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 4, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.

Wright, Ezra S., Co. H; b. Hollis; age 33; res. Brookline; enl. Oct. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as Priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64; died at Brookline.

Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry (Three Years).

Griffin, Cyrus N., Co. A; b. Pelham; age 19; res. Brookline; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61 as Priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65; died Oct. 6, '67.

Stowell, David P.; Co. F; b. Massachusetts; age 25; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. Nov. 25, '63; must. in Nov. 25, '63, as Priv. app. 2 Asst. Surg. Nov. 25, '63; disch. June 24, '64; dead.

Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry (Three Years).

Bennett, John C., Co. B; b. Brookline; age 25; cred. Nashua; enl. July 31, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as musc.; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad. Spokane Falls, Wash.

Bohonon, Charles, Co. A; b. Brookline; age 24; cred. Brookline; enl. Dec. 15, '63; must. in Dec. 15, '63 as Priv.; tr. to Co. A, 6 N. H. V. June 1, '65; disch. to date July 17, '65, Concord. P. O. ad. Townsend, Mass.

Hall, Harvey M., Co. C; b. Brookline; age 27; cred. Hollis; enl. Nov. 4, '63; must. in Nov. 4, '63, as Musc.; died dis. Sept. 1, '64, Washington, D. C.

Hobson, Edgar J., Co. B; drafted; b. Pennsylvania; age 29; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; drafted Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63; Priv.; tr. to Co. B, 6 N. H. V. June 1, '65; disch. Sept. 11, '65, to date July 17, '65, Concord; prior enl. Band, 14 Mass.; enl. July 5, '61; must. in July 5, '61, as musc.; disch. Aug. 14, '62. P. O. ad. Concord, N. H.

Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry (Three Years).

Emery, Lewis L., Co. B; b. Hillsborough; age 27; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. Aug. 28, '62; must. in Sept. 18, '62, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 5, '63; drafted and must. in Sept. 1, '63; assigned to Co. G, 13 N. H. V.; wd. sev. Sept. 29, '64, Ft. Harrison, Va.; disch. May 30, '65; died in Brookline.

Hill, David A., Co. A; b. Mason; age 29; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. Sept. 1, '62; must. in Sept. 18, '62, as Priv.; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad. Mason.

Russell, Charles H, Co. G; b. Brighton, Me.; age 29; res. Mason; cred. Brookline; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Sept. 19, '62, as Priv.; app. Corp. Oct. 1, '64; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad. Brookline.

Wetherbee, John F., Co. I; b. Wilton; age 37; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. Aug. 22, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 26, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry (Nine Months).

- Bohonon, Clinton, Co. C; b. Brookline; age 20; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. Sept. 4, '62; must. in Oct. 18, '62, as Corp.; must. out Aug. 20, '63, as Corp.; volunteered for storming party at Port Hudson, La., under G. O. No. 49, Headquarters Dept. of the Gulf, June 15, '63; dead.
- Bohonon, John, Co. C; b. Brookline; age 18; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. Sept. 4, '62; must. in Oct. 18, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 20, '63; re-enl. 6 Regt. Mass., July 7, '64 for 100 days; must. in July 17, '64, as Priv.; must. out Oct. 27, '64, tm. ex. P. O. ad. Pepperell, Mass.
- Burgess, Asa S., Co. C; b. Brookline; age 19; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. Sept. 4, '62; must. in Oct. 18, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 20, '63; volunteered for storming party at Port Hudson, La., under G. O. No. 49, Headquarters Dept. of the Gulf, June 15, '63.
- Boutwell, William C., Co. C; b. Lyndeborough; age 20; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. Sept. 22, '62; must. in Oct. 18, '62, as Priv.; died dis. June 21, '63, New Orleans, La.
- Kendall, Daniel, Co. C; b. Mason; age 35; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Oct. 18, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 20, '63; died in Brookline.
- Merrill, James A., Co. C; b. Corinth, Vt.; age 26; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. Sept. 3, '62; must. in Oct. 18, '62, as Priv.; must. out Aug. 20, '63; d. in 1913.
- Sawtelle, Augustus I., Co. C; b. Brookline; age 41; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Oct. 18, '62, as Sergt.; died dis. July 6, '63, Algiers, La.
- Smith, Daniel W.; Co. C; b. Brookline; age 22; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. Nov. 18, '62; must. in Nov. 18, '62, as Priv.; disch. disab. May 5, '63, New Orleans, La.; died at sea May 11, '63.

Massachusetts Regiments Volunteer Infantry.

- Burgess, Charles H., Co. K; 56 Regt.; b. Brookline; age 29; must. in Nov. 23, '63, as Priv.; must. out July 22, 1865.
- Burgess, James L., Co. B; 56 Regt.; b. Brookline; age 25; res. Harvard, Mass.; cred. Harvard; enl. Nov. 25, 1863; must. in Feb., '64, as Priv.; wd. May 18, '64 at Spotsylvania Court House, Va.; must. out at Washington, D. C., May 18, '65; time ex.; P. O. ad. Nashua.

- Burgess, John C., Co. D, 21st Regt.; b. Brookline; age 21; enl. Sept. 2, '62, as Priv. disch. Sept. 2, '63. P. O. ad. Pepperell, Mass.
- Dunphee, Eli S., Co. B, 26th Regt.; b. Brookline; age 21; enl. Nov. 6, '62; disch. June 5, '63, as Orderly Sergt. Butlers body gd.; wd. mor. by ball June 5, near Port Hudson, La.; died in Hospital.
- Foster, George W., Co. A, 36th Regt.; b. Brookline; age 19; enl. July 23, '62 as Priv. disch. June 24, '65.
- French, John A, Co. A, 36th Regt.; b. Dunstable, Mass.; age 21; res. Brookline; cred. Fitchburg; must. in July 26, '62; must. out June 8, '65; tm. ex. absent wd.
- French, Orrin A., Co. C, 15th Mass.; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Brookline; cred. Dartmouth, Mass.; enl. March 15, '64; must. in March 15, '64, as Priv.; tr. to Co. E., 20 Mass. Inf. July 27, '64; captd.; died Jan. 1, '65, at Salisbury, N. C.
- Gardner, Charles H., Co. C; 16 Mass.; b. _____; age 32; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; must. in July 2, '61, as Priv.; must. out July 11, '63; wd. near Fair Oaks, Va., and lost a leg.
- Gilson, Charles, Co. B, 26th Mass.; b. Brookline; age 17; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. _____; must. in March 13, '63, as Priv.; must. out.
- Gillis, James, Co. A, 36th Mass.; age 44; res. Brookline; enl. July 23, '62; must. in July 23, '62; must. out July 22, '65.
- Gould, Peter W., Co. C, 16th Regt.; age 27; b. Brookline; res. Brookline; must. in July 2, '61; must. out Sept. 18, '63, as Sergt. disability.
- Hardy, Warren C., Co. C, 25th Regt.; age 22; b. Brookline; res. Brookline; cred. Worcester; must. in Oct. 15, '61, as Priv.; must. out to re-enlist Dec. 17, '63, as corp.; died of dis. at Newburn, S. C.
- Jefts, Albert N., Co. C, 15th Regt.; age 21; b. Brookline; res. Brookline; cred. Clinton, Mass.; must. in July 12, '61, as Priv.; must. out Nov. 12, '62, to enlist in U. S. A.
- Jefts, Ed. Farwell, Co. B, 46th Mass.; b. Brookline; age 44; res. Brookline; cred. _____; enl. July 19, '61; must. out July 26, '62.
- Jefts, George H, Co. F, 77 Pa.; b. Brookline; age 23; res. Brookline; enl. Nov. 18, '64, as Priv.; disch. Aug. 28, '65, at Waldon, N. C.; res. Fitchburg, Mass.
- Mann, Oliver J., Co. E. B. S. 2 L. C.; _____; age 20; res. Brookline; enl. Nov. 7, '62; Tr. to Co. C, Mass. 31 Cav.

- Shattuck, Joseph C., Co. C, 15th Mass.; b. Brookline; age 17; res. Brookline; cred. Dartmouth, Mass.; must. in March 14, '63, as Priv.; tr. July 27, 1864, to 20th Inf.
- Nelson, Eugene L., Co. F, 3 H. A.; b. Brookline; age 21; res. Brookline; cred. Boston, Mass.; must. in Sept. 16, '63, as Priv.; must. out Sept. 18, '65, tm. ex.
- Woodward, Andrew L, Co. E, 33rd Regt.; b. Brookline; age ; res. Brookline; cred. Townsend, Mass.; enl. July 22, 1862, as Priv.; must. in July 26, '62; d. of dis. Nov. 8, 1864; buried at Chattanooga.
- Laws, Francis A., Co. D, 53rd Regt.; b. Brookline; age ; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. ; must. in Oct. 17, 1862; as Priv.; dis. Jan. 15, 1863. Surgeon's certificate.
- Laws, Lewis O., Co. D, 53rd Mass. Regt.; b. Brookline; age 21; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; must. in Oct. 17, 1862; died at Marine Hospital, New Orleans, Aug. 5, 1863.
- Wetherbee, Charles W., Co. E, 33rd Regt.; b. Brookline; age 22; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. July 26, '62; must. in July 26, '62, as Priv.; d. of dis. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 28, '62.
- Wright, William H., Co. E, 33rd Regt.; b. Brookline; age 21; res. Brookline; cred. Townsend, Mass.; must. in Aug. 5, '62, as Priv. dis. July 3, '65, order of War Dept.
- Wright, Lewis T., Co. E, 33rd Regt.; b. Brookline; age 24; res. Brookline; cred. Townsend, Mass.; must. in Aug. 5, '62, as Priv.; died Oct. 14, '64, Charleston, S. C.

First Regiment New Hampshire Heavy Artillery.

- Pierce, Geo. W., Co. F; b. Brookline; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. '64, for one year; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as Corp.; must. out June 15, '65.

United States Navy.

- Wallace, Bryant, W.; b. Brookline; age 21; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. Aug. 12, '62, for one year as a landsman; served on U. S. S. *Ohio*, *North Carolina*, *Daylight* and *Morse*; disch. Aug. 14, '63, from the *Morse*, tm. ex. P. O. ad. Nashua.
- Parker, Edward E.; b. Brookline; age 21; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. Aug. 20, '63, for one year as landsman; served on U. S. S. *Ohio* and *Perry*; app. yeoman; disch. Oct. 10, '64, from receiving ship *Princeton* at Philadelphia, Pa., tim. ex.

- Currier, Charles; b. Wilton; age 23; res. Brookline; enl. May 17, '64, as ordinary seaman, for one year; served on U. S. S. *Ohio* and *Massachusetts*; disch. Aug. 17, '65; tm. ex.; died at Brookline.
- Little, George S.; b. Salisbury; age 19; res. Brookline; enl. Oct., '63; as coal heaver; served on U. S. S. *Nipsic*; disch. Dec. 20, '64, from U. S. S. *Savannah*, New York City; tim. ex.

CHAPTER XIX.

Current Events, Incidents and Happenings, Continued.

1860-1890.

Local Conditions in 1860—The Young Men's Library Association—Town's Centennial Celebration—Accident on Meeting-house Hill, Sept. 9, 1869—The Democratic Cannon—The Cook, Putnam & Company Furniture Manufactory—Hobart, Kendall & Company—Town's Action Relative to School District No. 8 in Milford—Renting of Old Meeting-house to Cook, Putnam & Co.—Destruction of Pulpit and Pews in Old Meeting-house—Three Days Town Meeting in 1874—Death by Accident of George W. Peabody—Straightening of Main Street in 1878—Delegates to Constitutional Convention in 1876—Vote on the Proposed Amendments to the Constitution in 1877—Brookline Public Library—Order of the Golden Cross—Accidental Death of Frank Hobart—Burning of the Fernando Bailey Dwelling House—Death of Daniel S. Wetherbee—Burning of J. A. Hall Cooper Shop—Burning of the Miles Foster House—Burning of Samuel Gilson's House—The Yellow Day—Burning of David S. Fessenden's Sawmill—Brookline and Hollis Telephone Company—Burning of Schoolhouse in District One—Memorial Day, Observances of—Discontinuance of Certain Highways—J. H. S. Tucker Store Burglarized—Delegate to Constitutional Convention in 1888—Burning of the Charles A. Stickney Sawmill.

From the year 1860 up to and including the year 1865, the only important or interesting events occurring in town were such as were connected with the citizens' action relative to the Civil War, which have already been narrated in a prior chapter. The same statement is applicable to the period intervening between the years 1865 and 1869, during which period the townspeople were endeavoring to work out satisfactory solutions of the problems of debt and a general disarrangement in affairs which had been left them as legacies by the War.

The Young Men's Library Association.

1861. This association was organized Feb. 12, 1861. It was a citizen's organization and formed, as its name indicates, for the purpose of founding a library. It was a stock company, but was unincorporated. Residents of either sex in town were eligible to membership in the company.

The association maintained its organization for a period of about nine years. During the entire term of its existence its headquarters were in the hall over the store of Kendall and Wright at the south end of the village Main street, where, also, its library was located.

In 1863 the association's library consisted of two hundred and nine volumes of well selected books. This collection was gradually increased in number, by the addition of new instalments of books purchased by the association and books donated to it by its friends until, in 1869, its library numbered between three hundred and four hundred volumes.

From 1869 to 1877 the association appears to have passed through a period of inactivity, its last meeting of record occurring Jan. 17, 1869.

In 1877, the association transferred its library to the town. The condition upon which the transfer was made was that the books should be used for the purpose of founding a public library. The town agreed to the condition, accepted the books, and used them as the nucleus of the Brookline Public Library, which was organized that year. With the transfer of its library to the town the association ceased to exist.

1867. This year a lodge of the order of Good Templars was established in town. It had an existence of several years in duration, during which it was a very flourishing institution, having, at the height of its prosperity, a membership of over one hundred souls.

Brookline's Centennial Celebration, Sept. 8, 1869.

By the year 1868 the work of readjustment of the town's affairs, while it was by no manner of means to be regarded as even near completion, had, nevertheless, progressed so satisfactorily that the citizens had regained confidence in themselves and in their resources, and were ready to engage in the work of preparing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town, which was due to occur on the 30th day of March the following year, 1869.

The first action of the town relative to the celebration was taken at a town meeting holden Nov. 3, 1868, when Alonzo Bailey, James H. Hall, Henry K. Kemp, Henry B. Stiles, Wilkes W. Corey, and Joseph A. Hall

were elected as a committee—"To consider the advisability of the town's celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of its incorporation."

At a subsequent meeting in the same year, this committee reported in favor of a celebration, but on account of the inclemency of the weather usual in the season in which the event properly fell, suggested the advisability of deferring it to some date in the fall of the year. After some discussion, the report was accepted; and, under the designation of "Committee of Arrangements," the same committee was re-elected with full power to make all necessary preparations for the celebration, and to select the day for the same, which it subsequently set for the 8th day of September, 1869.

No appropriation for defraying the expenses was made by the town. Nor, after that recorded in the last of the two foregoing mentioned town meetings, was any further action relative to the same taken by the town as such; except that at a meeting of the citizens Nov. 9, 1869, a committee consisting of James Clinton Parker, Wilkes W. Corey, William G. Shattuck, Henry K. Kemp, and Joseph A. Hall was appointed "To publish the Centennial Proceedings." For some unknown reason this committee failed to act; and thus no official report of the celebration was ever published.

The funds necessary for paying the expenses of the celebration were raised by subscriptions from the citizens. Over one thousand dollars were raised and expended by the committee of arrangements; and, as the result of its efforts, the advent of the day found the old town fully and amply prepared not only to welcome its absent sons and daughters, but also to welcome and suitably entertain the strangers who gathered within its gates.

Hundreds of its living absent sons and daughters and of the descendants of its early settlers took the opportunity to return and revisit the scenes amidst which they or their parents had passed the happy days of childhood; and, by their presence, assist in doing appropriate honors to a town whose simple history and homely traditions have always endeared it to the hearts of its children.

The morning of the day of the celebration broke with signs of rain. But by seven o'clock the skies had partially cleared off, and through the rifts in the clouds the sunlight shone on the gray mists climbing the sides of Little Muscatanipus hill; a condition of affairs which from time immemorial has been regarded by the townspeople as an almost unfailing sign of fair weather. Nor did the sign fail in this instance.

At nine o'clock a procession was formed in the square in front of the store, then of J. A. Hall and Brother, at the west end of the village Main street, as follows:

Chief Marshal and Aids,

Brookline Brass Band,

Committee of Arrangements,

The President of the Day, Orator, Poet, and Chaplain,

Vice-presidents,

The Rev. Clergy, Invited Guests, Representatives of the Press and Others,

The Choir,

Citizens of Brookline,

Citizens at Large.

From the square the procession, headed by the band and escorted by the town's soldiers in the War of the Rebellion, marched to the summit of the hill back of the Congregational Church where, in the natural amphitheatre formed by a hollow or depression in the surrounding land, and known locally as the "Devil's punch bowl," the literary exercises of the day were observed. Three sides of the amphi-theatre had been fitted up with seats for the accommodation of the audience; which, when the exercises opened, was estimated to consist of more than three thousand people. The other side was occupied by a large and commodious platform profusely decorated with flags and flowers, upon which were seated the aged people of the town, the Brookline Brass Band, a large choir organized from the native talent and under the leadership of Charles N. Merrill of Nashua, the invited guests and the following named officers of the day:

President, Alonzo Bailey.

Vice-presidents: Captain Franklin McDonald, Capt. Joseph Hall, Joseph Smith, Henry K. Kemp, Major Wilkes W. Corey, Alpheus Shattuck, Newton W. Colburn, William J. Smith, Andrew Rockwood, James H. Hall, Joseph Sawtelle, W. G. Shattuck.

Chief Marshal, J. Alonzo Hall.

Aids: ——— Joseph W. Peterson, Nathaniel Hobart, William Wright, Edward T. Hall.

Committee of Reception: Benjamin Gould, Henry B. Stiles, Reuben Baldwin.

Toastmaster, James Clinton Parker.

Secretary, Charles A. Priest.

Town Committee: Alonzo Bailey, James H. Hall, W. W. Corey, Henry K. Kemp, J. Alonzo Hall.

The assemblage was called to order by the Chief Marshal, who, in a few introductory remarks, introduced Alonzo Bailey, Esq., as president of the day.

Mr. Bailey on taking the chair spoke substantially as follows:

"We have met to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the good old town of Brookline. As children and friends assemble under the paternal roof to commemorate the paternal birthday, so we meet today to celebrate with joy and festivities the one hundredth birthday of our common parent. It affords great pleasure to us who have continued to abide in the old homesteads and linger around the old haunts to welcome back to them the friends and associates of our childhood days; and our pleasurable feelings are enhanced by the consciousness that our desires for your return are no less strong than are yours to come. You are welcome. Since you wandered away from the old homes, time has wrought many changes in the old town. But the old homes are still here, and the old associations, in memory at least still linger around them. The hills and valleys, the forests, ponds, and streams, substantially unchanged by the flight of years, still invite you. And more than all else, that home love which has ever characterized Brookline people, still glowing in their hearts, welcomes you back as children of a common family.

For the stranger we have no striking natural attractions. But we can show him homes founded in love, and supported by honest toil; worthy fathers and mothers, and sturdy and intelligent sons and daughters.

We have no great manufacturing plants or educational institutions. But we can show many cooper institutes which, in industry, at least, can vie with their New York namesake.

Our farmers are poor; but our farmers are industrious and honest. Our sources of material wealth are few and meager; consequently, we have accumulated but little of this world's goods. But we are rich in our inheritance of the patriotic spirit which sent so many of our fathers into the War of the Revolution, and of their sons into the War of the Rebellion; and we cling to our traditions, revere the memory of our ancestors, and honor God; gratefully acknowledging His many mercies and blessings upon the town through the hundred years of its existence.

Once more, in the name of my townsmen, I extend a welcome to all the sons of Brookline, whether native or adopted, and to all who have come to join their hearts with ours on this occasion."

At the close of Mr. Bailey's address, the Rev. Theophilus P. Sawin, of Manchester, a former pastor of the Congregational Church in this town offered prayer. During the prayer, which was very touching and im-

pressive, the entire audience rose and remained standing. At its close the choir sang the following ode, written for the occasion by Miss Frances Deverd Parker, a native of this town, and a daughter of James Parker, Esq.

Ode.

By Miss Fannie D. Parker.

(Tune, America.)

Hail! Brookline, home to thee,
Thy sons with joy we see
Return today.
From far and near they throng,
Friends who've been parted long,
Chanting thy praise with song
And joyful lay.

One hundred years have fled
Since first our fathers sped
Their prayers to heaven,—
Asking that light sublime
O'er their dark paths might shine;
God heard:—the gift divine
To them was given.

Let us, their children, now,
In adoration bow
To God above.
Praising His mighty power,
Whose goodness deigned to shower
O'er them in danger's hour,
Protecting love.

And when an hundred years
Again—with hopes and fears,
Have passed away.
May our descendants here
Our memories revere,
Who greet with joy sincere
This festal day.

Following the singing of the ode, the principal address of the day was delivered by Ithamar B. Sawtelle, Esq., a native of the town, but, at that time, a resident of Townsend, Mass.; of which town he was afterwards the historian. His address on this occasion was historical in its character, dealing chiefly with the early history of the town, and was an able, scholarly

and eloquent production. From its beginning to its ending it held the closest attention of the audience, by which, at its close, it was enthusiastically applauded. It was subsequently published and copyrighted by Mr. Sawtelle.

At the conclusion of the oration, the choir sang the following ode by Mrs. Sarah D. Tarbell, of Mason; a native of Brookline, and a daughter of the Rev. Daniel Goodwin.

Ode.

By Mrs. Sarah D. Tarbell.

(Tune, Autumn.)

Welcome! all—in gladness meeting,
 Hail we our centennial day!
 Friends, long absent, joyful greeting
 Join in our exulting lay.
 While our voices sweetly blending,
 Swell the chorus loud and long,
 May our hearts to heaven ascending
 Raise our centenary song.

“Hoary heads, with honors laden,
 Manhood in the flush of pride
 Aged matron, blooming maiden,
 Meet together, side by side.”
 Cheerfully our footsteps gathering,
 On the soil our fathers trod,
 Peaceful blessings now imploring,
 From our God—our father’s God.

Though today we meet in gladness,
 Back o’er distant years to roam,
 Many hearts are filled with sadness,
 Lingerin near the early home.
 But, though death full oft hath taken
 Well-known faces we have loved,
 Sweet the memories they awaken,
 Sweet the thought—they rest above.

The ode was followed by an original poem written for the occasion by Edward E. Parker, a native of Brookline and a graduate that year of Dartmouth College, which was read by the author. But a few weeks prior to this occasion, Mr. Parker had enjoyed the honor, at the class day exercises during Commencement week, of delivering an original poem

written by him for the celebration of Dartmouth's centennial anniversary, which occurred that year.

After the poem came the reading of the Chronicles; which had been prepared for the occasion by the Rev. T. P. Sawin, by whom they were read. Written in Scriptural style, and dealing with current events in the past and present history of the town, their pathos, wit and humor made them especially attractive and satisfactory to the audience. But the reader was not allowed to finish his task. For in the midway of his reading, rain, which had for a long time been threatening, commenced to fall, and with its coming the audience, scattering in all directions for shelter, vanished.

The exercises at the grove, thus abruptly broken up, were not resumed. But the only feature lacking for the complete carrying out of the original programme, was the rendition of an original hymn, prepared for the occasion by Mrs. Sarah B. Lawrence, of Pepperell, Mass.; a native of Brookline. The hymn follows:

Hymn.

By Mrs. Sarah B. Lawrence.

(Tune, Antioch.)

A hundred years ago today,
Where wild beasts roamed at will,
The brave man's bold and fearless stroke,
As towering forests fell,
Silenced the savage yell,
And on the deep, grand stillness broke.

Rude homes arose, and wilderness fled—
The fields with plenty smiled—
Blessings of peace distilled like dew,
While every man and child
With busy hand beguiled
A life so simple, free and true.

So year by year new merices crowned
Those quiet homes are blest,
So one by one in silence passed,
To find a sweeter rest,
Where toil nor care molest,
And noble life is crowned at last.

Our fathers' memory honored be!
 While here from far and wide
 The sons and daughters willing come
 To laud with honest pride,
 And view on every side
 Glad scenes that cheer our natal home.

We boast a river flowing free,
 In busy service found,
 Of "Tanapus" so smooth and bright,
 Where festive scenes abound,
 And echoing sports resound,
 Waking the hills to life and light!

At the conclusion of the exercises at the grove, a banquet was served in a large tent which had been hired for the occasion, and pitched on the lot of land (at the present time the site of the Daniels Academy Building) located nearly opposite to the Congregational church, and on the west side of the highway. The banquet was prepared and served by James W. Fessenden. The tables were decorated with flowers and bountifully loaded with food. Seven hundred plates were laid and they were all taken. But before the conclusion of the banquet, the rain, which had continued to fall intermittently, began to descend in torrents. It soon came pouring through the tent roof in streams which reduced the food to unpalatable and uneatable masses of pulp. The guests were deluged in cataracts of water. Umbrellas and parasols were spread by those who were so fortunate as to have them, but with little effect. The toastmaster, James Clinton Parker, made an effort to continue the post-prandial exercises, in the form of responses to toasts and the reading of letters from absent citizens and former residents. But his efforts were only partially successful, for the rain, which continued to fall, dampened the spirits of the audience, and checked all attempts at enthusiasm. To prolong the exercises under such circumstances was impossible. The audience finally stampeded from the tent en masse; and thus this part of the day's exercises closed prematurely.

An hour or so after the close of the banquet the rain ceased to fall, the clouds cleared away, and for the remainder of the day fair weather prevailed. In the glow of the sunlight, the discomforts of the rain were soon forgotten. The streets once more filled up with happy people. Old scenes were revisited, old friendships renewed, and new ones formed. Family ties were strengthened and new plans for the future developed.

The day's festivities were brought to a close in the evening by a display of fireworks, and by a grand reunion and reception tendered by the citizens to their guests, the "Home Comers", in the hall of J. A. Hall and Brother.

It would afford the writer great pleasure to be able to reproduce in these pages the letters received from old residents and others in response to invitations for them to be present at the celebration. But diligent search has failed to produce them; and we are forced to the conclusion that they are lost beyond recovery.

Sad Accident on Meeting-house Hill, Sept. 9th.

The programme for the Centennial day exercises included, among other features, the firing of salutes at sunrise and sunset from the summit of meeting-house hill. At the close of the day it was found that a portion of the powder provided for that purpose had been left over. The day following, Sept. 9, a party of the citizens were engaged on the hill's summit in firing salutes with this unexpended powder, when, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, by a premature explosion of a charge in the gun, two of the firing party, Samuel Gilson and Charles A. Gilson, father and son, received injuries which disabled them for life.

The Cannon—What Became of It.?

As to the cannon used in firing the foregoing salute, it may be recorded that it disappeared soon after the celebration. Originally, it was the property of the members of the Democratic party in town, by whom it was purchased in 1856 and used in firing salutes during the Presidential campaign of that year. At the time of its disappearance, rumor had it that it had been taken by a self appointed committee of citizens, consisting of members of both political parties, and sunk in the depths of Muscatanipus lake. But up to the present time the rumor has never been verified, and the cannon's whereabouts is still a mystery.

The Cook, Putnam and Company Furniture Factory.

In the fall of 1869, James W. Cook of Reading, Mass., and S. Abbott Putnam of Lynn, Mass., rented of Joseph A. Hall and Joseph W. Peterson, who were then its owners, the sawmill known as "Bailey's upper mill" and located on the east bank of the river a few rods below its outlet from

the pond; and, having installed the necessary machinery, commenced therein the manufacturing of pine chamber sets and walnut lounge frames, under the firm name of Cook, Putnam and Company. The firm continued to carry on the business until 1874, when it was dissolved by the withdrawal from it of Mr. Putnam. July 21, of the same year, Messrs, Hall and Peterson sold the mill and appurtenances to James W. Cook and William H. Hall; who at once entered into partnership and, under the firm name of Cook, Hall and Company, resumed and continued to carry on the business of the old firm until Sept. 14, 1877; at which date Mr. Cook disposed of his entire interest in the plant to his partner, Mr. Hall, who thus became sole owner of the same. William H. Hall continued to operate the plant until Oct. 5, 1877; at which date he sold the same to Nathaniel Hobart and John S. Daniels. Under the firm name of Hobart and Daniels, the new owners of the plant carried on the business until the 7th day of February, 1885; at which date Daniels withdrew from the firm, and sold out his interest in the mill and its appurtenances to David H. Kendall, Henry S. Manning, Charles W. Hughes, and Horace S. Richmond. The new owners of Mr. Daniel's one half part of the plant immediately entered into co-partnership with Nathaniel Hobart, who still continued to own the other half, and, under the firm name of Hobart, Kendall and Company, continued the business.

Hobart, Kendall and Company.

The new firm installed new and improved machinery in the mill, and endeavored by every legitimate means to improve its business. It was so far successful in its efforts that in 1889, four years after its formation, its affairs were in a most prosperous condition, and its outlook for the future excellent.

Up to the year 1879, the company had manufactured pine and walnut furniture only; which was shipped in "the rough" to purchasers. But, in the meantime, the public had been developing a taste for chestnut chamber furniture in place of pine. By the year 1879 this sentiment had grown to the extent that the demand for furniture of the latter description had almost entirely ceased. Under these circumstances, the firm gave up the use of pine as a factor in its business, and commenced the manufacture of finished chestnut chamber sets only. It met with immediate success in its new enterprise; and its business increased to the extent that it was forced to enlarge its plant by building a finishing and packing shop thirty by seventy-eight feet in its dimensions, and two stories in height; and equip the same with a new engine and new machinery.

At that time the firm was employing from forty to fifty men; nearly all of whom were skilled mechanics from out of town who brought their families here with them. The churches had good congregations every Sunday and the merchants were prosperous. It was a happy state of affairs for the town and its people. Too good to last.

In a few years the supply of chestnut lumber, at least such as was located within reasonable hauling distance of the mill, had become practically exhausted. Oak, ash and sycamore were substituted in its place. But the additional cost of procuring these woods, together with the expense incurred by the company by hauling its manufactured products to and from Pepperell or Townsend for railroad shipment, and the sharp competition of western furniture manufacturers, finally compelled the firm to go out of business; and, in 1886, it assigned its plant and business to Albert L. Fessenden and John Buffum, to be held by them in trust for the benefit of its creditors.

At the time of the failure, Nathaniel Hobart was the only monied member of the firm. Consequently nearly the whole burden of the firm's indebtedness fell upon his shoulders, and he lost heavily.

The failure of the firm was a severe blow to the town, and one from which it has not recovered even to the present time.

1870.—Population,—741.

At the March town meeting of this year there was an article in the warrant—"to see if the town would receive the territory included in school district number 8, in the town of Milford."

The territory alluded to in the article was the square mile of land at the northwest corner of Brookline which, having originally been included within its charter limits, was taken from Brookline and included in the territory of Milford at the time of its incorporation in 1794. The above is the first and only record appearing on the town's books of any action on the town's part looking to the restoration to it of said territory, or any part thereof.

1871. March meeting. The town voted—"To let the lower part of the town-house to Cook, Putnam and Co. for a term of four years at a rental of fifty dollars per annum;" and William Wright, Joseph Sawtelle and Wilkes W. Corey were elected as a committee to carry out the terms of the vote; which they did at once. The same year Cook, Putnam and Co., took possession of the lower part of the house, and having torn down and removed the ancient and ornate pulpit, and also the pews in the

center of the house, the "Sheep-pens" of the early settlers childhood days, used the same as a store room for the firm's manufactured products in the furniture line. A sacrilege sanctioned by the town which must have caused those same early settlers, figuratively speaking, to, at least, sit up in their graves and take notice.

1872. May 17, the old fire engine house located on the west side and about midway of the village Main street was torn down in the night time by an unknown party of citizens and the engine removed to South Brookline.

Dec. 26, the sawmill of Deacon Perley L. Pierce in South Brookline was destroyed by fire.

Sept. 8, the Asher Bennett dwelling house on the highway to Milford was burned down.

1873. January 4, the dwelling house of Frederick Wright on the east highway to Milford was destroyed by fire.

September 6, the Pope house,—old Ezekiel Proctor house,—on the north road to Hollis burned down.

Dec. 18, George W. Peabody was accidently killed while at work in the sawmill of his father-in-law, James H. Hall, in the north part of the town.

1874. January 23, the Congregational Church and Society installed a new bell weighing 1819 pounds in its church tower.

1875. For the first time in the town's history, by a vote of its citizens, curfew bells were rung throughout the year; and the practice was continued throughout the following year.

Straightening of Main Street.

1876. The town voted—"To straighten Main street from Bela Cochran's house to Joseph Smiths house"; and instructed the selectmen to attend to the same. The project was opposed by some of the citizens, who finally carried the matter into the court; where, after some little delay, a decision was rendered in favor of the town; and in 1877-78 the street was straightened in accordance with the original vote.

Joseph A. Hall represented the town in the Constitutional Convention which convened at Concord this year.

1877. In the matter of the proposed amendments to the State's Constitution which had been agreed upon by the members of the Constitutional Convention of 1876, and which were this year submitted to the voters of the state for their approval, or otherwise, Brookline voted to

strike out the word "Protestant" from the Bill of Rights; in favor of biennial elections of the Governor, counsellors, members of the senate and house of Representatives; in favor of a house of Representatives whose number should be based upon the state's population; and in favor of abolishing the religious test.

March 23, Frank Hobart, a son of David Hobart, while working in the woods, was killed by a falling tree.

June 17, the Ephraim L. Hardy house on the east side of the highway to Pepperell, Mass., one mile south of the village, was burned to the ground.

July 6, the dwelling house of Fernando Bailey on the summit of the hill back of the Congregational church was destroyed by fire.

August 7, Daniel S. Wetherbee died of exhaustion resulting from an exposure of 26 days without food or shelter in the woods in the notherly part of the town.

August 17, an infant daughter of William H. French was scalded to death.

September , the cooper shop of J. Alonzo Hall on the east side of the highway to Milford, a few rods north of the Congregational church, was totally destroyed by fire.

Brookline Public Library.

The town's first action relative to the establishment of a public library occurred at the annual March town meeting of this year; when the following vote was passed:—"To appropriate one hundred dollars to establish a town library providing the stock holders of the old library will release all their claims on the old library in favor of the new library." At a subsequent town meeting holden the same year, a vote re-affirming the foregoing vote was passed, and the Rev. Frank D. Sargent, Henry W. Kemp and George W. Bridges were "accepted" as a board of library trustees with authority to draw the money appropriated for the same.

The "old library" alluded to in the foregoing votes was not the Social Library of 1823, but another and later library which, several years prior to this, had been formed by an association of citizens; and which at this time was located in the hall over the store of Kendall and Wright at the south end of the village Main street. The town subsequently purchased its books.

The necessary arrangements for establishing the library were completed within the year following the aforesaid votes; and at the annual March meeting of the following year, the sum of two hundred and fifty

dollars was appropriated for its use. At the same meeting, George W. Bridges, Luke Baldwin and Charles N. Corey were elected as its first board of trustees.

For a few years after it was established, the library was located in the room on the ground floor in the back part of the store at the present time owned by Everett E. Tarbell, at the west end of the village Main street. But subsequently it was removed from the store into the back part of the village schoolhouse, where it remained until the spring of 1914, when it was removed from the schoolhouse into the Daniels Academy Building; where it is located at the present time.

At the date of its establishment the library contained about two hundred volumes; of which the majority came to it from the Young Men's Library Association. Since then the original number of volumes has been largely increased from time to time by the addition of books purchased by appropriations of money from the town for that purpose, and by gifts of books from citizens and others. At the present time, (1914) it contains 2341 volumes, besides many valuable pamphlets.

Librarians Since Organization.

- 1877—1878 George W. Bridges, Rev. Frank A. Sargent.
 1879 Charles N. Corey.
 1889 Mrs. Ella W. Tucker.
 1890—1896 Mabel S. Tucker.
 1897—1910 Mrs. Ella W. Tucker.
 1911—1914 Blanche W. Hall.

Boards of Trustees, 1878 to 1910.

- 1878; George W. Bridges, Luke Baldwin, Charles N. Corey.
 1879; Charles N. Corey, David H. Kendall, Edward C. Tucker.
 1880; George E. Stiles, Horace S. Richmond, Henry E. Putnam.
 1881; George E. Stiles, Charles F. Pressey, James H. S. Tucker.
 1882; George E. Stiles, James H. S. Tucker, Edward T. Hall.
 1883; George E. Stiles, James H. S. Tucker, Edward T. Hall.
 1884; George E. Stiles, James H. S. Tucker, Edward T. Hall.
 1885; George E. Stiles, James H. S. Tucker, Edward T. Hall.
 1886; James H. S. Tucker, George E. Stiles, Edward T. Hall.
 1887; James H. S. Tucker, George E. Stiles, Edward T. Hall.
 1888; James H. S. Tucker, George E. Stiles, Edward T. Hall.

- 1889; George E. Stiles, Edward T. Hall, James H. S. Tucker.
 1890; Charles W. Smith, Ella W. Tucker, Orville D. Fessenden.
 1891; Charles W. Smith, Ella W. Tucker, Orville D. Fessenden.
 1892; Charles W. Smith, Ella W. Tucker, Orville D. Fessenden.
 1893; L. S. Powers, Ella W. Tucker, Orville D. Fessenden.
 1894; Dr. Charles H. Holcombe, Ella W. Tucker, Orville D. Fessenden.
 1895; Dr. Charles H. Holcombe, Ella W. Tucker, Orville D. Fessenden.
 1896; Dr. Charles H. Holcombe, Ella W. Tucker, Orville D. Fessenden.
 1897; Ella W. Tucker, Dr. Charles H. Holcombe, O. D. Fessenden.
 1898; Ella W. Tucker, Dr. Charles H. Holcombe, O. D. Fessenden.
 1899; Ella W. Tucker, Dr. Charles H. Holcombe, O. D. Fessenden.
 1900-1911; Ella W. Tucker, Dr. Charles H. Holcombe, O. D. Fessenden.
 1912; Dr. Charles H. Holcombe, Ella W. Tucker.
 1913; Dr. Charles H. Holcombe, Warren L. Noyes, Fred A. Hall.
 1914; Dr. Charles H. Holcombe, Mrs. Ella W. Tucker.

Samaritan Commandery No. 96, United Order of the Golden Cross.
 1880.

This Commandery was organized in Brookline February 23, 1880. Its charter members were Dr. Alonzo S. Wallace, Mrs. Mary F. Wallace, Rev. Frank D. Sargent, Edward T. Hall, Emily M. Hall, David H. Kendall, Sophia R. Kendall, Emma S. Sargent, William J. Smith, and Mrs. Mary E. Smith.

First Board of Officers.

Past Noble Commander,	Alonzo S. Wallace.
Noble Commander,	David H. Kendall.
Vice-Noble Commander,	Mary E. Smith.
Prelate,	Rev. F. D. Sargent.
Worthy Herald,	Edward T. Hall.
Noble Keeper of Records,	C. T. Pressey.
Financial Keeper of Records,	Emma S. Sargent.
Treasurer,	William J. Smith.
Warder of the Inner Gates,	Sophia R. Kendall.
Warder of the Outer Gates,	Perley L. Pierce.

From the date of its organization to the present time (1914) the commandery has held its meetings in the vestry of the Congregational Church.

During the years of its existence it has enjoyed continuous prosperity, and its rolls have borne the names of many of the town's most influential

citizens—its membership at one time reaching ninety-two members. Of those who, since its organization, have been among the number of its members ten have died; as follows: Jefferson Whitcomb, George E. Stiles, Emily M. Hall, Lenora M. Nye, Joseph A. Hall, Julia F. Dunbar, David H. Kendall, Helen I. Hoitt, Georgia A. Shattuck, and Samuel Swett; and many others have removed from town. At the present time (1914) the organization has a membership of twenty-seven of whom sixteen are non-residents.

Names of Members, March 18, 1914.

Edward T. Hall,	Perley L. Pierce,	David S. Fessenden,
Clara A. Fessenden,	Albert T. Pierce,	Hattie F. Pierce,
Dr. Charles H. Holcombe,	Clintina A. Holcombe,	George H. Nye,
Ella H. Nye,	Annie M. Gilson,	Fred E. French,
John D. Hobart,	Edwin A. Shattuck,	Grace E. Pierce,
Herbert J. Hall,	Ada M. Hall,	Frank P. Kennedy,
Clara G. Kennedy,	Albert B. Eaton,	Flora J. Eaton,
John E. Silvernail,	Byron D. Pease,	George Sargent.
James C. Douglass,		

1880—Population,—698.

Nov. 25, the dwelling house of Miles Foster in the north part of the town was burned down.

1881. Jan. 31, Charles Burgess was accidently killed while working in the sawmill of James H. Hall in the north part of the town.

Feb. 16, Ebenezer T. Burge was burned to death.

Feb. 16, the dwelling house of Samuel Gilson, Jr. located on the poor-farm road was totally destroyed by fire.

The Yellow Day, Sept. 6, 1881.

Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1881, was known throughout New England as the "Yellow Day." It was an uncomfortable, although not particularly hot, day. At daybreak the atmosphere appeared to be filled with a yellowish light, which, while it had not the appearance of haze, or fog, had nevertheless, the effect of completely obscuring the sun. Under its influence foliage and vegetation of all descriptions were changed from green to a spectral violet blue. The sky took on a brassy aspect. The wild birds ceased to fly and to sing. Barnyard

fowls retired to their roosts, as if the night had come; and domestic animals had the appearance of being cowed by the unusual conditions surrounding them. All objects, animate and inanimate, appeared strange and unnatural. As the day advanced, the darkness increased in density. By one o'clock it had increased to the extent that it became necessary to use artificial lights in the interiors of buildings, the same as in the darkness of night. Hour by hour the gloom deepened and the brassy appearance of the sky increased in density. This state of affairs continued until about three o'clock in the afternoon; after which daylight gradually returned. By 5 o'clock the darkness had almost disappeared; and from that time until nightfall, the remainder of the day was passed under, approximately, the usual atmospheric conditions; the daylight, however, being of apparently diminished intensity.

The night following was a very dark one. The singular and unnatural phenomena attendant upon the day were a cause of anxiety to timorous folk; and especially so to those who were of superstitious natures; to whom this ominous aspect appeared as signs of the coming of the day of doom. To the scientists these phenomena were, like those attendant upon the famous "Dark Day" of 1780, enigmas for which they then were, and ever since have been, unable to give any satisfactory solution.

1882. Feb. 18; the sawmill of David S. Fessenden in South Brookline was destroyed by fire.

Nov. 7. The town voted to accept the bequest of five hundred dollars left to it under the will of James N. Tucker; the income to be used for the perpetual care of the South Cemetery.

The Brookline and Hollis Telephone Company.

1884. This company was organized by citizens of Brookline in the summer and fall of 1884. Its object was to construct a telephone line from this town via Hollis to Nashua. It was not an incorporated company. The funds for building the line were raised by subscription. Eight citizens of this town contributed fifty dollars each, and the remainder of the necessary amount was raised in Hollis. The following citizens, all of this town, were elected as the company's first board of officers: Rev. Frank D. Sargent, president; Walter F. Rockwood, treasurer; George W. Bridges, clerk.

Oct. 21, the company petitioned the town authorities for a license to erect poles and stretch wires from the store of James H. S. Tucker at the west end of Main street to the town line of Hollis, via the highway to Pepperell, Mass. The license was immediately granted; and the line was com-

pleted that same year. The first public telephone station was established in the store of J. H. S. Tucker. The first citizens to install telephones in their dwelling houses were the Rev. Frank D. Sargent and Dr. A. S. Wallace.

The following year, 1885, the citizens of Townsend, Mass., became desirous of extending the line into that town. To that end they raised and expended a sum of money sufficient to carry the project into execution. With the completion of the line to Townsend the company's original name was changed to "Brookline, Townsend and Hollis Telephone Co."; the original board of officers, however, were continued in office. A few years later, the line was extended to Fitchburg, Mass.

The company continued to do a profitable business until 1898; when it sold its entire plant to the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company; by which company it is owned and managed at the present time. (1914).

1886. In June of this year, the schoolhouse in District 1, South Brookline, was burned down.

Memorial Day—Observances of—

For many years prior to 1886 the town made annual appropriations of money to be expended in decorating the graves of its deceased veteran soldiers in the War of the Rebellion. But during this period the exercises attendant upon the performance of this duty were informal, and unattended with martial pomp or display.

In 1886, however, as the result of a citizen's movement in that direction, the town for the first time observed Memorial Day in a formal manner.

The exercises were under the management of Post 30, Grand Army of the Republic, of Hollis; an organization to which many of Brookline's Veterans at that time belonged. The ceremonies were very simple. A procession, consisting of one hundred and fifty citizens on foot, and as many more in carriages was formed on Main street; from whence, headed by the West Townsend, Mass., Cornet Band, it marched to the south cemetery. On arriving at the cemetery, the exercises consisted of singing by a local choir, and brief remarks by the reverends Frank D. Sargent and A. B. Russell, and members of the Post. At the conclusion of the exercises the living comrades decorated the graves of the dead, and the assemblage quietly dispersed.

The following year, 1887, the exercises attendant upon the day's observance were more formal in their character. The anniversary of the day that year fell on Sunday, and for that reason its observance was placed for Saturday, May 29.

The exercises for the day were in charge of the following officers and committee of arrangements: President of the day, George E. Stiles; Vice-President, James H. S. Tucker; Chief Marshal, George W. Bridges; Aids, Samuel Swett, Alpha A. Hall.

Committee of Arrangements.

Rev. Frank D. Sargent, James H. S. Tucker, George W. Bridges, Samuel Swett, Daniel Kendall, George E. Stiles, Albert W. Corey, Walter F. Rockwood, Edward C. Tucker, Ira Daniels, Frank L. Willoby, Mrs. Frank L. Willoby, H. W. Seaver, Mrs. H. W. Seaver, Imla M. Williams, Mrs. Imla M. Williams, Charles N. Corey, Mrs. Nathaniel Hobart.

The exercises were conducted in accordance with a programme prepared for the occasion as follows:

PROGRAM.

"The procession will form in the Square at the store of J. H. S. Tucker, at 9.30 A. M. and in the following order proceed to the West Cemetery, then countermarching to the South Cemetery, then returning to the Square aboved mentioned.

Chief Marshal

2nd. REGIMENT BAND, W. A. Cummings, Leader;

John H. Worcester Post and Brookline Veterans;

Aid

President of Day, Speakers and Disabled Soldiers in carriages;

Marshal

Schools of Brookline

Citizens.

12 o'clock, Collation for Band, Soldiers and invited guests, at the Hall of J. H. S. Tucker.

2 o'clock, at Tucker's Hall, Music; Prayer; Address; Music; Address; Music; Address; Music.

The Hall has been engaged for a Camp Fire and Reunion at 7 1-2 o'clock in the evening, and all Brookline Soldiers are requested to remain and form a permanent organization.

All are invited to contribute flowers and food for this first grand Memorial Day Brookline has witnessed, and those who accept the invitation, are requested to bring in their contributions by 9 A. M., Saturday."

For many years subsequent to these first two observances, Memorial Day, or "Decoration Day," as it was then called, continued to be formally observed here; and year by year the town voted appropriations for that purpose. But as the years passed, and the veterans became few in numbers and enfeebled by age, the more pretentious formalities incident to the day were gradually dispensed with.

For the last few years, Memorial Day exercises have been conducted by the children of the public schools; who assemble under the charge of their teachers in some public hall, from whence, after carrying out a programme consisting of patriotic songs and recitations, they march in procession, headed by the surviving veterans and the citizens, to the "cemetery-on-the-plain"; bearing in their arms an abundance of fragrant flowers and wreaths of evergreen; with which upon arrival at the cemetery they deck the graves of the veterans; after which ceremony, the exercises are closed with prayer by the attendant clergyman.

1888. At the annual March town meeting, the citizens voted to discontinue the following named highways: "The highway from Abraham Betterly's to the Senter Place; the highway from the Pope Place," (old Ezekiel Proctor house) "to the Jesse Perkin's Place," and "the highway from the Eddie Whitcomb Place," (old William Gilson place), "to the Boston Place."

March 13, the store of James H. S. Tucker at the west end of the village Main street was entered by burglars and the safe blown open and robbed of its valuable contents.

Brookline was represented in the Constitutional Convention this year holden at Concord, by David S. Fessenden.

1889. September 17, the sawmill of Charles J. Stickney in South Brookline was destroyed by fire.



RAILROAD DEPOT AT VILLAGE

CHAPTER XX.

Railroads in Brookline and a Narrative of the Events Which Led Up to Their Construction.

Failure of the Citizen's First Attempt to Obtain a Railroad in 1844—The East Wilton and Groton Railroad Company, 1846—The Brookline Railroad, 1871—The Manchester and Fitchburg Railroad, 1877—The Brookline Railroad Company, 1891—Celebration of the Opening of the Brookline Railroad Company to Public Travel in 1892—The Brookline and Milford Railroad Company, 1893

The Nashua and Lowell railroad was incorporated by act of legislature on the 23rd day of June, 1835. It was the first railroad to enter New Hampshire. It was opened for business in 1838, and went into full operation in 1840. Up to this time the Middlesex Canal, in Massachusetts, and the canal system in connection with the Merrimack river in New Hampshire, had served as modes of conveyance of freight, and to some extent of passengers, between Boston and the towns on the Merrimack, and the adjacent country. There was naturally much opposition to the building of the road, especially among the stock-holders in the canal companies.

The establishment and successful operation of this railroad naturally excited not only curiosity, but finally created a feeling of intense interest among the inhabitants of the neighboring towns. A railroad fever struck the surrounding country. Brookline was one of the first of the towns in this vicinity to feel its effects; and, soon after the road's completion, the desirability of a railroad from some point in Massachusetts into its own borders, and perhaps beyond, began to be vigorously discussed. Among the projects for the new railroad which were favorably considered, was one which contemplated the continuation of the Boston and Lowell railroad from its terminus in Lowell, Mass., via Brookline to East Wilton; and a somewhat active effort was made to put this project into execution. But meanwhile another project, carried on by those who were interested in building the present Wilton railroad, was under way; and after some considerable sparring between the rival factions, those opposed to the Brookline

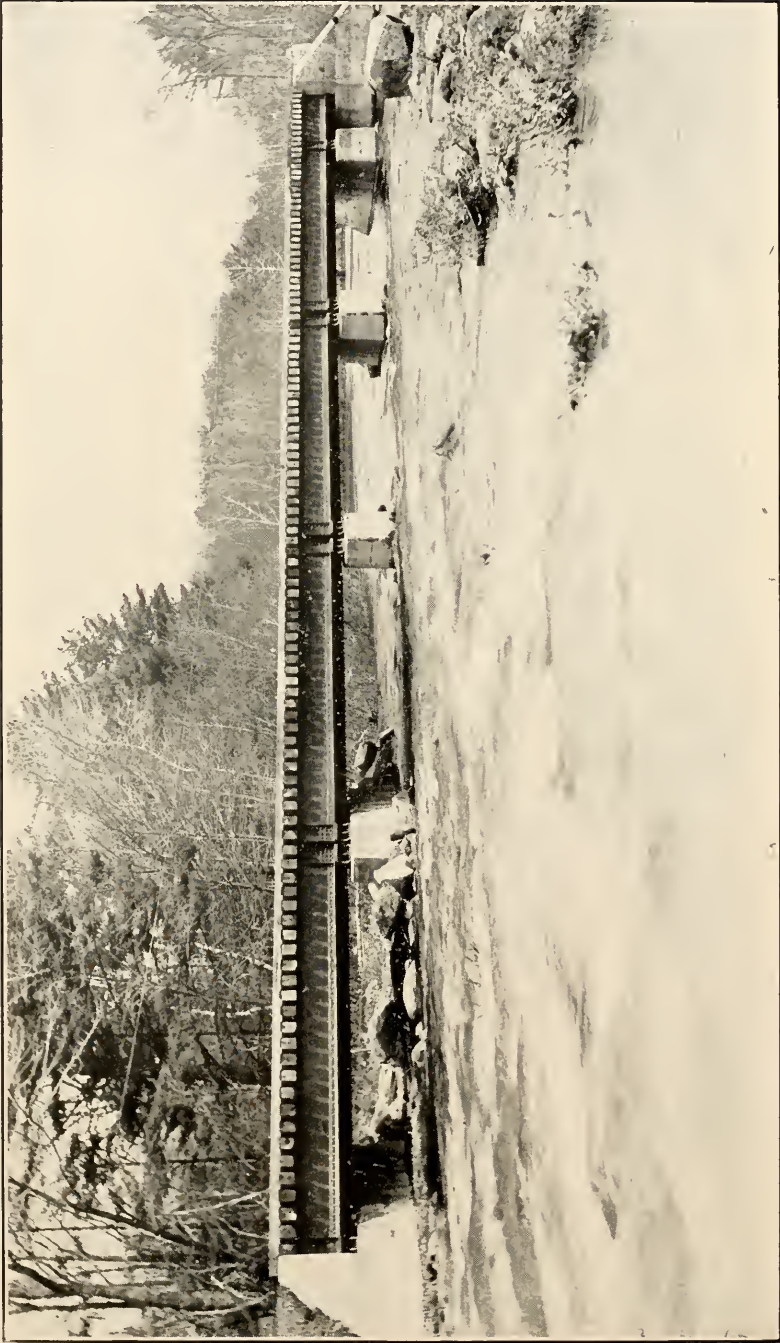
route carried the day, and the Nashua and Wilton railroad was incorporated Dec. 28, 1844.

The East Wilton and Groton Railroad Company.

Far from being discouraged by the failure of their attempt, in 1844, to obtain a railroad charter, the citizens of Brookline continued to agitate and discuss the question of building the contemplated road. In this agitation and discussion they were aided by certain of the citizens of East Wilton, and also by citizens of Groton and Pepperell, in Massachusetts. In 1846, they again petitioned the legislature for a railroad charter; and finally, on the 10th day of July of that year succeeded in obtaining the passage of an act whereby the road was incorporated under the name of the East Wilton and Groton Railroad Company. The original grantees under this act were Samuel W. Blake and Asa F. Lawrence of Groton, Mass., Benjamin Gould and Alpheus Shattuck of Brookline, and William H. Burns of East Wilton. By the terms of the charter the road was to begin in East Wilton; thence to Milford, thence to Brookline, thence through the southwest corner of Hollis to the state line; there to intersect and unite with the East Wilton and Groton railroad as it had been chartered by the Massachusetts legislature in March, 1845. By its act of incorporation, the capital stock of the company was to consist of 2000 shares. The par value of the shares, however, was not stated. But as the president and board of directors were restricted from laying an assessment on over one hundred dollars for each share, it is presumable that the par value was at least \$100 per share. By section 15 of the act it was provided that—"If the Wilton railroad should proceed according to their charter granted in December, 1844, then this act is to become null and void." It is a matter of record that the Wilton railroad did so proceed. In 1848 the charter of the East Wilton and Groton railroad was amended; and there the legislative record relative to the road ends.

It is probable that by the completion of the Wilton railroad, the charter of the East Wilton and Groton railroad became "null and void." Tradition says that the only action taken by the grantees under this charter was to cause a survey of the route of the road from Brookline to Pepperell to be made. That such a survey was made is an unquestioned fact.

Among the petitioners for the charter from Brookline were Alpheus Shattuck, Benjamin Gould, James Clinton Parker, Andrew Rockwood and many others. In the work before the legislature, preliminary to obtaining the charter, the petitioners were opposed by the Lowell and Nashua rail-



RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER BELOW THE POND

road; which employed as its counsel James U. Parker of Merrimack, and Franklin Pierce; afterwards President. The petitioners were represented before the legislature by Asa F. Lawrence an able and efficient lawyer of Groton, Mass.

The Brookline Railroad.

For a period of twenty-three years dating from the time of the loss of its charter by the East Wilton and Groton railroad, no active efforts for procuring a charter for a railroad into Brookline were made. But during all that period the matter was constantly under consideration on the part of the citizens; the majority of whom were not only hopeful, but confident that the road would come some time, even if they did not live to see it. In 1871 their hopes were realized; for on the 13th day of July of that year, in response to a petition to that end, the legislature passed an act for the incorporation of a railroad into Brookline, under the name of the Brookline Railroad. The charter issued under the provisions of the act was the second, in order of number, to be issued for a railroad in Brookline. The names of the grantees under the act were as follows: Joseph A. Hall, James W. Fessenden, Joseph Sawtelle, James W. Cook, Wilkes W. Corey, Alpheus Shattuck, Joseph C. Tucker, William J. Smith, James Clinton Parker, Rufus G. Russell, David G. Russell, David S. Fessenden, and Nathaniel Hcbart of Brookline; John N. Worcester, Timothy E. Flagg, Charles A. Reed, William A. Trow, Henry N. Smith, Samuel A. Worcester, George L. Pierce, Ambrose H. Woods, Calvin M. Smith, and Abel Colburn of Hollis.

By the terms of this charter the grantees were empowered to locate the road from any point between the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and between the towns of Hollis and Pepperell to any point at or near the village in the town of Brookline, and to connect with the Middlesex Central railroad, or the Brookline and Tyngsboro railroad in Massachusetts; the capital stock to be not more than \$150,000; and the corporation was to organize and lay out \$15,000 in construction before Jan. 1, 1876, or the charter was to be void. This the grantees failed to do and the charter was allowed to expire.

The Manchester and Fitchburg Railroad.

On July 14, 1877, the third charter for a railroad into Brookline was granted by the legislature, under the name of the Manchester and Fitchburg railroad. The names of the grantees under this charter residing in

Brookline were as follows. Joseph A. Hall, Joseph Sawtelle. Associated with them were sixteen others, residents of Manchester, Bedford, Amherst, New Ipswich and Fitchburg, Mass. By the charter's provisions they had power to locate and construct the road from some point in Manchester through Bedford, Merrimack, Amherst and Milford, to some point on the line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts in Brookline, Mason, New Ipswich or Rindge, with a right to enter upon and use the Concord railroad, the Manchester and North Weare railroad, the Concord and Portsmouth railroad, the Nashua and Wilton, and the Peterboro and Shirley railroad; paying such tolls as fixed upon by agreement or by the legislature. The capital stock was fixed at not more than 10,000 shares of \$100 each, the road to be constructed within five years from the passage of the bill, or the same would be void. Meetings were held at various places and considerable enthusiasm aroused; but enthusiasm was about all that was aroused. Capital was not forthcoming, and the time limited in the charter was about to expire, when in 1881 events transpired that instilled new life into the enterprise, and on Aug. 17, 1881, the legislature passed an act to revive and continue the charter to July 1, 1890. In this revival of the charter it was provided that the route of said road should be within 100 rods of the townhouse at Amherst plain. When by means of this revival of the charter the nearly defunct road had been galvanized into a seeming appearance of new life, the hopes of the citizens of Brookline were raised to the highest point. Never since the inception of a railroad into the town in 1844 had all appearances, signs, omens, reports and manifestations been so favorable for a railroad as now; and it was currently reported that if the road should be built from Manchester to the State line, certain capitalists in Fitchburg would build the remaining portion of the road to Fitchburg. In fact, these capitalists, it was understood, guaranteed it. Meanwhile certain of the manufacturing corporations in Manchester were apparently interested in the matter. They were at that time, and had previously been, having trouble with the railroads leading south out of the city of Manchester in regard to the cost of freightage, and they appeared very desirous of obtaining means of egress that would render them independent of the Concord railroad.

Eminent counsel were employed, frequent meetings were held at Manchester and Fitchburg, and at intermediate points along the route; where affairs relating to the projected road were discussed, and viewed in all lights. The several towns along the route either voted the 5 per cent on their several valuations which the law allowed, or expressed their willingness to do so. Two or more different surveys were made; one sub-

stantially over the route as set forth in the charter, and one down the west bank of the Merrimack river, passing through the easterly portion of Hollis. This latter survey was made I think before the alteration of the charter in 1881, which required the road to run within 100 rods of the Amherst townhouse. In fact the elements of capital and labor seemed to be working harmoniously in conjunction with the wishes of the people, and "all went merry as a marriage bell," when, "hush, hark, a sound broke in like a rising knell." In fact something dropped. An investigation showed that the Concord railroad had dropped on the price of freightage, and with that drop the project of the Manchester and Fitchburg railroad dropped also, and passed away like "the baseless fabric of a dream." A few years later, as the time approached for the expiration of the term of the charter, viz., July, 1890, some talk was made as to having the term extended; but upon search being made it was found that that valuable instrument, the charter, had dropped also—completely out of sight. And from that day to this no citizen of Brookline has ever seen it. It is supposed to be resting, with other equally valuable papers, in the archives of the first railroad to enter New Hampshire. How it got there the Lord only knows. We can only say of it, in the language of tombstone epitaphs, "Requiescat in pace."

The Brookline Railroad Company.

The fourth and last charter for a railroad in this town was granted by the New Hampshire legislature, March 31, 1891, under the name of the Brookline Railroad Company—the road that is in successful operation today (1914). The grantees under this charter were William G. Shattuck, Thomas S. Hittinger, George W. Bridges, Walter F. Rockwood, James H. S. Tucker, Gilman P. Huff, David Hobart, Ira Daniels, James H. Hall, Willie A. Hobart, Samuel Swett, Albert W. Corey, Charles E. Shattuck, and Charles A. Stickney, all residents of Brookline except Thomas S. Hittinger, who, at that time, was a resident of Townsend Harbor, Mass.

This charter authorized the construction of a railroad not exceeding 6 rods in width from some point on lake Potanapo to some point on the State line of Massachusetts, in Brookline or Hollis, over such a line as would be passed over in the construction of a railroad in the most feasible route to a point at or near the station on the Worcester, Nashua and Portland railroad in Pepperell, Mass., with a right to connect with the Worcester, Nashua and Portland railroad, and to lease to any railroad corporation in manner and form consistent with the laws of this State. The

capital stock was limited to 1000 shares of \$100 each and the act was to be void unless the road was completed within ten years from the passage of the bill.

The charter was obtained by the personal and persistent efforts of the citizens of Brookline, aided and assisted by Thomas S. Hittinger, superintendent of the Fresh Pond Ice Company of Cambridge, Mass. To Mr. Hittinger, in a very large measure, belongs the credit of the road's existence. Hon Franklin Worcester of Hollis was also a zealous advocate of the road from its inception; giving freely of his time and money in furtherance of the enterprise; and under his skilful guidance the bill was successfully engineered through the legislature, in spite of the strenuous opposition of one or two powerful railroad corporations in this State. Shortly after the road obtained its charter, the railroad commissioners of Massachusetts granted a charter for a new railroad in that State, extending from some point in Groton to the State line in Pepperell. This road was subsequently built and connected with the Brookline road; and at the present time (1914) the entire line of the two roads is being operated under the name of the Brookline and Pepperell railroad.

The road is fourteen miles in length; of which three miles are located in New Hampshire. It connects with the Peterborough and Shirley railroad, a branch of the Fitchburg railroad, at West Groton, Mass. From West Groton it follows down the west side of the Nashua river to Pepperell, Mass.; thence, turning at nearly a right angle, it follows up the west bank of the beautiful Nissitisset river to its terminus in Brookline, on the shores of Muscatanipus pond. From the date of its being opened for traffic to the present time, the road has done a profitable business.

Originally this road was under the management of the Fitchburg railroad, by which corporation it was built. Subsequently, when the Boston and Maine railroad company leased the Fitchburg system, it passed into the control of the former company. At the present time (1914) it is controlled by the N. Y. N. H. & H. under its lease of the B. & M. system of roads.

Celebration of the Opening of the Brookline Railroad Company to Public Traffic, Sept. 8, 1892.

The Brookline railroad was formally opened to public traffic on the 8th day of September, 1892. The opening day was made the subject of a public celebration—for which elaborate preparations had been going on for weeks before the event—by the citizens of Brookline and their friends

in its vicinity. The following account of the celebration, and the events attendant upon it, is compiled from an article written and published at the time in a New Hampshire newspaper.

At about ten o'clock, A. M., the first train, consisting of seven coaches loaded down with humanity, with Henry A. Hall and Herbert W. Boutwell, both natives of Brookline, at the throttles of the engines, and conductor Frank W. Barns in charge of the train, came in from the south. Immediately the train came to a stop in the village depot, Capt. Frank Eaton let loose the Lyndeboro Lafayette artillery, and thirty times the cannon boomed above the valley town. Ere the train upon the track had departed, forty-eight school girls, under direction of George H. Bridges, chairman of the school board, decked the already flagged engine with beautiful flowers. Then the train drew out, and another of nine coaches, Conductor Sexton's, came thundering in. On this train was the East Pepperell brass band, Gilman Robbins leader. Half an hour later the procession proceeded down Main street in the following order: Chief marshal, D. D. Rockwood; aids, A. A. Hall, G. P. Huff, O. D. Fessenden; platoon of Nashua and Brookline police; Second Regiment Band, W. A. Cummings leader; Brookline firemen in line; barge containing school children; other barges; carriages with some of the State's distinguished citizens. In a carriage with James H. S. Tucker were his excellency Gov. Hiram A. Tuttle and Senator Jacob H. Gallinger. Gen. Henry M. Baker, Gen. Charles Williams and the orator of the occasion, a native of Brookline, Judge E. E. Parker, followed in carriages. Behind these came visitors and citizens in their carriages. The line proceeded through the principal streets, with the accompanying music of the bands. Under the most beautiful old flag that ever floated over this old earth, the procession marched. The names of Harrison and Reid greeted them on "the old flag" as they passed Tucker's store. In front of the hotel, Cleveland and Stevenson's names were attached to the stars and stripes. The column halted in front of E. C. Tucker's residence and Governor Tuttle, Senator Gallinger and the other prominent guests entered Mr. Tucker's hospitable home. Many entered to greet the governor and his friends.

At 11 A. M., as the governor ascended the rostrum, which was on the east side of Main street in front of the M. E. church, the second Regiment band, which was near by upon a raised platform, rendered the stirring strains of "Hail to the Chief." Rev. G. L. Todd, pastor of the Brookline Congregational church and president of the day, then called the assembly to order. A most touching prayer was made by Rev. Daniel Goodwin, an aged and retired clergyman of Mason, who years ago was a pastor of

the Congregational church of Brookline. President Todd then gave a brief and happy welcoming address. The Second Regiment band afterwards played the "American Hymn." The president then introduced the orator of the day, Judge E. E. Parker, of Nashua, a native of the town, who gave a scholarly and eloquent address.

Following Judge Parker's grand and appreciated effort, the Second Regiment band again did itself proud. It was now 1 o'clock—the dining hour—and so President Todd at this point, announced a pause in the proceedings, during which time he invited the guests and as many as could be accomodated to repair to Tucker's hall, and there partake of one of P. & J. Besse's best and most celebrated Boston repasts. Assembled at the festive board, a brief silence was maintained while Rev. C. F. Crathern of Mason invoked the Divine blessing in a few well chosen words. Then the cheerful company dined to their hearts' and stomachs' content. R. B. Pope, the colored head waiter, gave a dinner to 444 people at the first sitting. He had a score or more of able and gentlemenly colored waiters at his command. The banquet hall was tastefully decorated with bright colored paper fans and with evergreen strung overhead, and wreaths hung here and there. Dinner ended, the company re-assembled at the grand stand. The president invited the press representatives upon the platform. He then called for three rousing cheers for the governor, and got them in good shape. Then he introduced his excellency to the sea of upturned faces.

Governor Tuttle in substance, said that he was pleased to be present and take part in the day's proceedings. He referred to the time when the first train of cars came plunging into his old home, Pittsfield. He had visited Brookline for the first time only recently, and was so well pleased then that they found him here again on this gala day. He referred to the fine pure water of their shining lake, spoke of the people of these little country hamlets furnishing the sinews of the country. They could bring muscle as well as brains to the front. In closing he pronounced himself proud to have had the privilege of signing their railroad bill, thanked them for their cordial reception and polite attention, and then gracefully withdrew.

Gov. Tuttle's address was followed by brief speeches by U. S. Senator Jacob Gallinger, Gen. H. M. Baker of Bow, Hon. Robert M. Wallace of Milford, Hon. John McLane of Milford, Hon. Franklin Worcester of Hollis, Albert L. Fessenden, Esq., of Townsend, Mass., Hon. George A. Wason of New Boston, Rev. A. Woods of Pepperell, Mass., Rev. Daniel Goodwin of Mason, Edward Wason of Nashua and many

others. As night came on apace the gathering lessened, but many tarried for the fireworks and the music of the later hours.

Among the names of the many out of town people present were Col. Dana W. King, James H. Hunt, E. W. Eaton, C. J. Hamblett, John A. Spaulding, and J. W. Howard of Nashua, Henry S. Gilson, James A. Mixer, Col. F. E. Kaley, F. E. Bartlett, Dr. H. S. Hutchinson, Dr. D. S. Dearborn and lady, O. H. Foster and lady, Mrs. John McLane and a party of ladies from Milford. The press representatives present were Edward M. Stanyan and W. S. Towner, *New Hampshire Republican*; Frank J. Maloney, *Associated Press*; W. B. Rotch, *Farmer's Cabinet*; J. G. Faxon, *Boston Herald*; Col. F. E. Pecker, *Boston Journal*; and A. E. DeWolfe, *Nashua Telegraph*.

Three thousand people were on the street at noon. The evening was enlivened by the music of the band and a brilliant display of fireworks; which closed the festivities of one of the most notable days in the town's history.

The Brookline and Milford Railroad Company.

The Brookline and Milford Railroad was incorporated by act of legislature February 22, 1893. The grantees under the act were John McLane, R. M. Wallace, H. H. Barber, F. E. Kaley, O. H. Foster, Clarence J. Gutterson, of Milford; Franklin J. Worcester, L. B. Dow, of Hollis, and James H. S. Tucker and Thomas L. Hittinger of Brookline.

By the terms of the act the road was to be built from some convenient point on the Brookline railroad in Brookline to some convenient point in the town of Milford; with the right to connect with the Brookline railroad in Brookline and with the Wilton road in said town of Milford. The road was built and said connections made in little less than one year and nine months from the date of its incorporation. It was opened to public traffic Thursday, November 15, 1894; and the event was made the occasion of a grand celebration at Milford.

Like the Brookline railroad, this road was built by the Fitchburg railroad corporation. At the present time (1914) it forms a part of the Boston and Maine railroad system in New Hampshire under lease to the N. Y., N. H., & H. railroad; by which company the entire line of railroads from Milford to Ayer, Mass., is controlled and operated.

CHAPTER XXI.

Current Events, Incidents and Happenings, Continued.

1890—1914.

Population—Concrete Sidewalks—The Public Drinking Fountain—Burning of Sampson Farnsworth House—Burning of the Rufus Woodward House—The Fresh Pond Ice Company—Sketch of Life of Noah Farley—Bond Street Laid Out—The Caroline Brooks Legacy—The Grange—O. D. Fessenden's Gift to the Town—Brookline Improvement Company—Burning of the Alpheus Shattuck House—Burning of the John Sanders House—The New England Type Factory—Congregational Church Struck by Lightning—New Hearse—Murder of Adelbert Parker—Old Home Week Celebrations—The James Carlton Parker Legacy—The Freshet of 1900—The Harriet Gilson Legacy—Burning of the Thomas O. Heren House—Burning of the Emma S. Dunbar House—State Roads—The Imla M. Williams Legacy—Orville D. Fessenden Steam Sawmill—Burning of the J. A. Hall and Joseph Hall Houses—The Dodge Legacy—Brown Tail Moths—New Valuation of the Town—The Emily M. Peterson Legacy—The Eliza J. Parker Legacy—The Martha E. Perkins Legacy—The Bertha Hutchinson Legacy—Burning of the "Beehive" and Deaths of Edward O'Brien and John Powers—Water Plant—The Brookline Public Park—Electric Lights.

1890—Population—501

At the annual March town meeting of this year, for the first time in its history, the town voted an appropriation of money to be used exclusively in improving the conditions of its sidewalks. The amount of the appropriation was over one hundred dollars. It was expended the following summer in the construction of a concrete sidewalk on the east side of the village Main street between the stores of Walter E. Corey and Everett E. Tarbell.

From time to time during the years immediately succeeding 1890, appropriations similar to that of the latter year and for the same purpose, but frequently of much larger amounts, were raised and expended on the sidewalks; principally on those in the village. As a result of those expenditures, at the present time (1914) concrete sidewalks have been constructed and are in use on portions of the following named streets: Main street on its east side from a point opposite the residence of E. E. Parker continuously to the summit of meeting-house hill; on its west side from the same point at its east end to a point opposite the dwelling house of widow Charles N. Corey; Bond street, on its west side from its junction with Main street to the railroad depot; Milford street, on its east side from the Congregational meeting-house northerly to the residence of Widow Eddy Whitcomb; the street running easterly from Main street near Tarbell's store, on its west side for the entire length. In addition to the foregoing, concrete sidewalks have been put in on the highway to Townsend opposite the residences of David S. Fessenden and William B. Rockwood in South Brookline.

The Public Drinking Fountain.

At the same meeting, March 11, Charles W. Smith, David Hobart and Charles N. Corey were elected as a committee to enquire into the cost of erecting a public drinking fountain in the square at the west end of Main Street near the store of James H. S. Tucker. At the March meeting of the following year this committee reported; and, upon considering the report, the meeting passed the following vote;—"To establish as a common such part of the triangle near J. H. S. Tucker's store as is necessary for the purpose, and to improve the same by placing thereon a public drinking fountain. Also to appropriate a sum not exceeding one hundred and seventy-five dollars to make such improvements and to furnish the water for the same." At the same time the committee of the previous year was re-elected, under the title of "Trustees of the drinking fountain," with power to carry the vote into effect.

In the summer of 1892 the board of trustees erected the bronze drinking fountain at the present time standing upon the square at the west end of the village Main street, and at the same time constructed the reservoir which supplies it with water, at an expense to the town, including the cost of the fountain, of four hundred and odd dollars.

1890. April 30, the old David J. Stickney house in North Brookline was destroyed by fire.

July 24, the Rufus Woodward house on the plain south of the village was destroyed by fire.

The Fresh Pond Ice Company.

The Fresh Pond Ice Company of Somerville, Mass., removed its plant from Somerville to this town in the fall or spring of this year, 1890, and established its business in its present location on the south shore of Muscatanipus lake.

Prior to its location here, the company had purchased from its owners all of the land surrounding and contiguous to the lake; with the exception of a small tract, on its west shore, which at the present time (1914) is owned by Frederick Farnsworth.

Soon after locating here, and during the same year, the company through its agent, Thomas S. Hittinger, who was also one of its members, commenced the erection of its ice houses. They were all completed in the following year. The houses, which were nine in number, were all covered by one and the same roof. At the time of their completion, their storage capacity was sixty thousand tons. The dimensions of the building as first erected were 245 feet in length by 180 feet in breadth.

Since its erection, the original building has, at various times, been enlarged by the addition of new houses, until at the present time it encloses within its walls thirteen houses, with a capacity for holding eighty thousand tons of ice; and is said to be the largest ice plant under one roof in the State

Practically, the company's entire product is sold in Cambridge and Somerville, Mass., to which cities it is shipped via the Fitchburg division of the B. & M. railroad. Its daily shipments during the summer months average from twenty to forty loaded cars. In addition to its plant at the lake, the company also owns the sites, and controls the water power connected with the same, of the two saw and grist mills formerly owned and operated by the late Ensign Bailey, and located on the river below its outlet from the lake.

Thomas S. Hittinger, the company's superintendent from the time of its establishment in this town, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 26, 1904. His death was a severe blow to the company, in whose interests he was an indefatigable worker, and a cause of sincere regret to the citizens of Brookline; by whom he was highly respected. It was owing to his efforts, as much perhaps as to the efforts of any other one man, that this town



FRESH POND ICE COMPANY PLANT

finally obtained its railroad; and it was through his influence that the ice business was established here.

Mr. Hittinger was succeeded as the company's superintendent by E. A. Davenport; who in his turn was succeeded by Edward L. Hadley, the present occupant of the position.

The Brookline Granite Company.

1891. During the construction of the Brookline and Pepperell railroad in 1891, Fayette Cutler and William Burnham of Barre, Vermont, purchased of Vernal Barber and Joseph A. Hall two separate lots of land located on the west side of Ramond hill and, under the firm name of The Brookline Granite Company, commenced to quarry granite from the ledges located on the purchased premises.

Subsequently, on the 24th day of October, 1892, the company through its agent, Jacob McClure, purchased of Samuel Gilson, Jr., a tract of land containing granite ledges, and consisting of sixteen acres located on the easterly side of said hill.

The company, under the management of Col. McClure, began its first operations upon the ledge located on the northwest side of the hill, near the terminus of a spur-track of the Brookline and Pepperell railroad which led up the hill on its westerly side, and which had been built for its accomodation. It employed a large number of quarrymen; and, under the active and constant oversight of the manager, the work of developing the ledge progressed rapidly and satisfactorily; and the prospects for the future success of the enterprise appeared to be most auspicious.

Such was the state of affairs when on the evening of September 7, 1893, Col. McClure was suddenly stricken down by heart failure; from the effects of which he died on the third day of October following.

Soon after Col. McClure's death the company suspended its operations on the ledge and apparently abandoned the enterprise. The work was never resumed and from the day of its abandonment to the present time the plant has remained idle.

Noah W. Farley.

December 28 Noah W. Farley died of heart failure at his residence in Auburndale, Mass., aged seventy years. Mr. Farley was an adopted son of Christopher and Ruth Jewett Farley, and a native of this town.

At the age of twenty-one years he removed from Brookline to Boston, Mass., where he started a retail business on Hanover street. From that time until his decease he was one of Boston's most successful business men. During that period he was connected as a partner with several of the city's largest and most successful business firms. At the time of his death he was senior member of the firm of Farley, Harvey & Company on the corner of Chauncy and Bedford streets. He was a member, and for many years treasurer of the Park Street Congregational Church. As a business man he was honest, upright and conservative. As a friend he was constant and sincere.

In 1849 he married Pamela Thayer of New Ipswich. He was survived by his wife, three sons and a daughter.

Badger Brothers.

During this year, Charles L., William, George L., Charles F., and Fred L. Badger, all of Quincy, Mass., where under the name and style of Badger Brothers they were extensive manufacturers of and dealers in granite products, located a branch of their business in Brookline.

The scene of the company's operations here was the ledge located on the east side of the highway to Milford about one half mile north of the village Main street, and known as the Samuel Gilson, Jr. Ledge; which was purchased for it of Henry A. Willey.

For several years following its purchase, the company worked the ledge at intervals; expending considerable sums of money in an effort to quarry the granite in blocks of dimensions suitable for its requirements. To that end the ledge was excavated to a very considerable depth. But with but indifferent results. For the granite, although excellent in quality and abundant in quantity, continued to develop in layers too thin to be available for the use for which the company intended it. Discouraged with the results, the company finally abandoned the enterprise, and sold its plant to Samuel Swett.

1892. March 8, the town voted to convey a narrow strip of land from the east side of the west cemetery bordering on Muscatanipus Pond to the Fresh Pond Ice Company. The conveyance was subsequently made.

March 8, Bond Street was laid out.

February 14, The Timothy J. Wright dwelling house near the railroad crossing in North Brookline was destroyed by fire.

July 20, the old Samuel Farnsworth house in North Brookline was burned down.

Brookline was represented in the Constitutional Convention of this year by Orville D. Fessenden.

1893. May 24, the old Mathew Wallace place in the southwest part of the town was totally destroyed by fire.

The town voted to accept a legacy of one hundred and eighty-eight and 36-100 dollars from Caroline W. Brooks, the income of the same to be used for the perpetual care of her family burial lot in the south cemetery.

Brookline Grange No. 211.

1894. "Brookline Grange No. 211 P. of H. was organized March 14, 1894. The Hillsboro Co. Pomona Grange records give the following events which preceded its organization:

'At a Pomona Grange meeting held at Goffstown Feb. 7, 1894, Brookline was presented as a favorable field for the organization of a subordinate Grange. George Tarbell of Milford, Andrew H. Spalding of Hollis and George A. Wason of Nashua were appointed a committee to go to Brookline and investigate and report, and Pomona Grange voted to hold a public meeting there providing the citizens were willing to have them do so.

This committee reported at the next Pomona meeting held at Mason, Feb. 27, that the citizens of Brookline would gladly receive them at an early date. They voted to hold said meeting March 7. On that date a load of enthusiastic patrons came over from Milford and in all there were one hundred and ten present. And all arrangements were made to organize a Grange in Brookline. David D. and Martha A. Rockwood at this time became interested, and they kindled the fire of enthusiasm for the organization of a Grange among the citizens of Brookline, and they ever remained true and loyal to the end of life.

The record of the first meeting, on the night of the organization of Brookline Grange is as follows:

Brookline, N. H., March 14, 1894.

Agreeable to a previous notice a meeting was held in the small vestry of the Congregational church, on the evening of March 14, 1894, for the purpose of considering the question of organizing a Grange, there being present several of the citizens of the town, and E. C. Hutchinson of Milford, Sec. and Special Deputy of the N. H. State Grange, H. O. Hadley of Temple, District Deputy of the N. H. State Grange for district No. 10, A. H. Spalding, Master of Hollis Grange, and a few other patrons of neigh-

boring Granges. A petition was presented containing the following names, who were the charter members of the Grange: Joseph A. Hall, Mrs. Eliza A. Hobart, Charles A. Stickney, Mrs. Clara A. Stickney, Mrs. Susie E. French, Miss Abbie F. Barrett, Clarence R. Russell, Mrs. Clara E. Russell, Hattie S. Williams, David S. Fessenden, David D. Rockwood, Mrs. Ella F. Rockwood, William B. Rockwood, Mrs. Etta E. Rockwood, George H. Kendall, Mrs. Alice Kendall, Mrs. Mary F. Barber, Martin A. Rockwood, Mrs. Mary E. Rockwood, David Hobart and William J. Bailey; and the requisite fee having been paid by each, they were presented at the Altar and obligated as Patrons of Husbandry by State deputy E. C. Hutchinson.

Proceeded to the election of officers resulting in the choice of the following: Master, David D. Rockwood; Overseer, Clarence R. Russell; Lecturer, Mrs. Susie E. French; Steward, David Hobart; Ass't. Steward, William J. Bailey; Chaplain, Joseph A. Hall; Treasurer, Martin A. Rockwood; Secretary, David S. Fessenden; Gate Keeper, George H. Kendall; Ceres, Mrs. Ella F. Rockwood; Pomona, Mrs. Eliza A. Hobart; Flora, Mrs. Mary A. Rockwood; Lady Ass't. Steward, Mrs. Clara E. Russell. And the aboved named officers were duly installed by Deputies E. C. Hutchinson and H. O. Hadley, who then proceeded to instruct them in the work of the order.

Voted that the Grange be called Brookline Grange No. 211.

The following were appointed a committee on Constitution and By-Laws: C. A. Stickney, D. S. Fessenden, M. A. Rockwood. Voted that the next meeting be held at this place on Saturday evening, March 24, 1894, at 7:30 P. M. The following committee was chosen to fix the time and provide a place for the meetings of the Grange: Joseph A. Hall, Eliza A. Hobart, Susie E. French.

After remarks by the Deputies and some others, the Grange was closed in due form by Deputy H. O. Hadley as Master and Deputy E. C. Hutchinson as Overseer."

A true record attest H. O. Hadley, Secretary.

The first three meetings of the Brookline Grange were held on Saturday evenings in the small vestry of the Congregational Church. The fourth meeting, on April 11, 1894, was held in Tarbell's Hall, which place has ever since been the Grange's home. The evenings of its regular meetings are the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, except July and August, when meetings are held on the fourth only.

A good literary program is assured at each meeting and, at the close, marching, games and other pastimes are enjoyed.

During its existence here the Grange has exerted its influence for good among the citizens of the town. It has thrown open its doors to the public on many occasions to enable the citizens to receive the benefit of lectures, meetings of the State Board of Agriculture, Pomona meetings, and children's nights. It has held several very successful fairs, and to it the Old Home Week Association in Brookline owes its existence.

Eight of the charter members of the Brookline Grange have died since its organization, viz; Mrs. Eliza Hobart, Joseph Hall, Martin Rockwood, Mrs. Mary Rockwood, David Hobart, David Rockwood, William Rockwood, Mrs. Clara Stickney; and two, viz Charles Stickney and Mrs. Abbie Barrett Prescott, have withdrawn from the order. Another member, Mrs. Hattie Williams Carruth, at the present time (1914) is living in Houston, Texas. The remaining ten were present at its twentieth anniversary.

Besides the charter members who have died, the Grange has lost ten others by death: Miss Grace N. Nye, Charles W. Currier, Mrs. Harriet A. Baldwin, Mrs. Fannie E. French, Mrs. Nettie M. Rideout, Mrs. Mary LeClaire, John H. B. Pierce, Edward W. Smith, Mrs. Emily C. Swett, Mrs. Augusta J. Smith.

The membership at the present time (1914) is one hundred and eight, of whom forty-four are men and sixty-four women. Since its organization the Grange has had ten Masters, as follows: David Rockwood, one year; Clarence Russell, four years; William Bailey, three years; Martin Rockwood, two years; Albert Pierce, one year; Clara Russell, one year; Orville Fessenden, one year; George Tarbell, one year; Fred Hall, three years; and Edward Pierce, the present worthy master, who is serving his fourth year.

Twentieth Anniversary.

The Grange observed its twentieth anniversary March 11, 1914, by a day meeting under the direction of the Charter Members. The morning session at 11:15 was the regular meeting; literary program, accordion solo by Arthur Goss, short addresses by Frank P. Fisk and Clarence L. Trow of Milford, Master and Lecturer, respectively, of Hillsboro Co. Pomona Grange, Fred C. Willoby and Andrew H. Spalding, Master and P. M., respectively, of Hollis Grange, Mrs. Emma F. Seaver, Master of Townsend Grange, Joseph D. Batchelder and John Smith, Master and P. M., respectively, of Fruitdale Grange, Mason; piano solo, Miss May Pierce. Dinner was served at the banquet hall above at 12:30.

The afternoon session, which occurred at 1:30, was public, and a good sized audience listened to the following program:

Anniversary Song,	Grange Choir.
Welcome and Poem,	Mrs. Mary A. Barber.
Music, piano and cornet,	Mrs. Louise Bailey, Bernard Slocomb.
Grange History,	Mrs. Clara E. Russell.
Song,	Mrs. Maude Greeley and Miss Ethel Taylor.
Address,	H. O. Hadley of Peterboro, P. M. of N. H. State Grange.
Piano Duet,	Misses May Pierce and Alice Whitcomb.
Addresses, by Wesley Adams and Mrs. M. N. Adams of Derry, Master and Ceres of the N. H. State Grange, and George B. Drake of Manchester, Secretary State Grange.	
Farce,—Scarlet Bonnet—Characters,	Mrs. Hattie Pierce, Mrs. Catherine Cady, Mrs. Della Hall, Miss Blanche Hall, Miss Lila Barnaby and Miss May Pierce.

In Memoriam,	Mrs. Alice Kendall.
Letter of Andrew D. Rockwood of Chico, Cal., read by Miss Blanche Hall.	
Dutch Selection,	William J. Bailey.

Supper was served in the banquet hall from 6:30 to 7:30

At 8 o'clock the following program was presented:

Piano Duet,	Misses May Pierce and Alice Whitcomb.
Song,	Mrs. Maud Greeley and Miss Ethel Taylor.
Piano Solo,	Miss May Pierce.
Song,	Velma Taylor.
Recitation,	Miss Mattie Kent.
Piano Solo,	Miss Alice Whitcomb.
Piano duet,	Misses May Pierce and Alice Whitcomb.
Coon song.	Edward Taylor and Wallace Jenness.

