1800

OF

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

COMPILED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

PHILADELPHIA

1885.

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PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

NEARLY three years ago the attention of the publishers, who have long made a specialty of this class of work, was called to the fact that a history of Hillsborough County was needed. After mature deliberation the work was planned and its compilation commenced. The best literary talent in this section of the State for this especial work was engaged, whose names appear at the head of their respective articles, besides many other local writers on special topics. These gentlemen approached the work in a spirit of impartiality and thoroughness, and we believe it has been their honest endeavor to trace the history of the development of the territory embodied herein from that period when it was in the undisputed possession of the red man to the present, and to place before the reader an authentic narrative of its rise and progress. The work has been compiled from authenticated and original sources, and no effort spared to produce a history which should prove in every respect worthy of the county represented.

THE PUBLISHERS.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1885.

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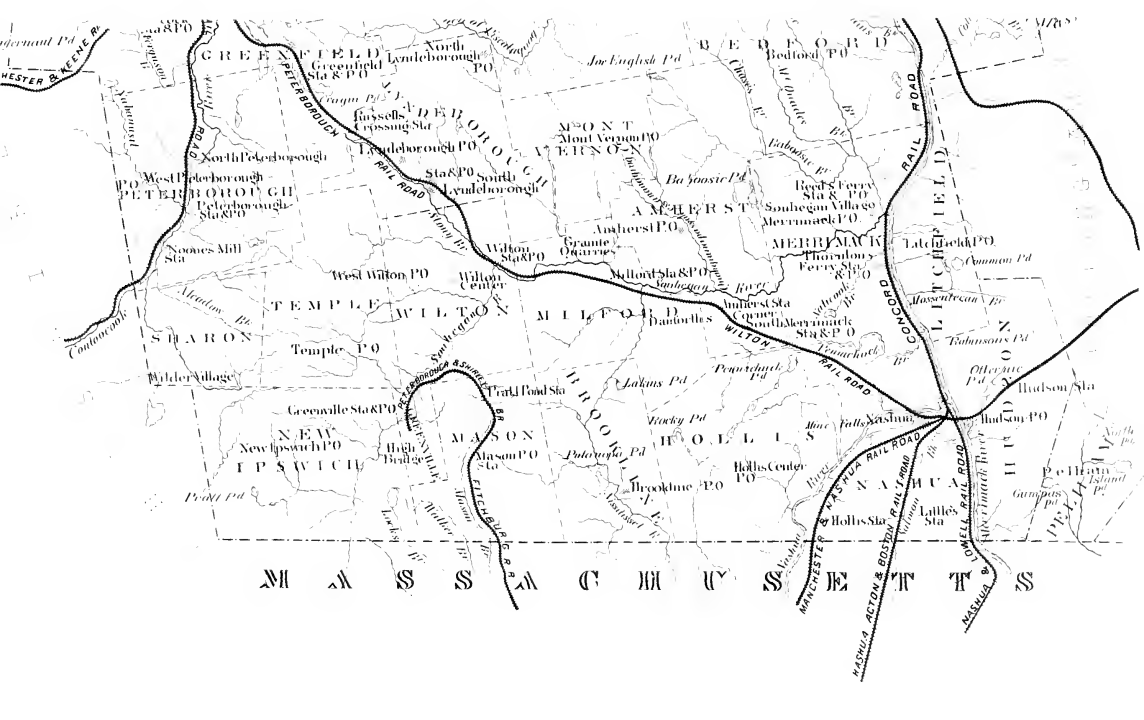


GREENFIELD
Greenfield Sta & P O
North Lyndeborough PO
Russells Crossing Sta
Lyndeborough PO
Sta & PO
South Lyndeborough
LYNDEBOROUGH
PETERBOROUGH RAIL ROAD
North Peterborough
West Peterborough
PO
PETERBOROUGH
Peterborough Sta & PO
Noones Mill Sta
West Wilton PO
Wilton Center
Wilton Sta & PO
Grante Quarries
Amherst P O
Milford Sta & P O
Amherst Sta
Corner
South Merrimack Sta & P O
Danforths
MONT VERNON
Mont Vernon PO
Baboosic Pd
AMHERST
Reed's Ferry Sta & PO
Souhegan Village
Merrimack PO
MERRIMACK
Thornton's Ferry Sta & P O
Litchfield PO
Common Pd
LITCHFIELD
CONCORD RAIL ROAD
BEDFORD
Bedford PO
Joe English Pd
Mt Quades Br
Baboosic Br
Mossentegan Br
Robinsons Pd
Otterwic Pd
Hudson Sta
Hudson PO
HUDSON
Pelham
Island Pd
Gumpas Pd
PELHAM
Nashua
Mine Falls
Hollis Sta
Lillies Sta
NASHUA
Hollis Center PO
Brookline P O
HOLLIS
Rocky Pd
Lakins Pd
Pennichuck Pd
Pennichuck Br
Nashua River
WILTON RAIL ROAD
MILFORD
BROOKLINE
Putnam Pd
Prat'l Pond Sta
Greenville Sta & PO
NEW IPSWICH
New Ipswich PO
High Bridge
MASON
Mason PO Sta
PETERBOROUGH & SHIRLEY BR
FITCHBURG R R
Mason Br
Walker Br
Locks Br
Pratt Pd
Contoocook
Meadow Br
Stony Br
Souhegan River
Nashua River
Nashua
MANCHESTER & NASHUA RAIL ROAD
HASHUA ACTON & BOSTON RAIL ROAD
NASHUA & LOWELL RAIL ROAD
Merrimack River
Salmon Br
Nashua Br
Nashua Br
Cragin Pd
Ferguson Br
Nahanusit
Hester & Keene R
MASSACHUSETTS

HISTORY

OF

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION OF COURTS.

BY GEORGE A. RAMSDELL.

For many years previous to 1740 the boundary lines of the province of New Hampshire were in dispute.

Massachusetts claimed that the division boundary between that State and New Hampshire was defined by a line drawn from a point on the Atlantic coast three miles north of the mouth of the Merrimack River, and running on the northerly and easterly side of the river, and at a distance of three miles from it, to a point three miles beyond the parallel of the junction of the Winnipiseogee and the Pemigewasset; thence due west to the Connecticut. This covered all the territory included in the present limits of the county of Hillsborough, excepting the town of Pelham and such portion of the town of Hudson as lies more than three miles from the Merrimack River. It also included the whole of Cheshire County and the larger part of the present limits of Merrimack and Sullivan Counties.

New Hampshire claimed for her southern boundary a line produced due west from the same point on the ocean. By this claim the towns of Pelham, Hudson, Litchfield, Nashua, Merrimack, Hollis, Amherst and other towns lying within some fourteen miles of latitude were conceded to be in Massachusetts. The ancient town of Dunstable, containing more than two hundred square miles, and including all of the towns above named and portions of other towns within the present limits of New Hampshire, made a part of the county of Middlesex, in Massachusetts, and had not before 1740 been regarded by any party as in part the territory of the province of New Hampshire.

Previous to 1740 a board of commissioners, acting under the royal authority, had established the eastern boundary, but failing to agree upon the southern line the King himself terminated the controversy in favor of New Hampshire, fixing the present boundary and granting the State a much larger territory than had been claimed. The decision, though somewhat arbitrary and not in accordance with the prayer of either party, was founded upon sound suggestions. By the letter of the grant to Massachusetts it would seem that her claim was good, but it was urged by the King's Council that when the Massachusetts grant was made the country was unexplored, and the course of the Merrimack was supposed to be substantially at right angles with the ocean its entire length, and that it would be just and equitable between the parties to follow the river so far as its general course was from the west to the east and no farther.

This act of the King annexing so much territory, before that time under the government of Massachusetts, to the province of New Hampshire was not satisfactory to the people of Massachusetts, or to the inhabitants of the lands so virtually annexed. It was very naturally urged by the people, who were thus made to attorn to New Hampshire, that it was unfair to sever them from a more powerful province against their remonstrance and annex them to a weaker at a time when it seemed there would be no end of Indian wars and depredations. An attempt was made to have the matter reheard, which failed, as well as a proposition to re-annex the entire province to Massachusetts.

Upon the settlement of a question which had troubled the province for half a century, the towns which had had a corporate existence under Massachusetts were rechartered by the province of New Hampshire, and new towns were formed from those portions of existing towns cut off from Massachusetts.

The political history of New Hampshire to the middle of the eighteenth century is simply the history of the southeastern portion of the State, Portsmouth, Exeter and Dover being the towns of consequence at

that time. Previous to the year 1770 the entire State, for all financial and judicial purposes, was a single county. All business of a public nature was transacted at one of the three towns named, and most of it at Portsmouth. All the royal executive officers resided there. Portsmouth then had a population of more than four thousand, and was practically the capital of the province.

As the province increased in population the people demanded other and smaller political divisions, in which ordinary business could be transacted.

In 1767, John Wentworth, the second of that name, was appointed Governor of New Hampshire, and one of the measures brought forward at the opening of his administration comprehended the division of the province into counties, and the erection of a judicial system to meet the wants of the entire State. It was opposed by the residents of what is now Rockingham County, on the ground that it would increase the expenses of the province without corresponding advantages. The Governor favored the measure as one likely to develop the province, an end to which he devoted his entire energies, penetrating the wilderness so far as to lay out an estate and erect an elegant mansion at Wolfborough, upon the Winnipiseogee.

The matter was debated in several sessions of the Assembly before all points of difference could be reconciled. The number of counties, and lines of division were not easily agreed upon. It was finally settled that the province should be divided into five counties, with an ample judiciary system. The act was finally passed, suspending its operation until such time as the King's pleasure should be known. The act took effect in the spring of 1771.

Governor Wentworth named the counties (after his friends in England): Rockingham, Stratford, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Grafton. It may be remarked that by the efforts of parties opposed to any division, the counties of Stratford and Grafton, by an amendment to the act, remained connected to the county of Rockingham until 1773. Sullivan has since been taken off Cheshire, Coos from Grafton, Merrimack from Rockingham and Hillsborough, Carroll and Belknap from Stratford.

Hillsborough County upon its organization included all the territory of the present county, excepting the town of Pelham, which for a time formed part of Rockingham County. It also included all of the present county of Merrimack west of the Merrimack River, excepting the town of Bow, the city of Concord and portions of other towns whose lines have been changed within a few years. The territory thus set off for the county of Hillsborough was not all incorporated into towns. Some of it was not even settled, and some lands then settled remained unincorporated for several years. The population of the county at the time of its organization was not far from fifteen thousand. The twenty-eighteen incorporated towns within the present limits of the county, ranking as follows in point of population and valuation: Amherst, Hollis, New Ipswich, Dunstable, Merrimack, Nottingham West (now Hudson), Peterborough, Litchfield, Bedford, Goffstown, Derryfield (now Manchester), Wilton, New Boston, Mason, Weare, Lyndeborough, Temple and Hillsborough. More than half the population of the county at this time resided in the six towns Amherst, Hollis, New Ipswich, Dunstable, Merrimack and Nottingham West.

New Hampshire was settled by immigration coming in through four different channels, the Portsmouth and Piscataqua colonies, the Londonderry colony, the settlers coming into the State by way of Dunstable, and the line of immigration coming up the valley of the Connecticut River. The county of Hillsborough was peopled from the second and third of these sources, and very largely from the Londonderry settlement.

No sooner was the demand for the division of the State into counties in a fair way to be answered affirmatively than the question of the selection of the shire-town began to be agitated. Three towns were named in this connection,—Amherst, Hollis and Merrimack. The attention of the Governor of the province was called to this matter as early as October, 1767, by the Rev. Daniel Wilkins, the first minister of the town of Amherst, in the following letter:

"*Hon. and Dear Sir:*

"After the salutations I beg leave to inform your Honr that the proposal of the general Court, that Merrimack be the shire-town of the county on the west side of Merrimack river, has caused a general uneasiness throughout the county, and many thinking men in Merrimack itself (as I have been credibly informed) are well satisfied that if the proposal be established, it will be greatly to the town damage in general, as they are small in numbers, consisting of seventy odd families, no more, and those much scattered, and many of that number are new places and are not at present accommodated to capitol a County, totally without any advantage; neither do they ever expect to be accommodated within the premises, as a great part of their land is poor and clothed with shrubs. The uneasiness of the people arises from the said proposal not being for Amherst rather than Merrimack, not only as Amherst has been talked as for a shire-town ever from its infancy, thereby fixing the mind of the people upon it, being from its situation nearer to the Heart of the county, so that many towns can come from home in the morning and return home in the evening. They could not possibly do the like if the Court be at Merrimack, and thereby save a great deal of charge to poor people.

"And now, honored sir, I beg leave to give a description of Amherst in a few words. It is situated about eight miles from Mr. Lurtis Ker's Ferry, on Merrimack river, the contents of which is about six miles square, containing about one hundred and sixty families and is accommodated, according to men of the best judgment, to settle one hundred families more than is already settled, and near a hundred of them are good country farmes, well accommodated with mills and pastures, and chiefly all good Husbands.'

"The middle of the town is pleasantly situated, a good coach road from the east to and southern parts of the province, and all roads center there. The people in general, knowing the situation and accommodations of Amherst to entertain the Court, suppose that the General Court's proposal for Merrimack springs from a misrepresentation. The occasion of these lines to your Honr was the cryes of the people, and I beg leave to subscribe your humble servant

"DANIEL WILKINS.

"Amherst, Oct. ye 1, 1767.

"*To the Hon. George Jaffrey, Esq., in Portsmouth.*"

The arguments of this divine, reinforced by other expressions of the voice of the people of the county, prevailed, and Amherst was made the shire-town. It

was a just decision, it being the most populous town, and located near what was then the centre of population and near the present geographical centre of the county. Amherst then had as large a population as to-day, but it must be remembered that its territorial limits have been contracted, the towns of Milford and Mount Vernon having been taken from it. For a long time it was a place of business and social consequence; many people of culture and distinction have there resided. A lack of water-power and railroad facilities have cost the town the prominence it once had, and it has receded from the first to the ninth place in rank among the towns of the county in the matter of population and valuation. It was sole shire-town for the present county limits until 1846, when a term of court was established at Manchester, and another term at Nashua in 1857. In 1865 a jail was legally established at Manchester, and the old stone building at Amherst was discontinued. In 1866 the records, for so long a time at Amherst, by vote of the county, were removed to Nashua, where they are now kept in substantial buildings and vaults. In 1879 the only term of court then held at Amherst was abolished, and the town, after an honorable record of one hundred and eight years, ceased, in the language of Parson Wilkins, to entertain the courts.

It is not generally known that a town of considerable importance, called Monson, had a chartered existence in this county previous to the year 1770. It lay upon the south of the Souhegan River and measured upon the river about six miles, extending from a little above Jones' Corner, in Milford, to a point a little below Dauforth's Corner, in Amherst. The breadth of the town from the river south was something more than four miles. The inhabitants of this town made several attempts to be annexed to Amherst. The principal reason given in their petition to the Assembly was the lack of any central place in the town suitable for a meeting-house. Amherst at first opposed the annexation, but afterwards voted to take a part of the town if Monson would be at the expense of the annexation. Accordingly, an act was passed annexing to Amherst that part of Monson included in these limits: "From Souhegan River, southerly by the town of Merrimack, two miles; from thence west to the west line of Monson; from thence northerly to the river, and from this point down the river to the first place mentioned." The remainder of the town was annexed to Hollis. Thus was dismembered a town of the best natural facilities for no better reason than that the geographical centre was not smooth and level enough for a meeting-house common. Amherst held these rich Monson intervales until 1794, when, on the incorporation of Milford, she surrendered them, with other choice lands upon the north side of the river, giving up in 1794 more than she had received in 1770.

The act of the Assembly by which the counties were organized was entitled "An Act for dividing the Province into Counties and for the more easy administration of Justice."

It provided for the erection of three courts of justice and for necessary county buildings.

The courts were named,—First, the Superior Court of Judicature, which was to be the supreme tribunal of the province; this court existed until 1813, when the Federalists, having the political power in the State, abolished it for the purpose of getting rid of politically obnoxious judges and erected the Superior Judicial Court, which, in turn, was overturned in 1816 by the Democratic Republicans, and the Superior Court of Judicature re-erected. The last-named court continued to be the court of last resort until the year 1855, when the American or Know-Nothing party, coming into power, abolished it and re-established the Supreme Judicial Court, which, in turn, in 1874, was abolished and the Superior Court of Judicature established. This court existed until 1876, when it was succeeded by the Supreme Court, now in existence.