Original sketch, written by A. Starr Barnaby. A. Starr Barnaby and Wallace Jenness.

Marching and dancing followed, which closed the exercises of the twentieth Grange Anniversary."

1894. At the November town meeting, Orville D. Fessenden presented the town with an ebony gavel suitably inscribed, to be used by the moderator at town and school meetings.

The Brookline Improvement Company.

1896. This company was incorporated March 2, of this year. The company owed its existence to the Brookline Board of Trade, which had

been organized the previous year; but which, by the organization of the Improvement Company, ceased to exist as an independent organization, and became merged into the latter company.

The company, as set forth in its articles of association, was formed —“To promote the growth and prosperity of the town.”

The names of its original members were as follows: Walter F. Rockwood, Frank L. Willoby, Charles W. Smith, Orville D. Fessenden, Samuel Swett, Imla M. Williams, Charles W. Currier, Charles L. Willoby, Henry G. Shattuck, George H. Nye, Edward C. Tucker, Herbert S. Corey.

By the terms of its charter, its capital stock was fixed at three thousand dollars, divided into 120 shares, at a par value of twenty-five dollars each.

On the twenty-second day of January of this year the company held its first meeting for the organization under its charter, and elected its first board of officers, consisting of a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary and three directors.

The board of directors was constituted as follows: Albert W. Corey, Charles S. Dunbar and Frank L. Willoby.

May 1, 1897, the company made its first annual return to the Secretary of State as follows:

“Capital stock authorized,	\$3000 00
No. of shares issued,	62
Par value of shares,	25 00
Paid in,	1550 00
Debts due company,	37 50
Debts due from company	550 00
Amount of property, including real and personal estate,	2350 00”

Soon after its organization, the company purchased a tract of land located on the south side of Bond street and adjacent to the railroad track upon which it erected a commodious one story wooden building and installed therein an engine. This building when completed was rented to John Ridge of Nashua. Mr. Ridge took immediate possession of the premises and commenced the business of manufacturing horse shoe files, under a patent which he claimed to own, or to have the right to use.

For several years following the business was carried on with indifferent success. Then trouble came. Certain parties in Boston, Mass., set up a claim of priority of rights of ownership in Mr. Ridge’s patent, and

instituted proceedings to deprive him both of the patent and the right to use the same. Mr. Ridge opposed the suit, but in the end was compelled to surrender his claim both to the patent and its use; soon after which he closed out his business and left town.

With Mr. Ridge's departure the company's plant was closed down never to be re-opened. Its building remained unoccupied until Nov. 15, 1903; at which date it was sold to the New England Type Company. With this sale the company closed out its affairs and ceased to exist.

The New England Type Factory.

1897. This company established its plant in Brookline during this year, coming here from Boston, Mass., where it was originated by Harry and Henry Marshall, brothers, soon after the close of the Civil War. Its business was the manufacture of wooden printing type. At the time of its location in this town, it was said to be, with one exception the only company of its kind in the United States.

For several years after coming to Brookline the company conducted its operations in a small building located on the east side of the highway to Milford about one mile north of the village. In the month of April, 1899, Henry Marshall sold his interests in the plant to his brother Harry, who from that time forward until the company ceased to exist, carried on the business alone; Henry Marshall having in the meantime acted as the company's agent until his death, which occurred in 1907.

Nov. 13, 1903, the company purchased the factory building of the Brookline Improvement Company located on Bond street in the village, and soon after its purchase moved into and established its plant in the same.

During the last few years of its existence, the company, in addition to its regular business, engaged somewhat extensively in the manufacture of children's toys, and also of various kinds of wooden implements.

From the date of the establishment of the plant in Brookline, the company's business prospered; and it was constantly and steadily improving when, at noon time on the 19th day of November, 1909, its factory with its contents, was destroyed by fire caused by a spark from a locomotive of the Boston and Maine railroad company.

At the present time, (1914) the factory has not been rebuilt, and the business, like many another of the town's enterprises in the past, has vanished in the smoke of the flames by which it was destroyed, apparently never to return.

July 17, the Congregational Church was struck by lightning. The Bolt tore off one of the faces of the clock on its tower, and then passed into the interior of the house; where it raised havoc with the steel ceilings, walls and furniture; causing damages to the extent of several hundreds of dollars.

1898. March 8, the town voted to remove the public library into the Grammar schoolhouse on Milford street.

June 5, the John Sanders house and the barber's shop connected with the same were destroyed by fire.

1899. March 14, the town voted to buy a new hearse at an expense not exceeding five hundred dollars; and elected Charles S. Dunbar, Walter F. Rockwood and Charles E. Shattuck as a committee to purchase the same.

The Murder of Adelbert Parker.

On the night of Sunday, September 28, of this year, near the midnight hour, occurred the first and so far as is known the only murder ever committed in this town. The scene of the murder was in the old dwelling house known as the Lemuel Hall place, located on the east side of the highway to Oak Hill in Pepperell, Mass., and about two miles south of Brookline Village.

The murderer's name was Frank Worby. His victim was Adelbert Parker; a native of, and at the time of his death a resident in, Pepperell, Mass.; a young man of excellent family and up to the time of this event of good reputation.

Worby, who was a mulatto, was a comparative stranger in this town; he having resided here but a short time when the murder was committed. His reputation was bad. He was reputed to be a horse thief, and known to be an ex-state prison convict. For about two months preceding his brutal act, he had occupied the premises in question for the purpose of carrying on a road-house; which under his management had acquired an evil reputation.

On the night of the murder the house was visited by a party of young men from Oak Hill, among whom was the murdered man. In addition to the party from Oak Hill, there were present also other young men; the loafers and idlers usually found about such places. As the evening wore on the entire party indulged in intoxicating drinks; and with the usual results. About midnight Parker and Worby became embroiled in an angry dispute over a female inmate of the house, and finally came to blows and

clinched. They were separated by the bystanders, and Worby passed out of the room into an adjoining bed-room; from which, however, he immediately returned with a loaded revolver with which he shot and killed Parker in his tracks.

Immediately after committing the murder, Worby disappeared. For several days subsequently the county and town authorities made diligent but unsuccessful search for him. He was finally located in Lee; where, having in the meantime added the crime of bigamy to his list, he completed his criminal record before he could be arrested, by committing suicide.

Old Home Week—Celebrations of.

Old Home Week was first observed in New Hampshire; where it was instituted in 1899 by Governor Edward W. Rollins. Gov. Rollins' idea was to make it a carnival week. A week when every native born son and daughter of the State should return to the place of his or her nativity and—"See what he or she could do to assist in improving and beautifying the place and its general uplifting and upbuilding."

The idea met with immediate success. The week's first celebration in 1899 was formally observed by about fifty of the cities and towns of the State, among which number was Brookline.

For the three first years, 1899, 1900 and 1901, the celebration in Brookline was confined to the holding of basket picnics at the grove on the shore of Muscatanipus lake. These picnics were attended by the citizens generally, and to some extent by its sons and daughters from abroad.

But the town's first general and elaborate celebration of the events occurred in 1902; when an entire week, commencing Saturday, August 16 and ending August 23, was devoted to its observance.

The week was ushered in and closed by special religious services. On the evening before the opening day of the festival, bon-fires were lighted on the hill-tops—Big Muscatanipus hill being especially noticeable for its huge cap of flame,—and by the ringing of the church bells. During the week, the streets, public buildings, and many of the dwelling houses were decorated with the national colors. Hundreds of the towns' absent sons and daughters returned to their old homes, and many of them remained throughout the week.

The exercises for the week were planned and carried out under the supervision of an association of citizens known as "The Brookline Old Home Week Association"; of which the officers were as follows: President, Clarence R. Russell; vice-presidents, Orville D. Fessenden and Rev. H. E.

Coville; secretary, Mrs. Ella W. Tucker; treasurer, Albert W. Corey; executive committee, Dr. Charles H. Holcomb, Frank L. Willoby, Samuel Swett.

Friday, August 22, was observed as Old Home Day. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Ashby, Mass., Band.

The reception committee consisted of David S. Fessenden, Charles E. Shattuck, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Rockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Dunbar, Miss Myrtie L. Shattuck, Mr. and Mrs. Alpha A. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Swett and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence R. Russell.

The literary part of the day's programme occurred at eleven o'clock A. M. in the auditorium of the Congregational church. The meeting was called to order by Clarence R. Russell, president of the day. The order of exercises was as follows:

Prayer,	Rev. H. E. Covell.
Selection,	Band.
Selection,	Choir.
Address of welcome,	Clarence R. Russell.
Song,	Choir.
Oration,	Judge Edward E. Parker
Song,	Choir.

At the close of the exercises in the church, the audience formed in procession and, led by the band, marched to Tarbell's hall, where dinner was served to over four hundred guests. The dinner was followed by post prandial exercises; during which brief addresses were delivered by citizens, invited guests, and old residents of the town.

The afternoon was devoted to family and other reunions, and to athletic games for the young folks. The day closed with fire-works, and a grand reunion and ball in Tarbell's hall in the evening.

During each of the years succeeding 1902, up to and including the year 1909, the town continued its annual observance of the week. In 1910, its observance was omitted. Its omission, however, was not the result of any diminution of interest and enthusiasm either on the part of the citizens or that of the outside public. For as to the former, they were fully sensible of the benefits which had accrued to the town from its observance in the past, and equally desirous of its continuance in the future; and as to the latter, its interest was exemplified from the fact that the attendance of strangers at the Old Home Day exercises of the previous year had been fully equal to that of any similar occasion in the past.

The omission was owing, rather, to the fact that the care and labor of preparing for the celebration, which, (as is apt to be the case in such affairs), had devolved upon the few rather than the many, began to wear upon those upon whom the burden fell; and, also, of the apparent danger that the week, from its continued annual observance, would eventually lapse into something in the nature of a—"Continuous Performance," and thereby lose its significance and attractiveness. It was therefore decided by the Association and the majority of the citizens that celebrations of Old Home Week in the future should occur biennially rather than annually.

The following are the names of the officers of The Old Home Week Association and the programmes of the Old Home Day exercises for each year from 1903 to 1909 inclusive.

1903. President, Clarence R. Russell vice-presidents, Orville D. Fesenden, Rev. George A. Bennett; secretary, Mrs. Ella W. Tucker; treasurer, Samuel Swett; executive committee, Albert W. Corey, Frank L. Willoby, Frank P. Kennedy, John F. Hutchingson.

Old Home Day Exercises, Friday August 21.

Invocation,	Rev. George A. Bennett.
Song,	Choir.
Address of Welcome,	Clarence R. Russell.
Oration,	Hon. John F. Hutchingson, Lexington, Mass.
Dinner,	Tarbell's Hall.
Reunion and Ball in the evening.	

1904.

President, Clarence R. Russell, Esq.; vice-presidents, Alpha A. Hall, Rev. George A. Bennett; secretary, Mrs. Ella W. Tucker; treasurer, Samuel Swett; executive committee, Frank L. Willoby, Frank P. Kennedy, Walter F. Rockwood.

Old Home Day Exercises, August 26.

9:30 A. M. Concert by the Ashby, Mass., Band.	
11:00 A. M. At the Congregational Church;	
Selection,	Band.
Invocation,	Rev. George A. Bennett.
Address of Welcome,	Clarence R. Russell, Esq.
Response,	Morton A. Klein.

Song,		Choir.
Oration,	Rev. George L. Perin, D. D. of Boston, Mass.	
Song,		Choir.
Poem,	Hon. Edward E. Parker.	
Song,		

- 12:30 P. M. Dinner, Tarbell's Hall, followed by remarks.
 3:00 P. M. Ball Game.
 5:00 P. M. Band Concert.
 8:00 P. M. Reunion and Ball in Tarbell's Hall.

POEM.

Brookline's Welcome Home.

By HON. EDWARD E. PARKER

Once more old Brookline welcomes home her erstwhile sons and daughters

Who left her pleasant home-farms in the happy long ago:

And joys to hear their voices, like the sound of many waters,

Resounding o'er her hillsides as with faces all aglow

They tread once more their native soil, and breathe the crystal air

Which sweeps above its wooded heights and o'er its verdant meadows,

Just as they did in childhood days, when, free from doubt and care,

Life's pathway wound its sunny course through scenes undimmed by shadows.

The times have changed since we went forth; the old familiar faces

Of those we knew in other days have passed away forever;

And strangers now perform the task, and fill the vacant places

Where we and ours in days of yore were wonted to foregather.

Full many a vacant cellar-hole, by clambering vines concealed,

Now serves to mark the spot where once a modest farm-house stood,

Whose inmates, in their simple lives and daily walks, revealed

The sacredness of family ties and human brotherhood.

And yet, in spite of time or change, our minds, in freedom ranging

Above this sordid present life, its cares, its hopes, its charms,

To where on memory's wall engraved, unchanged and aye unchanging,

Are limned the pristine glories of those now deserted farms,

While gazing on its varied scenes, unite in true thanksgiving

That in our hearts we feel once more the glow of home-love fires,

And ken that earth affords no spot where life is worth the living,

To be compared with that where first we learned to lisp our prayers.

The homestead roof, the homestead walls, 'neath Time's rude touch decaying,

May fall in ruins, and the winds in wild derision sweep

O'er its deserted barren greens, where, in our childhood's playing,

We woke on Rament's rocky sides the echoes long and deep;

The rains may beat, the snows may fall upon it, and, untrammelled

By sentiments of love or fear, the strangers feet may tread
 Its sacred soil, but still, like scenes on ancient walls impanelled,
 Our hearts will bear its impress 'till we're numbered with the dead.

Now, as of old, on rainy days, the mist-clouds, lightly dancing
 Before the east wind's humid breath, sail o'er the river's tide;
 Or, at the twilight's peaceful hour, in ghostly ranks advancing.
 Move upwards from the meads which skirt Potanapo's steep side;
 Until, beneath their envious folds, the village, disappearing,
 Is lost to sight, and in its place a sea of snowy foam.
 Through which gigantic forms move on like ships at sea, each steering
 Its course to where in radiance glow the beacon-lights of home.

Still on the maple's topmost bough, in sweet abandon swinging,
 The robin trills his welcome to the coming of the dawn;
 E'er yet the night in tardy flight its westward course is winging,
 Or morning's whispering winds have kissed the tassels of the corn;
 And at the midnight's solemn hour, like cloistered monks intoning
 Their liturgies, among the pines resound the wind-harps' strains;
 The same as when in childhood days, their magic influence owning,
 Unconsciously we passed into the dream-god's weird domains.

At sunset hour, departing day, its flaunting banners streaming
 High o'er the western mountain-tops, lights up with radiant glow
 The upland fields, the lakes and streams, whose light, reflected, gleaming
 In softened radiance, illumines the village far below;
 And, as the daylight softly fades into the shadowy gloaming,
 In plaintive notes the whippoorwill his song insistent sings,
 And through the gloom the swallows make their evening flights of homing,
 'Till softly o'er the sleepy town Night spreads her drowsy wings.

Still o'er the surface of the pond the west-wind, blithely sweeping,
 Impels the rippling waves to break in music on the shore;
 And o'er its moonlit surface rings, in song or joyous greeting,
 The merry voices of the crews who ply the flashing oar.
 And still the boisterous winter winds, on angry pinions rushing,
 Sweep round the corners of the house with weird and mournful wails,
 The summer showers dance on the roofs, and summer roses, blushing,
 Bloom in the wayside hedge, and shed their fragrance on the gales.

These are the scenes which Memory shows, responsive to our gazing
 Upon her pictured walls; and which, in rolling years to come,
 As in the past, whate'er of Fortune's gifts our future lives is phazing,
 Will draw as magnets draw the steel, our wandering foot-steps home.
 The vacant chairs, the darkened hearths, the vanished friends now sleeping.
 Beneath the flowers which bud and bloom on hillside and on plain,
 Though silent, in their silences continually are speaking,
 In tones which thrill our hearts, the words—"Come home, come home again!"

1905.

President, Dr. Charles H. Holcombe; vice-presidents, Alpha A. Hall, Esq., Rev. George A. Bennett; secretary, Mrs. Ella W. Tucker; treasurer, Samuel Swett; executive committee, Frank P. Kennedy, Walter F. Rockwood, George H. Nye.

Old Home Day Exercises, August 24.

11:00 A. M. At the Congregational Church;

Invocation,	Rev. George A. Bennett.
Selection,	Band.
Song,	Choir.
Address of Welcome,	Dr. Charles H. Holcombe.
Address,	John H. Klein.
Song,	Choir.
Oration,	Hon. Edward E. Parker.

12:30 P. M. Dinner at Tarbell's Hall.

5:00 P. M. Concert New Ipswich Band.

8:00 P. M. Reunion and Ball at Tarbell's Hall.

1906.

President, David S. Fessenden; vice-presidents, Rev. George A. Bennett, Frank H. Jenness; secretary, Mrs. Ella W. Tucker; treasurer Samuel Swett; executive committee, John B. Hardy, Walter E. Corey, Albert T. Pierce.

Old Home Day Exercises, August 24.

9:30 A. M. Concert by the Laurel Band of Milford.

11:00 A. M. At the Congregational Church:

Selection,	Band.
Invocation,	Rev. George A. Bennett.
Address of Welcome,	Mrs. Clara E. Russell.
Response,	James A. Horton.
Song,	Quartette.
Oration.	Dr. Charles H. Holcombe.
Song,	Quartette.
Selection,	Band.

- 12:30 P. M. Dinner in Tarbell's Hall.
 3:00 P. M. Ball Game, Pepperell vs. Milford.
 5:00 P. M. Band Concert.
 8:00 P. M. Reunion and Ball, Tarbell's Hall.

1907.

President, Frank H. Jenness; vice-presidents, Rev. George A. Bennett, George H. Nye; secretary, Mrs. Ella W. Tucker; treasurer, Samuel Swett; executive committee, Walter E. Corey, Albert T. Pierce, Francis H. Lawrence.

Old Home Day Exercises, August 23.

- 9:30 A. M. Concert by the Ashby Band of Ashby, Mass.
 11:00 A. M. At the Congregational Church:
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Selection, | Band. |
| Invocation, | Rev. George A. Bennett. |
| Greeting, | Frank H. Jenness. |
| Address of Welcome, | D. Wallace Jenness. |
| Response, | Mrs. Mabel Tucker Badger. |
| Vocal Solo, | Mrs. Phoebe Jenness Randall. |
| Oration, | Rev. Frank D. Sargent. |
| Vocal Solo, | R. Cassius Nye. |
| Selection, | Band. |
- 12:30 P. M. Dinner at Tarbell's Hall, followed by toasts and remarks by former residents.
 3:00 P. M. Base Ball Game, Townsend vs. Pepperell.
 5:00 P. M. Band Concert.
 8:00 P. M. Reunion and Ball, Tarbell's Hall.

1908.

President, Frank H. Jenness; vice-presidents, George H. Nye, Frank P. Kennedy; secretary, Mrs. Ella W. Tucker; treasurer, Samuel Swett; executive committee, Edward C. Tucker, Fred E. Rockwood, H. Arthur Brown.

Old Home Day Exercises, August 21.

- 9:30 A. M. Concert by the Ashby Band, Ashby, Mass.
 11:00 A. M. At the Congregational Church.

Selection,	Band.
Invocation,	Rev. George A. Bennett.
Selection,	Appleton Quartet, Boston, Mass.
Welcome,	Frank H. Jenness.
Response,	Alfred J. Cox.
Selection.	Appleton Quartet.
Oration,	Rev. Charles W. Dockrill.
Selection,	Appleton Quartet.
Selection,	Band.

12:30 P. M. Dinner at Tarbell's Hall, followed by brief toasts and remarks.

2:00 P. M. Athletic Sports.

3:00 P. M. Base Ball Game, Brookline 1898 vs. Brookline 1908.

5:00 P. M. Band Concert.

8:00 P. M. Reunion and Ball at Tarbell's Hall.

Sunday, August 16, Union Services in the Methodist Church; sermon by Rev. Arthur M. Shattuck, East Rochester.

Sunday, August 23, Union Service in the Congregational Church; sermon by the Rev. George L. Perin, D. D., of Brookline, Mass.

1909.

President, George H. Nye; vice-presidents, Fred A. Hall, William J. Bailey; secretary, Blanche W. Hall; treasurer, Harry Marshall; executive committee, Mrs. Jennie Boutelle, Frank E. Gilman.

Old Home Day Exercises, August 27.

9:30 A. M. Concert by the Lunenburg Military Band of Lunenburg Mass.

10:30 A. M. Ball Game, Local Teams.

11:00 A. M. At the Congregational Church:

Selection,	Band.
Invocation,	Rev. Warren L. Noyes.
Selection,	Mrs. Phoebe Jenness Randall.
Welcome,	George H. Nye.
Response,	Miss Ellen C. Sawtelle.
Selection,	Mrs. Mabel Brackett and Mrs. W. S. Bickford.
Oration,	Rev. Herbert J. Foote.
Selection,	Band.

12:30 P. M. Dinner, Tarbell's Hall.

2:00 P. M. Base Ball Game.

4:30 P. M. Band Concert.

7:30 P. M. Fire works.

8:00 P. M. Reunion at Tarbell's Hall.

Sunday, Aug. 22, Union Service at Congregational Church; sermon by Rev. Warren L. Noyes.

Sunday, Aug. 29, Union Service at Methodist Church; sermon by Rev. Elwin Hitchcock of Keene.

1913.

President, George H. Nye; vice-president, Homer A. Brown; treasurer, Walter E. Corey; secretary, Alfred S. Barnaby; executive committee, Edwin H. Taylor, Delbert W. Porter, Edward O'Hern.

Old Home Day Exercises, August 29.

Forenoon.

9:00 Concert by the Townsend Brass Band of Townsend Mass.

9:30 Ball Game by Local Teams.

At Daniels Academy Building:

Selection,	Band.
Invocation,	Rev. Warren L. Noyes.
Song,	Roswell C. Nye.
Greeting,	President George H. Nye.
Response,	Precival Betterly.
Music, Welcome Song,	Quartette.
Oration,	Fred Fessenden, Newton, Mass.
Address,	Rev. George H. Hardy.
Selection,	Band.
Reading,	Mrs. Mabel Perkins.
Dedication Speech,	Hon. Herbert F. Parker of Worcester, Mass.
Selection,	Band.

Afternoon.

12:15 Dinner in Banquet Hall.

2:00 Ball Game, Milford Camera Club vs. Townsend A. A.

4:00 Sports.

4:45 Automobile Parade.

5:00 Concert by the Band.

Evening. Concert and Ball.

Sunday, August 24, Union Service at Methodist church; sermon by Rev. C. W. Dockrill.

Sunday, August 31, Union Service at Congregational church; sermon by Rev. F. D. Sargent.

1900. The Orville D. Fessenden Steam Sawmill.

This mill is owned by Orville D. Fessenden, by whom it was erected in 1900. It is located in South Brookline on the west side of the highway leading from Brookline, to Townsend, Mass., a few rods south of the bridge in said highway over the Nissitisset river, and is operated by Mr. Fessenden in connection with his business as a wholesale manufacturer and dealer in lumber and barrels. As its name indicates, the mill is, and from the beginning has been, operated by steam power.

In the fall of 1913 its old engine was replaced by a new Rollins engine of one hundred and twenty-five horse power, and at the same time a new engine house was constructed and the mill building reconstructed and remodelled. In addition to the mill proper, the establishment has connected with it a blacksmith and repair shop, a large and commodious office building, a water plant, which furnishes it with an abundant supply of running water, and an electric lighting plant. To the water and electric plants connected with this mill the village in Brookline is indebted for the systems by which, through the characteristic enterprise of Mr. Fessenden, its streets, public buildings and many of its dwelling houses are supplied with running water and electric lights; the water system having been established by Mr. Fessenden as a private enterprise on his part in 1913; and the electric lighting having been introduced under a contract between him and the town authorities in 1914.

In connection with Mr. Fessenden's plant in Brookline he also owns and operates a plant for the manufacture of barrels in North Acton, Mass. and in Harvard, Mass.

At the present time, (1914), Mr. Fessenden's business in each of its branches is in a prosperous condition, and its operations, which cover a large territory, are constantly being enlarged and extended.

1900. March 17, the town accepted a legacy of three hundred dollars from the estate of James Carlton Parker; the income to be used for the perpetual care of his family lot in the south cemetery.

The Great Freshet in the Spring of 1900.

In the spring of this year, the Nissitisset river experienced one of the heaviest freshets known in its history within the memory of living men. Its waters, swollen by heavy rains and melting snows, overflowed its banks and inundated the adjacent fields and meadows, inflicting considerable damage. The iron bridge over the river at Bond street and its abutments were damaged to the extent that it required the expenditure of several hundred dollars to restore them to their condition before the flood.

November 6, the town voted to accept a legacy of one hundred dollars from the estate of Mrs. Harriet Gilson; the income to be used for the perpetual care of the family lot in the south cemetery.

1901. June 25, the dwelling house of Thomas O. Heren, (formerly known as the Rev. Daniel Goodwin house), located on the east side of the main highway to Milford, about one mile north of the village, was totally destroyed by fire.

At the March town meeting the town voted to purchase the Albert T. Pierce lot on the east side of Main street west of and adjacent to the Post Office, for the sum of five hundred dollars. The purchase was effected in the summer following.

1903. February 18, the dwelling house of Mrs. Emma S. Dunbar, located one mile west of the village on the west side of the highway to Mason was burned down.

1905. March 14, the town voted to accept a legacy of one hundred dollars from the estate of Imla M. Williams; the income from the same to be used for the perpetual care of the family lot in the south cemetery.

State Roads.

This year, at its March town meeting, the town made its first appropriation under the law providing for the building of State roads; which was passed at the January session of the legislature of the same year. The amount appropriated was four hundred and twenty-four and 50-100 dollars. To this amount the State added two hundred and fifty-four and 40-100 dollars, as provided for under the provisions of the law; making the whole amount in the town's hands for use in building the contemplated highway six hundred and seventy-four and 90-100 dollars (\$674.90). For some reason to the writer unknown, no portion of this sum was expended that year.

The following year, 1906, the town made an additional appropriation in the sum of four hundred and thirty-six and 50-100 dollars; to which amount the State added the sum of two hundred and sixty-one and 60-100 dollars; making the entire amount raised for the State road in that year six hundred and ninety-eight and 10-100 dollars.

This sum added to the amount of the appropriation of the previous year, placed the town in possession of thirteen hundred and seventy-seven dollars (\$1377.00) for use in building the contemplated road; to which amount should be added ten and 40-100 dollars, making the entire amount of the State road fund thirteen hundred and eighty-seven and 40-100 dollars (\$1387.40).

With this amount available for use, the town, in the summer of 1906, constructed its first section of State road. The road commenced at a point in the Milford highway nearly opposite the Congregational church, and, following the highway in a northerly direction, ended a short distance north of the dwelling house of Dr. Charles H. Holcombe. Its length from end to end was 3000 feet. The total cost of its construction was fourteen hundred and twenty-three and 39-100 dollars (\$1423.39). An average cost of four and 74-100 dollars per lineal foot. For each of the three years immediately succeeding 1906, the town made appropriations for and constructed sections of State road as follows:

1907. Road from the brow of the hill in the Townsend highway west of the south cemetery down to and across the bridge over the river near the dwelling house of David S. Fessenden in South Brookline. The construction of this section of road included the raising of said bridge several feet above its former level.

1908. Road in the highway to Pepperell, Mass., beginning on the brow of the hill in the same a few rods west of the point where it is crossed by the Rocky Pond brook, and extending to the brow of the hill in the same a few rods east of said bridge.

1909. Road in the highway to Mason beginning on the brow of Meeting-house hill on its south side, and, passing southerly, ending at its base, at its intersection by Bond street. The combined length of these four sections was 7000 running feet; the total cost of their construction three thousand nine hundred dollars and eighty-nine cents. (\$3900.89).

1906. March 13, the town voted to print a history of the town, providing the printing of the same should not cost over five hundred dollars; and subsequently the selectmen appointed Clarence R. Russell, Samuel Swett, Eddie S. Whitcomb, Edward C. Tucker, John B. Hardy and David S. Fessenden as a committee to superintend the work of its publication.

September 2, the dwelling houses of J. Alonzo Hall and Joseph Hall, located respectively on the west and east sides of the highway to Mason about one mile west of the Congregational church, were destroyed by fire.

1907. March 12, at the annual March town meeting, the following votes were passed:

“To accept a legacy of one hundred dollars from the estate of Mrs. Eliza D. Dodge, late of Worcester, Mass.; the income of the same to be used for the perpetual care of the grave of her father, John Daniels, in the Pond Cemetery.”

“To accept a legacy of one hundred dollars from James A. Horton of Greenfield, Mass.; the income of the same to be used for the perpetual care of his family lot in the South Cemetery.”

“To raise twenty-five dollars for the destruction of Brown Tail Moths.”

“To buy a new hearse and raise six hundred dollars to pay for the same, and that the selectmen be a committee of three to purchase it.”

“To take a new valuation of the personal and real estate, and that the selectmen with Willie A. Hobart and Elmer W. Wallace take the same.”

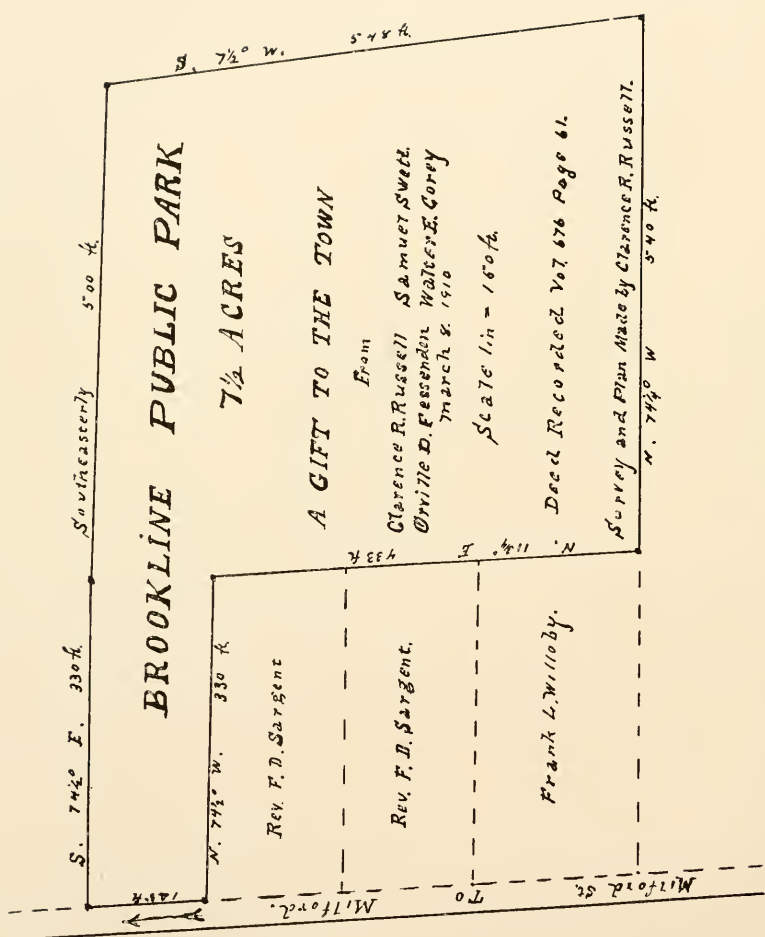
Brown Tail Moths.

These pests appeared for the first time in Brookline in the summer of 1905. The foregoing recorded vote of March 13, 1906, was the first action on the part of the town relative to their extermination. In the following year, 1907, the State passed an act to provide for the suppression of the Gipsy and Brown Tail Moths. From the time of the passage of the act, this town, acting under its provisions, continued to make annual appropriations for the moth's extermination; but expended them in conjunction with the sums of money appropriated by the State for the same purpose in paying the State's agents for doing the work. At the present time (1914) the work of extermination is still going on; but with apparently little decrease in the amount of damage done by the pests.

1908. During this year the town purchased the hearse in use at the present time (1914) at a cost of five hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-six cents. (\$555.56).

During this year also, the committee elected for the purpose at the annual March meeting of the previous year proceeded to take a valuation of the town's real and personal estate; which was found to be three hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-two dollars (\$344,552).

March 10, at its annual town meeting, the town passed the following votes:



BROOKLINE PUBLIC PARK

7 1/2 ACRES

A GIFT TO THE TOWN

From
 Clarence R. Russell Samuel Swett
 Orville D. Fessenden Walter E. Corey
 March 8 1910

Scale 1 in = 150 ft

Deed Recorded Vol 876 Page 61

Survey and Plan Made by Clarence R. Russell

Rev. F. D. Sargent

Rev. F. D. Sargent

Frank L. Willoby

BROOKLINE PUBLIC PARK

“To accept a legacy of three hundred dollars from the estate of Emily M. Peterson; the income to be used for the perpetual care of the family lot in the South Cemetery.”

“To accept a legacy of one hundred dollars from Miss Eliza Jane Parker; the income of the same to be expended for the perpetual care of the family lot of Joseph A. Putnam in the South Cemetery.”

“To accept a legacy of one hundred dollars from Miss Martha E. Perkins; the income of the same to be used for the perpetual care of her family lot in the South Cemetery.”

The Brookline Public Park.

1909. This tract of land was conveyed to the town by Clarence R. Russell, Orville D. Fessenden, Samuel Swett and Walter E. Corey, by their deed of gift dated March 4th of this year. It was accepted by the town by a vote of its citizens at its annual town meeting in March of the same year; at which meeting, also, the said donors were elected as the first board of Park Trustees, their term of office to be five years from the date of their election.

The idea of establishing the Park originated with Clarence R. Russell, and it was largely due to his efforts that the idea was carried into effect.

The Park consists of a tract of about eight acres of land located on the east side of the highway to Milford about one eighth of a mile north of the Congregational church. By the terms of the deed of gift the control and management of the Park is wholly in the hands of the legal voters of the town.

1910. March 8, the town voted to accept a legacy of one hundred dollars from Bertha Hutchinson; the income of the same to be expended for the perpetual care of her family lot in the South Cemetery.

The Burning of the “Beehive.”

On the morning of January 29, the dwelling house known as the “Beehive,” located on the west side of the highway to Mason about midway of the east side of Meeting-house Hill was partially destroyed by fire. While the fire was in progress it was ascertained that Edward O. Brien and John Powers, both of Milford, employees of the Fresh Pond Ice Company and roomers in the house, were within the house. Upon the discovery of this fact Oscar Elliott and Edward O. Heren, members of the local fire engine company, voluntarily entered the burning building and at the risk of their

lives rescued the imperilled men; an act of heroism unparalleled in the history of this town. The rescued men, however, were so badly injured by the smoke and flames that they survived their injuries but a short time, each dying within a few weeks after their rescue.

This year Orville D. Fessenden installed the plant by which the village was for the first time in the town's history supplied with running water. At the present time (1914) the plant continues to be owned and managed by Mr. Fessenden.

The Charles A. Blodgett Legacies.

At the annual March meeting the town voted to accept a legacy of \$100.00, from the estate of Charles A. Blodgett, the income to be used for the perpetual care of the family lot in the South Cemetery.

1911. The town came into possession of \$587.10 from the estate of Charles A. Blodgett; the same to be used towards building a town house.

1912. Brookline was represented in the State Constitutional Convention of this year by Orville D. Fessenden.

Electric Lights.

1913. During this year Orville D. Fessenden installed in his mill in South Brookline an electric plant. Soon after the plant was completed Mr. Fessenden entered into a contract with the town authorities under the terms of which he agreed for a stipulated price to supply the Daniels Academy Building and such of the streets and highways as should be designated by the town with electric lights for a term of years. At the present time (1914) said contract is still in existence, and under its provisions, in addition to the Daniels Academy Building, the village streets and many of the highways of the town are nightly illuminated by electricity.

Federation of the Congregational and Methodist Churches.

1914. In the month of April the Congregational and Methodist churches entered into a federation under the terms of which the two churches agreed for the future to unite in holding services for public worship; the meetings to be holden alternately in the respective houses of worship of each church. The first meeting was holden in the Congregational meeting-house, Sunday, April 12, and was under the charge of the Rev.

Charles W. Dockrell, who was unanimously elected pastor of the confederated churches.

April 15, David Fessenden died.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Daniels Academy Building.

In 1908, Thomas H. Dodge of Worcester, Mass., by the terms of his will, which was admitted to probate in the fall of that year, made provisions for the establishment in Brookline of an academy for boys and girls; the same to be known as Daniels Academy, in honor of his wife, Eliza Daniels Dodge, who was a native of this town.

The terms of the will under which the fund for establishing said Academy was provided were as follows:

Extracts from the Will of Thomas H. Dodge

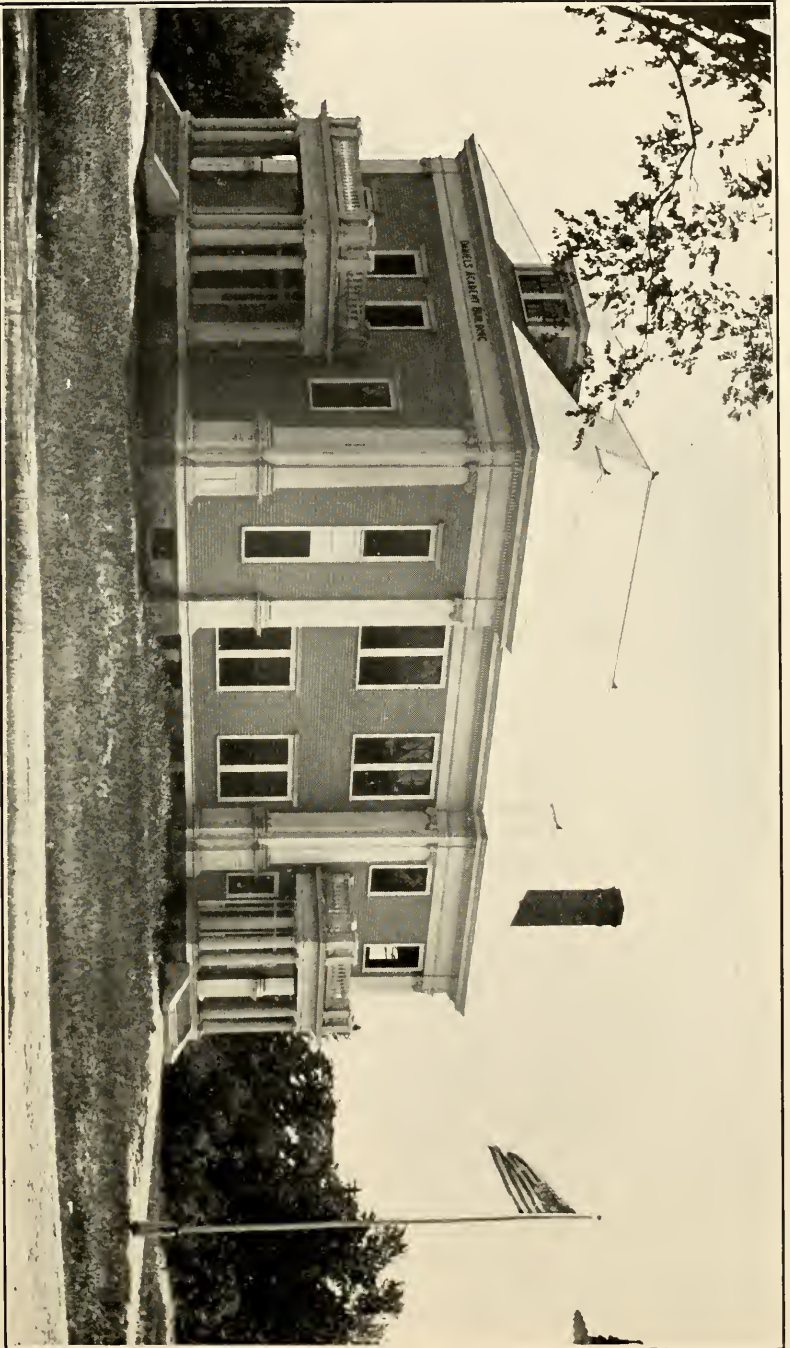
"64th—I give and bequeath to the Worcester Trust Co. the sum of \$15,000, in strict trust and confidence, however, as follows—

"The said Trust company shall hold said sum of \$15,000 and invest and reinvest the principal and income thereof for the term of 75 years from the date of my decease.

"At the expiration of 75 years from the date of my decease, said trust company shall procure the formation of a corporation in the State of New Hampshire, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an academy for both boys and girls, said academy to be located in the town of Brookline, N. H., the birthplace of my beloved wife, Eliza D. Dodge, now deceased, which academy shall be known as Daniels Academy, with suitable provisions as to officers, their powers and duties for control, direction, conduct and administration of the corporation, and the care and management of the funds in its charge; and upon the legal formation and organization of said corporation, my said trustee shall transfer to it all the property and estate then in its hands under this provision of trust, the same to be thereafter used and employed for the establishing and maintaining of such academy.

"In the formation of said corporation, I hereby direct and request that provision shall be made for the selection of eight trustees as follows:

"One by the selectmen of said Brookline, one by the Congregational church of said Brookline, one by the Methodist church of said Brookline, one by the selectmen of the town of Pepperell, one by the Congregational church of said Pepperell, one by the Congregational church of the town of



DANIELS ACADEMY BUILDING

Hollis, N. H., one by the selectmen of said town of Hollis, and one by the selectmen of Townsend, and that the mayor of the city of Nashua, N. H. the city solicitor of said Nashua, the district attorney for Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, and the chairman of the selectmen of said Brookline, shall be ex-officio trustees of said academy, making twelve trustees in all.

"I desire and direct that, if practicable, each of these trustees appointed as above provided shall serve for a period of five years, and that the same officials having authority to appoint such trustees shall also have authority to fill any vacancies, meaning and intending that eight of the trustees of this corporation shall hold their positions by appointment, from time to time, by the officials above mentioned, and that such mayor, city solicitor, district attorney and chairman of selectmen shall act as trustees for the time being as they shall hold the respective offices.

"In case I should not, by codicil to this my last will and testament, give some directions about the location of said academy building, I direct that said trustees shall select such location in the town of Brookline, as they shall deem best and proper for such academy."

"67th—All the rest, residue and remainder of all my property and estate, real and personal, whatever the same may be, and wherever the same may be situated, I give devise and bequeath, as follows:

"The same shall be divided into two equal parts, one of which parts is to be added to the \$30,000 fund mentioned in the second clause of this will, and the other part thereof to be added to the \$15,000 fund mentioned in the 64th clause of this will.

"68th—I hereby constitute and appoint Rufus B. Dodge of said Worcester, to be the executor of this, my last will and testament."

The citizens of Brookline were profoundly grateful to the founder of the academy for the honor conferred upon the town by its proposed location in their midst; an honor which they highly appreciated.

But mingled with their feelings of gratitude, there was also a feeling of disappointment; arising from the fact that by the terms of the will it was stipulated that the fund devoted to the establishment of the Academy should be invested for a term of seventy-five years before it became available for that purpose.

To be sure, at the end of that period, the fund with its accumulated interest would have amounted to one and one-half million dollars, more or less. But, in the meantime, they, and the majority of their descendants in the second generation, would have gone to a land in which, so far as they knew, academies were unknown institutions, without having enjoyed in any degree the benefits which would have accrued to them and

theirs by the immediate carrying out of the said provision of the will. And realizing the truth of the adage that—"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," they were disposed, if possible, to unite with others of the beneficiaries under the will who were reported as being dissatisfied with its provisions relating to their several interests in effecting a compromise in its terms which should be mutually satisfactory; an arrangement to which it was generally understood that all the interested parties were agreeable.

Under these circumstances, the executor finally filed in the probate court of Worcester county, Mass., a petition in which the matters in question between the devisees and legatees under the will were submitted to its decision.

After a period of two years, more or less, had elapsed, during which the interested parties were trying to arrive at an agreement, a compromise was finally effected; and soon after its accomplishment, the same was filed in court. The court accepted and approved of its provisions and, soon after its approval, handed down a decree, the substance of which, so far as it related to the Daniels Academy fund, was as follows:

Final Decree of the Court Relative to Daniels Academy Fund.

"*Fourth.* The sixty-fourth paragraph in said instrument shall be modified and amended so that as so modified and amended, construed and executed, the same shall be of the tenor, form and effect as follows:

"SIXTY--FOURTH: I give and bequeath to the Board of Selectmen and the School Committee of the Town of Brookline in the State of New Hampshire, and their successors in office, the sum of FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$15,000.), in trust however, and not otherwise, for the following trusts and uses:

"First. To expend an amount not exceeding said fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.) for the purchase or acquisition, by gift or otherwise, of a proper site in said Town of Brookline, and for the erection thereon of a suitable building, to be designated and named The Daniels Academy Building, In Memory of Eliza D. Dodge, which said building shall provide a room or rooms adequately furnished and equipped for the uses of the public schools of said Town of Brookline, and shall further contain a public hall, designed, constructed, furnished and equipped for the use of the citizens of said Town of Brookline, for educational, social and public purposes and meetings, together with a room or rooms in said building for the use of the public library of said Town, and for offices for the Town officials thereof. The said building, when so constructed, shall be con-

veyed by the said trustees to, and shall become the property of the said Town of Brookline, to be by the said Town maintained for the purposes above set forth.

“Second. Any excess or surplus remaining in the hands of the said trustees, after the disbursements above provided for the acquisition and construction and equipment of said site and building shall be held by the said trustees and their successors in said trust, and shall be maintained perpetually by them as a distinct and separate trust fund, to be known and designated as The Eliza D. Dodge School Fund and the said trustees shall annually present to the citizens of said Town of Brookline, in writing, an accurate statement and account of said fund, and the said trustees shall annually pay over to the School Committee of said Town, the annual net income of said fund for the use and benefit of the public schools of said Town.

“SIXTH. The sixty-seventh section of said instrument shall be modified and amended so that as so modified, amended, construed and executed, the said section shall be of the tenor, form and effect as follows:

“All the rest, residue and remainder of my property and estate, real and personal, whatever the same may be, and wherever the same may be situated, I give, devise and bequeath as follows:

“The same shall be divided into two equal parts, one of which parts shall be paid over to the trustees mentioned in the second section of this instrument, as hereby modified and amended, for the purposes, uses, and upon the trusts therein set forth and specified; and the other part thereof shall be paid over to the trustees mentioned in the sixty-fourth section of this instrument, as hereby modified and amended, for the purposes, uses, and upon the trusts therein set forth and specified.”

The decree provided further, that Rufus B. Dodge, as executor thereof, should “pay on account of costs, expenses of professional services, arising from and on account of the controversy as to the probate of said will, and the settlement and adjustment thereof, and the agreement for compromise thereof, all counsel fees.”

Herbert Parker, Esquire, of Boston, Mass., appeared in the case as counsel for the town of Brookline.

The foregoing decree was dated Jan. 22, 1912. At the date of its being rendered, the Board of Trustees of the Dodge fund consisted of George L. Dodge, David S. Fessenden and Lewellyn S. Powers, constituting the board of selectmen, and George H. Nye, Mrs. Nancy J. Daniels and Arthur A. Goss, constituting the board of education. Shortly after the date of the

decree, the executor of the will paid over to the board of trustees the fifteen thousand dollars building fund; and the board began to make preparations for erecting the building.

August 17, 1912, Mrs. Samuel Swett, by her deed of gift of that date, conveyed to the board of trustees the lot of land upon which the building was subsequently erected, in honor of the memory of her husband, Samuel Swett. Among other conditions mentioned in the deed was the following: "That the trustees shall prepare and install or cause to be prepared and installed, permanently in said building, when the same is erected and completed, a suitably inscribed tablet in honor of the memory of said Samuel Swett." The deed also provided, further, that in case the town should ever cease to use the land for the purpose for which it was conveyed, the same should revert to the donor and her heirs.

The work of constructing the building was begun in the fall of 1912, soon after the date of Mrs. Swett's deed of the land to the trustees. The work was performed and the materials furnished by contract, under the supervision of the board of trustees; and was completed in the summer of 1913.

The cost of the plant, all told, amounted to the sum of about seventeen thousand and five hundred dollars; an excess of two thousand and five hundred dollars over and above the sum originally devoted to its establishment under the terms of the will. This excess resulted, principally, from the extra expense incurred by the trustees in grading the building lot; an operation which the peculiar location of the lot made absolutely necessary. It was paid for by an appropriation raised by the town for that purpose.

Soon after the completion of the building, Walter L. Parker, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., in honor of the memory of his father, William Harrison Parker, a native of Brookline, presented the town with the flag-staff, which at the present time is standing on its grounds, and, also, with a beautiful United States flag to be used in connection with the staff.

The beautiful and ornate clock which adorns the wall of the building's auditorium, was presented to the town in the summer of 1914, by Miss Ellen C. Sawtelle, a native of Brookline.

Dedication of the Daniels Academy Building.

On Friday, the 29th day of August, 1913, the Daniels Academy Building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies to the public use. The dedicatory ceremonies, which were in charge of officers of the Old Home Week Association for that year, were conducted in the hall of the Academy Build-



HON. THOMAS H. DODGE

ings, and were largely attended by citizens of the town and visitors from abroad. The programme of the exercises was as follows:

Programme.

Selection,	Townsend, Mass., Brass Band.
Invocation,	Rev. Warren L. Noyes.
Song,	Mr. Roswell C. Nye.
Greeting,	George H. Nye, Pres. of the Day.
Response,	Mr. Percival Betterly, of Fitchburg, Mass.
Music, Welcome Song,	Quartette.
Address,	Rev. George H. Hardy, of Ashburnham, Mass.
Selection,	Townsend, Mass., Brass Band.
Reading,	Mrs. Mabel Perkins.
Dedication Address,	Hon. Herbert L. Parker, Worcester, Mass.
Selection,	The Band.

March 7, 1914, the board of trustees, in accordance with the terms of the will, conveyed the building fully completed and equipped, together with the land upon which it is located, to the town. At the date of said conveyance of the building, no part of the fund set apart under the terms of the will for its support and maintenance has as yet been received by the board of trustees; nor was the amount of said fund definitely known by them, the same remaining to be established by the decree of the probate court for the county of Worcester, Mass., in which court the settlement of the Thomas H. Dodge estate was still pending. It is expected that the fund will amount to a sum of not less than forty-five thousand dollars.

THOMAS H. and ELIZA DANIELS DODGE.

Mrs. Eliza Daniels Dodge, in honor of whose memory, her husband, Thomas H. Dodge, late of Worcester, Mass., deceased, by his last will and testament, left to the town of Brookline a generous legacy for the purpose of erecting, supporting and maintaining the edifice at the present time standing, and known as "Daniels Academy Building," was born at Brookline, February 6, 1822.

She was the daughter of John and Bridget (Cummings) Daniels, and a grandchild of James McDaniels, one of the earliest settlers in this town; coming here from Groton, Mass., in 1743. Her grandfather, James McDaniels, served as a soldier for Brookline in the War of the Revolution; and,

before and after the war, was classed among its prominent and influential citizens. On the maternal side of the house, she was a descendant in the eighth generation of Isaac Cummings of Ispwich, Mass., and a grand-child of Lieut. Benjamin Cummings of Hollis; who marched from Hollis as a private in the company of Capt. Reuben Dow at the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, and was afterwards in the battle of Bunker Hill; and a grand-niece of Samuel and Prudence (Lawrence) Cummings of Hollis, whose daughter Prudence married David Wright and settled in Pepperell; Mass.; where at the time of the Lexington alarm in 1775, she was the leader of a patriotic band of women who captured the notorious tory, Leonard Whiting, near Jewett's Bridge in that town.

Her childhood and young womanhood were passed in Brookline, in whose district schools she was educated, and for which throughout her entire life she continued to manifest a firm and abiding love and affection.

The name of "Daniels Academy Building" which is applied to the edifice in her memory standing here at the present time, probably had its origin in the fact of her original purpose of founding an academy in its place.

She married, June 29, 1843, Thomas H. Dodge, a son of Malaichi and Jane (Hutchins) Dodge, and a native of Eden, Vermont; where he was born September 27, 1823.

At the date of their marriage, Mr. Dodge was, and for many years had been, a resident in Nashua; his parents having removed to that city when he was fourteen years old. He was educated in the district schools of Eden, the public schools of Nashua, Crosby's Literary Institute of Nashua, and the Gymnasium Institute at Pembroke.

He read law in the offices of the Hon. G. Y. Sawyer and Gen. Aaron F. Stevens of Nashua; and was admitted to the Hillsborough County Bar, upon examination, at Manchester, Dec. 5, 1854. Soon after his admittance to the bar, he opened an office in Nashua, and began the practice of his profession.

During his residence in Nashua, in his minority, he became interested in the subject of manufactures; especially in the manufacture of cotton cloths; in which, by assiduous study, he acquired a knowledge so thorough and practical that in 1850, he wrote and published a pamphlet entitled, "Review of the Rise and Progress and Present Importance of Cotton Manufactures of the United States;" which attracted immediate attention and was widely read, both in this country and in England.

During this period, also, he manifested, or rather developed, a natural genius for invention; which he put to practical use in the production of



MRS. ELIZA (DANIELS) DODGE

many labor saving devices; among which the most important, perhaps, was a press for printing upon paper or cloth from the roll; which was patented November 18, 1851.

In 1855, Mr. Dodge's skill as an inventor, together with his reputation as an able lawyer and his knowledge of manufactures, had become so widely known as to attract the attention of Hon. Charles Mason; who was then United States Commissioner of Patents; by whom he was that year appointed a member of the board of examiners at the patent office, Washington, D. C. He accepted the appointment, and removed from Nashua to Washington, where in many years of valuable service as a member of the board of patent examiners, he acquired a fame which was national in its scope.

In 1858, Mr. Dodge resigned from his position on the board of patent examiners, and opened a law office in Washington; where, for several years he conducted a highly successful business in that line, and from whence he finally removed to Worcester, Mass.; where he passed the remainder of his life. He died at Worcester in 1908; leaving a large estate, which, under the terms of his last will, was distributed among his friends and relatives and public institutions, in generous bequests; not the least of which, in the estimation of its citizens, was that which he left to Brookline in honor of the memory of his wife.

Mrs. Dodge was a generous hearted and public spirited woman, thoroughly democratic in her ideas, dignified and courteous in her manners and in her disposition charitable to a degree. In her lifetime, from her abundance she gave freely and generously to the worthy poor, and to charitable and other public institutions. At her decease, under the terms of her will, her large estate was distributed widely and wisely. Among the beneficiaries therein named, were twenty-nine public institutions and nearly fifty of her relatives and friends. She died at Worcester, March 27, 1908; and is buried in that city with her husband.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Biographical Sketches of Physicians Residents of and Practicing in Brookline from 1827 to 1914, Inclusive.

David Harris, 1827-1849—Jonathan C. Shattuck, 1850-1861—David P. Stowell, 1862-1867—Darius S. Dearborn, 1875-1879—Alonzo S. Wallace, 1879-1888—Charles H. Holcombe, 1888—.

DAVID HARRIS, M. D., was born in Dunstable, now Nashua, July 20, 1798. He was a son of Jonathan and Rachel (Johnson) Harris. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1826, and from Pittsfield Medical School. In 1827 he came to this town and began to practice his profession, being the first regularly educated physician to settle here. He continued to live and to practice in Brookline until his death, which occurred January 26, 1849. He is buried in his family lot in the South cemetery.

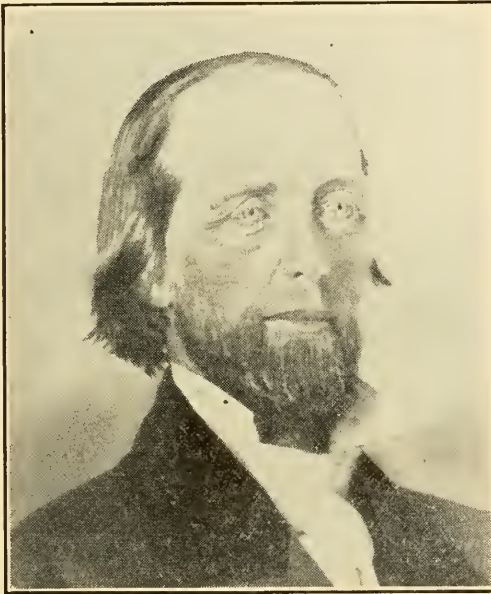
Concerning Dr. Harris' reputation, both professionally and as a citizen, the following excerpts from his funeral sermon, preached by Rev. Daniel Goodwin, who was a fellow citizen with him, speak eloquently and convincingly.

"It is now twenty-two years since Dr. David Harris came among you, and commenced the labors of his profession. By his valuable and self-denying services, his wise and judicious deportment, he secured and retained to the last the entire confidence and high esteem, not only of this community, but of that of the neighboring towns, as a physician and a man. Few men in the profession, similarly situated, it is believed, ever had warmer or more numerous friends or fewer enemies than he. Indeed, it is not known that he had an enemy on earth. Everybody esteemed him and spoke well of him; and the reason was that he was a friend of every one, and was always willing, at whatever sacrifice, to do all he could for the good of others. He made no invidious distinctions between the rich and the poor. His practice has been very great, extending over a large territory. He enjoyed, in an unusual degree, the confidence of the medical profession in this vicinity, as a safe and skilful physician."

"As a citizen he was no less esteemed and beloved. He was honest, upright, open-hearted, could be believed and trusted everywhere, and in

everything.*****As a counsellor he was wise and discreet. He was a lover of good order and a firm and steadfast supporter of the institutions of religion. His crowning excellence, however, was his piety, which was humble and unobtrusive, but deep and real."

Dr. Harris was the first postmaster of Brookline, having been appointed in 1828. He was re-appointed in 1834. He was many times a member of the superintending school committee, and represented the town in the legislatures of 1831, 1832 and 1834. He married Louisa, daughter of Williard and Olivia (Bowers) Marshall of Nashua.



DR. JONATHAN C. SHATTUCK

JONATHAN CHAMBERLAIN SHATTUCK, M. D., son of Wayling and Lucinda (Parker) Shattuck, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Sept. 10, 1813. He prepared for college in the public schools of his native town and in Pepperell Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842. For the four years immediately following his graduation from Dartmouth he was engaged in teaching school. He then studied medicine, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in 1848. Soon after his graduation he settled in

Brookline, where he began his professional life.

From the beginning, Dr. Shattuck's success as a physician was assured. Possessed of more than ordinary natural abilities, and by his education thoroughly equipped for his work, he entered into the performance of his professional duties with a zeal and enthusiasm that soon acquired for him the reputation of being a careful and skilful physician; and as such he was known, not only in Brookline, but also in the surrounding towns; all of which were included within the scope of his practice.

As a citizen Dr. Shattuck was held in the highest respect and esteem by his fellow citizens; in his intercourse with whom he was genial and

affable and gentlemanly, and by whom he was honored by being many times elected as superintendent of schools. He was moderator in 1853, selectman in 1860 and 1861, and town clerk in 1861.

He was a man of strong will power, and of equally strong convictions; a firm believer in the Christian religion, and an equally firm advocate of the strict observance of the moralities of life; and as such, in any and all causes in which the welfare of the public was a matter in issue, his work and influence were invariably exerted on the side which he believed to be right and just.

Soon after coming here, Dr. Shattuck and his wife united with the local Congregational church. In 1850, he erected on the summit of the hill in the rear of the church the dwelling house which at the present time, (1914) is owned and occupied as his home by Albert T. Pierce. After the house was completed, he conceived the idea of connecting it with Main street by building a roadway down the south side of the hill. With that end in view, he approached the Congregational church and society, which owned the land over which the proposed new road would have to pass, with a proposition to buy or lease the same. Upon considering his proposition, a majority of the church and society voted not to accept it, and refused to either sell or lease the land. As the result of this vote, the church and society, which had already divided into factions, became embroiled in a bitter church war; which lasted for many years, and in which the only matter at issue was the advisability of selling or leasing, or otherwise disposing of, the land in question; the intrinsic value of which was not over ten dollars. In the end the war divided the church in twain. In 1858, Dr. Shattuck and several of his friends severed their connection with the Congregational church, and subsequently united with the local Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Shattuck continued to reside and to practice in Brookline until 1861. In the latter year he removed from Brookline to Pepperell, Mass., where for several years he conducted a private hospital. While residing in Pepperell, during the winter when Gen. Grant's army was in camp along the banks of the Mississippi river north of Vicksburg, Dr. Shattuck, although he was at the time in poor health, responded to a call for volunteer surgeons, and served for four months as a surgeon in the army hospital in St. Louis. In 1866, failing health, and the certainty that he could not long survive the rigors of the New England climate, induced him to seek a new home in Minnesota. The change in climate was apparently beneficial to him. His health improved, and for awhile he engaged in the practice of his profession. But not for a long time. His health again gave

out, and for the last four months of his life his decline was marked and rapid. He died in Minnesota of consumption, May 17, 1878.

December 4, 1850, Dr. Shattuck was united in marriage to Phebe Ann Cummings, daughter of Samuel and Joanna (Wyman) Cummings of Antrim. One child was born of this marriage, Nellie Vrybena, born in Brookline, August 6, 1855. She married Jan. 29, 1876, at Zumbrot, Minn., Dudley Snow Brainard, M. D., son of Oliver and Mary Snow Brainard of Williamsburg, N. Y.; children, Mary Phebe Brainard, b. Oct. 29, 1876; Dudley Shattuck Brainard, b. Oct. 15, 1884.

DAVID PORTER STOWELL, M. D., a son of Rev. David and Emily (Starrett) Stowell, was born in Townsend, Mass., Sept. 22, 1838. He graduated from Phillips Andover Academy in 1857. In 1860 he entered Amherst college, but did not graduate. In 1862, he graduated from the University of New York, and the same year commenced to practice his profession in this town; having, however, read medicine in the office of Samuel Dearborn, M. D., in Milford. In 1863 he served for a short time in the War of the Rebellion, as assistant surgeon in the eighth New Hampshire Volunteers. In the latter part of the sixties he removed from Brookline to Greenville. In 1877 he removed from Greenville to Mercer, Me. In 1898 he removed from Mercer to Waterville, Me., where he practiced his profession until his death which occurred Feb. 12, 1903. During his residence at Waterville, he was for eight years city physician, and served on the board of education ten years. He was a Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. Stowell married Sarah Elizabeth Batchelder, of Mount Vernon, May 21, 1863. He was survived by his wife, but left no children.

DARIUS STEARNS DEARBORN, M. D., was born in Northfield, January 4, 1834. He is a son of David and Nancy Clay Dearborn. He passed through the public schools of his native town, and graduated from the New Hampshire Conference Seminary in 1855. For a number of years after his graduation from the Conference Seminary he was located in the west, journeying there over the plains at the time of the excitement over the discovery of gold in Nevada. During this period he engaged to some extent in teaching school. On his return to the east, he read medicine with Dr. Luther Knight of Franklin, and attended lectures in the medical schools of Dartmouth College and the University of New York; graduating from the latter institution in 1875. Immediately after his graduation from the University, and the same year, he settled in this town and began the practice of his profession. He remained in Brookline for a period of four years; during which he enjoyed a lucrative practice, and was highly

esteemed, both as a citizen and as a physician, by his fellow citizens. In 1879 ill health compelled him to give up work; and in that year he sold out his business in Brookline to Dr. A. S. Wallace. After regaining his health, he settled in Milford, and resumed in that town the practice of his profession. His practice in Milford covered a period of thirty years in length, and in that time his reputation as being a most excellent and trustworthy physician extended throughout the country.

As a citizen, Dr. Dearborn was kind, courteous and gentlemanly in his bearing towards all with whom he came in contact. He was a warm and steadfast friend, and a sturdy, but not bitter, opponent. He was sympathetic by nature, and responded willingly to all calls upon him for aid and assistance, professional or otherwise, on the part of those who were worthily poor; rendering his services without money and without price. Simple in his manner of living, and inclined to be reticent and retiring in his intercourse with his fellow men, he neither sought, nor cared for official honors nor political preferments; preferring rather to live a simple life, and enjoy the rewards consequent upon a faithful and conscientious performance of his duties as a physician and a citizen. He retired from practice in 1907, and the same year removed from Milford to Northfield; where at the present time he is living on—"His old home farm." He married Sept. 8, 1875, M. J. Adams.

ALONZO S. WALLACE, M. D., was born in Bristol, Me., Feb. 17, 1847. He is the only son of David and Margaret F. Wallace. His grandfather, David Wallace, was one of the early settlers of New Hampshire.

Dr. Wallace fitted for college in the public schools of his native town, Lincoln Academy, New Castle, Me., and the Eastport Conference Seminary, Bucksport, Me. He attended the medical schools of Bowdoin College and of Portland, and graduated from the medical school of Dartmouth College in 1874.

During the years in which he was preparing for college, he was engaged to some considerable extent in teaching and also held the position of superintendent of schools in his native town. At an early age he was principal of Bucksport, Me., High School. After graduating from Dartmouth Medical School, he accepted the position of assistant teacher in the Reformatory School of the city of Boston, and in a short time was promoted to the principalship of the school. After holding this position for several years, during which he acquired an enviable reputation for his excellent management, he resigned to accept the position of first assistant port physician of the city of Boston, and was soon promoted to port physician.



RESIDENCE OF DR. C. H. HOLCOMBE

In 1879 he resigned his position as port physician and removed from Boston to this town; where in that same year he established himself as a physician in the general practice of his profession. During his residence in Brookline, Dr. Wallace enjoyed a large, lucrative and constantly increasing practice, embracing not only this town, but also all of the towns in its vicinity; his reputation as a physician learned and skilled in his profession being second to none in Hillsborough county.

By 1888 his business had increased to the extent that it occupied nearly all of his time both by night and by day. His professional calls were urgent and frequent, and they kept him constantly on the move. The exposure to all sorts and conditions of weather incident upon his long professional rides, and the constant strain to which his practice subjected both his mental and physical faculties began to have a perceptible effect upon his health, and after careful deliberation, he decided that a change from Brookline to some location where he could practice his profession under more favorable environments would under the circumstances be both prudent and reasonable. Having decided upon his course of action, he governed himself accordingly, and in 1888 removed from Brookline to Rochester.

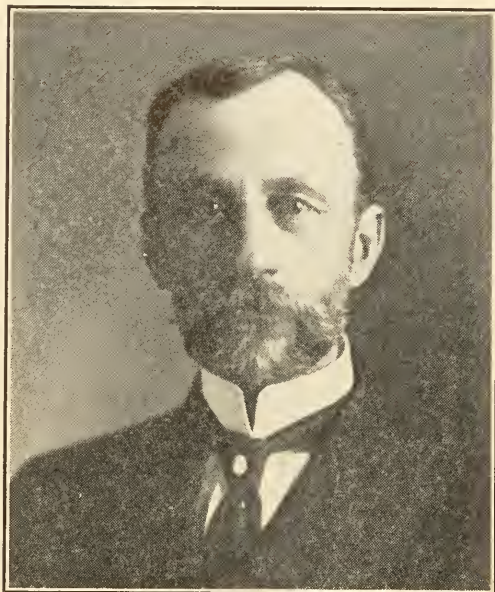
Dr. Wallace's removal from this town was sincerely and universally regretted by its citizens, by whom he was held in the highest respect and esteem; both as a physician and a citizen.

He remained in Rochester but a comparatively short time, and finally removed to and settled in Nashua, where he is located at the present time, and where his practice is very extensive, covering the towns and cities in a large area of the surrounding country. His reputation as a physician has grown with the years, and he ranks with the leading physicians of the State.

He is a member of the Congregational church. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, the United Order of the Golden Cross, and of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

He married Mary F. Maynard, daughter of Charles and Harriet Maynard of Lowell, Mass., by whom he has four children.

CHARLES HENRY HOLCOMB, M. D., was born in Southwick, Mass., Nov. 12, 1859. He is a son of Franklin and Sarah J. (Robinson) Holcomb; and a lineal descendant of Thomas Holcomb, the immigrant settler at Dorchester, Mass., who came there in 1630 from the county of Devonshire, England; where the family traces its descent back to the fifteenth century. The descendants of Thomas Holcomb in the United States are not only very numerous but they are also classed with the best



DR. CHARLES H. HOLCOMB

and most representative of its citizens. Many of them have become distinguished in various walks in life. Among the latter class was Dr. William F. Holcomb; who for many years was a professor in the college of New York; where he lectured on diseases of the eye and ear; he being the first of the physicians of the United States to make a specialty of the diseases of the former organ. He was also for several years president of the New York Genealogical Society; and was the author of a History of the Holcombs in America, in which he records the names of

ninety physicians of that name.

Another worthy representative of the family was the Rev. Amasa Holcomb of Southwick, Mass., who, with only the advantages of a common school education, after leaving school continued his pursuit of knowledge unaided and alone; and finally attained to such proficiency in his studies that he was voluntarily honored by Williams College by the bestowal upon him of the degree of A. M.; and was also the recipient of various medals and diplomas from scientific societies in New York and Philadelphia. He is said to have been the first to manufacture telescopes in America, in which business he was without a rival until 1842. In 1839, with one of his reflecting telescopic mirrors, he succeeded in taking portraits from life; thus becoming a contemporary of Daguerre in the discovery of that wonderful art.

In 1872, Dr. Holcomb, the subject of this sketch, having lost his father in the Civil War, removed with his mother from Southwick to Wilton; where they settled on the old homestead farm; and where for the following two years he worked on a farm during the summers and attended the public schools in the winters. In 1875, realizing that he had exhausted all the advantages to be obtained from the Wilton schools, and

being desirous of obtaining a liberal education, he entered McCullom Institute, at Mont Vernon, where he remained one year. The following year he passed as a student in the Milford High School. From Milford he went to Westfield, Mass., where he attended school for four years. From Westfield he entered Harvard Medical College; from whence he graduated in the class of 1886, having in the meantime taken one term in the Mass. General Hospital, graduating from the latter institution in 1886. Immediately after his graduation, he settled in Milford, where he commenced to practice his profession.

In 1888, by the removal of Dr. Alonzo S. Wallace to Rochester, Brookline was left without the services of a physician. Dr. Holcomb, although he had succeeded in establishing a good practice in Milford, took advantage of the vacancy caused by Dr. Wallace's removal, and soon after it occurred and during the same year, removed from Milford to Brookline.

In taking this step, Dr. Holcomb was doubtless influenced by his hopes that in Brookline he could at once enter into the enjoyment of a larger field of action, and, consequently, of larger opportunities for advancement in his profession than he could expect to attain by years of practice in Milford; where physicians were many and competition sharp. Nor were his hopes disappointed. His reception in Brookline was a cordial one, and he soon acquired the confidence of its people. Year by year, his reputation as a careful, conscientious and skillful physician has grown in strength; and with its growth his field of action has expanded. At the present time his practice covers a large territory, extending into many of the neighboring towns, both in this State and in Massachusetts; and his professional reputation is excellent throughout the County. Since residing here, he has taken post-graduate courses in Harvard Medical College. He is a member of the Nashua Medical Association, the New Hampshire State Surgical Club, the State Medical Society, and the Hillsborough County Medical Association, of which he is the president this year (1912). Dr. Holcomb is an ardent lover of Nature, and is enthusiastically interested in the science of botany; to the study of which he devotes many of his leisure hours.

As a citizen Dr. Holcomb is highly esteemed and respected by his fellow citizens; by whom he has been honored with many positions of trust during the twenty-five years of his residence here. He was president of the day at the town's celebration of "Old Home Week" in 1905, and orator of the day at its celebration in 1906.

At the present time he is, and for twenty-five years has been, secretary and treasurer of the board of health, and is a member and treasurer of the

board of trustees of the Public Library. He is a member in the seventh degree of the Patrons of Husbandry, and a member of and deacon in the local Congregational Church.

Dr. Holcomb married, June 23, 1888, Clintina, daughter of James E. and Olive A. (Robinson) Burton, of Temple; by whom he has had one daughter, Marion Candace; b., May 8. 1892, in Brookline.



VILLAGE MAIN STREET—1914

CHAPTER XXIV.

Town Officers.

1769-1914.

Moderators.

1769. Samuel Farley,	1797. William Green
1770. No record.	1798. Benjamin Farley
1771. No record.	1799. William Green
1772. James Conneck	1800. Benjamin Farley
1773. Samuel Brown	1801. Benjamin Farley
1774. James Badger	1802. Benjamin Farley
1775. James Conneck	1803. Benjamin Farley
1776. Clark Brown	1804. Benjamin Farley
1777. William Spaulding	1805. James Parker, Sr.
1778. Clark Brown	1806. Benjamin Farley
1779. Saumel Douglass	1807. Benjamin Farley
1780. Samuel Douglass	1808. Randell McDonald
1781. Robert Seaver	1809. John Daniels
1782. Clark Brown	1810. John Daniels
1783. Clark Brown	1811. James Parker, Sr.
1784. Robert Seaver	1812. James Parker, Sr.
1785. Samuel Douglass	1813. James Parker, Sr.
1786. Samuel Douglass	1814. James Parker, Sr.
1787. R. Cutts Shannon	1815. James Parker, Sr.
1788. R. Cutts Shannon	1816. James Parker, Sr.
1789. Robert Seaver	1817. George Daniels
1790. R. Cutts Shannon	1818. Ensign Bailey
1791. R. Cutts Shannon	1819. Ensign Bailey
1792. R. Cutts Shannon	1820. Ensign Bailey
1793. Robert Seaver	1821. Ensign Bailey
1794. Robert Seaver	1822. James Parker, Sr.
1795. Robert Seaver	1823. James Parker, Sr.
1796. Randall McDonald	1824. George Daniels

1825. Thomas Bennett
1826. John Daniels
1827. John Daniels
1828. Ensign Bailey
1829. Ensign Bailey
1830. James Parker, Jr.
1831. William S. Crosby
1832. William S. Crosby
1833. Reuben Baldwin
1834. Ensign Bailey
1835. James Parker, Jr.
1836. James Parker, Jr.
1839. John Smith
1840. John Smith
1841. John Smith
1842. John Smith
1843. John Daniels
1844. George W. Daniels
1845. Ithimar B. Sawtelle
1846. Ithimar B. Sawtelle
1847. Ithimar B. Sawtelle
1848. Ithimar B. Sawtelle
1849. N. Herman Shattuck
1850. Joseph C. Tucker
1851. Joseph C. Tucker
1851. Joseph C. Tucker
1852. Joseph C. Tucker
1853. Jonathan C. Shattuck
1854. Joseph C. Tucker
1855. Isaac Sawtelle
1856. Thomas Melendy
1857. Joseph C. Tucker
1858. Joseph C. Tucker
1859. Albert Shattuck
1860. William G. Shattuck
1861. William G. Shattuck
1862. Joseph C. Tucker
1863. Joseph C. Tucker
1864. William G. Shattuck
1865. William G. Shattuck
1866. Joseph C. Tucker
1867. Joseph C. Tucker
1868. Joseph C. Tucker
1869. William G. Shattuck
1870. William G. Shattuck
1871. James Clinton Parker
1872. Joseph A. Hall
1873. James Clinton Parker
1874. James Clinton Parker
1875. David A. Fessenden
1876. David A. Fessenden
1877. David A. Fessenden
1878. Joseph A. Hall
1879. Joseph A. Hall
1880. David S. Fessenden
1881. David S. Fessenden
1882. Joseph A. Hall
1883. Joseph A. Hall
1884. David D. Rockwood
1885. Charles A. Stickney
1886. Charles E. Shattuck
1887. Charles E. Shattuck
1888. Edward C. Tucker
1889. George W. Bridges
1890. George W. Bridges
1891. David S. Fessenden
1892. James W. S. Tucker
1893. Orville D. Fessenden
1894. Orville D. Fessenden
1895. Frank L. Willoby
1896. Frank L. Willoby
1897. Frank L. Willoby
1898. Frank L. Willoby
1899. Frank L. Willoby
1900. Frank L. Willoby
1901. Frank L. Willoby
1902. Frank L. Willoby
1903. Orville D. Fessenden
1904. Orville D. Fessenden
1905. Orville D. Fessenden

1906.	Orville D. Fessenden	1911.	Orville D. Fessenden
1907.	Orville D. Fessenden	1912.	Orville D. Fessenden
1908.	Orville D. Fessenden	1913.	Orville D. Fessenden
1909.	Orville D. Fessenden	1914.	Orville D. Fessenden
1910.	Orville D. Fessenden		

Town Clerks.

1769.	James Conneck	1801.	Benjamin Farley
1770.	No record.	1802.	Benjamin Farley
1771.	No record.	1803.	Randall McDonald
1772.	No record.	1804.	Randall McDonald
1773.	Samuel Brown	1805.	James Parker, Sr.
1774.	James Badger	1806.	James Parker, Sr.
1775.	James Badger	1807.	James Parker, Sr.
1776.	Alexander McIntosh	1808.	James Parker, Sr.
1777.	Alexander McIntosh	1809.	James Parker, Sr.
1778.	Swallow Tucker	1810.	George Daniels
1779.	Alexander McIntosh	1811.	George Daniels
1780.	Elias Dickey	1812.	George Daniels
1781.	Waldron Stone	1813.	George Daniels
1782.	Waldron Stone	1814.	George Daniels
1783.	Waldron Stone	1815.	John Daniels
1784.	Swallow Tucker	1816.	John Daniels
1785.	Randall McDonald	1817.	John Daniels
1786.	Randall McDonald	1818.	John Daniels
1787.	Swallow Tucker	1819.	John Daniels
1788.	Randall McDonald	1820.	John Daniels
1789.	Randall McDonald	1821.	Thomas Bennett
1790.	Ezekiel Proctor	1826.	Thomas Bennett
1791.	Ezekiel Proctor	1827.	William S. Crosby
1792.	Randall McDonald	1828.	William S. Crosby
1793.	Randell McDonald	1829.	Thomas Bennett
1794.	Randell McDonald	1830.	James Parker, Jr.
1795.	Benjamin Farley	1831.	James Parker, Jr.
1796.	Benjamin Farley	1832.	William S. Crosby
1797.	Randall McDonald	1833.	Reuben Baldwin
1798.	Randall McDonald	1834.	George Daniels
1799.	Randall McDonald	1835.	Isaac Sawtelle
1800.	John McDonald	1836.	James Parker, Jr.

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1837. Isaac Sawtelle | 1877. Edward C. Tucker |
| 1838. Isaac Sawtelle | 1878. Henry B. Stiles |
| 1839. Isaac Sawtelle | 1879. Henry B. Stiles |
| 1840. George Daniels | 1880. Henry B. Stiles |
| 1841. George Daniels | 1881. Walter F. Rockwood |
| 1842. Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr. | 1882. Walter F. Rockwood |
| 1843. Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr. | 1883. Alpha A. Hall |
| 1844. Alonzo Bailey | 1884. Alpha A. Hall |
| 1845. Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr. | 1885. Alpha A. Hall |
| 1846. Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr. | 1886. George E. Stiles |
| 1847. Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr. | 1887. George E. Stiles |
| 1848. Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr. | 1888. George E. Stiles |
| 1849. Alonzo Bailey | 1889. Edward C. Tucker |
| 1850. Henry B. Stiles | 1890. George E. Stiles |
| 1851. Henry B. Stiles | 1891. Edward C. Tucker |
| 1852. Isaac Sawtelle | 1892. Edward C. Tucker |
| 1853. Henry B. Stiles | 1893. George E. Stiles |
| 1854. Joseph C. Tucker | 1894. George E. Stiles |
| 1855. Joseph C. Tucker | 1895. George E. Stiles |
| 1856. Henry B. Stiles | 1896. Alpha A. Hall |
| 1857. Henry B. Stiles | 1897. Alpha A. Hall |
| 1858. Henry B. Stiles | 1898. Alpha A. Hall |
| 1859. Nathaniel W. Lund | 1899. Alpha A. Hall |
| 1860. Benjamin Gould | 1900. Alpha A. Hall |
| 1861. Jonathan C. Shattuck | 1901. Alpha A. Hall |
| 1862. Benjamin Gould | 1902. Alpha A. Hall |
| 1863. Franklin McDonald | 1903. Edward C. Tucker |
| 1864. Henry B. Stiles | 1904. Edward C. Tucker |
| 1865. Henry B. Stiles | 1905. Edward C. Tucker |
| 1866. Henry B. Stiles | 1906. Edward C. Tucker |
| 1867. Henry B. Stiles | 1907. Edward C. Tucker |
| 1868. Henry B. Stiles | 1908. Edward C. Tucker |
| 1869. Henry B. Stiles | 1909. Edward C. Tucker |
| 1870. Henry B. Stiles | 1910. Edward C. Tucker |
| 1871. Henry B. Stiles | 1911. Edward C. Tucker |
| 1872. Henry B. Stiles | 1912. Alpha A. Hall |
| 1873. Henry B. Stiles | 1913. Alpha A. Hall |
| 1874. Henry B. Stiles | 1914. Alpha A. Hall |
| 1875. Henry B. Stiles | |
| 1876. Henry B. Stiles | |

Town Treasurers.

1769.	Robert Campbell	1807.	David Wright
1770.	No record.	1808.	John Daniels
1771.	No record	1809.	John Daniels
1772.	Swallow Tucker	1810.	James Parker, Sr.
1773.	Isaac Shattuck	1811.	James Parker, Sr.
1774.	Benjamin Shattuck	1812.	James Parker, Sr.
1775.	James Badger	1813.	James Parker, Sr.
1776.	Isaac Shattuck	1814.	James Parker, Sr.
1777.	Robert Seaver	1815.	James Parker, Sr.
1778.	Clark Brown	1816.	James Parker, Sr.
1779.	Clark Brown	1817.	James Parker, Sr.
1780.	Clark Brown	1818.	James Parker, Sr.
1781.	Robert Seaver	1819.	James Parker, Sr.
1782.	Robert Seaver	1820.	Ensign Bailey
1783.	Samuel Douglass	1821.	Ensign Bailey
1784.	Isaac Shattuck	1822.	Randall McDonald
1785.	Samuel Douglass	1823.	Randall McDonald
1786.	Samuel Douglass	1824.	Eli Sawtelle
1787.	James Campbell	1825.	Benjamin Shattuck
1788.	Isaac Shattuck	1826.	Benjamin Shattuck
1789.	Robert Seaver	1827.	Benjamin Shattuck
1790.	Robert Seaver	1828.	Joshua Hall
1791.	Samuel Douglass	1829.	John Daniels
1792.	Samuel Douglass	1830.	John Daniels
1793.	Benjamin Farley	1831.	John Daniels
1794.	Benjamin Farley	1832.	Horace Warner
1795.	Isaac Shattuck	1833.	Ensign Bailey
1796.	Isaac Shattuck	1834.	Ensign Bailey
1797.	Asher Spaulding	1835.	Ensign Bailey
1798.	Samuel T. Boynton	1836.	George Daniels
1799.	Samuel T. Boynton	1837.	George Daniels
1800.	Samuel T. Boynton	1838.	Horace Warner
1801.	Randal McDonald	1839.	Horace Warner
1802.	Benjamin Farley	1840.	Horace Warner
1803.	John Colburn	1841.	Horace Warner
1804.	John Colburn	1842.	Horace Warner
1805.	John Colburn	1843.	Horace Warner
1806.	John Colburn	1844.	Horace Warner

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|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1845. Horace Warner | 1880. William J. Smith |
| 1846. Wilkes W. Corey | 1881. William J. Smith |
| 1847. Wilkes W. Corey | 1882. William J. Smith |
| 1848. Wilkes W. Corey | 1883. William J. Smith |
| 1849. Horace Warner | 1884. William J. Smith |
| 1850. Horace Warner | 1885. William J. Smith |
| 1851. Horace Warner | 1886. James N. S. Tucker |
| 1852. Horace Warner | 1887. James N. S. Tucker |
| 1853. Wilkes W. Corey | 1888. James N. S. Tucker |
| 1854. Francis A. Peterson | 1889. James N. S. Tucker |
| 1855. Francis A. Peterson | 1890. William J. Smith |
| 1856. Nathaniel W. Lund | 1891. George E. Stiles |
| 1857. Philemon French | 1892. William J. Smith |
| 1858. Sumner S. Kendall | 1893. William J. Smith |
| 1859. Sumner S. Kendall | 1894. William J. Smith |
| 1860. Joseph Smith | 1895. William J. Smith |
| 1861. Joseph Smith | 1896. Albert T. Pierce |
| 1862. Sumner S. Kendall | 1897. Herbert S. Corey |
| 1863. Sumner S. Kendall | 1898. Herbert S. Corey |
| 1864. Orman F. Shattuck | 1899. Herbert S. Corey |
| 1865. Sumner S. Kendall | 1900. Herbert S. Corey |
| 1866. Sumner S. Kendall | 1901. Herbert S. Corey |
| 1867. Joseph Sawtelle | 1902. Albert T. Pierce |
| 1868. Joseph Smith | 1903. Albert T. Pierce |
| 1869. Joseph Smith | 1904. Albert T. Pierce |
| 1870. Joseph Smith | 1905. Albert T. Pierce |
| 1871. Joseph Smith | 1906. Herbert S. Corey |
| 1872. Joseph Smith | 1907. Herbert S. Corey |
| 1873. William J. Smith | 1908. Herbert S. Corey |
| 1874. William J. Smith | 1909. Herbert S. Corey |
| 1875. William J. Smith | 1910. Herbert S. Corey |
| 1876. William J. Smith | 1911. Herbert S. Corey |
| 1877. William J. Smith | 1912. Herbert S. Corey |
| 1878. William J. Smith | 1913. Fred A. Hall |
| 1879. William J. Smith | 1914. Fred A. Hall |

Selectmen.

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|---|
| 1769. | James Conneck
William Blanchard
Alexander McIntosh | 1781. | Waldron Stone
Swallow Tucker
James Campbell |
| 1770. | No record. | 1782. | Waldron Stone
David Davidson
Randall McDonald |
| 1771. | Samuel Brown
George Russell
Isaac Shattuck | 1783. | Waldron Stone
Randall McDonald
Clark Brown |
| 1772. | James Conneck
Alexander McIntosh
James Campbell | 1784. | Swallow Tucker
Robert Seaver
Daniel Tyler |
| 1773. | George Russell
Samuel Brown
James Badger | 1785. | R. McDonald
Robert Seaver
James Campbell |
| 1774. | James Badger
Robert Seaver
Thomas Asten | 1786. | Randall McDonald
Robert Seaver
James Campbell |
| 1775. | George Russell
Alexander McIntosh
James Campbell | 1787. | Swallow Tucker
Benjamin Farley
James McIntosh |
| 1776. | Alexander McIntosh
Benjamin Shattuck
Clark Brown | 1788. | R. McDonald
James Campbell
Sampson Farnsworth |
| 1777. | Alexander McIntosh
Benjamin Shattuck
Isaac Shattuck | 1790. | Ezekiel Proctor
Eleazer Gilson
Daniel Spaulding |
| 1778. | Swallow Tucker
Benjamin Shattuck
James Badger | 1791. | Ezekiel Proctor
Eleazer Gilson
Daniel Spaulding |
| 1779. | Alexander McIntosh
James McIntosh
Sampson Farnsworth | 1792. | Randall McDonald
Joshua Smith
Joseph Tucker |
| 1780. | Elias Dickey
Randall McDonald
David Davidson | 1793. | Randall McDonald
James Campbell
James McIntosh |

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|-------|---|-------|--|
| 1794. | Randall McDonald
James Campbell
James McIntosh | 1807. | James Parker, Sr.
George Daniels
Colburn Green |
| 1795. | Benjamin Farley
Eleazer Gilson
Isaac Shattuck | 1808. | James Parker, Sr.
George Daniels
Colburn Green |
| 1796. | Benjamin Farley
Randall McDonald
Joseph Emerson | 1809. | James Parker, Sr.
George Daniels
Colburn Green |
| 1797. | Randall McDonald
William Green
James McIntosh | 1810. | George Daniels
John Daniels
Thomas Bennett |
| 1798. | Randall McDonald
Benjamin Farley
James McIntosh | 1811. | George Daniels
John Daniels
Thomas Bennett |
| 1799. | Randall McDonald
Joseph Emerson
Eli Sawtelle | 1812. | George Daniels
Thomas Bennett
John Daniels |
| 1800. | John McDonald
George McDonald
Colburn Green | 1813. | George Daniels
Thomas Bennett
John Daniels |
| 1801. | Benjamin Farley
Joseph Emerson
Eli Sawtelle | 1814. | George Daniels
Ensign Bailey
Mathew Wallace |
| 1802. | Benjamin Farley
Joseph Emerson
Eli Sawtelle | 1815. | John Daniels
Benjamin Shattuck
Colburn Green |
| 1803. | Randall McDonald
James McIntosh
Samuel T. Boynton | 1816. | John Daniels
Benjamin Shattuck
Colburn Green |
| 1804. | Randall McDonald
James McIntosh
Samuel T. Boynton | 1817. | John Daniels
Benjamin Shattuck
Colburn Green |
| 1805. | James Parker, Sr.
Benjamin Shattuck, Sr.
George Daniels | 1818. | John Daniels
Benjamin Shattuck
Thomas Bennett |
| 1806. | James Parker, Sr.
Benjamin Shattuck, Sr.
George Daniels | 1819. | John Daniels
Thomas Bennett
Colburn Green |

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|-------|---|-------|--|
| 1820. | John Daniels
Thomas Bennett
Mathew Wallace | 1833. | Reuben Baldwin
Horace Warner
George Daniels |
| 1821. | Thomas Bennett
George Daniels
James Parker, Sr. | 1834. | George Daniels
Horace Warner
Isaac Sawtelle |
| 1822. | George Daniels
James Parker, Sr.
Thomas Bennett | 1835. | Isaac Sawtelle
John Smith
James Parker, Jr. |
| 1823. | James Parker, Sr.
Samuel T. Boynton
William S. Crosby | 1836. | James Parker, Jr.
John Smith
Isaac Sawtelle |
| 1824. | James Parker, Sr.
George Daniels
Ensign Bailey | 1837. | Isaac Sawtelle
Horace Warner
Nathaniel Shattuck |
| 1825. | Thomas Bennett
Samuel T. Boynton
Ensign Bailey | 1838. | Isaac Sawtelle
John Smith
Samuel Farnsworth |
| 1826. | Thomas Bennett
Ensign Bailey
George Daniels | 1839. | Isaac Sawtelle
John Smith
Samuel Farnsworth |
| 1827. | William S. Crosby
Samuel T. Boynton
James Parker, Sr. | 1840. | George Daniels
Samuel Farnsworth
Nathaniel Shattuck |
| 1828. | William S. Crosby
Thomas Bennett
David Daniels | 1841. | George Daniels
Samuel Farnsworth
Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr. |
| 1829. | Thomas Bennett
William S. Crosby
James Parker, Jr. | 1842. | Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr.
Alonzo Bailey
Abel Foster |
| 1830. | James Parker, Jr.
David Daniels
William S. Crosby | 1843. | Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr.
Abel Foster
Alonzo Bailey |
| 1831. | James Parker, Jr.
David Daniels
William S. Crosby | 1844. | Alonzo Bailey
Abel Foster
Isaac Sawtelle |
| 1832. | William S. Crosby
Eli Parker
Reuben Baldwin | 1845. | Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr.
Wilkes W. Corey
Andrew Rockwood |

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|-------|--|-------|---|
| 1846. | Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr.
Wilkes W. Corey
Henry B. Stiles | 1859. | Alpheus Shattuck
David Hobart
Wilkes W. Corey |
| 1847. | Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr.
Wilkes W. Corey
Reuben Baldwin | 1860. | Benjamin Gould
Joseph A. Hall
Jonathan C. Shattuck |
| 1848. | Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr.
Reuben Baldwin
Alpheus Shattuck | 1861. | Benjamin Gould
Jonathan C. Shattuck
Joseph A. Hall |
| 1849. | Alonzo Bailey
Henry B. Stiles
David Hobart | 1862. | Wilkes W. Corey
Calvin Shedd
David Hobart |
| 1850. | Henry B. Stiles
David Hobart
Nathaniel W. Lund | 1863. | Wilkes W. Corey
David Hobart
George Brooks |
| 1851. | Henry B. Stiles
Isaac Sawtelle
Joseph Smith | 1864. | Joseph A. Hall
John S. Daniels
James Clinton Parker |
| 1852. | Isaac Sawtelle
Philemon French
Abel Foster | 1865. | Joseph A. Hall
Joseph W. Peterson
Stephen S. Mixer |
| 1853. | Henry B. Stiles
Franklin McDonald
John Q. A. Hutchingson | 1866. | Wilkes W. Corey
Fernando Bailey
Henry K. Kemp |
| 1854. | Joseph C. Tucker
Joseph Sawtelle
Philemon French | 1867. | Henry B. Stiles
James Clinton Parker
Joseph C. Tucker |
| 1855. | Joseph C. Tucker
Joseph Sawtelle
Philemon French | 1868. | James Clinton Parker
Philemon French
Rufus G. Russell |
| 1856. | Alonzo Bailey
George Brooks
James Clinton Parker | 1869. | James Clinton Parker
Philemon French
Rufus G. Russell |
| 1857. | Alonzo Bailey
James Clinton Parker
Abel Foster | 1870. | David S. Fessenden
Orman F. Shattuck
Amos A. Gould |
| 1858. | Henry B. Stiles
Nathaniel W. Lund
William J. Smith | 1871. | Henry B. Stiles
Benjamin Kendall
Amos A. Gould |

1872. Henry B. Stiles
David S. Fessenden
Ira Daniels
1873. Henry B. Stiles
Ira Daniels
Edward T. Hall
1874. David S. Fessenden
Perley A. Smith
Martin A. Rockwood
1875. David S. Fessenden
Henry B. Stiles
Martin A. Rockwood
1876. Martin A. Rockwood
Joseph A. Hall
Samuel Swett
1877. David S. Fessenden
Samuel Swett
William Wallace
1878. Henry B. Stiles
Nathaniel B. Hutchingson
Charles B. Powers
1879. Henry B. Stiles
Nathaniel B. Hutchingson
Jefferson Whitcomb
1880. Jefferson Whitcomb
Charles N. Corey
Charles W. Currier
1881. Charles N. Corey
Rufus G. Russell
Charles S. Dunbar
1882. Rufus G. Russell
Charles S. Dunbar
David D. Rockwood
1883. Charles S. Dunbar
David D. Rockwood
Albert W. Corey
1884. David D. Rockwood
Albert W. Corey
Ichabod F. Lund
1885. Albert W. Corey
Ichabod F. Lund
George H. Nye
1886. Charles N. Corey
Onslow Daniels
Walter F. Rockwood
1887. Charles N. Corey
Onslow Daniels
Walter F. Rockwood
1888. Onslow Daniels
Walter F. Rockwood
Joseph B. Swett
1889. Walter F. Rockwood
Joseph B. Swett
Albert W. Corey
1890. Ira Daniels
Alpha A. Hall
Clarence R. Russell
1891. Charles N. Corey
James H. S. Tucker
Samuel Swett
1892. Charles N. Corey
George H. Nye
John B. Hardy
1893. David S. Fessenden
Alpha A. Hall
Martin A. Rockwood
1894. Alpha A. Hall
David D. Rockwood
Linville M. Shattuck
1895. Albert W. Corey
Linville M. Shattuck
Ira Daniels
1896. Albert W. Corey
Linville M. Shattuck
Ira Daniels
1897. Albert W. Corey
Ira Daniels
Eddy S. Whitcomb

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|-------|---|-------|--|
| 1898. | Albert W. Corey
Eddy S. Whitcomb
Ozro W. Hodgman | 1907. | Samuel Swett
Eddy S. Whitcomb
Harry Marshall |
| 1899. | Albert W. Corey
Eddy S. Whitcomb
Ozro W. Hodgman | 1908. | Samuel Swett
Harry Marshall
Fred E. Rockwood |
| 1900. | David S. Fessenden
Elbert L. Baldwin
Charles W. Currier | 1909. | Harry Marshall
George L. Dodge
David S. Fessenden |
| 1901. | Alpha A. Hall
Charles W. Currier
Albert W. Corey | 1910. | George L. Dodge
David S. Fessenden
Harry Marshall |
| 1902. | Alpha A. Hall
Edward C. Tucker
Albert W. Corey | 1911. | Harry Marshall
David S. Fessenden
George L. Dodge |
| 1903. | Alpha A. Hall
Edward C. Tucker
Payson Burge | 1912. | George L. Dodge
David S. Fessenden
Llewellyn S. Powers |
| 1905. | Alpha A. Hall
Clarence R. Russell
Samuel Swett | 1913. | David S. Fessenden
Harry Marshall
Payson Burge |
| 1906. | Clarence R. Russell
Samuel Swett
Eddy S. Whitcomb | 1914. | Harry Marshall
Payson Burge
George H. Nye |

Representatives.

1775-1914.

- | | | |
|-------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1775. | Raby and Mason | Dea. Amos Dakin of Mason |
| 1776. | Raby and Mason | Dea. Amos Dakin of Mason |
| 1777. | Raby and Mason | Dea. Amos Dakin of Mason |
| 1778. | Raby and Mason | Dea. Amos Dakin of Mason |
| 1779. | Raby and Mason | Dea. Amos Dakin of Mason |
| 1780. | Raby and Mason | Joseph Barrett of Mason |
| 1781. | Raby and Mason | Benjamin Mann of Mason |
| 1782. | Raby and Mason | Benjamin Mann of Mason |
| 1783. | Raby and Mason | Benjamin Mann of Mason |
| 1784. | Raby and Mason | Samuel Douglass of Raby |
| 1785. | Raby and Mason | Samuel Douglas of Raby |

1786.	Raby and Mason	Benjamin Mann of Mason
1787.	Raby and Mason	Dea. Amos Dakin of Mason
1788.	Raby and Mason	Obadiah Parker of Mason
1789.	Raby and Mason	James Campbell of Raby
1790.	Raby and Mason	Obadiah Parker of Mason
1791.	Raby and Mason	Charles Barrett of Mason
1792.	Raby and Mason	Obadiah Parker of Mason
1793.	Raby and Mason	Joseph Merriam of Mason
1794.	Raby and Milford	No. record
1795.	Raby and Milford	William Peabody of Milford
1796.	Raby and Milford	Benjamin Farley of Raby
1797.	Raby and Milford	Augustus Blanchard of Milford
1798.	Brookline and Milford	Benjamin Farley of Brookline
1799.	Brookline and Milford	Augustus Blanchard of Milford
1800.	Brookline and Milford	William Peabody of Milford
1801.	Brookline and Milford	William Peabody of Milford

In 1902, By Act of the Legislature, Brookline, in the matter of representation, was for the first time classed by itself.

1802.	James Parker, Sr.	1822.	Thomas Bennett
1803.	James Parker, Sr.	1823.	George Daniels
1804.	Randall McDonald	1824.	George Daniels
1805.	Samuel T. Boynton	1825.	George Daniels
1806.	Samuel T. Boynton	1826.	Voted not to send.
1807.	Samuel T. Boynton	1827.	Voted not to send.
1808.	Samuel T. Boynton	1828.	Thomas Bennett
1809.	Samuel T. Boynton	1829.	William S. Crosby
1810.	James Parker, Sr.	1830.	William S. Crosby
1811.	James Parker, Sr.	1831.	David Harris
1812.	James Parker, Sr.	1832.	David Harris
1813.	James Parker, Sr.	1833.	David Harris
1814.	James Parker, Sr.	1834.	Reuben Baldwin
1815.	Samuel T. Boynton	1835.	Horace Warner
1816.	Benjamin Shattuck, Sr.	1836.	Ensign Bailey
1817.	Benjamin Shattuck, Sr.	1837.	James Parker, Jr.
1818.	Benjamin Shattuck, Sr.	1838.	James Parker, Jr.
1819.	George Daniels	1839.	James Parker, Jr.
1820.	George Daniels	1840.	Ensign Bailey
1821.	Thomas Bennett	1841.	Ensign Bailey

1842. James Parker, Jr.
1843. Alpheus Shattuck
1844. Alpheus Shattuck
1845. Alpheus Shattuck
1846. Ithimar B. Sawtelle
1847. Ithimar B. Sawtelle
1848. Ithimar B. Sawtelle
1849. Alpheus Shattuck
1850. James N. Tucker
1851. James N. Tucker
1852. Benjamin Gould
1853. Nathaniel Shattuck
1854. Henry B. Stiles
1855. Henry B. Stiles
1856. Voted not to send.
1857. Joseph C. Tucker
1858. Joseph C. Tucker
1859. Nathaniel W. Lund
1860. Francis A. Peterson
1861. Francis A. Peterson
1862. Joseph C. Tucker
1863. Joseph C. Tucker
1864. William J. Smith
1865. William J. Smith
1866. Alpheus Shattuck
1867. Joseph A. Hall
1868. Joseph A. Hall
1869. James W. Hall
1870. James W. Hall
1871. James Clinton Parker
1872. James Clinton Parker
1873. Joseph Sawtelle
1874. David S. Fessenden
1875. David S. Fessenden
1876. Franklin McDonald
1877. Franklin McDonald
1878. Rufus G. Russell
1879. Rufus G. Russell
1880. Rufus G. Russell
1881. Edward T. Hall
1882. Edward T. Hall
1883. Charles E. Shattuck
1884. Charles E. Shattuck
1885. Samuel Swett
1886. Samuel Swett
1887. James H. S. Tucker
1888. James H. S. Tucker
1889. Charles N. Corey
1890. Charles N. Corey
1891. Walter F. Rockwood
1892. Walter F. Rockwood
1893. Willie A. Hobart
1894. Willie A. Hobart
1895. Alpha A. Hall
1896. Alpha A. Hall
1897. Orville D. Fessenden
1898. Orville D. Fessenden
1899. Frank L. Willoby
1900. Frank L. Willoby
1901. Charles W. Smith
1902. Charles W. Smith
1903. Linville M. Shattuck
1904. Orville D. Fessenden
1905. Orville D. Fessenden
1906. Elmer W. Wallace
1907. Elmer W. Wallace
1908. Herbert S. Corey
1909. Herbert S. Corey
1910. Edward C. Tucker
1911. Edward C. Tucker
1912. Willie C. Hobart
1913. Willie C. Hobart
1914.

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.

1852. Isaac Sawtelle
1876. Joseph A. Hall
1888. David S. Fessenden

1902. Orville D. Fessenden
1912. Orville D. Fessenden

CHAPTER XXV.

Votes for Governor, 1786 to 1912, Inclusive.

The chief magistrate of the State held the title of President and was elected by the people, as the Governor now is, up to the date of the adoption of the present Constitution, September 5, 1792; when the name of the title was changed from "PRESIDENT" to Governor.

Votes for State President from 1786 to 1792, Inclusive.

1786.	John Langdon		
1787.	John Langdon, 25; all cast.	1790.	John Pickering, 21; all cast.
1788.	John Langdon, 30; all cast	1791.	Josiah Bartlett, 26; all cast.
1789.	John Pickering, 22; all cast.	1792.	Josiah Bartlett, ; all cast.

Votes for Governor from 1793 to 1912, Inclusive.

1793.	John Langdon, 38; all cast.	1810.	John Langdon,	56.
1794.	John T. Gilman, 38; all cast.		Jeremiah Smith,	6.
1795.	John T. Gilman, 47; all cast.	1811.	John Langdon,	57.
1796.	John T. Gilman, 47; all cast.		Jeremiah Smith	10.
1797.	John T. Gilman, 38; all cast.	1812.	William Plumer,	56.
1798.	John T. Gilman, 38; all cast.		John T. Gilman,	6.
1799.	John T. Gilman, 32; all cast.	1813.	William Plumer,	82.
1800.	John T. Gilman, 32; all cast.		John T. Gilman,	11.
1801.	John T. Gilman, 40; all cast.	1814.	John T. Gilman,	16.
1802.	No record.		William Plumer,	81.
1803.	John T. Gilman, 47; all cast.	1815.	William Plumer,	82.
1804.	John T. Gilman, 51; all cast.		John T. Gilman,	16.
1805.	John Langdon, 51;	1816.	William Plumer,	55.
	John T. Gilman, 4;		James Sheafe,	18.
1806.	John Langdon, 48; all cast.	1817.	William Plumer,	52.
1807.	John Langdon, 43; all cast.		James Sheafe,	18.
1808.	No record.	1818.	William Plumer,	59.
1809.	John Langdon, 51.		William Hale,	17.
	Jeremiah Smith, 11.			

1819.	Samuel Bell,	75.	1839.	James Wilson, Jr.	67.
	William Hale,	16.		John Page,	53.
1820.	Samuel Bell,	67.	1840.	John Page,	62.
	Richard H. Ayer,	34.		Enos Stevens,	59.
1821.	Samuel Bell,	55.	1841.	John Page,	76.
1822.	Samuel Bell,	57.		Enos Stevens,	74.
	Joseph Hall,	1.	1842.	Henry Hubbard,	73.
1823.	Samuel Dinsmore,	26.		Enos Stevens,	52.
	Levi Woodbury,	58.	1843.	Henry Hubbard,	72.
1824.	David L. Morrill,	62.		Daniel Hoit,	31.
	Levi Woodbury,	20.		Anthony Colby,	25.
1825.	David L. Morrill,	74.		John H. White,	12.
	William S. Crosby,	3.	1844.	John H. Steele,	79.
	Ebenezer Lund,	1.		Anthony Colby,	38.
1826.	David L. Morrill,	60.	1845.	John H. Steele,	74.
	Benjamin Pierce,	20.		Anthony Colby,	43.
1827.	Benjamin Pierce,	42.	1846.	Nathaniel S. Berry,	13.
	David L. Morrill,	23.		Anthony Colby,	59.
1828.	John Bell,	100.	1847.	Jared W. Williams,	79.
	Benjamin Pierce,	21.		Anthony Colby,	32.
1829.	John Bell,	92.		Nathaniel S. Berry,	9.
	Benjamin Pierce,	26.	1848.	Jared W. Williams,	93.
1830.	Timothy Upham,	79.		Nathaniel S. Berry,	74.
	Matthew Harvey,	24.		George Y. Sawyer,	1.
	William Hall, Jr.	1.	1849.	Samuel Dinsmore,	89.
1831.	Ichabod Bartlett,	60.		Levi Chamberlain,	67.
	Samuel Dinsmore,	29.		Nathaniel S. Berry,	4.
	William Hall, Jr.	1.	1850.	Samuel Dinsmore,	86.
1832.	Samuel Dinsmore,	47.		Levi Chamberlain,	73.
	Ichabod Bartlett,	34.		Nathaniel S. Berry,	5.
1833.	Samuel Dinsmore,	50.	1851.	Samuel Dinsmore,	87.
1834.	William Badger,	67.		Thomas E. Sawyer,	81.
	Nathaniel W. Colburn,	1.		John Atwood,	5.
1835.	William Badger,	50.	1852.	Thomas E. Sawyer,	93.
	Joseph Healey,	39.		Noah Martin,	81.
1836.	Isaac Hill,	49.		John Atwood,	5.
	Abel Shattuck,	1.	1853.	James Bell,	74.
1837.	Isaac Hill,	54.		Noah Martin,	88.
1838.	Isaac Hill,	49.		John H. White,	9.
	James Wilson, Jr.	83.			

1854.	James Bell,	82.	1870.	Onslow Stearns,	100.
	Nathaniel S. Baker,	86.		John Bedel,	71.
	Jared Perkins,	5.		Lorenzo Burrows,	3.
1855.	Ralph Metcalf,	81.	1871.	James Pike,	108.
	Nathaniel S. Baker,	79.		James A. Weston,	81.
	James Bell,	9.	1872.	Ezekiel Straw,	113.
1856.	Ralph Metcalf,	82.		James A. Weston,	85.
	John S. Wells,	80.	1873.	Ezekiel Straw,	102.
	Ichabod Goodwin,	7.		James A. Weston,	81.
1857.	William Haile,	94.	1874.	James A. Weston,	91.
	John S. Wells,	81.		Luther McCutchings	89.
	Charles B. Hadlock,	1.	1875.	Person C. Cheney,	107.
1858.	William Haile,	91.		Hiram A. Roberts,	105.
	Asa P. Cate,	83.	1876.	Person C. Cheney,	110.
1859.	Ichabod Goodwin,	85.		Daniel Marcey,	117.
	Asa P. Cate,	108.	1877.	Daniel Marcey,	118.
1860.	Ichabod Goodwin,	100.		Benjamin F. Prescott,	107.
	Asa P. Cate,	95.	1878.	Benjamin F. Prescott,	115.
1861.	Nathaniel S. Berry.	105,		Frank A. McKean,	104.
	George Stark,	74.	1879.	Natt Head,	118.
1862.	George Stark,	84.		Frank A. McKean,	85.
	Nathaniel S. Berry,	79.		Warren G. Brown,	15.
	Paul J. Wheeler,	6.	1880.	Charles H. Bell,	113.
1863.	Ira A. Eastman,	92.		Frank Jones	105.
	Joseph A. Gilmore,	87.	1882.	Samuel W. Hale,	89.
	Walter A. Harriman,	10.		Martin V. B. Edgerly,	98.
1864.	Joseph A. Gilmore,	101.	1884.	John M. Hill,	86.
	Edward W. Harrington,	80.		Moody Currier,	76.
1865.	Frederick Smyth,	105.		Larkin D. Mason,	4.
	Edward W. Harrington,	80.		George Carpenter,	2.
1866.	Frederick Smyth,	101.	1886.	Thomas Cogswell,	79.
	John G. Sinclair,	102.		Charles H. Sawyer,	64.
1867.	Walter Harriman,	108.		Joseph Wentworth,	21.
	John G. Sinclair,	109.	1888.	Charles H. Amsden,	84.
1868.	Walter Harriman,	115.		David H. Goodale,	68.
	John G. Sinclair,	106.		Edgar L. Carr,	3.
1869.	Onslow Stearns,	115.	1890.	Charles H. Amsden,	80.
	John Bedel,	87.		Hiram A. Tuttle,	56.
				Josiah M. Fletcher,	1.

1892.	William O. Noyes,	1.	1904.	Daniel Heald,	1.
	Luther McKinney,	86.		John McLane,	69.
	John B. Smith,	68.		Henry F. Hollis	73.
1894.	Daniel C. Knowles,	3.	1906.	Nathan C. Jameson,	82.
	Henry O. Kent,	72.		Charles M. Floyd,	43.
	Charles A. Busiel,	108.		Edward B. Tetley,	2.
1896.	George A. Ramsdell,	79.	1908.	Edward B. Tetley,	1.
	Henry O. Kent,	55.		Walter L. Lewis,	2.
	George W. Barnard,	1.		Clarence E. Carr,	59.
1898.	Frank W. Rollins,	78.		Henry B. Quimby,	63.
	Charles F. Stone,	71.	1910.	Asa W. Drew,	1.
	Augustus F. Stevens,	1.		Clarence E. Carr,	48.
1900.	Chester B. Jordan,	85.		Robert P. Bass,	56.
	Frederick E. Potter,	72.	1912.	Alvah H. Morrill,	1.
	Harris Towle,	1.		William H. Wilkins,	1.
1902.	Henry F. Hollis,	73.		Winston Churchill,	6.
	John McLane,	69.		Franklin Worcester,	56.
	David Heald,	1.		Samuel D. Felker,	48.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Marriages.

1743—1914.

Marriages by Rev. Mr. Emerson in Groton, and Pepperell, Mass., of Heads of Families which were Among the Early Settlers in Brookline.

In Groton.

1731. Jan. 6, William Spaulding, Hepsibah Blood.
 1733. Jan. 23, Ebenezer Gilson, Anna Searl.
 1733. Feb. 28, William Blanchard, Dunstable, Deliverence Parker.
 1735. Jan. 6, John Cummings, Sarah Lawrence, Littleton, Mass.
 1738. Mar. 6, Robert Campbell, Roxbury, Mass., Elizabeth McDaniels.
 1741. Oct. 6, Daniel Shed, Mary Tarbell.
 1741. Jan. 19, Thomas Tarbell, Jr., Esther Smith
 1750. Date lost, Samuel Gilson, Elizabeth Shed.
 1752. Jan. 22, Benjamin Brooks, Jr., Townsend, Mass., Elizabeth Green.
 1754. Jan. 15, David Gilson, Annis Gilson, of Pepperell.
 1755. Mar. 26, Capt. Ephraim Sartell, Wid. Hannah Stone, Pepperell.
 1757. Dec. 22, Ephraim Sartell, Abigail Stone.
 1762. Sept. 30, Capt. Ephraim Sawtelle, Mrs. Hannah Parker.
 1763. Dec. 8, Benjamin Shattuck, Abigail Farnsworth.
 1765. April 16, William Green, Pepperell, Hannah Woods.
 1765. Sept. 25, Sampson Farnsworth, Rachel Shattuck.
 1765. Sept. 26, William Shed, Lydia Farnsworth.
 1768. Dec. 1, Thomas Gregg, Eunice Lakin.
 1770. Dec. 27, Nathan Corey, Molly Green.

In Pepperell.

1747. May 14, Nathaniel Shattuck, Hannah Simonds.
 1752. Feb. 20, Samuel Gilson, Elizabeth Shed.
 1757. April 28, Nathaniel Shattuck, Ruth Shattuck.

- 1757. Nov. 23, Daniel Shed, Hannah Lakin.
- 1761. Jan. 15, Isaac Shattuck, Hannah Hall.
- 1770. Feb. 15, Joseph Leslie, of Hollis, Mary Gilson.
- 1772. Jan. 21, Abijah Parker, Sarah Lawrence.

Marriages in Dunstable (Nashua) of Parties Afterwards Residing in Brookline.

- 1743. Feb. 7, Elias Dickey, Rose McDaniels.
- 1744. Oct. 9, Samuel Farley, Hannah Brown.

Marriages of Residents of Brookline from 1743 to 1785, as Found in Hollis Town Records.

- 1755. May 6, Mathew Wallace, Jean Leslie.
- 1757. July 11, Joshua Smith, Hannah Baldwin, of Townsend, Mass.
- 1761. Dec. 24, David Wright, of Pepperell, Prudence Cummings of Hollis.
- 1766. Nov. 27, Swallow Tucker, Lucretia Carter, of Hollis.
- 1767. Feb. 26, Isaac Stearns, Rebekah Jewett.
- 1768. Nov. 15, Benjamin Shattuck, Jr., Mary Proctor, Hollis.
- 1771. Jan. 2, Isaac Stevens, Elizabeth Johnson.
- 1773. Dec. 30, Christopher Farley, Ruth Jewett.
- 1774. Jan. 13, Jonas Leslie, Elizabeth Dow.
- 1777. Feb. 20, Ebenezer Melvin, Cockemouth, Janna Bayley.
- 1779. Mar. 17, Jonathan Dix, Miriam Kneeland of Harvard.
- 1782. Feb. 13, John Connic, Abigail Hartshorn, Dunstable.
- 1783. May 7, Lt. Samuel Farley, Elizabeth Powers of Mason.
- 1784. May 20, Nathaniel Patten, Mehitabel Blood.

In the Hollis Marriage Records.

- 1785. June 30, Capt. Samuel Douglass, Wid. Tabitha Fletcher of Hollis.
- 1788. Dec. 2, Thomas Kemp, Hollis, Wid. Hannah Shattuck, Raby.
- 1791. April 28, Nathaniel Shattuck, Jr., Hannah Keyes.
- 1794. Feb. 27, William Merrill, Hollis, Dolly Smith, Raby.
- 1796. Feb. 10, David Burge, Betsey McIntosh.
- 1806. Dec. 18, Isaac Senter, Brookline, Sally Ball, Hollis.
- 1809. Sept. 28, Jonas French, Jr. Dunstable, Martha Jewett, Hollis.
- 1814. Dec. 27, Samuel Smith, Brookline, Sally Dow, Hollis.
- 1838. Mar. 19, Eri McDaniels, Brookline, Ann Farley, Hollis.

1847. Dec. 31, Simeon A. Spaulding, Hollis, Catharine P. Sawtelle,
Brookline.
1858. April 8, James T. Willoby, Hollis, Cornelia T. Pierce, Brookline.
1877. Nov. 14, George A. Newton, Hollis, Mary L. Swett, Brookline.

Marriages of Brookline People in Mason.

By Rev. Jonathan Searle.

1772. Dec. 9, Randall McDaniels, Martha Russell.

By Rev. William Elliott.

1820. Nov. 20, Moody Lancey, Charlotte Kemp.

By Rev. Ebenezer Hill.

1790. Nov. 4, John Seaver, Esther Russell.
1790. Nov. 17, Josiah Elliott, Mason, Polly Wetherbee.
1790. Dec. 21, John Russell, Leafee Lawrence.
1790. Dec. 29, Samuel Farnsworth, Azubah Badger.
1792. Jan. 23, Samuel Russell, Susannah Campbell.
1792. Jan. 23, Jonas Campbell, Elizabeth Russell.
1792. Jan. 26, Samuel Douglass, Jr., Mile Slip, Sarah Seaver.
1793. May 2, Stephen Hall, Submit Shattuck.
1793. May 22, Amos Crotch, Boxboro, Lydia Brown.
1795. April 16, Ebenezer Emery, Jr., Abigail Shattuck.
1795. Oct. 17, Moody Shattuck, Elizabeth Tarbell, Pepperell, Mass.
1796. Aug. 24, Jacob Austin, Isabell McIntosh.
1796. Nov. 24, Clark Brown, Mrs. Sarah Withee, Mason.
1805. March 5, Benjamin Cummings, Lucy Whitaker, Mason.
1817. Nov. 28, David Hobart, Eunice Wright.
1821. May 8, Loami Chamberlain, Mason, Eliza Tucker.
1824. April 30, Sampson McIntosh, Eliza Amsden, Mason.
1826. Jan. 26, James Parker, Deverd Corey.
1826. March 30, George Betterly, Hannah Lee.
1826. Sept. 25, Luke George, Harriet H. Howet.
1831. Nov. 6, Davis Green, Brewer, Me., Sophia Daniels.
1832. March 11, Hutchingson Rogers, Billerica, Mass., Keziah Colburn.
1832. March 22, Nelson Marsh, Ashby, Mass., Thirza McIntosh.
1834. March 5, McIntosh, Betsey Wright.
1837. Oct. , David Wallace, Sarah Ann Smith.

*Marriages of Brookline People in Townsend, Mass.**By Rev. Samuel Dix.*

1763. Jan. 8, Alexander McIntosh, Mile Slip, Mary Walker, Pepperell.
Mass.
1764. May 29, Samuel Douglass, Slip Town, Mary Conant, Townsend,
Mass.
1777. June 24, Phineas Astin, Elizabeth Spaulding.
1778. May 7, Daniel Spaulding, Townsend, Rebeckah Osgood.
1781. Feb. 22, Josiah Seward, Sarah Osgood.
1782. March 7, George Woodward, Jane Wallace.
1782. Aug. 12, Jacob Wetherbee, Mason, Grace Patten.
1783. May 1, John Wright, Mason, Hannah Russell.
1790. May 21, James Searle, Townsend, Sally Patten.
, Abel Green, Hannah Farrer, Townsend.
1792. Sept. 11, Samuel Hodgman, Phene Lawrence, Townsend.
1792. Oct. 10, David Lawrence, Townsend, Kesia Williams.
1794. Jan. 30, John Colburn, Townsend, Kesia Campbell.

From Church Records, Townsend, Mass.

1801. March 15, John Williams, Lucy Foster, Townsend.
1803. Sept. 12, Isaac Sanders, Hannah Sanders.
1813. April 22, Jephtha Wright, Polly Hosley.
1814. June, 9 Phinehas Austin, Ruth Baldwin, Townsend.
1819. Dec. 19, Joseph Simonds, Brookline, Betsey Tarbell.
1821. Feb. 15, James Lancey, Azubah Shattuck.
1826. Sept. 3, Colburn Green, Sarah Colson.
1826. Oct. 26, Phillip Farnsworth, Jr., Abigail Dix.
1827. May 29, Lancey, Going, Lunenburg, Mass.
1830. March 4, Asa Mars, Sally Foster.

From Brookline Town Records.

1778. May 6, Swallow Tucker and Anna Sanders.
1778. March 19, Archibald McIntosh and Susanna Russell.
1779. Oct. 28, Elias Dickey and Jenny Ferson.
1780. Feb. 10, Eleazer Gilson, and Hannah Shattuck..
1781. Feb. 22, Josiah Seward and Sarah Osgood.

1781. June 12, Samuel Nutting and Molly Russell.
1782. Feb. 12, Andrew Russell and Rebecca Nutting.
1782. Feb. 13, John Connick and Abigail Hartshorn.
1786. Nov. 16, John Wallace and Sarah Pett.
1788. Mar. 11, Ebenezer Astin and Mary Tucker.
1782. Mar. 27, Thomas Asten and Ruth Russell.
1788. Sept. 4, Isaac Sanders and Mrs. Hannah Woodward.
1789. Jan. 6, William Hall and Mary McIntosh.
1789. March 24, Abijah Parker and Eleanor Seaver.
1790. Nov. 25, Joseph Douglass and Amy Smith.
1790. Dec. 21, John Russell and Lefe Lawrence, of Mason.
1791. Dec. 29, Samuel Farnsworth and Azubah Badger, M. S.
1792. Jan. 23, Samuel Russell and Susanna Campbell of Mason.
1792. Jan. 23, Jonas Campbell and Elizabeth Russell.
1792. Jan. 26, Samuel Douglass, Jr., and Sarah Seaver.
1793. May 2, Stephen Hall and Mrs. Submit Shattuck.
1793. May 22, Amos Crouch of Boxboro, Mass., Lydia Brown.
1796. Oct. 4, Asher Spaulding and Nabby Green.
1796. Nov. 20, Benjamin Tucker and Elizabeth Shannon.
1797. Nov. 16, Aaron Simons and Hannah Proctor.
1798. Mar. 11, Abijah Shattuck and Nancy Sanderson.
1798. Mar. 22, Abijah Proctor and Sally Bills.
1798. April 5, Uriah Hall and Hannah Shattuck.
1798. Nov. 15, Caleb Blood and Mary Williams.
1798. Dec. 13, Samuel Brooks and Hannah Bennett.
1799. Jan. 15, Mathew Wallace and Betsey McIntosh.
1799. Oct. 3, Ezra Shattuck and Polly Sever.
1799. Feb. 17, John Cummings and Betsey Hall.
1799. Dec. 3, Jonathan Clark of Washington and Betsey Davidson.
1800. Nov. 11, Oliver Hall and Rebecca Spaulding.
1800. June 22, Ebenezer Wheeler and Betsey Leslie.
1801. June 25, Gardner Conant and Sally Straw.
1801. Sept. 17, William Ayers and Hannah Foster
1801. Nov. 26, Nathan Gilson and Abigail Hobart.
1802. Sept. 7, Josiah Wheeler and Mary Tucker.
1802. Sept. 19, Thomas Lancey and Molly Wetherbee.
1802. Oct. 10, Moses Shattuck and Sally Wetherby.
1802. Oct. 19, Samuel Peabody and Hannah Pike.
1803. June 26, Joshua Smith and Mary Austin
1803. June 29, Samuel Tucker and Lydia Lowell.

1803. July 6, John Peabody and Ede Sartell.
1803. Sept. 11, Richard Davis and Polly Stearns.
1803. Sept. 17, William Lovejoy and Esther Burns.
1805. Oct. 27, Benjamin Brooks and Hannah Lash.
1805. Nov. 28, Sewell Wetherby and Sally Spaulding.
1805. Dec. 21, John Emerson Wheeler and Lydia Flagg.
1806. Mar. 9, Samuel Stearns and Anna Lash.
1807. Jan. 22, Ensign Bailey and Martha Daniels.
1807. Mar. 3, Ephraim Whitcomb, Jr. and Nancy Gilbert.
1807. Mar. 24, Eleazer Gilson and Mary Senter.
1807. June 30, Edward Hazen and Esther Cass.
1807. July 5, Abraham Bailey, and Olive Dailey.
1807. Nov. 3, James White and Mary Green.
1807. Nov. 26, Prescott Wright and Hannah Gilson.
1807. Dec. 8, Boag Brown Draper and Sally Lowell.
1808. Feb. 11, John Daniels and Bridget Cummings.
1808. May 29, Daniel Gassett and Betsey Spaulding.
1808. Aug. 31, John Brown and Lucy Brown.
1809. Feb. 9, William Hall and Betsey Gilson.
1810. Oct. 14, John Orr and Mary Wright.
1810. Nov. 18, Jonathan Jefts, Mason, and Betsey Wright, Mason.
1810. Nov. 22, Randall McDonald and Rebecca Campbell.
1811. Jan. 31, Nathaniel Sawtelle, Jr., and Sybil Shattuck, both of Pepperell, Mass.
1811. June 3, Jonas Woods, Jr., and Patty Hobart, Dunstable, Mass.
1811. June 25, Daniel Lawrence and Rebecca Lawrence.
1811. Dec. 29, Jesse Fletcher and Patience Hobart, Townsend.
1812. Jan. 14, Luther Rockwood and Kesiah Brooks.
1812. Jan. 19, John Hutchinson and Rebecca Shattuck.
1812. April 7, Samuel Richardson, Shirley, Mass and Betsey Hodgman.
1812. May 5, Timothy Wright and Lucy Mellendy.
1812. July 22, Thomas Cummings and Sarah Proctor, both of Hollis.
1812. Sept. 27, Jonathan Brooks and Lydia Austin.
1812. Oct. 1, Aretus Swallow, of Dunstable, and Susannah Kendall.
1812. Oct. 8, William S. Crosby and Lydia Mira Whitcomb.
1812. Oct. 11, Eri Daniels and Fannie Wright.
1812. Nov. 30, John Sanders and Cyrena Daniels.
1812. Dec. 24, Benjamin Smith and Sally Daniels.
1812. Dec. 27, David Daniels and Mary Fletcher.
1813. Mar. 9, Samuel Gilson and Rebecca Wright.

1813. Mar. 14, Ebenezer J. Flagg of Mason and Ellis Woods of Hollis.
 1813. Mar. 16, Robert Sever and Hepzibah Gilson.
 1813. Sept. 3, Joshua Smith and Sally Cummings.
 1813. Dec. 2, Simon Pierce and Sally Hodgman.
 1813. Dec. 5, David Dutton, Mont Vernon and Delinda Sanders.
 1813. Dec. 26, William Adams, Townsend, Mass., Martha Lawrence
 Hollis.
 1813. Dec. 30, Solomon Sanders and Sally Adams.
 1814. Nov. 14, Areal Goin, of Jaffrey, Betsy Hazen, Dunstable.
 1815. Mar. 7, Reuben Tarbell, Mason, Susanna Brown.
 1815. July 16, Joel Tarbell, Mason, Betsy Shattuck.
 1815. Aug. 23, Henry Hutchinson, Milford, Sarah Osgood, Milford.
 1815. Aug. 23, Benjamin Osgood, Rachel Hutchinson, both of Milford.
 1815. Aug. 31, Samuel Perkins and Mary Shattuck.
 1816. Jan. 7, Ebenezer Mills, Lyndboro, Malvina Holden.
 1816. July 4, Jacob Nutting, and Hannah Ames.
 1816. Nov. 7, Eleazer Kemp, Pepperell, Mass., Nancy Smith.
 1816. Nov. 10, George H. Verder and Deverd Wright.
 1816. Nov. 13, Prince Burnham, Rhoda Gilbert, both of Boston.
 1816. Dec. 3, Asa Betterly, Rhoda Swallow, Dunstable. Mass.
 1817. Jan. 28, David Green Kemp and Orphy Hodgman, Ashby, Mass.
 1817. Feb. 23, Vernal Barber, Sherburne, Mass., Mary Waugh.
 1817. June 17, Davis Bills and Hannah Lawrence.
 1817. May 20, Daniel Burns, Milford, and Lydia Sawtelle.
 1818. Dec. 24, John Sawtell and Elizabeth Parker.
 1819. Dec. 30, Samuel Tucker and Clarinda Ames.
 1821. May 6, Stephen Perkins and Sally Gilson.
 1821. Nov. 8, David Gilson and Polly Lovejoy.
 1821. Mar. 15, Noah Shattuck and Clarissa Sanders.
 1821. Oct. 9, Loammi Parker and Mary McIntosh.
 1824. July 4, Horace Warner and Abigail Sawtelle.
 1824. July 6, David Wright and Mary Pedrick.
 1825. Aug. 15, James Campbell and Betsy Farnsworth.
 1825. Nov. 24, John Hemphill and Polly Gilson.
 1826. Dec. 10, Samuel T. Boynton and Martha Daniels.
 1827. Apr. 24, David Harris, Louisa Marshall of Dunstable, Mass.
 1827. Feb. 20, Samuel Green and Polly Campbell, both of Townsend.
 1827. Mar. 15, Abel Shattuck and Deverd Verder.
 1827. Mar. 15, William Gilson and Eliza Ames.
 1827. May 3, Luther Burge and Almira Reed, of Hollis.

1827. July 5, Thomas V. Wright and Mary Bowers, both of Hollis.
1827. Sept. 29, Phineas Holden and Sukey Green.
1826. Mar. 26, James Parker and Deverd Corey.
1828. Mar. 2, Benjamin Wheeler and Roxanna Woods.
1828. May 25, Abner W. Marble, Wilton, and Mary Melendy.
1828. June 12, Beri Bennett and Margaret Russell of Milford.
1828. July 23, John Burns, Milford., and Susan Daniels
1828. July 20, Asia Shattuck and Jane Wallace.
1828. July 31, James Pierce and Lucy Wheeler.
1828. July 13, Rufus Senter and Mary Shattuck
1828. Aug. 19, John Colburn and Eliza Wallace.
1828. Sept. 2, Horace Warner and Augusta Hall.
1829. May 31, Walter Blood, Townsend, and Lucy Wadsworth.
1829. May 6, Jonas Wheeler, Lyndeboro, and Mary Hall.
1829. July 8, Joseph Robbins and Mary Ann Reed.
1829. Oct. 25, Hezekiah Beard of Townsend, and Eliza Wadsworth.
1829. Nov. 29, Louisana Lancey and Martha Farnsworth.
1831. Mar. 9, Peter Green Robbins and Roxanna Robins.
1831. May 31, Nathan Blood, Pepperell, and Mary Brooks.
1831. June 19, Jonas Lawrence and Sally Wright.
1833. Feb. , Benjamin C. Jaquith, Barnard, Vt., Grace Wallace.
1833. Mar. 24, Joseph Smith and Abigail Talbot.
1834. Oct. 4, Waldo Wallace and Catherine Hall.
1834. Dec. 4, Artemas Wright, Groton, Mass., Mary McDonald.
1836. Feb. 27, Capt. John Smith and Lucy Lund.
1836. July 7, Franklin McDonald and Lucy Rockwood.
1836. Oct. 4, John G. Jones and Abigail Law.
1837. Mar. 20, Heman Sever and Eliza Boynton of Weare.
1837. Dec. 6, William R. Green and Betsy Wallace.
1839. Apr. 4, Moses Bohannon, Danbury, and Hannah Wright.
1839. May 1, Ira Proctor, Hollis, and Mary Hutchinson.
1839. May 1, Asa Seaver and Rebecca Hutchinson.
1840. Jan. 28, Daniel A. Alexander, Medford, Mass., Susan Seaver.
1840. June 26, Capt. Jonathan Abbott, Andover, Mass., Susan Corey.
1840. Oct. 1, Porter Hartwell, Boston, Mass., Mary Jane Corey.
1840. Oct. 13, Jotham Grimes and Jane Wright.
1841. Oct. 7, Henry B. Stiles and Betsy A. Smith.
1841. Oct. 14, Wilkes W. Corey and Sophia R. Shattuck.
1842. Nov. 29, Levi Rockwood and Cynthia Hobart.
1842. Nov. 24, Alfred A. Woodward, Amherst, Clorinda Hutchinson.

1843. Apr. 6, Jeremiah Baldwin and Mary Bennett.
 1843. July 6, John Knowles, Nashville, Hannah A. Hall.
 1844. Oct. 10, Fernando Bailey Lucretia Stevens, Pepperell, Mass.
 1844. Dec. 31, Joseph F. Jefts and Roxanna Shattuck.
 1845. Sept. 17, N. Herman Shattuck and Charlotte A. Croiser.
 1845. Sept. 25, Henry K. Kemp, Groton, Mass., Paulina J. Hall.
 1847. May 6, William Kendall, Pepperell, Mass., Augusta Warner.
 1847. Nov. 25, Joseph W. Peterson and Martha Hall.
 1847. Nov. 25, Oliver O. Davis, Elmira Davis, both of Mason.
 1847. June 27, George A. Johnson, Nashua, Mary A. Betterly.
 1847. Oct. 10, Zachariah Whitman, Westminster, Mass., and Ellen F. Johnson, Leominster, Mass.
 1848. Mar. 31, Sylvester Jones, Manchester, Albina Betterly.
 1848. Nov. 6, George Russell, Mason, Hannah Cram, Lyndeboro.
 1848. Nov. 7, Augustus May, Ashburnham, Mass., Sarah E. Reed, Groton Mass.
 1849. Apr. 21, Jeremiah Baldwin and Elizabeth Hall.
 1849. May 6, John Spaulding, Millbury, Mass., Mrs. Louisa Hobart.
 1849. Aug. 4, James A. Williams, Hannah Robbins, both of Boston.
 1850. Jan. 1, Stanford Cram and Hannah L. Cram.
 1850. Jan. 24, Charles Gilson, Rutland, Vt., Sophia Pierce, of Chelmsford, Mass.
 1850. Jan. 31, Henry B. Farwell, New Gloucester, Mass., Emily Harris.
 1850. Jan. 10, John Waugh and Abigail Hartwell.
 1850. Mar. 7, Joseph F. Johnson, Caroline Bills, both of Townsend.
 1850. Mar. 3, George Bumon, Ellen Hyrus, both of Townsend.
 1850. Mar. 19, Nathaniel Hobart and Eliza Ann Shattuck.
 1850. Aug. 18, Joseph R. Foss, Merideth Village, Maria A. Woodward.
 1850. Nov. 26, Benjamin F. Worcester, Rebecca Worcester, both of Groton, Mass.
 1850. Dec. 3, Irving Colburn, Melissa Reed, Mont Vernon.
 1851. Jan. 1, Edward P. Cummings, Francestown, Harriet Bailey.
 1851. Jan. 16, John A. Gutterson and Catherine E. Hall.
 1851. June 4, Bradley Stone, Milford, Asenath Colburn.
 1851. June 4, Frederick F. Wright and Mary A. Colburn.
 1851. July 1, Joseph A. Hall and Mary M. Foster.
 1851. Oct. 23, Samuel Brooks and Alexena S. Lawrence.
 1852. Feb. 26, Isaac W. Vickery and Harriet E. Spaulding, Lempster, Mass.

1850. Aug. 24, Thomas Hartwell, Charlestown, Mass., and Ann Larkin, of Gloucester, Mass.
1852. Apr. 12, John E. Worcester, Elmira Gilson, both of Groton, Mass.
1852. Apr. 27, Newton W. Colburn and Sarah E. Leslie.
1852. Apr. 29, Charles L. Willoby and Augusta B. Wheeler.
1852. Aug. 18, Jefferson Whitcomb, Townsend, Eliza Ann Gilson.
1852. Sept. 16, Joseph Smith and Mrs. William Whitcomb.
1852. Dec. 16, Rufus G. Russell and Augusta French.
1853. Apr. 7, George A. McLure, Meridan, N. Y., Malvina A. Merrill.
1853. Apr. 7, Edward P. Crosby, Milford, Clara F. Haddon, Nashua.
1853. July 24, Benjamin A. Davis, Lovina Hemphill, both of Nashua.
1853. Aug. 7, Aaron Blood, Amy Houston, Ashby, Mass.
1853. Sept. 4, Charles N. Merrill, Susan E. Morrill, New Ipswich.
1853. Nov. 24, Charles B. Powers, Worcester, Mass., Sarah Hemphill.
1853. Apr. 7, Kendall Shattuck, Mary C. Nutting, Pepperell, Mass.
1853. May 4, William Wright and K. Jane Rockwood.
1853. Oct. 25, Edwin W. Smith, Milford, E. Augusta Hobart.
1853. Nov. 3, Henry Spaulding and Sarah A. Perkins.
1854. Jan. 20, John Ritchie, Nashua, Lucinda Bailey.
1854. Apr. 15, George F. Chamberlain, Barre, Mass., and Martha Flagg of Hubbardston, Mass.
1855. Apr. 5, John Campbell, Mason, and Lydia Campbell.
1856. Oct. 10, William McCall, San Francisco, Cal., Louisa Gould.
1856. June 15, Morgan Burdick, Mary Jane Howe, both of Milford.
1857. Jan. 29, Samuel Gilson, Sarah Reed, Gardner, Mass.
1857. Feb. 22, Luther Burge and Eliza Ann Seaver.
1857. Feb. 26, Charles H. Porter and Rhoda R. Fredericks.
1857. April 1, Charles H. Russell and Amanda Gilson.
1857. Sept. 10, Nathaniel W. Lund, Mrs. Caroline B. Gerry, Townsend.
1857. Oct. 13, Daniel B. Willoby and Mrs. Mary Lakeman.
1857. Dec. 7, Benjamin Boutwell and Frances W. Russell.
1858. April 8, James R. Pierce and Catharine Burge.
1859. Jan. 14, Nathaniel Gilson, Nellie C. Harris, Petersham, Mass.
1859. April 7, William C. Boutwell and Lucy Converse.
1860. Sept., 8 John S. Howard and Sophia White.
1860. Sept. 11, Timothy Hodgman and Mrs. Sarah Lovejoy.
1860. Sept. 18, Otis Clemens and Abbie Ranger.
1861. Jan. 1, Rodney P. Peabody and Mary Flaws.
1861. April 26, Augustus Lovejoy and Hattie A. Wright.
1861. Aug. 11, David W. Miller and Thirza Bennett.

1861. Aug. 24, Francis A. Grimes and Helen Barnes.
1861. Sept. 1, John C. Bennett and Lizzie G. Rood.
1861. Nov. 22, David A. Hill and Caroline Wetherbee.
1861. Sept. 24, Phelps Brooks and Betsy J. Adams.
1861. Oct. 23, George Farnsworth and Hattie A. Waters.
1861. Nov. 14, Charles C. Hodgman and Mrs. Nancy Sylvester.
1862. Feb. 7, Lewis Cleveland and Sarah D. Ward.
1862. May 19, James Woodward and Melona L. Shattuck.
1862. Sept. 3, Lewis Law and Ellen Lancey .
1862. Sept. 13, Ferdinand E. Lancey and Catherine H. Robbins.
1862. Nov. 5, Nathaniel B. Hutchinson and Emily T. Shedd.
1862. Nov. 12, Onslow Daniels and Maggie Cathcart.
1862. Nov. 22, William D. Phelps, Josephine Wilcox, Wilmington, Mass.
1862. Nov. 6, Calvin R. Shedd and Mrs. Mary Sawtelle.
1862. Nov. 27, James Page and Emily Warren.
1862. Dec. 4, George Plummer and Hannah M. Martindale.
1863. Jan. 8, Charles G. Hutchinson and Annette S. Jefts.
1863. Feb. 7, Amos Blodgett and Lucy A. Betterly.
1863. Oct. 15, Albert F. Wright and Lydia M. Burgess.
1863. Dec. 23, William Wright and Mrs. Eliza A. E. Keyes, Mason.
1863. Dec. 31, P. Warren Gould and Augusta Fessenden.
1864. Joseph B. Swett and Emily C. Gilson.
1864. May 3, Luther McDonald and Marietta Dustin.
1865. July 1, Charles P. Hall and Annie S. Green.
1865. March 12, Clinton Bohonon and Hattie A. Hobart.
1865. April 8, Charles N. Corey and Sarah J. Sawtelle.
1865. May 18, Norris C. Wetherbee and Abbie M. Smith.
1865. July 18, Bryant W. Wallace and Jane N. Pierce.
1865. July 23, Nathaniel B. Hutchinson and Lizzie H. Hunter.
1865. Sept. 17, James C. Rounds and Jennie Flagg.
1866. March 21, Moses B. Wright and Scriplina H. Gardner.
1866. Aug. 24, Frederick A. Nightingale and Fannie D. Chase.
1866. Nov. 26, John Holland and Ellen Sullivan, Milford.
1866. Nov. 29, John Bohonon and Phema Page, Pepperell, Mass.
1866. Dec. 12, Asa S. Burgess and Mary L. Forbes.
1866. Dec. 13, Isaiah E. Scripture and Mary Foster.
1867. Feb. 13, John C. Burgess and Nellie A. Henderson, Nashua.
1867. March 28, Eugene L. Nelson and Emma L. Colburn.
1867. April 17, Beri Bennett and Mrs. Nancy Lynch.
1867. April 27, Charles F. Carlton and Caroline F. Peabody.

1867. Oct. 3, E. Henry Gurney and Mary W. Orcutt.
 1867. Nov. 25, Joseph C. Shattuck and Eliza J. Gould.
 1867. Dec. 11, Joshua Hobart and Mary Baker, Westminster, Mass.
 1868. Jan. 1, Edward T. Hall and Marilla E. Edson.
 1868. June 9, Henry Bradford and Martha Gould.
 1868. July 6, Jonathan Powers and Emerline Ranson.
 1868. Sept. 8, George M. Peabody and Mary Frances Hall.
 1868. Oct. 5, George H. Needham and Abby Farnum.
 1868. Oct. 14, Asa S. Burgess and Sarah A. Smith.
 1868. Sept. , Daniel Parker and Sarah A. Wright.
 1868. Nov. , John Wright and Alvira Robbins.
 1868. Sept. , Charles W. Hunter and Alma Holt of Peterboro.
 1868. Sept. , Solomon O. Robbins and Marion Woods, Milford.
 1869. Jan. 20, Nathaniel M. Vickery and Margaret Valentyne.
 1869. Feb. 6, Fernando Bailey and Mrs. Evaline B. Ball.
 1869. March 11, James M. Nutting and Lizzie Coudrey.
 1869. May 29, Timothy Wright and Lucinda Willoby, Milford.
 1869. Nov. 8, Lewis G. Hunter and Nellie S. Needham.
 1869. Nov. 18,
 1869. , Ai W. Stickney and Hattie M. Shattuck.
 1869. Dec. 25, William Hodgman and M. Louisa Edson.
 1870. Jan. 1, Albert B. Brooks and Louisa Harwood.
 1870. Feb. 3, Oren J. Bailey and Ellen F. Baldwin.
 1870. Feb. 23, Edward H. Russell and Adelaide Colburn.
 1870. Nov. 23, Nathan Buttrick and Roxanna Wheeler.
 1871. Jan. 4, Leroy A. Wallace and Ellen L. French.
 1871. Jan. 8, Martin A. Rockwood and Mary E. Livermore.
 1871. , Franklin T. Lane and Mary McGauley.
 1871. May 10, Edward C. Tucker and Ella Wade of Boston.
 1871. Dec. 2, William H. French and Susie E. Willoughby, Milford.
 1872. , Amos Farnsworth and Sarah A. Foss of Nashua.
 1872. Jan. 9, Simon Lawrence and Sarah A. Burgess.
 1872. July 3, Charles A. Wright, Townsend, Luoisia J. Burgess.
 1872. July 25, Joseph R. Smith and Lizzie M. Taylor, Townsend.
 1872. Aug. 23, Albert Wilson and Ella M. Whitaker, both of Milford.
 1872. Sept. 21, Robert Ellis and Mary E. F. Bond, both of Milford.
 1872. Dec. 5, Perley A. Smith and Maria M. Proctor of Hollis.
 1872. Dec. 25, Augustus Flagg and Mary J. Coggswell, Concord, Mass.
 1873. Sept. 17, Luther A. Gilson and Lizzie S. Smith, Hollis.
 1873. Nov. 25, John Q. A. Wiley, Amherst, and Sarah P. Clark.

1873. Dec. 21, Thomas J. Abbott and Theresa M. Seaver.
1874. April 21, Samuel D. Gilson and Elizabeth L. Ross, Bennington, Vt.
1874. May 17, Ai W. Stickney and Emma E. Fletcher, Mt. Holly, Vt.
1874. May 27, John D. Hobart and Mary A. Wallace.
1874. Sept. 10, William F. Harwood and Georgia A. Wilkins.
1874. Oct. 6, Franklin McDonald and Louisa J. Fales, Harvard, Mass.
1874. Nov. 4, Walter F. Cook and Lizzie A. Burrill, Reading, Mass.
1875. April 28, Albert T. Pierce and Minnie J. Thomas.
1875. April 8, George H. Blood and Harriet A. Hills.
1875. May 10, Charles H. Burnham and Cora A. Lund.
1875. May 27, Moses B. Wright and Addie S. Pierce, Chelsea, Mass.
1875. June 3, Gorham Storer and Achsah N. Bohonon.
1875. July 3, Eli S. Cleveland and Mrs. Addie Kline.
1875. Aug. 17, James C. Parker and Mrs. Cynthia Carr of E. Washington.
1875. Sept. 8, Dr. D. S. Dearborn and M. J. Adams.
1875. Oct. 19, Samuel Swett and Lucy C. Pierce.
1875. Nov. 4, George H. Nye and Lenora M. Wright.
1876. Jan. 18, George A. Kendall and Adna E. Fretts, Milford.
1876. March 5, Albert W. Corey and Mary Kline.
1876. March 30, David D. Rockwood and Ella F. Herrick.
1876. May 3, Daniel R. Bean and Louisa Shattuck of Concord.
1876. May 21, Charles W. Smith and Emma A. Gates of Townsend.
1876. June 3, William H. Crossman and Sarah A. Betterly.
1876. Sept. 5, Andrew Rockwood and Rebecca Pierce, Townsend, Mass.
1877. April 16, George W. Foster and Areine Worcester.
1877. April 10, Hermon O. Bean and Sarah E. Storer.
1877. Dec. 23, E. A. Bruce and Abbie A. Goin of Townsend.
1876. Dec. 30, Daniel Sullivan, Townsend, Mass., Delpha Sanders.
1876. March 26, George L. Whitcomb and Emma Weyth both of Townsend.
1876. Dec. 25, William A. Bennett, Milford, and Sarah H. Hardy.
1877. Nov. 13, Moses Bohonon and Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence of Pepperell.
1877. Nov. 12, Charles A. Robbins of Hollis and Clara L. Hayes.
1878. Jan. 1, Parker Jewett, Gridley, Ill., Rachel Steele.
1878. April 3, Icabod F. Lund and Alexina S. Brooks.
1878. June 2, Samuel Swett and Mrs. Ellen Hunter.
1878. Nov. 24, Elmer W. Wallace and Jennie E. Rockwood.
1878. Dec. 25, Jacob Aspenwall and Lizzie M. Hill of New Ipswich.
1879. Jan. 5, Charles G. Dunbar and Flora J. Pinkham.
1879. Mar. 1, George O. Hutchins and Laura A. Ludwig.

1879. May 14, Amos A. Gould and Arabella A. Green.
1879. Oct. 11, Harry S. Richmond and Mattie A. Bailey.
1879. Sept. 18, Orman F. Shattuck and Hattie A. Parker, Townsend
Mass.
1879. Oct. 2, Orange H. Cook of Townsend, Mass. and Etta Kendall.
1879. Oct. 29, Frank A. Cook, Reading, Mass., Helen M. Hobart.
1879. Dec. 31, Albro H. Putnam and Ellen J. Russell, Townsend.
1880. Jan. 18, Charles N. Corey and Sarah J. Corey.
1880. April 6, Freeman E. Wright and Etna E. Baldwin.
1880. Oct. 10, Alpha A. Hall and Nellie J. Fletcher, Hollis.
1880. Oct. 31, George E. Stiles and Mary J. Sawtelle.
1880. Oct. 28, Joseph Sawtelle and Mrs. Cynthia J. Roockwod.
1880. Nov. 24, Zenas M. Gilman, Boston, Mass., Lula S. Ball.
1881. Feb. 27, Charles W. Smith and Elnora L. Taylor, Townsend.
1881. April 29, Willie A. Hobart and Hattie Rideout.
1881. Nov. 25, Arthur E. Lawrence, Shirley, Mass., Nellie E. Chase,
Hampton.
1881. Jan. 8, William O. Buxton, Fitchburg, Mass., Lulu Johnson, Lunen-
burg, Mass.
1881. May 9, William N. Alexander and Alice E. Johnson, Mont Vernon.
1881. June 15, George W. Fish and Lellie Chapman, Hanover, Mass.
1881. July 17, Walter F. Rockwood and Clara W. Whitcomb.
1881. Aug. 3, Charles A. Bills and Lizzie E. Peacock.
1881. Dec. 22, Nathaniel Hardy, Hattie M. Willoby, both of Milford.
1881. Nov. 12, Frederick Hildreth, Townsend, Martha J. Baxter.
1882. March 8, John F. Hutchinson, Lexington, Mass., Mary W. Lund.
1882. Feb. 23, Fred Farnsworth and Ella M. Foster.
1882. Aug. 8, Michael Keefe and Mary Grady both of Fitchburg, Mass.
1882. June 1, Arthur E. Chase, Lelia L. Barrett, both of Mason.
1883. June 13, George H. Willoby, Emily L. Gardner, Machias, Me.
1883. July 9, Hartly R. Lampson and Laura E. Pierce.
1883. Nov. 6, Alpha A. Hall and Della R. Peacock.
1883. Nov. 15, Willie E. Betterly and Mary L. Hall.
1883. Nov. 22, Albert T. Pierce and Ella M. Baldwin
1883. Dec. 30, Fred G. Hobart and Francenia Hofsess.
1884. Jan. 8, Elza A. Tibbetts, New Castle, Me., Mary A. Kendall.
1884. Jan. 25, Augustus E. Wright, Hollis, Martha Burgess.
1884. April 23, Delbert W. Robbins, Mary E. Alexander, Mont Vernon.
1884. Aug. 20, James E. Corbin, Gloucester, R. I., Mary E. Pratt.
1884. Oct. 16, James H. S. Tucker and Ida L. Hodgman, Mason.

1885. April 2, Eddy S. Whitcomb and Adella Baldwin.
 1885. April 9, Perley A. Gould and Grace D. Hobart.
 1885. April 9, Llewellyn S. Powers and Celia A. Hobart.
 1885. June 10, George E. Betterly and Eliza Day, Townsend, Mass.
 1885. Aug. 2, Carl W. Cochran and Minnett Reed. Townsend, Mass.
 1885. Nov. 2, Elmer J. Rideout and Arrie M. Manson, York, Me.
 1885. Nov. 25, Frederick A. Sawyer, Sterling, Mass., Alice R. Rockwood.
 1886. Sept. 30, Addison L. Cleveland and Laura Colwell, Nashua.
 1887. Jan. 8, Frank L. Weston and Jennie F. Gilson.
 1887. June 15, Amos W. Pierce and Louisa Barnaby.
 1887. Oct. 15, Horace H. Nye, Keene, Winnie H. Hall.
 1887. Oct. 29, Herbert M. Smith, Minta J. Paul of Hollis.
 1887. Nov. 29, Orville D. Fessenden and Isabella McKenzie.
 1888. April 12, Edgar M. Smith, Westboro, Mass., Lovilla J. Wright.
 1888. April , John Dobson, Townsend, Mass., Nellie Colburn.
 1888. May 31, Barnard McGovern and Hannah Donovan.
 1888. June 23, Charles H. Holcombe and Clintie A. Burton, Temple.
 1888. May 16, John B. Hardy and Caroline E. Richardson, Hollis.
 1888. Oct. 9, Henry C. Hall and Effa A. Pierce.
 1888. Dec. 1, Franklin W. Slocomb, Pepperell., Mass, Hattie M. Wright.
 1889. Feb. 6, Charles W. Reed, Hollis, Kattie J. Hannon, Northfield, Vt.
 1889. April 21, Charles P. Lawrence, Pepperell, Bessie M. Taylor.
 1889. May 1, John Colon and Emma J. Elliott.
 1889. June 12, Frank G. Williams and Hattie J. Shattuck.
 1889. Aug. 19, Wellington Peterson and Ella Norcross.
 1889. Oct. 17, George E. Rockwood, Lillian M. Colson, Townsend.
 1890. Feb. 5, George H. Kendall and Alice Pierce.
 1890. March 11, Charles N. Corey, Ella N. Jones, Chelsea, Vt.
 1890. May 8, Daniel McKenzie and Rebecca Dean of Scotland
 1890. June 4, Albert T. Pierce and Hattie F. Goodwin, Nashua.
 1890. June 8, George F. Colburn, Lowell, Isabella M. Wright.
 1890. June 7, Albert H. Whitcomb, Wilton, Hannah Johnson.
 1890. June 11, Elmer J. Rideout and Nettie Sargent, Milford.
 1890. July 2, John G. Abbott, Mrs. Mankin Lake, Pepperell, Mass.
 1890. Nov. 2, Charles H. Burnham and Ellen A. Brooks.
 1891. June 30, Benjamin H. Pierce, Cambridge ,Mass., Grace E. Hall.
 1891. Nov. 14, Charles A. Gilson and Elmira F. Peacock.
 1891. Feb. 27, Stephen Swicker and Lena M. Corkham.
 1892. March 2, Charles C. Wheeler, Berlin, Mass., Rose Halstead.
 1892. Nov. 23, Patrick O. Kennan and Annie T. O'Neill.

1893. Jan. 14, Frank D. Taylor and Luna A. Mosher.
1893. Jan. 14, Lemuel Jones and Amy L. Mosher, Hollis.
1893. Jan. 8, James M. Lund and Grace F. Wheeler, Hollis.
1893. April 5, William Haselton, Townsend, Mass., Clara B. Rockwood.
1893. July 12, John C. Evans, Ballard Vale, Mass., Frances M. Cox.
1893. Dec. 9, Urbane F. Rowell, Townsend, Minnie R. Webb, Fitchburg.
1893. Dec. 25, William A. Hughes, Townsend, Mass., Estelle L. Currier.
1894. Jan. 1, Herbert S. Corey and Elva I. Shattuck.
1894. April 12, Charles M. Wilkins; and Mary E. Melendy, Milford.
1894. June 14, Elmer E. Daniels and Lavilla M. Kemp.
1894. Oct. 15, George L. Wilkins and Mary E. Brooks.
1894. Nov. 28, Alexander Whitford and Rebecca Corckham.
1894. Dec. 31, Linville M. Shattuck and Minnie M. Daniels.
1895. March 19, William H. Thorpe and Bertha Z. Lawrence.
1895. March 20, Arthur A. Goss and Jennie A. Shattuck.
1895. April 24, Ermon E. Boutwell and Jennie M. Frye, Wilton.
1895. June 26, William T. Boultonhouse, Fitzwilliam, N. H. and Cora F. Cleveland.
1895. Aug. 12, Blanchard D. Sewell and Lucy B. Segree.
1895. Sept. 3, George L. Badger, Quincy, Mass., Mabel S. Tucker.
1896. June 2, George W. Bridges, Elizabeth C. Todd, New Boston.
1896. June 16, Onslow Daniels and Lavina R. Eddy.
1896. Sept. 26, Arthur E. Chase and Delia E. Peacock.
1896. Oct. 10, Patrick Regan and Mary Shea of Belmont, Mass.
1897. May 30, Elmer J. Wyeth, Townsend, Mass., Jennie E. Coruth.
1897. June 9, Ernest W. Nye and Addie H. P. Segee.
1897. Sept. 29, Allie Jameson, Katie McGannis of Milford.
1897. Oct. 23, Edwin C. Robbins and Clara Robbins.
1898. Feb. 5, Frederic G. Hall and Lucy J. Burton.
1898. April 14, Samuel E. Thayer and Mabel A. Slattery.
1898. May 30, Harry G. Lakin, Pepperell, Mass., Anna J. Halstead.
1898. July 4, Ferdinand Peanut and Jennie E. Plummer.
1898. July 23, Charles E. Elliott and Emma R. Wilson.
1898. Sept. 6, Levi Gould and Mary A. Cheny.
1898. Sept. 17, William H. Farwell and Mary F. Farnsworth.
1898. Dec. 17, George M. Rockwood and Minnie L. Sweeny.
1899. Jan. 2, Charles A. Robbins and Rose B. Wright.
1899. Jan. 28, James Hill and Etta L. Bennett, Pepperell, Mass.
1899. Feb. 4, Charles D. Pope and Maud A. Greenleaf.
1899. March 22, Delbert Porter and Angie Whitney.

1899. Nov. 4, Willis H. Shattuck and Lilla M. Frost of Weare.
1900. Feb. 5, James I. Corey, New York City, Agnes Lamontagne.
1900. April 7, Warren D. Shattuck, Caroline DeWolfe, Boston.
1900. July 18, Oscar F. Elliott and Eva F. Elliott of Mason.
1901. Jan. 26, Samuel J. Jewett, Princeton, Mass., Hattie Wright, of Townsend.
1901. March 10, Uriah J. Wright and Etta M. Foster.
1901. April 10, Leroy C. Putnam and Mary E. Harwood.
1901. April 22, William J. Hopkins and Sadie McInnis.
1901. Sept. 2, Charles G. Pingree, Fitchburg, Mass., Mary E. Kline.
1901. Dec. 31, Albert E. Gilman, Townsend, and Mabel L. Hodgman.
1902. April 24, William S. Bailey and Philome V. Fournier, Lowell.
1902. June 11, William E. Thrope, Johnana E. Corbett, both of Pepperell.
1902. Dec. 25, Isaac W. Thorpe, Hughina McLeod, Pepperell, Mass.
1903. Jan. 6, Perley L. Pierce, Martha E. A. Williamson, Waltham, Mass.
1903. March 3, Edward D. Lancey, Katherine E. Koch, Townsend.
1903. April 12, James O'Connell, Annie M. Lynch, Cambridge, Mass.
1903. Sept. 24, William J. Bonner and Grace H. Lancey.
1903. Dec. 31, Fred E. French and Fannie E. Pierce.
1904. Jan. 6, Howard W. Carter, Cottage City, Mass., Mary E. Rockwood
1904. Jan. 30, Imla M. Williams and Margaret A. Stavert.
1904. Feb. 2, Peter G. Bouchard and Georgiana Lefevre.
1904. Oct. 13, George H. Nye and Mrs. Ella H. Segree.
1904. Nov. 22, William M. Larsen, Manchester, Grace I. Marshall of Hollis.
1905. March 6, Walter A. Batchelder and Mrs. Phoebe Jane Perkins.
1905. June 10, Roland Austin and Mrs. Minnie E. Smith.
1905. July 18, Linwood Tasker, Winthrop, Mass., Emma E. Hardwick, Boston.
1905. Sept. 20, Phineas M. Nutting, Leominster, Mass., Mrs. Sarah J. Chase.
1905. Oct. 12, Charles A. Gilson and Mrs. Annie A. Sweeny.
1905. Oct. 24, Walter E. Corey, Helen B. Lawrence, Pepperell, Mass.
1905. Dec. 25, Silas E. Wheeler, Margie I. Burns, Milford.
1906. Nov. 9, Charles M. Wilkins and Mrs. Nellie Austin.
1906. Aug. 29, Arthur C. Sellere, Chelsea, Mass., Mabel G. Ryder.
1906. Sept. 30, Nazer Thurgion, Maude Bergner, Lewiston, Me.
1906. Oct. 2, Alfred Gagnon and Ida Chaplin.
1907. Oct. 19, Arthur D. Barber, Merrimack, Jennie M. Litchfield.
1907. Nov. 5, Frank A. Austin and Alacia Hammond.

1908. March 16, David R. Barnaby, Julia R. Strong, Littleton.
1908. Aug. 20, Frederick C. Kochi, Florence E. Worden, Townsend, Mass.
1908. Sept. 17, Parker G. Webber, Fitchburg, Mass., Laura V. Gilman.
1909. Jan. 2, John F. Fales and Delia Corless of New Boston.
1909. Jan 28, Harry C. Gilson and Eva G. Richards of Townsend, Mass.
1909. Jan. 25, Joseph LeClair and Olive LaBlanc.
1909. Feb. 16, Fred A. Hall and Edna A. Ricker.
1909. May 4, Richard F. Wright and Mrs. Charlotte A. Frost.
1909. June 22, Leon D. Mudgett, Leominster, Mass., Letitia F. Sherman,
Shirley, Mass.
1909. July 15, William Ladd Dodge and Viella C. Thomas.
1910. Jan. 19, Ivan K. Parkhurst, Christy C. Corbett, both of Pepperell.
1910. March 14, Fred P. Farnsworth and Lavenia Hay.
1910. June 8, Clark J. Barnaby, Mrs. Sarah P. Gilfoil, of Nashua.
1910. June 11, Joseph Duphrey, Hollis, and Mrs. Nellie L. O'Connell.
1910. July 7, Harry J. Drew and Rebecca S. Dearing.
1910. July 23, Willard R. Snow, Leominster, Mass., Mrs. Martha A.
Wright.
1910. Sept. 1, Herbert Taft Crandall and Lillian E. Thayer.
1910. Oct. 5, Henry S. Bailey and Annie M. Gilman.
1910. Nov. 9, Henry M. Hall and Harriet M. Whitcomb.
1910. Nov. 23, George M. Rockwood and Myrtle B. Eddy.
1910. Dec. 18, Ralph O. Greeley and Maud A. Taylor.
1911. Jan. 7, Edward O. Heren and Lora May Elliott.
1911. Mar. 13, Albert B. Putnam, Pepperell, Mass., Elizabeth M. Mc-
Grath of Lynn, Mass.
1911. April 19, George E. Cady and Marie K. Lavash, Waltham, Mass.
1911. June 11, Alphonse Plouret, Sarah Soucie both of Manchester.
1911. Oct. 5, John E. Mosher and Effie White.
1911. Oct. 9, William H. Fletcher and Mary E. Jenness.
1911. Oct. 27, James N. Seaver and Frances Boultonhouse.
1911. Nov. 29, Harry Sawtelle Powers, Annie G. Willey of Pepperell.
1912. Jan. 1, Fred M. Burnham and Melvina M. Duffy.
1912. July 6, James E. Farnsworth and Blanche E. Warden.
1912. Dec. 12, Victor E. Maxwell and Mrs. Minnie L. Rockwood.

PART II

GENEALOGIES

AND

FAMILY REGISTERS

GENEALOGIES AND FAMILY REGISTERS.

List of Abbreviations

b.—born.	res.—resides or resided.
ch.—child or children.	unm.—unmarried.
d.—died.	wid.—widow.
dau.—daughter.	Regt.—Regiment.
m.—married.	Dist.—District.
mos.—months.	

There are the usual abbreviations for months of the year, and States of the Union.

Explanatory Notes.

The sign * before a given name denotes that that person is mentioned at length afterwards, or mentioned elsewhere.

The numeral placed before a given name denotes the number of the generation of such person reckoning from his earliest ancestor, mentioned in the genealogy.

Abbott.

JONATHAN ABBOTT was born in Andover, Mass., in June 1795. About 1845 he removed from Andover to Brookline. He was a farmer. He was twice married: m. 1st, Feb. 16, 1826, Lydia Phelps of Andover; she died; m. 2nd, June 26, 1840, Susan Jane, dau. of Nathan and Deverd (Wright) Corey of Brookline; he d. April 8, 1869, buried in Andover; she d. March 26, 1889, aged 79 years, 3 mos.; buried in Brookline.

Children; By First Wife, Born in Andover: Jonathan Edward, David Warren, and William.

Ch. by second wife, Charles Henry, b. in Andover, Mass., Dec. 31, 1842; m. Oct. 28, 1876, Laura, dau. of Henry and Mary Ann Wallace of Port Huron, Mich.; she d. June 16, 1882, one child, Henry Wallace, b. in Brookline, Nov. 14, 1877; res. Jersey City, N. J.

Austin.

THOMAS AUSTIN was one of the signers of the petition for the incorporation of Raby. He lived in the southeast part of the town. His house was located on a bridle-path which led out of the west side of the highway from South Brookline to Oak Hill, at a point nearly opposite the old district number one schoolhouse, and passed through the fields in a southwesterly direction. Its exact location on the path cannot be determined at the present time, as there are upon it several other cellar-holes, each of which is supposed to mark the site of a dwelling house formerly of some member of the Austin family. He married about 1750 Beulah .

Children; Born in Raby.

1. Ruth, b. Sept. 27, 1752; m. Dec. 2, 1784, Moses Proctor, of Hollis.
2. *Phineas, b. Jan. 25, 1755; m. 1st, June 24, 1777, Elizabeth Spaulding of Townsend; m. 2nd, June 9, 1814, Ruth Baldwin.
3. Thomas, b. July 11, 1758.
4. Ebenezer, b. Aug. 16, 1760.
5. Beulah, b. Nov. 16, 1762.
6. Rebecca, b. April 16, 1765.
7. Mary, b. Aug. 18, 1767; m. June 26, 1803, Joshua Smith, Jr., Brookline.
8. Jacob, b. April 6, 1770.
9. Abner, b. Aug. 26, 1772.
10. Sarah, b. Jan. 26, 1775; m. Jan. 1, 1799, Eleazer Pierce of Hollis.

PHINEAS AUSTIN, second son and second child of Thomas and Beulah Austin, was born in Hollis, afterwards Raby, Jan. 25, 1755. In 1790, his mother, Beulah, was still living and was residing with him in Raby. He married June 24, 1777, Elizabeth Spaulding of Townsend, Mass. She d. , m. 2nd, June 9, 1814, Ruth Baldwin of Townsend, Mass. No record of children by either wife.

Badger.

JAMES BADGER was an early settler in that part of the Mile Slip which originally constituted the northwest part of Raby; but which at the present time forms the southwest part of Milford; it having been transferred from Raby to Milford at the time of the incorporation of the latter

town in 1794. (For a sketch of his life see chap. X, ante). He married Martha _____, who was born in 1742, and d. May 27, 1812; he d. at Milford, Jan. 28, 1841, aged 97.

Children Born in Raby.,

1. Azubah, b. Mar. 10, 1771; m. Dec. 29, 1791, Sampson Farnsworth.
2. Rhoda, b. Sept. 21, 1772; m. Nov. 23, 1796, Phillip Farnsworth.
3. Nancy, b. Apr. 11, 1774; d. Aug. 26, 1779.
4. Leonard, b. Sept. 18, 1775; m. Jan. 6, 1806, Sally Barrett of Mason.
5. Bettey, b. Oct. 7, 1778.
6. Abigail, b. Oct. 6, 1780; m. May 17, 1798, Abel Blood of Wilton.

Bailey.

(VII) ENSIGN BAILEY, the first of his family to settle in Brookline, was a son of Abraham Bailey of Tewksbury, Mass., where he was born Sept. 6, 1781. He was a descendant in the seventh generation of John Bailey, immigrant settler in 1635 at Newbury, Mass., the line of descent being as follows:

(I) John, (II) John, (III) Isaac, (IV) David, (V) David, (VI) Abraham, (VII) Ensign.

John, 1st, the immigrant, came from England to America in 1635, and settled in Newbury, Mass.; where his name is inscribed on the monument to the first settlers of Newbury, located at the "Lower Green," Newbury Oldtown. In 1637 he removed from Newbury to Salisbury, Mass.; where he died in 1651. His name appears on the "Golgotha Boulder" in Amesbury, Mass., as one of the original settlers.

Soon after Ensign Bailey's birth, his father removed with his family to Keene, N. H. The death of his mother at Keene was the cause of the breaking up of his father's family; and soon after her death, Ensign went to Jaffrey where he lived with his uncle Oliver until he was eighteen years old, working on his uncle's farm and enjoying such educational advantages as were afforded by the "district schools."

About 1799 he entered as an apprentice the employment of his brother, Kendall Bailey, who at that time was carrying on, at Charlestown, Mass., a flourishing tanning and morocco dressing business; in which, after a short apprenticeship, he became a partner. In 1805, the firm resolved to remove its plant to some more convenient and less expensive

locality; and to that end purchased of Swallow Tucker the land in this town upon which Mr. Bailey subsequently established himself in business. The same year he removed from Charlestown to Brookline. Soon after coming here, he built on the east bank of the river and at the foot of the falls in the same below its exit from Muscatanipus pond, the sawmill which was afterwards known as "The Lower Mill," and also the building, east of and adjacent to the sawmill, in which he established and until the close of his life carried on a tanning and morocco dressing business which, for more than half a century following, in productive capacity and extent of its business transactions, was unequalled by any similiar enterprise in Hillsborough County; at the same time also he constructed the canal (of which the vestiges are at the present time to be seen) through which was brought the water which furnished the motive power for the sawmill and tannery. At a later period he erected, at the east end of and near to the mill-dam, a sash and blind shop; which he conducted for many years in connection with his other enterprises.

Mr. Bailey, in his day and generation, was one of the leading and most successful business men of the town. When he came here in 1805, the majority of the inhabitants were engaged in merely existing, as farmers. The only manufacturing enterprises carried on were coopering, lumbering, charcoal burning, and brick-making; and those were limited in extent and almost profitless in results. With the establishment by him of the new industries the town entered upon an era of prosperity which continued throughout his life, and in the promotion and success of which he was perhaps the principal factor.

As a citizen he was highly esteemed and respected. In his politics, he was a Jeffersonian Democrat. He attended Divine worship at, and was a liberal contributor to the support of, the Congregational church and society; and was an active and earnest advocate of all measures which in his judgment were designed to promote the welfare of the town and of its people.

He married, Jan. 22, 1807, Martha, daughter of Randal and Martha (Russell) McDonald, of Brookline. He d. Aug. 2, 1863; she d. Nov. 11, 1862.

Children Born in Brookline.

1. Fernando C., b. Feb. 16, 1808; d. Oct. 28, 1817.
2. *Alonzo, b. Sept. 15, 1810; m. Oct. 10, 1838, Sarah Jaques; d. July 4, 1892.

3. Marinda, b. July 10, 1812; m. Dec. 31, 1840, Sumner Kendall; d. July 31, 1882.
4. Kendall, b. Aug. 1, 1814; d. Dec. 8, 1827.
5. Martha, b. May 15, 1816; d. Oct. 25, 1826.
6. *Fernando, b. Feb. 6, 1818; m. Oct. 10, 1844. Lucretia Stevens; d. Aug. 19, 1879.
7. Walter, b. June 26, 1820; d. Aug. 8, 1825.
8. Caroline, b. Jan. 10, 1822; d. Aug. 12, 1825.
9. Luke, b. Aug. 11, 1823; d. Aug. 15, 1825.
10. Caroline, b. Feb. 23, 1826; d. Jan. 11, 1892, unm.
11. Harriet, b. Nov. 22, 1827; m. Jan. 1, 1851, Dr. Edward P. Cummings of Exeter, N. H.; she d. July 1, 1896. Ch., Harriet E. Mary W., Willie B., Alice M.
12. Martha, b. Dec. 2, 1829; d. Dec. 5, 1889, unm.
13. Emily, b. Mar. 25, 1832; m. Dec. 12, 1854, Charles A. Priest, res. Fitchburg, Mass. Children, Elizabeth A., b. Dec. 30, 1858; George H., b. Sept. 24, 1865.

(VIII) ALONZO BAILEY, son of Ensign and Martha (McDonald) Bailey, was born in Brookline, Sept. 15, 1810. In his early manhood, and until he reached middle age, he was engaged with his father in the milling and tanning business. He was possessed of excellent business capacities, and endowed with a large stock of what is popularly known as "common sense," and also of an equally large fund of humor; qualities which combined to endear him to his fellow citizens, by whom he was highly esteemed. He was president of the day at Brookline's celebration of its centennial year in 1869; and served the town as treasurer in 1848, and selectman in 1842, 1844, 1849, 1856 and 1857. He was a Republican in his politics, and an Universalist in his religious belief.

About 1870 he removed from Brookline to Claremont, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married Oct. 10, 1839, Sarah Jaques of Barnard, Vt. He died at Claremont July 4, 1892; she died May 30, 1900.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Edward, b. Nov. 9, 1840; d. Oct. 4, 1859.
2. *Herbert, b. June 6, 1842; m. Dec. 27, 1864, Alice Sulloway.
3. Clara L., b. Dec. 18, 1856; res, Washington. D. C.

(IX) HERBERT BAILEY, son of Alonzo and Sarah (Jaques) Bailey, was born at Brookline, June 6, 1842. He attended the public schools of his native town, and, in 1860 and 1862, was a student at Green Mountain Liberal Institute, South Woodstock, Vt. After leaving the Institute, he passed a year in Illinois; and then returning to New Hampshire, located at Enfield Center; where in 1864 he became interested in a knitting mill; first as its superintendent and later as owner and manufacturer. As a citizen of Enfield he was a potential factor in all that pertained to the town's welfare. He represented the town in the legislatures of 1869, 1872 and 1873. In 1877 he removed from Enfield to Claremont; where he engaged in business as a knitting mill owner, and continued in the business until 1892. He was commissioned as postmaster of Claremont, March 29, 1899; a position to which he was twice re-appointed, and which he was holding at the time of his death, Oct. 2, 1909. He married, Dec. 27, 1864, Alice Lucy, dau. of Israel W. and Adaline A. (Richardson) Sulloway of Franklin.

Children.

1. Annie Louise, b. Apr. 21, 1866; m. Dec. 27, 1887, William E. Barrett of Boston.
2. Kate Florence, b. Mar. 30, 1867.
3. Susie Durell, b. Nov. 26, 1868; m. Jan. 7, 1890, Francis G. Flint.
4. Mary Adelaide, b. May 11, 1870.
5. Marguerite, b. Feb. 23, 1878; m. Nov. 7, 1905, Samuel R. Upham, M. D., Claremont.

(VIII) FERNANDO BAILEY, sixth child and fourth son of Ensign and Martha (McDonald) Bailey, was born in Brookline, Feb. 6, 1818. In his young manhood he was in the employ of his father in the tannery business. In the fifties he was a partner of Reuben Baldwin in the general merchandise business, under the firm name of Baldwin and Bailey; the firm being located in the store at the east end of Main street, now of Walter E. Corey. He was an active, energetic and honorable citizen. He was selectman in 1866, and a member of the board of education for several terms. He was twice married; he m. 1st, Oct. 10, 1844, Lucretia Stevens, of Pepperell, Mass; she died June 2, 1886. He m. 2nd, Feb. 6, 1869, Mrs. Evaline B. Ball. He died Aug. 19, 1879.

Children; By First Marriage.

1. Charles F., b. Aug. 12, 1847; m., Esther Haddock; he d. Nov. 29, 1900.

2. George W., b. Nov. 24, 1849; m., Arabella Stevens.
3. Walter B., b. Aug. 24, 1851; m. Nov. 25, 1895, Margaret Tilton.
4. Albert F., b. June 3, 1853; d. July 11, 1868.
5. Martha A., b. July 10, 1860; m. Sept. 11, 1879, Horace Richmond.
6. Edward K., b. Feb. 1, 1864; m. Aug. 11, 1898, Julia E. Peniston.
7. Joseph W., b. Jan. 31, 1866; m. June 24, 1901, Amalia Whelan.

Baldwin.