In 1813 it was claimed that the Legislature could not, by changing the name and, in some minor particulars, the functions of a court, get rid of its judges in a summary manner; that the only way was by address for cause shown or by impeachment. But however much politicians and jurists may differ as to the soundness of the policy of such radical legislation, it seems now to be well settled that this method of procedure has been and is constitutional, else the first court erected under any fundamental law could never be changed, though time and experience should show it to have grave defects.

The chief justices of the Supreme Court of the State, under its various names, have been as follows: Before the Revolution, Theodore Atkinson and Meshech Weare; since the Revolution, Meshech Weare, Samuel Livermore, Josiah Bartlett, John Pickering, John Dudley, Simeon Olcott, Jeremiah Smith, Arthur Livermore, William M. Richardson, Joel Parker, John J. Gilchrist, Andrew S. Woods, Ira Perley, Samuel D. Bell, Henry A. Bellows, Jonathan E. Sargent, Edmund L. Cushing and Charles Doe. But two of these distinguished men were born in Hillsborough County,—Jeremiah Smith, at Peterborough, and Samuel D. Bell, at Francestown.

But one judge has been removed by address of the Legislature (and in this case nothing worse was charged than inability to discharge the duties of the office by reason of old age), and no judge of our State courts has been impeached; a judge of the United States District Court for the district of New Hampshire was charged with drunkenness and conduct unbecoming a judge, and was tried by the Senate of the United States; he admitted his irregularities, but defended upon the ground that he was not intoxicated as a justice, but as plain Mr. ——; the Senate, however, were of opinion that when Mr. —— was intoxicated the court was drunk, and he was removed from office.

The next court in order of jurisdiction was the

Inferior Court of Common Pleas. While the Superior Court of Judicature had cognizance of all questions of law and divorce, and ultimately was clothed with equity powers, the Inferior Court of Common Pleas was the tribunal in which all ordinary controversies were settled; this court, established in 1771, continued under the name of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and the Court of Common Pleas (excepting that it was discontinued from 1820 to 1825) until 1859, when it was abolished and all the business of the court transferred to the Supreme Judicial Court. In 1874 it was revived and continued to exist until 1876, when its business was transferred to the Supreme Court.

The third and last court provided for by the bill to organize the counties was entitled the Court of General Sessions of the Peace; this court had for judges or justices all the justices of the peace in commission for the county of Hillsborough; it had a limited jurisdiction in criminal complaints, and was attended by a grand and petit jury; it had also the entire control of all financial affairs of the county; the number of justices attending the earlier terms of this court rarely exceeded ten; some later terms were attended by forty or more justices, depending upon the number in commission from time to time; the law did not require the justice to reside in the county for which he was commissioned, and some of the most distinguished men of the State, residing in other counties, were commissioned for this county and had the right to sit in this court.

This court continued as at first organized until 1794 it was a cumbersome piece of judicial machinery; it was a matter of choice with the justices how many should sit at any particular term, and it was claimed by Samuel Dana, in the Legislature of the State, at the time the court was abolished, that parties having causes to be heard at any particular term were accustomed to stir up the justices and obtain the personal attendance of their friends at court.

In 1794 the functions of this court were incorporated into the Court of Common Pleas, some of the judges of the last court (side judges, as they were called) attending to financial matters, and special committees appointed for that purpose laying out highways. The sessions docket, which we now have as a branch of the business of our general term in the Supreme Court, but formerly in the Common Pleas, is the remnant of this Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

In 1855 a board of county commissioners was instituted to act in conjunction with the court in administering the financial affairs of the county and in laying out highways. With the addition of this auxiliary tribunal, the services of side judges, men generally of sound practical sense, but of no legal learning, were dispensed with. It is generally supposed that these judges were but ornamental appendages to the learned judge who actively presided in the court; but, in addition to the discharge of the duties now substantially performed by the county commissioners, they often aided the court by their sterling common sense in matters requiring not legal learning merely, but an acquaintance with men and the ordinary concerns of life, which is not always possessed by learned lawyers.

There were but three lawyers resident in the county before the Revolution,—Atherton, at Amherst; Champney, at New Ipswich; and Claggett, at Litchfield,—but prominent attorneys from other parts of the State attended all the sessions of the court.

It would be useful, and perhaps not uninteresting, to examine into the condition of the statute and common law at the time of the organization of the county. The limit of this paper will not permit anything like an exhaustive enumeration of the laws then in force, and allusion only will be made to some most at variance with the present code.

In 1771, Lord Mansfield was chief justice of the Court of King's Bench in England, and for nearly half a century had devoted his entire energies to perfecting the common law of that realm; neither before nor since has any one man done so much towards making secure the reciprocal rights of the government and the governed, judged by the standard of the civilization of that day. The common law of England was brought over and became a part of the law of the colonies by the settlers of this continent; various modifications were made in the statutes to conform to the necessities of a new country, but in the main the inhabitants of the State were amenable to the same legal conditions as the inhabitants of England one hundred and fourteen years ago. There were eight capital crimes in the province at that time, now but one; severe penalties were meted out for small offenses; matters which are now left to the tribunal of the individual conscience were then made subjects of statute law, the violations of which were punishable in courts; the whipping-post, the pillory and the stocks were recognized as suitable appliances to have a place in the machinery of a Christian government, and all existed in connection with the jail and courthouse until the commencement of the present century. In punishment of crime, distinctions were made founded upon the color or condition of the party to suffer the penalty.

Benefit of clergy, or the exemption of the clergy from penalties imposed by the law for certain crimes was in existence in England and not abolished until the reign of George IV. The history of this exemption is long, and was thoroughly woven into the texture of English criminal law; its practical working was to exempt the clergy from the punishment affixed to most crimes; it was no inconvenient thing to be able to plead benefit of clergy, and at one time not only those regularly in orders, but all retainers of the church and some others claimed the privilege. To make certain who were entitled to this plea, before the time of Henry VII, a statute was passed extending the exemption to only such as could read.

A single instance is found where this plea was made in this county in colonial times. Israel Wilkins, of Hollis, was indicted at the September term, 1773, of the Supreme Court, for the murder of his father; he was found guilty of manslaughter; he then prayed the benefit of clergy, which was granted; the court branded the brawny part of his thumb with the letter T, confiscated his personal estate and let him go.

A creditor, until the passage of the revised statutes in 1842, upon any debt, could seize his debtor, and, in default of payment, throw the victim into prison and keep him there until he had paid the last farthing.

One of the chief justices of the Court of King's Bench was imprisoned early in life for debt, and during his confinement of five years entered upon and completed his legal studies and became one of the best of English pleaders.

Defendants held for this purpose at first were confined as closely as prisoners awaiting trial or serving out a sentence, but as the minds of men became liberalized they were allowed some privileges not common to the average criminal. Jail limits were established in time, and the debtor allowed the privilege of going a certain number of rods from the jail. Within the present century men have been confined at Amherst for debt, one, two, three and even four years, and in several instances carried on extensive mercantile business while prisoners at the suits of creditors.

A lawyer by the name of Shattuck, held for debt, established his family within the jail limits, built a house and practiced law with considerable success for several years.

The law is now so lenient that it has become difficult to collect honest debts. It is not an uncommon thing to find the wife owning the homestead—and a pretty large one sometimes—and the husband owing all the debts.

The organization of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace was first perfected and was really the act by which the county was organized.

Its first book of records contains twenty pages, six inches by nine, and covered with common brown paper.

The first entry is as follows:

"THE PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE."

"At a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, held for the purpose of preparing a prison, raising money, etc., pursuant to an act of said province, entitled an act for dividing the same into Counties and for the more easy administration of Justice, held in the public meeting-house in Amherst, within and for the county of Hillsborough, in said province, on the sixth day of May, in the eleventh year of his Majesty's reign, A.D. 1771, held by adjournment from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday of April last.

Present,—

"JOHN GOFFE,
"E. G. LEETWYCHE,
"JOHN HALE,
"JOHN SHEPHERD, JR.,
"SAMUEL HOBART,
"SAMUEL BLODGET.

} Esqr's.

"Appointed John Shepherd, Jr., Clerk, *pro tempore*. Then adjourned to the house of Jonathan Smith, Innholder in said Amherst. Instantly met at the house of said Smith.

"Appointed Samuel Hobart, John Shepherd, Jr., and Benjamin Whiting, Esqr, a committee to cause said prison to be built.

"Appointed Saml. Hobart, Esq., Treasurer

"*Ordered*, That the committee aforesaid provide a suitable house in said Amherst and make it fit to keep prisoners in until a prison can be built."

In accordance with this vote, temporary accommodations were provided.

John Goffe, whose name is at the head of the justices of this court and who seems to have taken the lead in the organization of the county, was one of the early settlers at Goffe's Falls, on the Merrimack River, living at different times on both sides of the stream. He commanded the regiment raised in this vicinity in 1760, and was present at the capture of St. John's, Montreal and Quebec. His regiment mustered at Litchfield, and on the 25th of May he issued the following unique order:

"Colonel Goffe requires the officers to be answerable that the men's shirts are changed twice every week at least; that such as have hair that will admit of it, must have it constantly tyed; they must be obliged to comb their heads and wash their hands every morning, and as it is observed that numbers of men accustom themselves to wear wooden nightcaps in the day-time, he allows them hats; they are ordered for the future not to be seen in the day-time with anything besides their hats on their heads, as the above-mentioned custom of wearing night-caps must be detrimental to their health and cleanliness. The men's hats to be all cocked as uniform, as Colonel Goffe pleases to direct."

Colonel Goffe marched his regiment across the ferry at Thornton's, (then Lutwyche's) Ferry, and thence up the Souhegan River to Amherst; thence to the ford-way at Monson (now Milford village); thence on the south side of the river for the larger part of the way to Wilton, and thence to Peterborough by way of the notch in the mountains to the east of Peterborough; thence by way of Dublin to Keene; thence up the valley of the Connecticut to Charleston. From Honton to Keene his route lay mostly through a wilderness, and this distance the regiment cut a road for the transportation of their baggage and provisions.

Amherst and Peterborough were incorporated the year of Colonel Goffe's march through the county; but there was no sufficient highway from Peterborough to Amherst, the principal route of travel from Peterborough to the sea-coast being through the towns of Mason, and Townsend in Massachusetts. Wilton was not incorporated until two years later, and Milford not until the year 1794.

Colonel Goffe, though a man of war, was a thoroughly religious man. He often officiated as chaplain in his regiment, and after his military career was ended, and he was a resident of Bedford, he sometimes officiated in the pulpit in the absence of the clergyman of the town. He was the first judge of Probate for this county, and may justly be ranked with the prominent men of ante-Revolutionary times.

Edward Goldstone Lutwyche, whose name appears as the second justice upon the roll, was an English gentleman not long in the country, at this time resid-

ing at Thornton's Ferry, then called, from the name of its owner, Lutwyche Ferry. He was colonel of the regiment at the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, but on the Declaration of Independence joined the English and left the country. His name appears among the twenty-four whose estates were confiscated at the close of the war.

Captain John Hale, another of the justices, was a prominent citizen of Hollis. He held a military commission and represented his town in the General Court in 1775; was a successful physician, having practiced his profession many years in Hollis; was surgeon in the army during the French and Indian and also the Revolutionary War. After serving his generation in two wars and in many years of peace, he died in the summer of 1791.

Samuel Hobart, a colleague of Hale, was a resident of Hollis; was register of deeds for this county from its organization to 1776, and its first treasurer. He frequently served the courts in the capacity of auditor and upon financial committees, and was the most practical business member of the court. While register of deeds he resided in Hollis, and during a portion of the time kept the registry at that place. He was also a member of the New Hampshire Committee of Safety.

Samuel Blodgett, another justice, was a resident of what is now Manchester, at that time Goffstown; was for many years at work upon a plan to put a canal around Amoskeag Falls. Having spent his own large fortune in the enterprise and failed, he subsequently obtained authority from the State to raise large sums of money by lottery to aid in the building of his locks and canal, and afterwards authority for a second lottery was granted, the proceeds of which were to go towards the same object. Massachusetts afterwards gave him the same privilege and repeated the grant in 1806. After a prolonged struggle his enterprise was completed, and he had the satisfaction of seeing his work an acknowledged success. He was an active and useful member of this court, and a most striking example of untiring perseverance.

John Shepherd, Jr., was a resident of Amherst at this time. In addition to many places of trust which he worthily filled, he is found in the year 1766 presiding at a town-meeting in Derryfield (now Manchester). It happened on this wise: a small minority of the legal voters had irregularly called a town-meeting and chosen a full complement of officers for the year in the absence of a large majority of the voters. The Governor and General Assembly, on petition, annulled the proceedings of this meeting, and ordered a new election, and by special act authorized John Shepherd, Jr., of Amherst, to call a meeting of the legal voters of Derryfield, and to preside in the meeting until a full list of town officers was chosen.

Reuben Kidder, another justice of this court, was distinguished citizen of the town of New Ipswich, a large farmer and one of the most influential men of his neighborhood. He was the only justice in his town before the Revolution, having settled near the hill or mountain in New Ipswich which bears his name. He maintained a style of living superior to most of his neighbors; having held two offices under the King, the War of the Revolution found him a moderate Tory; but the respectability of his character and the rectitude of his intentions saved him from arrest and imprisonment.

Matthew Thornton was a justice of this court five years before he signed the Declaration of Independence and before he became a resident of the county, (the law then not requiring a justice to reside in the county for which he was commissioned). In 1780 he came to Merrimack; was a physician in good standing, and visited professionally most of the towns in the county. In addition to the many prominent positions he occupied in the province and State, he was at one time chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and afterwards one of the judges of the Superior Court of Judicature. He died in the year 1803, at the age of eighty-eight, having written political essays for the press after he had completed his four-score years.

William Clark, of New Boston, engaged as surveyor of land, and the only man in town commissioned as justice of the peace by royal authority, was a member of this court. His sympathies at first were not with the patriots, but after the Revolution he served his constituents in every position within their gift.

Moses Nichols, one of the justices, was a native of Reading, Mass. He was a physician by profession, and practiced many years at Amherst; was appointed colonel of the Sixth Regiment in December, 1776; was at Bennington under Starke. He was register of deeds for this county from 1776 until his death.

Wiseman Claggett, one of the justices, had been the King's solicitor-general, and left the office on account of dissatisfaction with the home government. He came to Litchfield to reside in December, 1771; was an efficient prosecuting officer, attaching great consequence to his position; was active in the Revolution, ranking among the foremost in zeal for the success of the colonists. He was made attorney-general of the State in 1776, and held the position until 1783.

Joshua Atherton, of Amherst, Mathew Patten, of Bedford, James Underwood, of Litchfield, Robert Fletcher, of Dunstable, Noah Worcester, of Hollis, Francis Blood, of Temple, Zacheas Cutler, of New Boston, and other prominent citizens of the county were from time to time justices of this court.

The course of business must have been different from the order pursued in most judicial tribunals, for among the rules promulgated for the government of the court were the following:

"I. No person shall speak without first having obtained leave from the president.

"II. That all speeches intended for the court be addressed to the president.

"III. That every member speaking to the president shall do it standing.

"IV. That no member speak twice upon any motion until every member has had an opportunity of speaking once."

At the October term, 1771, the first grand jury ever empaneled in the county was called. General John Stark was one of the jury. One indictment made up the sum total of the findings of the grand jury. The unfortunate individual by them presented answered to the name of Jonas Stopleton. He was brought to the bar, and being arraigned, pleaded guilty and threw himself upon the mercy of the court. The mercy of the court was dealt out as follows:

"It is ordered that the said Stopleton be whipped twenty stripes on the naked back at the public whipping post, between the hours of one and two of the afternoon of this 30 day of October, and that he pay Nahum Baldwin, the owner of the goods stolen, forty-four pounds lawful money, being tenfold the value of the goods stolen (the goods stolen being returned) and that in default of the payment of said tenfold damages and costs of prosecution, the said Nahum Baldwin be authorized to dispose of the said Jonas in servitude to any of His Majesties subjects for the space of seven years, to commence from this day."

In the Superior Court, a little later, one Keef was convicted of arson, and received the following sentence:

"It is therefore considered by the Court that the said Michael Keef is guilty, and it is ordered and adjudged that he sit one hour on the gallows with a rope round his neck and be whipped thirty stripes on his naked back, on Thursday, the tenth day of June next, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon; that he be imprisoned six months from the said tenth day of June, and give bonds for his good behaviour in the sum of one hundred pounds, with two sureties in the sum of fifty pounds each, for the space of two years from the expiration of said six months, and pay the costs of prosecution, taxed at nine pounds, seven shillings and ten pence, and stand committed till sentence be performed."