(V) REUBEN BALDWIN came, in 1826, from Hollis to Brookline; where he settled in South Brookline, then known as Paddledock. He was born probably in Billerica, Mass., but possibly in Greenfield, N. H., and was a son of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Holman) Baldwin, of Billerica, who removed from Billerica to Greenfield about the same year of his birth, 1798; and a descendant in the fifth generation of John Baldwin, born in England, who settled in Billerica as early as 1655; the line of descent being as follows: (I) John, (II) Thomas, (III) Benjamin, (IV) Jeremiah, (V) Reuben.

For several years after coming to Brookline he owned and operated the old Benjamin Brooks sawmill in South Brookline. From 1846 to 1855 he was a partner of Fernando Bailey in the sale of general merchandise in the store now owned and occupied by Walter E. Corey on Main street in the village. He was postmaster of Brookline from 1846 to 1852. In 1853 he removed from Brookline to Hollis, where he remained for ten years, returning to Brookline in 1866. During his residence in Hollis he was postmaster in 1853 and 1854. He was several times selectman of Hollis. He was moderator of Brookline in 1833, town clerk in 1833, selectman in 1832, 1833, 1847 and 1848, and Representative in 1834.

He married in 1825, Lucy, dau. of Benjamin and Anna (Merrill) Farley, of Hollis; he died in Brookline in 1872; she died in 1883.

Children.

1. Lucy A., b. in Brookline, Dec. 15, 1826; d. in 1831.
2. *Luke, b. in Brookline, Aug. 9, 1831; m. in 1856, Harriet A. Burge.
3. Lucy A., b. in Hollis, in 1840; m. Imri Williams, of Pepperell, Mass.

(VI) LUKE BALDWIN, only son of Reuben and Lucy (Farley) Baldwin, was born in Brookline, August 9, 1831. He was a farmer and cooper. He married in 1856 Harriet Ann, dau. of Luther and Almira (Reed) Burge. He died in 1900; she died in 1903. Both are buried in the cemetery on the plain.

Children.

1. Etna, b. in Brookline, in 1857; m. Apr. 6, 1880, Freeman E. Wright.
2. Adella, b. in Hollis, in 1863; m. in 1885, Eddie S. Whitcomb.
3. Elbert S., b. in Brookline, in 1869; unm., res., Seattle, Wash.

(VI) JEREMIAH BALDWIN settled in Brookline about 1842, coming here from New Boston, where he was born Dec. 16, 1820. He was a son of Jeremiah and Esther (Maynard) Baldwin of Hancock, and a descendant in the sixth generation of John Baldwin who came from England to this country, and was a settler in Billerica, Mass., as early as 1655. His grandfather, (IV) Jeremiah, was a soldier for Billerica in the War of the Revolution. He was a wheelwright by trade. He lived in this town for several years after coming here, and then removing to Hancock, spent several years in that town and in Greenfield. In 1866, he returned to Brookline where he passed the remainder of his life. He married, 1st, April 6, 1843, Mary C. Bennett of Brookline; she d. m. 2nd, April 21, 1849, Elizabeth (Fletcher) Hall of Brookline. He d. Brookline, July 20, 1892; she d. Jan. 24, 1900.

Children.

1. Lizzie J., b. Feb. 9, 1852; m. Sept. 5, 1877, Nestor Haines of Nashua, supt. of Underhill Edge Tool Co. He was a soldier in the Civil War, serving as a Lieut. in Capt. Barnes' Co. of Nashua. He d. at Nashua, Nov. 15, 1885. *Children*, (1) Ona L., b. Apr. 30, 1879; d. May 2, 1884; (2) Ollie H., b. Jan. 10, 1882.
2. Ella M., b. in Hancock, Aug. 19, 1857; m. in 1883, Albert T. Pierce of Brookline. She d. Apr. 29, 1889.

Ball.

ABEL BALL, was born in Hollis, Dec. 10, 1825. He was a son of Abel and Sarah (French) Ball. He settled in Brookline in 1857. He was

a cooper by trade. He married, March 15, 1854, Betsey Eveline, dau. of Levi and Lucy (Sawtelle) Gilson. He died at Fremont, March 23, 1901.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Lula S., b. June 22, 1856; m. 1st, Nov. 24, 1880, Zenas Giliman of Boston, Mass.; m. 2nd, June 6, 1896, Thomas McGrath, Pepperell, Mass. No ch.

2. George W., b. Jan. 4, 1858; m. 1888, Sadie A. Todd of Fremont. Ch. (1) Helen T., b. at Fremont, July 17, 1889; (2) Arthur A., b. at Fremont, Mar. 14, 1892; (3) Lula M., b. at Fremont, July 31, 1897; (4) Bernice A., b. at Fremont Apr. 21, 1899; (5) George H., b. Fremont, Sept. 20, 1901; (6) Richard G., b. Fremont, Dec. 29, 1903.

Bennett.

ENSIGN PHINEAS BENNETT resided in the east part of Raby near the Hollis line. He is supposed by some to have been a son of Phineas Bennett, Sr., who also resided in Raby after it was incorporated. (See Chap. V, ante). But his name does not appear in the family records of the latter as given in Mr. Worcester's history of Hollis. He married about 1779, Elizabeth, surname unknown.

Children; Born in Raby.

1. Ede, b. Sept. 5, 1780.
2. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 3, 1782.
3. Ezra, b. Nov. 21, 1784.
4. James, b. April 11, 1787.
5. John, b. Dec. 3, 1789; d. June 15, 1790.

DEACON THOMAS BENNETT was a son of Stephen and Elizabeth () Bennett, of Groton, Mass.; where he was born in 1778. The family was among the early settlers of Groton, where it was represented as early as 1704. About 1800, he removed from Groton to Brookline, where he settled about two miles north of the village on the west side of the Milford highway. He was prominent both in town and in church matters. He was moderator in 1825, and town clerk in 1821, 1825 and 1826; served twelve years on the board of selectmen, and represented the town in the legislatures of 1821, 1822 and 1825. He was a member of

the local Congregational church, and one of its deacons. He was a freemason; a member of Benevolent Lodge of Milford; of which lodge he was master, 1832—1835.

He married before coming here, Nancy, dau. of Job and Sarah (Hartwell) Shattuck, of Groton, Mass. He died in Brookline in 1863, aged 85.

Children.

1. *Asher, b. in Groton, Mass. Apr. 2, 1799; m. in 1825, Sarah Hall.
2. Nancy, b. in Brookline, June 22, 1801.
3. Elmira, b. in Brookline, Jan. 11, 1804; m. in 1828, Leonard French, Jaffrey.
4. Philomelia, b. in Brookline, Aug. 16, 1806; m. Apr. 12, 1832, John Burge.
5. *Beri, b. in Brookline, Sept. 19, 1808; m. June 12, 1828, Margaret Russell.
6. Thirza, b. in Brookline, Jan. 14, 1811; m. June 23, 1835, Calvin Shedd.
7. Thomas, b. in Brookline, Jan. 9, 1814; d. young.
8. *Rudolphus D., b. in Brookline, Feb. 7, 1817; m. May 14, 1840, Mary Woodward.
9. Rosilla, b. in Brookline, Feb. 10, 1819; m. Mar. 8, 1838, Alpheus Melendy.
10. Mary C., b. in Brookline, Oct. 29, 1820; m. Apr. 6, 1843, Jeremiah Baldwin.

DEACON ASHER BENNETT, a son of Thoms and Nancy (Shattuck) Bennett, was born in Groton, Mass., Apr. 2, 1799. He came in his infancy with his father's family to Brookline, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a farmer, and a member of and deacon in the Congregational church. He married, about 1825, Sarah, daughter of William and Mary (McIntosh) Hall, of this town.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Sarah C., b. May 28, 1826; m. May 30, 1843, Stephen S. Mixer.
2. Mary A., b. Oct. 28, 1827; d. in early womanhood.
3. Augusta, b., d. young, unm.
4. Plina, b.; d. young, unm.
5. James H., b.; m. Dec. 4, 1862, Mary Eliza Daniels, dau. of Sumner S. Daniels; 1 ch., Alvah F., b. Oct. 8, 1863.

BERI BENNETT, second son and fourth child of Dea. Thomas and Nancy (Shattuck) Bennett, was born at Brookline, Sept. 19, 1808; he m., 1st, in 1828, Margaret Russell, of Brookline; m. 2nd, Nancy Marble, of Milford. He was a farmer and a member of the Congregational church.

Children; By First Wife.

1. Nancy A., b. Oct. 13, 1828; m. Dec. 13, 1849, Frederick W. Peacock of Amherst.
2. *Thomas D., b. Mar. 24, 1831; m. 1st, May 14, 1854, Adeline Putnam, of Mason; m. 2nd, Mary E. Arnold, of Charlestown, Mass.
3. Beri S., b. Dec. 19, 1832; d. in infancy.
4. Thirza, b. June 28, 1835; m. Aug. 11, 1861, David Miller of Nashua; d. Feb. 10, 1914.
5. John C., b. Mar. 13, 1837; m. Dec. 13, 1855, Ella Bignall of Brookline; he was a soldier for Brookline in the Civil War; res. Spokane, Wash.

THOMAS D. BENNETT, second child and first son of Beri and Margaret (Russell) Bennett, was born in Brookline, Mar. 24, 1831; his early manhood was passed in working on the farm and in the sawmill of his father. He served as a soldier for Brookline in the Civil War. After the close of the War, he settled in Greenville, where he was engaged for many years in the milling business. In 1905 he returned to Brookline, where he is living at the present time. He is a member of Benevolent Lodge, F. A. A. M., of Milford.

He m. 1st, May 4, 1855, Adeline Putnam, of Mason; m. 2nd, Mary Ella Arnold, of Charlestown, Mass.

Children; By First Wife.

1. Eliza, b. Greenville, May 4, 1856; m. Nov. 24, 1875, Willard J. Cowdrey.
2. James H., b. Greenville ; d. 1860, unm.
3. Willard A., b. Brookline, Nov. 24, 1860; m. Sept. 3, 1906, Mrs. Annie E. Pratt, Greenville.
4. Abbie A., b. Brookline, June 16, 1866; m. June 15, 1882, Howard J. Nutting of Greenville.
5. Nellie S., b. Greenville, Aug. 27, 1868.

6. Ida A., b. Greenville, Apr. 26, 1870; m. Dec. 24, 1892, George L. Jowdres of New Ipswich.

7. Cassie B., b. Greenville, Nov. 27, 1872; m. at East Rindge, Oct. 27, 1897, John W. Edwards

Children; By Second Wife.

8. Charlotte A., b. May 9, 1883; m. 1st, February. 18, 1904, Jesse N. Frost, of Pittsfield, Me.; m. 2nd, May 4, 1909, Richard Wright, of Brookline.

Children; By First Marriage.

Norman B., b. in Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 11, 1905.

RUDOLPHUS D. BENNETT third son of Deacon Thomas and Nancy (Shattuck) Bennett, was born in Brookline, Feb. 7, 1817; he was a farmer. He removed from Brookline to Milford in 1849; d. in Milford, Feb. 19, 1885. Married May 14, 1840, Mary dau. of Issac and Mary (Melendy) Woodward of Merrimack; she d. in Manchester, Feb. 27, 1887.

Children.

1. Albert Rodolphus, b. in Merrimack, Sept. 27, 1842.

2. William Alphonso, b. in Merrimack, Dec. 9, 1845.

3. Alfred Allen, b. in Brookline, Nov. 30, 1848; is a teacher in Ames, Ia.; m. July 1, 1878, Permelia E. Chapin, Ann Arbor, Mich.

4. Mary Emily, b. in Milford, Sept. 20, 1851; m. Sept. 8, 1874, John F. Gillis of Hudson; res. Manchester.

5. Anna Frances, b. Oct. 24, 1853; m. Jan. 23, 1879, Louis P. Cumnock, of Lowell, d. at Lynn, Mass., July 24, 1880.

6. Clara Louise, b. Dec. 5, 1859; m. Oct. 20, 1885, Frank L. Downs.

Betterly.

GEORGE BETTERLY, the first of his family to settle in Brookline, according to the town records, came here in 1815 from Woodstock, Vt. He was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1769. Little is known of the family's antecedents, except that it is of English origin; the immigrant settlers having been three brothers who came from England to America in the early part of the eighteenth century. He settled first on the east

side of the highway to Mason near Muscatanipus pond. Subsequently he removed to the Poorfarm Road, so called; where, on the Campbell brook, a few rods above the point where it crosses said road, he erected a two story building, in which he took up his residence with his family and installed a fulling mill. He operated this mill until well along into the thirties.

He was thrice married; m. 1st, Lucy Hodgkins; m. 2nd, Sarah A. H. Bailey; she d. Aug. 22, 1824; m. 3rd, Hannah Lee. He d. March 29, 1839.

Children; By First Wife.

1. *Asa, b. at Woodstock, Vt., Apr. 17, 1793; m. Dec. 5, 1816, Rhoda Swallow of Dunstable.

Children; By Second Wife.

2. Sally,

3. George T. J.; had a son, William C., b. in Brookline, Jan. 22, 1830.

ASA BETTERLY, son of George and Lucy (Hodgkins) Betterly was born Apr. 17, 1793, at Woodstock, Vt. In 1815 he came with his father to Brookline. He continued to live in his father's family until he attained to his majority. After he reached manhood, he resided for a while in a dwelling house located on the site of the J. Alonzo Hall dwelling house, lately destroyed by fire. At a later period he built the dwelling house on the west side of the Mason highway a few rods north of the Pond Bridge; in which he made his home for many years. He was a farmer. He married, at Dunstable, Dec. 5, 1816, Rhoda Swallow. He d. Sept. 4, 1875; she d. Jan. 20, 1867.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. *Abram S., b. Sept. 16, 1817; m. in 1847, Mary H. Hall.

2. Lucy Ann, b. June 22, 1820; m. Feb. 7, 1863, Amos Blodgett, of Brookline.

3. Albina F., b. Aug. 10, 1822; m. Mar. 31, 1848, Sylvester Jones; res. Manchester.

4. Mary, b. May 11, 1824; m. June 17., 1847, George A Johnson.

5. Sarah, b. Aug. 8, 1826; d. Dec. 2. 1846,

6. Caroline F., b. Sept. 13, 1828; d. in 1884.
7. Charles E., b. Dec. 19, 1831; d. June 29, 1851.
8. Casper, b. Nov. 9, 1833; d. May 25, 1834.

ABRAM S. BETTERLY, first child and first son of Asa and Rhoda (Swallow) Betterly, was born at Brookline, Sept. 16, 1817. He was a farmer. His dwelling house was located on the west side of the Massachusetts highway and on the south side of the road leading out of the same to the "Senter place," a few rods north of the Pond bridge. He married in 1841 Mary H., dau. of Joseph and Abiah (Shattuck) Hall. He d. Dec. 1, 1892; she d. Aug. 29, 1878.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Sarah A., b. Oct. 15, 1848; m. June 3, 1876, William H. Crossman, res. Shirley, Mass.
2. Lucian S., b. Dec. 16, 1849; unm.; d. Jan. 31, 1890.
3. George E., b. Nov. 13, 1853; m. June 10, 1885, Eliza Day, Townsend, Mass.; ch. (1) Percy D., b. in Brookline, Aug. 3, 1887; (2) Matilda, b. in Brookline, Jan. 6, 1898.
4. Willis E., b. July 5, 1857; m. Nov. 15, 1883, Mary L. Hill; res. Merrimack; 1 ch., Ernest N., b. Aug. 9, 1885, at Reeds Ferry.

Blodgett.

AMOS BLODGETT, originally of Nashua and Hollis, settled in Brookline about 1860, coming here from Milford. He was a cooper and a farmer, living on the old Ezekiel Proctor place, about one mile north of the village on the west side of the north highway to Hollis. He m. 1st before coming to Brookline, Hannah V. she d. May 3, 1860, aged 52 yrs.; m. 2nd, Lucy A. Betterly, of Brookline. He d. Mar. 2, 1876.

Children; By First Wife.

1. Charles A., b. Oct. 8, 1832; d. at Brookline, June 13, 1910, leaving a will by which one half of his estate was given to the town to be used in building a town-house.
2. Loretta H., b. Mar. 23, 1834.
3. Albert P., b. Aug. 31, 1839.

4. Amanda I., b. June 24, 1842; m. in 1859, Thomas Tarbell of Pepperell, Mass. He d. July 25, 1868; she d. Aug. 10, 1866. No ch.
5. Clara E., b. Feb. 9, 1847; d. July 2, 1863.

Blanchard.

WILLIAM BLANCHARD, was originally of Old Dunstable. In 1768 he was living in the Mile Slip, and was one of its citizens who signed the petition for the incorporation of Raby. In 1769 he was one of Raby's first board of selectmen; his house at that time being located in the southwest part of the town on land bordering on Townsend, Mass., which was conveyed to him by Simeon Blanchard. Feb. 28, 1733, he married Deliverance Parker, dau. of Nathaniel and Lydia Parker of Groton, Mass.

Bohonon.

MOSES BOHONON settled in Brookline in the forties of 1800, coming here from Danbury, where he was born about the year 1820. He was a farmer. His farm, which was originally the old Joshua Smith place, was located in the southern part of the town. He and four of his sons served as soldiers for Brookline in the Civil War. He was twice married; m. 1st, Apr. 4, 1839, Hannah, dau. of Prescott Wright; she d. Feb. 6, 1869; m. 2nd, Nov. 13, 1877, Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence of Pepperell, Mass. He is buried in the South Cemetery.

Children; Born in Brookline, By First Wife.

1. Charles, b. Sept. 27, 1839; is a cooper by trade; was a soldier for Brookline in the Civil War; after the close of the war resided for many years in Townsend, Mass.; present res. Nashua. He m. July 29, 1865, Paulina Powers. 1 ch., Fred H., b. July 1, 1866.
2. Clinton, b. Oct. 17, 1841; cooper by trade; served as a soldier for Brookline in Civil War; was a member of the Congregational church and was highly esteemed as a citizen. Lived for many years in Petersham, Mass., where he died. M. Mar. 12, 1865, Harriet A., dau. of David and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Hobart, of Brookline. Ch. (1) Clarence H., b. Nov. 16, 1865; (2) Bertha E., b. Mar. 22, 1872; (3) Edith M, b. Sept. 29, 1874; (4) Clinton B., d. Dec. 11, 1898.
3. John, b. Jan. 23, 1844; was a soldier for Brookline in the Civil War. At the present time he is, and for several years past has been, en-

gaged in the lumber business, operating a portable steam sawmill; m. Nov. 29, 1866, Pherma A. Page of Pepperell, Mass.; she d. Apr. 19, 1902. Ch. (1) Eva L., b. Mar. 9, 1868; (2) Ernest L., b. Nov. 20, 1876; d. Jan. 29, 1912; (3) Lilla, b. in Shirley, Mass., Nov. 20, 1883.

4. Henry, b. Nov. 27, 1845. He was a farmer and cooper; served for Brookline in Civil War; m. Sept. 24, 1866, Martha Powers, of Pepperell, Mass.; d. July 11, 1886; Ch.. (1) Earl, b. in Brookline, Jan., 24. 1867; (2) Lura, b. Nov. 17, 1871; (3) Walter, b. Nov. 28, 1876.

5. Martha A., b. Dec. 27, 1847; m. July 2, 1873, W. A. Cummings, of Nashua. Ch., born in Nashua, (1) Velma B., b. Jan. 1, 1875; (2) Willard A., b. July 17, 1886.

6. Mary A., b. July 12, 1852; m. June 3, 1875, Gorham Storer; 1 ch., Cecil, b. June 13, 1876; res. Nashua.

7. Adeline A., b. May 1, 1853; d. Oct. 1, 1853.

8. Elsie J., b. July 1, 1857; res. Nashua.

9. Erlman, b. July 4, 1859; d. Jan. 2, 1861.

Boynton.

SAMUEL T. BOYNTON, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Tarbell) Boynton, was born in Westford, Mass., July 16, 1776. He settled in Brookline about 1797. In the latter year he was residing on Meeting-house hill in the dwelling house at the present time (1911) of Mrs. Newton W. Colburn; where he kept a country store. He was a prominent and leading citizen. He was selectman in 1803, 1804, and represented Brookline in the legislatures of 1805, 1807, 1808 and 1809, respectively. He d. at Brookline, Sept. 22, 1812, aged 44 years. He was probably married before coming here; the maiden name of his wife is unknown.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Thirza, b. Dec. 13, 1797.

2. Samuel T., b. July 28, 1805; m. Dec. 10, 1826; Martha Daniels

Boutwell.

WILLIAM CLARK BOUTWELL came to Brookline from Craftsbury, Vt., in 1858. He was a son of Newton and Mary Ann (Merrill) Boutwell of Lyndeboro; where he was born July 28, 1832. He was a farmer. He served as a soldier for Brookline in the War of the Rebellion.

He died in the service June 21, 1863, at New Orleans, La. (see chap. XVIII, ante). He m. Apr. 7, 1860, Lucy Converse, of Brookline.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. William Herbert, b. Aug. 29, 1860; m. Apr. 15, 1899, Mrs. Martha Reed of Waltham, Mass. He d. Mar. 16, 1912, at Leominster, Mass. No ch.

2. Edwin Urmore, b. Mar. 1, 1862; m. in Apr., 1896, Jennie M. Frye, of Wilton; four children, 2 living at present time; res. Sterling, Mass.

3. Emma Abbie, b. Feb. 23, 1863; m. Oct. 4, 1887, Fred W. Greenleaf, of Leominster, Mass.; where they are residing at the present time. No ch.

Bridges.

GEORGE WOODBURY BRIDGES was born at Wilton, in 1838. He is a son of Samuel M. and Sabra Bridges. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he and his three brothers enlisted from Wilton for three years, or during the war, in Company B, eighth Regiment, N. H. Volunteers. Soon after his enlistment, he was promoted to Corporal, and afterwards to Sergeant in the company. In 1863, he was commissioned second Lieutenant in the 92nd U. S. colored infantry; and was afterwards promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and subsequently to Captain of his company. He was in the service four years; all of which he passed in the Department of the Gulf, taking part in the campaigns of the Red River and Mississippi Valleys; in which he was severely wounded. He was honorably discharged from the service in 1866, by reason of the close of the war.

In 1875, he removed from Wilton to Brookline, where he has ever since resided. He was postmaster of Brookline from March 28, 1895 to March 1, 1913, when he voluntarily resigned the position; having been absent from his official duties but six days during his entire term. During his postmastership, he was instrumental in procuring the establishment of the two postal routes which, at the present time, have their starting points at the Brookline office. As a citizen, he is esteemed and respected by his fellow-citizens. He has served fifteen years as a member of the board of education, and held other offices of trust. He is, and for many years has been, a justice of the peace and quorum throughout the State.

He has been twice married: m. 1st, Oct. 6, 1861, Sarah D. Buss of Wilton; m. 2nd, June 2, 1896, Lizzie C. Todd, of New Boston.

Child; By First Wife.

Theodore L., b. in Wilton, May 2, 1868; m. Jan. 18, 1902, Agnes Hill, of Mt. Desert, Me.; res. Boston, Mass.; where he has been for 27 yrs. in the service of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Brooks.

BENJAMIN BROOKS, Jr. was born in 1754 in Townsend, Mass. He was a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Green) Brooks, she being a daughter of Eleazer and Anna (Tarbell) Green, of Groton, Mass. He settled in Brookline in 1782; as appears from the following record, copied from the town's book of records: "Benjamin Brooks, Emme his wife, Mollie their daughter and William Eaton, their servant, moved from Townsend hill into Raby in 1782."

His dwelling house, a log cabin, was located in South Brookline; its site at the present time (1911) is occupied by the dwelling house of Frank Farrar. In 1810 he built the dwelling house in South Brookline late of Luther Rockwood, deceased; into which he moved and where he died. Between 1790 and 1800, he built the first sawmill to be erected on the present site of the Stickney sawmill in South Brookline. He was a farmer; but, in connection with his farming, operated a brick kiln, being the first, perhaps, to manufacture bricks in this town. He married in 1780, Emme, maiden name unknown. He died Apr. 2, 1829, aged 75 years; his wife died Jan. 30, 1825, aged 67 years.

Children.

1. Mary, b. in Townsend, Mar. 3, 1781.
2. *Benjamin, b. in Raby, Jan. 19, 1783; m. Oct. 27, 1805, Hannah Lash.
3. Elizabeth, b. in Raby, July 5, 1787.
4. Kesiah, b. in Raby, Mar. 29, 1789; m. Jan. 14, 1812, Luther Rockwood.
5. William, b. in Raby, in 1791; d. Apr. 20, 1857.

(III) Benjamin Brooks, second child and first son of Benjamin and Emme Brooks, was born in Raby, Jan. 19, 1783. He was a farmer. He married Oct. 27, 1805, Hannah Lash, of Brookline.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Lemuel, b. no record. In the fifties he removed to Saratoga, N. Y.; where he married and died, leaving a family of children.
2. *Samuel, b. July 5, 1811; m. Oct. 23, 1851, Alexena Lawrence.
3. Eli K., b. June 6, 1820; d. unm. Aug. 28, 1908.

(IV) SAMUEL BROOKS, second child and second son of Benjamin and Hannah (Lash) Brooks, was born in Brookline, July 5, 1811. He was a farmer and cooper. He m. Alexena Lawrence; he d. Sept. 18, 1875. He is buried in the South Cemetery.

Children.

1. Caroline A., b. in Brookline, Feb. 9, 1852; d. Mar. 29, 1891.
2. Emma H., b. in Milford, Sept. 27, 1853; m. Oct. 1, 1876, Benjamin D. Burgess.
3. Ai L. S., b. in Brookline, June 8, 1855; m. in 1880, Ellenor Spain.
4. Christiana J., b. in Brookline, June 22, 1857; m. 1st, Charles Smith; m. 2nd, Henry Adams.
5. Sarah M., b. in Brookline, June 30, 1859; m. Sept. 18, 1889, Luther Brown.
6. Mary E., b. in Brookline, Sept. 24, 1861; m. Oct. 15, 1894, Geo. L. C. Walker.
7. Ellen A., b. in Brookline, Feb. 17, 1864; m. Nov. 2, 1890, Charles H. Burnham.

Brown.

CLARK BROWN settled in the Mile Slip, now Brookline, in 1760, coming there from Harvard, Mass. In 1772, he united with the Congregational church in Mason. He was moderator of Raby in 1776, 1778, 1780, and 1782; selectman in 1776, and town treasurer in 1778, 1779 and 1780. He was a soldier for Brookline in the War of the Revolution. He was twice married; m. 1st, Lucy. She died in Brookline, August 28, 1796, aged 61, and is buried in the Pond Cemetery; m. 2nd, Nov. 28, 1796, Mrs. Sarah Withee, of Mason.

Children; Born in Raby.

1. Lucy, b. Sept. 17, 1768; m. Aug. 31, 1808, John Brown.
2. *Ebenezer, b. Aug. 16, 1770; m. Susanna.

3. Lydia, b. May 24, 1773; m. May 22, 1793, Amos Croutch, Boxborough.

4. Sarah, b. Dec. 12, 1777.

EBENEZER BROWN, son of Clark and Lucy Brown, was born in Brookline, Aug. 16, 1770. He was a farmer. He married in 1793, Susanna

Children.

1. Susanna, b. Feb. 18, 1794; m. Mar. 7, 1815, Reuben Tarbell.
2. Betsey, b. July 15, 1796.
3. Lucy, b. July 26, 1799.
4. Ebenezer, b. Sept. 18, 1801.
5. Aaron Clark, b. Jan. 27, 1807.
6. Joseph, b. Mar. 8, 1810.
7. Benjamin, b. Mar. 8, 1810.

SAMUEL BROWN was a son of Samuel Brown whose daughter, Hannah, married Lieut. Samuel Farley. (For sketch of his life see Chap. V, ante.) He was twice married; m. 1st, March 26, 1756, Mary Glene; m. 2nd, Jan. 22, 1761, Mary Wheeler.

Children; By First Wife.

1. William, b. in Hollis, Nov. 13, 1758.
2. Hannah, b. in Hollis, Nov. 13, 1760.

Children; By Second Wife.

3. Bridget, b. in Hollis, Dec. 31, 1761.
4. Samuel, b. in Hollis, Jan. 11, 1764.
5. William, b. in Hollis, Feb. 4, 1766.
6. Abraham, b. in Hollis, Mar. 11, 1768.
7. Samuel, b. in Raby, Aug. 8, 1770.
8. Timothy, b. in Raby, Jan. 2, 1773.

Burge.

LUTHER BURGE settled in Brookline about 1827, coming here from Hollis. He was a farmer. He m. May 3, 1827, Almira Reed of Hollis.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Luther, b. May 3, 1828; m. Feb. 22, 1857, Eliza Ann Seaver.
2. John Bigelow, b. May 7, 1830; d. in 1833.
3. Elizabeth Ann, b. Jan. 27, 1833; d. Mar. 19, 1838.
4. Charles Frederick, b. July 19, 1834.
5. Harriet Ann, b. Feb. 24, 1837; m. in 1856, Luke Baldwin.
6. David M., b. Jan. 16, 1840; served in Civil War; res. Vineland, N. J.
7. Almira B., b. Feb. 5, 1845; m. and settled in the west.

JOHN BURGE, a son of David and Betsey (McIntosh) Burge, was born in Hollis, Apr. 12, 1806. He settled in Brookline about 1830. He married, in Hollis, Apr. 12, 1830, Philomelia, dau. of Dea. Thomas Bennett, of Brookline. He was a farmer and an active member of the Congregational church. He d. Dec. 24, 1876; she d. Sept. 22, 1871.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Katherine A., b. Dec. 28, 1833; m. Apr. 8, 1858, James R. Pierce.
2. Emily M., b. May 15, 1841; d. Nov. 14, 1842.
3. Payson, b. Nov. 15, 1844; m. Lucy C. Wright, June 1, 1870; no ch.; farmer; member of Congregational church; selectman in 1913 and 1914.

Burgess.

JAMES HARVEY BURGESS settled in Brookline in 1833; coming here from Groton, Mass. He was a farmer. From 1833 to 1843 he lived on the farm in the north part of the town which subsequently became the town poorfarm. In the latter year he purchased and moved onto the old Lieut. John Cummings farm in the east part of the town, where he resided until his death. Four of his family of eleven children, James L., John C., Asa L., and Sumner A., served as soldiers for Brookline in the War of the Rebellion. He married before coming to Brookline, Mariam Burgess (not related) of Boxborough, Mass. He d. in Brookline, in May, 1875; his wife d. in 1883.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Charles H., b. Mar. 29, 1834; d. Jan. 31, 1881.
2. Olive M., b. June 18, 1836; m. 1st, in 1855, Josiah S. Jaques, Tyngsboro, Mass.; m. 2nd, Dec. 7, 1884, Charles G. Hamblet, Milford.

3. *James L., b. Dec. 30, 1838; m. Nov. 20, 1866, Eliza Reed, of Merrimack.
4. John C., b. Aug. 3, 1841; m. Oct. 13, 1866, Villa A. Henderson, of Nashua.
5. Asa S., b. Dec. 19, 1843; m. 1st, Dec. 12, 1866, Mary L. Foster; m. 2nd, Oct. 14, 1868, Sarah A. Smith, of Brookline.
6. Lydia M., b. Sept. 26, 1846; m. Oct. 15, 1863, Albert F. Wright.
7. Henry F., b. Dec. 9, 1848; res. Brookline.
8. George H., b. June 16, 1851.
9. Louisa J., b. May 24, 1852; m. Charles A. Wright, Townsend, Mass.
10. Sumner A., b. Sept. 9, 1855; m. March 30, 1883, Ellen B. Hayden.
11. Martha A., b. Feb. 17, 1858; m. Jan. 25, 1884, Augustus E. Wright.

JAMES LYMAN BURGESS, second son and third child of James H. and Mariam W. Burgess, was born in Brookline, Dec. 30, 1838. He passed his boyhood in Harvard, Mass.; where he attended the public schools. In 1870 he removed from Harvard to Nashua, from which city he removed in 1874 to Merrimack. In 1881 he removed from Merrimack to Nashua, where he has since resided. He is engaged in the insurance business. He was a soldier in the Civil War; and is a member of John G. Foster Post, G. A. R., of Nashua; of which, in 1908—1909, he was a commander. He married, Nov. 20, 1866, Eliza, dau. of Walter and Sophronia (Danforth) Reed of Merrimack.

Children.

1. Hattie L., b. in Harvard, Mass., Jan. 23, 1868; d. July 26, 1901.
2. Alice G., b. in Harvard, Mass., Apr. 6, 1869; m. Apr. 30, 1895, Charles F. Wright.
3. Loretta M., b. in Nashua, Jan. 23, 1878; m. Feb. 19, 1908, Loren R. Pierce, of So. Londonderry, Vt.

DANIEL BURGESS settled in Brookline about 1830, coming here from Harvard, Mass. He was a farmer and cooper, living in the west part of the town. He married, Sept. 11, 1831, Abigail Dix.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Albert, b. July 24, 1832; d. Nov. 23, 1856.
2. Abigail, b. Nov. 6, 1834; m. May 30, 1854, Hiram Wyeth.
3. Polly N., b. Oct. 20, 1837; married Frederick Flanders.
4. *Benjamin D., b. Aug. 7, 1840; m. Oct. 1, 1876, Emma H. Brooks.
5. Sarah A., b. Jan. 12, 1847; married Simon Lawrence. She d. Sept. 30, 1913.

BENJAMIN DIX BURGESS, second son and fourth child of Daniel and Abigail (Dix) Burgess, was born in Brookline, Aug. 7, 1840. He resided in Brookline until he reached his majority. He served for Brookline as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion (For his war record see Cha. XV, ante). After the surrender of Fort Sumpter in 1864, he was one of several soldiers to whom Maj. General Gilmore awarded medals of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field. After the close of the war he settled in Townsend, Mass.; where he is residing at the present time, and where he is a respected citizen. He married, Oct. 1, 1876, Emma, dau. of Samuel and Alexena (Lawrence) Brooks. They have several children.

Burns.

RALPH BURNS settled in Brookline, in 1847, coming here from Milford. He was a great-great-grandson of John Burns, the first settler in Milford. His great-grandfather, John Burns, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving in the 28th Mass. regiment in the Continental army. In Brookline he lived on the old Ezekiel Proctor place, which he purchased of Dea. Leonard French, at the time of his coming here. In 1856, he removed from Brookline to Hollis; where he died in 1884. He married Elizabeth D. Pierce of Milford.

Children.

1. Brooks K., b. in Brookline, Aug. 12, 1850; m. Harriet J. Lund in 1879; ch. all born in Hollis, (1) Betsey C.; (2) Elizabeth D.; (3) Warren R.; (4) Robert B.

Campbell.

JAMES CAMPBELL settled in the Mile Slip (now Brookline) as early as 1750; coming here from Townsend, Mass. He was one of the

signers of Raby's petition for incorporation, and one of its soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

He m. about 1770, Rebecca Russell. He d. July 5, 1779; she d. Apr. 30, 1836; both are buried in South Cemetery.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Benjamin, b. Oct. 14, 1770.
2. Kesiah, b. Dec. 25, 1774; m. Jan. 30, 1794, John Colburn of Townsend, Mass.
3. James, b. Apr. 12, 1777; d. Sept. 14, 1801.

DANIEL CAMPBELL and Lucy.

He d. at Raby, Apr. 4, 1787.

Children; Born at Brookline.

1. Lucy, b. May 23, 1783.
2. Daniel, b. July 11, 1785; d. Nov. 12, 1786, at Raby.

Cochran.

ABNER COCHRAN was born in Londonderry, Vt., Apr. 8, 1792. While he was yet a young man he removed from Londonderry to Dunstable, Mass.; from whence he came to Brookline about the year 1828. He was a farmer and a worthy citizen. He married before coming to Brookline, Hannah Cram. He d. July 11, 1872; she d. Nov. 11, 1862.

Children.

1. Bela G., b. in Dunstable, Apr. 15, 1820. Came to Brookline with his father in 1828; was a carpenter and builder, and a musician of ability. He acquired an excellent reputation as a manufacturer of hand-made violins and bass viols; m. Jan. 5, 1861, Lucy M., dau. of Levi Gilson; d. in Brookline in 1903. Ch. (1) Carl W., b. in Brookline, June 1, 1862; res., Wollaston, Mass.; m. 1st, Minnette Reed of Townsend, Mass. She died. M. 2d, Lulu May, dau. of Wm. H. Sanborn of Greenville; 2 ch., Lulu M. and Lee W.

2. David H., b. in Brookline, Aug. 21, 1829; was a carpenter by trade; served in the War of the Rebellion for Brookline, as a musician.

After the close of the war was in the real estate business in Boston for several years. Finally settled in Townsend, Mass., m. Lottie Williams of Groton, Mass; d. in 1903; buried in Brookline; 1 ch., Earl.

Colburn.

JOHN COLBURN settled in Brookline in 1795, coming here from Townsend, Mass. In the latter part of the nineties he was living near the Pond bridge; he being at that time engaged with James Campbell in operating the sawmill on the stream below the bridge, of which he and Campbell were then the owners. He married at Townsend, Jan. 30, 1794, Kesiah, dau. of James and Rebecca (Russell) Campbell. He died in 1836; she d. in 1833, aged 59 years.

Children.

1. John, b. at Townsend, Dec. 27, 1794; d. Dec., 1798.
2. James, b. at Brookline, Nov. 9, 1796.
3. John, b. at Brookline, Aug. 19, 1798; m. Aug. 19, 1828, Eliza Wallace.
4. Kesiah, b. at Brookline, July 28, 1800; m. Mar. 11, 1832, Hutchinson Rogers of Billerica, Mass.
5. Aseneth, b. at Brookline, June 25, 1802; d. Oct. 12, 1802.
6. Varnum, b. at Brookline, June 9, 1806; d. in 1835.
7. Benjamin, b. at Brookline, Mar. 1, 1808.
8. Rebeckah, b. at Brookline, Mar. 2, 1810.
9. Betty, b. at Brookline, Feb. 23, 1812.
10. Randall, b. at Brookline, May 16, 1814.

NATHANIEL WHEAT COLBURN, son of Nathan and Abigail (Shattuck) Colburn, was born in Hollis, July 17, 1794. About the year 1821, he removed from Hollis to Brookline, where he settled in the north-east part of the town; his house being located about one and one-half miles north of the village Main street, and on the west side of the north highway to Milford. He was a farmer and highly respected citizen. He married, Oct. 12, 1818, Aseneth, dau. of Richard and Polly (Tay) Melendy, of Brookline. He d. Jan. 27, 1871; she d. Mar. 13, 1888.

Children.

1. Lot, b. in Hollis, May 19, 1819. He was a farmer and a dealer in charcoal; he m. Mrs. Eunice Leslie Burge; no ch. He d. July 4, 1899; she d. Dec. 27, 1882.
2. Aseneth Jane, b. in Hollis, Mar. 21, 1821; m. Jan. 4, 1851, Bradley Stone.
3. *Irving, b. in Brookline, July 31, 1824; m. Dec. 3, 1850, Melissy Reed of Mt. Vernon.
4. *Newton W., b. in Brookline, Apr. 29, 1827; m. Apr. 27, 1853, Sarah Leslie.
5. Mahala, b. in Brookline, Jan. 7, 1832; d. in infancy.
6. Mary A., b. in Brookline, Dec. 9, 1833; m. Jan. 4, 1851, Frederick Wright.
7. Lydia M., b. in Brookline, Feb. 6, 1839; m. E. Darwin Towne.
8. Adelaide, b. in Brookline, June 23, 1842; m. May 27, 1867, Herbert H. Russell, of Greenville.
9. Emerette L., b. in Brookline, June 11, 1844; m. Mar. 28, 1867, Eugene Nelson.

IRVING COLBURN, second son of Nathaniel W. and Aseneth (Melendy) Colburn, was born in Brookline, July 31, 1824. During the Civil War, he enlisted for Brookline as a private in the Fourth N. H. Volunteer Regiment and went to the front. He died in the service as a prisoner in the rebel prison pen at Florence, S. C. He married, Dec. 3, 1850, Melissy Reed of Mount Vernon; she d.; m. 2nd, Maria Reed of Nova Scotia.

Children; By First Wife.

1. Traveilyn A., b. in Boston, Sept. 2, 1851; res. Brookline.
2. Leon O., b. in Boston, Aug. 22, 1853.
3. Orlado S., b. in Brookline, May 10, 1855; m in 1889, Ora Harwood of Nashua.
4. Lionel L., b. in Brookline, June 21, 1857.

By Second Wife.

5. Anna M., b. in Brookline, Mar. 7, 1861; m. Wilson Wellman, of Milford.

6. James Irving, b. in Brookline, Apr. 14, 1862; m. 1st, Lizzie Winship of Greenville; she d. m. 2nd, , Mabel Collins, of Nashua.

NEWTON W. COLBURN, third son of Nathaniel W. and Aseneth (Melendy) Colburn, was born in Brookline, Apr. 29, 1827. He was a farmer and cooper, and an upright and honorable citizen. He m. Apr. 27, 1852, Sarah, dau. of Joseph and Hannah (Raymond) Leslie. He d. June 15, 1903.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Nellie, b. Oct. 21, 1860; m. Apr. 8, 1888, John Dobson, of Townsend, Mass.; res. Townsend,; one ch. Helen C., b. Aug. 1. 1889.

2. Grace E., b. Oct. 14, 1862; m. Oct. 14, 1893, Harry Campbell, of Bath, Me.,; no ch.

FRANKLIN PERRY COLBURN, a son of Daniel and Sally (Farley) Colburn, and a grandson of Nathan and Abigail (Shattuck) Colburn, was born in Hollis, Sept. 5, 1831. In 1852, he removed from Hollis to Brookline. During his residence in Brookline he worked at his trade as a cooper. He was an honorable and upright citizen, and an active member of the local Congregational church. In 1868, he removed from Brookline to Hollis; where he is residing at the present time, (1914). He m. May 29, 1856, Mary Ann, dau. of Moses and Rebecca. (Farley) Hardy of Hollis.

Children.

1. Frank Edward, b. in Brookline, Nov. 17, 1857; m. Sept. 18, 1889, Annie Dimond of New York City; ch., (1) Annie A., b. Jan. 20, 1891; (2) Frank D., b. Jan. 24, 1894.

2. Lura Josephine, b. in Brookline, Jan. 25, 1860; d. Sept. 25, 1861.

3. Charles Webster, b. in Brookline, Oct. 12, 1862; res. New York City.

4. Bertha Louise, b. in Brookline, Jan. 4, 1866; res. New York City.

5. Minnie Adelaide, b. in Hollis, May 15, 1868; res. Hollis.

6. Frederic Barton., b. in Hollis, Aug. 30, 1870; d. Apr. 18, 1871.

7. Walter Herbert, b. in Hollis, May 10, 1872; res. New York City.

Conneck

JAMES CONNECK was originally a resident in Townsend, Mass., from which town he was transferred into Raby by the running of the Province Line in 1741. He lived in the southwest part of the town. He served for Raby in the War of the Revolution and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was moderator in 1772 and 1775. He m. in 1760, Betsey Campbell of Townsend, Mass. No record of his children.

Cook.

FRANK A. COOK, a son of James Warren and Sarah (Pinkham) Cook, was born at Mansfield, Mass., Apr. 7, 1856. About 1870, he came with his father's family from Reading, Mass. to Brookline, where for several years he was in the employ of Cook, Putnam & Company, manufacturers of furniture. In the eighties he removed from Brookline to Columbus, O., where he is residing at the present time, (1913). He m. at Brookline, Oct. 29, 1879, Helen M., dau. of George W. L. and Lydia M. (Sawtelle) Hobart.

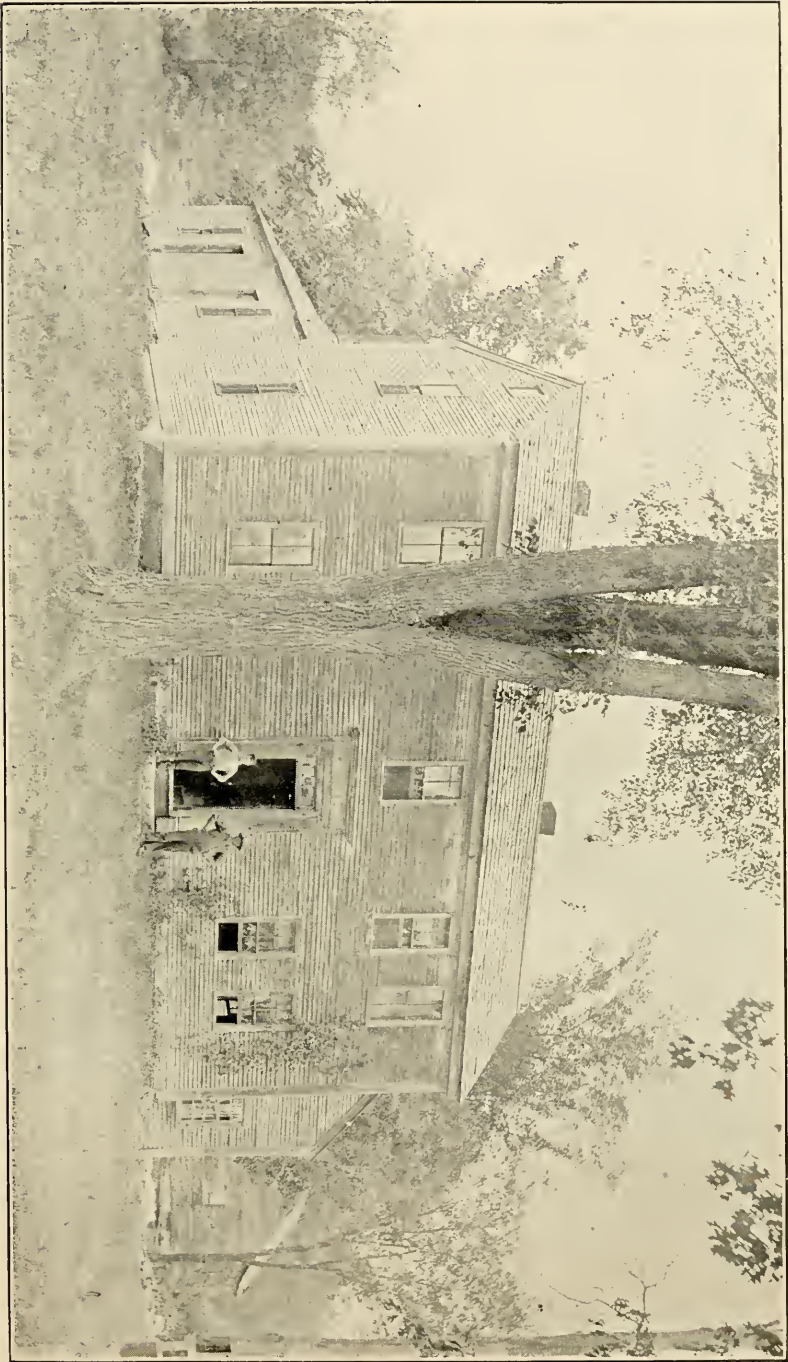
Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Arthur S., b. Sept. 2, 1881; res. Saranac Lake, N. Y.
2. Harley P., b. Jan. 1, 1883; res. Brookline, Mass.

Corey.

(V) CAPT. NATHAN COREY settled in Brookline soon after 1800, coming here from Pepperell, Mass. He was a son of Nathan and Mary (Green) Corey, who was a daughter of Eliab and Sarah (Parker) Green, of Groton, Mass., and probably a descendant in the fifth generation of Giles Corey, of Salem, Mass.; who was pressed to death at Salem for witchcraft, Sept. 19, 1692; he being the only victim of that terrible delusion to suffer death in that form in Massachusetts. The line of descent was as follows; (I) Giles; (II) Thomas; (III) Isaac; (IV) Nathan; (V) Nathan.

His father was a soldier for Groton, Mass., in the War of the Revolution. He was a minute-man, and was present in the battle at Concord. He subsequently served ninety-eight days in Capt. Asa Lawrence's company, Col. William Prescott's regiment. In 1777, he served two months and nine days in Rhode Island in Capt. John Marsh's company, Col. Joseph Whitney's regiment.



CAPT. NATHAN COREY HOUSE—1805

Soon after coming to Brookline, Capt. Corey built the dwelling house on the east side, and at the south end of the village Main street which at the present time (1914) is owned and occupied under the name of "Inn-croft" by his grandson, Edward E. Parker, as his summer home.

In this house for many years, until his death in 1836, Capt. Corey kept a wayside inn. In addition to his duties as landlord he also farmed and dealt in real estate, of which he was an extensive owner. He married at Pepperell, before coming to Brookline, Deverd, daughter of David and Prudence (Cummings) Wright. Prudence Wright, the mother of his wife, was the leader of the patriotic band of women which in 1775 captured the notorious Tory, Leonard Whiting, at Jewett's bridge in Pepperell, Mass. He d. at Brookline, May 27, 1836; she d. Jan. 20, 1860.

Children.

1. Deverd, b. at Pepperell, Mass., in 1806; m. Jan. 26, 1826, James Parker.
2. Mary Jane, b. at Brookline, July 22, 1809; m. Oct. 1, 1840, Porter Hartwell, of Boston, Mass.; one child, Adelaide Vandalia, b. at Boston, July 24, 1844.
3. Susan J., b. at Brookline, Dec. 23, 1810; m. June 26, 1840, Jonathan Abbott, of Andover, Mass.
4. *Wilkes Wright, b. at Brookline, Jan. 11, 1813; m. Oct. 14, 1841, Sophia A. Shattuck.

(VI) WILKES WRIGHT COREY, only son of Capt. Nathan and Deverd (Wright) Corey, was born in Brookline, Jan. 11, 1813. He was a farmer, and an extensive owner of real estate. He was an active and influential citizen, and was for many years town treasurer and selectman. He was a member of the general committee in charge of the town's centennial celebration in 1869. In 1840—42, he was Captain of the eleventh company, fifth regiment, of the New Hampshire State Militia, and subsequently fife major of the same regiment.

He m. Oct. 14, 1841, Sophia A., dau. of Asher and Mary (Wright) Shattuck. He d. June 2, 1882; she d. Oct. 21, 1892.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. *Albert Wilkes, b. Mar. 6, 1842; m. Mar. 5, 1876, Mary Kline.
2. *Charles Nathan, b. Aug. 2, 1843; m. Apr. 8, 1865, Sarah Sawtelle.

(VII) ALBERT W. COREY, son of Wilkes W. and Sophia (Shattuck) Corey, was born in Brookline, March 6, 1842. He passed his life in Brookline, and was one of its prominent and useful citizens. He was a constant attendant upon and a liberal supporter of the Methodist church; to which, at his decease, his estate contributed a fund of one thousand dollars. He served thirteen years as selectman and held many other offices of trust. He m. Mar. 5, 1876, Mary, dau. of Atwell Kline. No children. He d. Sept. 3, 1907; his wife d. June 14, 1912.

(VII) CHARLES NATHAN COREY, second child and second son of Wilkes Wright and Sophia (Shattuck) Corey, was born in Brookline, Aug. 2, 1843. In his early manhood he resided for several years in Boston, Mass., and subsequently lived in Greenville. The latter part of his life was passed in Brookline, where he held many positions of trust, and represented the town in the legislatures of 1889, and 1890.

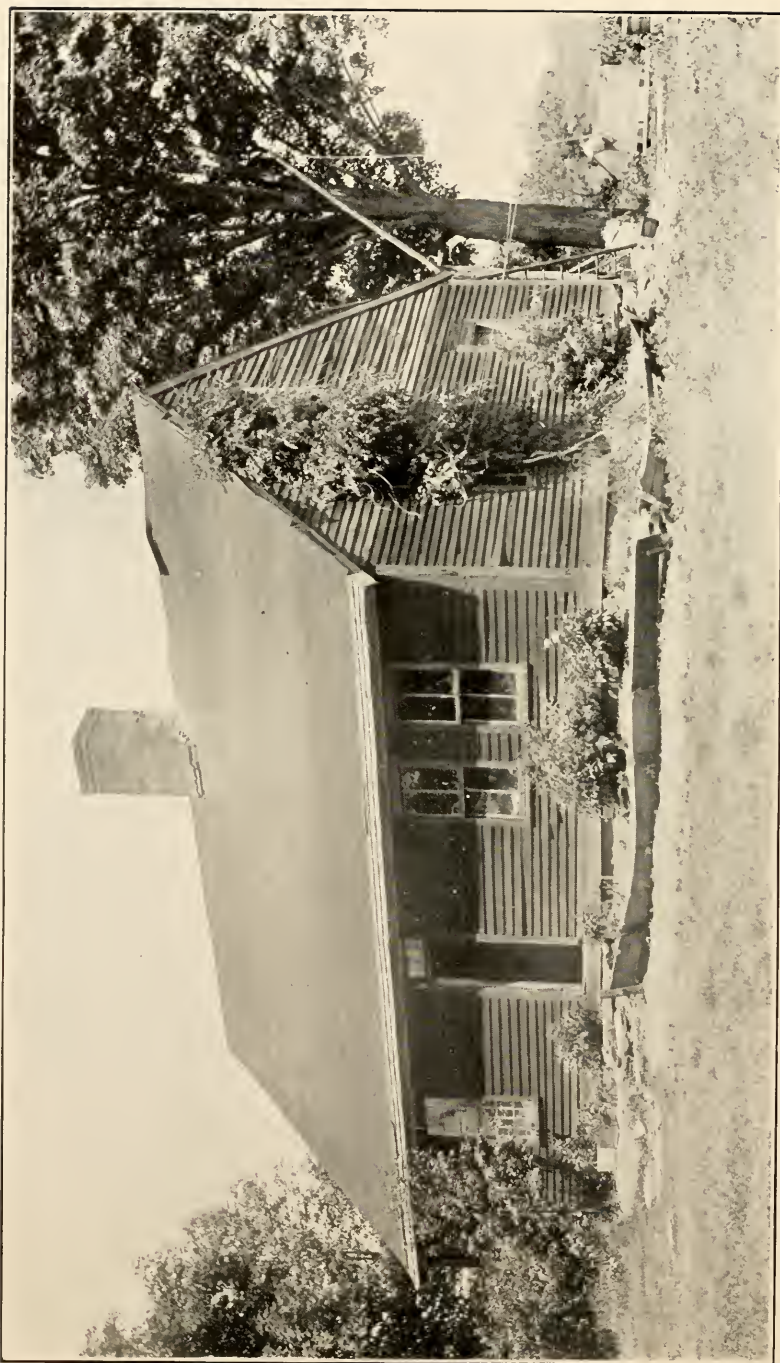
He m. Apr. 8, 1865, Sarah, dau. of Eldad and Mercy (Peterson) Sawtelle. He d. Sept. 30, 1892.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Frank, b. in 1866; d. in infancy.
2. Ellen Louise, b. Sept. 21, 1867; d. young.
3. Herbert Sawtelle, b. Oct. 17, 1869; farmer and dealer in grain; he was Representative in 1908 and 1909; m. Jan. 1, 1889, Elva Ina Shattuck, dau. of William Gardner Shattuck; ch. (1) Harry Dearborn, b. Nov. 11, 1889; (2) Eva May, b. May 3, 1901.
4. Jessie May, b. July 17, 1880; res. Brookline.
5. Walter Ellsworth, b. Nov. 28, 1881; dealer at retail in sale of general merchandise; m. Oct. 24, 1905, Helen Bernice Lawrence of Pepperell, Mass.; ch. (1) Lawrence Ellsworth, b. Feb. 24, 1906; (2) Walter Ellsworth, b. July 16, 1908; (3) Elmer Wilkes, b. Mar. 5, 1910.

Cox.

JAMES SAMUEL COX, a son of Philip and Mary Belle Cox, was born in Fairfield, Vt., May 10, 1834. In 1880, he came from Fitzwilliam to Brookline; where for several years he was landlord of the Nissitisset hotel. He m. Dec. 11, 1862, Mary A., dau. of Levi and Anna Pratt of Fitzwilliam. He d. at Brookline, Aug. 23, 1895.



LIEUT. JOHN CUMMINGS HOUSE—1775

Children.

1. Alfred J., b. at Fitzwilliam, Apr. 7, 1865; res. New York City.
2. Fannie M., b. at Fitzwilliam, Dec. 21, 1870; m. Apr. 12, 1893, Rev. John C. Evans.
3. Lilla B., b. at Fitzwilliam, June 6, 1868; d. Aug. 24, 1881.

Crosby.

WILLIAM S. CROSBY, son of William and Abigail (Boynton) Crosby, of Pepperell, Mass., came from Amherst to Brookline in Oct., 1812. His residence in Brookline was located about one mile north of the village on the west side of the east highway to Milford. At the present time it is owned and occupied by H. D. Smith of Boston, as his summer home. He was a farmer and at one time operated the old Brook's sawmill in South Brookline. He was a prosperous and prominent citizen of the town. He was postmaster in 1830 and 1832; three years town clerk, eight years selectman, one year moderator, and Representative in 1829, and 1830. In the latter part of the thirties, he removed to Pepperell, Mass. where he died. He m. Oct. 8, 1812, Linda Whitcomb, of Brookline.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Walter, b. Dec. 10, 1812.
2. Linda, b. Dec. 17, 1815.
3. Charles, b. May 19, 1817.
4. William, b. Feb. 20, 1819.
5. Darius, b. Mar. 21, 1821.
6. Joanna, b. Jan. 25, 1823.
7. John, b. Aug. 23, 1826.

Cummings.

(VIII) CAPT. JOHN CUMMINGS, a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of Isaac Cummings, and a son of Deacon John and Elizabeth (Adams) Cummings, was born in Westford, Mass., June 1, 1710. He resided for a few years in Groton, Mass. In 1744, he removed from Groton to the west part of old Dunstable; settling in that part of the latter town which in 1746 was incorporated as a part of Hollis, and which in 1769 was incorporated as a part of Raby, now Brookline. His farm in

Brookline was located in the east part of the town near the Hollis line. It was afterwards known as the James Parker place. Of late years it has been known as the James H. Burgess place. He was a soldier in the French and Indian wars. About 1784, he removed with his family from Brookline to Hancock. He m. Jan. 28, 1736, Sarah, dau. of Eleazer and Mary Lawrence, of Littleton, Mass. Seven children were born of this marriage. He d. at Hancock, Sept. 20, 1789, and she d. Oct. 3, 1799.

(IX) LIEUT. JOHN CUMMINGS, first child and first son of Capt. John and Sarah (Lawrence) Cummings, was born in Groton, Mass., Mar. 16, 1737. In 1744 he removed with his father's family to West Dunstable, now Brookline. He was a soldier for Brookline in the War of the Revolution, serving as ensign in Capt. Reuben Dow's company of Hollis, Col. Prescott's regiment; and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. His war record is given in a previous chapter. His title as lieutenant was probably derived from his connection with the State militia. He removed with his family from Brookline to Hancock, about 1779. He m. Aug. 6, 1761, Rebecca, dau. of Peter Reed, of Littleton, Mass. He d. at Hancock, Oct. 5, 1805; his widow d. at Hancock, Oct. 28, 1807.

Children.

1. Peter, b. at Hollis, Nov. 12, 1761.
2. Rebecca, b. at Hollis, Mar. 2, 1764; d. in infancy.
3. Sarah, b. at Hollis, Oct. 5, 1766; m. 1784, Nicholas Lawrence; d. Sept. 18, 1834.
4. John, b. at Hollis, Mar. 8, 1769.
5. Rebecca, b. at Brookline, Aug. 28, 1771; m. Oct. 7, 1792, Seth Davis.
6. Abigail, b. at Brookline, Feb. 11, 1774; m. Mar. 18, 1800, Jonathan Sawyer, Peru, N. Y.
7. Ashabel, b. at Brookline, Jan. 13, 1777.
8. Henry, b. at Brookline, Nov. 1, 1779; m. 1st, Abigail Carley; she d. Mar. 16, 1810; m. 2nd, Dec. 30, 1810, Experience Carley, sister of his first wife.
9. Beniah, b. at Hancock, Mar. 21, 1782.
10. Betty, b. at Hancock, Oct. 10, 1784.
11. Adams, b. at Hancock,
12. Polly, b. at Hancock, Mar. 9, 1791; m. Dec. 26, 1909, Nathaniel D. Carley.

BENJAMIN CUMMINGS, a son of Benjamin and Bridgett (Poole) Cummings, was born in Hollis, Aug. 24, 1782. About 1800 he removed from Hollis to Brookline; where, after 1810, he resided on the old Lieut. Samuel Farley place, about one mile south of the village on the east side of the highway to Pepperell, Mass. Soon after the birth of his last child, in 1816, he removed with his family to Unionville, Ohio. He m. May 6, 1805, Lucy, dau. of John and Thankful (Pierce) Whitaker of Mason.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Lucy, b. Aug. 27, 1805; m. Jan. 3, 1828, Martin Rand of Mason; settled in Madison, Ohio.

2. Mary Ann, b. Apr. 26, 1807; m. Jan. 3, 1828, Alexander Harper Wheeler, M. D., of Unionville, Ohio.

3. Benjamin Poole, b. July 11, 1809; d. Mar. 18, 1848.

4. Henry, b. Jan. 1, 1812; m. Aug. 21, 1844, Julia Ann Hills of Plainsville, Ohio.

5. Charles, b. Sept. 5, 1814; m. Mar. 29, 1838, Emily Amsden, of Ashtabula, Ohio.

6. Emily, b. June 17, 1816; m. July 31, 1843, Lysander C. Woodsworth, of Madison, Ohio.

7. Eliza, b. May 30, 1818; m. Sept. 7, 1837, Alurid Plympton, M. D.; she d. in Chicago. Jan. 18, 1899.

Daniels.

JAMES McDANIELS settled in West Dunstable, now Brookline, as early as 1738, coming there from Groton, Mass. He was probably a descendant of one of the early settlers of the same name in Londonderry.

He was a farmer and land surveyor, and an influential and respected citizen. In 1738, he was one of the highway surveyors of the West Parish of old Dunstable. In 1768, he was one of the signers of the petition for the incorporation of Raby. He served as a soldier for Raby in the War of the Revolution. His name appears on the town's recorded list of its citizens who served in that war.

In the third generation his descendants, who are numerous in this town and in other towns in its vicinity, with the exception of one family, dropped the prefix "Mc", which was originally a part of the name. (For a more detailed account of his life, see chap. II, ante). He married, in 1751, Susanna.

He d. in Brookline, Apr. 11, 1801, aged 84 yrs; and is buried in the Pond Cemetery. His wife d. Apr. 3, 1805.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Roxanna, b. July 19, 1752.
2. *Randall, b. Apr. 14, 1754; m. Dec. 9, 1774, Martha Russell.
3. Susanna, b. Jan. 18, 1756; m. Oct. 23, 1794, Colburn Green.
4. Lucy, b. Feb. 8, 1758.
5. Mary, b. Apr. 5, 1760.
6. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 10, 1761.
7. *James, b. Jan. 19, 1764; m. _____, Betsey _____ of Littleton. Mass.
8. *John, b. June 5, 1766; m. in 1791, Hannah _____.

(II) RANDALL McDANIELS, second child and first son of James and Susanna McDaniels, was born in Brookline, Apr. 14, 1754. He was a farmer and prominent citizen. He served for Raby in the War of the Revolution. His war record is given in the Chapter on the War in this book. He was moderator in 1803 and 1804; served eleven years as town clerk, fifteen years as selectman, and was represented in 1804. He m., at Mason, Dec. 9, 1774, Martha Russell of Mason. He d. June 27, 1848; she d. March 20, 1809.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. *George, b. Mar. 13, 1774; m. in 1796, Nancy Smith.
2. *John, b. May 3, 1778; m. Feb. 11, 1808, Bridget Cummings, of Hollis.
3. *Mary, b. Sept. 10, 1780; M. Dec. 17, 1809, Maj. Eli Boynton, of Pepperell, Mass.
4. Jane, b. Feb. 21, 1783; _____ d. Apr. 30, 1783.
5. David, b. Nov. 26, 1785; m. _____, Mary Fletcher.
6. Martha, b. Mar. 17, 1788; m. Jan. 22, 1807, Ensign Bailey.
7. Sarah, b. July 27, 1790; m. Dec. 24, 1812, Benjamin Smith.

(III) GEORGE DANIELS, first son of Randall and Martha (Russell) Daniels, was born at Brookline, Mar. 13, 1774. He was a farmer. His dwelling house was located on the east side of the Douglass brook about one-half mile north of the village. The house was subsequently known as the John Mann place. He m. in 1796, Nancy Smith, dau. of Joshua Smith of this town. He d. Nov. 5, 1857; she d. Mar. 23, 1870.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Randal, b. Oct. 10, 1797; m. Nov. 22, 1810, Rebecca Campbell.
2. George, b. Jan. 7, 1799; d. June 20, 1799.
3. Alonzo, b. Nov. 30, 1800; d. Oct. 9, 1803.
4. George S., b. Sept. 3, 1802; d. Oct. 19, 1803.
5. Joshua S., b. Oct. 25, 1804; d. Aug. 16, 1805.
6. Sophia, b. Apr. 3, 1806; m. Nov. 6, 1831, Davis Green, of Brewer, Me.
7. Martha, b. Mar. 21, 1808; m. Dec. 10, 1826, Samuel T. Boynton, Jr.
8. William, b. Oct. 30, 1809; m. Sarah Page.
9. *John Sumner, b. Nov. 2, 1811; m. in 1836, Almira Cowan, of Hampden, Me.
10. *George W., b. May 2, 1813; m. Eliza S. Hildreth of Henniker.
11. Augustus F., b. May 12, 1815.
12. Alden, b. Oct. 13, 1817; d. Mar. 16, 1824.

(IV) JOHN SUMNER DANIELS seventh son and ninth child of George and Nancy (Smith) Daniels, was born at Brookline, Nov. 2, 1813. He was a farmer and cooper. He was a great lover of music; and for many years taught singing schools in Brookline and towns in its vicinity. He was an active and influential citizen, and a member of the local Congregational church. He m. in 1836, Almira Cowan of Hampden, Me. He d. Nov. 11, 1895; she d. Oct. 13, 1898.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. *Ira, b. Mar. 18, 1837; m. Mar. 18, 1862, Nancy J. Fessenden.
2. *Onslow, b. Aug. 5, 1840; m. Nov. 12, 1862, Margaret Cathcart of Townsend, Mass.
3. Mary Eliza, b. June 28, 1844; m. 1st, Dec. 4, 1862, James Harvey Bennett; he d. m. 2nd, Edward P. Gerrish, of Pepperell, Mass.; one ch. by 1st m., Alvah F., b. Oct. 8, 1863. He d. in 1914.
4. Emma Almira, b. June 23, 1861; m. Jan. 1, 1882, Frank L. Willoby.

(V) IRA DANIELS, first child and first son of John Sumner and Nancy (Smith) Daniels, was born in Brookline, Mar. 18, 1837. He was a cooper and farmer, and a leading citizen of the town, occupying many positions of responsibility and trust. He was selectman in 1872, 1873, 1890, 1895, 1896 and 1897. He m. Mar. 8, 1862, Nancy J., dau. of Aaron and Sarah (Woods) Fessenden. He d. in 1900.

Child.

1. Wilbur, b. in Brookline, Oct. 17, 1863; m. Aug. 1892, Minnie Christie, of Sedgwick, Me.; res. Everett, Mass.

(V) ONSLOW DANIELS, second child and second son of John S. and Nancy (Smith) Daniels, was born Aug. 5, 1840, in Brookline, where he passed the greater part of his life. He was selectman in 1886, 1887 and 1889. He m. Nov. 12, 1862, Margaret Cathcart, of Townsend, Mass. She d. Jan. 16, 1894; he d. May 7, 1912.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Elmer E., b. Oct. 15, 1864; m. June 14, 1894, Lavilla M. Kemp, of Pepperell, Mass.

2. Herbert C., b. Feb. 10, 1867.

3. Minnie M., b. Jan. 31, 1874; m. Dec. 3, 1894, Linville Shattuck; ch. Gerald, b. Nov. , 1897.



MARY McDANIELS

(III) MARY McDANIELS, the third child and first daughter of Randal and Martha (Russell) McDaniels was born at Brookline, Sept. 10, 1780. She passed her childhood days in Brookline, and was educated in its public schools; in which, and in the schools of town, in its vicinity, in her young womanhood, she was for several years engaged in teaching. She married Dec. 17, 1809, Maj. Eli Boynton, of Pepperell, Mass. She was a member of the

Congregational church in Pepperell, and a woman of strong mental attainments, and active in all good works. She d. at Pepperell, Apr. 14, 1882, aged 101 years and 7 mos.; her husband d. Aug. 7, 1856.

Six children all born in Pepperell, were the result of her marriage to Maj. Boynton; i. e., Mary; who married and went west, where she died in young womanhood; Martha, for many years a teacher, and later the wife of the late Rev. Daniel Goodwin; Charles, who died while a student at Dartmouth College; Alfred, who passed his life on the old Boynton homestead in Pepperell; where, with filial love and devotion, he watched over and provided for his mother in the declining years of her life; Sarah, who, after several years experience in teaching, m. Alfred Lawrence of Pepperell; where at the present time (1914) she is still living; a remarkably well preserved woman, in the 95th year of her age; and Everett Boynton, Esq.; a graduate in 1847 of Dartmouth College, a veteran soldier of the Civil War, and for many years a teacher and educator well known throughout eastern Massachusetts; who at the present time is residing at Swampscott, Mass.; where, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, he is calmly awaiting the end of an industrious and honorable life.

(IV) GEORGE W. DANIELS, eighth son of George and Nancy (Smith) Daniels, was born in Brookline, May 2, 1813. In 1844 he removed from Brookline to Wilton, where he operated a store for the sale of general merchandise; and where he died and is buried. He m. Eliza S. Hildreth of Henniker. She d. Dec. 23, 1880.

Children.

1. Melissa, b. at Henniker, Oct. 11, 1837.
2. Emily J., b. at Brookline, Oct. 16, 1839.
3. Martha M., b. at Brookline, Feb. 21, 1842.
4. Adelaide E., b. at Wilton, Apr. 27, 1844.
5. Adeliza A., b. at Wilton, Aug. 9, 1846.
6. George L., b. at Wilton, Oct. 25, 1849.
7. Julia S., b. at Wilton, June 6, 1852; m. Fred D. Burt.
8. Elsie O., b. at Wilton, Feb. 19, 1855; m. Dec. 29, 1875, Eli J. Curtis.

(III) JOHN DANIELS, second son of Randall and Martha (Russell) Daniels, was born in Littleton, May 3, 1778. He m. Feb. 11, 1808, Bridget Cummings, dau. of Lieut. Benjamin and Bridget (Poole) Cummings, of Brookline. He d. in 1849; his wife d. in 1865, aged 82yrs.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Susan, b. Oct. 30, 1808; m. John Burns, of Milford.
2. Nancy Tarbell, b. Feb. 4, 1810; m. E. A. Stetson, of Nashua.
3. George Sullivan, b. Oct. 21, 1811; m. Sally Chase of Hopkinton.
4. Marantha, b. May 1, 1813; m. Samuel Ames.
5. John, b. Jan. 12, 1815; m. Sally Jane Duncklee of Milford.
6. Sarah, b. Oct. 7, 1816; d. June 24, 1823.
7. Lucy, b. May 15, 1818; d. Apr. 27, 1820.
8. Lucy Poole, b. Apr. 12, 1820; d. Feb. 11, 1840; unmm.
9. Eliza, b. Feb. 6, 1822; m. Thomas H. Dodge, of Worcester, Mass.;
d. at Worcester, Mar. 27, 1907.
10. Randal, b. Sept. 4, 1823; m. May Ann Clark.
11. Sarah Jane, b. June 22, 1825; d. Oct. 27, 1847; unmm.
12. Maria Antoinette, b. Jan. 13, 1829; d. Sept. 27, 1858; unmm.
13. Catherine Galantha, b. Feb. 13, 1830; m. Dec. 2, 1852, Luther Noyes.

(II) JAMES McDANIELS, second son and seventh child of James and Susanna McDaniels, was born in Raby, Jan. 19, 1764. In 1783, he was one of the signers to a petition on the part of certain residents in the disputed territory, in the the east part of Raby, in which they prayed to be set off from Hollis. About 1793 he m. Betsey Ann, surname unknown, of Littleton; where he appears to have resided for several years after his marriage, eventually returning to Brookline.

Child.

1. Ann, b. at Littleton, Feb. 11, 1794.

(II) JOHN McDANIELS, third son and eighth child of James and Susanna McDaniels, was born in Brookline, June 5, 1766. He m. about 1791, Hannah, surname unknown. He d. Feb. 1, 1842; his wife d. Aug. 12, 1842.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. *Eri, b. Apr. 6, 1792.
2. Cyrena, b. Feb. 24, 1794.

(III) ERI McDANIELS, first and only son of John and Hannah McDaniels, was born in Brookline, Apr. 6, 1792. He was a farmer. It is said of him that in 1834, he and Charles S. Crosby imported from Boston the first barrel of flour ever brought into Brookline. He was twice married. M. 1st, Apr. 11, 1812, Fannie Wright of Brookline; she d.; m. 2nd, Mar. 19, 1838, Ann Farley of Hollis. He d. in 1830.

Children; By First Wife.

1. *Franklin, b. in Brookline, Oct. 2, 1813.
2. Mary, b. in Brookline, Mar. 8, 1815; m. Dec. 4, 1834, Artemas Wright.
3. Catharine, b. in Brookline, Nov. 30, 1820; m. in 1840, William Wallace.

(IV) FRANKLIN McDONALD, first and only son of Eri and Fannie (Wright) McDaniels, was born in Brookline, Oct. 2, 1813. He was a carpenter and builder, and a highly respected citizen. He served several terms on the board of selectmen, and held other offices of public trust, and was Representative in 1876 and 1877. He served as lieutenant and captain in the 11th Company, 5th Regiment, of the old New Hampshire State Militia. He was twice married; m. 1st, July 7, 1836, Lucy, dau. of Luther and Kesiah (Brooks) Rockwood, of Brookline; m. 2nd, Oct. 6, 1874, Louisa Fales, of Harvard, Mass. He d. Nov. 23, 1879; Lucy, d. July 3, 1871.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Franklin, b. May 6, 1840; d. May 20, 1840.
2. Luther, b. June 4, 1841; m. May 31, 1864, Mary Etta Dustin, dau. of Jonathan and Hannah Dustin, of Francestown, and a lineal descendant of Hannah Dustin, the Indian slayer, of Haverhill, Mass. At the present time (1914) he is, and for many years has been, a resident of Malden, Mass. His wife d. at Malden, Apr. 21, 1911; no ch.
3. Infant, b. Nov. 28, 1849; d. in infancy.

Davidson.

DAVID DAVIDSON settled in the west part of Hollis, now Brookline, prior to 1768, coming there from Windham. He served as a soldier

for Raby in the War of the Revolution, and was one of its board of selectmen in 1780 and 1782. He m. in 1778, Elizabeth, dau. of Elias and Rosanna Dickey. He d. Dec. 3, 1796, and is buried in the west cemetery.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. William, b. Apr. 20, 1779.
2. Margaret, b. Oct. 12, 1780.
3. Betty, b. July 24, 1782; m. Dec. 3, 1799, Jonathan Clark, of Washington.

Dickey.

ELIAS DICKEY was a settler in the west part of Hollis, afterwards Brookline, as early as 1743; coming there probably from Windham. His house in Brookline was located about one-half mile north of the village Main street on the west side of the highway to Hollis. It was afterwards known as the Robert Seaver, Jr., place. It is owned at the present time (1913) by Mrs. Eben J. Rideout. He probably died prior to 1768; as the name of his wife, "Rose Dickey" appears among the signers of the petition for the incorporation of Raby in that year. His wife died in 1796; leaving a will, which is recorded in Hillsboro Records. His son, Elias, was a soldier for Raby in the War of the Revolution. The family is not now, and for many years has not been, represented by the family name in Brookline. He m. Feb. 17, 1743, Rosanna, dau. of James and Susanna McDaniels of Raby.

Children; Born in Raby.

1. Elias, b. _____ ; m. Oct. 28, 1778, Jennie Ferson.
2. Elizabeth, b. _____ ; m. in 1778, David Davidson.
3. *James, b. _____ ; m. _____ Mary.

JAMES DICKEY, son of Elias and Rosanna (McDaniels) Dickey, was born in Raby about the year 1747; he was a farmer and a soldier of Raby in the War of the Revolution. He m. in 1777, Mary.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. William, b. June 25, 1778.
2. James, b. Nov. 11, 1779.

3. George, b. Oct. 30, 1781.
4. Robert, b. Sept. 12, 1782.

Douglass.

(I) SAMUEL DOUGLASS, the first of his family to settle in Brookline, was born in Scotland, May 18, 1699. He was the eldest son of Samuel and Hepzibah (Farrar) Douglass. He came from Scotland to America about 1730, and settled in Townsend, Mass. From 1735 to 1769, he was in turn a citizen of Old Dunstable and Hollis. He became a citizen of Raby at the time of its incorporation in 1769. (For a sketch of his life, see chap. III, ante.)

He m. in Scotland, Mar. 6, 1723, Hepzibah, dau. of Samuel Richardson (Montgomery, M. S.) .

Children.

1. *Samuel, b. in Scotland, Dec. 26, 1723.
2. Hepzibah, b. _____ ; m. Sept. 12, 1752, Solomon Parker, of Hollis.

(II) CAPTAIN SAMUEL DOUGLASS, eldest son of Samuel and Hepzibah (Richardson) Douglass, was born in Scotland, Dec. 26, 1723. He came with his father's family from Scotland to America in 1730, and settled in Townsend, Mass. His boyhood and early manhood were passed on his father's farm in Hollis, now Brookline. At the outbreak of the War of the Revolution, he was living with his father on the old Douglass homestead in "Paddledock," now South Brookline. (For the location of the original Douglass house in Brookline see chap. III, ante). He was one of Brookline's soldiers in the Revolution. His name appears upon the town's recorded list of names of its citizens in the war. His war service was performed as captain of a company of twenty men which marched from Townsend Hill, April 19, 1775, in response to the alarm from Lexington. His connection with the company was undoubtedly owing to his living in close proximity to its members, although in another State; and his rank as commander of the company a merited recognition on their part of his possessing the qualities necessary for filling the position.

On Raby's record book under date of February 15, 1783, appears the following entry: "Voted that Captain Douglass and Waldron Stone have their war credit as on the town's books." In 1778, he removed from

Paddledock into the village; where he established himself as an inn-keeper in a log-cabin located on the west side of the village Main street a few rods northerly of the dwelling house formerly of Jonas Hobart, at the present time of widow Charles N. Corey, and near the stream in the village which was subsequently known as Douglass brook. From that time until he removed from Brookline he was regarded as one of the towns' most influential citizens. Between the years 1779 and 1792, he was five times elected treasurer and four times moderator of the town. In 1780, he represented Brookline at a meeting of the County Committee of Safety, holden at Temple. In 1785, he represented Mason and Brookline in the legislature; he being the first of Brookline's citizens to act in that capacity. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and in 1785 was county coroner. Between the years 1792 and 1794, he removed from Brookline to Littleton; where he passed the last years of his life with his son, John. He died in Littleton in 1816 and is buried there in an unmarked grave. He was twice married. He was married 1st by Rev. Samuel Dix at Townsend, Mass., May 29, 1764, to Molly Conant, dau. of John and Sarah (Farrar) Conant, who settled in Townsend in 1739, and was a lineal descendant of Giles Corey who was executed at Boston, in 1692, for witchcraft. He married 2nd, June 30, 1785, wid. Tabitha Fletcher, of Hollis.

Children.

1. *John, b. at Methuen, Mass., July 1, 1765.
2. *Samuel, b. at Hollis, Aug. 22, 1767.
3. *Simon, b. at Raby, in 1779.

He is also said to have had two daughters, Sally and Hannah; but there is no record of the birth, life or death of either.

(III) JOHN DOUGLASS, the first son and first child, according to the family traditions, must have died unmarried. For if the said traditions are correct, John, the son with whom Captain Douglass lived in Littleton, during his last years, was his son by his second wife, Tabitha Fletcher; to whom he was married in 1785.

If this be true, then John, of Littleton, was the fourth in order of birth of Captain Douglass' children. But there is no record of the date or place of his birth. He m. Lydia, dau. of Obadiah Morse.

Children.

William, Mary, Adeline, Hannah, and John. William, a son of William, was living at Fort Wayne, Ind. in 1900.

(III) DEACON SAMUEL DOUGLASS, second son of Captain Samuel and Molly (Conant) Douglass, was born in Hollis, Aug. 22, 1767. He was a resident in Brookline during his young manhood, living at one time in Paddledock, now South Brookline. About 1803 he removed from Brookline to Littleton, N. H.; where he is said to have resided until 1813. In 1813, he removed with his family from Littleton to Wilton. He was a farmer, and a deacon in the Baptist church at Wilton.

He was twice married; m. 1st, Jan. 26, 1792, Sarah, dau. of Capt. Robert Seaver of Brookline; m. 2nd, Ruth Chandler. He d. May 18, 1841, at Wilton; where he is buried. His first wife, Sarah, d. at Wilton, Sept. 22, 1829, aged 60 years. His second wife d. at Wilton Oct. 29, 1849, aged 73 yrs. Both wives are buried at Wilton.

Children; By His First Wife.

1. Louisa, b. at Brookline, Feb. 10, 1795; m. 1817, Eli Parker, ancestor of the William H. Parker family of Lowell, Mass.

2. Johannah, b. at Brookline ; d. in Wilton, July 26, 1878; unnm.

3. Angeline; b. at Brookline; m. Houston; lived in Temple and had a large family.

4. Pamela, b. in 1800, at Brookline; m. in 1836, Isaac Appleton, of Old Ipswich, Mass.

5. Darius, b. at Brookline; m. Sarah Halstead, and settled in Michigan, near Ann Arbor. He had 6 ch., Louisa, Hattie, George, Henry, John and Halstead Samuel.

6. Samuel Seaver, b. at Brookline, Dec. 25, 1806; m. Tamar French of Wilton; settled in Wheatland, Mich.; where he d. Jan. 28, 1873. Children, (1) Francis, (2) Dwight, (3) George A., (4) Sarah V., (5) Justus F., (6) Edwin.

7. Edwin, m. Cyinda Drake; ch. Lola, Ruel and Henry.

8. Erastus, b. in Lyman, Nov. 28, 1801; m. Susannah Gibbs Brown; lived in Lowell, Mass., where he d. Jan. 25, 1869. Ch. (1) Frederick Erastus, (2) Amanda, (3) Albert Alonzo; all born in Lowell, Mass.

9. Roswell, b. May 21, 1804; m. 1st, May, 1831, Adeline, dau. of Isaac Warren of Chelmsford, Mass., and 7th generation from Arthur Warren, of Weymouth, Mass., 1638; m. 2nd, Eliza Sawyer. He d. at Lowell, Aug. 28, 1847. Adeline d. at Lowell, Oct. 26, 1838.

Children; By First Wife.

(1) Adeline Amelia, b. Lowell, Mar. 15, 1832; m. June 26, 1860, Henry Blandy, Zanesville, Ohio; she d. at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 1, 1867. Ch.; Amy Louisa, Nellie, Frances, and Douglass Chapman. (2) Henrietta Merrill, b. at Lowell, Mass., Oct. 26, 1834; m. L. S. Parkhurst of Chelmsford, Mass.; ch. Samuel Dutton and Lillian. (3) Ellen Warren, b. Lowell, Mass., July 26, 1838; d. July 16, 1902; m. May 1, 1868, Henry Blandy of Zanesville, Ohio, and had one son, Roswell Douglass Blandy, b. in Zanesville, O., Feb. 27, 1875; res. Watertown, Mass.

Children By Second Wife.

(4) Roswell Sargent, who married Fannie Clark, and has six sons and two daughters.

(III) SIMON DOUGLASS, son of Captain Samuel and Molly (Conant) Douglass, was born in 1779, probably in Brookline. He lived in Wells River, Vt., from whence, about 1818, he removed to Connecticut. He d. at Suffield, Conn. in 1844. He m. Experience Burbank.

Children.

1. George A., b. Wells River, Vt., Jan. 3, 1812; m. C. Abbe, and had one son, George A., (b. 1849) of Thompsonville, Conn.; m. A. Vietts and had a daughter, Emma C.; m. L. A. Upson.

2. Barton M., b. Wells River, Vt., 1817; d. 1887; m. in 1843, E. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., ch.; (1) Simon B., (2) Henry C., (3) Ellen M., (4) Frank W., and (5) John B.

Dunphee.

NATHAN DUNPHEE came to Brookline, about 1820, with Captain George Hall from Duxbury, Mass.; where he was born June 30, 1808. He was a son of Nathan and Mary (Cooper) Dunphey of Duxbury, Mass., and a grandson of Elisha and Mary Dunphey of Bridgewater, Mass. He attended the public schools of Brookline, and became one of its prominent citizens. He was a carpenter and builder; and during a part of his life, a manufacturer of doors, sash and blinds. In this latter business he was at one time a partner of Horace Warner; and later of Joseph Peterson. As a citizen he was highly esteemed.

He m. Nov. 28, 1833, Mary, dau. of Eli and Lydia (Hunt) Sawtelle. He d. Apr. 28, 1855; she d. Oct. 29, 1889.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Henry Martyn, b. Mar. 15, 1835; went west in his young manhood; served in the Civil War, enlisting in Illinois under the first call for 90 days; re-enlisted under the final call for three years; was made corporal and served in the commissary and quartermasters departments for about 22 months, when he was honorably discharged.

He m. June 30, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., Mary Wyllys Gannett, of St. Louis; a descendant of the distinguished Wyllys family, Charter Oak Estate, Hartford, Conn.; res. Bridgewater, Mass. Children, one son, Harry Wyllys Sawtelle, b. Oct. 4, 1864; m.; no ch.; res. Leominster, Mass.

2. Eli Sawtelle, b. Feb. 22, 1841; never m.; soldier in the Civil War; killed in battle, June 5, 1863, at Port Hudson (His military record is in chap. XVIII, ante.).

Edison.

JAMES AUSTIN EDISON was born in Swanton, Vt., Apr. 17, 1822. He came to Brookline in 1838, in his sixteenth year, and with the exception of six years, three of which were passed in Mason and three in Townsend, Mass., he continued to live here until his death. He was a farmer. He owned and resided on the old Lieut. Samuel Farley place. He m. Sept. 9, 1846, Emily E. Gould, who was born in Smithville, Me., Nov. 1, 1821. He d. Aug. 21, 1905.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Emily M., b. Aug. 9, 1847; m. Jan. 1, 1868, Edward T. Hall, Brookline.

2. Mary Louisa, b. Nov. 26, 1849; m. Dec. 25, 1869, William Hodgman.

3. Lizzie C., b. Oct. 22, 1854; d. July 27, 1856.

4. Elwin L., b. May 19, 1859; m. Mar. 4, 1886, Alice M. Davis of New Ipswich; res. Leominster, Mass. Ch.; Florence M. and Dwight James.

Emerson.

JOSEPH EMERSON settled in Brookline prior to 1795, coming here from Massachusetts. He was a farmer and was one of the original members

of the local Congregational church; of which he was elected, at the date of its organization in 1795, as one of its first two deacons. He m. about 1794 Lydia.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Samuel, b. Mar. 6, 1795.
2. Rebeckah, b. Feb. 19, 1798.
3. Mark, b. Apr. 5, 1801.
4. Mary, b. Oct. 7, 1803.
5. Sylvia, b. Aug. 12, 1806.

JOHN AND IDESIA

EMERSON.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. John, b. Jan. 5, 1789.
2. Joseph, b. Nov. 14, 1791.
3. Benjamin, b. Nov. 24, 1793.

Farley.

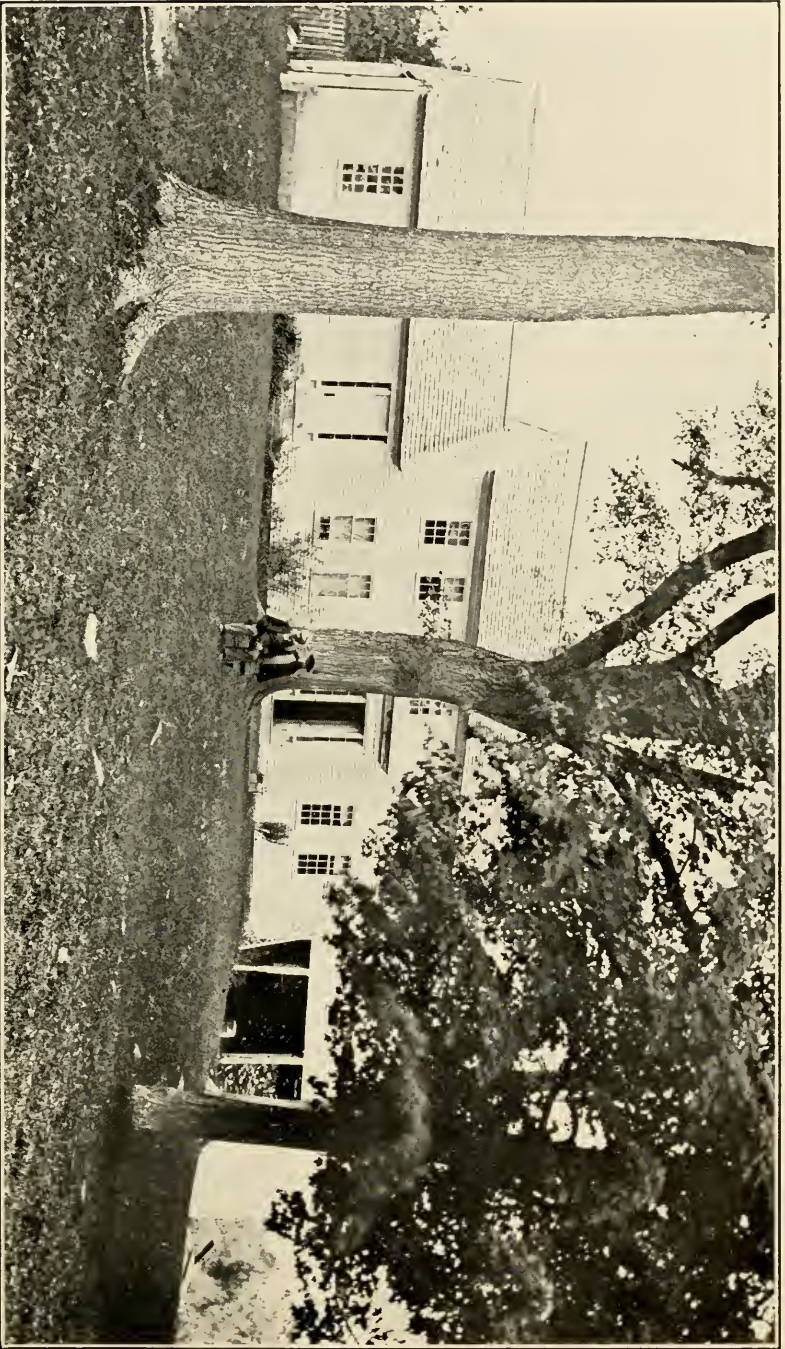
CAPT. SAMUEL FARLEY was probably a son of Benjamin and Anna Farley of Roxbury, Mass.; where he was born Feb. 4, 1717 or 1718, and a brother of Lieut. Benjamin Farley, who came from Bedford, Mass. to the west part of Dunstable, now Brookline, between the years 1730 and 1740. His father was born in Billerica, Mass., Feb. 8, 1685; m. Oct. 29, 1707, Anna , and d. at Roxbury, Mass., Mar. 12, 1717 or 1718.

Capt. Samuel settled in West Dunstable, now Brookline, as early as 1743, coming there probably from Bedford, Mass. (For a more detailed account of his life, see chap. III, ante).

He m. Oct. 9, 1744, Hannah, dau. of Samuel Brown of West Dunstable, now Brookline. He d. in Brookline, Nov. 23, 1797. His wife d. Oct. 15, 1782. He is buried with his wife and seven of his children in the South Cemetery.

Children.

1. Ebenezer, b. in Dunstable, Oct. 9, 1745; d. June 5, 1746; buried in Brookline.



LIEUT. SAMUEL FARLEY HOUSE—1769

2. Sarah, b. in Dunstable, _____ ; d. Apr. 25, 1783, aged 39; buried in Brookline.
3. Samuel, b. in Hollis, Mar. 14, 1747; settled in Cockermouth (Hebron), 1771.
4. Hannah, b. in Hollis, Jan. 27, 1749; d. Oct. 30, 1786; buried in Brookline.
5. Joseph, b. in Hollis, _____ ; d. Jan. 9, 1769, buried in Brookline.
6. *Benjamin, b. in Hollis, Mar. 11, 1756; m. June 18, 1780, Lucy Fletcher.
7. Ezra, b. in Hollis, _____ ; d. Apr. 16, 1766; buried in Brookline.
8. Anna, b. in Hollis, Feb. 19, 1868; m. Feb. 8, 1805, Shubeal Conant, of Pepperell, Mass.
9. Elizabeth, b. in Raby, _____ ; d. Jan. 30, 1771; buried in Brookline.
10. (Child) b. in Raby; d. young, buried in Brookline.

BENJAMIN FARLEY, son of Lieut. Samuel and Hannah (Brown) Farley, was born March 11, 1756, in that part of Hollis which was incorporated as part of the township of Raby. After the death of his father, in 1797, he continued, for many subsequent years, to reside on the old homestead in Brookline; where he kept an inn, and also a country store. He was one of the town's active and prominent citizens. In 1786, as agent for Raby, he was largely influential in procuring the passage of an act by which the title in and to a strip of land on its east side, which had hitherto been claimed by Hollis, but which was included within the original charter bounds of Raby, was established as being in the latter town. Between the years 1793 and 1808, he served six terms as moderator, three terms as town clerk, two terms as town treasurer, five terms as selectman, and represented Raby and Milford in the legislatures of 1796 and 1798. About 1810 he removed from Brookline to Hollis; where he died and is buried in a tomb.

He m. June 18, 1780, Lucy Fletcher, of Hollis.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Sarah, b. June 3, 1781.
2. Betsey, b. June 3, 1781; d. unm.

3. Mark*, b. Aug. 8, 1783; (see biographical sketch, chap. XI, ante.).
4. Lucy, b. Dec. 26, 1784.
5. Luther, b. Dec. 25, 1786.
6. Charles, b. Oct. 13, 1788; d. unm.
7. Benjamin, b. Feb. 20, 1791; d. Dec. 4, 1799.
8. George Frederick, b. Apr. 5, 1793; (see biographical sketch, chap. XI, ante.).
9. Percy, b. Sept. 12, 1798.
10. Clarissa, b. Nov. 12, 1801; m. Apr. 9, 1829, Obadiah T. Eaton, of New Ipswich; she d. June 6, 1891, in Hollis.

CHRISTOPHER FARLEY a son of Stephen and Mary (Shattuck) Farley, was born in Hollis, Oct. 19, 1789. In 1816 he removed from Hollis to Brookline; where he settled on the old Joshua Smith place in the south-east part of the town. He was prominent in the town's civic affairs, and a member and deacon of the Congregational church. Nov. 14, 1816, before coming here, he married Constantina, dau. of Thomas and Mary (Whitney) Cummings, of Hollis. No children were born of this marriage; Noah Farley, his only child, being a son by adoption. He died in Brookline, and was buried in the South Cemetery. Subsequently his body was disinterred and removed to Hollis. His adopted son, Noah Farley, settled in Boston, Mass.; where he became prominent in civil and mercantile affairs, and where he died. Constantina, the wife of Christopher Farley, d. in Boston, May 30, 1864.

Farnsworth.

(IV) SAMPSON FARNSWORTH settled in Raby, in 1776; coming here from Groton, Mass.; where he was born March 12, 1745. He was a son of Mathias and Abigail (Shedd) Farnsworth, and a lineal descendant in the fourth generation of Mathias and Mary Farnsworth, early settlers in Groton. He was a farmer. His farm in Raby was located in the west part of the town (Mile Slip) on the west side of the highway crossing the Robbins' brook, so called, a short distance north of which a framed dwelling house, standing at the present time, which is said to have been built by his son Phillip, marks the site of his original log-cabin. He served for Raby as a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He was twice married;

*Afterwards known as Benjamin Mark; the name Benjamin having been added to that of Mark in 1807, in memory of another son, Benjamin, who was born Feb. 20, 1791, and died Dec. 4, 1799. (See Raby's Record of Births).

m. 1st, Sept. 25, 1765, in Groton, Rachel, dau. of Samuel, Jr., and Anna (Williams) Shattuck; she d. ; m. 2nd, Rhoda Stearns of Mason.

Children; By First Wife.

1. *Samuel, b. in Groton, Mass., Sept. 16, 1767; m. Dec. 29, 1790, Azubah Badger.
2. *Phillip, b. in Groton, Apr. 2, 1769; m. Nov. 23, 1796, Rhoda Badger.

(V) SAMUEL FARNSWORTH, the first child and first son of Sampson and Rachel (Shattuck) Farnsworth, was born in Groton, Mass., Sept. 16, 1767. He came to Brookline with his father in 1776. He was a farmer. He m. Dec. 29, 1790, Azubah, dau. of James Badger, of the Mile Slip. He d. Oct. 24, 1855.

The town's books do not record the births of their children; and indeed, so far as known, they had but one child, a son—Samuel Farnsworth, Jr.

(VI) SAMUEL FARNSWORTH, JR., son of Samuel and Azubah (Badger) Farnsworth, was born at Brookline in 1796. He was a farmer. His house was located about three miles north of the village on the north side of the highway to Greenville, and west of the old Moses Shattuck place, on the same highway; it was destroyed by fire many years ago.

He m. about 1821, Mary Stevens. He d. Mar. 18, 1870; she d. May 21, 1869, aged 72 yrs.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Samuel, b. Dec. 26, 1822.
2. Mary Ann, b. Nov. 27, 1824; d. Dec. 12, 1830.
3. Luther Haskell, b. Sept. 24, 1828; m. Almira Rideout, of Nashua.
4. Olive Stevens, b. Sept. 17, 1839; m. in the fifties, Henry Carlton.
5. Mary Ann, b. Sept. 22, 1834.

(V) PHILIP FARNSWORTH, second child and second son of Sampson and Rachel (Shattuck) Farnsworth, was born in Groton, Mass., April 2, 1769. He came with his father from Groton, to Brookline in 1776. He married Nov. 23, 1796, Rhoda, dau. of James Badger, of the Mile Slip. He d. April 10, 1838; she d. Nov. 24, 1848.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. *Philip, b. Dec. 7, 1797; m. Oct. 26, 1826, Abigail Dix, of Townsend, Mass.
2. Sampson, b. Jan. 21, 1799; d. in Newport about 1880, unm.
3. Abigail, b. Dec. 28, 1800.
4. Rhoda, b. Aug. 23, 1802.
5. Rockra, b. June 29, 1805.
6. *Ezra, b. Feb. 25, 1815; m. 1st, in 1845, Josephine A. Spaulding; m. 2nd, in 1852, Clorinda Stickney.

(VI) PHILIP FARNSWORTH, Jr., first child and first son of Philip and Rhoda (Badger) Farnsworth, was born at Brookline, Dec. 7, 1797. He married Oct. 26, 1826, Abigail Gill Dix of Townsend, Mass. He d. May 17, 1830.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. *Amos P., b. about 1825; m. 1st, about 1860, Lucy Green; m. 2nd, in the 70's, Mrs. Sarah Foss, of Nashua.
2. *William, b. Dec. 24, 1826; m. in 1858, Eliza Brooks, of Townsend, Mass.

(VII) AMOS P. FARNSWORTH, first son and first child of Philip and Abigail (Dix) Farnsworth, was born in Brookline, about 1825; he married, 1st, about 1860, Lucy Green; she died; married, 2nd, in 1872, Mrs. Sarah Foss of Nashua.

*Children; Born in Brookline.**By First Wife.*

1. Fernando, b. in 1860; never m.; res. Ashby, Mass.
2. Edward J., b. in 1861; m. in 1885, Virginia P. Simonton. Children, b. in Brookline, (1) Albert L., b. in 1886, d. Dec. 11, 1896; (2) Annabel, b. in 1887, d. Dec. 11, 1896; (3) Happy, b. in 1888; d. Dec. 11, 1896; (these three having been drowned in Spaulding brook); (4) James E., b. in 1890; m. June 6, 1912, Blanche Worden; (5) Mabel L., b. in 1892; (6) Esther M., b. in 1894; (7) Elsie D., b. Feb. 1, 1896; d. in 1896; (8) Frances M., b. in 1897; (9) Jessie D., b. in 1899; (10) Arthur W., b. Aug. 23, 1904; d. in 1904.

3. Fred P., b. Jan. 1, 1862; m. 1st, Feb. 23, 1882, Ella M. Foster, divorced; m. 2nd, Mar. 14, 1910, Lavinia Hay. Ch., born in Brookline, by first wife, (1) Lucy, b. no record; d. in childhood; (2) Eva M., b. no record; d. in childhood; (3) Lottie B., b. Nov. 3, 1886; m. Sept. 19, 1903, William A. Rookwood; res. Orient Heights, Mass.; (4) Walter, res. Brookline; (5) Newall, b. no record; d. Oct. 14, 1913.

Children by Second Wife; (6) Philip, b. in 1910.

(VII) WILLIAM FARNSWORTH, second son and second child of Philip and Abigail (Dix) Farnsworth, was born in Brookline, Dec. 24, 1826. He married in 1858, Eliza M., dau. of Phelps Brooks, of Townsend, Mass. He d. Nov. 7, 1904; she d. June 21, 1884.

Children; Born in Townsend, Mass.

1. Amanda M., b. Sept. 30, 1859; d. Jan. 29, 1862.

2. Eliza A., b. Oct. 30, 1860; d. Feb. 5, 1862.

3. Lydia A., b. June 6, 1863; m. Feb. 25, 1892, James Russell of Mason.

4. Abbie M., b. Feb. 27, 1865; m. Nov. 14, 1891, Fred C. Willoby of Hollis.

5. Herbert W., b. Nov. 29, 1867.

6. George W., b. May 6, 1869; res. Pepperell, Mass.

(VI) EZRA FARNSWORTH, sixth child and second son of Philip and Rhoda (Badger) Farnsworth, was born in Brookline, Feb. 25, 1815. He was a farmer living in the west part of the town. He married 1st, in 1845, Josephine A., dau. of Abel Spalding; she d.; m. 2nd, in 1852, Clorinda, dau. of David Stickney.

*Children; Born in Brookline.
By First Wife.*

1. Eliza A., b. Aug. 11, 1846; d. Nov. 8, 1861.

2. Ellen M., b. Dec. 27, 1848; m. Aug. 31, 1869, George D. Jones.

3. Charles E., b. June 4, 1851; m. in the seventies, and resides in Nashua; one son, Charles W., b. in Nashua, in the seventies; m. June 6, 1905, Cora S. Baxter, of Nashua; res. Nashua.

4. Franklin P., b. Dec. 18, 1853; m. Dec. 23, 1877, Kittie M., dau. of Daniel Campbell, Townsend, Mass.

By Second Wife.

5. Arthur H., b. May 27, 1856; m. Nov. 10, 1881, Ella M. Sanders, of Nashua.
6. Willis O., b. Apr. 21, 1859; m. Feb. 28, 1882, Nellie S. Corey, of Nashua.
7. Flora A., b. Jan. 13, 1862; m. 1st, Fred McKean, of Nashua, divorced; m. 2nd, Apr. 5, 1888, Henry P. Whitney, of Nashua; one child by 2nd marriage.
8. Benjamin A., b. Feb. 4, 1865; res. Brookline, unm.
9. Mary E., b. Apr. 1, 1869; m. Ernest J. Jeffery.
10. Alice R., b. July 4, 1872.

Farrar.

NATHAN FARRAR was born in Townsend, Mass., Nov. 2, 1811. He was a son of Nathan Farrar; and a lineal descendant of Issac Farrar of Woburn, Mass. He came from Townsend, Mass., to Brookline in 1855, and settled on the east side of the Pepperell highway about one mile south of the village, on a farm which he purchased of Joseph Sawtelle. He was a farmer. He m. in 1854, Mary A., dau. of David and Mary (Fletcher) Daniels. He d. June 15, 1889; she d. Jan. 22, 1867.

Children; Born in Brookline.

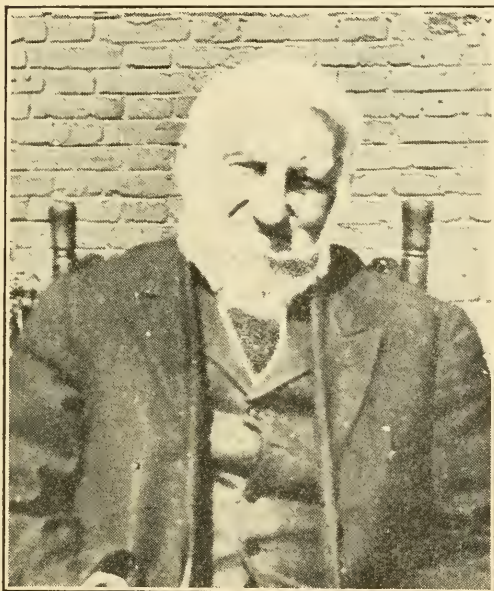
1. Frank, b. Jan. 8, 1855; unm.; res. Brookline.
2. Lucien, b. Jan. 26, 1857; m. in 1887, Hattie M. Hodgman; res. No. Leominster, Mass. Ch., b. in Leominster, Florence, Flora, Myrtle and Roswell.
3. Charles E., b. Dec. 31, 1857; d. Oct. 29, 1874.
4. Mary E., b. Jan. 4, 1861; d. Jan. 23, 1864.

Fessenden.

AARON FESSENDEN was born in Groton, Mass., Oct. 8, 1810. He settled in Townsend, Mass.; where he resided until 1869. In the latter year he removed from Townsend, to Brookline. He was a farmer. He m. Apr. 17, 1832, Sarah Woods, of Peterborough.

Children; Born in Townsend, Mass.

1. Authera, b. June 21, 1833; m. Apr. 26, 1854, James Campbell of Townsend.
2. *David S., b. June 10, 1835; m. July 4, 1865, Clara Storer, of Waldenboro, Me.
3. Fidelity M., b. June 25, 1837; m. May 21, 1856, Orland D. Barber, of Townsend.
4. *James W., b. Apr. 6, 1839; m. May, 1861, Susan M. Lane, of Lunenburg, Mass.
5. Augusta A., b. Aug. 30, 1841; m. Dec. 30, 1863, Warren P. Gould.
6. Nancy J., b. June 29, 1843; m. Mar. 8, 1862, Ira Daniels.
7. Anna M., b. Apr. 4, 1855; m. 1st, Sept. 7, 1881, Henry W. Kemp; m. 2nd, May 30, 1911, Lewis E. Bryant, of Manchester.



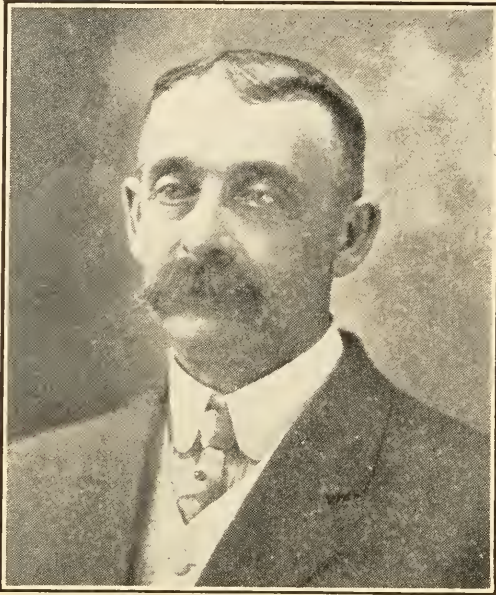
DAVID STEVENS FESSENDEN.

the legislatures of 1874 and 1875. He m. July 14, 1864, Clara Storer of Waldenboro, Me. He d. Apr. 15, 1914.

Child.

1. *Orville D., b. in Boston, Mass., Apr. 11, 1865.

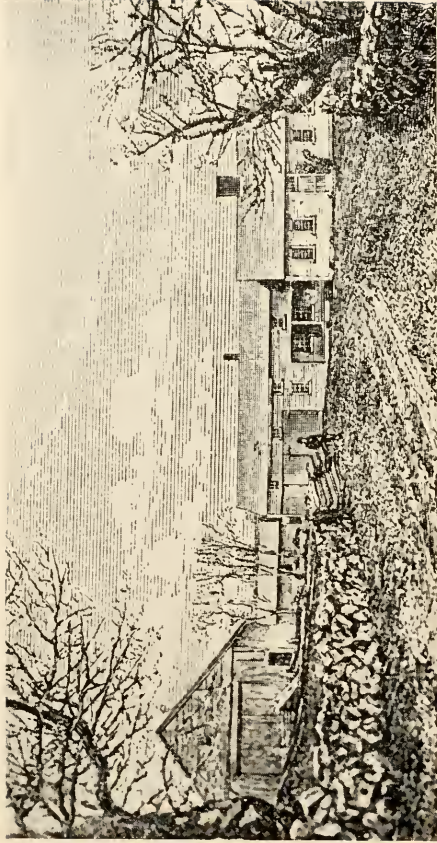
DAVID STEVENS FESSENDEN, first son of Aaron and Sarah (Woods) Fessenden, was born June 10, 1835, at Townsend, Mass. In 1865, he removed from Boston, Massachusetts, to Brookline; where he settled in the old Benjamin Tucker house in South Brookline and engaged in the lumbering and milling business. He took an active and prominent part in town affairs; holding many positions of public trust. He was a trustee of the local M. E. church. He represented the town in



ORVILLE D. FESSENDEN.

ORVILLE D. FESSENDEN, only child of David S. and Clara (Storer) Fessenden, was born at Boston, Mass., Apr. 11, 1865; the same year he came with his father's family to Brookline. He was educated in the public schools and in Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass. Soon after attaining to his majority, he struck out in business on his own account, engaging in the wholesale manufacture and sale of lumber. In 1900, he erected at

South Brookline a permanent steam sawmill; the same being the second mill of that description to be erected in this town. From the date of its erection to the present time, (1914), he has been, and now is, carrying on a large and constantly increasing business as a manufacturer and dealer in lumber. He is also engaged to a considerable extent in the manufacture and sale of barrels. He is in all respects one of the progressive citizens of the town, in the welfare of which he takes a deep interest. He is an earnest advocate and an energetic supporter of all public improvements. In 1910 he inaugurated the first movement for supplying the village with running water; bringing the same into Main street by iron pipes, which he caused to be laid from springs located on the east side of Little Muscatanipus hill. In 1913, he installed, in his mill at South Brookline, an electric plant from which the public streets and buildings, as well as the private dwelling houses of the town, are lighted by electricity at the present time (1914). He is a steady attendant upon Divine Worship at the M. E. church, of which he is a liberal supporter. He has served several terms as a member of the board of education, and also as moderator; was Representative in 1897, 1898, 1905 and 1906, and a member for Brookline of the State Constitutional Conventions in 1902 and 1912. He m. Nov. 29, 1887, Isabel McKensie of P. E. I.



JONAS FRENCH HOMESTEAD—DUNSTABLE, MASS.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Walter B., b. May 30, 1888; m. Belle Bailey.
2. Blanche E., b. Feb. 21, 1890.
3. Eldorus C., b. Jan. 28, 1893.

JAMES W. FESSENDEN, son of Aaron and Sarah (Woods) Fessenden, was born at Townsend, Mass., in 1839. In 1862, he settled in Brookline; remaining here until 1872. In the latter year he removed to Kalamazoo, Mich.; where he engaged for a few years in the retail grocery and general merchandise business, eventually returning east. At the present time he is residing at Newton, Mass. He m., in 1861, Susan M. Lane, of Lunenburg, Mass.

Children.

Frederic J., b. at Lunenburg, Mass., May 8, 1862; graduated at Williams College in 1887; at the present time (1914) he is proprietor and head-master of the Fessenden School for Boys, at West Newton, Mass. He m. Dec. 27, 1894, Emma Hart, of Albion, N. Y. Ch. E. Kirk Hart, Louise, Susan, and Frederic James, Jr.

SOLOMON FESSENDEN and

Child.

Irena, b. in Brookline, Apr. 15, 1814.

French.

THE FRENCH FAMILY is numerous in New England and many of the name are the direct descendants of Lieutenant William French who at the age of thirty came in the ship *Defence* from London to Boston and settled in Cambridge, Mass., where he was made freeman March 3, 1636. He removed to Billerica prior to 1655, where he held various civil and military offices. He was one of the selectmen in 1660, the first Representative in 1663-4, and had authority to solemnize marriages. He died at Billerica highly respected Nov. 20, 1681, and from him is descended the Brookline Frenches, of his family, in the ensuing order of succession:—WILLIAM 1st, b. in England 1604, d. at Billerica, Mass. Nov. 20, 1681.

SAMUEL 2nd, b. at Billerica 1647, d. "Dunstable" one of the 8 founders of the first church in 1685.

JOHN 3rd, b. at Dunstable May 6, 1691, was a wheelwright by trade.

JOHN 4th, b. at Dunstable Mar. 1, 1719, d. Mar. 15, 1761, held a lieutenant's commission as early as 1752.

JONAS 5th, b. at Dunstable Aug. 17, 1757, d. Jan. 5, 1840, he and his brother William joined the Continental army, did effective service at the battle of Bunker Hill, also served through the war.

JONAS 6th, b. at Dunstable, Aug. 12, 1782, he was of large stature and spent most of his life there. He moved to Brookline in the year 1850 and settled on the Calvin Clements place in the westerly part of the town on the Mason road, where he d. Aug. 13, 1860. He m. 1st, Martha Jewett of Hollis, N. H., Apr. 3, 1809. She was b. in 1785, and d. July 25, 1824. Eleven children were born to them, nine dying in infancy, William James and Martha Jane b. June 30, 1822.

WILLIAM 7th, b. at Dunstable, June 30, 1822, d. at Brookline, Feb. 23, 1894, m. Susan R. Lovering of Springfield, N. H., Jan 12, 1847. She was b. Mar. 10, 1819, d. Dec. 7, 1895. Ch., Orrin A., William H., and Luella A.

ORRIN A. 8th, b. at Nashua, Apr. 15, 1848, enlisted in Co. C, 15th Mass. Regt. Mar. 15, 1864, taken prisoner at Reams Station, Va., Aug. 20, 1864, and d. in Salisbury Prison, S. C. Jan. 1, 1865.

WILLIAM H. 8th, b. at Nashua, Mar. 11, 1850, m. Susie E. Willoubhy of Milford, N. H., Dec. 2, 1871, she was b. May 17, 1852. Ch., Bertha E., b. Sept. 3, 1876, d. Aug. 20, 1878, Fred E., b. Aug. 22, 1881.

LUELLA A. 8th, b. at Nashua, Jan. 27, 1853. m. 1st, Frank P. Bacon of Sharon, N. H. at Brookline, Feb. 10, 1877. He was b. Apr. 17, 1852, and d. Feb. 29, 1888. She m. 2nd, Cutler B. Walker, Mar. 16, 1897, at Fitchburg, Mass. He was b. at Spencer, Mass., Oct. 4, 1843.

MARTHA 7th, married Ephraim Lund of Hollis, N. H., Sept. 9, 1854. He was b. Nov. 19, 1825. She d. at Lowell, Mass., Oct. 24, 1890.

JONAS Jr. 6th, m. 2nd, Mary Pike, of Brookline, N. H., Nov. 20, 1824. She was b. Aug. 27, 1799, and d. Jan. 2, 1863, and is buried in the West Cemetery. Twelve children were born by this marriage, three dying in infancy.

Joseph Augustus b. Oct. 1, 1825, d. Jan. 31, 1827.

Eli Sawtell b. Nov. 19, 1826, d. Nov. 1, 1844.

Mary Augusta b. Jan. 8, 1828, d. Dec. 13, 1895.

Newell Pike, b. Dec. 2, 1829.

John Dustin, b. Nov. 21, 1831, d. Feb. 18, 1832.

Albert Marshall, b. July 27, 1833, d. Sept. 22, 1900, enlisted in Co. C, 4th N. H. Regt. Sept. 18, 1861, discharged Sept. 26, 1864.

Lucy Caroline, b. Jan. 10, 1836. d. May 1, 1914.

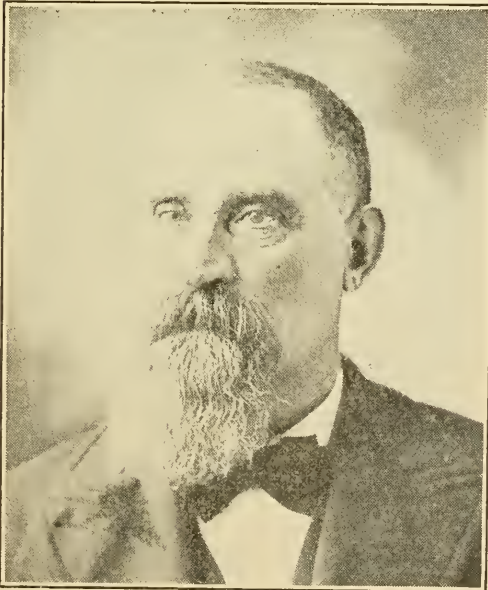
John Alfred, b. Dec. 4, 1839, enlisted in Co. A, 36th Mass. Regt. July 26, 1862, wounded May 12, 1864 at Spottsylvania and discharged June 20, 1865, d. Feb. 27, 1908.

Jonas Clifton, b. Aug. 3, 1841, enlisted in Co. C, 4th N. H. Regt. Sept. 18, 1861, with rank of Sergeant, taken prisoner at Reams Station, Aug. 18, 1864, and died at Salisbury Prison, S. C., Nov. 18, 1864.

MARY A. 7th, married Rufus G. Russell and settled in Brookline.

ALBERT M. 7th, m. Hannah Wetherbee and settled in Ashby, Mass.

LUCY C., 7th, m. Duncan Harriman and settled in No. Adams, Mass.



JOHN A. FRENCH.

JOHN A. 7th, married Charlotte L. Pierce of Boston, Mass., June 27, 1865, she was b. Nov. 26, 1845. Ch.

Born in Brookline.

Herbert Alfred b. Sept. 17, 1866.

George Amasa b. Oct. 25, 1868.

John Elmer b. Mar. 19, 1871.

Addie Caroline b. Feb. 20, 1873.

Charles Henry b. Apr. 26, 1875.

Fannie Louisa b. Mar. 23, 1877.

Frank Eugene b. Nov. 20, 1881.

PHILEMON FRENCH came from Templeton, Mass. to Brookline in 1840. He was a painter, and a highly respected citizen, occupying many places of public trust. He m. in 1842, Louisa L., dau. of Joseph Jefts, Esq. of Brookline. He d. at Brookline in 1875, aged 66 years. He is buried in the South cemetery.

Children;
Born in Brookline.

1. John Erastus, b. Mar. 19, 1843; he was a painter; residing in the last years of his life in

Athol, Mass. He m. in 1878, Caroline M., dau. of Sumner S. and Marinda (Bailey) Kendall. He d. at Athol, Mass., in 1902; she d. at Athol in 1897. Both are buried in the South cemetery in Brookline. Ch., Morton Bowles, b. Brookline, Dec. 7, 1879; grad. at Dartmouth College in 1903.

2. Ellen Louise, b. Mar. 16, 1842; m. Jan. 4, 1871, Leroy Wallace.
3. Adelaide Isabel, b. Aug. 1855; m.



CHARLOTTE L. (PIERCE) FRENCH.

Foster.

"ABEL, FOSTER and Mary his wife and Abel his son came from Townsend, into this town to live and dwell in 1784, and was warned out in 1785." The above is recorded on the town's book of records. He was probably the Abel Foster who was a member of Capt. Samuel Douglass' company, which marched from Townsend hill at the time of the Lexington alarm in April, 1775.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Benjamin, b. Feb. 13, 1785.
2. Polly, b. Aug. 5, 1786.

3. Betsey, b. May 8, 1788.
4. Lucy, b. June 15, 1798.

CALEB FOSTER and Hepzebah

Child.

Mary, b. in Brookline, Sept. 27, 1792.

ABEL FOSTER settled in Brookline in April, 1832; coming here from Ashby, Mass.; where he was born in December, 1800. He was a son of John and Dorcas (Upton) Foster. For many successive years he owned and operated the sawmill standing on the site of the old Campbell sawmill in the west part of Brookline. He m. in 1825, Lydia Miller of Mason. He d. Dec. 8, 1883. She d. July 10, 1879.

Children.

1. Albert, b. in Ashby, July 31, 1826; m. 1st, Maria Elkins, of Brookline; she d.; m. 2nd, Sarah Davis, of New Ipswich. He d. Apr. 18, 1910. Two ch., by 2nd marriage; (1) Elmina, b. in Brookline, m. Morton Hutchinson, of Wilton. (2) Emma, b. in Brookline, m. Fred H. Tarbell, of Lyndeboro.

2. William Miles, b. in Ashby, Feb. 21, 1828; m. in 1882, Mary Brown, of Peterboro; he d. Mar. 29, 1876. 2 ch., b. in Brookline, (1) Ella, m. Feb. 23, 1883, Fred Farnsworth, divorced; m. 2nd, William Farwell; m. 3rd. Burke; (2) Algernon, m. Emma Terrell, Wilton, he was killed in railroad accident at Rochester.

3. Mada M., b. at Ashby, June 25, 1830; m. July 1, 1851, Joseph A. Hall of Brookline.

4. Dorcas, b. in Brookline, June 30, 1836.

5. Lizzie, b. in Brookline, July 17, 1839; m. in 1873, Francis Coyle, N. S.; he d.; m. 2nd, William Foster, of New Ipswich; he d. in Pepperell, Mass., Nov. 16, 1912. She lives in New Ipswich; 1 ch., Annie, (by first marriage) m. William Maloy of Mason.

6. Mary, b. in Brookline, Feb. 6, 1843; m. Dec. 13, 1866, Isaiah Scripture, of Mason. Ch., (1) Anis L., b. Brookline, Dec. 9, 1868; (2) Abel Ward, b. Brookline, Apr. 12, 1871; (3) Lillian M., b. at Milford, July 2, 1874; (4) Charles E., b. Mason, May 7, 1876; (5) Mabel M., b. Mason, July 1, 1877; (6) Edgar M., b. Brookline, May 14, 1879; (7) Alice L., b. Fitchburg, Mass., Mar. 17, 1885.

Gerry.

FREDERIC HENRY GERRY came to Brookline in 1859, from Townsend, Mass., where he was born, March 8, 1848. He is a son of Dr. Henry A. and Caroline (Brooks) Gerry. He attended the public schools of Brookline; where he resided until he attained his majority, and finally settled in Franklin; where at the present time (1914) he is engaged in a prosperous business as a merchant. He m. May 30, 1880, Ida Belle Jones.

Child; Born in Franklin.

Arthur Peterson, b. May 26, 1881; m. Nov. 23, 1909, Helen G Holmes.

Gilman.

FRANKLIN E. GILMAN, a son of Franklin and Harriet A. (Stickney) Gilman, was born in Brookline. Sept. 6, 1863. He was brought up on a farm. During the eighties, he resided for several years in Hollis and in Pepperell, Mass. In 1904, he returned to Brookline, where he engaged in the retail fish business until 1913; in the latter year he removed from Brookline to Gardner, Mass., where he is residing at the present time. He is an excellent citizen and a member of the Brookline Congregational church. He m. in 1888, Bertha A. Simmons.

Children.

1. Laura V., b. Pepperell, Mass., Nov. 12, 1888; m. Sept. 17, 1908, Parker G. Webber of Fitchburg.
2. Annie M., b. Pepperell, Mass., Nov. 3, 1892; m. Oct. 5, 1910, Henry S. Bailey.
3. Mildred A., b. Pepperell, Mass., Sept. 1, 1894.

Gilson.

EBENEZER GILSON, the first of his family to settle in Brookline, came here in 1775 from Pepperell, Mass. He was born in Groton, Mass., June 24, 1745, and was a son of Ebenezer and Anna (Searl) Gilson. His farm in Brookline was on the west side of the east highway to Milford, about one and one half miles north of the present village Main street. He served as a soldier for Raby in the War of the

Revolution. He m. before coming here, Aug. 24, 1769, Elizabeth Lawrence, of Pepperell. He d. in Brookline, Jan. 3, 1811.

Children.

1. *Abel, b. in Pepperell, Aug. 8, 1770; m. in 1801, Anna Searl of Pepperell, Mass., d. in Brookline.
2. *Nathan, b. in Pepperell, Feb. 26, 1773; m. Nov. 26, 1801, Abigail Hobart.
3. Elizabeth, b. in Brookline, Aug. 16, 1775; m. Feb. 9, 1809, William Hall.
4. Sarah, b. in Brookline, May 19, 1779; d. in Amherst.
5. Esther, b. in Brookline, Mar. 24, 1782.
6. Joseph, b. in Brookline, Apr. 20, 1789.

(II) ABEL GILSON, first child and first son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Gilson, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Aug. 8, 1770. He came to Brookline with his father's family in 1775. He was a farmer. His dwelling house was located on the west side of the east highway to Milford about one fourth of a mile distant from said highway. It was subsequently known as the William Whitcomb place. He m. in 1801, Anne Searl of Pepperell, Mass. He d. in Brookline, in 1850.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. *William, b. Jan. 21, 1802; m. 1st, Mar. 15, 1827, Eliza Ames; m. 2nd, Jan. 6, 1842, Hannah W. Wheeler of Brookline.
2. Sally, b. no record; m. May 6, 1821, Stephen Perkins.
3. Betsey, b. no record.
4. George, b. no record.

(III) WILLIAM GILSON, first child and first son of Abel and Anna (Searl) Gilson, was born in Brookline, Jan. 21, 1802. He was a farmer and a wholesale manufacturer and dealer in barrels. He also dealt extensively in real estate. He was a member of the Congregational church, and a respected and influential citizen. In 1861 he removed from Brookline to Milford, where, for the remainder of his life, he was actively engaged in business. He was twice married; m. 1st, Mar. 15, 1827, Eliza Ames, of Pepperell, Mass.; she d. in Brookline, May 21, 1841; m. 2nd, Jan. 6, 1842, Hannah W. Wheeler, of Brookline. He d. at Milford, Jan. 19, 1887; his wife d. at Walpole, Mar. 21, 1895, aged 84 years.

*Children; Born in Brookline.**By First Wife.*

1. William H., b. Dec. 28, 1827; d. at Brookline, unm.
2. Eliza A., b. Sept. 2, 1828; m. Aug. 18, 1852, Jefferson Whitcomb of Townsend.
3. Mary J., b. May 19, 1830; m. in the fifties, E. D. Sawin.
4. Harriet M., b. Feb. 1, 1832; d. at Brookline.
5. Betsey A., b. Jan. 17, 1836; m. Apr. 1, 1857, Charles H. Russell.
6. *Henry S., b. Nov. 2, 1837; m. Jan. 9, 1862, Julia M. Downe.
7. William F., b. Apr. 12, 1839; d. at Brookline.
8. Marshall T., b. Mar. 20, 1841; d. at Brookline.

By Second Wife.

9. Hannah J., b. Jan. 11, 1845; (see sketch, chap. XI, ante.)
10. *Albert A., b. Oct. 7, 1846; m. 1st, Sept. 29, 1874, Hattie E. Hyde; m. 2nd, Apr. 8, 1880, Mary E. Colburn.
11. Emma F., b. Sept. 15, 1850; d. Aug. 22, 1853.

(IV) HENRY SAMUEL GILSON, second son and sixth child of William and Eliza (Ames) Gilson, was born in Brookline, Nov. 2, 1837. He passed his early manhood in Brookline, and was educated in its public schools. About 1866 he removed from Brookline to Milford, where for many years he was engaged in the business of operating a sawmill. He was a good citizen, and a member of the Congregational church. He married, Jan. 9, 1862, Julia Maria Downe, of Fitchburg, Mass. He d. at Milford, Jan. 15, 1903.

Children.

1. William H., b. in Brookline, Dec. 30, 1864.
2. Alice L., b. in Milford, Feb. 18, 1867; d. in Milford.
3. Frank S., b. in Milford, Aug. 8, 1873.

(IV) ALBERT AUGUSTUS GILSON, a son of William and Hannah (Wheeler) Gilson, was born at Brookline, Oct. 7, 1846. He passed his boyhood in Brookline, and attended its public schools. Soon after arriving at manhood, he removed with his father from Brookline to Milford, and subsequently removed to Walpole, where he is residing at the present time (1914). He is a farmer and highly respected citizen. He is a member of the Congregational church. He married 1st, in Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1874, Hattie E. Hyde; she d. in Milford, May 8, 1876; he married 2nd, Apr. 8, 1880, Mary E. Coburn.

Children; By First Wife.

1. Frank Turney, b. in Milford, Apr. 8, 1876; m. Oct. 17, 1908, Margaret A. Stetson.

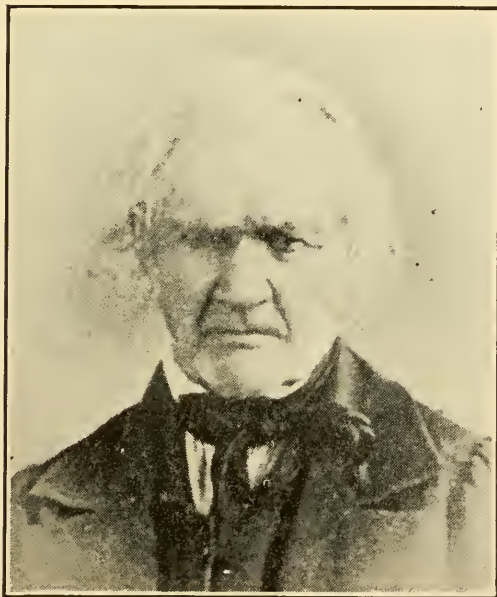
By Second Wife.

2. Helen E., b. in Walpole, Sept. 5, 1882.
3. Ray, b. in Walpole, Dec. 26, 1888; d. July 24, 1910.

(II) NATHAN GILSON, second son and second child of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Gilson, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Feb. 26, 1773. He came to Raby with his father's family in 1774-75. He passed his entire life in Brookline. He was a farmer. He m. Nov. 26, 1801, Abigail Hobart.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Levi, b. Jan. 21, 1803.
2. Anne, b. Apr. 3, 1805.
3. Charles, b. Feb. 10, 1807.
4. Nathan, b. Sept. 26, 1809.
5. Luke, b. July 13, 1813.



DEACON ELEAZER GILSON

ELEAZER GILSON, the first of his family to settle in Brookline, came here about 1780 from Pepperell, Mass., where he was born, March, 1756. He was a son of Eleazer and Mary (Hall) Gilson; and a lineal descendant in the fourth generation of Joseph Gilson, the immigrant settler from England to America, who married Mary Cooper of Chelmsford, Mass., Nov. 8, 1660; and one of whose sons, Joseph, finally settled in Groton, Mass.; of which town Joseph Gilson, Sr., was one of

the original proprietors. The farm upon which Joseph Gilson, Jr., settled in Groton, subsequently became a part of Pepperell, Mass., at the time the latter town was incorporated; and in 1754, Joseph Gilson, Jr., by his will, probated that year, left it to his son, Eleazer, the father of the subject of this sketch. The records of the ancestors of Eleazer Gilson are very fully given in Mr. Butler's history of Groton, Mass.

Before coming to Brookline, he was a soldier in the Revolution; serving as a private in Capt. Jewett's company of Pepperell. He was in the battle of White Plains. In 1795, when the Congregational church of this town was organized, he was elected as one of its two first deacons. He was a selectman in 1790, 1791, and 1795; and in 1790, a member of the final committee chosen to construct the town's first meeting-house. He m. Hannah, dau. of Isaac Shattuck of Pepperell, Mass.; (afterwards of this town) he d. at Brookline, Dec. 21, 1851, aged 95 years; she d. in Brookline, May 15, 1834.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Eleazer, b. Oct. 1, 1780; m. for his first and second wives Mary and Abigail, daughters of Gen. Center of Vt.
2. Isaac, b. Aug. 30, 1782; m. Eliza Cunningham; d. Nov. 1863.
3. Hannah, b. Dec. 14, 1784; m. Prescott Wright, son of Josiah and Betsey Shattuck Wright.
4. Ephraim, b. Jan. 16, 1787; m. Lydia Barrett; d. Dec. 10, 1860.
5. Hepsibeth, b. Nov. 19, 1789; m. Robert Seaver.
6. *Samuel, b. Apr. 6, 1792; three times married.
7. John, b. June 9, 1794; m. in Lynn, Mass., Gennett Orr; d. Feb. 11, 1845.
8. William, b. May 28, 1796; m. 1st, L. Floyd; m. 2nd, Huldah Newell of Lynn, Mass.; d. Oct. 23, 1845.
9. Lemuel, b. Oct. 10, 1798; m. Nancy Tuttle; d. 1831.
10. Mary, b. Dec. 14, 1800; m. John Hemphill.
11. Betsey, b. Oct. 15, 1802; m. Thomas Averhill; d. Feb. 26, 1863.

(V) SAMUEL GILSON, Sr., sixth child of Eleazer and Hannah Gilson, was born in Brookline, Apr. 6, 1792; Mar. 9, 1813, he married Rebecca Wright; she d. Aug. 27, 1856; Jan. 29, 1857, he married Sarah Reed; Oct. 30, 1859, he married Martha Smith. He d. Mar. 30, 1870.

*Children; Born in Brookline.**By First Wife.*

1. *Samuel, Jr., b. Nov. 23, 1813; m. Betsey Caroline Cramm, of Littleton, Mass.
2. Nancy, b. July 24, 1815; m. Otis Horton; 6 ch.; d. Aug. 1872.
3. Rebecca, b. Sept. 28, 1817; m. Joel Crouch, Harvard, Mass.; 14 children.
4. Mary, b. Sept. 12, 1819; d. Apr. 30, 1821.
5. Peter, b. Aug. 23, 1821; m. Marlina Cramm, Feb. 12, 1884; 4 ch.
6. James, b. June 18, 1823; m. Nancy Spaulding of Townsend, Mass.; 6 ch.
7. Mary, b. June 10, 1825; m. Benj. Kendrick of Amherst; 7 ch.
8. John, b. Mar. 31, 1827; m. Naama Jessup (born in England), Feb. 23, 1848; 2 ch.
9. Hannah, b. June 7, 1829; m. 1st, Emerson Wright, of Townsend, Mass.; m. 2nd, Austin Kendall, Walpole; one ch. She d. Dec. 25, 1903, in New Mexico.
10. Melissa, b. May 18, 1831; m. Warren Woods; 2nd, m. George Cobb; no ch.
11. Lucinda, b. Mar. 16, 1833; m. William Eddy, July 9, 1860; he d. Jan. 31, 1891.
12. Eleazer, b. Mar. 25, 1835; m. Martha Gates of Petersham, Mass. 2 ch.
13. A boy.
14. Nathaniel, b. Mar. 17, 1839; m. Caroline Harris of Athol, Mass.; 1 ch.

(VI) SAMUEL GILSON, Jr., first child of Samuel and Rebecca (Wright) Gilson, was born Nov. 23, 1813. He m. in 1837, Betsey Caroline Cramm, of Littleton, Mass. He was a stone mason by trade, and, with his father, laid the foundation walls of the majority of the dwelling houses in this town. At the centennial of the town, in 1869, he and his son Charles were terribly injured by the bursting of a cannon, while they were engaged in firing a salute on the summit of Meeting-house hill. He d. Sept. 26, 1900; his wife d. May 9, 1898.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Samuel Dennis, b. July 24, 1838; m. Elizabeth Ross, of Bennington, Apr. 21, 1874; lives in Gardner, Mass.; ch.; Adelaide Gertrude, b. Nov. 5, 1877; Davis Clinton.

2. Davis Clinton, b. Jan. 27, 1842; m. Malvina Willard of Harvard, Mass., Jan. 19, 1865; d. in Brookline, May 19, 1904; ch.: Alice Caroline, b. in Pepperell, in 1865; Jennie Florence, b. in Pepperell, in 1868. Harry Chester, b. in Brookline, June 12, 1884; James Herbert, b. in Brookline, Apr. 12, 1887.

3. Emily Caroline, b. Feb. 21, 1844; m. Joseph Benjamin Swett, Jr.; he b. in Mount Vernon, Jan. 15, 1841; 4 ch. See Swett genealogy, post.

4. Charles Alvin, b. May 24, 1847; m. 1st, Nov. 14, 1891, Almira Peacock; m. 2nd, Oct. 12, 1905, Annie Sweeney.

5. Luther Addison, b. Apr. 8, 1851; m. Lizzie Smith of Hollis, Sept. 22, 1873; m. 2nd, Aug. 16, 1913, Augusta A. Dow. No ch.

6. Louisa Jane, b. Mar. 21, 1854; m. Edward N. Gutterson, of Amherst, Sept. 1875; one ch., Carrie Lucinda, b. July 27, 1876.

7. Herbert Cramm, b. march 10, 1859; d. Sep. 16, 1861.

LEVI GILSON, a son of John and Gilson, was born in Old Dunstable in 1798. He settled in Brookline about 1820. He was a farmer, residing, in the latter part of his life, on the old Capt. Robert Seaver place on the east highway to Milford. He was twice m.; m. 1st, Oct. 26, 1822, Lucy, dau. of Capt. Ephraim and Hannah (Beard) Sawtelle; she d.; m. 2nd, widow of Rev. Samuel Wadsworth. He d. in 1852; she d. in 1857.

*Children; By First Wife.
Born in Brookline.*

1. Lucy M., b. Oct. 31, 1825; m. Bela G. Cochran of Brookline.

2. Levi H., b. Mar. 16, 1827; m. 1st, Maria L. Burt, of New York; m. 2nd, Sarah E. Bell, of Chester; he d. at Wakefield, Mass., Sept. 28, 1912.

3. Hannah A., b. July 19, 1829; m. Sept. 20, 1850, James Blake, of Pepperell, Mass.

4. Lydia E., b. Sept. 30, 1831; m. Charles H. Shattuck, of Pepperell.

5. Betsey E., b. July 23, 1833; m. 1st, Mar. 15, 1854, Abel Ball of Hollis; m. 2nd, Feb. 6, 1869, Fernando Bailey.

6. Charles F., b. Jan. 25, 1835; m. Fannie Lakin of Pepperell, Mass.

7. James A., b. Sept. 11, 1839; removed to Elmira, N. Y.; m. Minnie Wormley of Elmira; died there leaving children.

8. Levi F., b. Jan. 18, 1824; d. Sept. 20, 1825.

9. Martha E., b. July 25, 1837; d. Aug. 14, 1837.

DAVID GILSON came from Dunstable to Brookline in January, 1795. He settled in the west part of the town. He was a cooper and farmer. According to an inscription on his tombstone, he served as a substitute for his father in the War of the Revolution, and was wounded in the Battle of Bunker Hill. He m. before coming here Mary ; she d. Sept. 7, 1821, aged 78; m. 2nd, Polly Fletcher. He d. July 10, 1839; his wife Polly d. Mar. 13, 1874, aged 84. He is buried with his two wives in the South cemetery.

Goodwin.

REV. DANIEL GOODWIN, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Jones) Goodwin, was born in Londonderry, Jan. 25, 1809. He was educated in Dartmouth College and Andover Theological Seminary. He was pastor of the Brookline Congregational church from 1839 to 1857. A sketch of his life is given in prior pages of this work.

Mr. Goodwin was thrice married. He married Julia Ann Shute of Derry, Feb. 12, 1839. She died in Brookline, Sept. 10, 1845. August 24, 1846, he married Martha Boynton of Pepperell, Mass. She died at Mason, Apr. 14, 1875. His third wife was Lucy Jane Boynton, of Pepperell, with whom he was united in marriage Oct. 2, 1876. He d. at Mason, Dec. 30, 1893.

Children; Born in Brookline.

By First Wife.

1. Sarah Day, b. Jan. 3, 1840; m. Charles Ward Tarbell, of New York City, May 24, 1863. He d. May 16, 1896. Ch., Alice Fanning, b. Feb. 23, 1864, d. June 18, 1887, at Marietta, Ga.; Sarah Gertrude, b. Oct. 4, 1865, m. Rev. C. F. Hill Crathern, of Boston, Mass., May 24, 1893.
2. Lucy Elizabeth, b. Apr. 16, 1841.
3. Julia Ann, b. Feb. 16, 1843; d. at Mason, Oct. 28, 1894.
4. Daniel Dana, b. Nov. 13, 1844; d. at Mason, May 24, 1884.

By Second Wife.

5. Mary Ellen, b. Feb. 28, 1848; d. at Brookline, Sept. 8, 1848.
6. Charles Boynton, b. Jan. 17, 1851; res. Mason; where he is a leading citizen; having held every public office of importance, and twice represented the town in the legislature.

7. Henry Alfred, b. Nov. 19, 1853; m. Emma Frances Childs of Mason, Nov. 27, 1881; d. at Hollis, Jan. 10, 1905; ch., (1) Martha Louise, b. Sept. 7, 1882; m. June 28, 1906, Geo. Fletcher Hills; (2) Ethel Marian, b. Mar. 1, 1884; (3) Otis Dana, b. Mar. 1, 1886; (4) Daniel Henry, b. May 2, 1894; (5) Ruth Childs, b. Dec. 3, 1896; (6) Frances Emma, b. Aug. 21, 1901.

Goss.

ARTHUR A. GOSS was born Dec. 29, 1867, at Holden, Me. He is a son of Henry and Melinda A. (Garland) Goss. He settled in Brookline in 1889, and is a carpenter by trade. He married March 20, 1895, Jennie A., dau of Henry G. Shattuck of Brookline.

Child; Born in Brookline.

Hazel E., b. Feb. 20, 1896.

Gould.

BENJAMIN GOULD settled in Brookline in the forties, coming here from Canaan, where he was born, May 24, 1802. In his early manhood he was employed in teaching school; subsequently he learned the trade of tanning and shoe-making. In Brookline he was engaged in the manufacture of shoes until 1862, when he gave up the shoe business and resumed teaching. In 1875, when past his seventy-fifth year, he went south and taught in Tennessee and Georgia for about sixteen years; part of the time in public schools and part of the time as a tutor in private families. In the summer of 1898, at the age of 96, he came north and passed the remainder of his life at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edwin Wallace, in Sturbridge, Mass.; where he died Jan 8, 1901, aged 98 years, 7 months and 15 days, and where he is buried.

During his residence in Brookline, Mr. Gould was regarded as one of its most intelligent and most influential citizens. He held every public office within the gift of its people. He was a gentleman of the old school, dignified and polite in his manners, and democratic in his associations and affiliations. He m. Mar. 10, 1842, Martha Kimball, of Pepperell, Mass. He d. at Sturbridge, Mass., Jan. 8, 1901, aged 98 yrs. 7 mos. and 15 days; she d. at Sturbridge, June 7, 1896.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Mary L., b. Jan. 20, 1857; m. Edwin Wallace, of Sturbridge, Mass.

2. *Perley A., b. June 10, 1861; m. Apr. 9, 1885, Grace D. Hobart, of Brookline.

PERLEY A. GOULD, only son of Benjamin and Martha (Kimball) Gould, was born in Brookline, Jan. 29, 1860. He resides at Saranac Lake, New York; where he is superintendent of the electric lighting plant. He m. Apr. 9, 1865, Grace D., dau. of George W. L. and Lydia M. (Sawtelle) Hobart of Brookline.

Children; Born at Saranac Lake.

1. Carroll B., b. Apr. 18, 1887; d. Apr. 18, 1887.
2. Florence E., b. June 20, 1890.
3. Pearl M., b. Feb. 23, 1896.
4. Dorotha G., b. Oct. 3, 1899.
5. Kenneth, b. Nov. 4, 1902; d. Nov. 7, 1902.
6. Perley A., b. Feb. 7, 1905.

PETER WARREN GOULD settled in Brookline in 1850, coming here from Norridgewock, Me. He was a son of Jonas Gould of Springfield, Vt., where he was born Feb. 15, 1789. He was a leading member of the local M. E. Church, and a citizen of excellent repute. He m. Nov. 7, 1816, Cynthia Flint, of East Pond, Me. He d. in Brookline, Oct. 28, 1873; his wife d. Mar. 20, 1882.

Children.

1. Climena C., b. Apr. 15, 1818, East Pond, Me.; m. Dec. 9, 1848, Daniel R. Bean.
2. Amos A., b. Jan. 26, 1820, East Pond, Me.; m. 1st, 1844, Phylinda Ranney; m. 2nd, 1847, Martha J. Fisk.
3. Emily E., b. Nov. 1, 1821, East Pond, Me.; m. Sept. 9, 1846, James A. Edson.
4. Elizabeth S., b. Oct. 5, 1823, East Pond, Me.; m. in 1843, Leonidas Pierce.
5. Charlotte F., b. Nov. 10, 1825, East Pond, Me.; m. Nov. 25, 1851, Fernando Shattuck.
6. Louisa M., b. Feb. 11, 1828, Norridgewock, Me.; m. 1855, William M. Coll.
7. Cynthia M., b. Aug. 21, 1830, Norridgewock, Me.

8. Ruth N., b. Feb. 10, 1833, Norridgewock, Me.; m. May 6, 1856, W. Brooks Rockwood.

9. Peter W., Jr., b. Feb. 21, 1835, Norridgewock, Me.; m. Dec. 31, 1863, Augusta A. Fessenden.

10. Lucetta J., b. June 25, 1837, East Pond, Me.; m. Sept. 2, 1862, George W. Gilman.

11. Martha A., b. June 30, 1840, Warnick, Me.; m. June 9, 1868, Henry Bradford.

Gragg.

BENJAMIN GRAGG came from Pepperell to Brookline probably as early as 1776. His house in Brookline was located on the south side of the highway leading to Oak Hill, a few rods east of the bridge over the Nissitisset known as "Bohonon's"; where but a few years since the dim outlines of its cellar hole could still be traced. He left no known descendants here. In 1781 he removed from Brookline to Mason.

Graham.

WILLIAM GRAHAM settled in Brookline about 1772, coming here from Groton, Mass. He married in Groton, May 12, 1772, Mary Mosier.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Betty, b. Dec. 5, 1772.
2. William, b. Jan. 22, 1776.
3. Polly, b. Aug. 15, 1778.

Green.

SAMUEL GREEN settled in Brookline in 1785, coming here from Pepperell, Mass. He m. Dec. 8, 1763, Mary, dau. of Timothy Wetherbee, Sr.

Children; Born in Pepperell, Mass.

1. Mary, b. Sept. 16, 1763.
2. Joseph, b. Nov. 24, 1766.

COLBURN GREEN settled in Brookline about 1795; coming here from Groton, Mass., where he was born Oct. 26, 1772. He was a son of William and Hannah (Woods) Green. He was a farmer and a man of

affairs. He was a selectman in 1800, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1815, 1816, 1817 and 1819. He was twice married. m. 1st. in 1794, Susanna; she d. Feb 25, 1801; m. 2nd, Sept. 3, 1826, Sarah Colson.

*Children; By First Wife.
Born in Brookline.*

1. Susan, b. Apr. 1, 1795; m. Sept. 29, Phineas Holden.
2. Eli, b. Jan. 25, 1797.
3. Harriet, b. Dec. 13, 1802.
4. Davis, b. Feb. 7, 1805; m. Nov. 6, 1831, Sophia Daniels.
5. Caroline, b. Mar. 1, 1807.
6. Adaline, b. Apr. 18, 1809.
7. William, b. Dec. 18, 1810.
8. Eli Jackson, b. Aug. 5, 1816.

By Second Wife.

9. Lorenzo, b. Feb. 23, 1826.

DAVIS GREEN was born in Brookline Feb. 7, 1805. He was a son of Colburn and Sussanah Green. In his young manhood he removed from Brookline to Brewster, Me.; returning to Brookline in 1835. He was a farmer. He m. Nov. 6, 1831, Sophia D. Daniels. He d. May 29, 1836. She d. Jan. 24, 1876.

Children.

1. Nancy J., b. in Brewster, Me., d. in infancy.
2. Alden A., b. in Brookline, Oct. 12, 1835; d. July 25, 1855.
3. Anna S., b. in Brookline, Mar. 21, 1843; m. Feb. 1, 1865, Charles P. Hall of Brookline; res. Pepperell, Mass.

WILLIAM R. GREEN came here from Pepperell, Mass., in 1836. He m. in Brookline, Dec. 6, 1837, Betsey Wallace. He d. Oct. 19, 1841.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Lucy, b. Oct. 30, 1837; d. Sept. 4, 1842.
2. Betsey N., b. Jan. 11, 1840; d. July 31, 1842.
3. William E., b. June 6, 1841; d. July 19, 1842.

Greeley.

RALPH OLIN GREELEY settled in Brookline in 1909, coming here from Amherst. He is a son of A. Clifford and Ida S. (Stevens) Greeley of Chester, Vt., where he was born Oct. 20, 1890. For a few years after coming here he was employed as clerk in the store of Walter E. Corey. At the present time he is in the employ of O. D. Fessenden as an electrician. He m. Dec. 18, 1910. Maude A. Taylor, dau. of Edwin H. and Kate A. (Rockwood) Taylor of this town.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Ruth Mae, b. Sept. 2, 1912.
2. Leon Clifford, b. Oct. 8, 1913.

Hall.

(V) WILLIAM HALL, Sr. and William Hall, Jr., father and son, settled in Brookline in 1789; coming here from Billerica, Mass.; where William Hall, Sr., was born in 1736. He was a son of Samuel and Hannah (Kittredge) Hall, and a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of Dea Richard Hall, who in 1676 was living in Bradford, Mass. Oct. 30, 1764, he married Mary Fletcher. He d. in Brookline, July 24, 1797, leaving his son, William Hall, Jr., as his only descendant in this town.

At the time of their coming to Brookline, the Halls settled about one mile north of the present village on the east side of the present main highway to Milford, then a bridle-path. The site of their original log-cabin is at the present time occupied by a dwelling house known as the "Red house;" which was built in 1810 by William Hall, Jr. From the beginning, the Halls and their descendants in this town, and in towns in its vicinity, have enjoyed the reputation of being among its most highly honored and respectable citizens.

(VI) WILLIAM HALL, Jr., was born in Billerica, Mass., Apr. 6, 1765. He was twice married; m. 1st, Jan. 6, 1789, Mary, dau. of Alexander and Mary (Walker) McIntosh of this town; by whom he had seven children. She d. Aug. 5, 1808. Feb. 9, 1809, he married for his second wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Ebenezer Gilson of Brookline. She d. Dec. 13, 1825, leaving five children.

*Children; Born in Brookline.
By First Wife.*

1. *William, b. Aug. 27, 1791; m. Dec. 1, 1814. Hannah Atwell of Wakefield, Mass.
2. James, b. Mar. 26, 1793.
3. *Joseph, b. Mar. 12, 1795; m. May 7, 1823, Abiah Shattuck of Pepperell, Mass.
4. *Lemuel, b. Nov. 17, 1796; m. Apr. 29, 1824, Rebecca Shattuck, Pepperell, Mass.
5. Sally, b. Nov. 15, 1798; m. about 1825, Asher Bennett.
6. Mary, b. Jan. 10, 1801.
7. Mary, b. July 2, 1803.

By Second Wife.

8. *James H., b. June 22, 1810; m. 1st, Nov. 10, 1835, Mary A. Boutwell of Lyndeboro; m. 2nd, Oct. 20, 1853, Mary J. Fisher of Frances-town.
9. Elizabeth F., b. Oct. 26, 1815; m. Apr. 21, 1849, Jeremiah Baldwin.
10. Hannah A., b. Jan. 22, 1816; m. July 6, 1843, John Knowles, of Nashua.
11. Paulina, b. Oct. 8, 1818; m. Sept. 25, 1845, Henry K. Kemp of Groton.
12. Abigail, b. May 16, 1821.

(VII) WILLIAM HALL, Jr., first son and first child of William and Mary (McIntosh) Hall, was born in Brookline, Aug. 27, 1791. He was a farmer. His farm was located about one mile north of the village on the west side of the main road to Milford. He m. Dec. 1, 1814, Hannah Atwell of Wakefield, Mass. He d. Aug. 9, 1863; she d. June 26, 1863.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Betsey, b. Jan. 10, 1817; d. June 28, 1898; unm.
2. Lucy, b. Aug. 10, 1822; d. Aug. 24, 1846.
3. John, b. March 23, 1826; d. Apr. 10, 1826.

(VIII) WILLIAM H. HALL was born Sept. 29, 1843. He is a farmer and a traveling agent. He is a highly respected citizen and a mem-

ber of the Congregational church. He m. Apr. 5, 1865, Helen M. Cobleigh, of Gardner, Mass.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Henry C., b. Dec. 15, 1865; m. Oct. 9, 1888, Etta A. Pierce of Brookline; ch., (1) Ramond H., b. in Leominster, Mass., Dec. 22, 1889; d.; (2) Robert W., b. in Leominster, Mass., Jan. 10, 1894, d.; (3) Elsie Mae, b. in Leominster, Mass., Oct. 24, 1897; (4) Evelyn G., b. in Leominster, Mass., Aug. 29, 1899.

2. Herbert J., b. July 17, 1870; m. Apr. 5, 1892, Ada M. Cummings of Surrey; ch., (1) Forrest H., b. in Brookline, July 4, 1894; (2) Russell J., b. in Boston, Mass., Oct. 16, 1899.

(VII) JOSEPH HALL, third son of William, Jr., and Mary (McIntosh) Hall, was born in Brookline, March 12, 1795. He was a farmer and a member of the Congregational church. He married, May 7, 1823, Abiah, dau. of Jonathan and Betsey (Giles) Shattuck, of Pepperell, Mass. He d. in Brookline, Nov. 10, 1882; she d. June 27, 1874.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Mary, b. Jan. 16, 1825; m. in 1847 Abraham S. Betterly.

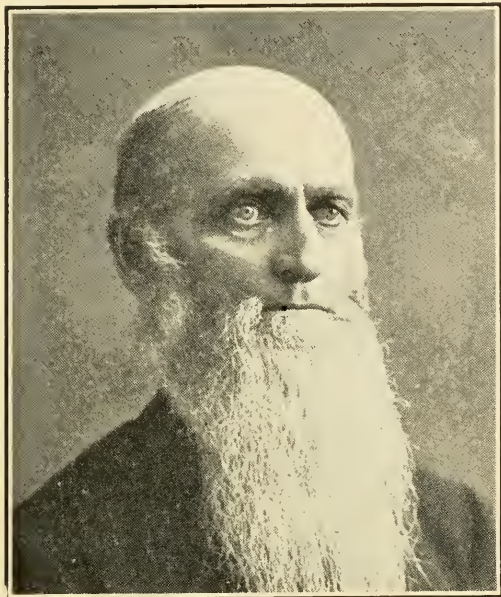
2. Martha, b. Jan. 6, 1827; m. Nov. 25, 1847, Joseph W. Peterson; she d. July 17, 1849; no ch.

3. *Joseph A., b. Oct. 18, 1828; m. July 1, 1851, Maria M. Foster.

4. Henry, b. Aug. 22, 1830; d. May 17, 1856.

5. Catharine, b. Nov. 20, 1832; m. Jan. 16, 1851, John A. Gutterston, of Milford; he d. Oct. 6, 1853; m. 2nd, Joseph A. Hovey, of Pepperell, Mass.; she d. Mar. 31, 1855.

6. Charles Putnam, b. Jan. 20, 1839; m. Feb. 1, 1865, Annie L. Green, dau. of Davis and Sophia (Daniels) Green of Brookline. For a number of years immediately following the close of the Civil War, he was in the retail grocery business in Brookline. He was a member of the Congregational church. He passed the latter part of his life in Pepperell, Mass., where he d. Apr. 1, 1910; his wife survived him. Ch., born in Brookline, (1) Lilla Belle, b. Dec. 9, 1867; d. July 12, 1868; (2) Linna May, b. June 17, 1869, d. Aug. 8, 1870; (3) Frank D., b. Aug. 25, 1871; m. May 22, 1900, Harriet C. Cummings of Akron, N. Y.; ch., b. in Pepperell, Mass., Rosco D. and Luetta Eleanor; res. at the present time, Nashua.



JOSEPH A. HALL

(VIII) JOSEPH ALONZO HALL, son of Joseph and Abiah (Shattuck) Hall was born in Brookline, Oct. 18, 1828. His life, until he reached his majority, was passed on his father's farm. His education was such as he obtained by attending the public schools. About 1855, he commenced doing business for himself as a butcher. In the latter part of the fifties he gave up the butchering business and began that of a wholesale manufacturer and dealer in lumber and

barrels, which terminated only with his life; and in which, notwithstanding the fact that during the panic of 1873, he, in common with many others, became financially embarrassed to the extent that he was forced for a while to suspend operations, he nevertheless died with the reputation of having been one of the most successful business men Brookline had ever produced.

During this period, in addition to his own individual business, he was frequently associated with others of his fellow-townsmen in conducting local business enterprises. From 1863 to 1895, he was the owner of one-half interest in the old Ensign Bailey sawmill plant; and, during that period, was a partner, in the business of operating the mill, of three different firms; of each of which the other member, like himself, was an equal owner in the plant, and also in the business of operating the same. The names of the members of each of these firms, and the length of time each firm continued in business are as follows.—Hall & Priest, (Charles W.), from 1863 to 1869; Hall & Peterson, (Joseph W.), from 1869 to 1877; Hall & Smith, (William J.), from 1877 to 1895.

In the seventies he owned, and, in company with his brother, Charles P. Hall, for several years operated, the old Tucker & Stiles store on Main

street. At a subsequent period he owned and operated a grocery store located on the east side of the highway leading up the south side of Meeting-house hill. Besides these, he was connected, either directly or indirectly, with many other business enterprises, both in and out of town.

As a citizen, he was loyal to the town and its people; responding willingly and promptly to all calls upon his time and resources for its and their advancement and improvement.

He occupied all the town offices of importance. He served five terms as moderator, five terms as selectman, was Representative in 1867 and 1868, and represented Brookline in the Constitutional Convention of 1872. He was a member of the Congregational church. He m. July 1, 1851, Maria M., dau. of Abel and Lydia (Miles) Foster; he d. Aug. 3, 1897.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Henry A., b. Aug. 21, 1857; m. 1st, Sept. 27, 1881, Belle C., dau. of Nathaniel and Eliza (Shattuck) Hobart; 1 ch., Blanche W., b. Dec. 2, 1884; they were divorced; m. 2nd, Aug. 9, 1898, Clarissa (Eldridge) Edson, of Charlestown, Mass. He is an engineer on the B. & M. railroad; res., Ayer, Mass.

2. Alpha A., b. Apr. 11, 1859; m. 1st, Oct. 10, 1880, Nellie J. Fletcher, of Hollis; she d. May 10, 1882; m. 2nd, Nov. 6, 1883, Della R. Peacock, dau. of Fred W. and Almira (Melendy) Peacock, of Brookline, by whom he has had 3 ch.; (1) Fred A., b. Sept. 30, 1886; m. Feb. 16, 1909, Mary Ricker, of Charlestown, Mass., 2 children. (2) Harry M., b. Dec. 1, 1888. (3) Forace R., b. Mar. 27, 1896.

He is one of the town's active and progressive citizens. He has served eight terms as selectman, fourteen terms as town clerk, a position which he holds at the present time (1914), and was Representative in the legislatures of 1895 and 1896. At the present time he is engaged, in company with his son, Fred A., in carrying on a retail grocery and general merchandise business in the Tarbell store on Main street.

3. Winnie M., b. Apr. 20, 1863; m. Oct. 15, 1887, Horace H. Nye of Keene; 2 children, Ralph H., b. June 1, 1889, and Maida M., b. May 21, 1893.

4. Della M., b. Nov. 15, 1867; d. Jan. 14, 1868.

(VII) LEMUEL HALL, fourth son of William, Jr., and Mary (McIntosh) Hall, was born in Brookline, Nov. 17, 1796. He was a farmer and lived in the southeast part of the town on the Oak Hill road. He m. Apr. 29, 1824, Rebecca Shattuck, of Pepperell, Mass. He d. July 11, 1871; she d. Aug. 30, 1877.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Rebecca Jane, b. June 16, 1826; m. Sept. 2, 1846, Warren S. Wood, of Pepperell, Mass. ch., (1) Warren Cornelius, b. Oct. 17, 1847; (2) Georgiana, b. Sept. 1, 1849, d. Mar. 18, 1850.

2. James Henry, b. Aug. 11, 1827; d. June 21, 1905; m. Apr. 5, 1853, Sarah E. Lawrence, of Pepperell; ch. (1) Lura Evelyn, b. Jan. 1, 1858, m. Marshall Swallow, of Dunstable, Mass., June 27, 1888; (2) Lillie Aurelia, b. Jan. 6, 1862, m. Feb. 23, 1888, Edward A. Caldwell of Nashua.

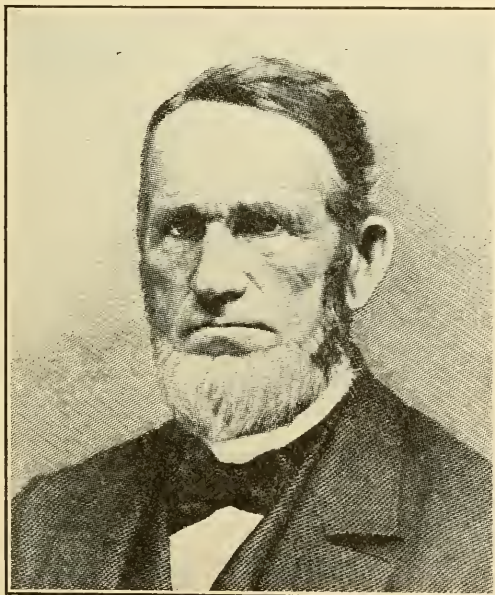
3. Lemuel Franklin, b. July 16, 1829; m. July 3, 1856, Rosetta Bliss, Chicopee, Mass. He d. June 23, 1904; she d. Mar. 23, 1904.

4. John Bryant, b. July 12, 1832; m. Mrs. Hannah (Green) Shattuck, of Lunenburg, Mass.; d. Nov. 11, 1872.

5. Harvey Martin, b. May 18, 1836; d. Nov. 11, 1872; m. Mar. 16, 1859, Lucinda H. Patch, of Hollis; ch., Arthur Lee, b. Oct. 28, 1859; d.

6. Hannah Emiline, b. Oct. 27, 1838; d. Dec. 13, 1870.

7. Clara Ann, b. Oct. 20, 1840; m. Isaac Clinton Coggin, of Amherst; she d. Dec. 13, 1870; he d. in San Francisco, in 1903 or 4.



JAMES H. HALL

(VII) JAMES HARVEY HALL, only son of William, Jr., and Elizabeth (Gilson) Hall, was born in Brookline, June 22, 1810. He received his education in the public schools of his native town. He remained at home until he became of age, working for his father, who was a farmer and a cooper. In the summer of 1831, he removed from Brookline to Lyndeboro; from whence, after a brief stay, he removed to Francestown. He remained in Francestown until the spring of 1840;

when the failing health of his parents compelled him to return to Brookline. Immediately upon his return, he commenced farming on a large scale, and at the same time engaged in the wholesale manufacture and sale of charcoal; using for the production of the same, for the first time in the history of the town, brick kilns, instead of the old fashioned coal-pits. A business which he continued throughout his life to carry on, and in which he enjoyed for many years the reputation of being the largest operator in southern New Hampshire.

As a business man he was active, energetic and enthusiastic, and at the same time, prudent and, to a degree, conservative in his transactions. Qualities which, combined with a reputation for strict integrity and honesty in his dealings with his fellow-men, led him to ultimate success, and in the end acquired for him a reputation as a business man which has never been excelled by any man doing business in this town.

During his business career he acquired a large amount of property.

At one time he was the owner of about one thousand acres of real estate. At his decease he left an estate which was inventoried at a value of one hundred thousand dollars.

He was a prominent and influential member of the local Congregational church, for the support of which he contributed annually for many years the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars; and to which at his decease he left a legacy of several thousand dollars. As a citizen he was highly respected and esteemed; and was honored by his fellow citizens with many positions of public trust. He represented the town in the legislatures of 1869 and 1870. He was for many years a justice of the peace for Hillsborough county.

He was twice married; m. 1st, Nov. 10, 1835, Mary Ann, dau. of Major Nehemiah Boutwell, of Lydeborough. She d. Jan. 24, 1853; m. 2nd, Oct. 20, 1853, Mary J., dau. of Matthew A. and Jane W. (Christie) Fisher of Francestown. He d. Aug. 15, 1874; she d. in May, 1896.

Children; Born of the First Marriage.

1. Mary Francis, b. at Francestown, Dec. 4, 1836; m. Sept. 8, 1868, George W. Peabody.

2. Sarah Elizabeth, twin sister of Mary Frances; d. Sept. 9, 1837.

3. James Boutwell, b. in Brookline, Apr. 7, 1841; m. Mar. 17, 1863, Georgie E. Wilson, of Nelson. He d. Nov. 11, 1868, at Nashua, where at the date of his death he was clerk of the Jackson Manufacturing Co. His widow subsequently m. Jacob Nichols, of Milford. He left one ch.,

Herbert Elmer, who m. Carrie Thompson, of Albion, N. Y., by whom he had 3 sons.

4. Edward Thurston, b. in Brookline, Oct. 10, 1843; m. 1st, Jan. 1, 1868, Emily M. Edson of Brookline; she d. Mar. 27, 1890; m. 2nd, Dec. 23, 1892, Fannie E. Pierce. For many years he resided in Brookline, where he was a leading and respected citizen. He served one term as selectman, and was Representative in 1881. Later, he removed to Milford, where he now resides. At the present time he is agent for the Am. Express Co.

He is a member of the Congregational church in Brookline; to which the bell at the present time hanging in its tower is a gift from him. Ch., by his first wife, Grace Ellen, b. Oct. 6, 1869; m. Benjamin M. Pierce of Cambridge, Mass.; 2 ch., Beulah M., and Gertrude Louise, at the present time a teacher in Putnam, Conn.; by 2nd wife, one son, Chester Gorham, b. Nov. 11, 1896; d. July 16, 1911.

5. Ellen Louise, b. June 11, 1848; d. Mar. 6, 1850.

CAPT. JOSHUA HALL came to Brookline from Duxbury, Mass., in the thirties of 1800. He was a retired sea-captain. During his residence in Brookline he kept a tavern in the "Old Yellow House," now known as the Elm House, on Main street. He was m. before coming here. Wife's maiden name unknown. He is said to have died at Lunenburg, Mass.

Children.

1. Catherine, b. at Duxbury, Mass.; m. Waldo Wallace.
2. Harriet, b. at Duxbury, Mass.; m. George of Boston, Mass.

Harris.

DR. DAVID HARRIS was born in Dunstable, N. H., July 20, 1798. He was a son of Jonathan and Rachel (Johnson) Harris; he came to Brookline in 1827, and was the first physician to settle here permanently. (For a sketch of his life see Chap. XI, ante.). He m. about 1828, Louisa, dau. of Willard and Olive (Brown) Marshall, of Dunstable. He d. Jan. 26, 1849.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Emily Augusta, b. Aug. 1, 1828; m. Jan. 31, 1850, Henry B. Farwell of New Gloucester, Mass.; no ch. She d. at Nashua in 1913.
2. Augustus David, b. Feb. 29, 1832; d. unkm.
3. Erastus Fitzgerald, b. Mar. 5, 1837; d. Dec. 17, 1837.
4. Albert Jerome, b. Dec. 7, 1840; d. unkm.

Hardy.

EPHRAIM L. HARDY, second child and first son of Enos and Mary (Lund) Hardy, was born in Hollis, Oct. 14, 1801. About 1840, he removed from Hollis to Brookline; where he purchased the old David Hobart, Sr. homestead in the south part of the town; in which he resided during the remainder of his life. He was a skilled mechanic, a manufacturer of hand made edge tools. For thirty years he pursued his calling in this town; and during that time acquired a reputation for excellence in his products that extended throughout the country. He was a quiet, unostentatious man; reserved in his manners, and little inclined to engage in public affairs; but a worthy citizen and a firm friend. He m. 1st, May 22, 1828, Susan Jewett of Hollis. She d. Dec. 3, 1831; m. 2nd, May 24, 1838, Delana Lapham. He d. Nov. 28, 1870; she d. Mar. 9, 1887.

Children; By First Wife.

1. Ephraim J., b. in Hollis, May 26, 1830; d. Mar. 3, 1857. (See sketch chap. XI, ante).
2. Charles A., b. in Hollis, Oct. 17, 1831; m. Jan. 4, 1853, Caroline Preston, of Worcester, Mass.

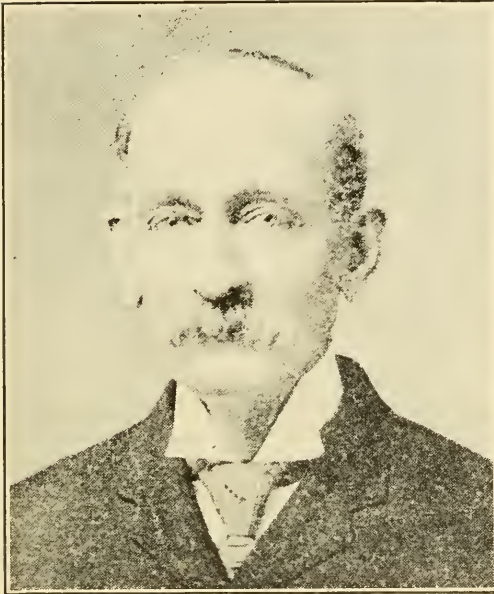
By Second Wife.

3. Alvah M., b. in Hollis, Dec. 22, 1833; d. Feb. 28, 1834.
4. Julia A., b. in Hollis, Jan. 2, 1835; d. Jan 6, 1835.
5. Ardelia A., b. in Hollis, Dec. 19, 1837; m. Jan. 29, 1857, Merritt A. Wheeler, of Leicester, Mass.
6. Warren C., b. in Hollis, June 4, 1839; d. Nov. 27, 1864; unm.; soldier in Civil War.
7. Rufus P., b. in Brookline, Dec. 3, 1841; m. Oct. 12, 1865, Hattie Pierce, of Winchendon, Mass., she d.; m. 2nd, Burns.
8. Daniel G., b. in Brookline, Jan. 21, 1844; d. June 1, 1845.
9. *George H., b. in Brookline, Nov. 15, 1849; m. May 24, 1876, Frances E. Grey.
10. *John B., b. in Brookline, July 25, 1851; m. May 16, 1888, Carrie E. Richardson.

GEORGE HENRY HARDY, son of Ephraim and Delana (Lapham) Hardy, was born in Brookline, Nov. 15, 1849. He is a minister of the Gospel in the M. E. church. At the present time he is located in Ashburnham, Mass. (For sketch of his life see chap. XI, ante). He married, May 24, 1876, Frances E. Grey, at Middleton, Conn.

Children.

1. Frank Lapham, b. at Henniker, Mar. 23, 1877.
2. Blanche G., b. at Ossipee, Aug. 20, 1879.
3. Grace M., b. at Moultonboro, Feb. 17, 1882.
4. Elmer M., b. at Peterboro, Aug. 11, 1887.



JOHN B. HARDY

JOHN BALDWIN HARDY, son of Ephraim L. and Delana (Lapham) Hardy, was born in Brookline July 25, 1851; where he passed the greater part of his life. He was a mason by trade. He was twice married, m. 1st, May 16, 1888, Carrie E. Richardson, of Hollis; she d. Aug. 13, 1895; m. 2nd, Mar. 21, 1901, Lilla Estelle Alden, of Fitchburg, Mass. He d. in Hollis, Nov. 5, 1906.

Children; By First Wife.

1. Charles R., b. in Brookline, Apr. 10, 1893; graduated at N. H. State College, (See sketch chap. XI, ante).

By Second Wife.

2. John Alden, b. in Brookline, June 16, 1907.

Harwood.

JEREMIAH HARWOOD, a son of Achable and (Blood) Harwood, was born in Nashua; from whence he came to Brookline about 1830. He was a farmer and lived in the west part of the town. He m. in Nashua, before coming here, Harris, of Nashua.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Jeremiah, b. (no record); m. (no record,) Ellen Hancord.
2. Dana, b. (no record); unm.
3. Edward, b. (no record); m. Louisa Holt.
4. Mira, b. Jan. 19, 1832; m. William Tucker.
5. Roxanna, b. Sept. 21, 1836; m. Jan. 1, 1856, Joseph S. Patch of Hollis; he d. July 18, 1863; one ch., William T., b. in Nashua, Feb. 28, 1861; physician; res. Boston, Mass.
6. George, b. (no record); unm.
7. Thomas, b. (no record); unm.

Holden.

PHINEAS HOLDEN settled in Brookline about 1800, coming here from Pepperell, Mass., it is supposed. He. m. 1st, about 1802, Mary; m. 2nd, in Brookline, Sept. 29, 1827 Susanna Green.

*Children; Born in Brookline.**By First Wife.*

1. Lucy, b. Feb. 20, 1803.
2. Philemon, b. Nov. 22, 1804.
3. Dennis, b. July 17, 1806.

By Second Wife.

4. Phineas, b. Feb. 24, 1828.
5. Abzanah, b. May 12, 1830.
6. Irene, b. Jan. 29, 1833.
7. George W., b. Feb. 6, 1835.

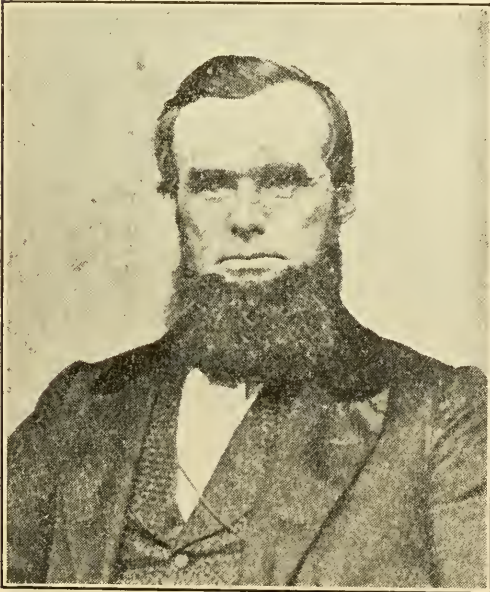
Hobart.