Benjamin Whiting, one of the committee appointed to look out the place for a jail, was a resident of Hollis, and sheriff of the county at the time of its organization. He adhered to the King, quitted the country on the breaking out of hostilities, was proscribed and forbidden to return and his estate was confiscated. He was a zealous officer of the King, as will appear by an account of some of his official doings, and was a representative man among the Tories of his time.

Most of them were men appointed to office by the royal authority, and of course were in sympathy with the general purposes and objects of the government. In a word, like all honest office-holders, they believed in the administration, and had taken an oath to support the laws of their country. May it not be said that the Tories of the Revolution, with few exceptions, were right-minded men, fearful of change and constitutionally opposed to innovations? It seemed to them like desertion of a paternal government to make common cause with those who stood to them as rebels; they also doubted the ability of the colonists to achieve their independence, and were unwilling to put in jeopardy their fortunes in so hazardous an undertaking. The lapse of a century leaves these in a somewhat improved condition so far as the morality of their action is concerned.

Sheriff Whiting had many obnoxious laws to execute, among others the statute giving every white pine tree from fifteen to thirty-six inches in diameter to the King, for the use of his royal navy; every man in the province held his land subject to this incumbrance, and severe penalties were inflicted upon individuals who might use a stick of white pine within the proscribed diameter.

There was a surveyor of the King's woods, with many deputies, who were naturally obnoxious to the people. The owner of land, before he commenced cutting, was by law compelled to employ the surveyor or deputy to mark the trees upon the premises fit for masts for the navy, and neglecting to do this, or being too poor to pay the surveyor his fees, the whole was forfeited to the King.

Seizures and forfeitures were common wherever the pine-tree grew and mills had been erected. The greatest hostility prevailed against the officers executing the law, and soon extended to the government. The execution of this law in the interior of the province was with the inhabitants of this county an exciting cause of the Revolution.

In the winter of 1771 and 1772 an extensive seizure was made in the northern portion of the county. Although the pine is found in most towns in the southern part of the State, it was more abundant upon the Piscataquog River than in other places in this vicinity. The great road from Manchester to East Weare, known even now as the Mast road, was originally built to facilitate the transportation of masts from Goffstown, Weare, New Boston, Dunbarton and other towns to the Merrimack, to be floated down that stream to the ocean at Newburyport.

A deputy visited this locality in 1771 and 1772 and condemned a large amount of lumber in the mill-yards on the Piscataquog. They were libeled in the Admiralty Court at Portsmouth, and the owners cited to appear and show cause why they should not be forfeited. The citation was published in the *New Hampshire Gazette* of February 7, 1772, and called upon all persons claiming property in certain enumerated white pine logs seized by order of the surveyor-general in Goffstown and Weare, in the province of New Hampshire, to appear at a Court of Vice-Admiralty to be held at Portsmouth, February 27, 1772, and show cause why the logs should not be forfeited. The parties interested in the lumber seizure sent Samuel Blodgett, before spoken of as one of the justices of the Court of Sessions, to Portsmouth to effect a compromise. He made an arrangement by which the informations were to be withdrawn upon the payment of certain sums of money in each case. Blodgett was appointed agent to make this settlement, and was also made a deputy by the surveyor-general.

Blodgett, upon his return, sent the offenders a note

saying that at the request of many of their number he had made a journey to Portsmouth and obtained leave to settle the complaints in a manner easy to the trespassers, informing them he was appointed a deputy of the surveyor, and calling upon them to settle with the King.

A settlement was effected with all the owners of logs excepting those at Clement's Mills, in Weare; they would make no compromise. Accordingly, complaints were made out against them and put into the hands of Benjamin Whiting, of Hollis, the sheriff of the county, for service.

On the 13th of April, 1772, Mr. Whiting and his deputy, Mr. Quigley, proceeded to serve their warrants. One of the defendants was a Mr. Mudget, residing in Weare. Whiting arrested Mudget, who agreed to give bail next morning. Mudget, instead of getting bail in the usual way, collected a company of his friends during the night, and very early in the morning called upon the sheriff and told him his bail was ready. Mudget's friends were disguised. The officer had not dressed himself for the day when they rushed upon him in his bed-chamber. He attempted to fire upon them, but was seized, disarmed and severely beaten.

A more desperate encounter preceded the capture of Quigley. The horses of both were disfigured by the cropping of their ears, manes and tails. For a time the officers refused to mount these sorry-looking animals, and were helped into their saddles in no ceremonious way.

Whiting and Quigley repaired at once to Colonels Goffe and Lutwyce, who at their request ordered out the *posse comitatus*, and the force thus raised marched back to Clement's Mills. The rioters had taken to the woods and not a man of them could be found. One was afterwards arrested and lodged in jail; others gave bail for their appearence at court. Mudget and seven others, all citizens of Weare, were indicted, pleaded *nolo contendere*, and were fined by the court for this assault on Whiting. It was an unjustifiable resistance to an officer in the discharge of his duty, and although the action of the government was oppressive, it was not the proper way in which to inaugurate a revolution.

From this time forth the county was in a state of continual political excitement until the opening of the Revolutionary War. The last court record, made upon a half-sheet of crown foolscap, is as follows:

"Anno Regni Regis Georgii Tertii

"July session, 1775 Justices present, John Shepard, Jr., Moses Nichols, Esqrs.

"Grand Jurors in attendance, William Bradford, Samuel Robey, William McQuestin

"At his Majesty's Court of General Sessions of the Peace, held at Amherst, in and for the county of Hillsborough and Province of New Hampshire, on the first Thursday next following the first Tuesday in July, 1775, said Court elected Moses Nichols, Esq., Clerk pro tem, and adjourned said Court of General Sessions of the Peace to the first Thursday next following the first Tuesday of October next

"Moses Nichols, *Clerk pro tem*."

Only two justices present,—one presides, the other is clerk *pro tempore*. The court is adjourned to meet upon a certain day in his Majesty's name, but the coming of that day found the patriotic justices with business to their hands more congenial than holding court in the name of George III.

CHAPTER II.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

PRIOR to the War of the Revolution there were but three members of the legal profession residing within the present limits of Hillsborough County. These were Hon. Wiseman Claggett, of Litchfield; Hon. Ebenezer Champney, of New Ipswich; and Hon. Joshua Atherton, of Amherst.

HON. WISEMAN CLAGGETT was born at Bristol, England, in the month of August, 1721, and received an early and liberal education in that country. Having finished his academical studies, he became a student at the Inns of Court, qualified himself for the profession of the law, and after going through a regular course of preparatory studies, was admitted a barrister in the Court of King's Bench.

A few years after his admission to the bar he crossed the Atlantic to the West Indies, settled in Antigua under very flattering circumstances, and was cordially received by the principal inhabitants of the island, particularly by a gentleman of fortune, who, as an inducement for him to remain there, settled on him a handsome annuity for life. He was appointed a notary public and secretary of the island. He discharged the duties of these offices with fidelity, and pursued his professional business there with success for several years, until the decease of his particular friend and patron. He then embarked for this country, and settled in Portsmouth. He was admitted an attorney of the Superior Court at the next session after his arrival, and was soon after appointed a justice of the peace. In the exercise of this office he was strict, severe and overbearing. For many years he was the principal acting magistrate in Portsmouth, and his name became proverbial. When one person threatened another with a prosecution, it was usual to say, "I will Claggett you."

He received the appointment of King's attorney-general for the province in the year 1767. He took an early and decided part in opposition to the oppressive acts of the British Parliament at a time when a considerable portion of his property was in the control of the government. Previous to the Revolution he removed to Litchfield, where he possessed a large and valuable estate on the banks of the Merrimack. He represented that town and Derryfield, classed

with it, several years in the General Court. Being omitted one year, the towns of Merrimack and Bedford elected him for their representative, although not an inhabitant of either of those places. He always retained a grateful remembrance of this mark of confidence and respect, and frequently spoke of it with pleasure. He was for some time a member of the Committee of Safety, and was active, attentive and useful. He was influential in framing and carrying into effect the temporary form of government which was first adopted in New Hampshire, under which the office of solicitor-general was created, and Mr. Claggett was the only person who ever had that appointment; the office ceased at the adoption of the constitution, in 1784, a little previous to his death.

He possessed a great flow of wit, which, accompanied by his social talents and learning, made him an agreeable companion. He was also distinguished for his classical knowledge. He wrote the Latin language with ease and elegance and spoke it with fluency. He had a fine taste for poetry, and many *jeux d'esprit*, the productions of his pen, have been preserved by his friends. He did not possess a perfect equanimity of temper, but was subject at times to great depression of spirits. He died at Litchfield the 4th of December, 1784, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

EBENEZER CHAMPNEY[1] was born at Cambridge in 1743, and was educated at Harvard University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1762. He was at first designed for the ministry, and to that end studied divinity and preached two years. He received a call to settle in Township No. 1 (now Mason); this was declined, and soon after, he left this profession for that of the law. He prepared himself for this vocation in the office of Hon. Samuel Livermore, and was admitted to the bar at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1768. In June of the same year he removed to New Ipswich, and entered upon the duties of his profession. In the spring of 1783, Mr. Champney went to Groton, where he remained until 1789, was representative in 1784, when he returned to New Ipswich. His first commission as justice of the peace was received from the celebrated Governor John Hancock, of Massachusetts.

In 1795 he was appointed judge of Probate for the county of Hillsborough. The duties of this office were appropriately discharged until his resignation, a few months before his death.

Judge Champney married, first, a daughter of Rev. Caleb Trowbridge, of Groton, in 1764, which connected him with the distinguished families of Cottons and Mathers. By this marriage he had seven children, three of whom died in infancy. He became a widower in 1775, and was married again, in 1778, to Abigail Parker, by whom he had four children. She died in 1790, and he was again married, in March, 1796, to Susan Wyman, who died the September following.

Judge Champney was a man of very respectable talents, and exercised no inconsiderable influence in the vicinity. During the earlier years of his practice he was the only lawyer between Keene and Groton, and had offices both at New Ipswich and the latter place, in conjunction with his son. The labor of attending the courts at that period was very great, the circuit being extensive, and all journeys were necessarily performed on horseback.

During the controversy between the colonies and the mother-country the sentiments of Mr. Champney were adverse to those extreme measures that led to the Revolution. He was a moderate Tory, and deprecating a resort to arms, believed that with prudent and moderate counsels all causes of disaffection might be satisfactorily adjusted. He wished to preserve his loyalty and the peace of the country; but, like many others who forebore to take part in the contest, he lived to acknowledge the beneficent effects of that struggle which gave us our liberties and free institutions.

He died on the 10th of September, 1810, at the age of sixty-seven.

HON. JOSHUA ATHERTON[2] was born in Harvard, Mass., June 20, 1737. He numbered among his classmates at Harvard, Elbridge Gerry, Jeremy Belknap and other distinguished men. While residing in Litchfield and Merrimack he was intimate with Colonel Lutwyche, a retired colonel of the British army, a man of means, of refined tastes, acquainted with the world and used to good society.

Having received the appointment of register of Probate for Hillsborough County, Mr. Atherton removed from Merrimack to Amherst in the summer of 1773, and was soon busily engaged in the practice of his profession. In a short time, however, as the dispute between the mother-country and her American colonies increased in bitterness, as he was an open and avowed Loyalist, he fell under the popular displeasure.

In common with many other well-informed men of his time, he was not insensible of the wrongs inflicted upon the colonies by the British government, but saw no prospect of their redress by an appeal to arms. His profession, too, was an unpopular one, and it was an easy matter for the leaders in the new movement to excite the people against him. It is also noticeable that much of the persecution to which he was subjected had its origin in towns adjoining Amherst, rather than among his townsmen.

In 1788 he was chosen a delegate to the convention to ratify or reject the proposed constitution of the United States. Acting upon his own convictions of right and the instructions of his constituents, he opposed its ratification.

[1] From "History of New Ipswich."

[2] Condensed from Secomb's "History of Amherst."

In 1792 he was appointed a delegate to the convention called to revise the State constitution adopted in 1783. After several sessions the work of this convention resulted in the amended constitution adopted by the people in 1792, which remained unchanged for nearly sixty years.

In 1793 and 1794 he served as Senator in the State Legislature, and in the latter year received the appointment of attorney-general of the State. At this time many young men resorted to his office for instruction in their chosen profession, William Plumer, William Coleman (afterward of the *New York Evening Post*) and William Gordon being among the number.

After the new administration of the affairs of the country under the Federal government had gone into operation, and had exhibited proofs of a steady, wise and firm rule over the whole country, he became one of its firmest supporters.

In 1798 he was appointed a Commissioner for the county of Hillsborough, under the act passed by Congress 9th July of that year, providing for the valuation of lands, dwelling-houses, etc., in the United States, with a view to levying and collecting direct taxes for the support of government. This act was an exceedingly unpopular one, and his acceptance of office under it revived all the old ill-will against him. He, however, discharged the duties of the office, and had the honor of being hung in effigy at Deering. His health and mental vigor becoming impaired, he resigned the office of attorney-general in 1800, and thenceforth devoted himself to the pursuits of a private citizen.

HON. CLIFTON CLAGGETT[1] studied law under the direction of his father and commenced practice in Litchfield in 1787, whence he removed to Amherst in 1811. While residing in Litchfield he represented the town in the General Court several years. In 1802, 1816 and 1818 he was elected a Representative to Congress. In 1810 he was appointed judge of Probate for Hillsborough County, and held the office until September, 1812, when, having been appointed one of the judges of the Superior Court, he resigned. From this last office he was removed, upon the reorganization of the court, by the Federal party the following year.

In 1823 he was appointed judge of Probate for the county of Hillsborough, and held the office until his death.

Dr. John Farmer wrote of him: "Without any commanding powers, but with the possession of respectable attainments, Judge Claggett gave his constituents, and the public generally, that satisfaction which has not always been imparted by those of higher acquisitions, or by those of the most popular and splendid talents."

HON. SAMUEL DANA was born in what is now Brighton, Mass., January 14, 1739. He graduated from Harvard, and in 1781 was admitted to the Hillsborough bar. He resided in Amherst.

In November, 1782, he was chosen a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution of the State. Shortly after the adoption of the constitution he was appointed a justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the office. In 1785 he was appointed register of Probate for Hillsborough County, and held the office until January 9, 1789, when he was appointed judge of Probate. This office he resigned December 21, 1792, saying, in the letter conveying his resignation, that "for the support of my family I am obliged to practice as an attorney, and there is danger that I may not always be able to distinguish between a *fee* to the attorney and a *bribe* to the judge."

In 1793 he was chosen to the State Senate to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Joshua Atherton. He died April 2, 1798.

CHARLES HUMPHREY ATHERTON, son of Joshua Atherton, born in Amherst, graduated at Harvard College in 1794; read law with Joshua Atherton and William Gordon; commenced practice in 1797; Representative in Congress 1815–17; register of Probate 1798–1837; died January 8, 1853.

He occupied a prominent place in the Hillsborough County bar for nearly fifty years. He was a prudent and judicious counselor and a faithful advocate. As a Probate lawyer he had few equals and no superiors in the State.

He represented the town of Amherst in the General Court in 1823, 1838 and 1839, and served many years on the superintending school committee of the town, ever manifesting a deep interest in the prosperity of its common schools.

FRANKLIN PIERCE[2] was born at Hillsborough, N. H., November 23, 1804. His father, General Benjamin Pierce, served throughout the Revolutionary War, and in 1827 and 1829 was Governor of New Hampshire. The early youth of Franklin Pierce exhibited great mental promise, and it was the aim of his family that his education should be thorough. His initiatory and academical courses took place at Hancock, Francestown and Exeter, and in 1820 he entered college at Bowdoin, Me., where Rev. Dr. Stone, Nathaniel Hawthorne, John P. Hall, James Bell and others no less celebrated subsequently, were his classmates. He took his degree in 1824 and spent the three following years in the study of law, at North Hampton, Mass., and Amherst. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar, and opened his office in his native town, where his success was speedy and great, largely because his application was equal to his ability. It was early seen in his career that he would attain the very highest local celebrity,—a conviction that was ultimately fully realized. While so

[1] By Daniel F. Secomb.

[2] By Colonel Frank H. and King D. Pierce.

earnestly applying himself to his duties as a lawyer he espoused himself with great zeal to the cause of Democratic principles, and during the second year of his legal practice, and for two subsequent years, he was chosen to represent Hillsborough in the State Legislature. In 1832 and 1833 he was also Representative and Speaker of the House. This and associate honors were not won by any underhand action, but by a firm adherence to political principle, eloquence in debate, unquestioned capacity for public business, uniform courtesy and an exhibition of frankness and manliness of character. In the second year of his incumbency as speaker, being then in his twenty-ninth year, he was elected to represent his native district in the United States Congress, which he did in that and the succeeding Congress with much ability and credit.

In 1837 he was chosen by the Legislature to represent New Hampshire in the United States Senate, and his statesmanship was such as to be the subject of universal encomiums among men of all parties. Though one of the youngest, he was one of the most influential of that then most distinguished body. Few public men had such power as he in making friends, and very few had a wider circle of admirers. From causes of a purely personal and domestic nature, Senator Pierce resigned his office in 1842, and came home to Concord, where he had removed his family some years previously, and resumed his profession as a lawyer. In 1845, owing to the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the appointment of Hon. Levi Woodbury to the Superior bench, the successorship was offered by Governor John Steele to Mr. Pierce, but was gratefully declined. He also declined the nomination for Governor of the State and a seat in the Cabinet of President Polk. In his declinatory letter to the President he said that when he left the Senate he did so with the fixed purpose never again to be voluntarily separated from his family for any considerable time, except at the call of his country in time of war. When the Mexican War broke out, in 1847, a battalion of soldiers was called for from New Hampshire, and Mr. Pierce was among the very first to enlist as a private soldier, and one of the most earnest in the ranks at drill. He was commissioned March 3, 1847, as brigadier-general, and sailed with a detachment from Newport, R. I., and landed at Vera Cruz on the following 28th of June. He left Vera Cruz with his brigade for the Mexican interior the succeeding month to reinforce General Scott. On the way, with his two thousand four hundred men, several severe skirmishes with guerrillas took place, in all of which the enemy was defeated. He carried his force, losing very few men, to Puebla, where they joined the army of the commanding general. Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino and Chapultepec were hard-fought fields, on which he liberally shared the honors of victory, as the official reports of these actions abundantly and creditably show. An eminent military officer, in reviewing the history of these struggles and the merits of the leaders therein, says: "I have reason to believe that every old officer in the army will sustain me when I say of General Pierce that in his service in Mexico he did his duty as a son of the republic, that he was eminently patriotic and gallant, and that it has added a laurel to his beautiful civic wreath." It would be unjust to his memory to neglect mentioning his remarkable regard for the comfort and health of the men under his command; with untiring vigilance and open hand he administered without stint or measure to the alleviation of their privations and their sufferings. In 1847, when peace with Mexico was assured, General Pierce returned home to meet the welcome of his many friends and to realize the highest honors they could bestow upon him. Among them was the presentation of a splendid sword by the State Legislature, as a token of esteem for him as a man and of his gallantry as a soldier. From the period of his return from Mexico up to 1852 he devoted himself to his profession, his principal political action being his presiding at the Constitutional Convention of the State, which met at Concord in 1850. Some that are now alive, and were present in court at Manchester, in May, 1850, will never forget the wonderful eloquence, the powerful logic and the amazing legal skill which he exercised preceding the acquittal of both the Wentworths, of Saco, Me., charged with the murder of Jonas Parker, in Manchester, in 1845. As an orator, he presented his thoughts in a style that would do credit to any age or nation. His remarks on the death of Daniel Webster are unexcelled in the English language. In 1852 the New Hampshire State Democratic Convention recommended him as a candidate for the Presidency; but he declined, for reasons modestly assigned by himself, to allow his name to be used in that relation. However, the National Democratic Convention, which met in Baltimore in June of 1852, after forty-nine ballots, gave him the nomination by a vote of two hundred and eighty-two against eleven. The enthusiasm demonstrated all over the nation in favor of General Pierce was unprecedented, and the result of the campaign was his election over General Scott, the Whig candidate, the Pierce electoral vote being two hundred and fifty-four and that for Scott forty-two.

President Pierce was inaugurated at Washington March 4, 1853, he being then in his forty-ninth year. He had called to aid him a Cabinet composed of men of rare ability. A member of that cabinet has truthfully said,—

"The administration of Franklin Pierce presents the only instance in our history of the continuance of a Cabinet for four years without a single change in its *personnel*. When it is remembered that there was much dissimilarity, if not incongruity, of character among the members of that Cabinet, some idea may be formed of the power over men possessed and exercised by Mr. Pierce. Chivalrous, generous, amiable, true to his friends and to his faith, frank and bold in his declaration of his opinions, he never deceived any one. And if treachery had ever come near him,

it would have stood abashed in the presence of his truth, his manliness and his confiding simplicity."

Among the more important events of his administration were the dispute respecting the boundary between the United States and Mexico, resulting in the acquisition of Arizona; the exploration of the routes proposed for a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific; the amicable settlement of a serious dispute with Great Britain about the fisheries; the affair of Martin Kozta; the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska; the Ostend conference; the treaty negotiated at Washington providing for commercial reciprocity between this country and the Canadian provinces; the treaty with Japan negotiated in 1854 by Commodore Perry; the dismissal of the British minister at Washington and the British consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. While much political agitation marked the term of his office, still it was a period of remarkable prosperity to the nation. President Pierce's devotion to his country and flag was never shaken or impaired by any misrepresentation or abuse on the part of his political enemies. In public and in private life his speeches and correspondence evince a sincere sympathy with the Union and a devotion to the principles of the Union, to which he had been from childhood a most earnest and sincere advocate.

On retiring from the Presidential chair, and after a brief sojourn at home, he visited Europe and traveled extensively over Great Britain and the continent. Everywhere he was received with marked attention and respect, although he eschewed all ostentation. He returned after an absence of about three years and devoted himself almost entirely to the duties of a common citizen. Socially, no man had more or deeper respect than he, during the period spent by him in political retirement. He was beloved by young and old, and there was no partisan limit to that affection.

President Pierce died childless. His wife was Mary A. Appleton, who gave him two sons, Benjamin and Frank; the latter died when but a child, and Benjamin was killed in a railroad accident near Andover, Mass., soon after his father's election as President. Mrs. Pierce died in 1863, and President Pierce passed away October 9, 1869. The event was a universal cause for mourning; high honors, local and national, were paid to his memory. The family lie buried in the beautiful new cemetery at Concord, N. H.

HON. CHARLES GORDON ATHERTON[1] was born at Amherst, in Hillsborough County, N. H., July 4, 1804. He graduated at Cambridge University, in 1818, with unusual reputation for ability and scholarship at an early age. He studied law in the office of his distinguished father, Hon. Charles H. Atherton, was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one and established himself in business in the town of Dunstable (now Nashua), in his native county. In his profession his success was decided and his rise rapid. His mind, clear, logical and strong, with the ballast of excellent common sense, the adornments of a quick, fancy and a cultivated taste, was admirably adapted to the studies and the labors of the law. So far as was permitted by the interruptions of political life, he continued to the last in the active practice of his chosen profession. As a lawyer, it is not too much to say of him that he stood in the front rank of a bar which has always been fruitful of legal strength and acumen; his place was side by side with such compeers as Pierce, Woodbury, Parker, Bartlett and Bell —following, but not unworthily, in the path of those earlier "giants of the law," Webster, Mason and Jeremiah Smith.

In 1830 he commenced his public career as a Representative from Nashua in the New Hampshire Legislature, and continued in this office for a period of several years. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives for the last three of those years. In March, 1837, he was chosen one of the Representatives of New Hampshire in the national Congress, where he remained for three successive terms. At the expiration of that period he was transferred to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years; successor to John P. Hale at being re-elected to the Senate in March, 1853, occupying a seat in that body during the executive session succeeding the inauguration of President Pierce. He was also a member of the Baltimore Convention which nominated General Pierce for the Presidency. Mr. Atherton died November 15, 1853.

HON. CHARLES FREDERICK GOVE, A.M.,[2] the son of Dr. Jonathan and Polly (Dow) Gove, was born at Goffstown, May 13, 1793. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817; read law at Harvard Law School, graduating LL.B. in 1820; began practice in Goffstown; was assistant clerk of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1829; represented Goffstown there in 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834; was in the New Hampshire Senate, and elected its president in June, 1835; solicitor of Hillsborough County from 1834 to 1835, when he was appointed attorney-general and served until 1842, and circuit judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1842 to 1848; then became superintendent of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad. He removed from Goffstown to Nashua in 1839; married Mary Kennedy, daughter of Ziba Gay, of Nashua, September 22, 1844. He died at Nashua, October 21, 1856, aged sixty-three years. He was a man of great energy of mind and character, but unfortunately possessed of a feeble constitution. John Gove, D.C., was his half-brother.

Judge Gove, in private and public life, sustained the character of an upright, honorable man. Ever of

[1] By Hon. L. B. Clough.

[2] By Hon. L. B. Clough.

a slender constitution, yet his industry and energy led him to fill the various public offices with which he was honored with credit to himself and to the general acceptation of the public. He was equally firm in his friendship and in his enmity.

HON. SAMUEL H. AYER,[1] son of Dr. Ayer, was born in Eastport, Me., in the year 1819. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1839, and afterwards commenced the study of law in the office of Messrs. Pierce & Fowler, at Concord. He was admitted to practice in Hillsborough County, and opened an office at Hillsborough in 1842. For five successive years he represented the town of Hillsborough, from 1845 to 1849, the last two years of this time being Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1847 he was appointed solicitor of the county of Hillsborough, and successfully performed the duties of said office until his death.

He removed to Manchester in 1850, and opened an office in connection with B. F. Ayer. Although of the same name, he was not related by blood to B. F. Ayer. In 1852 he was one of the commission for revising the statutes of the State, and in connection with the late Governor Metcalf and Calvin Ainsworth, in June, 1853, submitted their compilation to the Legislature, known as the "Compiled Statutes." He was a pleasing and effective speaker, frank, generous and just, and won the esteem of all who knew him. Hon. S. H. Ayer died October 4, 1853, aged thirty-four years.

HON. GEORGE W. MORRISON.[2]—The family of Morrison was originally of Scotland, a branch of which emigrated to the north of Ireland about the middle of the fifteenth century, and settled in Londonderry.

"Charter" Samuel, so called because he was one of the grantees of Londonderry, N. H., was among the first settlers of that town. He was there as early as 1721, and signed the petition for a charter.

James Morrison, father of George W., was born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1781, and removed with his father, Samuel, grandson of Charter Samuel, to Fairlee, Vt., about the year 1791. When quite young he was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner, served his time faithfully, learned his trade and learned it well, and after his emancipation, followed the business industriously for many years.

With the proceeds of his labor he purchased a farm at Fairlee, to which, during the latter years of his life, he devoted his principal attention. Physically, he was a noble specimen of a man; had a good figure, very strongly built, and weighed more than two hundred pounds. He possessed a well-balanced mind, sound judgment and a vigorous understanding. He died in full strength at sixty, without an infirmity or even a grey hair upon him. In 1802 he married Martha Pelton, daughter of John Pelton, of Lyme, N. H. She was a lady of excellent understanding, modest and retiring in her manners, managed her household with great discretion and good sense, and bestowed upon her family of nine children all the wealth of a mother's love. She died at Fairlee, July 14, 1870, aged eighty-seven years.

Hon. George W. Morrison, the second son of James and Martha, was born in Fairlee, Vt., October 16, 1809, lived with his parents and worked on their home farm until the fall of 1830, when he entered the Academy of Thetford, and continued there a little more than four months, thus completing his academic course of study. He then entered the office of Judge Simeon Short, of Thetford, as a student-at-law, and read with him and Presburg West, Jr., in all about four years. But while he was pursuing his legal studies in the offices of Judge Short and Mr. West, he was accustomed to return to the farm and assist his father in haying and harvesting. Reaping was his special delight. No man within the circle of his acquaintance, either in Vermont or New Hampshire, could excel him in the use of the sickle. His father was a man of small means; he had a large family to support; money was scarce, and George, who was his chief dependence in carrying forward his farm-work, from a sense of filial duty, rendered him all the assistance in his power. At the same time he supported himself by teaching school during the winter months, and by hard labor at night in a saw-mill, in the spring of the year. Sawing logs commanded better wages than teaching in the village school.

Mr. Morrison was an ambitious young man, ambitions for success in all his laudable undertakings, and always took the advantage of every means in his power for improvement. By the laws of Vermont, when he was a student, a justice court was entitled to a jury panel of six. Before such a tribunal he often successfully appeared, even while he was a teacher in the common schools, in the defense of some unlucky yeoman. And so, while he was a teacher one winter in Western New York, he gained quite a reputation as a successful practitioner in the justice courts.

Such were his preparations for the great duties and responsibilities of his professional and political life. His mental endowments were of a high order, among the most apparent of which were his keen perceptions and his self-reliance. As a student-at-law, in the practice of his profession, in his addresses to the jury or the court, on the hustings, in the State Legislature and in the halls of Congress his self-reliance never forsook him.

At the June session of 1835 the Orange County Court was holden at Chelsea, and Mr. Morrison had the sole charge of Mr. West's extensive business, and tried without assistance every case, with one exception. It was at this term he made application for examination, pursuant to admission. He had flattering certificates from both gentlemen with whom he had read, but on their presentation objections were made by some of the young gentlemen of the bar, on

[1] By Hon. L. B. Clough. [2] By David P. Perkins.

the ground that the applicant had not complied with the rules, having read less than five years. Judge Nutting, author of Nutting's Grammar, used extensively in the schools an accomplished scholar and distinguished lawyer, replied that the young man had not asked for admission to the bar, but for examination; and as Mr. Morrison believed he possessed a sufficient knowledge of the law to justify him in submitting to an examination as to his qualifications, he thought that so reasonable a request ought to be granted.

Judge Parker, of Bradford, thereupon moved that a committee of three be appointed for such examination. The motion prevailed, and Judge Nutting, Judge Parker and Mr. Ordway were chosen.

The committee held three sessions, of two hours each, and gave Mr. Morrison a most thorough and searching examination, which he passed triumphantly, and on submitting their report to the bar, he was unanimously admitted.

Before entering upon the practice of his profession he traveled somewhat extensively in New York, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Maine, and on his way home from the latter State to Vermont, he stopped awhile at Amoskeag Falls, in Manchester. Its immense water-power attracted his attention. In conversation with some of the leading citizens, he was informed that a company of Boston capitalists had recently purchased large tracts of land upon both sides of the river, with the view of building up extensive manufacturing interests. He saw clearly a flourishing manufacturing town springing up in the immediate future, as by magic, holding out singular attractions to a young and ambitious lawyer. Acting upon his own judgment, with reference to its capacity and business prospects, he decided to make Manchester his permanent residence and grow up with the town. It was in the summer of 1836 that he took up his residence at Amoskeag, and opened an office in an old school-house, near the west end of McGregor's bridge, the only bridge at that time across the Merrimack River within the present limits of Manchester and about half-way between the two villages of Amoskeag and Piscataquog. At that time there were four lawyers at Squog (so called) of some distinction, and two at Goffstown. One of these old lawyers, who had been in constant practice thirty years, often met Mr. Morrison in the justice courts, and at first treated him with contumely and reproach, called him a beardless boy, who had received his education in the pastures of Vermont, and now presumed to practice law in the courts of New Hampshire; but a few lessons of sarcasm, a weapon Mr. Morrison knew well how to use with terrible effect, silenced his antagonist, and ever after inspired him with the most profound respect.

Mr. Morrison did what little business came in his way during the summer and fall, and in the winter taught the village school. The next spring people flocked in from all the surrounding country, the town was rapidly built up, and he removed his office from the old school-house to the east side of the river, and has continued to reside in and make Manchester his home till the present time. He was a constant attendant when the court was in session, whether he had business or otherwise; this particularly attracted the attention of Hon. Mark Farley, who asked, "Why he was always in court?" "To cure the evils of a defective education," responded Mr. Morrison.

On the 5th of November, 1838, he married Miss Maria L. Fitch, of Thetford, Vt., a lady of culture and refinement, daughter of the Hon. Lyman Fitch, for many years a county judge in Orange County, afterwards, and until his death, a prominent citizen of Lyme, N. H.