(V) DAVID HOBART, the first of his family to settle in Brookline, came here about 1818, from Pepperell, Mass.; where he was born in 1792. He was a son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Sawtelle) Hobart, and a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of Rev. Gershom Hobart, the second settled minister in Groton, Mass. His house in this town was located about one mile south of the village on the east side of the highway to Pepperell, Mass. It was afterwards known as the Ephraim L. Hardy

place. He was a blacksmith by trade. He m. Nov. 28, 1817, Eunice, dau. of Washington and Euncie (Lawrence) Wright. He d. Mar. 1, 1839; she d. Sept. 16, 1894, aged 94. Both are buried in the South cemetery.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. *David D., b. Apr. 1, 1819; m. Apr. 26, 1842, Elizabeth Hutchinson.
2. Cyntlia J., b. June 16, 1820; m. Nov. 29, 1842, Levi Rockwood,
3. *Nathaniel, b. Mar. 2, 1822; m. Mar. 19, 1850, Eliza A. Shattuck.
4. *Geo. W. L., b. June 29, 1824; m. Nov. 28, 1850, Lydia M. Sawtelle.
5. Joshua J., b. Dec. 6, 1828; m. 1st, Nov. 10, 1858, Melvina Davis; m. 2nd, Dec. 11, 1867, Mary J. Baker. One ch., by first wife, George A., b. Oct. 11, 1862. Joshua J. d. Feb. 5, 1908; 1st, wife d. Sept. 28, 1863.
6. Augusta, b. Feb. 21, 1830; m. Oct. 25, 1853, Edwin W. Smith of Milford.
7. Jane, b. in 1832; m. Horace Bean.
8. Harriet, b. ; d. Sept. 13, 1839.



DAVID HOBART, JR.

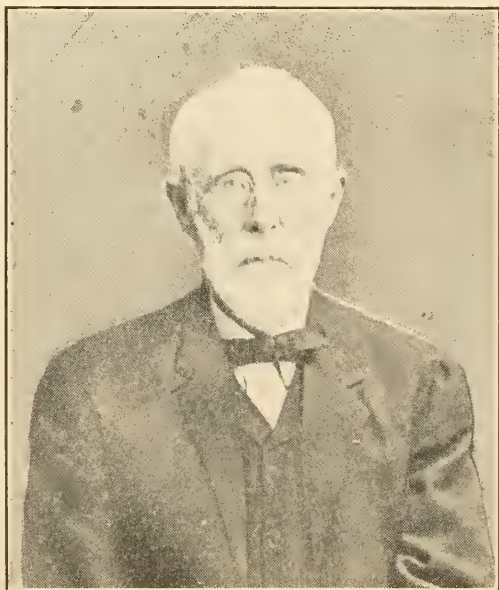
June. He d. May 19, 1907.

(VI) DAVID HOBART, Jr., first child and first son of David and Eunice (Wright) Hobart, was born in Brookline, Apr. 1, 1819. With the exception of a few years passed in Rutland, Vt., his life was passed in his native town. He was a blacksmith by trade. He was an active and energetic citizen, and held many positions of public trust in town. He was twice married; m. 1st, Apr. 26, 1842, Elizabeth Hutchinson; she d. in 1856; m. 2nd, Marion

*Children; Born in Brookline.
By First Wife.*

1. Mary E., b. Jan. 26, 1843; m. Feb. 1, 1865, William J. Smith.
2. Harriett A., b. Dec. 14, 1844; m. Mar. 12, 1865, Clinton Bohonon.
3. Lucretia J., b. May 1, 1847; d. in childhood.
4. John D., b. Oct. 18, 1848; m. May 27, 1874, Mary A. Wallace.
5. Frank P., b. Mar. 12, 1854; killed by a falling tree in 1877.

(VI) NATHANIEL W. HOBART, second son and third child of David and Eunice (Wright) Hobart, was born Mar. 12, 1822, in this town, where he passed the greater part of his life. He is a blacksmith by trade and a mechanic of more than ordinary ability. He was master mechanic for the Nashua River Paper Mills, at Pepperell, Mass., for a period of 19 years. In 1908 he resigned his position in the company and retired from active life. At the present time he is living at his residence in this town; where, at the advanced age of ninety-three years, he is calmly awaiting the end. He m. Mar. 19, 1850, Eliza Ann, dau. of Alpheus and Clorinda Shattuck. She d. Dec. 16, 1894.



GEORGE W. L. HOBART

*Children;
Born in Brookline.*

1. Clarence B., b. Mar. 31, 1851; d. Mar. 28, 1853.
2. Belle C., b. Oct. 2, 1855; m. Mar. 27, 1881, Henry A. Hall; 1 ch., Blanche, b. Dec. 2, 1884.
3. Guy C., b. Mar. 22, 1863; d. in infancy.
4. Rubie L., b. Mar. 22, 1863; d. in infancy.

(VI) GEORGE W. L. HOBART, third son of David and Eunice (Wright) Hobart, was born in Brookline, June 29, 1824. He was a black-



WILLIE A. HOBART GEORGE W. L. HOBART CLARENCE A. HOBART
KENNETH A. HOBART



MARIA SAWTELLE HOBART

smith by trade, and a citizen who enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens in no small degree. For a period of twenty-five years, he was the leader of the Brookline Brass Band. He m. Nov. 28, 1850, Lydia Maria, dau. of Isaac and Sarah (Parker) Sawtelle. He d. Jan. 16, 1913; she d. May 12, 1896.

Children;
Born in Brookline.

1. George F., b. Aug. 27, 1851; m. Dec. 30, 1883, Mrs. Francenia E. Hofses; no ch.; he d. June 26, 1907; she d. Sept. 1, 1908.

2. *Willie A., b. Dec. 20, 1853; m. Apr. 29, 1881, Hattie E. Rideout.
3. Helen M., Feb. 1, 1856; m. Oct. 29, 1879, Frank A. Cook.
4. *Harry F., b. Aug. 16, 1859; m. Dec. 25, 1885, Fannie Kimball, of Mason.
5. Celia A., b. Nov. 26, 1861; m. Apr. 9, 1885, Llewellyn S. Powers.
6. Grace D., b. July 12, 1864; m. Apr. 9, 1885, Perley A. Gould.
7. Florence N., b. Aug. 17, 1869; m. Nov. 6, 1901, Rev. George L. Perin, of Boston.

(VII) WILLIE A. HOBART, second son of George W. L. and Lydia M. (Sawtelle) Hobart, was born in Brookline, Dec. 20, 1853. He is a butcher by trade; retaining his citizenship in Brookline, but with a residence in Nashua, where his family make their home. He has held many offices of trust in Brookline and represented the town in the legislatures of 1893-94 and 1912-13. He m. Apr. 29, 1881, Hattie, dau. of Ebenezer J. and Emily (Hayden) Rideout.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Clarence A., b. Sept. 11, 1882; m. Sept. 24, 1907 Addie P. Jeannotte, dau. of Cornelius and Rosamond Jeannotte of Nashua; 1 ch., Kenneth A. b. Sept. 9, 1909.
2. Clayton B., b. Sept. 3, 1883; res. Brookline.
3. Harold S., b. Sept. 29, 1884 (see sketch chap. XI, ante).
4. Baby, b. Aug. 16, 1886; d. in infancy.
5. Edith H., b. July 27, 1889; res. Nashua.

(VII) HARRY FRANCIS HOBART, third son of George W. L. and Lydia M. (Sawtelle) Hobart, was born Aug. 16, 1859. He resides in Pepperell, Mass. He is a farmer, and largely engaged in the business of raising poultry. He m. Dec. 25, 1885, Fannie Kimball of Mason.

Children.

1. Mabel Ruth, b. Mar. 27, 1889; d. June 22, 1893.
2. Katharine, b. Sept. 6, 1902.

Horton.

OTIS HORTON, a son of John and Doratha (Stevens) Horton, was born in Chester, Vt., June 5, 1813. He came from Chester to Brookline in the thirties of the last century, in company with his brother, Jonas Horton. The brothers settled in the north part of the town, on what is called the "Horton lot", where they engaged in the business of burning charcoal. They built the first brick coal-kiln to be erected in this town. Otis, the subject of this sketch, married, in 1835, Nancy, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Wright) Gilson. There was erected on the "Horton lot", in addition to the coal-kiln, or kilns, a house and barn. The house was afterwards divided and moved by Samuel Gilson, Jr., on sled runners, with sixteen yoke of oxen, to a spot on the north side of the road near the old Deacon Eleazer Gilson place, and was occupied by Mr. Gilson. The house was destroyed by fire and only the cellar-hole remains to mark the spot. Otis Horton d. in Brookline, Dec. 23, 1850; his wife d. in Pepperell, Mass., July 5, 1872. They are both buried in the South Cemetery, Brookline.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Joseph Stevens, b. Mar. 11, 1836; m. 1st., Amelia A., dau. of John and Ann (Larkin) Lawrence, (b. Feb. 19, 1842), at Groton, Mass.;

she d. Apr. 30, 1865, at Pepperell, Mass.; m. 2nd, May 3, 1870, Augusta M. (Jaquith) Nutting, dau. of Jonas W. and Mary J. (Austin) Jaquith of Hollis; Children, (1) Augustina, b. Oct. 12, 1864, at Chelsea, Mass.; m. Nov. 1, 1890, Richard S. Journeay, at Boulder, Col.; she d. Oct. 10, 1899, at Brookline. (2) William F., b. at Pepperell, Mass., Apr. 30, 1871; (3) Hattie E., b. at Hollis, Sept. 6, 1873.

2. Infant son, b. and d. in 1838.

3. Andrew J., b. Dec. 9, 1840; m. Mar. 30, 1862, Harriet A., (b. July 26, 1838), dau. of Bliss and Mary Bacon, of Barre, Mass. Resides at Barre; he is a farmer. No ch.

4. Nancy M., b. Apr. 25, 1843; m. 1863, Lafayette Dadmun of Marlboro, Mass. They now reside in Sudbury, Mass. He is a farmer and teamster. Ch., all born in Marlboro, (1) Frank H., b. May 28, 1864; (2) Willie A., b. Oct. 18, 1866; (3) Nellie M., b. Dec. 14, 1868, d. Sept. 10, 1869; (4) Archie A., b. Feb. 2, 1870; (5) James E., b. Jan. 14, 1872, d. July 28, 1875; (6) Hallie A., b. Nov. 15, 1875.

5. Susan E., b. June 21, 1845; m. 1860, David A. Weston of Pepperell, Mass.; resides in Pepperell; he is an engineer. Ch., born in Pepperell, (1) Anna M., b. Mar. 11, 1861; (2) David E., b. Nov. 18, 1862.

6. *James A., b. June 16, 1847; m. July 14, 1868, Lima T., (b. in Whately, Mass.) dau. of Jonathan S. and Electa E. (Marsh) Slate, of Bernardston. Ch., born in Greenfield, Mass., ;(1) Helena Louise, b. Oct. 6, 1869, d. July 22, 1870;(2) Jessie May, b. June 12, 1873, m. May 29, 1899, Arthur H. Putnam of Greenfield, Mass.; ch., Bernard Horton, b. Apr. 30, 1900, in Greenfield.

7. Calista Janette, b. Oct. 8, 1849; m. May 29, 1873, at Rockport, Mass., E. Snow W. (b. July 18, 1837), son of Eli W. and Harriet (King) Packer, of Leyden, Mass. Resides at Greenfield, Mass. No children.

JAMES A. HORTON was the sixth child of Otis and Nancy (Gilson) Horton. Otis Horton died in the 38th year of his age, leaving six children. The mother was unable to support and keep them all together. The subject of this sketch was taken into the family of Richard Farwell, a lawyer in Marlboro, Mass., when only four or five years of age. He was brought up as a member of the family until seventeen years old, when he enlisted, in 1864, in the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, during one of the last calls for volunteers for one hundred days in the Civil War and served until the expiration of his enlistment. He served most of the time at Forts McHenry and Federal Hill, in Baltimore, Md., taking two trips to Harper's Ferry and doing duty guarding the polls



JAMES A. HORTON

when the state of Maryland voted upon the amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery.

Richard Farwell died in a year or two after young Horton was taken into the family. He had two sons in California and one of them, John M., came home, a few years following the death of his father, took an interest in the *Marlboro Journal*, and young Horton was taken out of school at the early age of thirteen years (which the law does not allow at the present

time) and put into the printing office and did a full journey-man's work at an age when most boys of the present generation are attending the grammar schools. He left the office to enlist and after his discharge from the service, came back to Marlboro and took charge of the job printing office, conducting the business and doing the entire work (type-setting, proof-reading, press-work and even binding the town's library catalogue, which he printed entire), though only seventeen years of age. He remained in Marlboro till the office was sold and then removed to Hudson, where he was employed a short time. In order to get a more thorough knowledge of the printing business, he worked in several offices in Boston and Cambridge and went to Greenfield, Mass., in 1866 and entered the *Gazette and Courier* office, where he was employed till about the year 1902 (most of the time as foreman), when he resigned his foremanship to engage in the manufacture and sale of the "Horton Mailer," a machine for addressing newspapers, envelopes, circulars, etc., which he had invented and patented, and which he had been introducing upon the market for several years. After conducting the business for about five years, Mr. Horton was obliged to relinquish it on account of poor health; but he had already established the reputation of his mailer as one of the best machines of its class, having sold between three and four thousand, introducing them in-

to every state in the Union, the Dominion of Canada and into European countries as far away as Finland. Among the concerns using them was the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia (publishers of the Ladies' Home Journal and the Saturday Evening Post, their circulation running into the millions), perhaps the largest publishing house in the country.

Outside his regular work and business, Mr. Horton has taken an enthusiastic interest in floriculture, agriculture and horticulture from his boyhood.

In company with his brother-in-law, E. S. W. Packer, Mr. Horton bought a farm in Guilford, Vt., and conducted it for several years. He has made a specialty of the culture of grapes, his exhibits at the agricultural fairs always winning first prize and being pronounced by F. C. Sears, professor of pomology in the Amherst Agricultural College in Massachusetts, to be the finest specimens of this fruit exhibited in New England. Many of the Brookline people will remember of having sampled the luscious fruit sent them by Mr. Horton during the seasons of the "Old Home Weeks."

A peculiar coincidence of the Horton family is the fact that Mr. Horton was one of three cousins (sons of three brothers,—Lewis, Simeon and Otis Horton) who bore the same name of Augustine—Lewis Augustine, Augustine E., and James Augustine. These three cousins were all in the service during the Civil War. Lewis A. Horton was in the navy. By the premature explosion of a cannon (an old style muzzle-loader) which he was loading, both his arms were blown off, rendering amputation above the elbows necessary. Previous to this event, he won distinction as one of the volunteers to man the life-boat when part of the crew of the old Monitor (of Merrimack fame) was saved when it foundered off Cape Hatteras. Two boat-loads were rescued from the Monitor and transferred to the gunboat Rhode Island under the most perilous and disadvantageous conditions. Only experienced seamen of the steadiest nerves and most indomitable courage could have handled its life-boats and effected the rescue, with the tremendous waves tossing and plunging the Monitor over and under them. The rescuing boat-crew made a third attempt to save the remaining crew of the Monitor, but this historic vessel had "fought its last fight" and disappeared beneath the waves. It had now become dark, and the crew of the life-boat had become so exhausted with their superhuman efforts, that they could no longer handle the boat and were washed out to sea, where they remained all night and part of the next day in a helpless condition; when they were rescued. For this act of heroism, Mr. Horton was awarded a medal of honor by the United States government.

He is still alive, and has been employed for many years in the Boston Custom House. The duties of his office require him to do writing. This is done by placing the pen between his teeth, his chirography under this great disadvantage being as uniform and clean as that of an expert penman.

James A. Horton is a member of Greenfield Republican Lodge of Masons, curator of the Greenfield Historical Society, Trustee of the Franklin County Agricultural Society and a member of Edwin E. Day Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, having served as commander. He has done a great deal of work as a member of the State Department, installing officers, giving Memorial Day addresses, etc., and has been a member of the National Department.

Mr. Horton was married, July 14, 1868, to Lima T. Slate, dau. of the late Jonathan and Electa E. (Marsh) Slate of Bernardston, Mass. (See genealogical record of Horton family).

Hutchinson.

(I) NATHANIEL HUTCHINSON came from Pepperell, Mass., to Brookline in 1808. His family is supposed to have been originally of Lynn, Mass. He settled in the north part of the town on land which he purchased of Joseph Blanchard, Aug. 3, 1808. His dwelling house was located about four miles north of the village on the west side of the first highway to Milford. The original house is standing at this time, (1914). He was a farmer. He was married before coming to Brookline. Name of his wife unknown. He d. Sept. 8, 1808.

Children.

1. *James, b. in Pepperell, Mass., in 1780; m. Mar. 11, 1810, Mary Leslie.
2. *William, b. in Pepperell, Mass., about 1781; m. Rebecca
3. *John, b. in Pepperell, Mass., Mar. 17, 1787; m. 1st, Jan. 19, 1812, Rebekah Shattuck; m. 2nd, Mar. 29, 1819, Polly Burnham.
4. Sarah, b. in Pepperell, Mass.

(II) JAMES HUTCHINSON, first son and first child of Nathaniel Hutchinson, was born in Pepperell, Mass., in 1780. He came from Pepperell to Brookline with his father's family in 1808. He was a farmer living in the west part of the town. He married, Mar. 11, 1810, Mary Leslie.

He d. May 2, 1852; she d. Nov. 27, 1849. Both are buried in the South Cemetery.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. James H., b. Sept. 22, 1810; he was a machinist; d. in Boston, Mass., Mar. 2, 1854.
2. George N., b. Sept. 3, 1812.
3. Eliza, b. May 4, 1815.
4. Clorinda, b. July 24, 1818; m. Nov. 24, 1842, Alfred A. Woodward, of Amherst.
5. John B., b. Aug. 29, 1820; d. July 22, 1842.
6. Samuel E., b. Sept. 26, 1822.
7. Elmira, b. Aug. 26, 1825; m. Richard H. Center.
8. Harriet, b. Sept. 2, 1827.

(II) WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, second son and second child of Nathaniel Hutchinson, Sr., was born in Pepperell, Mass. in 1781. He came with his father to Brookline in 1808. He m. about 1807, Rebecca.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Abel, b. June 13, 1808.
2. Rebecca, b. Feb. 26, 1810.

(II) JOHN HUTCHINSON, third son and third child of Nathaniel Hutchinson Sr., was born in Pepperell, Mass., Mar. 1787. He settled in Brookline in 1808. He was a farmer and resided on the old homestead farm. He was twice married; m. 1st, Jan. 19, 1812, Rebeckah, dau. of Nathaniel and Betty (Hosley) Shattuck, of Pepperell, Mass; she d. Nov. 23, 1817; m. 2nd, Mar. 29, 1819, Polly Burnham of Milford. He d. Dec. 24, 1846; she d. Feb. 8, 1861.

Children; Born in Brookline.

By First Wife.

1. Mary, b. Dec. 18, 1813; m. May 1, 1839, Ira Proctor of Hollis.
2. Rebekah, b. Dec. 30, 1815; m. May 1, 1839, Asa Seaver.

By Second Wife.

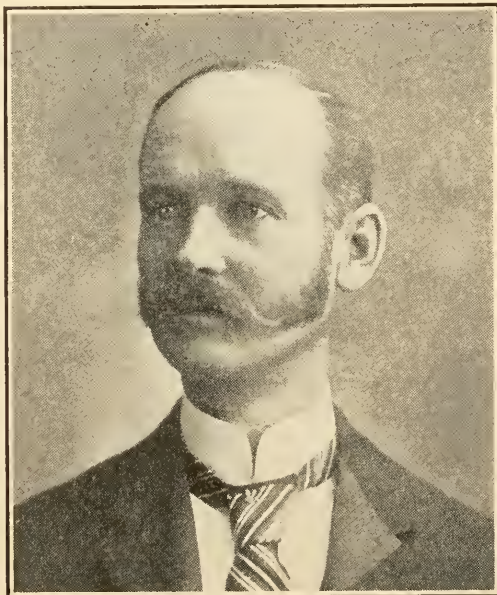
3. Elizabeth, b. May 14, 1821; m. Apr. 26, 1842, David Hobart.
4. Lucretia, b. Sept. 18, 1822; d. Aug. 16, 1839.

5. *John Q. A., b. Feb. 5, 1826; m. Nov. 27, 1851, Amanda Wadsworth.
6. Nathaniel B., b. Nov. 8, 1828; d. Oct. 18, 1834.
7. Hannah B., b. Jan. 26, 1836; m. Jan. 2, 1867, Levi F. Lowell.
8. *Nathaniel, B. b. May 8, 1838; m. 1st, Nov. 5, 1862, Emily T. Shedd; m. 2nd, July 23, 1865, Lizzie H. Hunter.

(III) JOHN QUINCY A. HUTCHINSON, fifth child and first son of John and Polly (Burnham) Hutchinson, was born in Brookline, Feb. 5, 1826. He was a farmer and a manufacturer of and dealer in lumber. He resided on the old Nathaniel Hutchinson farm in the west part of the town, and was an active and influential citizen. He m. Nov. 27, 1851, Amanda, dau. of Samuel and Rhoda (Phelps) Wadsworth of Milford. He d. Aug 23, 1856; she d. June 2, 1860.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Frances A., b. Oct. 25, 1853; m. Apr. 5, 1882, Charles Pressey.
2. *John F., b. Jan. 6, 1856; m. 1st, Mar. 8, 1882, Mary W. Lund m. 2nd, Mar. 3, 1879, Maria Butterfield.



JOHN FREDERICK HUTCHINSON

(IV) JOHN FREDERICK HUTCHINSON, second child and only son of John Quincy Adams and Amanda (Wadsworth) Hutchinson, was born in Brookline, Jan. 6, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. In 1869, he removed from Brookline to Lexington, Mass., where he settled permanently, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and was a leading and honored citizen. Throughout his entire life he retained his love and affection for

his native town, keeping its people in close and intimate connection. He was orator of the day at Brookline's celebration of Old Home Week in 1903. He was twice married; m. 1st, Mar. 8, 1882, Mary Warner, dau. of Nathaniel W. and Caroline (Gerry) Lund, of this town; she d. Aug. 23, 1893; m. 2nd, Mar. 3, 1897, Maria Butterfield. He d. at Lexington, Mass., Jan. 2, 1904.

Children; Born in Lexington, Mass.

1. John C., b. Nov. 21, 1883; m. June 1, 1905. Lucy D. Richardson
2. Bertha M., b.

(III) NATHANIEL BURNHAM HUTCHINSON, third son and sixth child of John and Polly (Burnham) Hutchinson, was born at Brookline, May 8, 1838. He passed the greater part of his life in Brookline, but in his latter years resided in Milford, where he died. He was a farmer but dealt extensively in real estate, of which he was a large owner. He was twice married; m. 1st, Nov. 5, 1862, Emily T. Shedd, dau. of Calvin Shedd of Brookline; she d.; m. 2nd, July 23, 1865, Lizzie H. Hunter. He d. at Milford, May 31, 1888.

Children; Born in Brookline.

By Second Wife.

1. Florence L., b. Dec. 27, 1870.
2. Fred N., b. May 19, 1873; m. Jan. 29, 1896, Mary S. Heald, of Milford.

Jefts.

(I) JOSEPH JEFTS, the first of his family to settle in Brookline, came here from Mason about the year 1834. He was a son of John and Lois Jefts of Jaffrey, where he was born July 2, 1885. About 1800 his father removed from Jaffrey to Mason. For many years after coming to Brookline he lived on the old Mathew Wallace place in the west part of the town. About 1860 he moved into the village, where he continued to reside until his decease. He was a farmer and a highly respected citizen. Married in 1810, Lucinda Farwell of Groton, Mass. He d. Aug. 23, 1863; his wife d. Dec. 1, 1871.

Children.

1. Lucinda, b. in Mason, May 3, 1811.
2. *Joseph F., b. in Mason, Apr. 17, 1813; m. in 1836, Adelaide Pendleton.
3. Louisa L., b. in Mason, May 20, 1816; m. in 1842, Philemon French.
4. *Edmund F., b. in Temple, Sept. 30, 1818; m. Mar. 31, 1839, Elizabeth Pierce.
5. George W., b. in Temple, Dec. 26, 1820; d. Oct. 10, 1846.

(II) JOSEPH FRANKLIN JEFTS, second child and first son of Joseph and Lucinda (Farwell) Jefets, was born in Mason, Apr. 17, 1813. He came to Brookline with his father's family about 1834. After his marriage, his dwelling house was located in the north part of the town on the west side of the poor-farm road, so called. In the latter part of the fifties, he moved into the village, where for several years he was landlord of the hotel. In 1862, he suddenly left town, since when he has never been heard from. He was four times married; m. 1st, May 1, 1836, Adeline Pendleton, of Bangor, Me.; she d. in May, 1844; m. 2nd, Dec. 31, 1844, Roxanna Shattuck of Pepperell, Mass.; she d. Sept. 15, 1851; m. 3rd, Dec. 21, 1852, Martha E. Lancey, of Brookline; she d. July 17, 1858; m. 4th, Mrs.

*Children.**By First Wife.*

1. Abbie M., b. in Bangor, Me., May 26, 1837; m. Dec. 1, 1853, John L. Tarbell; she d. in 1907.
2. *George H., b. in Brookline, Apr. 1, 1840; m. Nov. 1, 1865, Fannie A. Mixer of Milford.
3. Albert N., b. in Brookline, May 26, 1841; d. unm. Sept. 16, 1863.
4. Annot N., b. in Brookline, May 12, 1842; m. Jan. 8, 1863, Charles G. Hutchinson of Milford.
5. Joseph W., b. in Brookline, Sept. 25, 1843; m. Apr. 26, 1866, Lucy M. Wheeler; he d. in 1886; ch., J. Frank Jefets, res. Nashua.

By Second Wife.

6. *Asa S., b. in Brookline, Aug. 6, 1847; m. Mar. 12, 1873, Hattie Marshall.

By Third Wife.

7. Flora L., b. in Brookline, June 27, 1854.
8. Frank R., b. in Brookline, May 10, 1855; d. Sept. 7, 1861.
9. Lena E., b. in Brookline, Sept. 14, 1856; d. May 26, 1863.

(II) EDMUND FARWELL JEFTS, fourth child and second son of Joseph and Lucinda (Farwell) Jests, was born in Temple, Sept. 30, 1818. About 1840, he settled in Brookline, where he resided a few years, and then moved to Holyoke, Mass. He m. Mar. 31, 1839, Elizabeth Pierce of Charlestown, Mass. He died at Holyoke, Mass., Aug. 10, 1901. She d. at Holyoke, Mass., July 6, 1876.

Children.

1. Charles E., b. in Mason, Aug. 16, 1841; d. Apr. 29, 1842.
2. Caroline L., b. in Lunenburg, Mass., Mar. 20, 1843; d. Jan. 13, 1894.
3. Emaretta D., b. in Brookline, Jan. 22, 1847; d. Sept. 1, 1849.
4. Susan Alice, b. in Brookline, Apr. 8, 1851; m. May 5, 1880; Henry H. Smith. Res. Holyoke, Mass.

(III) GEORGE HENRY JEFTS, second son and second child of Joseph F. and Adelaide (Pendleton) Jests, was born in Brookline, Apr. 1, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of Brookline, and upon arriving to manhood learned the cooper trade. He served for Brookline as a private in the War of the Rebellion. At the close of the war he resided for a short time in Milford, and then passed three years in the west. Between the years 1877 and 1889, he was, at different times, a resident in Ayer, Shirley, West Boylston, Fitchburg, and Lancaster, Mass., and in New Britain, Conn. During this period he was engaged principally in work connected with town institutions.

He was for three years superintendent of the Massachusetts Home for Indigent Odd Fellows, at Worcester, Mass. He is living at the present time (1914) at Fitchburg, Mass. Mr. Jests is a free thinker in his religious views, and a Republican in his politics. He is a Free-Mason and an Odd Fellow, and a member of the G. A. R.; being at the present time (1913), Commander of Post 19, of Fitchburg, Mass. He is a public speaker of ability, and is frequently called upon to act in that capacity, especially so in Grand Army circles. He m. Nov. 1, 1865, Fannie A., dau. of Stephen S. and Sarah C. (Bennett) Mixer.

Children.

1. Albert L., b. in Hannibal, Me., Oct. 20, 1867.
2. Daisy D., b. in Milford, May 14, 1872.
3. Clara B., b. in Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 14, 1876.

(III) ASA S. JEF'TS, son and only child of Joseph F. and Roxana (Shattuck) Jef'ts, was born at Brookline, Aug. 6, 1847. He is a farmer, residing in Fitchburg, Mass. He m. Mar. 12, 1873, Harriet R., dau. of Abel and Roselma (Narrowmore) Marshall, of Fitchburg, Mass.

Children; Born in Fitchburg, Mass.

1. Ruth M., b. Jan. 16, 1874.
2. Annie L., b. Mar. 5, 1875.
3. Bessie E., b. June 24, 1876.

Jepson.

JOSEPH JEPSON AND JANE.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. John, b. May 9, 1797.
2. Sally, b. Sept. 5, 1809.

Kendall.

(III) BENJAMIN KENDALL, Jr., the first of his family to settle in Brookline, was a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Dean) Kendall of Woburn, Mass.; where he was born May 16, 1783. He was a lineal descendant in the third generation of Joshua Benjamin Kendall, a settler in Woburn as early as 1741, living in that part of the town then known as Wood Market. In 1785 he removed with his father from Woburn to Mason. About 1835, he removed from Mason to Brookline. During his residence in Brookline he lived in the brick house opposite the old Meeting-House. He was a farmer and a member of the Congregational church. He m. in Mason, Betsey Wetherbee, Sept. 8, 1817. He d. Oct. 24, 1860; she d. Dec. 29, 1857.

Children; Born in Mason.

1. Philena, b. July 2, 1809; d. 1820.
2. *Sumner S., b. Jan. 15, 1812; m. Marinda Bailey. Dec. 31, 1840.
3. Arnold, b. Jan. 13, 1814; m. Mary Phelps; no ch.
4. Salma, b. Oct. 2, 1816; m. Melissa Rollins; no ch.
5. Eliza, b. May 16, 1819; m. Putnam Sawyer; res. Sterling, Mass. Ch., William, Samuel, Mary, Martha, George, Fred and Hattie.
6. *Benjamin L., b. Aug. 16, 1827; m. July 4, 1860, Eliza E. Dinsmore, West Townsend, Mass.
7. Henry, b. Apr. 8, 1830; m. Louisa Griswold; d. May 29, 1897; no ch.

(IV) SUMNER SPAULDING KENDALL, son of Benjamin and Betsey (Wetherbee) Kendall, and a descendant in the fourth generation of Joshua Benjamin Kendall, of Woburn, Mass., was born in Mason, Jan. 15, 1812. He removed from Mason to Brookline about 1840. He was postmaster at Brookline from 1853 to 1861, and for many years proprietor and operator of a store for the sale of general merchandise, at the east end of Main street. He held many public offices of trust in town. He m. Marinda, dau. of Ensign and Martha (Daniels) Bailey, of Brookline, Dec. 31, 1840. He d. in Brookline, May 18, 1869; she d. July 31, 1882.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Caroline M., b. May 4, 1843; m. John E. French of Brookline; he d. Mar. 9, 1902; she d. Nov. 17, 1897; both are buried in the South cemetery; ch., Morton Bowler French, b. in Brookline, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1903.
2. Emily F., b. Apr. 12, 1846; res. Fitchburg, Mass.
3. Ella M., b. Dec. 22, 1849; res. Fitchburg, Mass.

(IV) BENJAMIN L. KENDALL, son of Benjamin and Betsey (Wetherbee) Kendall, was born in Mason, Aug. 16, 1827. He came from Mason to Brookline about 1840. He was a cooper. In the eighties he removed from Brookline to Townsend, Mass. He d. in Townsend, Dec. 28, 1891. He m. July 4, 1850, Eliza E. Dinsmore, of West Townsend, Mass.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. George A., b. June 17, 1852; m. Jan. 18, 1876, E. Areadna Fretts, of Milford; one son, Harry; res. Clinton, Mass.

2. Charles B. b. Sept 27, 1854; m. Dec. 29, 1896, Octavia M. Sawyer.
3. Etta, b. July 27, 1857; m. Oct. 2, 1879, Herbert O. Cook, of Brookline.
4. Mary A., b. Sept. 24, 1861; m. Jan. 8, 1884, Ezra A. Tibbetts.
5. Belle H., b. July 31, 1864.
6. Katie F., b. Jan. 27, 1868; m. Nov. 5, 1885, George W. Woodward.

(III) JONAS KENDALL, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Deane) Kendall, originally of Woburn, Mass., was born at Mason, July 8, 1793. About 1833 he removed with his father from Mason to Brookline, settling here in the northwest part of the town. He was a farmer. Soon after coming here, he united with the Congregational church, but subsequently joined the local Methodist church. He m. Aug. 29, 1818, Sarah Seaver of Brookline. He d. in Brookline, Jan. 24, 1879; she d. Oct. 5, 1868.

Children; Born in Mason.

1. Samuel, b. Mar. 8, 1819; d. Dec. 30, 1850.
2. Sarah S., b. June 6, 1821; d. Sept. 1, 1824.
3. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 11, 1823; d. Aug. 21, 1824.
4. Jonas, Jr., b. June 16, 1824; d. Aug. 25, 1855.
5. *Daniel, b. Jan. 9, 1827; m. in 1854, Lovina Burnham, of New Boston.
6. John A., b. Feb. 7, 1829; d. Oct. 21, 1877, at Brookline, unm.
7. Sarah S., b. Oct. 5, 1831; d. Dec. 14, 1900.
8. Mary A., b. Aug. 2, 1835.

(IV) DANIEL KENDALL was born in Mason, Jan. 9, 1827. He was a son of Jonas and Sarah (Seaver) Kendall, and a lineal descendant of Joshua Benjamin Kendall of Woburn, Mass. He removed with his father from Mason to Brookline, about 1833. He was a farmer. He served for Brookline in the Civil War, as a private in Company C. 16th N. H. Volunteers. He m. in 1854, Lovina Burnham of New Boston. He d. in Brookline, May 13, 1906; she d. July 1, 1889.

Children.

1. Mary F., b. in Nashua in 1858; d. in infancy.

2. Emma Belle, b. Nov. 10, 1864, in Brookline; m. Nov. 15, 1900, Fred Sawyer, of Sterling, Mass.; res. Sterling.

3. George Henry, b. Sept. 9, 1868; m. Feb. 5, 1889, Alice, dau. of Dea. Perley Pierce of Brookline; res. Townsend, Mass.

Klein.

ATWEL W. KLEIN, a son of George W. and Betsey (Prince) Klein, of Jay, N. Y., settled in Brookline in November, 1873, coming here from Jay. He was a farmer. His house was located about one mile north of the village in the crotch formed by the junction of the Mason and West Hill, Townsend, Mass., highways. He m. Emma Nye, of Jay, N. Y. He d. Sept. 3, 1887.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. John H., b. Mar. 3, 1874; m. Dec. 17, 1895, Grace A. Bean of Boston, Mass.; ch., (1) Clarence M., b. Sept. 29, 1896; (2) Dorothy M., b. Dec. 27, 1897; (3) John H., b. July 13, 1902; (4) Florence I., b. May 31, 1911, d. July 3, 1911.

2. Morton A., b. Oct. 4, 1876; m. Sept. 24, 1901, Alice S. True, of Pepperell, Mass.; res. Fitchburg, Mass.; in wholesale lumber business; ch., (1) Helen T., b. July 13, 1902, at Fitchburg, Mass.; (2) Mildred W., b. Sept. 9, 1903, at Fitchburg; (3) Margaret A., b. Sept. 28, 1905, at Fitchburg; d. Jan. 1, 1906; (4) Morton A., Jr., b. Sept. 30, 1909, at Meriden, Conn.; (5) Norman W., b. Mar. 10, 1911, at Fitchburg.

3. Mary E., b. Aug. 3, 1879; m. Sept. 2, 1901, Charles G. Pingree, Hudson, Mass.; no ch.

Kemp.

HENRY K. KEMP, a son of Levi Kemp, was born in Groton, Mass., May 31, 1812. About 1845, he removed from Groton to this town, where he settled on the old Moses Shattuck place in the north part of the town. About 1872, he removed into the village. He was a farmer, and an upright and honorable man. He served several terms as a member of the school board and held other responsible positions. He m. in Groton, Mass., Sept. 25, 1845, Pauline J. Hall. He d. at Brookline, Dec. 2, 1897; she d. at Manchester, June 13, 1906.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Henry W., b. Apr. 4, 1852; m. Sept. 7, 1881, Anna M. Fessenden of Townsend, Mass.; he d. in Manchester, Dec. 1, 1902. Ch., (1) Clarence F., b. in Manchester, Jan. 12, 188 ; (2) Helen S., b. Ellensburg, N. Y., July 25, 1882; (3) Morna B., b. in Manchester, Oct. 15, 1906; (4) Mirian L., b. in Manchester, Sept. 16, 1909; (5) Millicent E., b. in Manchester, June 14, 1912.

2. William H., b. Aug. 1855.

Lancey.

THOMAS LANCEY'S name appears on the records of Brookline as early as 1792. From whence he came to this town is unknown. He m. Abigail.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. *Moody, b. Feb. 20, 1793; m. Nov. 20, 1821, Charlotte Kemp of Mason.

2. James, b. Dec. 9, 1795; m. Feb. 15, 1821, Azubah Shattuck of Townsend, Mass.

3. Eliza, b. Oct. 16, 1797.

4. Thomas, b. Oct. 23, 1801; m. Sept. 19, 1802, Molly Wetherbee.

5. George, b. Jan. 12, 1803.

6. Elossanna, }
7. Lucretia, } twins, b. July 25, 1809.

8. Hiram, b. Mar. 13, 1842.

MOODY LANCEY, first son and first child of Thomas and Abigail Lancey, was born in Brookline, Feb. 20, 1793. He was a farmer, residing on the west side of the poor-farm road and north side of the Campbell brook, in the west part of the town. He m. Nov. 20, 1821, Charlotte Kemp, of Mason. He d. Feb. 19, 1879.

His children, all born in Brookline were Dustin, Charlotte, Thomas, Isabella, Charles, Milo, Isabelle J., and *E. Ferdinand.

E. FERDINAND LANCEY, eighth child and fifth son of Moody and Charlotte (Kemp) Lancey, was born in Brookline, May 30, 1835. He m. Sept. 3, 1862, Catherine H.; dau. of Jesse Robbins of this town. He d. in Jan. 1907; she d. Oct. 1906.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Mabel E., b. Feb. 6, 1864; d. Aug. 14, 1866.
2. Milo F., b. Aug. 14, 1866.
3. Lottie L., b. Sept. 27, 1868; d. Oct. 4, 1869.
4. Elna D., b. Oct. 5, 1871; (see sketch chap. XI, ante).
5. Lora M., b. Nov. 18, 1876; d. July 7, 1878.
6. *Edward D., b. Oct. 16, 1879; m. Mar. 3, 1903, Katherine Koch, of Townsend, Mass.
7. Grace H., b. Sept. 25, 1880; m. Sept. 24, 1890, William Bonner.

EDWARD D. LANCEY, sixth child and third son of E. Ferdinand and Catherine (Robbins) Lancey, was born in Brookline, Oct. 16, 1879. He m. Mar. 3, 1903, Katherine Koch of Townsend, Mass.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Edward A., b. Jan. 23, 1904.
2. Elizabeth M., b. Feb. 24, 1905.
3. Katherine E., b. Aug. 15, 1906.
4. Ruth D., b. Dec. 7, 1908.
5. Evelyn M., b. Feb. 4, 1911.
6. William W., b. May 31, 1914.

Lawrence.

JONAS LAWRENCE was born in Brookline in July, 1800. He was a son of Jonas and Betsey (Hazen) Lawrence, of Pepperell, Mass., who removed from Pepperell to Brookline soon after the close of the Revolution, and subsequently removed from Brookline to Hollis; where he died and is buried. He was a cooper by trade. He lived about one mile south of the village on the west side of the highway to Pepperell, Mass. He m. June 19, 1831, Sarah H., dau. of Levi Wright, of Pepperell, Mass. He d. in July, 1870; she d. June 14, 1872. Both are buried in the South Cemetery.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Alexina S., b. June 4, 1832; m. 1st, Oct. 23, 1851, Samuel Brooks; m. 2nd, Apr. 3, 1878, Ichabod Lund.

2. Elizabeth, b. no record; m. 1st, James Blynn; m. 2nd, E. S. Wright; no record.
3. Silas, b. no record; m. Nancy Going, of Townsend, Mass.
4. Plummer, b. no record; m. Annette Campbell.
5. Lydia, b. no record; m. George Hodgman.
6. Simon, b. Oct. 10, 1843; m. Jan. 9, 1872, Sarah Burgess.
7. Luther, b. Feb. 14, 1845; m. Dec. 24, 1887, Helen M. Hodgman.

Law.

JOSEPH LAW settled in Brookline about 1835. He was a farmer, living in the southwest part of the town, on the west side of the highway leading out of the Mason highway to the old Mathew Wallace place. He m. May 15, 1834, Ellen S. Cleveland of Brookline. He d. Mar. 29, 1859; she d. June 17, 1890.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Francis A., b. Apr. 10, 1835; m. Apr. 10, 1860, Hattie Spaulding; he d. Jan. 16, 1903.
2. Mary A., b. Aug. 5, 1836; m. June, 1857, James A. Merrill of Brookline.
3. Lewis O., b. July 30, 1841; m. Sept. 3, 1862, Ellen Lancey; d. Aug. 5, 1863; soldier in Civil War.
4. Byron H., b. Feb. 5, 1844; m. Dec. 25, 1862, Carrie Phelps.
5. Francena E., b. Aug. 28, 1849; m. 1st, Dec. 18, 1865, Webster Hofses; 1 ch.; m. 2nd, Dec. 30, 1883, Fred G. Hobart of Brookline; she d. Sept. 1, 1908.
6. Servilla J., b. Feb. 18, 1854; d. July 15, 1856.

Leslie.

JOSEPH LESLIE was born in Hollis, Apr. 7, 1782. He was a son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Dow) Leslie. His father was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, serving for Hollis. He was a farmer, living in his young manhood in Newburyport, Mass. About 1825, he removed from Newburyport, to Brookline where he settled in the north part of the town. He m. Jan. 1, 1809, Hannah Raymond of Hampton Falls. He d.

They are buried in the South Cemetery, Brookline.

Children.

1. Hannah D., b. in Newburyport, July 2, 1810; d. Aug. 29, 1830.
2. Joseph R., b. in Newburyport, Mar. 10, 1812; d. Jan. 28, 1830.
3. Eunice D., b. in Newburyport, Feb. 10, 1818; m. William Burge; she d. Jan. 28, 1882; 1 ch., Lizzie, b. Dec. 12, 1836.
4. Sarah S., b. in Newburyport, June 18, 1820; d. Sept. 23, 1821.
5. Sarah E., b. in Brookline, Jan. 14, 1828; m. Apr. 27, 1852, Newton W. Colburn.

Lowell.

LEVI FRANKLIN LOWELL, born in Rindge, Jan. 6, 1839, settled in Brookline in the sixties of eighteen hundred. In 1863, he entered into a co-partnership with Anson Fessenden of Townsend, Mass. in the wholesale lumbering and coopering business, under the firm name of Fessenden & Lowell. For many years the firm did a large and constantly growing business in Brookline and Townsend. In 1870 its business had increased to the extent that the firm realized the necessity of having better facilities for carrying on its operations, and to that end, in the latter year, established an additional plant in Merrimack. The same year, Mr. Lowell removed from Brookline to Merrimack, where he resided until his death; and where he ranked with its most highly respected and influential citizens. He m. Hannah Burnham, dau. of John and Polly (Burnham) Hutchinson, of Brookline, Jan. 2, 1867. He d. at Merrimack in 1914, and is buried in Brookline.

Children.

1. Mabel Lucretia, b. in Brookline, Nov. 15, 1870; m. Nov. 22, 1892, John Edward Haselton of Amherst; ch.; Hazel Louise, b. July 14, 1894; Franklin Lowell, b. Apr. 10, 1896; Eliazbeth Hinds, b. Nov. 4, 1899; Edward John, b. Jan. 23, 1909.
2. Bertha Louise, b. Apr. 7, 1874, in Merrimack; m. Feb. 1, 1905, Arthur Gilbert Gordon of Merrimack.

Lund.

NATHANIEL WARNER LUND settled in Brookline about 1850; coming here from Boston, Mass. He was born in 1811, probably in Nashua. He was one of Brookline's leading citizens, holding many positions of trust and responsibility, and was Representative in 1859. He

was a justice of the Peace. He m. before coming here, Sarah ; she d. Mar. 11, 1856, aged 46 years; m. 2nd, Sept. 10, 1857, Mrs. Eliza B. Gerry, wid. of Dr. Henry A. Gerry of Townsend, Mass. He d. Dec. 15, 1859, and is buried with his first wife in the South Cemetery; where several children by his first wife are also buried.

One child, by second wife, born in Brookline. Mary Warner, b. June 23, 1859; m. Mar. 8, 1882, John W. Hutchinson.

McConnock.

JAMES McCONNOCK in 1741 was living in that part of Townsend, Mass., which, by the running of the Province Line in that year, was set off from Townsend into the mile Slip in New Hampshire. His house at that time was located on the west side of the road leading northerly from the Jasher Wyman sawmill—now of Deacon Perley Pierce—to the old Mathew Wallace place; from which it was distant about one-fourth of a mile in a southerly direction. It was afterwards known as the “Pickerell Nutting place.” The cellar-hole of the old house is still in existence at the present time.

Connex is said to have come from Billerica to Townsend. In 1769 he was a member of Raby's first organized board of selectmen, and in 1772 moderator and selectman. He was one of the town's soldiers in the Revolution, serving as a private in Capt. Reuben Dow's company of Hollis, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He died in prison of his wounds July 10, 1775. His name is inscribed on one of the memorial tablets erected in honor of the martyred dead in Charlestown, Mass., as one of Brookline's soldiers who was killed in that battle. He has no descendants of the name living here at the present time. In 1768 he was one of the signers of the petition for the incorporation of Raby. He m. in 1755, Elizabeth Campbell of Townsend, Mass.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. John, b. June 10, 1756; m. Feb. 13, 1782, Abigail Hartshorn of Dunstable.
2. William, b. May 9, 1761.
3. Robert, b. Feb. 19, 1764.
4. Sarah, b. Dec. 20, 1766.
5. Elizabeth, b. July 19, 1769.

6. Daniel, b. Feb. 25, 1772.
7. James, b. Sept. 22, 1775.

Melvin.

CAPT. EBENEZER MELVIN was born in Concord, Mass., Nov. 10, 1725. He was a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Hartwell) Melvin. He was captain of a company of scouts in the French and Indian Wars. In 1747, he settled in the northwest part of Hollis, now Brookline. His house in Brookline was located in the northeast part of the township and on the upper part of the stream now known as the Scabbard Mill Brook; upon which, a few rods above the site, afterwards, of the Deacon Thomas Bennett sawmill, he erected, and for many years operated, the second sawmill to be built in Brookline. In 1770, in company with four other citizens of this town, i. e. James Gould, James Hobart, Phineas Bennett, Jr., and Samuel Farley, Jr., he removed from Raby to Groton, N. H.; where they were the first settlers.

Capt. Melvin married for his first wife Susannah, dau. of Thomas Dinsmore of Hollis; she d. in 1765; in 1766, he married Mary Bailey.

Children.

1. Ebenezer, Jr., b. in Hollis, Dec. 28, 1752; m. Feb. 10, 1777, Joanna Bailey; d. May 16, 1825.
2. Nathan, b. in Hollis, Nov. 20, 1755.
3. Eunice, b. in Hollis, Feb. 9, 1759; d. young.
4. Daniel, b. in Hollis, Sept. 8, 1761.
5. Susannah, b. in Hollis, Oct. 23, 1764; m. in 1786, William Crawford, Plymouth.
6. Seth, b. in Hollis, Apr. 28, 1767.
7. Enoch, b. in Raby, Aug. 20, 1769; m. Mary Reed, Mar. 27, 1794.
8. Isaac, b. in Groton, Aug. 29, 1772; m. Mar. 27, 1796, Abigail Dearborn.

JONATHAN MELVIN, a son of John and Hannah (Lewis) Melvin, of Concord, Mass., settled in the west part of old Dunstable, now Brookline, at some time between the years 1738 and 1741. In 1738 his name appears as a non-resident signer of a petition by certain of the residents in Dunstable and Groton, Mass., for the formation of a new township from territory taken from the northeast part of Groton and the south-

west part of old Dunstable, now Brookline. But, while, at the time of his signing that petition, he was not a resident of Dunstable, he was nevertheless a non-resident land owner here; as appears by a deed of land dated in 1738 and recorded in Middlesex, Mass., Registry of deeds, Vol. 39, p. 421; in which he is named as grantee from Daniel Raymond of certain lands located in the southwest part of Dunstable. When he settled in Raby, or how long he remained here is unknown, but he certainly was here in 1746; for in that year his name appears on the Hollis records as one of the signers of a remonstrance against the location of the Hollis meeting-house. His dwelling house was located in the northeast part of Raby, near the west boundary line of Hollis. He must have removed from Raby's territory before its incorporation in 1769; as his name does not appear on the records. He m. Dec. 4, 1750, Mary Brooks.

Child; Born in Raby.

Jonathan, b. June. 14, 1752.

McIntosh.

The original settlers in Brookline of the name of McIntosh consisted of three brothers, Alexander, James and Archibald; all of whom settled in the Mile Slip, coming there from Townsend, Mass. In the following sketches the lists of the names of the children of each are copied from the Brookline record of births, and are undoubtedly incomplete. The name of McIntosh is obsolete here at the present time.

ALEXANDER McINTOSH was probably a son of Archibald and Elizabeth () McIntosh of Londonderry, where he was born August 18, 1738. About 1750, the family moved from Londonderry to Townsend, Mass. In 1761 he removed from Townsend, to the Mile Slip (now Brookline) where he settled on land which he purchased of Capt. William Blanchard by deed dated May 6, 1761. His log-cabin was located about one and one-fourth miles north of the village Main street, on the west side of the highway to Mason. Its site at the present time (1914) is occupied by the dwelling house of Henry G. Shattuck; which, tradition says, was built by McIntosh. This house, or the original log-cabin was the scene of some of the first town meetings holden in Raby. He was one of Raby's soldiers in the War of the Revolution. He was a member of the Board of Selectmen in 1772, 1775, 1776, and 1777. He m. Jan. 8,

1763, Mary Walker of Pepperell, Mass. He d. in Brookline in 1817, aged 80 years, and is buried in the Pond Cemetery.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Mary, b. Mar. 22, 1764; m. Jan. 6, 1789, William Hall, Jr.
2. Alexander, b. Nov. 25, 1765.
3. Sarah, b. Nov. 8, 1767.
4. James, b. Sept. 12, 1769.
5. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 11, 1776.
6. Isabel, b. June 1, 1777; m. Aug. 24, 1796, Jacob Austin.
7. Joseph, b. Oct. 1, 1779; d. Dec. 22, 1779.

JAMES McINTOSH, a brother of Alexander 1st, settled in the Mile Slip in 1761. At the time of the incorporation of Raby in 1769, he was living on the west side of the highway leading out of the highway to Mason on its south side at a point near to the late residence of the late Joseph A. Hall, and running southerly to the old Mathew Wallace place; in the pasture some few rods east of which the cellar-hole of his log-cabin is still in evidence. He was one of Brookline's soldiers in the Revolution; serving as a corporal in Capt. Reuben Dow's company of Hollis; and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. After the close of the war, he was at one time captain of the local militia company, and was for several years on the board of selectmen. He m. in 1777, Jane Tuten, a sister of Mary Tuten, wife of David Allds, of Dunstable, N. H. He d. Oct. 16, 1828, aged 80 years; and is buried in the Pond Cemetery.

Children; Born in Brookline.

Betsey, b. Jan. 3, 1778; m. Jan. 15, 1799, Mathew Wallace.

ARCHIBALD McINTOSH settled in the Mile Slip in 1759. His farm, which he purchased of James Connock of Townsend, May 28, 1859, was located on the southwest side of "Great Mussepetanepus Hill". He was a soldier for Raby in the War of the Revolution, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He died of his wounds July 10, 1775. His name is inscribed on one of the Memorial Tablets in Charlestown, Mass., as one of the soldiers of Brookline who were killed in that battle. His farm was located in the southwest part of the town. A cellar-hole, still in existence on the east side of the highway

leading from the old Mathew Wallace place to Townsend, and a few rods south of the point where the same is crossed by the Wallace brook, is supposed to mark the site of the location of his log-cabin. He m. Rachel Allds of Dunstable, N. H. She d.; m. 2nd, Mar. 19, 1778, Susanna Russell of Mason.

*Children; Born in Brookline.
By First Wife.*

1. Archibald, b. Mar. 23, 1758; he was a soldier for Brookline in the Revolution. (See military record ante).
2. Rachel, b. Mar. 23, 1758; d, unm.

By Second Wife.

3. Rachel, b. May 15, 1778.

ASHER McINTOSH was a son of Alexander McIntosh, Jr. He m. in 1833, Betsey, dau. of Prescott Wright.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. George, b. May 4, 1834; m. Sarah Smith of Nashua; he served in the War of the Rebellion; he d. at the Soldier's Home in Pasadena, Cal., in 1909; he left one son, now residing in California.
2. Charles, b. May 4, 1836.
3. Hannah, b. July 18, 1838.
4. Augustus, b. Feb. 12, 1841.
5. Erastus, b. May 20, 1843; d. in childhood.

Following is a list of the marriages of some of the Brookline McIntoshes, whose names do not appear upon the birth records of the town.

Sampson, m. Apr. 30, 1824, Eliza Amsden of Mason.
Thirza, m. Mar. 22, 1832, Nelson Marsh of Ashby, Mass.
Betsey, m. Feb. 10, 1796, David Burge of Hollis.
Mary, m. Oct. 9, 1823, Loammi Parker.

Mills.

EBENEZER MILLS settled in Brookline prior to 1816, coming here from Lyndeborough. He m. Jan. 7, 1816, Love Holden.

Child.

Alphonzo T., b. July 9, 1818.

Melendy.

THOMAS MELENDY, SR., came from Reading, Mass. to Brookline in 1797. He was a descendant from one of three brothers who came from England to America in 1729 and settled in Essex County, Mass. His family was from the same source as was that of the family of William Melendy, who settled in Amherst in 1761. His house was located in the northwest part of the town on the north side of the Hood brook road, so called, and a short distance east of the point where the same leads out of the highway from Brookline to Milford. Its cellar-hole is still in evidence. He was a farmer. He married, before coming here, Sally Tay, of Woburn, Mass. He d. Nov. 13, 1855; she d. July 3, 1832.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Sally, b. Apr. 18, 1800; m. David Willoughby; settled in Milford.
2. Mary, b. Aug. 24, 1803; m. Mar. 25, 1828, Abner Marble; settled in Wilton.
3. *Thomas, b. Feb. 19, 1810; m. Apr. 2, 1835, Mary Badger.
4. *Alpheus, b. May 12, 1816; m. Mar. 8, 1838, Rosilla Bennett.

(II) THOMAS MELENDY, Jr., first son of Thomas and Sally (Tay) Melendy, was born in Brookline, Feb. 19, 1810. He was a farmer. In the last of the thirties of 1800, he removed from Brookline to Amherst. In 1841 he returned to Brookline. In 1844, he purchased the Thomas Bennett sawmill, and for several years subsequently operated the same. In the first of the sixties he engaged in the wholesale lumbering and coo-pering business, as a partner in the firm of Tucker and Stiles of this town. Retiring from the firm, he removed to Milford. In 1866, he removed from Milford to Nashua, where he died. He m. 1st, Apr. 2, 1835, Mary, dau. of Samuel P. Badger, Of Lyndeborough; she d; m. 2nd, Dec. 10, 1857, Hannah, dau. of Ebenezer and Abia (Fiske) Rideout of Hollis. He d. July 21, 1888; 1st., wife d. June 12, 1857.

Children.

1. Charles Henry, b. in Amherst, Feb. 16, 1836; d. Dec. 19, 1837.
2. Mary Ann, b. in Amherst, Dec. 20, 1837; d. in Milford, Nov. 20, 1857.

3. Henry Harrison, b. in Amherst, Feb. 18, 1840; was a wholesale lumber dealer; res. in Nashua; d. Apr. 8, 1886; m. Jan. 16, 1867, Mattie E., dau. of Levi and Sarah A. (Libbey) Barker, of Candia; no ch.

4. Hervey Draper, b. in Brookline, Jan. 14, 1842; is a draughtsman, and at the present time (1914) superintendent of the lumbering business of his brother, C. F. Melendy, in Hudson; res. Nashua. He m. Nov. 1, 1865, Caroline M., dau. of William J. and Caroline L. (Putnam) Darricott of Milford. One ch., Anna L., b. in Nashua, July 30, 1866; m. Nov. 25, 1909, Henry L. Sanderson of Nashua, no ch.

5. Charles F., b. in Brookline, Dec. 31, 1844; is in the wholesale lumbering business; res. Hudson. He m. Jan. 4, 1890. Eva D., dau. of Nathaniel and Sally (Willoby) Hutchinson of Milford.

Children.

1. Adelaide R., b. in Wilton, Apr. 24, 1891; d. Apr. 4, 1910.
2. Charles T., b. in Temple, Dec. 15, 1893; d. Apr. 17, 1896.
3. Pearl E., b. in Temple, Apr. 5, 1896.
4. Helen R., b. in Temple, Feb. 5, 1898.
5. Harry A., b. in Temple, Mar. 1, 1901; d. Apr. 15, 1901.
6. Ralph R., b. in Temple, Sept. 9, 1903.

(II) ALPHEUS MELENDY, second son of Thomas and Sally (Tay) Melendy, was born in Brookline, May 12, 1816. He was a farmer, and resided in the north part of the town on the highway from Brookline to Milford. He m. Mar. 8, 1838; Rosilla, dau. of Deacon Thomas Bennett, of Brookline. He d. Feb. 23, 1876; she d. July 15, 1881.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Almira F., b. Oct. 11, 1839; m. Nov. 10, 1850, Frederick W. Peacock, of Amherst. He d. Nov. 30, 1882; she d. Jan. 28, 1893.
2. Emiline M., b. Nov. 20, 18 ; m. Apr. 24, 1871, George P. Pettingill; no ch.
3. Sarah A., b. Dec. 11, 1854; m. July 26, 1870, Harvey T. Dunklee; ch., (1) Harry H., b. Nov. 30, 1871; (2) Ozro J., b. May 31, 1873; (3) Ernest T., b. May 30, 1875.

(I) RICHARD MELENDY, a brother of Thomas Melendy, Sr., came here from Reading, Mass., in 1797. He settled on the north side of the Hood brook road, a few rods east of the point where the same leads out of the main highway from Brookline to Milford. He m. before coming here Polly Tay, of Woburn, Mass. He d. April 28, 1845; his wife d. Aug. 23, 1834.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Lucy, b. May 17, 1794; m. May 5, 1812, Timothy Wright.
2. Polly, b. Sept. 25, 1795; m. Isaac Woodward of Merrimack.
3. Aseneth, b. Apr. 12, 1800; m. Oct. 12, 1818, Nathaniel W. Colburn.
4. Clarissa, b. Feb. 26, 1806; m. Joseph Hill of Mason.
5. Richard, b. Apr. 12, 1809; d. Dec. 21, 1838.
6. *Lorenzo P., b. Oct. 26, 1814; m. in 1841, Mary M. Williams.

(II) LORENZO P. MELENDY, son of Richard and Polly (Tay) Melendy, was born in Brookline, Oct. 26, 1814. He was a farmer and cooper. He lived on the north side of the Hood brook road, his house being located about one-half mile east of that of his father. In 1867, he removed from Brookline to Milford. He m. in 1841, Mary Williams. He d. at Milford, Oct. 18, 1899; his wife d. July 3, 1870.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Mary E., b. June 19, 1842; res. Milford, unm.
2. George L., b. Feb. 12, 1845; rem. to Milford in 1867; was in the grocery business for several years, and later, bookkeeper in Nashua; m. Mar. 18, 1871, Adelaide E., dau. of Benjamin E., and Almira (Vinton) Burpee of New London; ch., Jesse George, b. Sept. 30, 1877.
3. John P., b. Nov. 7, 1848; removed to Milford in 1867; m. Feb. 24, 1873, Lizzie, dau. of Hacks and Maggie McLain of Nova Scotia. Ch., born in Milford, (1) Mary E., b. Jan. 28, 1874; m. Apr. 12, 1894, Charles Wilkins of Brookline; (2) Frank F., b. Apr. 21, 1875; m. Apr. 21, 1893, wid. Hattie W. Haynes; (3) Jennie, b. June 19, 1878; m. Oct. 23, 1895, Vascoe H. Plummer of Nashua, (4) Harry W., b. Feb. 26, 1880; (5) John M., b. Feb. 1884; (6) Ethel F., b. Nov. 7, 1886; (7) Kate L., b. Apr. 11, 1890.

Mixer.

STEPHEN S. MIXER was born in Hillsborough, Sept. 20, 1821. He was a son of Benjamin and Betsey (Shepard) Mixer. He came to Brookline about 1840. He was a carpenter. Removed from Brookline to Milford in 1865. He m. in Brookline, May 30, 1843, Sarah C., dau. of Asher and Sally (Hall) Bennett. He d. at Milford, May 5, 1896; she d. in East Boston, Mass., Dec. 27, 1899.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Fannie Ann, b. July 23, 1846; m. Nov. 1, 1865, George H., son of Joseph F. and Adelaide (Pendeleton) Jefts of Brookline; res. Fitchburg, Mass.

2. Clara Edna, b. Mar. 3, 1849; m. Nov. 10, 1865, Henry V. Shattuck of Brookline; res. Townsend, Mass.

3. James Albert, b. Jan. 27, 1851; m. Apr. 10, 1880, Nettie G., dau. of Charles M. and Amelia H. (Hope) Willard of Boston, Mass.; res. Milford.

4. Lizzie, b. July 3, 1853; d. June 3, 1855.

5. Augusta C., b. Mar. 29, 1856; m. Nov. 28, 1889, Azel P., son of Azel P. and Mary (Wilber) Brigham of Milford; she d. Apr. 26, 1896.

6. Harriet P., b. Apr. 19, 1858; m. Feb. 4, 1880, Llewellyn B., son of Barzillai and Selura (Aldrich) Hinds of Milford; res. East Boston, Mass.

Merrill.

REV. AMOS MERRILL, the first pastor of the M. E. church in Brookline, came here from New Ipswich in 1852. (See sketch of his life, chap. XV ante). He m. before coming here, Phebe Reynolds of Vt.

Children.

1. Charles N., b. in Corinth, Vt., Oct. 22, 1831; he was a singing master; in the last part of the sixties and first part of the seventies he taught singing in the public schools of Nashua; he was twice married; m. 1st, Susan Morrill of Clinton, Mass.; she d., leaving no ch.; m. 2nd, Mrs. Elena Holt of Nashua; they had 2 ch., (1) Cora, m. Will Lampson of

Worcester, Mass., res. Chicago, Ill.; (2) Charles, m. Esther Ecland of Worcester, Mass., no ch.

2. Melvina, b. in Corinth, Vt., Aug. 18, 1833; m. Apr. 7, 1853, George A. McClure, of Meriden, N. Y.; he was killed in the Civil War; she d. Aug. 30, 1858.

3. James A., b. Sept. 13, 1835; came to Brookline in 1852; served for Brookline in the Civil War; was a member of the Methodist church; later resided in Nashua; at one time was president of the Common Council; several years secretary of the State Temperance Union; member of Benevolent Lodge of Masons in Milford. He d. at Nashua in 1913; buried in Brookline.

Needham.

JEREMIAH NEEDHAM came to Brookline in 1859, from Hollis, where he was born. He was a son of Jeremiah H. and Olive (Parker) Needham. He was a farmer. His farm was located on the west side of the highway to Milford, about three miles north of Brookline village, and was commonly known as the old Capt. Eli Sawtelle place. He m. about 1846, Susan Elliott of Amherst. He d. in Brookline; she d. in Brookline. Both are buried in the South Cemetery.

Children.

1. George H., b. in Hollis, in 1846; m. Oct. 5, 1868, Abbie Farmer of Nashua; 1 ch., Lester, res. Milford.

2. Charles W., b. in Hollis; m. 1st, Mrs. Amanda Tuttle of Milford; m. 2nd, Eva Kendall of Milford; res. Milford.

3. Ellen S., b. in Hollis, Nov. 13, 1850; m. 1st, Nov. 8, 1869, Lewis G. Hunter; he d.; m. 2nd, June 2, 1878, Samuel Swett.

Newhall.

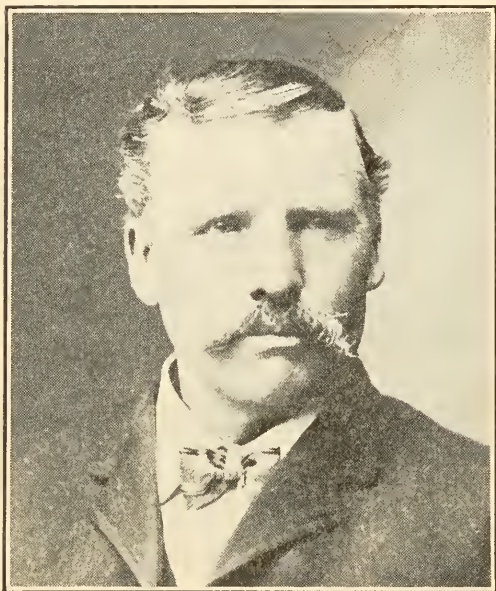
SAMUEL NEWHALL, and Mehitable.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. John, b. Aug. 30, 1824.

2. Mary M., b. Oct. 3, 1826.

Nye.



GEORGE H. NYE

GEORGE H. NYE settled in Brookline Nov. 22, 1873, coming here from Wilmington, N. Y. He was born Oct. 13, 1851, in Keene, N. Y. He is a son of Frederick T. and Mary (Hinds) Nye. His mother was a daughter of John L. Hinds, of Jay, N. Y. He is a lineal descendant of Benjamin Nye, a native of Sweden, who came from England to America about the year 1635, and settled in Sandwich, Mass. He is a farmer and is highly respected

by his fellow citizens. He is a leading member of the local Methodist church, and at the present time, (1913) is a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Nye has been twice married; m. 1st, Nov. 4, 1875, Lenora, dau. of Frederick F. and Mary R. (Colburn) Wright; she d. Jan. 9, 1903; m. 2nd, Oct. 13, 1904, Mrs. Ella H. Segree of Brookline.

*Children; Born in Brookline.**By First Wife.*

1. Frederick G., b. Sept. 20, 1876; m. June, 1908, Mattie Lawrence.
2. Ernest W., b. Sept. 9, 1877; m. June 9, 1897, Addie P. Segree.
3. Maud L., b. Sept. 29, 1878; d. Aug. 9, 1892.
4. Ethel M., b. Feb. 24, 1880; m. Aug. 1904, Rufus J. Wills, of Nova Scotia.
5. Grace E., b. May 27, 1881; d. Apr. 19, 1899.
6. Roswell C., b. Jan. 6, 1884.
7. Chester A., b. July 3, 1885; d. Sept. 9, 1885.
8. Arthur J., b. Feb. 5, 1887; m. in May, 1911, Constance Hungerford, Hartford, Conn.

9. Clarence E., b. Aug. 8, 1891; d. Oct. 6, 1891.
10. Walter E., b. Dec. 27, 1894; d. Aug. 25, 1898.

Parker.

(V) JAMES PARKER, Sr., was born in Pepperell, Mass., Feb. 4, 1795. He was a son of Edmund and Elizabeth (Green) Parker, and a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of Deacon Thomas Parker, the immigrant settler at Reading, Mass.; the line of descent being as follows; (I) Deacon Thomas Parker, born in England in 1605; embarked March 11, 1633, in the ship Susan and Ellen, bound for America; settled in Lynn village, afterwards Reading, Mass., where his residence was located near the Wakefield line. He was the founder of and a deacon in the Reading church, and a leading and prominent citizen of the town. He married—whether before or after coming to America is uncertain—Amy (surname unknown); by whom he had six children; John, Thomas, Nathaniel, Hananiah, Mary, and Martha. He died at Reading in 1683, aged 88 years. His wife died Jan. 15, 1690. Among his descendants was the Rev. Theodore Parker. Among his descendants living at the present time are the Parkers of Nashua, Brookline, Lowell, Mass., and Pepperell, Mass.

(II) Nathaniel Parker, third son of Deacon Thomas and Amy Parker, was born at Reading, Mass., in 1651. He settled in the west parish of Reading, near what is now known as the centre of the town, on the Sanborn place, where he is said to have built the first house in that parish. He m. in 1687, Bertha Polly, dau. of John Polly of Roxbury, Mass., and Bethia, dau. of William Cowdrey of Reading. By whom he had fourteen children, of whom the last was Phineas, mentioned below.

(III) PHINEAS PARKER, son and fourteenth child of Nathaniel and Bertha (Polly) Parker, was born Sept. 27, 1704, in Reading, Mass. His residence in Reading was located near the residence late of Ira Rugles. He sold the place to Rev. Mr. Haven, the first minister of Reading. At some time between 1758 and 1775, he removed from Reading to Pepperell, Mass. He m. Martha _____ of Reading, surname unknown; by whom he had eight children. He d. at Pepperell, Aug. 28, 1787, aged 83 years. She d. Jan. 31, 1793, aged 83 years.

(IV) EDMUND PARKER, first son and first child of Phineas and Martha Parker, was born in Reading, Mass., Feb. 7, 1731. Prior to the year 1776, he removed from Reading to Pepperell, Mass. His residence

in Pepperell, was located in the southwest part of the town. At the present time (1914) it is owned and occupied by Augustus Reed. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He responded to the Lexington alarm with the Reading company, Capt. Thomas Eaton, Col. Green's regiment. In 1776—1777, he was in Captain John Minot's company, Col. Dike's regiment. In 1777 and 1780, he was in Capt. Woods' company, Col. Jonathan Reed's regiment, and in Capt. Benjamin Brown's company, Col. Michael Jackson's regiment. He was a deacon of the Congregational church in Pepperell. He was twice married; m. 1st, Lydia Varnum, of Groton, July 22, 1755. She d. Aug. 4, 1756; m. 2nd, Apr. 13, 1757. Mrs. Elizabeth Green, wid. of James Green of Groton, Mass., and dau. of John and Elizabeth Boyden Sheple of Groton. He d. at Pepperell, Aug. 13, 1813, in his 83rd year; she d. Nov. 21, 1812, aged 82. His descendants in Pepperell at the present time are among its leading and most influential citizens.

Children; Born in Groton, Mass.

By First Wife.

1. Lydia, b. July 30, 1756.

By Second Wife.

2. Edmund, b. May 23, 1761.
3. Asa, b. Dec. 29, 1763.
4. Jonas, b. July 16, 1766.
5. *James, b. Apr. 10, 1769.
6. John, b. Oct. 3, 1774.
7. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 26, 1778.

(V) In 1801, James Parker, Sr., the subject of this sketch removed from Pepperell, Mass. to Brookline; where he settled in the eastern part of the town on the old Lieut. John Cummings place, known later as the James H. Burgess place. He was a farmer by avocation. But with a mind and disposition which led him to take an active interest in town affairs; for the management of which he exhibited a zeal and aptitude, coupled with a strict sense of honor and integrity, which won for him the respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen; as is evinced by the many positions of trust with which they honored him. In 1802 he was elected to represent the town in the legislature; being the first of its citizens to enjoy that honor under the act of the legislature passed that year, by which Brookline, in the matter of representation, was classed by itself; it having heretofore been classed with Mason and Milford, respectively. He subse-

quently represented Brookline in the legislatures of 1803, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814 and 1815. He was moderator each year from 1811 to 1823, inclusive; town clerk every year from 1805 to 1809 inclusive, and also in 1822 and 1823; town treasurer from 1811 to 1819 inclusive, and first selectman from 1805 to 1809.

He m. Oct. 11, 1792, Sarah, dau. of Abijah Boynton, born Mar. 25, 1740, in Westford, Mass., and Sarah Chamberlain, his wife, born in Westford. She is said to have been a niece of John Chamberlain, who killed Paugus, the Indian chief. He d. at Brookline, Jan. 14, 1826, aged 56 years; she d. Dec. 13, 1848, aged 78 years.

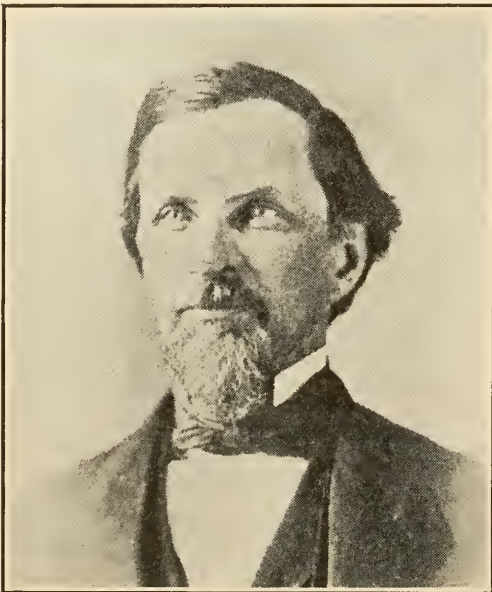
Children.

1. *Eli, b. in Pepperell, Apr. 27, 1793; m. in 1816, Louise Douglass.
2. *James, b. in Pepperell, Feb. 4, 1795; m. Mar. 26, 1826, Deverd Corey.
3. Sarah, b. in Pepperell, Apr. 8, 1797; m. Isaac Sawtelle.
4. Elizabeth, b. in Pepperell, Apr. 5, 1799; m. Dec. 24, 1818, John Sawtelle; res. Rochester, N. Y.
5. *Abel Boynton, b. in Pepperell, Mar. 12, 1801; m. in 1827, Martha W. Evans.
6. Charles F., b. in Brookline, Feb. 28, 1803; d. in Brookline Nov. 16, 1845; unm.
7. Catharine, b. in Brookline, Nov. 8, 1805; m. Oct. 28, 1831, Joseph Sawtelle.
8. Caroline, b. in Brookline, Nov. 8, 1805; d. June 1, 1877, in Brookline.

(VI) ELI PARKER, first son of James and Sarah (Boynton) Parker, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Apr. 27, 1793. In 1801 he removed with his father's family from Pepperell to Brookline. In 1823, after his marriage, he removed from Brookline to Bedford; where he resided until the death of his father in 1826, when he returned to Brookline and took up his residence on the old Parker homestead; living there during the remainder of his life. He was a farmer and an active energetic, and leading citizen of the town. He was particularly interested in military affairs. In 1820 and 1821 he was captain of the 11th company of the 5th regiment, N. H. State Militia, and subsequently for many years, major of the regiment. He m. in 1816, Louise, dau. of Samuel Douglass, Jr., and Sarah (Seaver) Douglass, who was a dau. of Capt. Robert Seaver of Brookline. He d. July 6, 1847; his wife d. July 29, 1843.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. *William Harrison, b. Feb. 11, 1817; m. in 1843, Lucy B. Lang, of Tilton; m. 2nd, Dec. 15, 1894, Elizabeth D. Cameron of Lowell, Mass.
2. James Carlton, b. Sept. 23, 1819; m. in 1846 Eliza A. Lang, of Tilton; he d. July 4, 1898; she d. in Feb. 1847; 1 ch., d. in infancy.
3. Samuel Douglass, b. Aug. 24, 1821; d. Oct. 4, 1886.
4. Eli Boynton, b. May 22, 1824; m. in the seventies Mrs. Eliza Tucker Fiske; he d. May 1, 1904; she d. July 6, 1908; 1 ch., died in childhood.
5. Eliza Jane, b. Aug. 31, 1826; res. Lowell, Mass.
- 6; Pamela D., b. June 8, 1829; m. June 29, 1851, Joseph A. Putnam of Hooksett; no ch.; he d. Apr. 25, 1890; she d. Nov. 29, 1907.
7. Charles Frederick, b. Feb. 27, 1831; d. June 14, 1854; unm.
8. Francis Ferdinand, b. Mar. 25, 1835; m. Nov. 27, 1858, Lovilla Justina, dau. of David and Elizabeth (Cromwell) Walton, of Mercer, Me. He d. Sept. 21, 1866; she d. Nov. 20, 1870. One ch., Alice Maud, b. June 4, 1860; m. Oct. 26, 1886, Lorens Hull, of Omaha, Neb.; he d. July 5, 1894.



WILLIAM HARRISON PARKER

(VII) WILLIAM HARRISON PARKER, first child and first son of Eli and Louise (Douglass) Parker, was born in Brookline, Feb. 11, 1817. His boyhood, with the exception of a few years, during which his father was living in Bedford, was passed in his native town; where in his early manhood he was employed as a clerk in the store of his uncle, James Parker, Jr. In 1837, he removed from Brookline to Lowell, Mass.; where he attended the public schools and the old Dracut

Academy. In 1841 he entered the employment of the Douglas Brothers, manufacturers in Lowell of bobbins and shuttles; with whom he remained seven years. In 1848 he severed his connection with the Douglas brothers, and commenced doing business for himself as a manufacturer in Lowell of bobbins and shuttles; a business in which he continued for the remainder of his life to be engaged, and in which he was remarkably successful; acquiring in that line a reputation for business capacity equalled by but few firms engaged in the same business in New England. At first Mr. Parker was associated in the business with John L. Fuller. Mr. Fuller soon dropped out of the firm, and for the next ten years, or until 1859, Mr. Parker carried on the business alone. In the latter year, he organized the company of Watson, Parker and Nichols, manufacturers in Lowell, of bobbins and shuttles. This firm, with several changes in its membership, continued to do a successful business until 1884; when its membership consisted of Mr. Parker and John L. Cheney. In the latter year Mr. Parker bought out Mr. Cheney's interest in the business, and thus became its sole proprietor. He immediately associated with himself his sons, Walter L. and George E. Parker, and under the firm name of W. H. Parker and Sons, continued to carry on the business until his death in 1898.

As a business man, Mr. Parker's success was attributed by his fellow-citizens in Lowell to his possession of a sound business judgment exercised in a conservative manner and along well established and successful business lines. He avoided speculation. His word was as good as his bond; and the worth of his bond was never questioned. He was for 30 years a director in the First National Bank of Lowell; director in the Kitson Machine Company; director in the City Manufacturing Company, and in the Bristol Manufacturing Company, both of New Bedford; director in the Hargrave Mills, and president of the Parker Mills in Fall River, Mass.

As a citizen he was esteemed and honored. He was a Republican in politics; was a member in 1869-70 of the Lowell Common Council; member of the Board of Aldermen in 1867; member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1867; and a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor in 1883 and 1884. He was an attendant at the Kirk Street Congregational church. He was twice married; m. 1st, in 1843, Lucy B. Lang of Tilton; she d. Nov. 2, 1891; m. 2nd, Dec. 15, 1894, Elizabeth D. Cameron of Lowell. He d. in Lowell, Oct. 7, 1898.

Children; Born in Lowell, Mass.

(VIII) 1. George Everett, b. Oct. 23, 1846; engaged for many years in the wholesale manufacture of bobbins in Lowell. In 1908 he re-

moved with his family to Lewiston, Me.; where, in company with his sons, at the present time, he is carrying on the same business. He m. Oct. 23, 1872, Helen A. Jones, of Lowell; ch., born in Lowell; (1) William H., b. Jan. 14, 1874; (2) Harry J., b. July 26, 1875; (3) Lucy H., b. Dec. 25, 1879; (4) Everett N., b. Feb. 25, 1883; (5) Herbert L., b. Mar. 3, 1885; (6) Clarence A., b. Feb. 24, 1887.

2. Hattie Louise, b. Aug. 3, 1845; m. Oct. 16, 1866, George F. Moore of Lakeport; ch., born in Lowell, Mass., (1) Howard P., b. Apr. 21, 1868; (2) Arthur C., b. Sept. 15, 1870.

3. Helen E., b. Aug. 23, 1849; m. June 2, 1874, Joseph W. Griffin of Lowell.

4. *Walter L., b. Nov. 29, 1857; m. Sept. 7, 1881, Rebecca Alice Johnson.



WALTER LANG PARKER

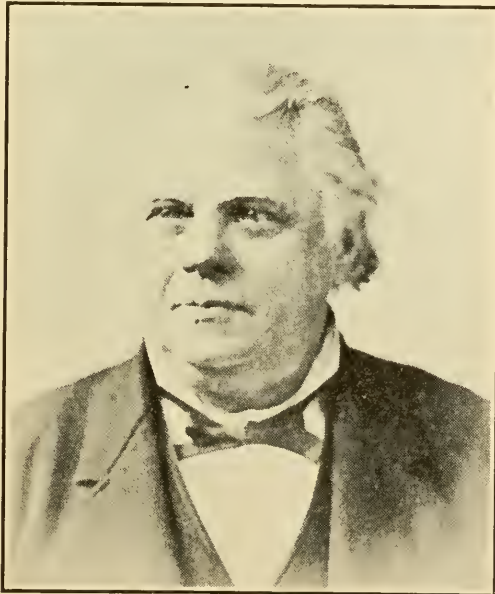
(VIII) WALTER LANG PARKER, fourth child and second son of William H. and Lucy (Lang) Parker, was born Nov. 29, 1857, in Lowell, Mass.; where he has passed his entire life. He is engaged, in company with his sons, in the business of manufacturing bobbins, and is also largely interested in the manufacture of cotton goods; being a heavy owner of stock in, and a member of the boards of directors of, several of the large cotton mills of New England. He is one of

the progressive and successful business men of Lowell; where he is highly respected and esteemed; having been honored by its citizens with many positions of public trust. He is closely identified with the city's financial institutions, having been a director in several of its banks. He was a director in, and president of, the First National Bank, of Lowell, from Nov. 1902 to 1908. In the latter year, the 1st National Bank having

united with the Railroad National Bank and the Merchant's National Bank, both of Lowell, in the organization of a new bank under the name of the Union National Bank, with a consolidated capital of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, he was elected as a director in, and vice-president of, the latter bank; a position which he still holds. He is and, since 1904, has been a trustee in the Mechanics' Savings' Bank, of Lowell, and a member of its investment committee. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Lowell General Hospital and a director in the Lowell Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Parker is a member of William North Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Lowell, and a 32nd degree Mason.

Mr. Parker passes a large portion of his summer vacation in Brookline, N. H., where he has a summer home. In 1914 he presented to the town of Brookline the flag staff at the present time standing on the grounds of the Daniels Academy Building, together with a U. S. flag, in memory of his father, William H. Parker, a native of Brookline. He m. Sept. 7, 1881, Rebecca Alice, dau. of William and Lucy (Hutchins) Johnson of Lowell.



JAMES CARLTON PARKER

Children; Born in Lowell.

1. Lucille, b. July 8, 1882.
2. Harold Hutchins, b. Nov. 8, 1884; entered Yale College in 1904.
3. Allan Douglass, b. Dec. 6, 1886; graduated at Yale in 1909.
4. Louise Lang, b. Sept. 16, 1888; m. Feb. 19, 1912, William H. Scarritt of Kansas City, Mo.

(VII) JAMES CARLTON PARKER second child and second son of Eli and Louise (Douglass) Parker, was born at Brookline, Sept.

23, 1819. He passed his boyhood and early manhood in his native town.

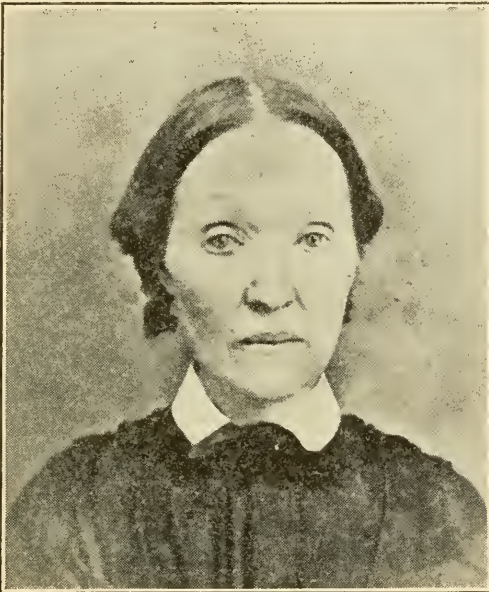
Later in life he removed from Brookline to the Island of Cuba, where he resided for many years; engaged as an engineer on the sugar plantations. In the seventies, having accumulated a competence, he retired from business and returned to Brookline, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married in 1846, Eliza A. Lang, of Tilton. He died July 4, 1898; she d. in February, 1847; 1 child, d. in infancy.

(VI) JAMES PARKER 2nd, second child and second son of James and Sarah (Boynnton) Parker, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Feb. 4, 1795. In 1801, he removed with his father's family from Pepperell to Brookline. He passed his boyhood days upon his father's farm; working summers and attending school in winters. In his early manhood he was for several terms employed as a teacher in the public schools. In 1816, he and Isaac Sawtelle, under the firm name of Parker and Sawtelle, opened the first store to be established on Main Street in the compact part of the village; the store being located in the dwelling house at the south end of the street which at the present time is owned and occupied by Walter E. Corey as his home. The firm of Parker and Sawtelle, after a brief existence, was dissolved by mutual consent. In the early part of the thirties he removed from Brookline to Boston, Mass., where, at 111 Court Street, under the firm name of Parker and Gilmore, he was for several years a partner of Joseph Gilmore, afterwards governor of New Hampshire, in the wholesale West India goods and grocery business. The enterprise proved to be unsuccessful; the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Parker removed from Boston to Pepperell, Mass.

From 1832 to 1835 he was a partner of William S. Crosby in the grocery business at East Pepperell, Mass. In 1835 he removed from Pepperell to Brookline. During the remainder of his life, which was passed in Brookline, he was engaged somewhat extensively in the wholesale cooping and lumbering and charcoal manufacturing business. In 1840, he purchased of Isaac Sawtelle, the old "Yellow House," at the present time "Elm House," on the east side of Main street, and moved into the same with his family. In 1845, he built the dwelling house on the east side of Main street which at the present time is owned and occupied as his home by Edward C. Tucker; into which he moved with his family and where he lived until the following year; when he exchanged the house with James N. Tucker for a stock of merchandise located in the store on Main street which at the present time is owned by Walter E. Corey; but which at the date of said exchange was owned by Mr. Tucker. Mr. Parker took im-

mediate possession of the stock of goods and the store; which from that time until his death he operated in connection with his other business.

Mr. Parker, like his father before him, took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the town and its inhabitants; by whom he was highly respected and esteemed. He was moderator in 1830, 1831 and 1836; town clerk in 1830, 1831 and 1836; town treasurer in 1836; selectman in 1829, 1830 and 1835; and Representative to the legislature in 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1842. He was also many times a member of the school board. He was an active member of the Congregational church and society.



DEVERD COREY PARKER

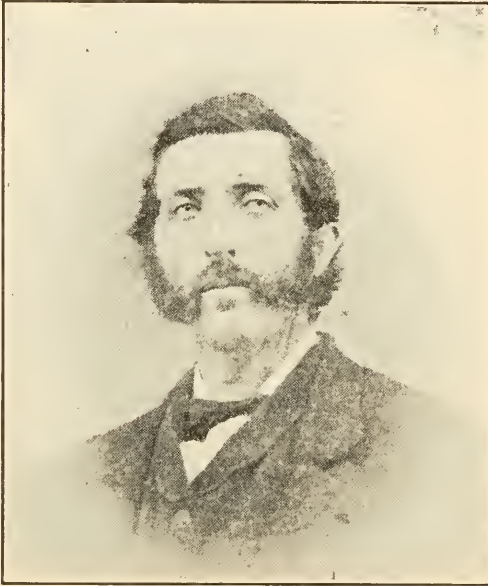
He m. Mar. 26, 1826, Deverd,* dau. of Capt. Nathan and Deverd (Wright) Corey, his wife; who was a dau. of David Wright of Pepperell, Mass., and his wife Prudence (Cummings) Wright; who was the leader of the band of women which captured the notorious Tory, Leonard Whiting, at Jewett's Bridge in Pepperell, Mass., April, 1775. He died Oct. 8, 1846; she died Dec. 11, 1875.