Business now poured into his office, and he at once took a front rank among the ablest lawyers of the State at the New Hampshire bar. Early in the practice of his profession he was accustomed to meet as antagonists such men as Franklin Pierce, Charles G. Atherton, Samuel D. Bell, James U. Parker, Mark Farley, Daniel Clark and many others distinguished for their character and ability, and it can safely be said, "It is no disparagement to any of the eminent men whom he met at the bar in the different counties of the State, that, as a jury lawyer, he was one of the most successful practitioners in his time in the courts of New Hampshire."

Among the distinguished men of New Hampshire, Charles G. Atherton stood high, both as a lawyer and statesman. In 1850, at a term of the court for Hillsborough County, holden at Manchester, an important case was tried before the jury, in which Mr. Morrison and Mr. Atherton were engaged as opposing counsel. The trial lasted several days. At last it was concluded; the arguments were made and the case was submitted to the jury, after which Mr. Atherton invited the writer of this sketch to accompany him to his rooms. Now, Mr. Atherton was an exceedingly gifted conversationalist. On reaching his chambers at the hotel, he asked, "What will be the verdict in this case? Which party, in your judgment, will be likely to win?" The response was, "I think the chances are in favor of Mr. Morrison." "I am inclined to the same opinion," was Mr. Atherton's reply, and then continued: "When Mr. Morrison commenced practice at the Hillsborough bar I watched him closely, and at first entertained strong doubts as to his success in his profession. He commenced the practice of the law under three great disadvantages,—ill health, a defective education and poverty; but on my first acquaintance with him I particularly noticed his self-reliance. Nothing that occurred at the bar escaped his attention, for he was uniformly in attendance. Soon he commenced the trial of cases; his examination of witnesses was thorough and exhaustive, his perceptions were clear, his arguments logical and condensed, and he had the wonderful faculty to seize

the strong points of his case, and so present them to the jury that he seldom failed to win the verdict. If he happened to make a mistake as to the rules of evidence, the law or its application, he was sure not to repeat it. I soon made up my mind that he was no common man, that he was bound to rise, and he *did* rise rapidly, not alone in *my* estimation, but in the estimation of the people of the county and of the State. And now he stands at the head of the bar. And I tell you in all sincerity that I have never met the man in our courts, in the House of Representatives, or in the Senate of the United States I more fear, or have greater cause to fear as an antagonist, than as such I fear to meet George W. Morrison."

In the practice of his profession he was true to his client; especially was he the friend of the poor man, and, apparently, would work harder to win the case for his client when he had no reason to expect adequate compensation than for the rich client who was abundantly able and willing to pay liberally. Mr. Morrison, in the best sense, was a man of the people,—easy in his manners and simple in his tastes; unostentatious in his intercourse with all, looked down upon no man, but treated every one on terms of equality; generous to a fault, ever ready to extend the helping hand to those who needed help. It is no wonder that such a man should at once build up and maintain a lucrative business, and become one of the most popular men in his profession. He had been accustomed to athletic sports from his boyhood, and when a young man took peculiar pleasure in a wrestling match, in which he often participated. To lay him upon his back required not only well-developed muscle, but generous practice and scientific knowledge. Hon. Moses Norris was a man of powerful physique, and in his prime weighed two hundred and twenty-five pounds, while Mr. Morrison scarcely ever exceeded one hundred and fifty. Though comparatively of slight figure, he was wiry and very elastic. They were warm personal and political friends, and in familiar conversation often addressed each other respectively by their given names.

On the 4th of July, 1854, both gentlemen were at Washington, D. C.,—Mr. Norris a United States Senator and Mr. Morrison a member of the House of Representatives. The Fourth was a holiday, and Congress was not in session. The writer was with them at his rooms on Capitol Hill; no other person was present. The Senator, in course of conversation, happened to speak of a certain occasion upon which he had exhibited his great strength, to the surprise of the bystanders. Mr. Morrison playfully replied, "Moses, I could lay you out so easily that you wouldn't know how it was done." "Nonsense!" responded the Senator; "why, George, I could throw you over my head without an effort." "More easily said than done," replied Mr. Morrison. Then, like two grown-up boys, they took each other at arms-length, and soon commenced to wrestle in good earnest. Mr. Morrison, fully on his guard, waited and watched the chances for a certain inside lock, the advantages of which he well understood. By-and-by he had the Senator in the desired position, and instantly dropping upon the right knee, he laid Mr. Norris upon his back without any apparent exertion. The Senator sprang to his feet, and said, "That was handsomely done, George. How in the world did you do it?" I did not believe there was a man in Washington who could throw me."

Mr. Morrison was elected to the State Legislature, and served during the years of 1840, 1841, 1844, 1849 and 1850. He was one of the most active, useful and efficient members, and his influence was such the last years of his service that he usually carried the House with him on all the more important measures. He served one year as chairman of the committee on incorporations, and four years on the judiciary committee, two of which he was chairman. In 1849 a bill was pending in the House for the incorporation of the city of Portsmouth. That provision in the charter which constituted each ward a town, for the purpose of elections, excited a good degree of interest and vigorous opposition, on the ground of its supposed unconstitutionality. It was well understood that this particular and unique clause in the charter was drafted at the suggestion of Mr. Morrison, and that he would give it all the support in his power. The day when he was to speak upon the question was known beforehand, so that all who might take an interest in the measure and desired to hear the discussion could do so. The result was that many of the leading politicians of the State repaired to the capital. A full delegation from Manchester, including agents of the corporations and other distinguished citizens, were present. The galleries were crowded, and many of the more favored found seats on the floor of the House.

Mr. Christie, of Dover, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, having been selected by the opponents of the measure to reply to Mr. Morrison, took his seat, pen and paper in hand, near, and at the right of the Speaker's desk. At length Mr. Morrison arose, looking pale and feeble, for he had been quite ill all the session, but his mind was never clearer. As he went on with his argument with reference to the constitutionality of the bill, Mr. Christie at first took a few notes, then dropped his pen and listened attentively to the close of the argument. Mr. Morrison sat down; the House was perfectly still; not a sound was heard; all eyes were turned expectantly towards Mr. Christie. He did not arise. He declined to speak. The writer was assistant clerk of the House at that time, and asked another distinguished lawyer, a personal and political friend of Mr. Christie, why he declined to answer Mr. Morrison. His reply was, "Mr. Morrison's argument was unanswerable—he was clearly right. And Mr. Christie, upon being convinced that he was right as to the constitutional

question, declined to reply." Though the charters of the cities of the State have frequently been amended, particularly the charter of the city of Manchester, that provision, constituting each ward a town for the purpose of elections, still remains.

In 1845, Mr. Morrison was appointed solicitor of Hillsborough County, discharged the duties of the office nearly four years and resigned. He was a member of the House of Representative in the Thirty-first, and was re-elected and served in the Thirty-third Congress. Mr. Morrison's personal and political relations with President Pierce had been for many years of the most intimate and confidential character, and as he was regarded as one of the ablest members of the New Hampshire delegation, the President, whose Congressional district he represented, expressed the desire that he support the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which he had made one of the leading measures of his administration. He knew very well he could rely upon Mr. Morrison to support every measure of his administration which he deemed would be consistent with his constitutional obligations and for the promotion of the best interests of his country. In a personal interview with the President, Mr. Morrison told him his present convictions were against the bill, particularly that clause in it repealing the Missouri Compromise; that he would make a careful examination of the measure, and would support it if, in his judgment, the interests of the country would demand its becoming a law. He did examine the bill, and examined it thoroughly, after which he informed the President that he regarded it as a most dangerous measure, fraught with evils, which, should it become a law, would lead to the most disastrous results, and, painful as it was to him to differ with the administration upon one of its leading measures, still he must oppose it with all the energies of his mind.

Among the reasons assigned at this interview as the ground of his opposition to the measure were that the slavery question had but recently been settled by the compromise measures of 1850, and to reopen the subject now, would, in his judgment, be a most dangerous experiment, would be disastrous to the Democratic party and to the best interests of the North, and, in his belief, would endanger the perpetuity of the republic itself.

In his speech, made a few weeks after this interview with the President, Mr. Morrison said,—

"On a great question like this—one which will seriously affect the free laborers of the North, will determine the institutions of a vast territory, one fraught with fearful elements of discord, which ultimately may endanger the perpetuity of the Union itself—I can follow but one guide: the convictions of my own judgment. I regret that the friends of this bill had not read and well considered the patriotic denunciation by Jefferson, with reference to sectional parties, before they sprang this question upon Congress and the country. This is the first attempt in our political history to repeal a great compromise of conflicting interests and opinions between the different sections of the country. This measure contains more elements of danger and sectional discord than any political question of the age. If this bill should become a law, I fear the spirit of concession and compromise will have passed away forever. The Union has, in the judgment of intelligent and patriotic statesmen, been twice preserved from dissolution by concession and compromise. When similar questions again arise, as come they may and will, I ask, Can other compromises be made if this is stricken down? if this shall not be sacredly kept and faithfully abided by? Sir, any man conversant with the prejudices which are enlisted and the obstacles to be overcome in the accomplishment of such compromises must feel and know the danger; and here let me say, if this Union shall ever be dissolved, history will surely point to this as the first stride, the entering wedge which led to dissolution and all its fearful consequences. I have neither time nor inclination to pursue this thought further. All can see the danger, all must feel it."

In this great speech he took the ground distinctly that slavery could not for any considerable length of time be forced upon the people of that Territory; and from the above extracts copied from that speech it appears that he clearly foresaw, should that bill become a law, all harmony between the different sections of the Union would be destroyed, and ultimately result in civil war.

Colonel Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, who had served thirty consecutive years in the Senate of the United States, and had been elected to the House from the St. Louis District to serve as their Representative in the Thirty-third Congress, was an attentive listener during the delivery of this speech, and after its close, remarked to a gentleman who sat near him, "That is a true man sir; a smart man; a man of brains, sir." He then went forward, took Mr. Morrison cordially by the hand, and congratulated him in the most sincere and friendly manner. Several days after, the writer of this sketch, called on Colonel Benton at his house, and listened to his conversation with reference to the excitement over this question which prevailed throughout the North, when he said that "Mr. Morrison's speech on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was the ablest speech delivered on that question during this excited and protracted debate."

Years afterwards, when the whole country was convulsed by the great civil war, the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the United States Treasury under the lamented President Lincoln, and subsequently chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, speaking of Mr. Morrison, said, "He was a man of ability and incorruptible honesty. That his course in Congress on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill had made a most favorable and lasting impression upon his mind."

But his crowning success in life was that of an advocate, and as such he will be chiefly remembered. In this respect he was endowed with rare gifts, and has had but few equals and no superiors at the New Hampshire bar. He prepared his cases with great care, frequently after the adjournment of the court; would study the evidence far into the night, preparatory to his argument in the morning, when men of less nerve would have considered themselves fit subjects for medical treatment. He studied the panel as though it had been an open book, and acquainted himself with the peculiarities of each juror. He was apt to seize the salient points in his cause as they

presented themselves to the jury, and to study the effect of the evidence as the cause progressed. He watched the effect upon each juror with great care as the argument proceeded, and could tell with singular accuracy whether he carried his hearer along with him. When he discovered a leaning against him on the part of any doubting juror, he adapted himself to the views of that juror, with arguments so convincing, in a manner of such candor, sincerity and truthfulness, and with an influence so mysteric that he was quite sure to win him over before he closed.

Hon. Lewis W. Clark, associate justice of the Supreme Court, formerly a law-partner with Mr. Morrison, said of him, in a recent conversation.—"He was the coolest man under fire I have ever seen in court. The most damaging piece of evidence, so far as the jury could observe, produced no impression on his mind; and he exercised wonderful judgment in handling a dangerous witness. He knew when and where to leave a witness better than any man I ever saw in the trial of causes before a jury."

SAMUEL DANA BELL was born in Francestown, N. H., October 9, 1798. His father was the Hon. Samuel Bell, LL.D., a judge of the Supreme Court, four years Governor of New Hampshire, and twelve years a Senator of the United States. His mother was a daughter of the Hon. Samuel Dana, of Antrim, N. H. He manifested at an early age the love of study which distinguished him through life. He entered Harvard College in his fourteenth year, and was graduated in the class of 1816. He then commenced the study of the law in the office of the Hon. George Sullivan, of Exeter, and was admitted to the bar of the county of Rockingham early in the year 1820. He commenced practice in Meredith, where he remained a few months, and then established himself at Chester, then a town of some note and the home of several gentlemen of cultivation, taste and distinction. Entering into practice there, he soon acquired the reputation of being a sagacious, learned and trustworthy lawyer. In 1823 he was appointed solicitor of Rockingham County; in 1825 and 1826 was a member of the Legislature; in 1827 and 1828 was clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. Bell remained in Chester ten years, and then removed to Exeter, and for some years was cashier of the Exeter Bank. In 1836 he removed to Concord, and in 1839 to Manchester. In 1846 he was police judge of Manchester, and two years later was appointed circuit judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1849 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, and in 1859 was chosen chief justice, which position he occupied until his resignation, in 1864.

Judge Bell possessed rare personal qualifications for a position upon the bench. Dignified in appearance and bearing, he was distinguished for patience and courtesy. He had all an honorable man's aversion to meanness and the lower arts of the profession. He used his position and authority to promote no partisan or partial purposes. The duties of his position were always properly discharged. He was a man of very decided opinions.

The purity of Judge Bell's public and private life deserves to be mentioned to his honor. The crimine which he wore was unsullied indeed; no shade of wrong or dishonor ever fell upon his name. When he came to Manchester, the present metropolis of the State was a mere village, with its future all undetermined. Judge Bell entered with interest into every movement for the prospective welfare of the town. Among the public enterprises which he was greatly instrumental in establishing was that of the City Library, which, in spite of all drawbacks, is to-day extensive, valuable and incalculably useful to the people. He was also an early member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and for years held its principal offices. He died in Manchester July 21, 1868.

DANIEL CLARK,[1] the third child of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Wiggin) Clark, was born in Stratham, Rockingham County, N. H., October 24, 1809. His father was both farmer and blacksmith. He was respected by all who knew him for his integrity. He was industrious, frugal, temperate, kind and obliging. His mother was strong-minded, devoted to her family and very religious. She was not indifferent to the good opinion of others, and was ambitious for the success of her family, and especially of her children. They lived upon a beautiful farm, in the upper part of the town, near the historic town of Exeter. The subject of this sketch remained at home under the care and nurture of his excellent parents until he was thirteen years of age, going to the common district school in summer and winter, or so much of the time as it was kept, and assisting about the ordinary farm-work in vacation. He learned at school easily, and was more fond of his books than of work upon the farm. At the age of thirteen he was sent with his older brother to the academy in Hampton, N. H., and put upon the common English studies. He did not then expect to acquire a more liberal education, although his mother had some undefined notions of a higher course of studies for her son. He continued at Hampton at intervals, there a term and at home a term, helping upon the farm, some four years or more, when he determined to go to college. He pursued his preparatory studies at Hampton, teaching school two winters, and at twenty was prepared for college. He entered Dartmouth College, graduating, in 1834, with the first honors of the institution. Rev. Dr. Lord, the president of the college, was then in the prime of his life. Although he had presided over the college but a few years, he had already secured the confidence of its friends, so justly merited, as subsequently shown by his successful administration of the

[1] By Hon. Isaac W. Smith.