Children;

Born in Brookline.

1. James Clinton Parker,* b. Apr. 30, 1830; m. Aug. 17, 1875, Cynthia (Jones) Carr, of Berlin, Vt, she d. May 18, 1887; m. 2nd, in 1889, Mary A. Gallagher of Lowell, Mass.; no ch.; he d. Jan. 1, 1909.
2. Henry Hamilton, Jan. 31, 1832; d. Dec. 27, 1850; unm.
3. *Frances Deverd, b. Dec. 26, 1833; d. Feb. 16, 1889. (See sketch chap. XI, ante).
4. *Edward Everett, b. Jan. 7, 1842; m. Dec. 20, 1877, Alice Prince, dau. of Evan B. Hammond, M. D., and his wife, Sarah Ann Adams, dau. of Capt. Phinehas Adams, formerly of Nashua, deceased. Ch., born in

Nashua, (1) Rena Deverd, b. Nov. 21, 1878; grad. of Wellesley College in 1901; (2) Edna Alice, b. Dec. 13, 1880; grad. of Mt. Holyoke College in 1903. (See sketch chap. XI, ante).



JAMES CLINTON PARKER

(VII) *JAMES CLINTON PARKER, first child and first son of James and Deverd (Corey) Parker, was born at Brookline, April 30, 1830. He was educated in the public schools of Brookline. On arriving at manhood he engaged in the wholesale lumbering and coopering business, which he followed successfully until 1870. In the latter year he sold out his business and removed from Brookline to Nashua; where he was for several years superintendent of the City

Farm. Subsequently he was for four years superintendent of the Wilmington, Mass., town-farm, and, still later, for fifteen years, superintendent of the Billerica, Mass., town-farm.

He was a man of strict integrity and probity, and was highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. He was moderator of Brookline in 1873 and 1874; selectman in 1857, 1868 and 1869; and represented the town in the legislature of 1871-72.

He m. Aug. 17, 1875, Mrs. Cynthia (Jones) Carr, of Berlin, Vt. No children. He d. at Lowell, Mass., Jan. 1, 1909; she d. May 18, 1887. Both are buried in the South Cemetery at Brookline; m. 2nd, Jan. 15, 1889, Mary A. Gallagher of Lowell, Mass.; res. Lowell.

(VI) ABEL BOYNTON PARKER, third son of James and Sarah (Boynton) Parker, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Mar. 12, 1801. In the latter year he moved with his father's family from Pepperell, to Brookline; where he grew to manhood. He was a cooper by trade. In 1842, he re-

moved with his family from Brookline to Nashua, where he passed the remainder of his life. He m. about 1827, Martha Washington, dau. of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Place) Evans of Gonic, N. H. He d. at Nashua, Oct. 27, 1853; she d. July 29, 1883.

Children.

1. Elizabeth Sarah, b. in Cambridge, Mass., Mar. 31, 1828; d. Nashua, Feb. 28, 1902.

2. Martha Ann, b. in Brookline, Jan. 18, 1830; res. Nashua, N. H.

3. Catharine Louisa, b. in Brookline, Mar. 3, 1832; d. Nashua, Mar. 24, 1856.

4. Clara Ann Rebecca, b. in Brookline, Jan. 31, 1834; m. Jan. 4, 1864, Charles Franklin Fairbanks of Holden, Mass. Ch., (1) Emma Eldora, b. Worcester, Mass., Sept. 5, 1866; she m. Apr. 5, 1904, Herbert Irving Gray of Nashua; res. Hudson; (2) Frank Evans, b. Worcester, Mass., June 9, 1869; res. Woonsocket, R. I.

5. Joseph Boynton, b. Brookline, Aug. 2, 1838; m. June 5, 1863, Sarah Elizabeth Tarbell of Worcester, Mass.; he d. at Worcester, Oct. 6, 1896; she d. Oct. 9, 1908; 1 ch., Kate Evans, b. Worcester, Oct. 28, 1864; res. Worcester, Mass.

6. John Place Evans, b. Brookline, Feb. 12, 1841; res. Boston, Mass.; he was a soldier in the Civil War; d. in Boston, in 1913. Buried at Nashua.

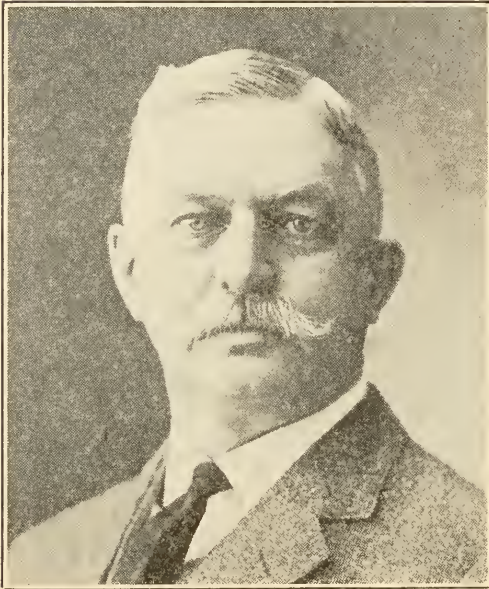
Parkhurst.

THOMAS HENRY PARKHURST was born at Dunstable, Mass., July 17, 1825. He was a son of Henry and Abigail (Taylor) Parkhurst; and was a farmer by avocation. In 1866, he removed with his family from Dunstable to Brookline; where, in company with William Wright, his brother-in-law, he engaged in the wholesale lumbering and coopering business until 1872; when, the firm of Wright and Parkhurst having been dissolved, he returned with his family to Dunstable; where he passed the greater part of the remainder of his life.

Mr. Parkhurst was a man of strict honesty and probity; quiet and unassuming in his manners and deportment, a kind and indulgent father, a firm and faithful friend, and a citizen whose characteristics won for him the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. He m. Mar. 12, 1848, before coming to Brookline, Sarah, dau. of Luke and Hannah (Wright) Wright, of Pepperell, Mass. He d. at Nashua, in 1908; she d. at Hudson, Mass., in 1896. Both are buried in Dunstable, Mass.

Children; Born in Dunstable, Mass.

1. Willis H., b. Mar. 26, 1849.
2. Lewis, b. July 26, 1856.
3. Lizzie Jane, b. May 8, 1860.



LEWIS PARKHURST

LEWIS PARKHURST, son of Thomas H. and Sarah N. (Wright) Parkhurst, was born July 26, 1856, at Dunstable, Mass. He is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Ebenezer Parkhurst, a settler in Dunstable in 1690. Two of his ancestors (Joel and Leonard) were soldiers in the War of the Revolution. On the maternal side of the house, he is a great-grand-child of Liberty and Hannah (Cooper) Wright, and a great-great-grand-child of David Wright and Pru-

dence Cummings, his wife; who, in 1775, was the leader of a band of Peperell, Mass., women which captured the tory, Leonard Whiting, near Jewett's Bridge in that town.

His childhood days until he was ten years old were passed on the homestead farm in Dunstable. In 1866, he removed with his father's family from Dunstable to Brookline; where he resided until 1872. He left Brookline with a feeling of sincere affection for its people; a feeling which in the passing years has perhaps been strengthened by the fact that many of his nearest relatives on the Wright side of the house are residents of the town today; and that, of those deceased, many others, including his grandfather Wright, are buried beneath its soil.

During his residence in Brookline, he attended the village school in the fall and winter, and, for four successive years, worked from April to

September on a farm in Dunstable, at a wage of from eight to sixteen dollars per month and his board. In the winter following his fifteenth birthday, he drove a team of four oxen in the woods; and, for one season worked at the bench as a cooper.

He fitted for college in the district schools of Dunstable, Mass., and Brookline, and Green Mountain Academy, South Woodstock, Vt.; and graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1878; delivering the Class Day address at the graduating exercises. He was president of his class during his senior year; a position which he continued to hold for several years following his graduation. During his preparatory course at Green Mountain Academy, and subsequently while at Dartmouth, he taught school winters and worked at farming summers; using his wages in helping to defray the expenses of obtaining his education. Among the places in which he taught during this period were Woodstock, Reading and Weston, Vermont; Provincetown, Mass., and Hanover, N. H.

In the eight years immediately succeeding his graduation, Mr. Parkhurst followed teaching as a profession. He was principal of the High Street Grammar School, Fitchburg, Mass., two years; Principal of the High School, Athol, Mass., one year; and principal of the High School at Winchester, Mass., five years.

In 1886, Mr. Parkhurst having decided to change his business, resigned his position as principal of the Winchester High School; and, declining to accept a similar position in the High School at Fitchburg, Mass., to which he was that year elected, entered the employment of the publishing house of Ginn and Company, Boston, Mass., as New England agent for its High School and College publications. In 1888 he was admitted to membership in the firm. In 1896, he built, or organized and equipped for Ginn and Company the Athenaeum Press; of which he has ever since been manager. At the present time he is treasurer and business manager of Ginn and Company; which carries on its pay-rolls the names of about 1100 employees, men and women, and has an annual output of about eight million books; with offices at 29 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., New York City, Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga., Dallas, Texas., Columbus, Ohio., San Francisco, Cal., and London, England.

In addition to, and independent of, his duties as manager of the business of Ginn and Company, he has occupied many public and private positions of trust and responsibility. He was president of the Middlesex County National Bank, of Winchester, Mass., from 1897 to 1900; trustee of Winchester, Mass., Savings bank for seventeen years, and for four years a member of its Investment Committee. At the present time (1914) he

is trustee under the wills of George A. Wentworth and Edwin Ginn, respectively. In 1908, he was elected Alumni Trustee of Dartmouth College with the honorary degree of A. M.; and in 1913 was re-elected to the same position and also to the position of Chairman of the Committee on Business Administration of the Board of Trustees of the College. He is a member of the University, Union, Boston Art, and Boston City Clubs, and of the Winchester County Club, and Megantic Fish and Game Club.

He has been an extensive traveller; and, with two exceptions, has visited on business or pleasure every State in the union; also Canada, Mexico, Cuba, the British Isles, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Greece and Egypt.

He is also a writer of ability. In 1913, he published a book which, under the title of "A Vacation On The Nile," contains a collection of interesting and instructive letters written by him from Egypt to his friends at home.

At the present time, Mr. Parkhurst is, and for thirty years, has been, a resident of Winchester, Mass. As a citizen, he is honorable, upright and public spirited; and generous in giving both of his time and substance for the advancement of any project for promoting the welfare and happiness of his fellow citizens. Nor is his generosity confined to home giving only. In 1911 he presented Dartmouth College with a gift of one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of an Administration Building in memory of his son, Wilder, who died there in 1904, while a member, in his Sophomore year, of the class of 1907. In 1913 he also presented the town of Brookline, N. H. with one hundred dollars to be used towards defraying the expenses of building its new town house, which was erected that year.

He is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens; who have honored him with many positions of trust and responsibility. He has been a member of the School Committee, Trustee of the Public Library, member of the Water Board for seven years, Chairman of Town Committee on Annual Appropriations and Chairman of the Committee to build Mystic School and High School buildings. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Unitarian church for twelve years, Chairman of the committee to build the Unitarian church, and Chairman of the town Committee on Improvement of Water Ways.

In 1908 he represented the twenty-seventh Middlesex District in the Legislature; and was a member of the joint Senate and House Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Parkhurst married Nov. 18, 1880, Emma J. Wilder, dau. of John and Sarah (Cragin) Wilder of Weston, Vt.

Children; Born at Winchester, Mass.

1. Wilder, b. Feb. 22, 1886, d. in 1904.
2. Richard, b. Nov. 15, 1894.

Patten.

NATHANIEL PATTEN settled in the south part of the Mile Slip, now Brookline, as early, probably, as 1764, on land which he purchased of William and Martha Blanchard, Feb. 22, of that year; coming there from Townsend, Mass. He is supposed to have been a son of Nathaniel and Mary (Kidder) Patten, originally of Tewksbury, Mass.; but who removed from Tewksbury to Townsend between the years 1733 and 1741. His dwelling house was located in the southwest part of the town on the highway leading southerly from the old Mathew Wallace place to the Jasper Wyman sawmill; now the Perley Pierce sawmill, in South Brookline. He was a farmer and served as a soldier for Raby in the War of the Revolution. He was living here as late as 1795. He has no descendants of the name living here today. He m. May 20, 1784, Mehitabel Blood of Hollis.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Nathaniel, b. July 10, 1785.	} No records of Marriages or Deaths.
2. Abel, b. Jan. 13, 1787.	
3. John, b. Oct. 6, 1788.	
4. Mehitabel, b. Dec. 5, 1792.	
5. Mighill, b. Mar. 14, 1795.	
6. Shattuck, b. Jan. 18, 1797.	

Peabody.

AMOS A. PEABODY came to Brookline about 1850 from Milford, where he was born, Oct. 12, 1823. He was a carpenter by trade. He m. Dec. 22, 1853, Lucilla P., dau. of Alpheus and Clorinda (Wallace) Shattuck of this town. He d. in 1882; she d. in Oct., 1913. No children.

JOHN PEABODY was born in Amherst, Nov. 9, 1827. He was the third son of Francis and Lydia Peabody. About 1850 he removed from Amherst to Brookline. He was a carpenter by trade, and a member of, and deacon in, the local Congregational church. He m. Fannie E. Sar-

gent of Amherst. He d. in Brookline, Dec. 23, 1873. No children. He is buried with his wife in Amherst.

GEORGE W. PEABODY, a son of Francis and Lydia Peabody, was born in Amherst, Oct. 11, 1838. He settled in Brookline about 1860. He was an excellent citizen and a member of the Congregational church. He m. Sept. 8, 1868, Mary Frances, dau. of James H. and Mary A. (Boutwell) Hall of this town. He d. Dec. 18, 1873; his wife d. Dec. 19, 1913. They are buried in Amherst.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. James Edward, b. Aug. 24, 1869; a graduate of Williams College; and at the present time (1911) a teacher of Biology in the Morris High School, in N. Y. City. (See sketch of his life in Chap. XI. Ante.) He m. Emma Barrett, of Barre, Mass.; he has three ch., i. e. Elizabeth Barrett, Richard Hall, and George Wellington.

2. George Herbert, b. Oct. 14, 1871; he resides at Pawtucket, R. I., where at the present time (1911) he is secretary of the Y. M. C. A. He m. Mildred Lane, of Swanzy; ch., Marion, Francis and Eleanor.

Peacock.

FREDERICK W. PEACOCK settled in Brookline about 1849, coming here from Amherst, where he was born. He was a cooper and farmer. He m. Nov. 10, 1850, Almira F., dau. of Alpheus and Rosella (Bennett) Melendy, of Brookline. He d. Nov. 30, 1882; she d. Jan. 28, 1893.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Leroy A., b. Apr. 3, 1861; m. in 1886, Nellie E. Lund.
2. Della R., b. Feb. 16, 1863; m. Nov. 6, 1883, Alpha A. Hall.
3. Delia E., b. Dec. 30, 1865; m. Sept. 16, 1896, Arthur E. Chase.

Perkins.

JESSE PERKINS, son of Mark Perkins, was born in 1757 in Carlisle, Mass. He was a soldier from Carlisle in the War of the Revolution; serving as a private for two years and several months. At the close of the war he was pensioned for life by the Government. In 1781, he removed

from Carlisle to Raby; where he settled in the east part of the town. His log-cabin was located about one mile northeast of the village on the west side of the north highway to Hollis; its exact location being at the end of a short lane which led out of said highway near the old Ezekiel Proctor place, from which it was distant but a few rods. Its cellar-hole is still in evidence. He m. in 1771, Elizabeth, dau. of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Proctor of Westford, Mass. He d. in 1857; she d. in 1851. Both are buried in the South Cemetery.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Samuel, b. Feb. 26, 1782; m. in 1817, Mary Shattuck; she d. in 1849; no ch.
2. Leonard, }
3. Esther, } twins; d. in infancy.
4. Abijah, b. Sept. 4, 1788; never m.; d. in 1862.
5. *Stephen, b. Mar. 19, 1793; m. May 6, 1821, Sally Gilson.
6. Betsey, b. Mar. 22, 1797; m. Jeremiah Goodwin.

STEPHEN PERKINS, fifth child and fourth son of Jessie and Elizabeth (Proctor) Perkins, was born in Brookline, Mar. 19, 1793. He m. May 6, 1821, Sally, dau. of Abel and Anna (Searl) Gilson, of this town. He d. in 1857; she d. in 1879; both are buried in the South Cemetery.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Stephen William, b. Feb. 19, 1822; d. in 1890; unm.
2. Leonard Kilburn, b. June 5, 1824; d. in 1905; unm.
3. Sarah Amanda, b. July 2, 1832; m. Nov. 3, 1853, Henry Spaulding of Townsend, Mass.; she d. in 1881, leaving several children.
4. Martha Elizabeth, b. Apr. 5, 1838; res. Hollis, N. H.

RALPH R. PERKINS was born in Milford, Jan 20, 1882. He is a son of Frederick H. and Minnie (Goodale) Perkins. He removed in Apr. 1904, from Milford to Brookline, where he settled on the Lot Colburn place on the east highway to Milford. He is a plumber by trade. He m. Jan. 31, 1905, Mabel H. dau. of Freeman E. and Etna (Baldwin) Wright.

Child; Born in Brookline.

Thelma E., b. Apr. 3, 1910.

Peterson.

JOSHUA PETERSON settled in Brookline in 1824; coming here with his family from Duxbury, Mass., where he was born. He married before coming here, Jemima Adams of Kingston, Mass.; who was a lineal descendant of Francis Adams who came from Chester, England, to America in 1692, and settled in Duxbury, Mass.

Children;

1. Francis A., b. in Duxbury, Mass., Sept. 13, 1813; came to Brookline with his father; he was a cooper by trade, an upright and honorable man, and a highly respected citizen. He was a member of the Congregational church; he m. Mar. 23, 1838, Mary W. Pattee of Frankestown; he d. Jan. 14, 1854; she d. Jan. 23, 1905. One ch., Emily Adams, b. in Brookline, in 1839; d. in Brookline, Nov. 6, 1907; aged 68; unm.

2. Mercy Adams, b. in Duxbury, Mass. May 18, 1820; twice married; m. 1st, Nov. 9, 1837, Eldad Sawtelle of Brookline; he d.; m. 2nd, Nov. 6, 1882, Calvin R. Shedd. She d. July 21, 1900.

3. Joseph, b. May 14, 1822; thrice married; m. 1st, Nov. 25, 1847, Martha Hall; she d. July 17, 1849; m. 2nd, Emily R. Pattee; she d. May 28, 1858; m. 3rd, Mrs. Nathaniel W. Lund. He d. Aug. 30, 1884.

Pierce.

JAMES PIERCE settled in Brookline about 1827; coming here from Hollis, where he was born Sept. 13, 1799. He was a farmer, his farm being located on the east side of the east highway to Milford about one and one-half miles north of the village. He m. July 31, 1828, Lucy, dau. of Ebenezer and Betsey (Leslie) Wheeler. He d. May 5, 1884; his wife d. July 12, 1885.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Caroline L., b. June 17, 1831.
2. Raymond J., b. July 21, 1833; m. Apr. 8, 1858, Catharine Burge.
3. Elizabeth H., b. Dec. 14, 1835.
4. Ellen S., b. Mar. 31, 1839.
5. Jennie N., b. Oct. 30, 1845; m. July 18, 1865, Bryant W. Wallace.

LEONIDAS PIERCE settled in Brookline in 1842, coming here from Lexington, Mass.; where he was born Dec. 11, 1818. He was a

son of George and Mary (Merriam) Pierce, and a descendant in the eighth generation of John Pers, who was born in London, England, in 1558, and came to America in 1637 and settled in Watertown, Mass.; where he was known as "John of Watertown." The line of descent is as follows: (I) John, (II) Anthony, (III) Joseph, (IV) Francis, (V) Jonas, (VI) Isaac, (VII) George, (VIII) Leonidas.

He was a farmer and a worthy and respected citizen. He m. Sept. 19, 1842, Susan Elizabeth, dau. of Peter W. and Cynthia (Flint) Gould. He d. in Brookline Dec. 5, 1885; she d. Oct. 24, 1886; both are buried in the South Cemetery.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. *George W., b. Oct. 6, 1844; m. Apr. 24, 1866, Emma Wood of Hollis.
2. *Perley L., b. Sept. 20, 1846; m. 1st, Mar. 31, 1867, Mary A. Wood of Hollis; m. 2nd, Jan. 6, 1902, Martha Williams of Waltham, Mass.
3. Charlotte, b. Sept. 3, 1850; d. July 21, 1851.
4. Frank J., b. May 15, 1856; d. Apr. 17, 1887.
5. Amos W., b. Sept. 26, 1858; m. Louisa J. Barnaby; d. Apr. 10, 1909.
6. Laura E., b. Oct. 2, 1861; m. July 15, 1882, Roswell H. Lawson, Wiscasset, Me.
7. Emily E., b. Dec. 31, 1866; m. Sept. 14, 1910, Charles J. Stickney, Townsend, Mass.

(IX) GEORGE WARREN PIERCE, first child and first son of Leonidas and Mary (Merriam) Pierce, was born in Brookline Oct. 6, 1844. He passed his boyhood in his native town and received his education in the public schools. He served as a soldier for Brookline in the War of the Rebellion. (See his army record, ante). Soon after the close of the war, he removed from Brookline to Pepperell, Mass.; where he engaged in, and for many years conducted, a highly successful business as a wholesale dealer in grain. At the present time he is still living in Pepperell, but has retired from business, and is devoting his time to the study of practical forestry, in which he is greatly interested. He m. Apr. 24, 1866, Emma Wood of Hollis.

Child.

Emma Caroline, b. in Pepperell, Mass., Apr. 4, 1867; m. Dec. 29, 1887, Valentine Herrig, of Freeport, N. Y.

(IX) PERLEY L. PIERCE, second son and second child of Leonidas and Mary (Merriam) Pierce, was born Sept. 20, 1846, in Brookline, where his entire life has been passed. He is, and for many years has been, engaged in the business as a wholesale and retail dealer in lumber. He resides in South Brookline, where he owns and operates a sawmill in connection with his business. He is highly respected by his fellow citizens, by whom he is regarded as one of the town's most successful business men. He is a member of and deacon in the local Congregational church. He has been twice married; m. 1st, Mar. 31, 1867, Emma Wood of Hollis; she d.; m. 2nd, Jan. 6, 1902, Martha Williams of Waltham, Mass.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Alice M., b. Oct. 8, 1868; m. Feb. 5, 1890, George Kendall.
2. Lucretia E., b. Oct. 30, 1872; m. Nov. 28, 1891, John Martin.
3. Susan E., b. in 1877.

(VIII) HENRY T. PIERCE was born in Lexington, Mass., Nov 19, 1820. He was a son of George and Mary (Merriam) Pierce, and a descendant in the eighth generation of John Pierce who came to America from England in 1637, and settled in Watertown, Mass. In 1842 he removed from Lexington to Brookline, where he settled in the southwest part of the town. He was a farmer and an active and respected citizen. He m. in Lexington, Mass., in 1844, Elizabeth (Davis) Dane. He d. in Brookline, Apr. 6, 1887.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. John H., b. Mar. 4, 1847; d. Apr. 6, 1870; unm.
2. Mary E., b. Jan. 4, 1849; m. June 2, 1870, Charles H. Chapman.
3. *Albert T., b. Feb. 28, 1851; m. 1st, Apr. 28, 1875, Minnie J. Thomas; m. 2nd, Nov. 22, 1883, Ella M. Baldwin; m. 3rd, July 4, 1890, Hattie F. Goodwin of Nashua.

(IX) ALBERT T. PIERCE, second son and third child of Henry T. and Elizabeth (Dane) Pierce, was born in Brookline, Feb. 28, 1851. He is a carpenter by trade; and an exemplary citizen. He has been thrice married; m. 1st, Apr. 28, 1875, Minnie J. Thomas; she d. m. 2nd, Nov. 22, 1883, Ella M. Baldwin; she d.; m. 3rd, July 4, 1890, Hattie F. Goodwin of Nashua.

*Children; Born in Brookline.**By Second Wife.*

1. Fannie, b. Oct. 4, 1884; m. Dec. 31, 1904, Fred F. French; d. Jan. 17, 1905.

By Third Wife.

2. E. May, b. May 14, 1891.
3. John H., b. Sept. 11, 1892; d. Apr. 7, 1910.

Pike.

JOSEPH PIKE, a son of Daniel and Sarah (Kendall) Pike, was born in Dunstable, N. H., June 5, 1757. In 1778 he settled in the northeast part of Raby on the farm subsequently known as the Nathaniel W. Colburn place, located about one and one-half miles north of the village on the east side of the east highway to Milford. May 27, 1778 he m. Abigail, dau. of Ephraim and Abigail (Stone) Sawtelle, formerly of Groton, but in the latter part of his life a resident in Brookline.

Children; According to Tradition.

1. Perley, b. Sept. 20, 1778; m. Mary Cross, June 19, 1804; res. Plymouth.
2. Newhall, b. Sept. , 1780; d. at sea in 1803.
3. Betsey, b. about 1782; m. Samuel Reed of Lowell, Mass.
4. Lucy, b. about 1784; m. Paul Davis of Mason, Oct. 30, 1806; res. Warren.
5. Hannah, b. about 1785; m. Samuel Peabody; res. Milford; d. Sept. 26, 1876.
6. Abigail, b. about 1787; m. Joseph Law, of Brookline.
7. Joseph, b. Mar. 15, 1788; m. Mary Hoit, Nov. 22, 1810; res. Plymouth; d. Mar. 18, 1867.
8. Moody, no record.
9. Eli, no record.
10. Nathan, no record.
11. Ralph, b. Apr. 11, 1796; m. Maribah Hoit, Nov. 29, 1821; res. Plymouth.
12. Daniel, no record.
13. Luther, no record; m. Jane Boynton; res. Newbury, Vt.

14. William, no record; m. Lucy Flint, Apr. 15, 1824; d. in 1837.

15. Mary, no record; m. Jonas French, Oct. 15, 1824.

16. Rufus, b. Nov. 12, 1802; m. Nancy Felton in 1827; res. Wat-
erbury, Vt.

Powers.

LLEWELLYN POWERS came to Brookline from Hollis in 1884. He was born in Hollis, Jan. 29, 1860. He is a son of Harvey and Sarah (Colburn) Powers; and a great-great-grandson of Peter Powers, the first settler in Hollis. His ancestor, Peter Powers, was a soldier in the old French wars. He is a carpenter and painter by trade, and a highly respected citizen. He is a member of the board of selectmen for the present year (1912) and also a member of the board of trustees of the Dodge legacy fund. He m. Apr. 9, 1885, Celia, dau. of Geogre W. L. and Lydia M. (Sawtelle) Hobart.

Child; Born in Brookline.

Harry Sawtelle, b. Nov. 19, 1886; m. Nov. 29, 1911, Anna G. Willey, of Pepperell. Mass,

Proctor.

EZEKIEL PROCTOR settled in Raby in 1770, coming here from Westford, Mass. He was a son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Proctor. His log-cabin was located about one mile north of the village on the west side of the north highway to Hollis. It has been known at various times of late years as the Ralph Burns place, Amos Blodgett place, and the Luke Baldwin place. He was a farmer and an active and influential citizen. He served as a soldier for Raby in the War of the Revolution. He survived the war and for many years after its close was a citizen of this town. He was town clerk and one of the selectmen in the years 1790, and 1791. He m. probably before coming to Raby, Elizabeth; (maiden name unknown).

Children.

1. Ezra, b. at Westford, Mass., Jan. 18, 1761; d. at New York, May 15, 1776.

2. Elizabeth, b. at Westford, Mass., May 9, 1762.

3. Ezekiel, b. at Dunstable, Mass., Dec. 5, 1764; d. at Westford, June 24, 1766.
4. Mary, b. at Westford, Mass., Dec. 22, 1766.
5. Ezekiel, b. Westford, Mass., Sept. 16, 1768.
6. Joseph, b. Westford, Mass., June 11, 1770.
7. *Abijah, b. at Raby, Aug. 13, 1772; m. Mar. 11, 1798, Sally Bills.
8. Hannah, b. at Raby, Dec. 16, 1774; m. Nov. 16, 1797, Aaron Simons.
9. Sarah, b. at Raby, Oct. 5, 1777.
10. Esther, b. at Raby, Jan. 7, 1781; d. Jan. 18, 1781.

ABIJAH PROCTOR, seventh child and fourth son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Proctor, was born Aug. 13, 1772, in Raby, where he passed his entire life. His dwelling house was located on the east side of the north highway to Hollis, nearly opposite that of his father. Its cellar-hole is still in evidence. He m. Mar. 11, 1798, Sally Bills. He d. May 24, 1851; and is buried in the South cemetery.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Buhanah, b. Oct. 8, 1798.
2. Hanah, b. Jan. 13, 1800.
3. Sumner, b. Feb. 22, 1805.
4. Wilder, b. Nov. 10, 1806.
5. Susan, b. Nov. 13, 1808.
6. Lucy, b. Nov. 20, 1810.
7. John Gardner, b. Dec. 7, 1812.
8. Eli Sawtelle, b. Sept. 12, 1815.
9. Franklin, b. May 14, 1819.
10. Lewis, b. Apr. 7, 1821.
11. Mariha, b. Dec. 7, 1822.

Rockwood.

LUTHER ROCKWOOD, the first of his family to settle permanently in Brookline, came here in 1812 from Wilton, where he was born Apr. 30, 1791. He was a son of Joseph and Lucy (Fletcher) Rockwood, and a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of Richard Rocket, or Rockwood, who came from Weymouth or Dorchester, England, to America, and settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1636; the line of descent being as follows:

(1) Richard, (II) Nicholas, III) Nathaniel, (IV) Elisha, (V) Joseph, (VI) Luther. His house in Brookline was located about one mile south of the village on the highway to Townsend, Mass. He was a farmer. In addition to his farm work, he was for many years engaged in the manufacture and sale of bricks; the material for which he obtained from extensive beds of clay located upon his farm.

He m. Jan. 14, 1812, Kezia, dau. of Benjamin Brooks, Jr. He d. Aug. 18, 1863; she d. Jan. 13, 1869.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. *Andrew, b. Jan. 22, 1812; m. 1833, Maria Daniels; m. 2nd, Mar. 1, 1888, Rebecca Pierce of Townsend.
2. Lucy, b. June 5, 1813; m. July 7, 1836, Franklin McDonald.
3. Levi, b. July 28, 1815; d. Feb. 18, 1816.
4. Thirza, b. Feb. 3, 1817; d. Mar. 2, 1820.
5. *Levi, b. Jan. 13, 1819; m. Nov. 29, 1842, Cynthia Hobart.
6. Milo J., b. Apr. 26, 1821; d. Nov. 15, 1847.
7. *Franklin, b. Mar. 13, 1823; m. Dec. 12, 1848, Cartharine Smith.
8. Thirza, b. Mar. 24, 1825; m. Pierce Edwards.
9. K. Jane, b. Sept. 1, 1826; m. May 4, 1853, William Wright.
10. Mary, b. May 5, 1828; married William Wright.
11. Rinaldo, b. Jan. 16, 1830; d. Jan. 16, 1830.
12. Benjamin, b. Dec. 27, 1832; d. Dec. 27, 1832.
13. *William B., b. Oct. 12, 1834; m. 1st, May 18, 1857, Ruth N. Gould; she d.; m. 2nd, Etta Eliza Litchfield, May 27, 1863.

(VII) ANDREW ROCKWOOD, first child of Luther and Kesiah (Brooks) Rockwood, was born in Brookline, Jan. 22, 1812. His residence was in South Brookline; where he passed his entire life. He was a farmer and dealer in choice breeds of cattle; his reputation in the latter line extending throughout Hillsborough County. He was twice married; m. 1st, in 1833, Maria, dau. of David and Mary Daniels; m. 2nd, Sept. 5, 1870, Mrs. Rebecca Pierce of Townsend, Mass. He d. Mar. 1, 1888; Maria, his wife, d. May 7, 1875.

Children; Born in Brookline.

By His First Wife.

1. *David D., b. Mar. 5, 1834; m. Mar. 30, 1876, Etta F. Herrick.

2. Ann M., b. in 1846; d. Nov. 23, 1863; unm.

3. *Martin A., b. about 1848; m. Jan. 8, 1871, Mary E. Livermore, of Wilton.

(VIII) DAVID D. ROCKWOOD, first son and first child of Andrew and Maria (Daniels) Rockwood, was born in Brookline, Mar. 5, 1834. He passed his entire life in Brookline, was a cooper and farmer, and a citizen of excellent reputation. He was selectman in 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1894. He m. Jan. 8, 1871, Etta F. Herrick, of Wilton. He d. Dec. 3, 1906.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Andrew J., b. June 29, 1877; he served in the Spanish War as a soldier from Brookline in Company M, Mass., Fifth Regiment; m. Maude Abbott of San Francisco, Cal.; res. California.

2. George M., b. Sept. 11, 1879; m. 1st, Dec. 17, 1898, Minnie L. Sweeney; div.; one ch, Helen M., b. Mar. 6, 1903; m. 2nd, Nov. 23, 1910, Myrtle B. Eddy of Nashua.

(VIII) MARTIN A. ROCKWOOD second son and third child of Andrew and Maria (Daniels) Rockwood, was born in Brookline about 1848. He was a farmer, residing in South Brookline. He was selectman in 1876 and 1893. He m. Jan. 8, 1871, Mary E. Livermore of Wilton. No ch.

(VII) LEVI ROCKWOOD, third son of Luther and Kesiah (Brooks) Rockwood, was born in Brookline Jan. 13, 1819. For many years he owned and operated the old Benjamin Brooks Sawmill in South Brookline; and in connection therewith carried on an extensive lumbering and coopering business. He was an active and energetic business man, and was highly esteemed as a citizen. He m. Nov. 29, 1842, Cynthia, dau. of David and Eunice (Wright) Hobart, of this town. He d. Nov. 7, 1863; she d. Nov. 21, 1895.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Bertie H., b. ; d. Sept. 6, 1861.

2. George E., b. Nov. , 1844; d. Dec. 25, 1863.

3. Martha A., b. Sept. , 1846; d. Sept. 5, 1863.

4. Ellen A., b. Aug. , 1850; d. Oct. 30, 1863.

5. Jennie E., b. Mar. 26, 1852; m. Nov. 24, 1878, Elmer W. Wallace.
6. *Walter F., b. Aug. 2, 1854; m. July 17, 1881, Clara Whitcomb.



CYNTHIA HOBART ROCKWOOD

Mass.; where he is, and for many years has been, connected with the firm of Anson S. Fessenden and Company, by which he is employed as an expert in buying timber lands. He was town clerk of Brookline in 1881 and 1882; selectman in 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889; and Representative in 1891 and 1892. He m. July 17, 1881, Clara, dau. of Jefferson and Clara W. Whitcomb of this town.

Children; Born in Brookline.

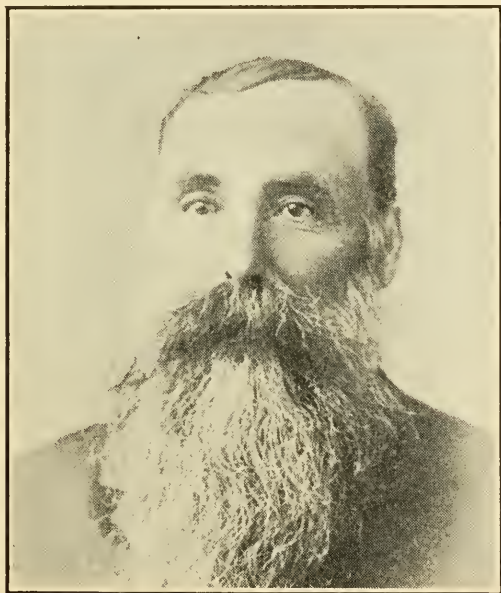
1. Ethel May, b. Mar. 4, 1887; graduate of Simmons College in 1909.
2. Gertrude Ellen, b. Sept. 29, 1891.

(VII) FRANKLIN ROCKWOOD, fourth son of Luther and Kesiah (Brooks) Rockwood, was born Mar. 13, 1823. He was a farmer and lived in South Brookline. He m. Dec. 12, 1848, Catharine Smith, of Hubbardston, Mass. He d. Sept. 3, 1890; she d. in 1901.

(VIII) WALTER F. ROCKWOOD, son of Levi and Cynthia (Hobart) Rockwood, was born in Brookline, Aug. 2, 1854. In his early manhood he operated, for a few years, a grocery and general merchandise store in the village. At a later period he gave up the store business to engage in that of dealing in timber lands; a business for which, both by training and association, he is peculiarly well qualified, and in which he has been very successful. At the present time (1911) he is residing in Townsend,

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Arthur M., b. Feb. 21, 1850; married Rogers, of Nashua.
2. Herbert F., b. Feb. 8, 1853.
3. Martha J., b. Sept. 3, 1854; m. Jan. 14, 1878, Fred G. Hobart;
m. 2nd, Lyons.
4. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 19, 1857; m. Apr. 1880, Frank B. Maynard.
5. Hattie M., b. Mar. 23, 1859; d. Dec. 8, 1872.
6. Katie A., b. Nov. 5, 1860; married Edwin H. Taylor, of Brook-
line.
7. Ella, b. Sept. 11, 1869; d. Mar. 8, 1870.
8. Charles E., b. July 11, 1864; d. Mar. 5, 1870.
9. Fred E., b. Sept. 18, 1871; m. June 27, 1897, Annie R. Turner,
of Norwich, Vt.



WILLIAM BROOKS ROCKWOOD

By First Wife.

(VII) WILLIAM BROOKS ROCKWOOD, eighth son of Luther and Kesiah (Brooks) Rockwood, was born Oct. 12, 1834. He was a farmer, living on the old Rockwood homestead in South Brookline. He was twice married; m. 1st, May 18, 1857, Reneth N. Gould, of Norridgewock, Me. She d. Apr. 3, 1862; m. 2nd, May 27, 1863, Etta Eliza Litchfield of Pepperell, Mass. He d. in 1911.

*Children;
Born in Brookline.*

1. Wilfred Adelbert, b. May 19, 1859; d. Feb. 28, 1885.
2. Alice Ruth, b. Mar. 22, 1862; m. Nov. 25, 1885. Frederick A. Sawyer, of Sterling, Mass. She d. Jan. 12, 1887.

By Second Wife.

3. George Edward, b. Mar. 20, 1869; m. Oct. 17, 18 , Lillian M. Olson of Pepperell, Mass.
4. Mary Etta, b. Sept. 13, 1871; m. Jan. 6, 1904, Howard W. Carter.
5. Clara Belle, b. July 23, 1873; m. Apr. 5, 1893, William F. Hazelton of Townsend, Mass.

Rideout.

EBENEZER RIDEOUT, the first of his name to settle in Brookline, came here about 1840, from Hollis; where he was born in 1799. He was a son of James and Sarah (Spaulding) Rideout. He was a farmer. During his stay in Brookline, he lived on the old Mathew Wallace place in the southwest part of the town. In the sixties he removed to Nashua. He m. Sept. 19, 1821, Aliva, dau. of Capt. David Fisk, of Nashua; a Revolutionary soldier. He d. at Nashua, Sept. 12, 1877; she d. Sept. 7, 1873.

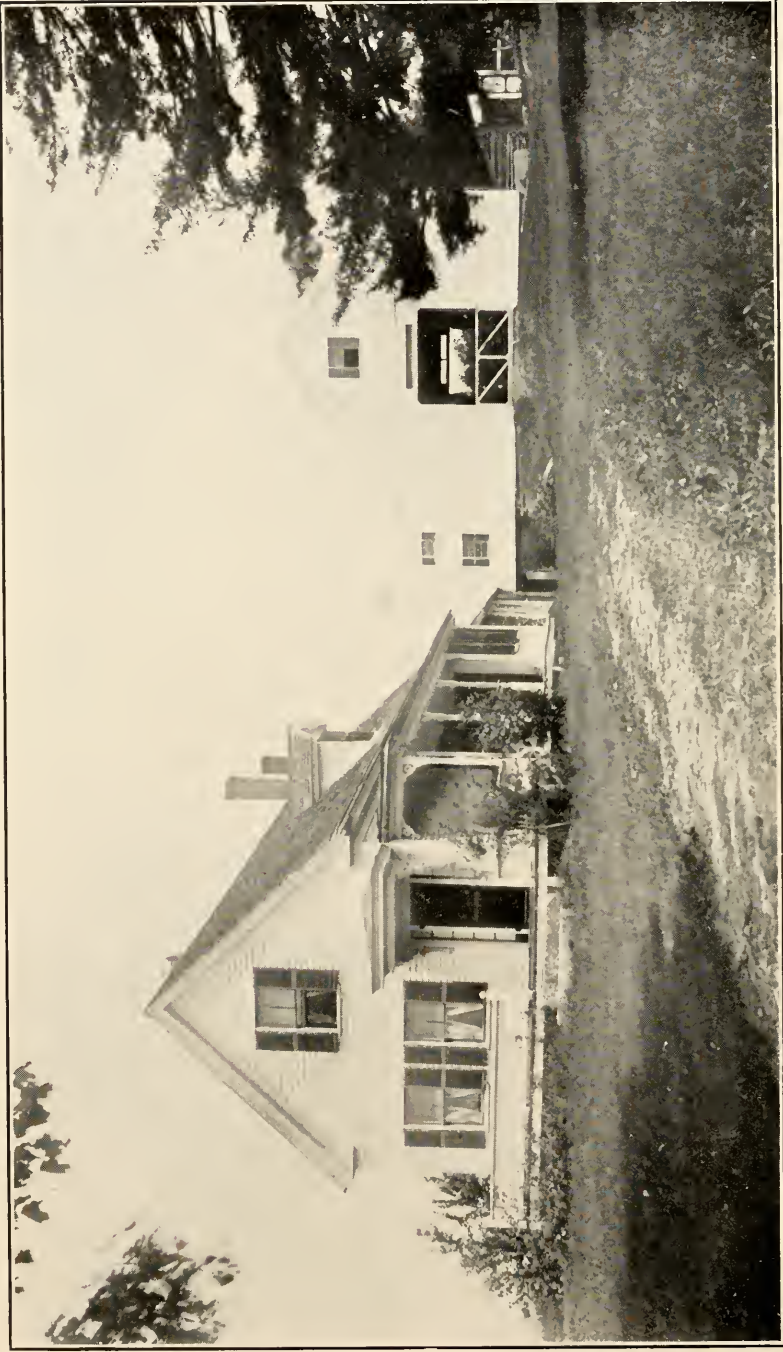
Children.

1. Hannah R., b. Feb. 5, 1822, Nashua; m. 1st, William Rice; m. 2nd, Dec. 10, 1857, Thomas Melendy, Jr.
2. Belinda, b. Sept. 12, 1823; m. Jacob Libbey of Nashua.
3. Harriet, b. Dec. 26, 1825, Nashua; m. Ashabel Colburn.
4. Almira, b. May 5, 1830, Nashua; m. Haskel Farnsworth.
5. *Ebenezer J., b. Jan. 3, 1833, Nashua; m. Sept. 11, 1856, Harriet E. Hayden.
6. Melissa, b. Jan. 2, 1835, Nashua; m. S. Franklin Hayden of Hollis.
7. James, b. June 12, 1845, Nashua; m. Ella Hamblett.

EBENEZER JACKSON RIDEOUT, fifth child and first son of Ebenezer and Aliva (Fisk) Rideout, was born in Nashua, Jan. 3, 1832. He came to Brookline with his father's family in 1840. He was a farmer, and was also for many years engaged in the manufacture and sale of charcoal. He m. Sept. 11. 1856, Harriet Emily Hayden of Hollis. He d. in 1912.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Elmer J., b. Nov. 19, 1860; m. 1st, Nov. 26, 1884, Orrie Manson, of Kittery, Me.; m. 2nd, in 1889, Nettie Sargent, Milford; no ch.
2. Hattie E., b. Nov. 7, 1863; m. Apr. 29, 1881, Willie A. Hobart.



1757, RUSSELL HOMESTEAD—CLARENCE R. RUSSELL—1914

Russell.

SAMUEL RUSSELL settled in the Mile Slip prior to the year 1757; coming there from Lunenburg, Mass., where the family was among the early settlers. May 20, 1757, Samuel and his brother, George, in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars by them paid, purchased of Peter Powers of Hollis a tract of land consisting of three hundred and twenty acres and one hundred poles, and lying in the Mile Slip on the westerly, northerly and easterly slopes of great Muscatanipus hill—mentioned in their deed of purchase as—"Great Jane Pot's hill."

Soon after their purchase the brothers apparently divided this tract of land between themselves; George taking the westerly and Samuel the northerly part. The land thus acquired by Samuel Russell, with the exception of a few small tracts which have been sold off from time to time during the intervening years, has ever since its purchase remained in the occupancy and possession of his descendants in this town.

Samuel Russell's log-cabin was located on the northerly slope of the hill, and on the east side of the highway which leads out of the west side of the great road at a point just south of Campbell's mill-pond and passes in a southerly direction to Townsend, Mass.; the location with reference to the great road being about one-fourth of a mile south of the same. Its site at the present time is occupied by the dwelling house of his great-great-grand-son, Clarence R. Russell. He was one of the signers of the petition for Raby's incorporation, and one of its soldiers in the War of the Revolution; and both before and after the war, one of its leading citizens. During the war, in addition to his services as a soldier, he was a member of the town's committee of safety Jan. 23, 1792. He m. November 28, 1757, Susanna Mitchell of Lunenburg, Mass. He d. Nov. 30, 1807, aged 74 years, and is buried in the Pond Cemetery. Rufus G. Russell, deceased, who represented this town in the legislature in 1878, 1879 and 1880, was his great grandchild. Among his great grandchildren at the present time living are Clarence R. Russell, who owns and occupies the old homestead.

GEORGE RUSSELL was a brother of Samuel Russell. His log-cabin was located on the east side of the same highway as was that of Samuel; from which it was distant but a few rods in a southerly direction. Its site is supposed to have been identical with that at the present time occupied by the dwelling house of Samuel A. W. Ball. He was represented in the War of the Revolution by his son, Andrew. Both before and after the war, he was captain of Raby's "training bands;" and served on

its board of selectmen in 1771, 1773 and 1775. He d. Nov. 25, 1812, and is buried in the Pond Cemetery.

THE RUSSELL FAMILY'S earliest record known at this writing is that of Robert and Mary Russell of Lunenburg, Mass. Children, as far as known:—

George R., b. 1720; d. Nov. 12, 1812.

Samuel, b. Mar. 9, 1734; d. Nov. 30, 1807.

Mary.

Jane, b. July 31, 1737.

Elizabeth, b. Oct. 31, 1742.

George and Samuel married daughters of Andrew and Martha Mitchell of Lunenburg, Mass., and came to the southern part of the Mile Slip in N. H. and settled some twenty-five years or more before the town was incorporated as Raby, purchasing seven hundred acres of land of Peter Powers who bought it of Joseph Blanchard one of the Masonian proprietors and the homestead has remained in the family ever since.

SAMUEL (2nd), b. Mar. 9, 1734; d. Nov. 30, 1807; m. Susanna Mitchell of Lunenburg, Mass., Nov. 28, 1757; she was b. Dec. 25, 1731 and d. Oct. 31, 1803.

Children.

1. Susanna, b. Aug. 18, 1758.
2. Sarah, b. Nov. 25, 1760.
3. Mary, b. Apr. 25, 1764.
4. Esther, b. June 6, 1767.
5. Samuel Jr., b. July 4, 1769.
6. Elizabeth, b. May 29, 1773.
7. James, b. June 7, 1777; d. Apr. 7, 1794.

SAMUEL Jr. (3rd), b. July 4, 1769; m. Susanna Martha Campbell, Jan. 23, 1792.

Children.

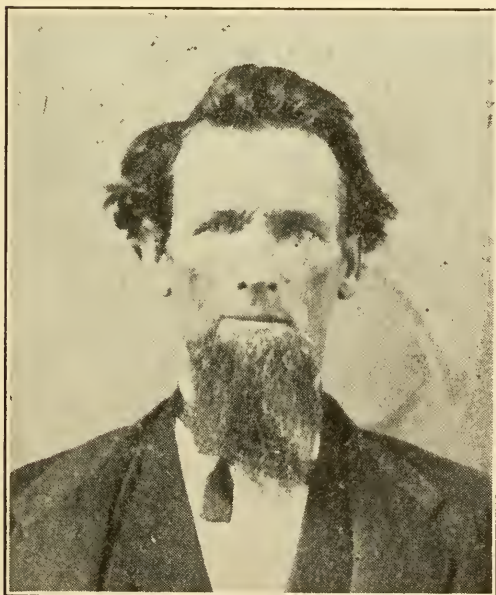
1. Samuel Jr., b. Sept. 23, 1792; d. June 26, 1820.
2. James, b. May 22, 1794; d. July 4, 1852.
3. Campbell, b. June 11, 1796; d. Aug. 18, 1838.
4. Susanna, b. June 27, 1798; d. June 15, 1800.

5. Rebekah, b. Nov. 24, 1800; d. July 21, 1889.
6. Thomas, b. Aug. 14, 1802; d. Oct. 11, 1803.
7. Elhanan W., b. Nov. 16, 1805; d. Sept. 29, 1888.
8. Marguerite, b. Sept. 29, 1808; d. Oct. 30, 1866.

CAMPBELL (4th), b. June 11, 1796; d. Aug. 18, 1838; m. Lucretia Melvin of Chelmsford, Mass., June 10, 1819; she was b. Feb. 13, 1797, and d. May 18, 1855.

Children.

1. Charles Campbell, b. Apr. 10, 1820; d. Sept. 22, 1909.
2. Samuel Augustus, b. Aug. 24, 1821; d. July 4, 1862.
3. Benjamin Melvin, b. Nov. 22, 1822; d. Jan. 22, 1842.
4. *Rufus Granville, b. Dec. 4, 1825; d. Apr. 19, 1888.
5. Elhanan Jerome, b. Apr. 17, 1827; d. Oct. 21, 1844.
6. Thomas Aai, b. Nov. 17, 1828; d. Dec. 22, 1868.
7. Rhoda Ann, b. June 8, 1830; d. May 23, 1903.
8. Susan Barnet, b. June 26, 1833; d. Oct. 3, 1851.
9. William Hall, b. Apr. 6, 1835; d. June 21, 1901.



RUFUS GRANVILLE RUSSELL

(V) RUFUS GRANVILLE RUSSELL, 4th child and 4th son of Campbell and Lucretia (Melvin) Russell, was born December 4, 1825 in Brookline; where he passed his life on the old Russell homestead. He was a farmer, and a leading and highly respected citizen. He was selectman in 1868 and 1869, and Representative in the legislatures of 1878, 1879 and 1880. He married Dec. 16, 1852, Mary A. French of Brookline. He died April 19, 1888; she died, Dec. 13, 1895.

Children;
Born in Brookline.

1. MARY A. (6th)
b. Nov. 18, 1853; m. Anson J. Rideout of Wilton, N. H., July 1, 1873; he was b. Aug. 12, 1842, son of Jacob and Lydia Peabody Rideout.

Child.

Eugene Anson Rideout b. May 30, 1874.

2. CLARENCE R.*
(6th) b. Jan. 22, 1855; m. Clara E. Colburn of Hollis, N. H., Sept. 17, 1884; she was born Nov. 26, 1854, dau. of Enoch J. and Elmira (Steel) Colburn; settled on the old homestead.



MARY A. (FRENCH) RUSSELL

3. WILLIAM A. (6th) b. Nov. 7, 1856; m. 1st, Betsey Ella Jones, Nov. 7, 1883, dau. of Dr. Seth S. and Mary H. (Spaulding) Jones of Effingham, N. H.; she was b. Apr. 14, 1851, and d. Oct. 10, 1901.

Child.

1. John Spaulding, b. Dec. 4, 1889; d. Aug. 21, 1898.
He m. 2nd, Charlotte Annie Tower of West Townsend, Mass., Sept. 1, 1902; she was b. August 28, 1871, dau of Waldo T. and May A. (Wyman) Tower.

Children; Born in Townsend, Mass.

2. Ruth Tower, b. Aug. 11, 1904.
3. William Albert, Jr., b. Nov. 20, 1905.
4. Hester Mary, b. Feb. 4, 1907.

5. Pearl Augusta, b. Feb. 20, 1910.
6. Waldo Rufus, b. June 15, 1911; settled in Townsend, Mass.

4. ALFRED C. (6th), b. Feb. 20, 1859; m. Mina D. Pettigrove of St. Albans, Me., Oct. 9, 1883; she was b. Sept. 30, 1861, dau. of Henry A. and Marian (Wormwood) Pettigrove.

Children;

1. Alpha R., b. Nov. 20, 1886.
2. Lillian M., b. Feb. 14, 1898; settled at Mead, Washington.
5. CARRIE A. (6th), b. May 18, 1861, m. Willard E. Strong of Vassleboro, Me., June 28, 1893; he was b. Nov. 28, 1857, son of Stephen and Addie K. Strong.

Children; Born in Vassleboro, Me.

1. Russell, b. July 19, 1894; d. June 9, 1895.
2. Mable A., b. Oct. 22, 1895.
3. Edna, b. Jan. 17, 1900; d. Apr. 13, 1901.
4. Willard E. Jr., b. Nov. 1, 1901; settled at Vassleboro, Me.
6. CHARLES C. (6th), b. Feb. 12, 1866; m. Carrie M. Marden of Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 4, 1895; she was b. Sept. 16, 1867, dau. of Andrew S. and Sarah Marden.

Children.

1. Kenneth Samuel, b. Wednesday, July 15, 1896.
2. Mary Ethelyn, b. Friday, Feb. 11, 1898.
3. Charles Clifton, Jr., b. Thursday, May 11, 1899.
4. Clarence Rufus, b. Saturday, June 23, 1900.
5. Philip Campbell, b. Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1902.
6. Elizabeth Marden, b. Monday, Dec. 30, 1907; settled at Exeter, N. H.
7. WALTER H. (6th), b. Aug. 10, 1867; m. Charlotte K. Achison of Cumberland Co., Maryland, Nov. 16, 1901; she was b. Oct. 8, 1880, dau. of John W., and Emma S. (Chappell) Achison.

Child.

1. Walter Harvey, b. Jan. 5, 1905; settled at Portland, Oregon.



CLARENCE R. RUSSELL

(VI) CLARENCE R. RUSSELL, second child and first son of Rufus G. and Mary A. French Russell, was born Jan. 22, 1855, in Brookline; where, at the present time he is residing on the old Russell homestead. He is a farmer and a civil engineer and surveyor. As a citizen he is highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen; who have honored him with many positions of trust and responsibility. He has served several terms on the board of selectmen.

At the present time, he is a member of the town's History Committee, of which he is chairman. He is a Justice of the Peace and an active member of the Grange; having served three terms as Master of the local lodge. He married Sept. 17, 1884, Clara E., dau. of Dea. Enoch and Elmira (Steel) Colburn of Hollis. No children.

Sawtelle.

LIEUT. ELI SAWTELLE, the first of his family to settle in Brookline, came here about 1780 from Groton, Mass.; where he was born Nov. 26, 1765. He was the second son of Ephraim and Abigail (Stone) Sawtelle, and a descendant in the 4th generation of Richard Sawtelle; a resident and proprietor in Watertown, Mass., prior to 1637, and subsequently one of the first settlers in, and a proprietor of Groton, Mass. His house in Brookline was located about three miles north of the village on the west side of the main highway to Milford. Of late years it has been known at

different times, as the Eldad Sawtelle place, and the Jeremiah Needham place.

In 1783, he was joined by his father, Capt. Ephraim Sawtelle, who came here from Townsend, Mass.; where he was then a resident. Capt. Ephraim subsequently married for his third wife, Mary Wadsworth, widow of Rev. Leumel Wadsworth of Brookline.

Lieut. Eli Sawtelle was one of Brookline's prominent citizens. His descendants here, and elsewhere in towns in this vicinity, always have been, and today are, classed among the honored and respected families of the communities wherein they dwell. He was a farmer and a busy one. But tradition says he was deeply interested in town matters, to which he found time to devote considerable attention. He was selectman in 1799, 1801 and 1802. He derived his title of Lieutenant from the fact that he held at one time that official rank in the 11th Company of the 5th Regiment of the New Hampshire State Militia. He m. about 1791, Lydia Hunt, dau. of John and Lydia (Thorndyke) Hunt of Tewksbury, Mass.

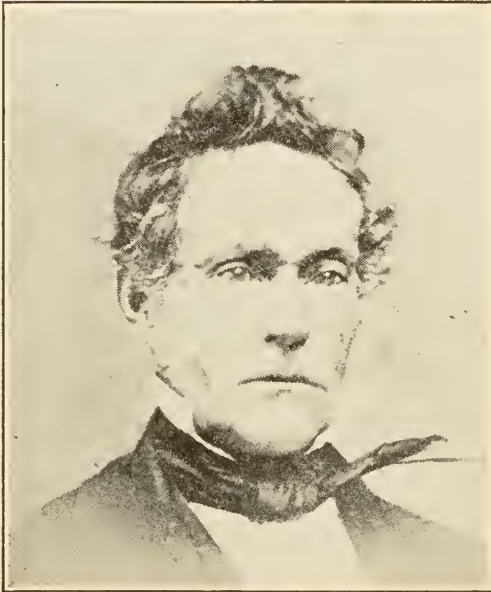
Children; Born in Brookline.

- 1.*John, b. Sept. 3, 1792; m. Dec. 24, 1818, Elizabeth Parker of Brookline.
2. *Isaac, b. Mar. 25, 1794; m. 1818, Sarah Parker of Brookline.
3. Lydia, b. Mar. 13, 1796; m. May 20, 1817, Daniel Burns of Milford.
4. Abigail, b. July 18, 1798; m. July 4, 1824, Horace Warner.
5. *Eli, b. Oct. 1, 1800; m. 1st, May 10, 1835, Lydia Hall of Milford.
6. *Joseph, b. Apr. 22, 1804; m. Oct. 28, 1831, Catharine Parker.
7. *Eldad, b. Aug. 18, 1806; m. Nov. 9, 1837, Mercy A. Peterson.
8. Mary, b. Aug. 5, 1808; m. Nov. 28, 1833, Nathan Dunphee.
9. *Ithimar Bard, b. Feb. 2, 1814; m. May 23, 1850, Martha A. H. C. Bills of Townsend, Mass.

(VI) JOHN SAWTELLE, the first child and first son of Eli and Lydia (Hunt) Sawtelle, was born at Brookline Sept. 3, 1792. He m. Dec. 24, 1818, Elizabeth, dau. of James and Sarah (Boynton) Parker of Brookline. Soon after his marriage, he removed to Rochester, N. Y.; where he passed the remainder of his life. His descendants are living in Rochester at the present time (1914).

*Children;
Born in Brookline.*

1. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 17, 1820.
2. John, b. Dec. 22, 1823.



ISAAC SAWTELLE

(VI) ISAAC SAWTELLE, second child and second son of Eli and Lydia (Hunt) Sawtelle, was born at Brookline, March 25, 1794. In his young manhood, he was for several terms a teacher in the public schools of the town. In 1816, he entered into a co-partnership with James Parker, Jr. for engaging in the sale of general merchandise, in a store which the firm opened in the dwelling house on the east side of Main street now owned and occupied by Walter E. Corey. The partner-

ship was of brief existence and was dissolved by mutual consent.

About 1840, he purchased the old Lieut. Samuel Farley place in the east part of the town, and moving his family into the house on the premises, settled down as a farmer; an avocation which he followed for the remainder of his life. He was a Whig in his politics, a Unitarian in his religion, and a citizen of progressive and liberal ideas and of unquestioned integrity and ability. From 1835 to 1852 he served three terms as town clerk, and eight terms as selectman. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace. He was a member of Benevolent Lodge F. A. M. of Milford; of which he was worshipful master in 1823 and 1858. He m. in 1818, Sarah, dau. of James and Sarah (Boynton) Parker of Brookline. He d. June 4, 1860; she d. Aug. , 1880.

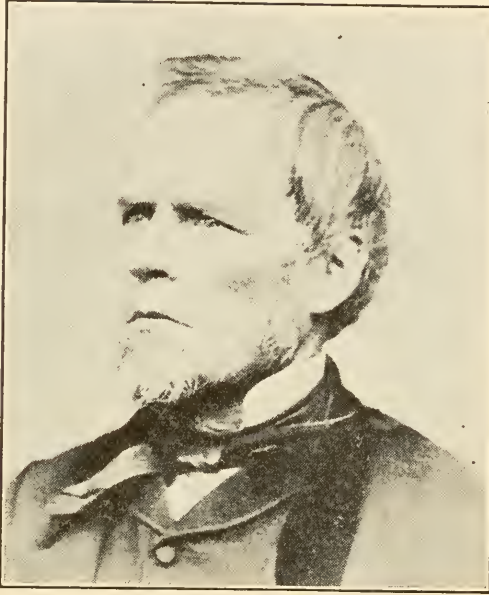
Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Isaac Augustus, b. Dec. 24, 1819; m. Helen M. Andrews; no ch.; he d. while in the service during the Civil War at Algiers, La., July 7, 1863.
2. DeWitt, b. Mar. 22, 1821; d. Aug. 31, 1821.
3. Sarah Augusta, b. July 6, 1822; d. Mar. 5, 1855.
4. Catharine Parker, b. May 24, 1826; m. Dec. 21, 1847, Simeon A. Spalding of Hollis; she d. Mar. 15, 1883; 1 ch., Katie Frances, b. in Hollis, July 18, 1852; m. July 15, 1868, Eugene A. Flagg, of New Ipswich; ch., (1) Katie Reed, b. June 2, 1870; d. Jan. 23, 1871; (2) Katie E., b. Jan. 24, 1872; (3) Frederick L., b. Oct. 7, 1873; (4) Winnifred M., b. Aug. 4, 1876.
5. Lydia Maria, b. May 29, 1826; m. Nov. 28, 1850, Geo. W. L. Hobart.
6. James Frederick, b. July 16, 1828; d. Jan. 1903; unm. }
7. John Freeman, b. July 16, 1828; d. May 29, 1831. } Twins.
8. Caroline Amanda, b. May 4, 1831; m. in 1860, True Tucker Locke, of Pepperell, Mass.; ch., (1) Cora Sawtelle, b. Oct. 12, 1860; m. Nov. 25, 1895, James E. Mullin of Boston; res. Boston; no ch.; (2) Helen, b. Feb. 19, 1863; m. Dec. 20, 1887, Almond M. Tewksbury of Chicago; ch.; (1) Theodore T., b. Mar. 7, 1890; (2) Paul, b. July 8, 1891; (3) Kathryn, b. May 9, 1893; (4) Almond M., b. Jan. 11, 1907.
9. Clinton Freeman, b. July 10, 1836; d. Nov. 10, 1854.

(VI) ELI SAWTELLE, third son of Lieut. Eli and Lydia (Hunt) Sawtelle, was born in Brookline Oct. 1, 1800. He was a farmer and settled in Amherst. He was thrice married; m. 1st, May 10, 1835, Lydia Hall of Milford; she d. in Amherst, June 25, 1861; m. 2nd, July 2, 1862, Mrs. Hannah Cutler of Nashua; she d. Oct. 30, 1874.

Children; Born in Amherst.

1. Edward P., b. Mar. 8, 1836.
2. William W., b. Apr. 13, 1838; d. in the army, Oct. 26, 1863.
3. Lyman B., b. Mar. 21, 1840; in the Civil War; d. at Amherst, Sept. 4, 1863.
4. Eli A., b. July 27, 1844; m. Virginia Rockwell of New Haven, Conn.; 1 ch. Evaline.
5. Henry G., b. Oct. 27, 1844; d. Sept. 3, 1849.



JOSEPH SAWTELLE

State Militia. He m. Oct. 28, 1831, Catharine, dau. of James and Sarah (Boynnton) Parker. She d. Aug. 20, 1879. He m. 2nd, Oct. 28, 1880, Cynthia (Hobart) Rockwood, widow of Levi Rockwood. He d. Mar. 8, 1883; she d. Nov. 21, 1895.

Children; by First Wife.

1. Two children; died in infancy.

3. Ellen Catharine, b. Mar. 16, 1843; she is a graduate of the Salem, Mass., Normal School, and at the present time is head teacher in the Hancock School in Boston, Mass. (For sketch of her life see Chap. XI, ante).

(VI) ELIDAD SAWTELLE, fifth son of Lieut. Eli and Lydia (Hunt) Sawtelle, was born in Brookline, Aug. 18, 1806. He was a farmer, a citizen of excellent reputation, and a member of the local Congregational church. He m. Nov. 9, 1837, Mercy (Adams) Peterson, dau. of John and Jemima Peterson of Brookline. He d. in Brookline, Sept. 12, 1857. His widow subsequently married Calvin R. Shedd of Brookline.

(VI) JOSEPH SAWTELLE, fourth son of Lieut. Eli and Lydia (Hunt) Sawtelle, was born in Brookline, Oct. 28, 1831. He was a farmer and surveyor, and a citizen of large influence and unquestionable integrity. He was selectman in 1854 and 1855, town treasurer in 1867, and represented the town in the legislature of 1873. He was a Unitarian in his Religious belief, and a Republican in his politics. In the old militia days, he served as major in the 23rd regiment of the N. H.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Julia Ann, b. Oct. 5, 1840; m. about 1860, Charles Coggin of Amherst; she d. Dec. 19, 1860; he d. in California in 1903 or 4.
2. Sarah Jane, b. July 22, 1846; m. Apr. 8, 1865, Charles N. Corey.
3. Mary Josephine, b. May 20, 1849; m. Oct. 31, 1880, George E. Stiles; one ch., Marion Adams, b. Oct. 23, 1882.

(VI) ITHIMAR BARD SAWTELLE, sixth son of Lieut. Eli and Lydia (Hunt) Sawtelle, was born in Brookline Feb. 2, 1814. He attended the public schools of his native town, and subsequently, after due preparation, entered Amherst College; but did not graduate, leaving the college in the middle, or at the end, of his freshman year. After leaving college he taught school several terms, and subsequently took a position as clerk in the store of James Parker, Jr, on Main street in Brookline. He resigned this position in 1846; and for the four successive years ensuing, employed his time in teaching school and attending to the duties devolving on him as a Justice of the Peace. About 1848-49, he removed from Brookline to Townsend Hill; where for a few years following he was associated with Daniel Bills in the coopering business. In 1855 he removed with his family to Boston, Mass.; where he was employed as book-keeper in the store of Joseph C. Tucker, who was then engaged in the retail West India goods and grocery business in that city. He retained this position until 1869; when, Mr. Tucker having closed out his business, he returned to Townsend Hill. In the fore part of the sixties he removed from the Hill to West Townsend, where he entered the employment of the Hon. Walter Fessenden of Townsend Centre, as general superintendent and overseer of the work connected with his business as a wholesale manufacturer of and dealer in lumber and barrels; a position which he occupied until Mr. Fessenden's death. After which event he retired from active business operations, and passed the remainder of his life at his residence in West Townsend, in the society of his family; to which he was deeply attached.

As a citizen, Mr. Sawtelle was highly esteemed and respected by his fellow citizens, both in Brookline and in Townsend; as is evinced by the many positions of trust and responsibility with which they honored him. During his residence in Brookline, he was moderator in 1845 and 1846, and Representative in the legislatures of 1846, 1847 and 1848. In Townsend he served many times on the board of education and occupied other important civil positions.

In his political belief, Mr. Sawtelle was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. He was a pleasing public speaker, a skilled debator, and a writer of ability. He was the orator of the day at Brookline's celebration of its centennial anniversary in 1869; on which occasion he delivered an eloquent address which was subsequently published. Among the other published products of his pen are the following:

"History of Brookline," a historical sketch prepared for, and published in a "History of Hillsborough County", N. H., published in 1885 by J. W. Lewis & Co.

"History of Townsend, Mass." Published by himself in 1878.

He m. May 23, 1850, Martha A. H. C. Bills, dau. of Daniel and Lucretia Carter (Tucker) Bills. He d. at Townsend, Nov. 1, 1905; she d. in 1898.

Children; Born in Townsend.

1. Arthur Bills, b. May 17, 1851; d. Oct. 14, 1852.

2. Carrie Frances, b. Jan. 8, 1853; m. Jan. 9, 1872, Clarence Stickney, Esq., of Townsend; ch., (1) Charles Bills, b. Sept. 28, 1874, m. Hattie Lawrence; (2) Wilfred Roy, b. June 6, 1877, d. July 24, 1881; (3) Agnes W., b. Apr. 25, 1882; m. Ivers P. Sherwin of Townsend.

3. Bertha Sawtelle, b. May 14, 1858; m. Sept. 24, 1881, Howard Bertram White, res. Ayer, Mass.; ch., (1) Annie Sawtelle, b. Aug. 1, 1882; (2) Howard Arthur, b. Jan. 26, 1884.

Seaver.

(II) CAPT. ROBERT SEAVER the first of his family to live in this town, settled in the northeast part of Hollis, afterwards Raby, in 1764; coming there from Marlborough, Mass.; where he was born in 1743. He was a son, probably, of Robert and Eunice (Raymond) Seaver.

Capt. Seaver's log-cabin in Raby was located about one-half mile north of the present village on the east side of the east highway to Milford. Its site at the present time is occupied by the dwelling house of George Shattuck; which was built by Capt. Robert soon after the close of the Revolution. In 1768, he was one of the signers of the petition for the incorporation of Raby; and after its incorporation, one of its most prominent and influential citizens. He derived his title as "Captain" from the fact that during the early days of the town's existence, he was many times captain of its training band. During the War of the Revolution he was a member of Raby's Committees of Safety, and also served as one of its



CAPT. ROBERT SEEVER HOUSE—1775

soldiers, both as a private and also as one of its three commissioned officers. He was a private in Captain Reuben Dow's company of Hollis; which marched from Hollis, Apr. 19, 1775, at the time of the Lexington alarm; second Lieutenant of Capt. Noah Worcester's company of Hollis which was in the service for three months in the winter of 1775 and 1776 at Cambridge, Mass.; and First Lieutenant of Capt. Daniel Emerson's company of Hollis, which marched from Hollis, June 30, 1777, upon the receipt of the news of Gen. Burgoyne's advance upon Ticonderoga.

He served the town as moderator in 1781, 1784, 1789, 1793, 1794 and 1795; town treasurer in 1777, 1781, 1782, 1789 and 1790; and was selectman in 1774 and 1786.

He m. in Sudbury, Mass., Sept. 20, 1763, Joanna Parmenter. At the time of his marriage, according to the Sudbury town records, both he and his wife were residents in Marlborough, Mass. He d. at Brookline, Nov. 3, 1828, aged 85 years. His wife d. at Brookline, Feb. 8, 1822, aged 78 years. They are buried in the South Cemetery.

Children.

1. Eleanor, b. in Marlboro, Mass., Feb. 2, 1764; m. Mar. 24, 1789, Abijah Parker of Brookline.

2. *Joshua, b. in Raby, June 29, 1768; m. 1st, Esther; m. 2nd.

3. Sarah, b. in Raby, July 25, 1770; m. Jan. 26, 1792, Samuel Douglass, Sr.

4. Robert, b. in Raby, June 25, 1774.

5. Mary, b. in Raby, Apr. 4, 1777; m. Oct. 3, 1799, Ezra Shattuck.

(III) JOSHUA SEAVER, first son of Capt. Robert and Jonana (Parmenter) Seaver, was b. in Brookline, June 29, 1768. He was a farmer, a citizen of repute, and one of the original members of the local Congregational church at the time of its organization in 1795. In 18 he removed from Brookline to _____, Vt. He was twice married; m. 1st, Esther _____; m. 2nd, in Vermont.

*Children; Born in Brookline.
By First Wife.*

1. *Robert, b. Apr. 13, 1791; m. Mar. 16, 1813, Hepzibah Gilson.

2. Sarah, b. Feb. 28, 1793; m. Aug. 29, 1818, Jonas Kendall; he d. Jan. 24, 1879; she d. Oct. 5, 1868.

3. Persis, b. Mar. 7, 1795; m. Isaac Blivens; lived in McDonough, N. Y.
4. Asa, b. June 17, 1797.
5. Susanna, b. Aug. 13, 1799.
6. Mary, b. May 4, 1801; m. Mar. 12, 1823, John Adams of Goffstown.
7. Sophronia, b. Aug. 10, 1803; m. Nathaniel Cotton of Derry.

By Second Wife.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. James B. } 9. Joel J. } 10. John K. } | } all born in Vt., and deceased. |
|--|----------------------------------|

(IV) ROBERT SEAVER, Jr., first child and first son of Joshua and Esther Seaver, was born in Brookline, Apr. 13, 1791. He was a farmer, an excellent citizen, and a member of the local Congregational church. He m. Mar. 16, 1813, Hepzibah, dau. of Eleazer and Hannah Gilson. He d. in 1861; his wife d. in 1867.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Heman, b. Jan. 30, 1814; m. Mar. 20, 1837, Eliza Boynton of Weare.
2. *Asa, b. Apr. 12, 1816; m. May 1, 1839, Rebecca Hutchinson.
3. William, b. July 23, 1818; m. Sophia Braybrook of Boston, Mass.
4. Susan, b. Feb. 1, 1821; m. Jan. 28, 1840, Daniel Alexander of Medford, Mass.; m. 2nd, Daniel Wiggins of Meredith.
5. Marinda, b. July 16, 1823; m. John Upton, of Peterboro.
6. Charles, b. July 30, 1826; went to California in 1849, and married there.
7. Mary J., b. Oct. 29, 1828; m. Chase Wiggins of Meredith.
8. Eliza A., b. Apr. 14, 1831; m. Feb. 22, 1857, Luther Burge.

(V) ASA SEAVER, second child and second son of Robert and Hepzibah (Gilson) Seaver, was born at Brookline, Apr. 12, 1816. He was a farmer and cooper. With the exception of a few years in the forties, during which he resided on Townsend Hill, his life was passed in his native town. He was a reputable citizen, and a member of the local M. E. Church. He m. May 1, 1839, Rebecca, dau. of John and Rebecca Hutchinson. He d. in Brookline Mar. 22, 1905; his wife d. Mar. 3, 1905.

Children.

1. Harriet L., b. in Brookline, Mar. 10, 1841; m. Oct. 20, 1859, Henry B. Stiles.
2. Theresa M., b. in Brookline, Oct. 29, 1842; m. Dec. 21, 1873, Rev. T. J. Abbott of Derby, Vt. He d. in Mar. 1878; she d. Mar. 17, 1906; one ch., George b. Oct. 7, 1876, in Charlestown, S. C. (See chap. 11 ante).
3. Josephine R., b. in Townsend, Mass., Jan. 10, 1845, res. Brookline.
4. John F., b. in Townsend, Oct. 9, 1847; d. in infancy.
5. Roswell, b. in Brookline, Sept. 5, 1848; d. Sept. 17, 1849.
6. Mary E., b. in Brookline, June 9, 1850; d. Mar. 5, 1851.

Shannon.

RICHARD CUTTS SHANNON settled in Brookline in 1785, coming here from Hollis. He was a son of Cutts and Mary (Vaughn) Shannon of Portsmouth, where he was born May 9, 1743. In 1774 he removed from Portsmouth to Hollis, where he opened an office and began the practice of law. When the War of the Revolution opened he was a tory; and as such, in company with Samuel Cummings and Leonard Whiting both of Hollis, was arrested, tried and convicted, and confined in Exeter jail; from which he was discharged in 1779, upon his giving bonds to keep the peace. He returned to Hollis and resumed the practice of law. He represented Hollis in the legislatures of 1782 and 1783.

In 1785 he removed from Hollis to Brookline where he opened a law office. He was the first lawyer to settle and practice law in this town. His dwelling house in 1786 was located in the village; its site, at the present time, is occupied by the ell part of the Nissitisset hotel.

While living here, in addition to his practice, he dealt somewhat extensively in real estate. In 1795 he presented the town with the land upon which its first meeting-house now stands. The town's records show him to have been active in its affairs. He was moderator in the years 1787, 1788, 1790, 1791 and 1792. He was coroner of the county in 1790. He removed from Brookline in 1794, and is said to have returned to Portsmouth. He d. at Newcastle, Apr. 7, 1822, and is buried at Portsmouth. His sister, Eleanor, d. in Brookline, Nov. 27, 1834, and is buried in the South Cemetery; where her grave is marked by a marble stone. He m. in 1774, Elizabeth Ruggles of Boston, Mass.

Children.

1. James N., b. at Hollis, Aug. 16, 1774; d. young.
2. Elisabeth, b. at Hollis, June 12, 1776; m. Benjamin S. Tucker of Brookline.
3. Mary Ann, b. at Hollis, Aug. 12, 1778.
4. Abigail, b. at Hollis, Oct. 21, 1780.
5. John Langdon, b. July 4, 1783.
6. Sophia, b. at Brookline, June 4, 1786.
7. James N., b. at Brookline, Jan. 8, 1788.
8. Sarah, b. at Brookline, May 23, 1791.

Shattuck.

(VI) BENJAMIN SHATTUCK, Sr., was a son of Samuel and Anna (Williams) Shattuck, of Pepperell, Mass.; where he was born, Dec. 9, 1828. He was a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of William Shattuck of Watertown, Mass.; of whom little is known except that he was born in England in 1621 or 1622, and died in Watertown, Aug. 14, 1672, aged 50 years. The line of descent is as follows: (I) William, (II) William, (III) John, (IV) Samuel, (V) Samuel, (VI) Benjamin. Prior to 1768, he removed from Pepperell to the west part of Hollis, now Brookline, where he settled in the northeast part of the town on land which he purchased of Col. William Blanchard. His log-cabin was located about three miles north of the village on the east side of the highway from Brookline to Greenville, and on the west bank of the North stream. Its site at the present time is marked by its cellar hole and the ancient well near it. Soon after coming here he built near his residence the first saw-mill to be erected on the North stream, in Brookline. In 1768, he was one of the signers of the petition for the incorporation of Raby. He served for Raby in the Revolution. He was town treasurer in 1774, and served on the Board of selectmen in the years 1776, 1777 and 1778.

He m. 1st, in Pepperell, Dec. 8, 1763, Abigail, dau. of Mathias and Abigail (Shedd) Farnsworth. She d. at Brookline, about 1767. He m. 2nd, Nov. 15, 1768, Mary Proctor, dau. of Moses Proctor, of Hollis. He d. in Brookline, Sept. 12, 1813, aged 84 years. She d. in Brookline, Nov. 4, 1839, aged 100 years and ten months. He and his two wives are buried in the Pond Cemetery.

*Children; Born in Pepperell.**By His First Wife.*

1. A son } b. Jan 12, 1765; d. on the day of birth.
2. A son } twins. d. Jan. 23, 1765, aged 11 days.
3. Abigail, b. Dec. 25, 1766; m. Ebenezer Emery.

*Children; By His Second Wife.**Born in Brookline.*

4. *Benjamin, b. Apr. 7, 1777; m. May 13, 1800, Sybel Parker.
5. *Moses, b. Jan. 10, 1779; m. Sept. 10, 1802, Naomi Wetherbee.
6. Rebecca, b. Apr. 28, 1782; m. in 1812, John Hutchins.
7. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 4, 1785; unm.

(VII) BENJAMIN SHATTUCK, Jr., son of Benjamin and Mary (Proctor) Shattuck, was born in Brookline, Apr. 7, 1777. He was a farmer, a Democrat in his politics, and one of the town's leading and prominent citizens. He held every town office of note; collected the U. S. tax in 1812, 1813 and 1814; and represented the town in the legislatures of 1816 and 1817. He was also a deputy sheriff for the county and a justice of the Peace and quorum. He m. May 13, 1800, Sybel Parker, b. in Groton, July 29, 1772, dau. of Eleazer and Lydia (Lawrence) Parker. He d. in Brookline, May 28, 1851, aged 54 years; his wife d. in Brookline, Dec. 1827, aged 55 years and 5 months.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. *Luther, b. July 4, 1800; m. Jan. 2, 1826, Louisa Holt.
2. *Alpheus, b. Oct. 15, 1802; m. Apr. 1, 1822, Clarinda Wallace.
3. Benjamin, b. ; d. Apr. 26, 1807.

(VIII) LUTHER SHATTUCK, son of Benjamin and Sybel (Parker) Shattuck, was born in Brookline, July 4, 1800. In 1838 he removed to Haverhill, Mass.; where for many years he was proprietor and manager of mills. While living in Brookline, he held various town offices, and was coroner and a Justice of the Peace. He m. Jan. 2, 1826, Louisa Holt, b. in Andover, Aug. 30, 1807, dau. of Rev. Jacob and Mary (Frye) Holt.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Jacob H., b. June 9, 1827.
2. Enoch, b. Feb. 15, 1829; d. June 28, 1838.

3. Luther P., b. Jan. 4, 1831.
4. Kendall, b. Nov. 12, 1832.
5. Mary L., b. Oct. 13, 1834; m. in 1870, Farley M. Wilkins.
6. Josephine, b. Sept. 13, 1836.

(VIII) ALPHEUS SHATTUCK, a son of Benjamin and Sybel (Parker) Shattuck, was born at Brookline, Oct. 15, 1802. For many years he resided in the northeast part of the town on the old Shattuck homestead; where he farmed and operated the sawmill connected with the premises. About 1860, he retired from business, and, having purchased the "Old Yellow House," so called, in the village, took up his abode and passed the remainder of his life in the same. He was an active and influential citizen, and prominent in public affairs. He represented the town in the legislatures of 1843, 1844, 1845 and 1866. He was a Justice of the Peace and Coronor. He m. Apr. 1, 1822, Clarinda, dau. of Mathew and Betsey (McIntosh) Wallace. He d. at Brookline in 1886. She d. in 1878.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Mary Jane, b. June 9, 1823; m. Apr. 30, 1844, Hazzard Bosworth of Royalton, Vt. Ch., (1) Willie J., b. Mar. 10, 1851; d. Aug. 1852; (2) Percy, b. in Bethel, Vt., July 6, 1853; d. in 1904; (3) Bersba C., b. Jan. 6, 1854; d. in 1871.
2. Eliza Ann, b. Jan. 2, 1825; m. May 19, 1850, Nathaniel Hobart.
3. *Benjamin, b. Jan. 20, 1831; m. in 1852, Louisa Wheeler.
4. Lucilla Parker, b. Mar. 6, 1833; m. Dec. 22, 1853, Amos Peabody of Milford; 1 ch., Lewie A., b. July 22, 1855; d. July 29, 1855.

(IX) BENJAMIN SHATTUCK, son of Alpheus and Clarinda (Wallace) Shattuck, was born in Brookline, Jan. 20, 1831. He was a farmer and teamster. During the latter part of his life he lived in Fitchburg, Mass. He m. Mary Louisa Wheeler, dau. of Benjamin and Roxana (Woods) Wheeler of Brookline. He d. in 1905.

Children.

1. Ida Augusta, b. _____ m. William Proctor, of Fitchburg, Mass. Several children.

(VII) MOSES SHATTUCK, son of Benjamin and Mary (Proctor) Shattuck, was born at Brookline, Jan. 10, 1779. He was a farmer. His

house in Brookline was located on the west side of the highway to Greenville, about four miles north of the village. He m. Sept. 10, 1802, Naomi Wetherbee, dau. of Timothy and Lydia (Parker) Wetherbee, of Concord, Mass. He d. Apr. 25, 1869, aged 90 years and 3 months.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Roxana, b. June 6, 1803; m. Dec. 28, 1845, Joseph F. Jeffs.
2. *Asia, b. Sept. 18, 1804; m. in 1828, Jane Wallace.
3. Africa, b. Apr. 30, 1807.
4. Europe, b. Jan. 1, 1809; m. Olive Homes. He d. in Sutton, Dec. 11, 1839; 2 ch., Moses and Martin.
5. America, b. Sept. 8, 1810; m. a Spanish lady of Porto Rico, and d. at Staten Island, June 1844.
6. Mary, b. June 23, 1812; m. Rufus Senter; 5 ch. Africa, Moses, Harrison, Deborah, and Eliza.

(VIII) ASIA SHATTUCK, son of Moses and Naomi (Wetherbee) Shattuck, was born at Brookline, Sept. 18, 1804. He was a farmer. He m. in 1828, Jane Wallace, dau. of Mathew and Betsey (McIntosh) Wallace. He d. Apr. 8, 1842; she d. July 6, 1842.

Children; Born in Brookline.

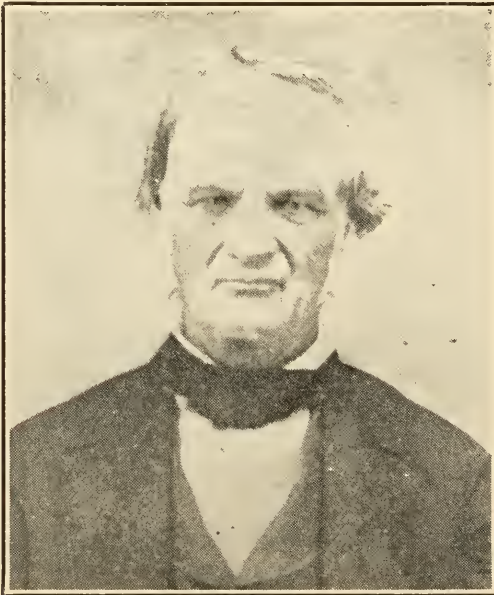
1. James Kilburn, b. Nov. 28, 1828; d. of consumption, Mar. 20, 1848.
2. Achsah, b. Jan. 18, 1830; d. of consumption, May 19, 1853.
3. Henry Milton, b. Oct. 8, 1831; d. of consumption, Apr. 3, 1852.
4. John H., b. May 23, 1833.
5. William Wallace, b. Apr. 5, 1835; d. of consumption, Sept. 9, 1853.
6. Charles W., b. Sept. 30, 1836; d. of consumption, Apr. 1858.

(VI) ISAAC SHATTUCK, third son of Samuel and Anna (Williams) Shattuck, was born in Groton, Mass., Sept. , 1736. He settled in Brookline about 1780. His house was located about two miles north of the village on the east side of the highway now known as the poor-farm road. He was a farmer and a citizen of character and repute. In 1783 he and James Campbell taught the first public school of record to be established in this town. He served as a soldier for Brookline in the

War of the Revolution. He m. 1st, Jan. 15, 1761, wid. Hannah Hall, dau. of William Spaulding of Pepperell, Mass. She d. Aug. 30, 1800 in Brookline; m. 2nd, Spaulding, b. in Townsend, Mass.; she d. in Temple. He d. Nov. 19, 1807.

Children; Born in Pepperell, Mass.

1. Hannah, b. June 9, 1762; m. Eleazer Gilson.
2. Isaac, b. Oct. 2, 1764; d. Jan. 14, 1775.
3. Hepsibah, b. Mar. 20, 1768; d. Sept. 30, 1774.
4. Elizabeth, b. May 27, 1770; d. Jan. 23, 1775.
5. Anna, b. Apr. 25, 1773; m. Stephen Hall of Brookline; she d. in New Ipswich; he d. in Brookline and is buried in the Pond Cemetery.