affairs of the college for more than a third of a century. Among Mr. Clark's classmates were Albert Baker, who entered upon the practice of the law at Hillsborough, N. H., and died at the age of thirty-one, his untimely death extinguishing hopes which his short but brilliant career had caused his many friends to entertain of his future usefulness; Hon. Moody Currier, LL.D., of Manchester, Governor of New Hampshire; Hon. Richard B. Kimball, LL.D., of New York City, lawyer, scholar and author; Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, D.D., Marblehead, Mass.; Rev. Newton E. Marble, D.D., Newton, Conn.; and Professor Alphonso Wood, president of Ohio Female College. Mr. Clark taught school winters during his college course and while pursuing his professional studies, eight winters in all, including the two years before entering college, defraying, in part, the expenses of his education with the funds received from teaching. Immediately after graduation he entered the office of Hon. George Sullivan, then the attorney-general of the State, son of General John Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame, at Exeter, and commenced the study of the law, remaining with Mr. Sullivan a year and a half. He completed his legal studies in the office of Hon. James Bell, afterwards United States Senator, at Exeter, and was admitted to the bar of Rockingham County in 1837. In the same year he opened an office at Epping, where he remained some eighteen months, and then, in 1839, removed to Manchester, N. H. This thriving city was then just rising from the ground. Not a mill was running, the canal even being unfinished. The only railroad then constructed in the State was the Nashua and Lowell. The telegraph and the telephone had not then been invented. The lumbering stage was the only means of public travel. The rates of postage were high and the mails slow and few. The embryo city was hardly more than a desolate sand-bank, where a few hundred people had gathered, allured by the prospect of business about to spring up with the improvement of the water-power at Amoskeag Falls. Mr. Clark was among the first to open a law-office here. He soon acquired an active practice, which afterwards grew to large proportions, and for twenty years he was employed upon one side or the other of nearly every important trial in the county, attending the courts also in Merrimack and Rockingham Counties. He was employed on behalf of the State in the preliminary examination in the "Parker murder trial," being occupied almost continuously for a period of nearly two months. He succeeded in procuring the extradition from Maine of the supposed murderers after a lengthy trial in that State, and after a hearing, lasting nearly a month, before the Police Court of Manchester, procured their commitment to answer for the crime of murder. Opposed to him as counsel were General Franklin Pierce (afterwards President of the United States), General B. F. Butler, Hon. Josiah G. Abbott and the late Charles G. Atherton,—an array of legal talent seldom seen in this State. Mr. Clark was employed for the defense in two capital trials in the fall of 1854,—Curtis' and Marshall's. Marshall was acquitted, and in the case of Curtis the jury disagreed. During the period of his active practice the bar of Hillsborough County was unusually strong. Among its prominent members were Benjamin M. Farley, of Hollis; James U. Parker, of Merrimack; George Y. Sawyer and Charles G. Atherton, of Nashua; Samuel H. Ayer, of Hillsborough; and Samuel D. Bell and George W. Morrison, of Manchester. General Pierce, of the Merrimack bar, also generally attended the courts in Hillsborough County. Of these eminent lawyers, Mr. Morrison is the only survivor. General Pierce, as a jury lawyer, had no superior in the State. He had a very pleasing address, was dignified without being reserved, and possessed a magnetic influence over men, which rendered him a formidable antagonist before jurors. But, in many respects, Mr. Atherton stood at the head of the Hillsborough bar as a lawyer and advocate. He was a man of scholarly attainments, possessed a graceful diction, had a good command of language, knew how and when to use sarcasm, could appeal effectively to the passions and prejudices, was thoroughly read in the law and was perfectly at home in the court-room. With these and other able lawyers Mr. Clark spent the most of his active professional life, and he was recognized as their peer. His practice was as varied as it was extensive. Whatever he undertook was thoroughly done. He was loyal to the court, faithful to his clients, courteous to opposing counsel and kind and magnanimous to the younger members of the profession. In his arguments to the jury he was never wearisome. He seized upon the weak points of the other side and the strong points of his own side and made them prominent to the jury. He wasted no time on immaterial matters. While he did not possess the personal magnetism of Pierce or Atherton's power of sarcasm, he could put before a court or jury his case with convincing power and in its strongest light, and if success did not always attend his efforts, it was not because he failed to present all the favorable views of his case. Legal papers drafted by him were models of accuracy and clearness. They were also remarkable for their brevity, all useless verbiage being avoided. In his writs the cause of action was briefly and clearly set out, and it was rare that he had occasion to apply for an amendment. His clients became his fast friends. His charges were moderate, and no client went away feeling that undue advantage had been taken of his position or that his interests had not been fully protected.

It is unfortunate, perhaps, for his legal reputation that Mr. Clark was drawn into politics. But it was his fortune to live in times when questions of great public interest were being discussed and settled, and it was inevitable that a person of his ability, education and temperament should not entertain pronounced views on public questions. In the early part of his professional life there was a difference of opinion as

Dan Elliott

to the wisdom of encouraging the extension of manufacturing and railroad operations in the State, and unfortunately the question got into politics, and the two parties took opposite sides. With the acquisition of California came the question of the extension or restriction of slavery, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the civil war, the abolition of slavery and the reconstruction measures after the close of the war. As a rule, the lawyers of New Hampshire have very generally taken an active interest in political questions. Thus circumstanced, it was hardly possible for Mr. Clark not to have some inclination towards political life. In 1842 he was elected one of the representatives from the town of Manchester to the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1843, and again elected in 1846. In 1854, after the adoption of the city charter, he was elected representative from his ward, and re-elected in 1855. In 1849, 1850 and 1851 he was a candidate for the State Senate, but his party being in the minority in the district, he failed of an election. He acted with the Whig party until its dissolution, when he helped to form the Republican party, with which he has since been identified. He was often upon the stump during the campaigns preceding the elections in 1854 and 1855, speaking in every portion of the State, from the sea to the mountains. He also took part in the election contests during the decade which immediately followed. Party feeling ran high, the contests often being exceedingly bitter. No speaker was received with greater enthusiasm or addressed larger audiences. It was largely owing to his labors at the hustings that a change in the political sentiment of the State was brought about. In 1856 he was a member of the National Republican Convention, and in November of that year was elected one of the Presidential electors in New Hampshire, and voted for Fremont and Dayton for President and Vice-President.

In 1855 the Legislature was called upon to elect two United States Senators. For the first time in a quarter of a century, with a single exception, the Democratic party was in a minority. The opposition was composed of the Whig party, then on the point of dissolving, the American party, commonly known as the Know-Nothing party, and the Free-Soil party. These elements, a year later, were fused in the Republican party. By common consent, Hon. John P. Hale was nominated for the short term, and the contest for the long term was between Mr. Clark and the Hon. James Bell. In the Senatorial caucus the latter was nominated and subsequently elected by the Legislature. The contest, although warm, was a friendly one, so that when, two years later, in 1857, the Legislature was called to fill the vacancy in the office occasioned by the death of Senator Bell, in obedience to the common wishes of their constituents, the Republican members nominated and the Legislature elected Mr. Clark. Upon the expiration of his term he was re-elected in 1860 with little opposition. The ten years spent by Senator Clark in Congress constituted the most eventful period in the history of the republic. He witnessed the rise, progress and overthrow of the Rebellion. This is not the time nor place to review his Congressional life. One will get a glimpse of his position upon the slavery question on page 268, volume i., of Mr. Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress." He served upon some of the most important committees, and was chairman of the committee on claims, and, during portions of two sessions, president *pro tempore* of the Senate in the absence of Vice-President Hamlin. He was a firm supporter of the various war measures adopted for the suppression of the Rebellion, and had the confidence of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. He failed of a re-election in 1866, as his colleague, Senator Hale, had done two years before, not from any lack of appreciation of the invaluable services they had rendered the country, nor of the honor they had conferred upon the State by their course in Congress, but because the rule of rotation in office had become so thoroughly ingrafted in the practice of the Republican party in the State that a departure from it was not deemed wise, even in the persons of these eminent statesmen.

In the summer of 1866 a vacancy occurred in the office of district judge of the United States District Court for the district of New Hampshire, and Senator Clark was nominated for the position by President Johnson, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He thereupon resigned his seat in the Senate and entered upon the discharge of his judicial duties. The wisdom of his selection has been justified by his career upon the bench. The office of the district judge does not afford such opportunity for public distinction as the bench of some other courts, the jurisdiction of the court being limited principally to cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States. New Hampshire, from its size, location and business relations, furnishes only a small amount of business for the Federal courts, and not much of that generally of public interest. In addition to holding his own court, Judge Clark has frequently been called to hold the Federal courts in other States in the First Circuit. He has brought to the discharge of his judicial duties the same learning, industry and interest that characterized his labors at the bar and in the Senate. His decisions have commended themselves to the profession for their soundness and fairness. Judge Clark, apparently indifferent to the preservation of his opinions, has neglected to put them in shape for publication in the reports of the First Circuit, to the regret of his professional friends and admirers. He has now (1885) been upon the bench nineteen years. He was entitled, under a law of Congress, to retire in 1879, upon the salary for the rest of his life. But he has preferred to earn his salary, and "to wear out rather than rust out." With his physical strength but slightly impaired, his mind as vigorous as in the

years of his full manhood, he, at the age of seventy-five, gives promise of many years of future usefulness.

In 1876 he was a member and president of the convention called to revise the constitution of New Hampshire.

Judge Clark, in 1850, formed a copartnership with his brother David in the practice of the law, which was dissolved by reason of the ill health of the latter, in 1856. In December, 1856, he entered into copartnership with Isaac W. Smith, now upon the Supreme bench of New Hampshire, who read law with him in 1848–50. Their firm was dissolved in December, 1861, at which time his practice of the law may be said to have substantially ceased. So much of his time was absorbed with Congressional duties, and other public duties between sessions, growing out of the disturbances caused by the civil war, that he had but little time or inclination to follow the courts or attend to the calls of clients in the office.

Judge Clark has been fully identified with the growth and history of Manchester. He has taken great interest in its material prosperity, and has merited and received the confidence of its inhabitants. Besides representing the town and city five years in the Legislature, he has held various offices of trust, viz.: member of the School Board, chief engineer of the Fire Department, trustee of the City Library, city solicitor, trustee and president of the Manchester Savings-Bank, director of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company and trustee of the State Industrial School. No citizen of Manchester, with possibly the exception of the late Governor Straw, has exerted so much influence for its growth and prosperity as he. As he looks to-day upon this beautiful city of forty thousand people, and their busy mills, well-paved streets, shady sidewalks, fruitful gardens and peaceful homes, he, if any one, may repeat the words of the Roman poet, "*Quorum magna pars fui.*"

Judge Clark has not failed to take a deep interest in his *Alma Mater*, which, in 1866, honored herself, as well as him, by conferring upon him the degree of LL.D. In 1861, upon the invitation of the City Councils of Manchester, he delivered a eulogy upon the life of President Lincoln, and in 1880, upon the invitation of the alumni of Dartmouth College, a eulogy upon the life of Judge George F. Shepley, before that association, both of which were subsequently published. In 1869, on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the founding of the college, he delivered an address before the alumni at the invitation of the trustees. A copy was requested for publication, which, unfortunately, was withheld too late for it to appear with the other published proceedings of that occasion.

Judge Clark has contributed liberally to the support of preaching, worshiping with the Unitarians. His views correspond with those of Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, of Cambridge, Mass., or with the views of what may be called the Orthodox Unitarians. He has no sympathy with the doctrines of the ultra portion of that denomination. In more recent years he has worshiped at the Franklin Street Congregational Church (Orthodox), Rev. Dr. George B. Spaulding, pastor.

Judge Clark has been twice married,—the first time, in 1840, to Hannah W. Robbins, who died in October, 1844, leaving no children; the second time, to Anne W. Salter, in 1846, who is still living. He has had four children,—three sons and one daughter. The two oldest are living, engaged in the practice of the law in Manchester. One son died in infancy, and the daughter when between two and three years of age.

HON. WILLIAM C. CLARKE.[1]—Among the public men of New Hampshire who have lately passed away, none was more widely known in the State, or more sincerely respected, than Hon. William Cogswell Clarke, of Manchester. He was born in Atkinson, N. H., December 10, 1810, being the eldest son of Greenleaf and Julia (Cogswell) Clarke. His father was a farmer and master-mason, the constructor of many fine business buildings in the neighboring town of Haverhill, Mass., and a highly-esteemed citizen of Atkinson, where he served as selectman and justice of the peace. He was descended from Nathaniel Clarke, a merchant of Newbury, Mass., who died in 1690, and from Captain Edmund Greenleaf, of that place, an officer of repute in the wars of the early colonists with the Indians. The wife of Greenleaf Clarke was a daughter of Dr. William Cogswell, of Atkinson, who was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and at one time chief of the Military Hospital at West Point.

William C. Clarke pursued his early studies at Atkinson Academy, of which his maternal grandfather was one of the founders, and then entered Dartmouth College at the age of eighteen years. He was graduated with high honors in the class of 1832, which included Professors Noyes and Sanborn, of Dartmouth, and the late Samuel H. Taylor, LL.D., the noted instructor at Andover, Mass. Immediately becoming principal of Gilmanton Academy, he held the position for one year, while beginning the study of law. He continued his legal studies in the Harvard Law School, in the office of Stephen Moody, at Gilmanton, and in that of Stephen C. Lyford, at Meredith Bridge (now Laconia), N. H. On his admission to the bar, in 1836, he began practice in the latter town, and on the creation of Belknap County, at the close of 1840, he was appointed county solicitor. He held this position until the spring of 1844, when he removed to Manchester, and continued the practice of his profession. Two years later he was one of a committee of seven chosen by the town to petition the Legislature for a city charter, and at the first city election, in August, 1846, was the Democratic candidate for mayor. There being two other candi-

[1] From Clarke's "Successful New Hampshire Men."

dates, there was no choice, and he withdrew his name before the second ballot, in September. In the same year, however, he consented to act as chief engineer of the Fire Department of the young city, and he retained this position till the close of 1848, having a number of leading citizens as his assistants.

In 1849 he was elected to the office of city solicitor, which he held for two years, and in 1850 he served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention. Appointed the judge of Probate for Hillsborough County in 1851, he obtained the judicial title which clung to him thereafter. In 1854 he was again the Democratic candidate for mayor, but the Whig ticket was successful. A year later Judge Clarke was tendered, by Governor Metcalf, an appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court, but he declined the position. As judge of Probate he discharged his duties with high public approval, but his removal from this office, in 1856, was included in the sweeping political changes which began in 1855. In 1858 he served as a member of the Manchester Board of Aldermen. Soon after the death of the Hon. John Sullivan he was appointed, in 1863, to succeed him as attorney-general of the State, and, receiving a reappointment in 1868, he continued to fill the office until his death, in 1872.

From the time of his admission to the bar until he became the chief prosecuting officer of the State, Judge Clarke was actively engaged in private legal practice. He early acquired the reputation of a sound and able lawyer, and obtained an extensive clientage. As attorney-general he was highly successful in the performance of his duties, to which he devoted himself with conscientious faithfulness. Recognizing the semi-judicial character of his office, he did not allow the zeal of the advocate to outweigh more important considerations, and, in cases where a minor offense had been committed for the first time, he frequently caused indictments to be suspended so as to give the culprit both a chance and a stimulus to reform. Hardened or flagrant criminals he pursued with the rigor demanded by the interests of justice, leaving no stone unturned in his efforts to secure their conviction. He drew all his indictments with the greatest care, and it is said that no one of the number was ever set aside. He took equal pains with the preparation of evidence and of his arguments in all important causes. These cases include a number of murder trials, which attracted wide attention when in progress, and which afforded marked proof of his legal skill. His sense of duty being above all other considerations, he was unmoved by all attempts to affect his official course by private appeals or by any species of personal influence.

Judge Clarke had a marked distaste for ordinary politics and the arts of the politician. On the few occasions when he consented to be a candidate for an elective office he did not seek the nomination, but accepted it at the request of his friends. Firmly believing, however, in the original principles of the Democratic party, he often gave his voice and pen to their support, and was long a prominent member of that party in New Hampshire. When the Rebellion broke out he did not hesitate a moment in regard to his political course, but was among the foremost of those who urged all citizens to sink minor party differences and rally to sustain the imperiled government. During this crisis he was active in calling and addressing many public meetings, which pledged aid to the most vigorous measures for the defense of the Union. At the great war mass-meeting held in Concord, N. H., on the 17th of June, 1863,—which was attended by thirty thousand people, from all parts of the State, and was addressed by men of national eminence, including a member of President Lincoln's Cabinet,—Judge Clarke called the assembly to order, and read the call, after which he was chosen first vice-president. Being dissatisfied with the attitude toward the war assumed by many of the leaders of the Democratic party, he was largely instrumental in organizing the zealous War Democrats of the State into a third, or "Union," party, which nominated a separate ticket for State officers in 1862 and 1863. This organization was not maintained after the latter year, and Judge Clarke thenceforward voted with the Republican party; but after the early years of the war he refrained from any active participation in politics, which he regarded as inconsistent with the nature of his duties as attorney-general.

He was one of the original directors of the Manchester Bank, serving from 1845 till 1849, and of the City Bank, with which he was connected from 1853 till 1863. He was also a trustee of the Manchester Savings-Bank from 1852 until his death. For many years he was a trustee of the Manchester Athenæum, and when this was succeeded by the City Library, in 1854, he was chosen a member and clerk of the board of trustees of the latter institution, retaining both positions during the rest of his life. He was the first treasurer of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad Company, holding that office from July 31, 1847, till his resignation took effect, February 8, 1849; and he was the clerk of that company from February 28, 1854, until he died, being also its attorney when engaged in private legal practice. He was a trustee of Gilmanton Academy, and in 1854 was a member of the national board of visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Judge Clarke was one of the earliest members of the Franklin Street Congregational Church in Manchester, and one of the original officers of the society, to both of which he rendered valuable service.