NATHANIEL SHATTUCK

(VIII) NATHANIEL SHATTUCK, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Ball) Shattuck, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Oct. 5, 1792. He was a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of William Shattuck, immigrant settler from England, who died in Watertown, Mass., Aug. 14, 1672; the line of descent being as follows:

(I) William, (II) William, (III) John, (IV) John, (V) Jonathan, (VI) John, (VII) Nathaniel, (VIII) Nathaniel. In 1812, he removed from Pepperell to Brookline, and settled as

a wheelwright. His house and shop were located in South Brookline, on the east side of the road leading southerly from the bridge over the Wallace brook to Bohonon's bridge over the Nissitissett River. He was a leading citizen. He commanded the 5th Company of the 11th Regiment

of N. H. State Militia from 1821 to 1828. He was selectman for eight years; six years town clerk, and Representative in 1853; was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1840, and of the quorum in 1850. He m. Dec. 30, 1812, Betsey Green, widow of Jonas Green, and dau. of Elijah and widow Hannah Reed Shattuck. He d. in Brookline, Nov. 23, 1863; she d. Jan. 9, 1855.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Nathaniel V., b. June 5, 1813; d. Oct. 14, 1817.
2. Eliab B., b. May 15, 1817; m. Nov. 30, 1843, Indiana Spaulding of Townsend, Mass.; ch., Orin Varnum, b. June 30, 1845.
3. Nathaniel V., b. May 26, 1821; d. June 4, 1825.
4. Thirza A., b. July 12, 1821; d. Aug. 30, 1825.
5. Fernando, b. July 1, 1823; m. Nov. 25, 1851, Charlotte Flint Gould of New Ipswich; ch., (1) Rinaldo Cortes, b. Oct. 11, 1852, d. May 2, 1854; (2) Eldorus Cobb, b. May 13, 1855; unm.; (3) Linville McColl, b. Nov. 13, 1867; m. Dec. 31, 1894, Minnie M. Daniels; 1 ch., Gerald, b. Nov. 1897; res. Pepperell, Mass.; Master mechanic of the Nashua River Paper Company of Pepperell.
6. Catharine Augusta, b. Sept. 12, 1825; m. Sept. 12, 1842, Abraham Lawrence of Pepperell, Mass.; ch., Henrietta Caroline, b. Sept. 25, 1850.
7. Betsey Ann Caroline, b. Jan. 3, 1828; d. Dec. 26, 1854.
8. Charles Elijah, b. May 6, 1830; m. Oct. 24, 1854, Elizabeth N., dau. of Vryling and Lucinda (Parker) Shattuck, of Pepperell, Mass. He held many town offices and was Representative in 1884. No children.

GARDNER SHATTUCK, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Ball) Shattuck, and a brother of Nathaniel Shattuck, late of Brookline, deceased, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Mar. 5, 1795. He settled about 1820 in Brookline on the old Alexander McIntosh place. He was a farmer. He m. Dec. 17, 1817, Silence, dau. of Joseph Warren of Ashby, Mass. He d. of apoplexy, at Brookline, Sept. 18, 1854.

Children; Born in Brookline and Pepperell.

1. *William Gardner, b. at Pepperell, May 14, 1819; m. Apr. 8, 1841, Harriet B. Dyer.
2. Samuel Warren, b. at Keene, Aug. 9, 1821.

3. *Nathaniel Herman, b. June 6, 1825, at Brookline.

4. Olive Louisa, b. Nov. 11, 1827, at Brookline; m. Pillsbury Hodgkins of San Francisco, Cal., and settled in San Francisco; where she d. in 1911, leaving a family of children. (See sketch chap. II, ante).

5. Mary Hannah, b. Feb. 13, 1831; d. in Boston, Nov. 20, 1832.

WILLIAM GARDNER SHATTUCK, son of Gardner and Silence (Dyer) Shattuck, was born at Pepperell, Mass., May 14, 1819. He was a farmer. He resided a few years in Framingham, Mass.; and subsequently in York, Me. About 1860 he returned to Brookline, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a Justice of the Peace and a public spirited citizen; taking a decided interest in all matters appertaining to the town's welfare. He was an active participant in the exercises attendant upon the Centennial celebration in 1869 and a zealous promoter of the building of the Brookline and Pepperell railroad. He m. Apr. 8, 1841, Harriet Burdett Dyer. He d. at Brookline, Mar. 15, 1892.

Children.

1. *Henry G., b. at Townsend, Mass., Feb. 19, 1842; m. in 1864, Laura Blood of Mason.

2. Caroline A., b. at Brookline, Apr. 12, 1843; unm.; res. Brookline.

3. William H., b. at Brookline, June 30, 1844.

4. *Joseph C., b. at Brookline, Nov. 25, 1846; m. Nov. 25, 1867, Eliza J. Gould.

5. Mary E., b. at Brookline, Mar. 26, 1848.

6. George F., b. at Brookline, Oct. 8, 1851; d. in 1913; no ch.

7. John P., b. at Farmington, Mass., Aug. 8, 1855; d. Feb. 20, 1875.

8. *Warren D., b. at Brookline, Nov. 4, 1857; m. 1st, Nov. 1, 1884, Annie Wilson; m. 2nd, Apr. 7, 1900, Caroline D. Wolfe.

HENRY GARDNER SHATTUCK, first child and first son of William G. and Harriet (Dyer) Shattuck, was born in Townsend, Mass., Feb. 19, 1842. He came with his father's family in 1842 from Townsend, to Brookline, where he has ever since resided. He is a farmer and teamster, a worthy citizen and a member of the Methodist church. He m. in 1864 Laura Blood of Mason.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Jennie A., b. Aug. 22, 1864; m. Mar. 20, 1895, Arthur A. Goss.

2. Elva I., b. Oct. 30, 1870; m. Jan. 1, 1889. Herbert S. Corey.
3. William, b. Apr. 3, 1874; m. Nov. 4, 1899, Lilla M. Frost.

JOSEPH C. SHATTUCK, third son and fourth child of William G. and Harriet (Dyer) Shattuck, was born at Brookline, Nov. 25, 1846. He was a farmer and served for Brookline in the Civil War. He married Nov. 25, 1867, Eliza J. Gould, of Brookline.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Harriet J., b. Sept. 28, 1868.
2. Clarence E., b. Jan. 1, 1871; d. Oct. 15, 1905.
3. Martha R., b. July 1, 1873.
4. Lottie C., b. Oct. 7, 1876.
5. Sidney, S. b. June 14, 1880.
6. Caroline E., b. Aug. 21, 1883.

WARREN DYER SHATTUCK, eighth child and sixth son of William G. and Harriet (Dyer) Shattuck, was born at Brookline, Nov. 4, 1857. He has resided in Brookline the greater part of his life, and is one of the towns' leading citizens. He has been twice married; m. 1st, Nov. 1, 1884, Annie Wilson, of York, Me.; she d. Mar. 16, 1887; m. 2nd, Apr. 7, 1900, Caroline G. DeWolfe.

Children; By First Wife.

1. Ina May, b. May 12, 1885.
2. Roy T., b. at Brookline, Mar. 7, 1887; d. Mar. 8, 1887.

SAMUEL WARREN SHATTUCK brother of foregoing William Gardner Shattuck, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Aug. 9, 1821. He was a farmer, and during the early part of his life resided in Brookline. Later he removed from Brookline to Concord; where he engaged in the real estate and auctioneering business; and where he died. He m. Mar. 14, 1843, Sarah Ann Hartwell, b. Aug. 26, 1822.

Children.

1. Emily, b. in Brookline, Apr. 2, 1843.
2. Sarah, b. in Brookline, June 10, 1845; d. May 3, 1850.

3. Warren, b. in Brookline, Mar. 29, 1847; d. Sept. 7, 1849.
4. Ned, b. Oct. 18, 1849.
5. Herman, b. Jan. 28, 1852.

NATHANIEL HERMAN SHATTUCK, brother of foregoing William Gardner Shattuck, was born June 6, 1825. He was a farmer and school teacher. He resided in Brookline until some time in the sixties, when he removed to York, Me.; where he passed the remainder of his life; and where he was employed for many years as superintending school committee, and also as a teacher in the public schools. He m. Sept. 17, 1845, Charlotte Ann Crozier, b. Sept. 17, 1825; he d. at York, Me.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Ella Marion, b. Mar. 26, 1851; d. Sept. 6, 1852.
2. Hubert Warren, b. Jan. 16, 1853.

ABEL SHATTUCK, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Ball) Shattuck, was born in Pepperell, Mass., July 24, 1802. He was a farmer. He came from Pepperell to Brookline prior to 1827. He m. 1st, in Brookline, Mar. 15, 1827, Deverd Verder. She d. in Brookline, Oct. 30, 1840, aged 42, years, 6 months and 13 days. He m. 2nd, May 10, 1842, Sally Burnham, b. Sept. 24, 1799. He d. Aug. 23, 1870; she d. Mar. 13, 1894.

Children; Born in Brookline.

By First Wife.

1. Mary Elizabeth, b. Dec. 5, 1827; m. June 3, 1846, William H. Mention of Pepperell, Mass.; 1 ch., Mary Elizabeth, b. Oct. 23, 1849.
2. Abel Kendall, b. Nov. 21, 1829; m. about 1853, Mary C. Nutting of Pepperell; ch. Mary Sophia and Harriet Maria, twins, b. Apr. 12, 1854.

ABEL SHATTUCK, son of John and Lydia (Hobart) Shattuck, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Feb. 15, 1750. He removed from Pepperell to Brookline. He m. in 1779, Hannah Hobart. He d. Dec. 30, 1783.

Children.

1. Sarah, b. Oct. 1, 1778.
2. Hannah, b. June 2, 1780.

ASHER SHATTUCK, a son of Abraham and Mary (Wright) Shattuck, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Aug. 9, 1793. Like all the families of his name in Pepperell, he was a descendant from William Shattuck, the immigrant settler in Watertown, Mass. His father was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He came from Pepperell to Brookline, about 1815. He was a farmer and cobbler. He was originally a member of the Congregational church; but in 1859 withdrew his connection with the latter church and united with the local M. E. Church. He m. Nov. 28, 1816, his cousin, Rachel Shattuck, dau. of Levi and Sybil (Wright) Shattuck of Pepperell. He d. at Brookline, Aug. 31, 1875; she d. Feb. 18, 1887.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Sophia R., b. Apr. 17, 1818; m. Oct. 14, 1841, Wilkes W. Corey.
2. Asher W., b. July 19, 1820; m. June 4, 1846, Lydia K. Learned, dau. of William and Rebecca Williams of Gardner, Mass.; 2 ch.; res. Gardner, Mass.
3. Ormand F., b. Sept. 5, 1822; m. 1st, Mary Wolson; she d. Jan. 17, 1876; m. 2nd, Sept. 18, 1879, Hattie A. Parker of Townsend, Mass.; no ch. He was a carpenter, and a member of the M. E. Church. He d. Feb. 22, 1894.
4. Mary E., b. Aug. 11, 1824; d. Feb. 2, 1826.

WARREN SHATTUCK, son of Job and Elizabeth (Blood) Shattuck, was born in Groton, Mass., Feb. 10, 1803. He came to Brookline in 1830. He was a farmer. He m. Mar. 29, 1825, Olive Proctor, b. Mar. 2, 1807. Both are buried in the South cemetery.

Children; Born in Groton, Mass.

1. Warren Elliott, b. Dec. 5, 1825; m. Elvira Davis, dau. of Seth Davis of Townsend, Mass.; 1 ch., Annette, b. July 1, 1851.
2. Job, b. July 29, 1827; settled in Brookline about 1830; he was a painter. About 1860, he removed to Townsend, Mass., where he died. He m. Elvira Worcester, b. Feb. 11, 1830; ch., Imogene b. in Brookline, Oct. 27, 1850; Isadore V., b. in Brookline, July 10, 1853; W. J. res. Nashua.

ALBERT SHATTUCK, son of Job and Elizabeth (Blood) Shattuck, was born in Groton, Mass., Dec. 10, 1818. He settled in Brookline about

1850. He was a carpenter. He m. June 1848, Sybil R. Shattuck of Pepperell, Mass.

Child; Born in Brookline.

1. Mary Elizabeth, b. June 21, 1848.

Shed.

DANIEL SHED was a son of Daniel and Abigail Shed of Groton, Mass.; where he was born, June 12, 1715. He settled in the Mile Slip prior to 1768, coming there from Groton. His farm was located on the east boundary line of Mason, and was bounded on the north by Spaulding brook. March 13, 1776, he sold his farm to Sampson Farnsworth. He remained here for several years after the sale of his farm to Farnsworth; but his residence during that period is unknown. He finally removed from Brookline to Pepperell, Mass.; where he was residing in 1794. His son, Daniel Shed, Jr., was a soldier for Brookline in the War of the Revolution. He m. 1st, Oct. 6, 1741, Mary (Farnsworth) Tarbell of Groton, Mass. He m. 2nd, Nov. 23, 1757, Hannah Lakin of Dunstable.

JONAS SHED was born in Groton, Mass., Aug. 24, 1750. He was a son of Daniel and Mary (Tarbell) Shed. In 1764, he was living in the Mile Slip, now Brookline. His farm was located on the south side of Holden hill north of the Spaulding brook. He served as a soldier for Brookline in the War of the Revolution. He m. about 1770, Hannah _____, surname unknown.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Jonas, b. Mar. 27, 1771.
2. Mary, b. Feb. 5, 1773.
3. Isaac, b. June, 25, 1777.
4. Tarbell, b. Nov. 15, 1780.
5. Coburn, b. July 16, 1783.

Shedd.

CALVIN R. SHEDD was born in Hollis in 1807. He was a son of John Shedd, Jr., and his third wife, Mrs. Lucy Farley Jewett, widow of

James Jewett of Hollis; and a grandson of John and Martha (Hosley) Shedd of Billerica, Mass. His father settled in Hollis in 1790; coming there from Billerica. His father was a soldier for Billerica in the War of the Revolution, and a Revolutionary pensioner from 1832 to 1838. About 1836 he removed from Hollis to Brookline. His house in Brookline was located about two and one-half miles north of the village on the west side of the highway to Milford. He was an active and influential citizen. He was a member of the Congregational church here until 1858, when he withdrew his membership and united with the local Methodist church. He d. in Brookline Nov. 9, 1874. He was twice married; m. 1st, Thirza, dau. of Deac. Thomas Bennett; she d. Sept. 24, 1861; m. 2nd, Nov. 6, 1862, Mrs. Mercy A. (Peterson) Sawtelle, widow of Eldad Sawtelle.

Children; Born in Brookline.

By First Wife.

1. Emily, b. _____; m. Nov. 5, 1862, Nathaniel B. Hutchinson of Brookline.
2. John, b. Mar. 6, 1841; m. _____ Clara Daniels.

Smith.

JOSHUA SMITH was living in Raby at the time of its incorporation in 1769, and was one of the signers of the petition for its incorporation; his dwelling house at that time being located on the east side of the highway leading from Brookline to Oak Hill in Pepperell, Mass., about one and one-half miles south of Main street. It was afterwards known as the Christopher Farley place, and still later as the Moses Bohonon place. The original house was destroyed by fire in 1786, and was rebuilt by Mr. Smith. He was a farmer. He served as a soldier for Raby in the War of the Revolution. He was twice married; m. 1st, Sept. 10, 1745, Millicent Tarbell; she d.; m. 2nd, June 11, 1757, Hannah Baldwin of Townsend, Mass.

Children; Born in Raby.

1. Nancy, b. (no record); m. in 1796, George Daniels.
2. *Joshua, b. (no record); m. 1st, Mehitabel _____ m. 2nd, June 25, 1803, Mary Austen.

3. Amy, b. (no record); m. Nov. 25, 1790, Joseph Douglass.
4. Dolly, b. (no record); m. Feb. 11, 1794, William Merrill.
5. Daniel, b. (no record); killed by a falling tree Nov. 17, 1786.

JOSHUA SMITH, Jr., second child and first son of Joshua Smith was born in Raby about 1758. His house was located near that of his father on the west side of the highway leading to Oak Hill in Pepperell, Mass. He was a farmer. He was thrice married; m. 1st, in 1783 Mehitabel ; m. 2nd, June 16, 1803, Mary Austin; she d.; m. 3rd, Sept. 3, 1813, Sally Cummings. He d. in 1838.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Daniel, b. Jan. 10, 1784.
2. Samuel, b. Sept. 1, 1785.
3. Benjamin, b. June 20, 1887; m. Dec. 24, 1812, Sally Daniels.
4. Polly, b. May 27, 1789.
5. *Jonas, b. Sept. 16, 1791; m. in 1824, Emma Brooks.
6. Anna, b. July 22, 1793.
7. *John, b. Aug. 4, 1795; m. about 1820, Rachel
8. Sewell, b. June 27, 1797.
9. Elizabeth, b. May 17, 1799.
10. Mehitabel, b. Apr. 16, 1801.

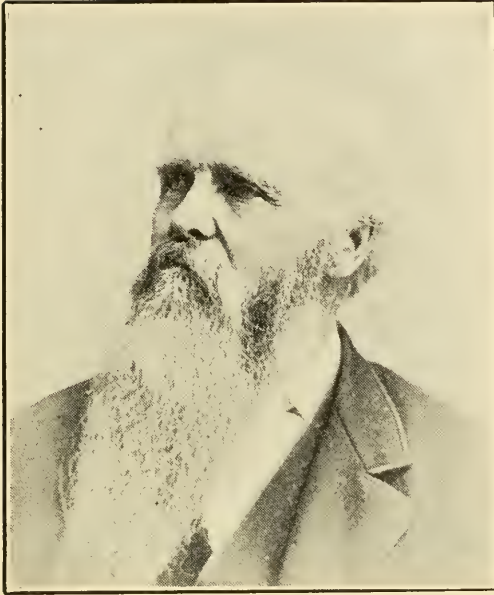
By Second Wife.

11. *Joseph, b. Mar. 20, 1805; m. 1st, Mar. 24, 1833, Abigail Talbot; m. 2nd, Sept. 16, 1852, Mrs. William Whitcomb.
12. Joshua, b. Jan. 2, 1806.

JONAS SMITH, fourth child and third son of Joshua Jr., and Mehitabel Smith, was born in Raby, Sept. 16, 1791. He was a farmer. He was a soldier for Brookline in the War of 1812. He was twice married; m. 1st, in 1824, Emma Brooks; she d.; m. 2nd, Sarah He d. Feb. 24, 1843; Sarah d. Feb. 7, 1855.

Child; Born in Brookline.

- *William J., b. Feb. 1, 1825; m. 1st, May 7, 1851, Elizabeth M. Ball; m. 2nd, Feb. 1, 1865, Mary E. Hobart.



WILLIAM J. SMITH

WILLIAM JONAS SMITH, only son of Jonas and Emma (Brooks) Smith, was born in Brookline, Feb 1, 1825. He was a manufacturer of, and dealer in lumber. From 1855 to 1870, in company with Noah Ball of Townsend, Mass., he owned and operated a sawmill which he built on the site of the old Jasher Wyman sawmill at South Brookline. At a later period he owned and operated the old sawmill known as "Brown's" at West Hollis. From 1877 to 1895, under the firm name of

Hall and Smith, he was a partner of J. A. Hall in the lumber manufacturing business in the old Ensign Bailey sawmill; which the firm owned. He was a respected and honored citizen. He was a selectman in 1858, town treasurer from 1872 to 1894 inclusive, and Representative in 1864 and 1865. He was a member of the Congregational church. He was twice married; m. 1st, May 7, 1851 Elizabeth M., dau. of Noah and Huldah (Tenney) Ball of Townsend, Mass.; she d. May 22, 1863; m. 2nd, Feb. 1, 1865, Mary E. Hobart of Brookline. He d. at Townsend, Mass., Nov. 21, 1903.

Children; By First Wife.

1. *Charles W., b. in Townsend, Mass.; m. Feb. 27, 1881, Lydia E. Taylor.
2. Lydia E., b. Apr. 11, 1863; d. Sept. 16, 1863.

CHARLES WILLIAM SMITH, only son of William J. and Elizabeth (Ball) Smith, was born in Townsend, Mass., Dec. 8, 1853. He is a millwright by trade and a skilled mechanic. At the present time, (1914), he is a resident of Townsend, where he is doing a prosperous business as

the owner and manager of a garage. During his residence in Brookline he held many offices of trust and responsibility, and represented the town in the legislatures of 1901 and 1902. He m. Feb. 27, 1881, Lydia E., dau. of Henry N. and Mary E. (Parker) Taylor, of Townsend, Mass.

Children,

1. Agnes E., b. in Westerly, R. I., Nov. 6, 1883; d. July 28, 1888.
2. Hattie M., b. in Brookline, Feb. 4, 1887.

CAPT. JOHN SMITH, seventh child and fifth son of Joshua Jr., and Mehitabel Smith, was born Aug. 4, 1795, in Brookline; where he passed his entire life. In the forties and fore part of the fifties, he was landlord of the village hotel. He was interested in military affairs, and was at one time captain of the local Militia Company. He was moderator in 1838, 1839, 1841 and 1842; and selectman in 1835, 1836, 1838, and 1839. He m. about 1820, Rachel.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Betsey A., b. July 18, 1821; m. Oct. 7, 1841, Henry B. Stiles.
2. Martha A., b. Mar. 13, 1823.
3. Sarah, b. July 3, 1831; d. Sept. 21, 1831.
4. Charles, b. (no record).

(III) JOSEPH SMITH, eleventh child and seventh son of Joshua and Mary (Austin) Smith, was born in Brookline, Mar. 20, 1804. He was a cooper by trade and an energetic and respected citizen. He served six terms as town treasurer, and held other offices of trust and responsibility. He was twice married; m. 1st, Mar. 24, 1833, Abigail, dau. of Samuel and Sarah Talbot; she d. Dec. 3, 1851; m. 2nd, Sept. 16, 1852, Mrs. William Whitcomb. He d. Sept. 29, 1885; his wife, Elinor Whitcomb Smith, d. Feb. 19, 1880.

Children; Born in Brookline.

By First Wife.

1. Daniel W., b. Dec. 4, 1839; served for Brookline in the Civil War; d. in the service at sea, May 11, 1863; unm.
2. Rosilla T., b. Jan. 3, 1842; d. May 5, 1860.
3. Perley A., b. Sept. 26, 1843; served for Brookline in the Civil War.; m Dec. 5, 1872, Maria Proctor of Hollis; he d. Oct. 26, 1881; 1 ch., Georgie Maria, res. Nashua.
4. *Joseph R., b. Dec. 1, 1846; m. July 25, 1872, Mary E. Taylor.

(IV) JOSEPH RANDALL SMITH, fourth child and third son of Joseph and Abigail (Talbot) Smith, was born in Brookline, Dec. 1, 1846. He is a cooper by trade. In the early part of the seventies he removed from Brookline to Townsend, Mass., where he is residing at the present time (1914). He m. July 25, 1872, Mary E., dau. of William P. and Mary (Robinson) Taylor of Townsend, Mass.

Children; Born in Townsend.

1. Walter T., b. June 8, 1873; m. Apr. 24, 1901, Anna E. Glendenning of Providence, R. I. Ch., Edna L. b. Providence, Jan. 30, 1903; Edith H., b. Providence, Aug. 15, 1911.

2. Alice E., b. Feb. 5, 1876; d. Oct. 20, 1909.

EDWIN WALLACE SMITH came from Cambridge, Mass., to Brookline in 1893. He was born in Manchester, N. H., July 28, 1831. He was a son of Edwin Smith of Medway, Mass., and Sybel Wallace of Townsend, Mass. He was a master mechanic, and was superintendent of

the machine shops of the Watertown, Mass., Arsenal from 1861 to 1865. In his religious belief he was a Universalist, and was a member of the Second Church of Cambridge, Mass., and for twenty-one years superintendent of its Sunday School. He m. Oct. 25, 1853, E. Augusta, dau. of David (Wright) Hobart. He d. at Brookline, July 27, 1901; and is buried in the South Cemetery. She d. Dec. 24, 1913.



MRS. EUNICE AUGUSTA SMITH

Child.

Edwin Ellis, b. in Winchester, Mass., July 13, 1856; unm.; res. Brookline.

Spaulding.

WILLIAM SPAULDING, Jr., settled in Raby, in 1772, coming here from Mason; as appears from the following entry in Raby's book of records: "William Spaulding and his wife Mary, William his son and Mary and Sibbel and and Josiah Betty Sarah and came to town in the month of Dec. 1772, and was warned out Feb. 7th, 1773 and they came last from the town of Mason." He was a son of William and Hepzibah (Blood) Spalding of Groton, Mass.; where he was born Apr. 4, 1732. In 1768, his name appears on the petition for Raby's incorporation as one of its signers. At that time he was probably a non-resident taxpayer in the Mile Slip, having his home in Mason. His farm in Raby was located in the northwest part of the town, northwest of and adjacent to the Benjamin Shattuck, Sr., place. Dec. 26, 1782, he sold his farm, or a portion thereof, to Benjamin Martin, of Stowe, Mass.; and the same year removed from Raby to Pepperell, Mass. In 1884, he removed from Pepperell to Norridgewalk, Me.; where his descendants are living at the present time. Both he and his son, William Jr., served in the War of the Revolution as soldiers for Raby. Their war records are given in a previous chapter. In 1777 he was a member of Raby's committee of safety. He was moderator of the town in 1778, and constable in 1782. He m. in 1758, Mary, a dau. of Jonathan and Mary (Lakin) Green of Groton. By this marriage he had eight children; all of whom according to the "Spalding Memorial," were born in Groton. A statement which may be correct, although the probabilities would seem to indicate that several of them were born in Mason.

Children.

1. William, b. July 19, 1759; m. in 1784, Sarah Russell, d. Dec. 6, 1844.
2. Polly, b. Oct. 14, 1760; m. Dr. Gilman of Norridgewalk, Me.
3. Sybil, b. May 25, 1762; m. July 17, 1788, Abel Ware of Groton.
4. Jonathan, b. Sept. 1, 1763; d. about 1850, unm.
5. Josiah, b. May 15, 1765; m. in 1792, Sybil Spalding; res. Me.
6. Elizabeth, b. June 7, 1767; m. in 1793, John Spalding; res. Foxcroft, Me.
7. Sarah, b. Nov. 13, 1768; m. in 1794, David Rowell of Maderson, Me.
8. Mary, b. Apr. 30, 1772; m. in 1794, Joseph Vickery of Norridgewalk, Me.

DANIEL SPALDING and Rebeckah, his wife, came to Raby from Townsend, Mass., about 1778. He m. May 7, 1778, Rebeckah Osgood of Townsend, Mass.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Rebeckah, b. May 31, 1779; m. Nov. 11, 1800, Oliver Hall.
2. Sarah, b. Mar. 27, 1784; m. Nov. 28, 1805, Sewell Wetherbee.
3. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 20, 1786; m. in 1808, Daniel Gassett.
4. Daniel, b. July 6, 1789.
5. Benjamin, b. Jan. 20, 1794.

ABEL SPAULDING and Ann Lucy. (See chap. X, ante.)

Stiles.

HENRY B. STILES was born in Leominster, Mass. He was a son of Josiah and Hannah (Brown) Stiles. He settled in Brookline in his young manhood, and after a few years residence here, entered into a co-partnership with Joseph C. Tucker, under the firm name of Tucker and Stiles, in the wholesale lumbering and coopering business. The firm carried on a large business, operating a large general merchandise store in connection with the same until about 1860; when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Stiles was postmaster from June 30, 1861, until Nov. 10, 1892, when he resigned the office. He was town clerk for twenty-three years, selectman thirteen years, tax collector five years, and Representative in 1854. In the days of the old State Militia, he was a major in the 5th N. H. Regiment. He m. Oct. 7, 1841, Betsey A., dau. of Capt. John and Rachel Smith. She d.; m. 2nd. Oct. 20, 1859, Hattie L., dau. of Asa and Rebecca (Hutchinson) Seaver. He d. Dec. 4, 1892.

Children; Born in Brookline.

By First Wife.

1. *Charles H., b. Sept. 8, 1842; m. 1st, June 7, 1866, Margaret Noonan of Boston, Mass.; m. 2nd, Grace M. Brown.
2. John A., b. Jan. 25, 1845; res. Townsend, Mass.; unm.
3. Frederick M., b. Nov. 1, 1843; d. in infancy.
4. *George E., b. Dec. 15, 1849; m. Oct. 31, 1880, Mary Josephine Sawtelle.

5. Francis H., b. Jan. 2, 1851; d. in infancy.
6. Frank H., b. Aug. 8, 1855; d. in infancy.
7. Ellen A., b. Apr. 20, 1857; d. in infancy.

CHARLES HENRY STILES, first son and first child of Henry B. and Betsey (Smith) Stiles, was born in Brookline, Sept. 8, 1842. He passed his early life in his native town, clerking in his father's store. He served as a soldier for Brookline in the Civil War. After the close of the war he resided for a few years in Boston; returning to Brookline about 1870. He then settled in Keene where for a period of more than forty years he was engaged in the hotel business; he being for many years proprietor and landlord of the City Hotel. At the present time he is residing in Hopkinton, Mass. He has been twice married; m. 1st, June 7, 1866, Margaret Noonan of Boston, Mass.; m. 2nd, Grace M. Brown.

Children; By First Wife.

1. Henry Bowers, b. in Boston, Mass., Jan. 3, 1867; m. June 9, 1893, Clara M. Whiting. Ch., (1) Edgar W., b. Jan. 27, 1894; (2) Russell S., b. Dec. 7, 1895.

2. Charles E., b. in Brookline, Jan. 11, 1870; m. Sept. 27, 1899, Rizpha Brayshaw; ch., (1) Clifford B., b. Aug. 1, 1900, No. Weymouth, Mass.; (2) Bernice, b. Apr. 30, 1903, No. Weymouth, Mass.

GEORGE EDGAR STILES, third child and third son of Henry B. and Betsey (Smith) Stiles, was born in Brookline, Dec. 15, 1849. He was a clerk by occupation, pursuing his calling for several years in Nashua. He subsequently returned to Brookline, where for several years he was employed in the store of James H. S. Tucker. In 1892 he was appointed postmaster of Brookline; a position which he continued to hold until his decease. As a citizen he was held in high esteem. He was town clerk in 1886, 1887, 1888, 1891 and 1892, and town treasurer in 1891. He was a member of the local Congregational church. He m. Oct. 31, 1880, Mary Josephine, dau. of Eldad and Mrs. Mary A. (Peterson) Sawtelle. He d. Mar. 14, 1895.

One Child Born in Brookline.

Marion Adams, b. Oct. 23, 1882.

Stone.

WALDRON STONE, Sarah, his wife, and Rachel, their daughter, came to Raby from Ashby, Mass. in 1774. He settled in the west part of the town and became one of its leading citizens. He served for Raby in the War of the Revolution, enlisting in an Ashby company. He was town clerk in 1781 and 1782, and selectman in 1781, 1782 and 1783.

Children.

1. Rachel, b. at Ashby, Jan. 20, 1773.
2. Dolly, b. at Raby, Oct. 19, 1775.
3. Daniel, b. at Townsend, Mass., Nov. 8, 1780.
4. Jonas, b. at Raby, July 27, 1781.
5. Ebenezer, b. at Raby, Feb. 17, 1783.

Stickney.

DAVID JEWETT STICKNEY came from Townsend, Mass., to Brookline about 1825. He was born in Townsend, Aug. 6, 1801. His residence in Brookline was located on the west side of the old highway leading from the Benjamin Shattuck sawmill to Milford, near the Nathaniel Hutchinson place. He was a farmer. He passed the latter part of his life with his son, J. Miron Stickney in Milford. He m. Aug. 12, 1824, Lydia Amsden of Mason. He d. at Milford, Feb. 6, 1883; she d. Nov. 10, 1878.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Lorinda C., b. Apr. 14, 1825.
2. Elbridge H., b. Apr. 5, 1828; m. _____; d. May 9, 1901.
3. Harriett A., b. Mar. 24, 1830; m. Edgar Hobson, res. Concord.
4. George J., b. Feb. 11, 1832; m. _____; d. Feb. 7, 1868; she d. Dec. 21, 1903.
5. Timothy J., b. Apr. 5, 1835; m. 1st, _____; m. 2nd, Angela Tribou of Nashua.
6. Mary J., b. Oct. 28, 1837; d. Aug. 23, 1873.
7. James M., b. Sept. 10, 1840; m. Aug. 1, 1865, Aurella C., dau. of Grant P. and Rhoena (Colburn) Mooar, b. in Antrim, Apr. 30, 1848.
8. Henry H., b. Aug. 22, 1842; m. _____; d. May 26, 1911.
9. David A., b. Oct. 4, 1845; d. Sept. 9, 1849.

10. Ai W., b. Mar. 21, 1848; m. 1st, Nov. 1869, Hattie M. Shattuck; m. 2nd, May 17, 1884, Emma F. Fletcher of Mt. Holly, N. Y.

Swett.

HENRY J. SWETT came to Brookline in 1859 from Marblehead Mass.; where he was born, Nov. 19, 1804. He was a son of Samuel and (Salter) Swett. He settled in Brookline on the west side of the east highway to Milford, about one mile north of the village. He was a farmer and an excellent citizen. He m. Dec. 6, 1828, Elizabeth, Brown of Marblehead. He d. in Brookline, Sept. 8, 1896. His wife d. Oct. 9, 1882. Both are buried in Marblehead.

Children.

1. Henry J., b. Dec. 3, 1828, in Marblehead, Mass.
2. Elizabeth A., b. Jan. 3, 1831, in Marblehead, Mass.
3. John F., b. Sept. 3, 1832, in Marblehead, Mass.
4. Rebecca B., b. June 16, 1834, in Marblehead, Mass.
5. Mary J., b. Mar. 17, 1836, Marblehead, Mass.; d. Jan. 12, 1844.
6. Sarah J., b. June 26, 1838, in Mt. Vernon.
7. *Joseph B., b. Jan. 15, 1841, in Mount Vernon; m. Mar. 3, 1864, Emily C. Gilson of Brookline.
8. Mary J., b. Nov. 28, 1842, in Marblehead, Mass.
9. *Samuel, b. Nov. 22, 1844, Marblehead; m. 1st, Catharine E. Ball of Boston, Mass.; m. 2nd, Oct. 9, 1875, Lucy C. Pierce.; m. 3rd. June 2, 1878, Mrs. Ellen Hunter.
10. Helen M., b. Mar. 9, 1845, in Marblehead; d. May 9, 1846.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN SWETT, seventh child and third son of Henry J. and Elizabeth (Brown) Swett was born in Mt. Vernon, Jan. 15, 1841. In 1859 he came with his father to Brookline, where he grew up to manhood. He is a cooper and farmer, and a highly respected citizen. He has served the town as road surveyor, and was one of the selectmen in 1888 and 1889. In 1904 he removed with his family from Brookline to Dedham, Mass.; where he is residing at the present time (1914). He m. Mar. 3, 1864, Emily C., dau. of Samuel Gilson. She d. Mar. 23, 1913, and is buried in the South Cemetery in Brookline.

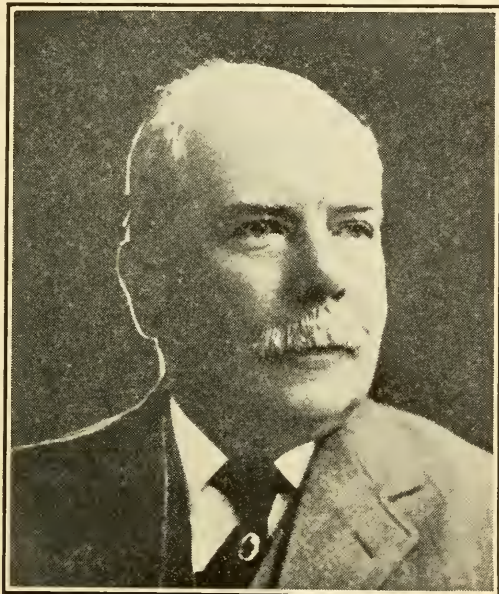
Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Joseph B., b. Mar. 5, 1865; d. Oct. 3, 1897, unm. (See sketch chap. XI, ante).

2. Emma L., b. Aug. 21, 1866; m. July 31, 1894, Louis H. Donovan; ch., (1) Louis H., b. Sept. 30, 1895; (2) Joseph S., b. Dec. 11, 1896; (3) Richard H., b. July 19, 1898.

3. Bertha A., b. Apr. 16, 1869; m. Feb. 7, 1893, William E. Patenaude; res. Dedham, Mass.; no ch.

4. Goldie E., b. Mar. 9, 1885; m. Oct. 17, 1911, William W. Garlick; 1 ch., William E., b. Jan. 12, 1913.



SAMUEL SWETT

SAMUEL SWETT, the fourth son and ninth child of Henry J. and Elizabeth (Brown) Swett, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Nov. 22, 1844. In 1859 he came with his father from Marblehead to Brookline; where he attended its public schools. A portion of his early manhood was passed in Boston, Mass. Returning to Brookline, about 1872, he purchased of William J. Wright the house and store connected with the same located at the south end and on the east side of the

village Main street; and, in the latter building, commenced business as a dealer in general merchandise; a business which he conducted for the thirty consecutive years following in a highly successful manner. He was highly esteemed by his fellow citizens, who honored him with many offices of public trust. He was selectman in 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908, and Representative in 1885 and 1886.

After his death his widow Mrs. Ellen Swett, in accordance with his often expressed wishes in his lifetime, presented the town with the land

upon which now stands the Daniels Academy building; in which she caused the tablet to be installed. He was thrice married; m. 1st, Sept. 11, 1872, Catharine E. Ball, of Boston, Mass; she d.; m. 2nd, Oct. 19, 1875, Lucy C. Pierce of Brookline; she d.; m. 3rd, June 2, 1878, Mrs. Ellen Hunter, who survives him. Several children were born of these marriages, all of whom died in infancy. He d. May 22, 1912; and is buried in the South Cemetery.



Mrs. ELLEN S. SWETT

Talbot.

(V) EZRA TALBOT, the first of his family to settle in Brookline, came here from Billerica, Mass., in the nineties of 1700. He was a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of Peter Talbot, 2nd son of the earl of Shewsbury, Lancashire, England; and a son of Samuel and Mary (Fisher) Talbot of Stoughton, Mass.; where he was born., Jan 20, 1773. Nov. 25, 1798, he married Abigail Belcher. His house in Brookline was located about one and one-half miles northwest of the village on the south side of the highway leading from the village to the old Mathew Wallace place. He d. at Brookline, Oct. 14, 1854. His wife d. June 6, 1833.

Children, Born in Brookline.

1. Ezra, b. Oct. 31, 1799; d. Mar. 4, 1800.
2. Samuel, b. May 8, 1801; d. May 11, 1801.
3. Mary, b. Aug. 19, 1802; d. July 22, 1837.
4. Jane, b. Nov. 2, 1804; d. Nov. 3, 1804.
5. Naby, b. Jan. 25, 1807; d. Apr. 1, 1807.
6. Lucy, b. Apr. 5, 1808; m. Asa Maynard, Loudon, N. H.

7. *Samuel, b. Nov. 9, 1810; m. Dec. 24, 1835, Eliza G. Hodgeman.
8. Abigail, b. Feb. 15, 1813; m. Joseph Smith, Brookline.

(VI) SAMUEL TALBOT, third son and seventh child of Ezra and Abigail (Belcher) Talbot, was born at Brookline, Nov. 9, 1810; he m. Dec. 24, 1835, Eliza Gould Hodgeman, dau. of Joel Hodgeman of Merrimack.

Children; Born at Brookline.

1. (VII) Sylvanus Joel, b. Feb. 13, 1838; m. Mar. 5, 1863, Abbie, dau. of Walter and Martha Moulton Brooks of Milford; ch., Edgar F., b. Oct. 26, 1865; d. Dec. 26, 1896.
2. John Wesley, b. and d. Sept. 11, 1843.
3. Ann E., b. Dec. 22, 1844; m. Apr. 19, 1866, Daniel W. Hayden of Hollis; ch., (1) Willard Bertell, b. Sept. 9, 1871, d. Apr. 17, 1887; (2) Bertha Maude, b. Feb. 4, 1879.
4. Laroy Loami, b. Dec. 17, 1846; m. Aug. 5, 1869, Eliza Ann, dau. of Reed and Betsey (Wheeler) Dutton of Milford; ch., (1) Bertell Laroy, b. Apr. 5, 1872, res. Peterborough, physician, m. Aug. 27, 1896, Mary E., dau. of Charles and Emma (Putnam) Otis of Hancock; 2 children, Harold Laroy, b. Nov. 14, 1897 and Evelyn Frances, b. Feb. 19, 1900; (2) Carl Wheeler, b. Nov. 6, 1886; m. Hazel Perkins of Milford in 1908; res. Milford.
5. Charles Dana, b. May 11, 1849; unm.

JOHN TARBEIL, and LYDIA.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Sarah Jane, b. Apr. 19, 1823.
2. John E., b. Nov. 18, 1825.

Tucker.

(II) SWALLOW TUCKER settled in Hollis, afterwards Brookline, about 1760, coming here from Groton, now Pepperell, Mass., where he was born Aug. 26, 1742. He was the sixth child and only son of Josiah and Abigail Tucker, settlers in Groton as early as 1730, and supposed to have been originally of Dover, N. H. His log-cabin in Brookline was located about one-fourth of a mile south of the village Main street on the

east side of the highway to Pepperell, Mass., at a point nearly opposite to where the highway to Townsend, Mass., leads out of the same. Its site at the present time is occupied by the dwelling house of Harry Marshall. Tradition says that at the time of the ordination of Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth, the town's first settled minister, in 1791, the ordination dinner was served in the Swallow Tucker cabin; and, further, that among the viands served a rum pudding occupied a prominent place, and was the cause of engaging the attendant clergymen in an argument which was confined principally to the discussion of the merits of rum pudding as a stimulant to spirituality.

He was one of the signers of the petitions which, in 1769, resulted in the incorporation of Raby, and, during his entire life, one of the town's most influential citizens. He served as one of its soldiers in the War of the Revolution, was a member of the committee of safety, and filled at various times nearly all the important civics office in the gift of its people. He was twice married; m. 1st, Nov. 27, 1766, Lucretia, dau. of Edward Carter of Woburn, Mass.; she d. Mar. 27, 1744; m. 2nd, May 6, 1788, Anna Sanders of Brookline. He d. Apr. 29, 1809.

Children; Born in Brookline.

By First Wife.

1. Joseph, b. Mar. 19, 1767.
2. Mary, b. Mar. 5, 1769; m. 1st, Mar. 11, 1788, Eleazer Austin; m. 2nd, Sept. 7, 1802, Josiah Wheeler.
3. *Benjamin S., b. Aug. 15, 1772; m. 1st, Nov. 20, 1796, Elizabeth Shannon; m. 2nd, Rebecca Adams.
4. Josiah, b. July 6, 1779; m. Joanna ;
ch., (1) Josiah, b. Nov. 19, 1805; (2) George, b. Nov. 3, 1814.

(III) BENJAMIN SWALLOW TUCKER, third child and second son of Swallow and Lucretia (Carter) Tucker, was born in Raby, Aug. 15, 1772. He was a farmer residing in the latter part of his life in the brick dwelling house located in South Brookline on the east side of the highway to Townsend, Mass., just south of the bridge over the river, which he built in the nineties of 1700. He was twice married; m. 1st, Nov. 20, 1796, Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Richard and Elizabeth (Ruggles) Shannon, formerly of Portsmouth, but, at the date of Elizabeth's marriage to Mr. Tucker, residents in Raby; she d. Oct. 14, 1833, and is buried in the South Cemetery in Brookline; he m. 2nd, Rebecca Adams, of Amherst, Mass. She d. May 1, 1836; he d. Apr. 4, 1854.

Brookline to Pepperell, Mass., where he was in trade until about 1845, when he returned to Brookline. In 1853, he removed from Brookline to West Townsend, Mass. where, except for a temporary residence in Boston, he passed the remainder of his life. In Townsend, he was one of the directors of the Townsend Bank, and one of that town's selectmen and assessors in 1864. He was also a Notary Public and Justice of the Peace. In 1864, he went to Europe, touring England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and France. During his residence in Brookline he was postmaster for two terms, and represented the town in the legislatures of 1851 and 1852. He married, 1st, Dec. 25, 1835, Rosella Jewett; m. 2nd, in Townsend, June 24, 1875, Mrs. Martha A. Coburn. No children by either marriage. He d. in Townsend; where he is buried with his two wives.



JOSEPH C. TUCKER

(IV) JOSEPH CUTTS TUCKER, ninth child and fifth son of Benjamin S. and Elizabeth (Shannon) Tucker, was born in Brookline, Oct. 17, 1818. His boyhood and young manhood was passed in his father's family, working on the farm summers, and attending school winters. But a farmer's life evidently was not in accord with his tastes; and in 1846-7, in company with Henry B. Stiles, under the firm name of Tucker and Stiles, he opened a grocery and West India

goods store in the ell part of the hotel on Main street. Soon after its organization, the firm in addition to its grocery business, commenced the wholesale manufacture and sale of lumber and barrels. The latter industry was then in process of transformation. Barrels and casks manufactured from machine made materials were rapidly taking the place of the old style casks made from hand rifted hard wood timber. The public

demand for the new style casks was increasing in proportion to the increase in the facilities for their manufacture and the corresponding decrease in their cost. The new firm was quick to take advantage of the situation; and, under the skilful management of Mr. Tucker, it soon found itself engaged in a small, but rapidly increasing business, which gave every indication of future success. These indications were subsequently realized.

The firm had an existence of eighteen years, dating from its organization in 1846. During this period its business was constantly increasing in volume, and its reputation as a successful business firm steadily growing. In the early part of the fifties its business, in the line of the wholesale manufacture and sale of barrels and casks, exceeded that of any other firm in Hillsborough county. At that time its pay-rolls carried the names of more than one hundred employees, of whom the majority were working in its own shops; and the annual volume of its financial transactions amounted to many thousands of dollars. The continued prosperity of the company had a corresponding effect upon that of the town; which reached its highest mark during the period of the company's existence; which terminated in 1864.

In 1857, the company was induced to invest a large part of its capital in the stock of a company organized for the purpose of developing the coal oil business, then in its infancy. The investment proved to be a disastrous one. The company in which it was made failed; and in its failure was involved that of the firm of Tucker and Stiles. The firm, however; continued in business until 1864, when it was dissolved by mutual consent of its members. In 1855, Mr. Tucker removed with his family from Brookline to Boston, where he resided until 1857, returning to Brookline in the latter year. In 1864, he again removed with his family to Boston; where, for several years, he engaged in the sale of West India goods and groceries in a store located on Blackstone street. About 1869, induced thereto by the fact that his health was gradually failing, he sold out his business in Boston, and returned to Brookline; where he passed the remainder of his life.

Mr. Tucker was one of the most capable business men this town has ever produced. He was an ardent lover of the town and its institutions. And as such responded readily and willingly to all demands upon either his purse or his time which had for their object the welfare of either. In his political principles, during the latter part of his life, he was a liberal Democrat. During the Civil War he was a firm supporter of the government and its policies. As a citizen he was public spirited, and was honored

by his fellow citizens by many positions of trust. He served nine terms as moderator, two terms as town clerk, three terms as selectman, and represented the town in the legislatures of 1857, 1858, 1862 and 1863. He was postmaster in 1850. He m. in 1847, Mary H. Campbell of New Ipswich. He d. May 10, 1876; she d. Oct. 18, 1886.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. *Edward C., b. July 1, 1848; m. May 10, 1871, Ella Wade of Boston, Mass.
2. *James H. S., b. May 14, 1851; m. Oct. 6, 1884, Ida L. Hodgman of Mason.
3. Mary E., b. July 9, 1856; d. Sept. 4, 1857.



EDWARD C. TUCKER

(V) EDWARD CAMPBELL TUCKER, first son and first child of Joseph C. and Mary (Campbell) Tucker, was born in Brookline, July 1, 1848. He was educated in the public schools of the town and in Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass. After leaving the Academy he returned to Brookline, where, with the exceptions of a few years passed in Boston, during which he was clerking in his father's store, and was also a member of the Boston Lancers, he passed his entire life. He was a

man of more than ordinary ability, and a great lover of books; to the reading of which he devoted much of his time. He was sympathetic in his nature, a kind and obliging neighbor, a firm friend, and a great lover of his home and family. As a citizen he was esteemed for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart. He was especially well informed in all

matters relating to the town and its history, and equally well posted in matters appertaining to the town's official business; in which he was frequently employed. He served one term as moderator, thirteen terms as town clerk, four terms as selectman, and was Representative in 1910 and 1911. He m. May 10, 1871, Ella Wade, of Boston, Mass. He d. July 17, 1911.

Child.

Mabel Shannon, b. Nov. 21, 1871; m. Sept. 3, 1895, George L. Badger, of Quincy, Mass.

(V) JAMES H. SHANNON TUCKER, second son and second child of Joseph C. and Mary H. (Campbell) Tucker, was born at Brookline, May 14, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of Brookline and in Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass. After leaving Lawrence Academy he resided in Brookline until 1870. In the latter year he removed to Baltimore, Md., where for the ensuing ten years he was engaged in the hotel business. He returned to Brookline in the spring of 1880. In 1882 he purchased of Charles A. Hall the old Tucker and Stiles store, at the west end of the village Main street, and having stocked it with goods, began business for himself as a retail dealer in West India goods and groceries. He remained in this business until 1893, when he sold the store and his stock in trade to Everett E. Tarbell, of Pepperell, Mass.; and soon after went to Harriman, Tenn.; where he was in the employ of a lumbering firm until 1896. In the latter year he returned to Brookline, and, the same year entered the employment of the Flagg Manufacturing Company of Pepperell, Mass. In 1903 he entered the employment of Thomas Graham and Charles Bell, proprietors and managers, under the firm name of Graham and Bell, of the Tremont House in Nashua, as hotel Clerk; a position which he retained until 1913. In the latter year Dr. Bell sold his interest in the hotel business to Abijah Prescott of Nashua. The new proprietors at once set about re-organizing the hotel's affairs and having admitted Mr. Tucker into an interest in the business, formed a new partnership for carrying on the same, under the firm name of Graham, Prescott and Tucker. December 12, 1913, Mr. Prescott died; and soon after his death, Mr. Tucker formed a partnership with Mr. Graham for carrying on the business under the firm name of Graham and Tucker. At the present time, (1914), the latter firm is still doing business.

Mr. Tucker has served the town of Brookline one term as moderator, one term as selectman, four terms as treasurer, and was its Representative

in the Legislature of 1887 and 1888. He m. Oct. 16, 1884, Ida L. Hodgman of Mason.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Helen C., b. Jan. 31, 1888.
2. Dora S., b. Dec. 12, 1891.

DANIEL TYLER and MOLLY.

Children; Born at Raby.

1. Deacy, b. Feb. 1, 1782.
2. Isaac, b. Feb. 18, 1784.
3. Eunice, b. July 30, 1786.

Wallace.

MATHEW WALLACE, the first of his family to settle in this town, was born in Stowe, Mass., Apr. 3, 1721. He was a son of John and Elizabeth Wallace. About 1731 his father removed with his family from Stowe to Townsend, Mass.; where he was a selectman in 1747, and one of the original sixteen members of the Townsend church; and where he died, May 20, 1763, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1765, aged 72.

Mathew Wallace, the subject of this sketch, was probably living in Brookline as early as 1755. Apr. 19, 1763, John Wallace, his father, in consideration of the sum of sixty pounds, conveyed to him one hundred and sixty acres of land lying north of the old north boundary line of Townsend in the south part of the Mile Slip, afterwards Brookline. Upon this tract of land thus conveyed he built his log-cabin, and took up his residence. The cabin, which was located about two miles west of the village on the east side of the west highway to Townsend, disappeared many years ago, and a framed dwelling house was erected upon its site by Mr. Wallace. This latter house was destroyed by fire in the nineties. Its site at the present time is occupied by a dwelling house erected, soon after the destruction of the second house, by Lyman Canney; who is the owner of the old Mathew Wallace farm at the present time, (1914).

Mathew Wallace was one of Raby's leading citizens, serving the town in many civic capacities. He was a soldier for Raby in the War of the

Revolution, serving in a Massachusetts regiment. He m. May 6, 1755, Jean Leslie of Hollis. He d. in 1778; she survived him many years.

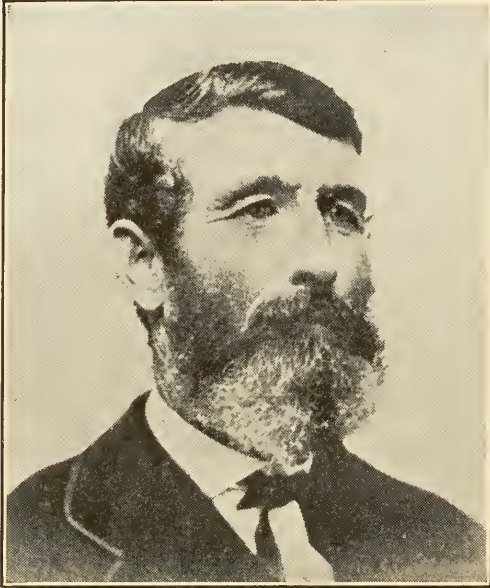
Children; Born in Brookline.

1. *Mathew, b. (no record); m. Jan 15, 1799, Betsey McIntosh.
2. Jonas, b. (no record); m. _____; d.; Mar. 7, 1837 buried in South Cemetery; had 3 daughters, (1) Abigail, lived and died in Airstead; (2) Betsey, lived and died in Pepperell, Mass.; (3) Naomi, lived and died in Taunton, Mass.
3. Jane, b. (no record); m. Mar. 7, 1782, George Woodward of Raby.
4. Sybel, b. (no record).
5. John, b. (no record); m. Nov. 16, 1786, Sarah Pett, and is said to have removed to Vermont.
6. Betsey, b. (no record); m. Nov. 3, 1787, Joel Boynton of Hopkinton.

(III) MATHEW WALLACE, Jr., a son of Mathew and Jean (Leslie) Wallace, was born in Brookline about 1778. He resided in Brookline all his life. He was a farmer, holding offices of responsibility and trust, and was a captain of the local Militia company. He m. Jan. 15, 1799, Betsey McIntosh, dau. of James McIntosh of Brookline. He d. Sept. 19, 1843; she d. May 30, 1878.

Children Born in Brookline.

1. Clorinda, b. July 4, 1800; m. Alpheus Shattuck.
2. Eliza, b. 1802; m. Aug. 19, 1828, John Colburn.
3. James, b. 1804.
4. Asher, b. 1806.
5. Jane, b. 1808; m. July 20, 1828, Asia Shattuck.
6. Grace, b. 1811; m. Feb. _____, 1833, Benjamin Jacquith of Barnard, Vt.
7. Waldo, b. 1812; m. Oct. 4, 1834, Catharine Hall of Brookline.
8. David, b. 1814; m. Oct. _____, 1837, Sarah A. Smith.
9. *William, b. Nov. 11, 1816; m. in 1840, Catharine McDonald.
10. Augusta C., b. Apr. 1, 1820; m. Feb. 27, 1853, Otis Wright of Brookline.



WILLIAM WALLACE

(IV) WILLIAM WALLACE, ninth child of Captain Mathew and Betsey (McIntosh) Wallace, was born in Brookline, November 11, 1816. He was a Stone-mason by trade, and was also employed in building railroads under contract in the southern states. He m. in 1840, Catharine, dau. of Eri and Fanny (Wright) McDonald of Brookline. He d. Sept. 25, 1885. Thirteen children, all born in Brookline, were the results of their marriage, of whom five only arriv-

ed at maturity.

Children.

1. *Leroy A., b. Oct. 1841; m. Jan. 4, 1871, Ellen L. French.
2. *Bryant W., b. Jan. 7, 1844; m. July 8, 1865, Jane N. Pierce.
3. Ella, b. in 1846; d. in young womanhood.
4. Mary A., b. ; m. May 27, 1874, John D. Hobart; res. Malden, Mass.
5. *Elmer W., b. Nov. 14, 1853; m. Nov. 24, 1878, Jennie E. Rockwood.

(V) LEROY A. WALLACE, first son of William and Catharine (McDonald) Wallace, was born in Brookline, Oct. , 1841. He grew to manhood in Brookline and received his education in its public schools. He was a railroad contractor and builder. In the latter part of his life he resided in New York city, where for many years he was employed in building and superintending street railways, He m. Jan. 4, 1871, Ellen L., dau. of Philemon and Louisa (Jefts) French of Brookline. They had one child, Bertha E., b. Oct. 18, 1887; m. Mar. 20, 1911, James Coats Terrace of

San Francisco, California. He died Nov. 23, 1901, and is buried in Brookline.

(V) BRYANT W. WALLACE, second son of William and Catharine (McDonald) Wallace, was born in Brookline, Jan 7, 1843. He is a paper-hanger by trade. For many years he worked at his trade in Boston, Mass., and also in New York City. At the present time (1914) he has retired from business and is residing in Nashua. He served in the Civil War for Brookline as a sailor in the U. S. Navy. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic; was adjutant general of the Department of New Hampshire in 1903, and at the present time (1914) is holding for the third time the position of commander of John G. Foster Post, No. 7, of Nashua. He m. July 8, 1865, Jane N., dau. of James and Lucy (Wheeler) Pierce of Brookline. No children.

(V) ELMER WRIGHT WALLACE, third son of William and Catharine (McDonald) Wallace, was born in Brookline, Nov. 14, 1853. He learned the trade of mixing colors and worked at his trade for several years in Nashua, and in Lawrence, Mass. In 1897, his health failing him, he gave up the business and returned to Brookline, where he purchased the old Samuel Farley place and settled down to farming; not, however, for a long time. For in 1911 he disposed of his farm and shortly after removed to Townsend, Mass., where he is residing at the present time (1914). He is superintendent of the out-of-doors work connected with the cooping and lumbering plant of the Anson Fessenden Company of that place. He represented Brookline in the legislatures of 1907—08. He m. Nov. 24, 1878, Jennie E., dau. of Levi and Cynthia (Hobart) Rockwood. They had one child, Ellen A., b. Dec. 11, 1879, and d. in infancy.

Warner.

HORACE WARNER came to Brookline about 1823 from Ackworth; where he was born in 1799. His family was originally of Duxbury, Mass. He was an architect and carpenter. He drew the plans for and superintended the building of the Congregational church in Brookline which was completed in 1839. In 1856, he removed from Brookline to Pepperell, Mass., where he passed the remainder of his life. He was married three times; m. 1st, July 4, 1824, Abigail Sawtelle; she d.; m. 2nd, Hall; she d. in March, 1859; m. 3rd, in 1861, Matilda Ruison; she d. Oct. , 1864. He d. Dec. 25, 1863; buried in Pepperell.

Child; Born in Brookline.

By Second Wife.

Martha Jane, b. May 27, 1835; m. Apr. 16, 1862, Samuel Lakin of Pepperell, Mass.; they had one dau., Jennie E., b. Jan. 2, 1864; m. Sept. 29, 1855, Albert L. Gilbert of Pepperell.

Waugh.

JAMES WAUGH came to Brookline in 1770 from Townsend, Mass.; where his family were among the early settlers. He settled in the southwest part of the town on land which he purchased of Rebecca Blanchard, widow of Joseph Blanchard. The date of his marriage and the name of his wife are unknown. Brookline's records make no mention of births or deaths in his family. But in the record of marriages appear the following entries: "Feb. 23, 1817, Vernal Barber of Sherburne, Mass. and Mary Waugh." "Jan. 10, 1850, John Waugh and Abigail Hartwell." Both John and Abigail are described in the records as being of this town; and it is certain that they lived here for several years after they were married, residing for at least a part of the time in "Paddledock." They left no children of record. There are no known descendants of the Waugh family living here today.

Wetherbee.

TIMOTHY WETHERBEE, the first of his family to settle in Raby, according to the town records, "Came into this town with Lydia, his wife, and Naomi and Timothy and Luther, their children to live and reside May 1785, last from Pepperell." The family was originally of Concord, Mass. He was a farmer and lived in the west part of the town. He m. Lydia Parker of Groton, Mass.

Children; So Far as Known.

1. Naomi, b. in Concord, Mass., Sept. 26, 1778; m. in 1802, Moses Shattuck.
2. Mary, b. in Concord, Mass. ; m. Sept. 19, 1802, Thomas Lancey.
3. Timothy, b. in Concord, Mass.
4. Luther, b. in Concord, Mass.
5. Sewell, b. in Concord, Mass. ; m. Nov. 28, 1805, Sarah Spalding.

DANIEL S. WETHERBEE was born in Lancaster, Mass., in October, 1814. He was a son of Sewell and Sarah (Spaulding) Wetherbee. He was a farmer; passing the greater part of his life in Brookline. He m. in 1835, Louisa Jane Reed, dau. of William Reed of Lowell, Mass. He d. in Brookline, Aug. 1879; she d. in June, 1871.

Children.

1. Jane, b. Nov. 19, 1836, Brookline; m. July 4, Gilbert Colby.
2. Charles, b. Oct. 1, 1838, Lowell; d. in the Civil War.
3. Hannah, b. Aug. 27, 1840, Brookline; m. Jan. 5, 1858, Albert M. French; res. Ashby, Mass.
4. Caroline, b. July 10, 1843, Brookline; m. Augustus Hill, Mason.
5. Daniel, b. Sept. _____, Brookline; m. Eva Balcom; res. Ayer, Mass.

Whitcomb.

JEFFERSON WHITCOMB settled in Brookline in 1861, coming here from Townsend, Mass. He was a son of Nathaniel and Sultena (Lord) Whitcomb of Fitchburg, Mass.; where he was born Feb. 23, 1829. He was a farmer. His farm in Brookline, which he purchased of William Gilson, was located about one mile north of the village, on the west side of the north highway to Milford. It was formerly known as "the Senter place." He was twice married; m. 1st, Aug. 22, 1852, Eliza Ann, dau. of William and Eliza Ann Gilson; she d. _____ m. 2nd, Dec. 25, 1855, Mary Esther, dau. of Jonathan and Rebecca Warren. He was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion. He d. Mar. 16, 1882; she d. Nov. 4, 1890.

Children; By Second Wife.

1. Mary L., b. in Townsend, Apr. 8, 1857; unm.
2. Clara W., b. in Townsend, Apr. 30, 1860; m. July 17, 1881, Walter F. Rockwood of Brookline.
3. *Eddy S., b. in Townsend, Aug. 20, 1861; m. Apr. 2, 1885, Adella E. Baldwin.
4. William H. G., b. in Brookline, Aug. 12, 1866; m. Mar. 20, 1889, Annie Susie C. McZoyden.



EDDY S. WHITCOMB

(Burge) Baldwin of Brookline. He d. at Freemont, June 19, 1908.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Grace A., b. Oct. 30, 1885.
2. Hattie M., b. Jan. 10, 1891; m. Nov. 9, 1910, Henry M. Hall.
3. Alice B., b. Jan. 17, 1894.
4. Harlan J., b. Aug. 31, 1897.
5. Elizabeth C., b. Mar. 23, 1899.

Wheeler.

EBENEZER WHEELER settled in Brookline about 1800, coming here from Hollis. He was a son of Benjamin and Hannah Wheeler of Pepperell, Mass.; where he was born Mar. 28, 1773. He was a farmer. His farm was located about one mile north of the village on the east side of the highway to Mason. He m. June 22, 1800, Betsey, dau. of Jonas and Elizabeth (Dow) Leslie, of Hollis. He d. ; she d. Sept. 12, 1829.

EDDY SHERMAN WHITCOMB, third child and first son of Jefferson and Mary E. (Warren) Whitcomb, was born in Townsend, Mass., August 20, 1861. He came to Brookline in 1861 with his father's family. He was a farmer, and a member of the local Congregational church. He was a member of the town's History Committee. About 1904 he removed from Brookline to Freemont, where he purchased a farm which he operated until his death. He m. Apr. 2, 1885, Adella E., dau. of Luke and Hannah

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Jonas, b. July 30, 1801; m. Mary Hall.
2. *Benjamin, b. Dec. 27, 1803; m. Mar. 2, 1828, Roxana Woods.
3. Lucy, b. Mar. 2, 1805; m. July 12, 1885, James Pierce.
4. Joseph, b. July 4, 1807; m. Sarah Tarbell.
5. James, b. June 20, 1809; d. Nov. 21, 1809.
6. Hannah W., b. Nov. 11, 1810; m. Jan. 6, 1842, William Gilson.
7. Nancie, b. May 4, 1813; d. Aug. 23, 1818.
8. Mary, b. Apr. 17, 1815; d. Aug. 11, 1818.
9. Amasa, b. May 24, 1821; d. Mar. 18, 1842; unm.

BENJAMIN WHEELER, second child and second son of Ebenezer and Betsey (Leslie) Wheeler, was born in Brookline, Dec. 27, 1803. He was a cobbler by trade, living on the east side of the highway to Milford, about one-fourth of a mile north of the Congregational church. He m. Mar. 2, 1828, Roxana Woods. He d. ; she d. Apr. 13, 1857.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Augusta A., b. Feb. 11, 1831; m. Apr. 29, 1852, Charles L. Willoby.
2. Mary L., b. Oct. 26, 1836; m. Benjamin Shattuck.

Willoby.

CHARLES LEONARD WILLOBY settled in Brookline about 1854, coming here from Hollis, where he was born Dec. 24, 1829. He was a son of Leonard and Mary (Taylor) Willoby, and a descendant in the third generation of Oliver and Sarah (Bailey) Willoby of Westford, Mass. He was a cooper by trade, and an esteemed citizen. He m. Apr. 29, 1852, Augusta B., dau. of Benjamin and Roxana (Wood) Wheeler of Brookline. He d. Aug. 18, 1910; she d. July 9, 1899.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. George Henry, b. Apr. 11, 1856; m. June 13, 1883, Emily L. Gardner of Franklin, Mass.; no ch. He d. at Franklin, Sept. 22, 1910; she d. at Franklin, Aug. 6, 1913.
2. *Frank Leonard, b. Jan. 25, 1859; m. Jan. 1, 1882, Emma A. Daniels.

FRANK LEONARD WILLOBY, second son and second child of Charles L. and Augusta B. (Wheeler) Willoby, was born Jan. 25, 1859, in Brookline; where he has passed the greater part of his life. He is a watch-maker by trade, and a leading citizen of the town, in which he has held many offices of trust, and was its Representative in the legislatures of 1899 and 1900. He m. Jan. 1, 1882, Emma A. Daniels of Brookline.

Child; Born in Brookline.

Clara Augusta, b. Dec. 14, 1882; m. Feb. 4, 1905, Frank E. Killduff.

LUTHER WILLOBY and MARY. Came from Hollis to Brookline about 1815.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Emily, b. Feb. 17, 1816.
2. Latatia, b. Dec. 24, 1821.

Worden.

FRED A. WORDEN was born at Brookline July 7, 1857. He is a son of Solomon and Nancy (Patch) Worden. He settled here in 1900, coming here from Mason. He is a farmer. He m. May 21, 1889, Elisabeth Jeffres.

Children.

1. Florence E., b. at Boston, Mass., Oct. 5, 1886; m. Aug. 20, 1908, Charles Koch.
2. Lillian M., b. at Ashby, Mass., Feb. 3, 1892.
3. Blanche E., b. at Mason, Jan. 7, 1893; m. July 6, 1912, James Farnsworth of Brookline.
4. Annie R., b. at Townsend, Mass., Mar. 22, 1896.

Wright.

(V) DAVID WRIGHT, a son of Samuel and Hannah (Lawrence) Wright, was born at Woburn, Mass., Aug. 19, 1735. He was a lineal descendant in the 5th generation of John Wright, the immigrant settler from England; who, in 1640, was living at Charlestown, Mass., but who subsequently removed to Woburn, Mass.; the line of descent being as follows:

(I) John Wright, the immigrant settler; (II) John Wright, the son of John; m. Abigail Warren; lived in Chelmsford, Mass., where he was a prominent citizen; (III) Josiah Wright, son of John, Jr.; m. Rust Carter, dau. of John and Rust (Burnham) Carter of Woburn, Mass.; he d. at Woburn, Jan. 22, 1744; (IV) Samuel Wright, b. Woburn, Feb. 28, 1704; m. Hannah, dau. of Nathaniel and Anna () Lawrence, and great-grand-daughter of John Lawrence, the immigrant; (V) David, son of Samuel of Woburn.

He married, Dec. 24, 1761, Prudence, dau. of Samuel and Prudence (Lawrence) Cummings of Hollis, and settled in Pepperell, Mass. He was a farmer and an extensive dealer in real estate; owning at one time over 2000 acres of land in the town of Brookline. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, serving as a private in Capt. Josiah Sawtelle's company, of Groton, Mass. His wife, Prudence, was the leader of the band of women who in 1775 captured the notorious Tory, Leonard Whiting, at Jewett's Bridge in Pepperell, Mass. Several of his children lived and died in Brookline. He d. at Pepperell, Mass., May 22, 1819; his wife d. at Pepperell, Dec. 2, 1827. They are both buried in Pepperell.

Children; Born at Pepperell, Mass.

1. *David, b. Mar. 28, 1763; m. Sept. 21, 1785, Polly Lowell of Raby; lived and died in Brookline.
2. Prudence, b. Aug. 29, 1764; unm., d. in Pepperell about 1850.
3. Cummings, b. Mar. 17, 1766.
4. Mary, b. Dec. 27, 1767; d. July 1, 1774.
5. Wilkes, b. Dec. 8, 1769.
6. Caroline } twins, b. Aug. 21, 1772; d. young.
7. Matilda }
8. Liberty, b. July 19, 1774; d. Mar. 11, 1775.
9. Deverd, b. Feb. 10, 1776; m. Nathan Corey of Groton, Mass.; lived and died in Brookline.
10. *Liberty, b. May 30, 1778; m. Oct. 17, 1802, Betsey Blanchard.
11. Artemus, b. Aug. 4, 1780; m. Prudence Corey of Groton.
12. Daniel, b. Apr. 26, 1783.

(VI) DAVID WRIGHT, Jr., the first of his family to settle in Brookline, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Mar. 28, 1763. He was the first child and first son of David and Prudence (Cummings) Wright. He removed with his family from Pepperell to Brookline in the latter part of

the nineties of 1700. He resided at "Paddledock," now South Brookline; where he was the owner and operator of a tool shop located on or near the site of the old Jasher Wyman sawmill; at the present time the site of the sawmill of Dea. Perley A. Pierce. He was twice married; m. 1st, in Pepperell, before coming here, Sept. 21, 1785, Polly Lowell of Raby she d.; m. 2nd, in Brookline, about 1807, Hepsibah . He d. July 29, 1825; and is buried in the South Cemetery.

Children.

The names and records of the births of his children do not appear in the Brookline records. But his last will and testament on file in the probate office for Hillsborough county gives their names, as follows: David, William, Japtha, Jefferson, Deverd, Fannie and Mary; of whom Deverd was the eldest. Following is the only data which the compiler has been able to collect relative to his children.

1. Deverd, b. in Pepperell in 1786; m. in Brookline Nov. 10, 1816, George Verder.

2. Mary, b. in Brookline; m. in Brookline, Oct. 10, 1810, John Orr.

3. Fannie, b. in Brookline; m. in Brookline, Oct. 11, 1812, Eri McDonald.

4. David, b. in Brookline; m. in Brookline, July 6, 1824, Mary Pedrick.

5. Jephtha, b. in Brookline; m. in Brookline, Apr. 22, 1813, Polly Hosley.

6. William, b. in Brookline.

7. Jefferson, b. in Brookline.

(VI) LIBERTY WRIGHT, tenth child and fourth son of David and Prudence (Cummings) Wright, was born May 30, 1778, in Pepperell, Mass.; where he passed his boyhood and early manhood. Early in 1800, he removed with his family from Pepperell to Brookline; where he engaged in farming; residing during the latter part of his residence here on the old Burthop place on the west side of the east highway to Milford. In the latter part of the seventies he removed with his wife from Brookline to Nashua; where he passed the remainder of his life with his daughter, Mrs. Artemas Longely. He d. at Nashua in 1877; his wife, Betsey, d. at Nashua in 1878; both are buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in that city.

He is said to have been twice married; m. 1st, prior to 1802, Hannah Cooper, of Norwich, Conn.; m. 2nd, at Pepperell, Oct. 17, 1820, Betsey Blanchard of Pepperell, Mass.

Children; By First Wife.

Hannah, b. Norwich, Conn., Oct. 18, 1798; m. Luke I. Wright; she d. in 1886.

By Second Wife.

1. Eliza, b. June 29, 1803; d. Oct. 13, 1825.
2. Harriet, b. Sept. 9, 1804; m. Sept. 30, 1830, Amos Ramsdell; ch.; (1) Harriet Elizabeth, b. Mar. 16, 1837; (2) Charles Henry, b. Oct. 12, 1841; d. Apr. 4, 1863.
3. Matilda, b. July 25, 1806; m. Charles W. Worcester; ch., (1) Harriet A., b. Sept. 7, 1833, d. Sept. 9, 1834; (2) Harriet Matilda, b. Nov. 27, 1835.
4. Roxana, b. July 1, 1808; m. Jan. 17, 1832, Artemas Longley; ch., (1) Elvira Laurens, b. Oct. 14, 1834; (2) Francis Delinda, b. May 28, 1836; d. Oct. 12, 1852; (3) Edward Martin, b. Dec. 24, 1839; d. Nov. 12, 1842; (4) Charles Augustus, b. Feb. 26, 1842; d. May 26, 1845; (5) Roxana Wright, b. Jan. 24, 1844; (6) Maria Kezar, b. Aug. 6, 1846; (7) Otis Wright, b. July 10, 1848; d. Nov. 14, 1877.
5. Delinda, b. Aug. 5, 1810; m. 1857, John Tripp; no ch.
6. Liberty M., b. Dec. 13, 1812; m. _____; drummer in Civil War; ch., Delinda, George, Betsey, Emma.
7. Daniel, b. Jan. 28, 1815; m. Lydia _____; no ch.
8. *Otis, b. Feb. 14, 1818; m. Feb. 27, 1843, Augusta C. Wallace; no ch.
9. Charles, b. Feb. 1, 1821; d. June 8, 1840.

(VII) OTIS WRIGHT, a son of Liberty and Betsey (Blanchard) Wright, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Feb. 14, 1818. He settled in Brookline about 1840. In his young manhood he was engaged in the business of constructing railroads; filling contracts in that line of business in the southern and middle western States, and making his home in Brookline. About 1860 he gave up the business and removed to Nashua; where for several years he was landlord of the Tremont House. In the seventies he was an officer in the "Governor's Horse Guards," a crack troop of cavalry organized by the leading citizens of the State. He m. Feb. 27, 1843, Augusta C., dau. of Capt. Mathew and Betsey (McIntosh) Wallace; he d. at Nashua, Apr. 21, 1871; she d. at Nashua, Jan. 7, 1906; they left no children. Both are buried in Edgewood Cemetery, Nashua.

(VII) COL. ARTEMAS WRIGHT, a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of John Wright, immigrant settler in 1640 in Woburn, Mass., was born in Groton, Mass., Jan. 20, 1811. He was a son of Artemas and Prudence (Corey) Wright, and a grandson of David Wright and Prudence Cummings, his wife; who was the leader of the band of women who arrested the notorious tory, Leonard Whiting, at Jewett's Bridge in Pepperell, Mass., in 1775. His grandfather, David Wright, was a soldier in the Revolution, serving in Capt. Joseph Sawtelle's company of Groton, Mass. Col. Wright settled in Brookline in the thirties of 1800, coming here from Groton. During his residence here he was an active and influential citizen, holding many offices of trust. He was especially interested in Military affairs. In 1842 he was captain of the 9th Company Fifth New Hampshire State Militia; and in 1847 colonel of the same regiment; a position which he held for several successive years. He m. Dec. 4, 1834, Mary McDonald, dau. of Eri and Fannie (Wright) McDonald, of Brookline. In 1858 he removed from Brookline to Ayer, Mass.; where he d. Oct. 7, 1885; his wife d. in Ayer in 1904.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Mary Frances, b. May 10, 1835; m. Apr. 13, 1853, Leander W. Cummings, of Townsend, Mass. Ch., (1) Fred Leander, b. July 7, 1885; d. May 24, 1903; (2) Nellie Maria, b. Sept. 6, 1862.

2. John Artemas, b. Jan. 3, 1839; m. Sept. 4, 1867, Elizabeth S. Lawrence; d. Mar. 20, 1896; ch. (1) Arthur Lawrence, b. May 22, 1871; (2) Frank Artemas, b. Jan. 12, 1876.

3. Harriet Amelia, b. Mar. 2, 1841; m. Apr. 28, 1861, Augustus Lovejoy of Hollis; res. Ayer, Mass.; ch., Freddie Augustus, b. July 8, 1874; d. Nov. 12, 1874.

4. Lucy Jane, b. July 29, 1844; m. Apr. 30, 1882, Charles H. Straffin; she d. Feb. 21, 1900; no ch.

5. Kate Elderella, b. Apr. 12, 1847; m. Jan. 22, 1880, Elliott Leroy Worrick.

6. Emma Josephine, b. Aug. 2, 1850; m. Oct. 2, 1895, Silas P. Morgan.

(IV) WILLIAM WRIGHT was born in Pepperell, Mass., Mar. 26, 1825. He was a son of Lucas I. and Hannah (Wright) Wright; and a descendant in the fourth generation of Benjamin and Mary Wright of Hollis; the line of descent being as follows: (I) Benjamin Wright,

who married Mary (surname unknown). He was a soldier for Hollis in the War of the Revolution, serving as a private in Capt. Reuben Dow's company which marched for Lexington in April, 1775; (II) Noah Wright, son of Benjamin, b. in Hollis, Dec. 13, 1763; he served in the War of the Revolution; m. Dec. 12, 1785, Sally, dau. of John and Martha (Blood) Nutting, of Pepperell, Mass.; (III) Lucas I., son of Noah, b. in Pepperell, Mass.; m. about 1825, Hannah Wright; (IV) William.

On the maternal side of the house he was a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of John Wright, the immigrant settler in 1640 at Charlestown, Mass.; (see David Wright genealogy, ante), his mother being a daughter of Liberty Wright, a son of David and Prudence (Cumings) Wright of Pepperell, Mass., by his first wife, Hannah Cooper, of Norwich, Conn.

In his boyhood his father removed with his family from Pepperell to Hollis; where he attained to manhood. In 1846 he removed from Hollis to Brookline; where he engaged in the lumbering and coopering business, and also in the sixties, in company with Sumner Kendall, operated a country store. He was an active, energetic and influential citizen. In the latter part of the seventies, he removed with his family from Brookline to Townsend, Mass.; where he kept a store for the sale of general merchandise until the early part of the nineties, when he removed to Seattle, Washington. He was thrice married; m. 1st, May 4, 1853, K. Jane Rockwood; she d. Aug. 17, 1856; m. 2nd, Mary Rockwood; she d. ; m. 3rd, Dec. 23, 1863, Mrs. Eliza Annah (Elliot) Keys of Mason. He d. at Seattle Nov. 26, 1899.

Children; Born in Brookline.

By Third Wife.

(V) 1. *George Elliot, b. in Brookline, Jan. 20, 1867; m. July 16, 1895, Mary Estelle Wyckoff, at Delhi, Illinois; ch., b. at Seattle, Wash.; (I) Selah Elisabeth, b. Nov. 16, 1896; (2) Annah Barkley, b. Feb. 8, 1898. (See chap. XI, ante).

2. *William Hammond, b. in Brookline, Dec. 2, 1869; m. Oct. 11, 1899, Frances Rumsey; he d. at Seattle, Wash., May 26, 1911; ch., b. at Seattle, (1) Hammond Elliot, b. Oct. 27, 1900; (2) Margaret Rumsey, b. June 23, 1902; (3) William Francis, b. Feb. 5, 1904. (See chap. XI, ante).

(IV) FREDERICK FRY WRIGHT was born in Pepperell, Mass., June 4, 1831. He was a son of Lucas I. and Hannah (Wright)

Wright and a lineal descendant in the fourth generation of Benjamin and Mary Wright of Hollis (See genealogy of William Wright, ante). On his mother's side of the house, he was a lineal descendant of John Wright the immigrant settler in 1640 at Charlestown, Mass.

He settled in Brookline about 1850, coming here from Hollis. He was a farmer. In 1889 he left Brookline for parts unknown, and has never been heard from since. He m. June 4, 1851, Mary A., dau. of Nathaniel W., and Asenath (Melendy) Colburn of Brookline.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Mary L., b. Mar. 14, 1853; m. Nov. 4, 1875, George H. Nye.
2. Freddy A., b. July 26, 1854; d. in 1859.
3. *Willie H., b. Sept. 26, 1856; m. Oct. 22, 1885, Lizzie Hicks.
4. *Freeman E., b. Mar. 16, 1859; m. Apr. 6, 1880, Etna E. Baldwin.
5. Abbie E., b. Jan. 15, 1862; m. Dec. 15, 1891, Fred Jones.
6. Emma C., b. Feb. 23, 1864; d. in 1864.
7. Lovilla J., b. Apr. 15, 1867; m. Apr. 12, 1888, Edgar J. Smith.
8. Hattie M., b. Mar. 19, 1870; m. Dec. 1, 1888, Frank Slocumb.
9. Aura I., b. Apr. 27, 1872.
10. Bertha A., b. July 4, 1875; m. Aug. 25, 1903, Fred Seeley.

(V) WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, third child and second son of Frederick F. and Mary A. (Colburn) Wright, was born in Brookline, Sept. 26, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. In his young manhood he removed from Brookline to Spokane, Washington; where he became a professional guide for touring and hunting parties; an occupation in which he acquired an extensive and excellent reputation. In addition to his success as a master of woodcraft, Mr. Wright has also acquired fame as an author and writer of ability. In 1910 he published a book under the title, "The Grizzly Bear," in which he describes in a most interesting manner the habits, ways and peculiarities of that animal. The book met with an immediate success, and was welcomed by all lovers of the fields and forests as a valuable addition to the knowledge of woodcraft which the public already possessed. Encouraged by the success of his first book, in the same year Mr. Wright published another under the title of "The Black Bear;" which met with equally good success as did the first.

31, 1867; (2) Lucy C., b. Oct. 29, 1846; m. June 1, 1870, Payson Burge; (3) Isabella M. J., b. Feb. 27, 1849; m. June 8, 1890, J. D. Tilton; he d. m. 2nd, George F. Colburn; he d. Feb. 20, 1909; she d. June 28, 1911; (4) Ada M., b. Dec. 12, 1851; d. in infancy; (5) Mariana S., b. Aug. 4, 1857; d. Apr. 28, 1859.

4. Jane, b. _____; m. Oct. 13, 1840, Jotham Grimes; ch., Maria, Frank, Edwin and Fred. Fred had his name changed to Wright; he was for several years superintendent of the Old Couples Home in Nashua; res. Nashua.

5. Jewett, b. _____; d. young.

6. Uriah Jewett, b. in 1830; m. in the fifties, Sarah Smith of Nashua; 1 ch., Charles, at present time an engineer on B. & M. R. R.; res. Winchendon, Mass.

MOSES B. WRIGHT, a son of Timothy Wright, Jr., and Rosana (Badger) Wright, was born in Brookline May 5, 1845. He has passed the greater part of his life in Brookline. At the present time (1913) he is living in Hudson. He has been twice married; m. 1st, Mar. 21, 1866, Sarahphina H. Gardner; she d.; m. 2nd, May 27, 1875, Sophia Pierce, of Brookline.

Children Born in Brookline.

By First Wife.

1. Alvin H., b. Mar. 23, 1867; m. in 1890, Olive (Bartlett) Sanborn, of Burlington, Mass.; res. California (see sketch of his life chap. XI, ante).
2. Jesse, b. in 1870; res. Worcester, Mass.

By Second Wife.

3. Josephine, b. Aug. 30, 1876; d. in infancy.
4. Lena E., b. Mar. 27, 1879; m. in 1895, H. D. Phillips, civil engineer; res. Greenfield, Mass.
5. Clarence H., b. Oct. 21, 1887; m. Oct. 20, 1909, Avis C. Dary; P. O. clerk, res. Nashua.

WASHINGTON WRIGHT, a son of Josiah and Dolly (Shattuck) Wright, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Feb. 15, 1777. About the year 1805 he removed from Pepperell to Brookline; where he settled in the south part of the town; his house being located about one mile south of the village on the west side of the highway to Pepperell, a few rods south

of the point at which Rocky Pond brook crosses the same. The house was destroyed by fire in 1812; and at the time of its destruction an infant child of Mr. Wright perished in the flames. The house was never rebuilt. During his residence here, Mr. Wright owned and operated a blacksmith shop and gristmill located on the brook below the old sawmill. He m. in Pepperell before coming here, Eunice Lawrence. Ten children, all born in Pepperell, were the results of this marriage. Their given names, without reference to the dates of their births, were as follows: George, William Joseph, Abijah, Henry, John, infant d. in childhood, "And," Eunice and Pamela. (Of these, Eunice married David Hobart, Sr., of Brookline; Pamela m. John Spaulding of Townsend, Mass.) Abraham Lawrence, b. at Brookline, Nov. 27, 1806.

PRESCOTT WRIGHT settled in Brookline about 1807; coming here from Pepperell, Mass., where he was born Apr. 14, 1786. He was the first child and first son of Josiah and Betty () Wright, and a grandson of Josiah and Dolly (Shattuck) Wright. His house in Brookline was on the west side of the Milford highway about one mile north of the village. He was a farmer. He m. Nov. 26, 1807, Hannah, dau. of Eleazer and Hannah (Hall) Gilson, of Brookline.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Prescott P., b. no record; m. about 1840, Maria
2. Hannah, b. no record; m. Apr. 4, 1809, Moses Bohonon.
3. Parmelia, b. no record; m. John Sanders.
4. William, b. no record;.

THOMAS V. WRIGHT settled in Brookline about 1827, coming here from Hollis. He was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 15, 1806; and was a son of Gaius and Naomi (Parker) Wright, who settled in Hollis about 1818; coming there from Dracut, Mass. He settled in South Brookline. He was a cooper and farmer. He m. June 5, 1827, Mary Shattuck of Hollis. He d. in Brookline, July 27, 1883; his wife d. in Brookline, Mar. 9, 1884.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Ezra S., b. Dec. 24, 1827; m. Nancy R. Jewett of Amherst; he d. Jan. 26, 1910; ch., Charles, Augustus and George.

2. Charles P., b. July 30, 1831; m. Lucinda R. Jewett, of Amherst he d. Apr. 9, 1900; ch., (1) Charles H., b. at Milford, Aug. 6, 1858; (2) William E., b. at Milford, Aug. 30, 1864.

3. Lewis T., b. July 9, 1838; m. May 16, 1859, Mrs Jennie M. Clark of Milford; he d. ; 1 ch., Nellie M., b. in Townsend, Mass., Jan. 21, 1861; m. Sept. 12, 1885, Charles P. Farley of Londonderry; res. Nashua.

4. William H., b. Aug. 23, 1841; d. Mar. 6, 1867.

JOHN WRIGHT and Alvira Robbins, dau. of Jesse Robbins, m. Nov. 1868.

Children; Born in Brookline.

1. Archie, b. Mar. 1, 1873.
2. Alvin, b. June 17, 1874.
3. Stella, b. Aug. 8, 1876.
4. Rose B., b. Sept. 25, 1879; m. Jan. 2, 1899, Charles A. Robbins.
5. Frank, b. July 25, 1881.
6. Fannie, b. Nov. 22, 1885.
7. Ethel, b. May 11, 1892.