Some mention of his personal appearance should not be omitted, as he was a man of unusually distinguished presence, having a large, finely-proportioned figure, with a handsome, dignified head and face. Without undue formality, his manners were invariably courteous and refined. With excellent literary

tastes, he possessed much general information, and was very attractive in conversation. Though rigid in his sense of right and wrong, he was eminently charitable in his views of others, having a broad tolerance of opinions which differed from his own. His disposition was genial and his kindness of heart unfailing.

He was married, in 1834, to Anna Maria Greeley, only daughter of the late Stephen L. Greeley, Esq., of Gilmanton, N. H. His wife survives him, with four children,—Stephen Greeley, Anna Norton, Julia Cogswell and Greenleaf.

The death of Judge Clarke occurred at his home in Manchester on April 25, 1872, and was the cause of widespread sorrow. At his funeral there was a large attendance of prominent citizens from many parts of the State. Resolutions of regret and eulogy were adopted by the city bar, the Hillsborough County bar, the Manchester Common Council and various other bodies with which he had been connected. In the resolutions of the Common Council he was spoken of as "one who, as a former member of the city government, and its legal public adviser, served it with marked fidelity and ability, and who, by his many virtues, had won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens." His associates of the Manchester bar declared that "he was a faithful officer, a wise counselor, a respected citizen and a Christian gentleman. He was courteous in manner, efficient in duty, upright in character and an ornament to his profession." In the resolutions adopted by the bar of Hillsborough County, and entered upon the records of the Supreme Court, Judge Clarke was described as "a public officer faithful and upright, discharging his official duties with signal ability; a lawyer of large experience in his profession, of well-balanced judgment and discretion, well read in the principles of the law, and faithful alike to the court and his client; a citizen patriotic and public-spirited; in his private relations, a gentleman of unblemished reputation, distinguished for his high-toned character, affable manners and uniform courtesy; and illustrating in his public and private life the character of a Christian gentleman, governed by the principles which he was not ashamed to profess."

CLINTON WARRINGTON STANLEY.[1]—The subject of this sketch was born in Hopkinton, N. H., December 5, 1830. He was the eldest of four children, having one sister, Helen Isabel Scribner (deceased March, 1865), and two brothers, Edward W. Stanley, of Hopkinton, and Benton M. Stanley, of New London.

His father, Horace C. Stanley, still living at Hopkinton, is a farmer of moderate means, but of frugal and industrious habits, which are often a surer guaranty of the comforts of life than greater riches. He is a sturdy, honest man, of well-balanced character, and has always enjoyed the respect and confidence of his community.

His mother, Mary Ann (Kimball) Stanley, was a noble and intelligent woman, highly appreciative of the value of learning, earnestly and devotedly attached to the interests of her family and friends, and an ardent worker for the good of society. It was largely due to her energy and encouragement that her son was enabled to acquire his collegiate and professional education.

She commenced his instruction at home, and at the age of three years placed him in the district school, where he made good progress and showed signs of those properties of mind which marked his course in later life.

When about eleven years old he entered Hopkinton Academy, where he remained until his preparatory education was completed, and at the age of fourteen was admitted to Dartmouth College.

He was the youngest member of his class, and one of the youngest who ever completed the course of study in that institution. He graduated in 1849, and immediately began the study of law in the office of Hon. H. E. Perkins, in Hopkinton. During the following winter he taught school in that town; and, although it was a difficult school to manage, and he young and without experience, still he completed the term with remarkable success and gave entire satisfaction.

He continued to study with Judge Perkins until April, 1851, during which time he had the entire charge of the post-office at Contoocook and conducted its business in the name of his instructor, who was postmaster during the administration of President Pierce. He then came to Manchester, and entered the office of Hon. George W. Morrison, where he continued the study of law until his admission to the bar in the Supreme Court in Hillsborough County, August 12, 1852. During this time he taught school in Acton, Mass., two terms (winter of 1850–51 and 1851–52), where he met with good success.

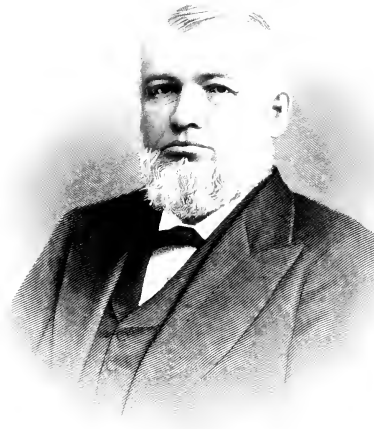
One of his pupils, now a prominent business man in that vicinity, says: "Mr. Stanley was the most successful teacher we ever had during my school-days. He was able to impart knowledge in a plain, intelligent manner, which even the dullest could understand; and his instruction was impressed upon the minds of his scholars in a forcible way which enabled them to remember it with great distinctness. He is still remembered by the people here with much respect."

While pursuing his legal studies he displayed the practical ability and industry of his character. Judge Perkins says: "He was quick to see just what should be done, and always did it without being told."

Mr. Morrison says: "He was one of the best students I ever had. Without interfering with his studies, he very soon became familiar with the practice sufficiently to do the ordinary business of our office with remarkable facility and accuracy."

The office of Mr. Morrison afforded a rare oppor-

[1] By Hon. Joseph W. Fellows.



Clinton N. Stanley

tunity for law-students. A great volume of business was being transacted, and probably no other place in the State had such advantages for learning the practice, and few lawyers could have been found as well qualified to impart instruction or convey to the student the subtle and intricate lessons of the advocate and jurist, and it is easy to see how a man possessed of the ability and genius of Judge Stanley became so thorough a practitioner even while a student.

Immediately after being admitted to the bar he returned to Hopkinton, and remained at his home until April, 1853. It was during this time that the decease of his mother occurred. He returned to Manchester, and became associated with Mr. Morrison and John L. Fitch, Esq., under the firm-name of Morrison, Fitch & Stanley. That copartnership continued until November, 1857. During its existence the health of Mr. Fitch gradually became impaired. In those days the Hillsborough bar contained some of the ablest lawyers in the State. It was a period of extensive litigation. Morrison, Fitch & Stanley were engaged in most of the important cases, and their practice extended largely into other counties. The preparation of causes for trial and the care and burden of the office-work devolved upon the junior member.

It was a kind of labor which he enjoyed and for which he was well fitted, and he pursued it with zeal and assiduity. He was faithful and painstaking in the extreme in the investigation of complicated matters of fact, and his judgment in the application of legal principles was sound and comprehensive. The close scrutiny with which he examined every circumstance, and watchful care with which he gathered up all the details of business, gave him uncommon readiness and great advantages of an executive character, and combined to make him one of the most successful practitioners of his time.

In February, 1856, Patten's Block, where their office was located, was burned, and nearly all of the library and other books, together with many valuable papers of the firm, were destroyed. In November, 1857, Mr. Fitch withdrew from the firm and the business was continued in the name of Morrison & Stanley, but with no material change in its character.

In 1858, Judge Stanley was appointed by the United States Circuit Court a commissioner of that court, which position he held until he was made a member of the Circuit Court of New Hampshire. In April, 1860, Hon. Lewis W. Clark became associated with them, under the style of Morrison, Stanley & Clark, which continued over six years. The prominence of this firm is widely known. Mr. Clark brought to it his rare combination of ability as an advocate and a lawyer, and, although the junior, he fairly divided the honors with the other members of the firm. They had the largest docket in the State and were justly entitled to a front rank in the profession. The natural result of their situation, however, was to more than proportionally increase the responsibility and the labor of Judge Stanley. He carried more burden of solid professional work during those years than any other man in the State, and, in the belief of many of his brethren, his work would have compared favorably with that of any member of the profession in the country.

In December, 1866, Mr. Clark retired, and the former style of Morrison & Stanley was adopted, which continued until 1872. Early in that year Mr. Frank Hiland was associated with them, and they continued their business in the name of Morrison, Stanley & Hiland. The firm of Morrison & Stanley was the oldest law partnership in the State at the time Mr. Hiland became a member.

They continued together until the Superior and Circuit Courts were established, and Judge Stanley was appointed one of the associate justices of the Circuit Court in September, 1874, a position he held until that system of judiciary was abolished, in 1876. When the Supreme Court was established by the Republican party, the selection of suitable persons to constitute the court was not entirely without embarrassment, but it was universally conceded that Judge Stanley should be one of the appointees. In the two years which he had been upon the bench he had demonstrated his entire fitness and ability for a higher position, and his selection as one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court was commended by the bar and the people of the State with one accord. This position he held until his decease. Indeed, he was in the midst of a jury trial when the "poisoned arrow" fell at his feet.

Notwithstanding the many duties and responsibilities of his professional and official life, he still had time and strength for other labors.

In 1845 he was elected president of the City National Bank, which position he held until 1879, when the bank was changed and became the Merchants' National Bank. He was elected a trustee of the Manchester Savings-Bank in 1883, which position he held at his decease. He was a good financier, and being familiar with the law concerning commercial paper and securities and possessing superior business ability in a general sense, he was qualified to discharge the duties of those places of trust to which he was elected with remarkable ease and facility.

Judge Stanley was earnestly interested in educational matters. He was one of the trustees of Dartmouth College from 1881 to the time of his death, and was one of the most efficient and active managers of that institution. He was not wholly in sympathy with the long established course of study, but favored the "optional" principle and the introduction of the modern languages and scientific studies, to some extent, in place of the classic course of the early days of the college. But high above all preferences of this nature with him was the determination

of his character to do well and thoroughly whatever was being done, and if it were not the wisest way, then to change for that which was such speedily. He realized also that institutions of learning like Dartmouth College could not be successfully managed unless upon the same business principles which insured success elsewhere, and he applied himself to the duties of the college trustee with the same thoroughness and fidelity that characterized his efforts in other places of public trust. That venerable institution lost one of its staunchest friends and safest advisers in the decease of Judge Stanley.

He was one of the most earnest promoters of the undertaking to establish a school under the auspices of the Unitarian denomination, and was one of the committee of the Unitarian Educational Society to procure, as a Unitarian institution, the Proctor Academy at Andover, N. H. He was one of the trustees from the time when the society took control of the school, and was one of its warmest and most efficient friends. He was an earnest advocate of the "country academy," believing it to be one of those institutions in our educational system which afforded the privilege of school to certain classes that would otherwise be deprived of them, and that it should be fostered and multiplied until every village and hamlet in the country had received its advantages.

Judge Stanley attended the Unitarian Church during most of his life in Manchester. He was for many years a trustee, and at the time of his decease the president of the first Unitarian Society. His connection with that society and his discharge of the duties of chief executive officer were characterized by the same earnest desire to do his whole duty that distinguished him everywhere.

Politically, Judge Stanley was a life-long Democrat, although he was in no sense a politician. He had strong, clear convictions upon the matters of administering the government, both in the State and the nation, and was in sympathy with the principles and theories of the Democratic party, and never hesitated to express them whenever occasion required.

His connection with the Masonic fraternity was somewhat prominent, and his respect and regard for that institution were pronounced and sincere. He became a member of the fraternity in January, 1862, receiving all the degrees of the American system, including the orders of knighthood, during the following year. He was Worshipful Master of Washington Lodge in 1867 and subsequently held important offices in the Grand Lodge of the State. He was a good Mason. We can express no higher commendation. As a citizen, Judge Stanley was a model. He was quick to respond with his means and counsel in all worthy enterprises, while he was prudent and sensible in the expenditure of public funds or private contributions. As a friend and companion, he was dear to his chosen circle, highly respected for his wise admonitions and cherished for his pleasant cordiality and entertaining manners.

He married Miss Lydia A. Woodbury, only daughter of William Woodbury, Esq., of Weare, N. H., December 24, 1857. He resided about two years in the northerly part of the city, on Beach Street, but in 1859 he purchased and remodeled the place on the corner of Concord and Pine Streets, which he made his residence, and where he lived until his decease. There, in one of the happiest of homes, he gathered his law and miscellaneous libraries and pursued his official labors and studies in the most agreeable manner possible, and no matter how humble the petition, how unreasonable the hour or how unnecessary the intrusion, his frank and genial welcome was always extended to the visitor and his patient and kindly audience given. His easy and social manner relieved those with whom he had official relations of every restraint, and the performance of his duty was always free from harshness or useless formality. Those who met Judge Stanley, either officially or socially, will always remember such occasions with feelings of respect and gratitude.

While Judge Stanley was able to do everything which came within his sphere of life well, and seemed to lack for no faculty, he was nevertheless distinguished by certain prominent traits of character and endowed with certain mental qualities in a remarkable degree. He had great tenacity of purpose—not the sentiment which springs from personal conflict, but a strong and abiding principle running through every fibre of his being and steadily asserting itself in every action. He was a man of strong, clear convictions and was as faithful to the course which they marked out as the needle to the pole. He disregarded abstractions in reasoning and despised methods of sophistry. His logic was remarkable for its directness and brought him to conclusions with the rapidity almost of intuition; and it is not too much to say, generally with unerring precision. He was possessed of a wonderfully strong and comprehensive memory, of very great industry and remarkable powers of endurance, and, what seemed to be made up from many faculties, a grand general business ability which rendered him so valuable and efficient in every place where he was called to act. He loved the practice of the law, because it afforded a wide field for his intensely active nature, and an opportunity for the protection of individual rights.

But it was upon the bench that Judge Stanley was able to do the best work of his life. He knew well the value of a fearless and conscientious court. His discriminating mind, accurate memory, great love for justice and equity, and quick energetic decision of character fitted him in a remarkable degree for the duties of that position. Few men have been able to transfer their labors from the "heated conflict of active practice to the unimpassioned and exalted duties of the bench" with more perfect adaptation or complete fitness. The universal commendation of his official life and the profound respect in which he was held

by the members of the bar are evidence of his great merit as a judge.

Judge Stanley died December 1, 1884, after a very brief illness. He was holding the September term at Nashua, and suspended for a few days on account of slight indisposition, as was generally understood, when, suddenly and without warning, the fatal change came. His death was a painful shock to the whole State, causing deep and widespread sorrow. The whole community mourned his decease as a public loss, and the distinguished concourse which assembled to pay the last sad rites and show their respect for him was a more eloquent tribute to his worth than the profoundest eulogy.

We cannot conclude this imperfect sketch of our esteemed friend more fittingly than by subjoining the proceedings of the Supreme Court at the law term in March, 1885, concerning his decease.

The attorney-general, Hon. Mason W. Tappan, addressed the court and said,—

"*May it please your honors:*

"I rise to the performance of a melancholy duty,—that of presenting resolutions in reference to the death of your late associate, Judge Stanley. I had intended to have presented these resolutions at the session of this court in December, but it was thought best to postpone it till the present time, when there would be a more general attendance of the members of the bar from the various counties in the State.

"The announcement of the death of Judge Stanley in the early days of winter fell with startling suddenness upon the members of the bar and the people of the State, and very few knew of his serious illness until the intelligence was flashed over the State that he was dead.

"And it is very hard to realize even now that he, who, but a few weeks ago, seemed in the enjoyment of such perfect health and who gave promise of so many years of future usefulness in the position which he adorned on the bench of this court, has passed from among us forever.

"The suddenness of Judge Stanley's death cannot help reminding us of the words of Mr. Burke on a somewhat similar occasion, which are frequently quoted, but so little heeded, 'snatched from us, as he was, in the midst of his usefulness, while his desires were as warm and his hopes as eager as any of ours, has forcingly told us what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue.'

"His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, not only from the city where he dwelt, but by the members of the bar and others, coming, I believe, from every county in the State, showing the high esteem in which he was held by all ranks and classes in the community.

"The friendly and genial relations which existed between Judge Stanley and the members of the bar generally, and, I may add, of the bench as well, will cause him to be sincerely mourned and his name and character to be held in kindly remembrance as long as any of those who knew him shall live. I move, your honors, the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That in the death of the Hon. Clinton Warrington Stanley, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, on the 1st day of December, 1884, we recognize the loss of one of the most untiring members of the bench, who, by his ability, integrity and faithful devotion to the duties of his office, had deservedly earned and possessed the esteem, confidence and respect of his associates and of the bar and people of the State.

"We recognize, also, his sterling qualities as a man and a citizen, which made him honored and respected in all the relations of private life.

"And we respectfully request the court to direct that these proceedings be entered upon its records, and that a copy thereof be presented to his widow, with the assurance of our deep and heartfelt sympathy in her bereavement."

Mr. Justice Blodget then spoke as follows:

"The estimation in which Judge Stanley was held by the profession has been so fully expressed in the resolutions which have been presented, and in the remarks which have been made, that nothing seems to remain for the court to add but to express briefly its hearty concurrence in the worth and the deep sense of its loss with all these.

"To say that our brother was more than a fair average man for the bench is but the feeble utterance of a sober and just estimate which will be in the lips of the State and in all offices having business before the courts for the next decade. And from his very nature it could not be otherwise. For it was as natural for him to work as to breathe, and here as in his other labors only as he yielded up his life. But he was not merely a hard worker, he was an able, painstaking, and an upright judge. The comprehensive mind, sound judgment, intuitive insight and unexcelled executive capacity, added to his untiring industry and the daily practice by so apply legal principles, gave him a mastery of statute law for the proper discharge of his judicial duties, and commended him alike to the confidence of the bar and to the esteem of the people. To say this is not enough, but only the recognition of what has been tested by all who in a long term the bench. Mistakes he must and did, by much and laborious consideration, but he was human, but they were so few as to excite the charitable consideration of charity is shared than he was ever willing to extend over the errors of others, and if men are to be judged by the accurate rule of gold which we live by their lives, by the balancing of their virtues and their faults, how, indeed, will he found to stand better than he, either in the estimation of the bar or fellows or in the judgment of them God.

"But it is not for his judicial life alone that Judge Stanley will long be affectionately remembered. As a companion and as a friend, as a man and a citizen,—in short in all the relations of life, he incited and received the confidence and regard of all classes of our people. And as we recall his simple habits, his cheerful presence, his delightful social qualities, his true heart, his loyalty to duty, his nice sense of honor, his love of justice and hatred of wrong, it is not surprising that in this generation, at least, the death of no other citizen of New Hampshire has carried more widespread sorrow to the hearts of her people or called forth more notable tributes of their respect.

"But while, humanly speaking, we mourn his untimely removal in the prime of his manhood and in the midst of his usefulness, we cannot but be grateful that his busy, laborious and faithful life was crowned with a most fitting close; that, after only a brief illness, and with all his faculties unimpaired, he was mercifully called away without a struggle, by a touch as gentle as that which loosens the ripe fruit from its bough. 'God's finger touched him and he slept.' His work was done,—his mission was accomplished."

Chief Justice Doe spoke as follows:

"Brother Blodget speaks for us all, but my personal relations with brother Stanley were of such a character and duration that I beg to be excused for adding a word. As schoolmates, brother Clark and I became acquainted with him thirty-eight years ago last August, and we remained on intimate terms, with some separation of time and space, till the sudden end last December. For us and many others no death, outside the immediate family circle, could come so near home. The melancholy feeling of personal loss is a witness of the social and moral side of the man. So many friendly acts without ostentation or favor, so many scenes of harmonious counsel, so long a period of united labor, with some inevitable and highly useful diversity of view and opinion, but without a single unpleasant jar or discord left in recollection, so much constant attention to the wants of others; so much assistance rendered so laboriously as to be expected and received as a matter of course; so much sacrifice of his own time, labor and convenience for our own benefit, so many hours and days and years lighted up by his tolerant and cheerful spirit,—all this and all the pleasures of life that this suggests bring a sense of personal bereavement seldom experienced by those who are not of near kindred.

"The untiring energy that rendered the most valuable judicial service was enlisted in helping his associates, as well as in various enterprises, public and private. His capacity for continuous labor, for details and for everything comprised in the successful conduct of business, combined with equanimity and profound and enthusiastic interest in everything he undertook, made him an invaluable member of the court and would have called him to the highest distinction and success in any department of active life.

"One instance of his unwearied usefulness illustrates the productive nature of his talents. The present system of examining candidates for admission to the bar is entirely his work, and the great advantages derived from it by the profession and the community are a result of the invention of progress and improvement in which he was always engaged. Should this system be long continued, it will certainly place such a bar and bench as the interests and the credit of the State demand. This one movement has already done enough for the cause of legal education in

New Hampshire holds a lasting monument to his memory. On every side we have an improved methods of administration abundant evidence of his practical genius.

"What made him specially pleasing as an associate, and his life the happiest and most satisfactory, was his unperturbable serenity. I have seen him in circumstances of annoyance when he must have thought himself ill used, and who by others in his place would have made more or less exhibition of anger, but from all these thirty-eight and a half years I cannot recall a single occasion when he showed any sign of irritation. If this extraordinary fact is due to a memory that failed to record some expressive change of voice or color, it is, nevertheless, true that in kindness of nature and freedom from irritations and resentful qualities the most desirable in a friend and of prime necessity in a judge—he was unsurpassed.

"The resolutions of the bar will be entered on the records of the court and a copy sent to Mrs. Stanley."

HON. HERMAN FOSTER was born at Andover, Mass., October 31, 1800. He removed to Hudson, N. H., with his father's family in 1810. He prepared for college, but was prevented from pursuing a college course by a disease of his eyes. He first engaged in mercantile business in Boston, and was married to Harriet M. A. Whittemore, of West Cambridge, Mass., in November, 1826. He removed to Warner in March, 1830. He studied law with the Hon. Henry B. Chase, of Warner, and was admitted to practice in December, 1829. He commenced practice in Manchester, N. H., in 1840.

He was town treasurer before the city was chartered. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1845–46 and in 1868–69; member of the State Senate in 1860 and 1861, of which body he was president the latter year. He was one of the first directors and clerk of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, a director of the old Amoskeag Bank for many years, a director of the Amoskeag National Bank, and a trustee and one of the investigating committee of the Manchester Savings Bank from its organization to his death. He also was one of the founders of the City Library, treasurer and clerk of the Manchester Gas-Light Company from its organization to his death.

In his profession, Mr. Foster was a safe and valuable counselor. He formed his opinions upon careful study and examination, and they were generally correct and reliable. In the preparation of a cause he was thorough. He neglected nothing and was seldom caught unprepared. It may safely be said the affairs of no client suffered in his hands. Mr. Foster died February 17, 1875.

LEWIS W. CLARK.[1]—Judge Lewis Whitemore Clark, son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Whitemore) Clark, was born in Barnstead, N. H., August 19, 1828.

With most excellent natural mental capacity, he early showed a hunger for knowledge. His education began in the common schools of his native town, was pursued through Pittsfield and Atkinson Academies, in which institutions he prepared for college, and Dartmouth College, where he was graduated with excellent standing in 1850.

He immediately began the special preparation for his chosen profession and at the same time was principal of Pittsfield Academy. His principalship of this school continued from August, 1850, to December, 1852, with eminent success. He began his law studies with Hon. Moses Norris, continued them under the direction of Hon. A. F. L. Norris, and on September 3, 1852, was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire, to commence a career of professional service that has been alike honorable to himself and creditable to the commonwealth of which he is a citizen.

He practiced law for a time in Pittsfield, N. H., but his abilities were such as to soon call him to the metropolis of the State, where he has since resided, one of its best-beloved citizens.

He was associated in the practice of his profession with Hon. George W. Morrison and Hon. Clinton W. Stanley, late associate justice of the Supreme Court, and remained in this law firm for six years. After a time he formed a law partnership with Hon. Henry H. Huse, under the firm-name of Clark & Huse, and continued thus until May 24, 1872, when he was appointed attorney-general of the State by Governor Weston, an appointment which his learning and ability justly merited. This position he held, with great credit to himself and benefit to the State, until August, 1876.

His ability and great learning as a lawyer, his faithful and eminent discharge of the duties of attorney-general of the State, and his already marked judicial ability pointed to him as the man to fill the vacancy which had occurred on the Supreme Bench, and on August 13, 1877, he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, an appointment highly satisfactory to the able bar of the State. This position he has filled to the present time with highest honor to himself and in a manner worthy the great lawyers who have occupied the Supreme Bench of New Hampshire.

In December, 1852, he united in marriage with Miss Helen M., daughter of Captain William Knowlton, of Pittsfield, a lady every way qualified for the companionship of her eminent husband. Two children have been born to them,—Mary Helen and John Lewis.

Politically, Judge Clark is a Democrat, and while not a partisan, has been a wise and honored leader in the Democratic party. In 1855 he was the nominee of his party for Congress in the Second Congressional District and served as a member of the New Hampshire Legislature from Pittsfield in the years 1855, 1856, 1857.

Since his elevation to the Supreme Bench, in accordance with his high sense of honor, he has withdrawn from active participation in politics, while still profoundly concerned in all questions relating to his country's weal.

The private character of Judge Clark is one of stainless integrity. His mind is eminently one of great self-poise and unusually perfect adjustment. He possesses in an unusual degree the power to grasp

[1] By Rev. Clarion H. Kimball.

Herman Foster

Lewis W. Clark

all sides of questions that come under his notice, and with imperturbable calmness deal with them.

He is pre-eminently a *lawyer*. He loves his profession, and whether at the bar pleading, or on the bench deciding, he is always the searching, candid, judicial-minded lawyer. This word is ennobled and and dignified by Judge Clark as it is and has been by the thousands of other great names who have so much to do in making the great in American history.

Socially, Judge Clark is genial, cordial, of great amiability, direct, and in all his bearing towards all marked by a large-hearted kindliness and perfect simplicity.

His whole character is permeated by profound religious conviction. Personally he is a Baptist, in regular communion and active fellowship with the First Baptist Church of Manchester, but his great catholicity of character and mind put him in warm fellowship with all noble lives of every faith.

In the confraternity of his profession he stands enviably high. In the circle of society in which he moves he is sincerely respected and loved. In the community of his residence he is esteemed and honored; and as a citizen, his large influence can be uniformly depended upon in behalf of the public well-being.

ISAAC W. SMITH.[1]—The opportunity to attain the posts of high honor and extensive influence, which under our free institutions is put within the reach of all who feel stirring within them the requisite latent ability, and are willing to submit to the requisite labor, is illustrated in the life of the subject of the following sketch, the Hon. Isaac W. Smith, associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

Paternal Ancestry.—I. Samuel Smith, supposed to have emigrated from England and to have been among the early settlers of Haverhill, Mass.

II. Samuel Smith, died June 2, 1781, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Sarah, his wife, died April 5, 1801, aged ninety-two years.

III. Joseph Smith, born January 22, 1740 (O. S.), died January 28, 1816; moved from Plaistow, N. H., to Hampstead, N. H., March 4, 1800. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. His grandmother (whether paternal or maternal is not known, nor her name) died March 5, 1795, at the age of one hundred and two years. He married (1) Hannah Harriman, May 6, 1762, who was born March 25, 1744, died May 6, 1782, and by whom he had eleven children; (2) Mary Sawyer, December 2, 1784, daughter of Jonathan Sawyer, born October 19, 1758, at Atkinson, N. H., died December 2, 1802, and by whom he had five children; (3) Mrs. Phebe Runnels, September 5, 1803, who died in July, 1821, aged seventy-nine years.

IV. Isaac Smith, fourth child of Joseph and Mary (Sawyer) Smith, born at Plaistow, N. H., May 31, 1793, died at Hampstead, N. H., June 11, 1869; married (1) Mary Clarke, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Woodman) Clarke, July 18, 1822, who was born January 21, 1800, died June 6, 1833, and by whom he had three children; (2) Sarah Clement, October 23, 1834, daughter of Moses and Mary —— Clement, of Salisbury, N. H., who was born December 9, 1795, died May 2, 1866, and by whom he had two children; (3) Abigail Clarke, March 29, 1867, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Woodman) Clarke, who was born April 5, 1795, and died August 27, 1879. She was the widow of David Clarke, of Sandown, N. H., who died November 24, 1834, at Lowell, Mass. Isaac Smith was a country merchant, who carried on an extensive business for nearly half a century in Hampstead, and was widely and favorably known as a public-spirited citizen, strongly identified with the religious, educational and political interests of the town. He was charitable in his views and liberal with his means, and was often called to positions of public trust and responsibility. His character was above reproach, and he died honored and lamented by all who knew him.

Maternal Ancestry.—I. Nathaniel Clarke, born in 1644 and died August 25, 1690; married, November 23, 1663, Elizabeth, born November 1, 1646, daughter of Henry and Judith Somerly, and died March 15, 1716. Nathaniel Clarke's name appears among the early settlers of Newbury, Mass., where he resided. He appears to have been a man of unusually strong qualities, mental, moral and physical, and these qualities have been transmitted from generation to generation among his descendants to a quite remarkable extent.

II. Nathaniel Clarke, Newbury, Mass., born March 13, 1666; died October, 1690; married Elizabeth, born October 16, 1665, daughter of Dr. Peter and Jane Toppan, and sister of Rev. Christopher Toppan, D.D. Her father was sixth in descent from Robert, of Linton, near Pately Bridge, in the West Riding of York, where his descendants continue to the present day among the most respectable families of that country. Nathaniel went with the expedition to Canada in 1690, and was mortally wounded there on board the ship "Six Friends," in October of the same year.

III. Nathaniel Clarke, Newbury, Mass., born July 29, 1689; died in 1754; married, March 7, 1709, Sarah, born November 3, 1692, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Kent Greenleaf.

IV. Nathaniel Clarke, Haverhill, Mass., born in 1728; died November 7, 1805; married, February 18, 1753, Mary Hardy, of Bradford, Mass., born October 8, 1733, died June 13, 1817. He was a member of Captain Richard Saltonstall's (2d) company of foot; served in 1780 on the committee to collect clothing for the army, and was active in furthering the cause of the Revolution.

V. Nathaniel Clarke, Plaistow, N. H., born in 1766, died March 19, 1846; married Abigail Woodman, born August, 1765, died April 3, 1844. When fifteen years old he enlisted for three years as fifer in Co-

[1] By Rev. Edward H. Greeley.

tain Nehemiah Emerson's Company, Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, and remained till the close of the war. He was wounded at the battle of White Plains.

VI. Mary Clarke, born at Plaistow, N. H., January 21, 1800; died June 6, 1883, at Hampstead, N. H.; married Isaac Smith, July 18, 1822. She was a woman of great personal beauty and rare sweetness of character, possessed of gentle ways, dignified manners and fine womanly sense. She lived an exemplary Christian life, and her early death was deplored by a large circle of friends.

Isaac William Smith, the second child of Isaac and Mary (Clarke) Smith, was born in Hampstead, N. H., May 18, 1825. His parents shared fully the honorable ambition which has from the beginning characterized our old New England families, and which goes so far to account for the moulding and controlling force of the New England element in the country at large,—the ambition to secure the best possible advantages of education for their children. For an end so important in their estimation they were willing to toil and to make large sacrifices, and for this, in his case as in so many others, a debt of gratitude not easily to be repaid is felt to be most justly due.

His early years were passed in the quiet atmosphere of a country village, under the influences of a pure and happy home, and in attendance for brief periods at the academies in Salisbury, Atkinson, Derry and Sanbornton. At the age of fifteen years he was sent to pursue his studies preparatory for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., then under the care of Samuel H. Taylor, LL.D., one of the most distinguished educators that this country has as yet produced. Having completed these studies, he entered Dartmouth College in 1842. The president of the college, Rev. Nathan Lord, D.D., was then in the full meridian of that remarkable career which secured for him a place among the foremost college presidents of the country. The class with which Judge Smith graduated in 1846 was small in number, but is remarkable for the proportion who have become distinguished in professional life, including Rev. Charles A. Aiken, D.D., president of Union College and professor in Princeton Theological Seminary; Hon. Benjamin F. Ayer, LL.D., lawyer, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Josiah W. Barstow, superintendent of Flushing (N. Y.) Insane Asylum; Rev. James J. Blaisdell, D.D., professor in Beloit College; Hon. Joseph M. Cavis, judge of Fifth District Court, California; Dr. Edward H. Parker, professor in New York Medical College; Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D., trustee of Dartmouth College; Hon. Edward J. Warren, judge of Superior Court, North Carolina; and Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, D.D., trustee of Andover Theological Seminary.

Soon after his graduation Judge Smith commenced his legal studies in the office of William Smith, Esq., at Lowell, Mass. After spending nearly a year in this office, he removed to Manchester, and completed his studies in the office of Hon. Daniel Clark. He was admitted to the bar July 9, 1850, and soon after entered into a partnership in legal practice with Hon. Herman Foster, which continued nearly two years. Subsequently he was for five years the partner of Hon. Daniel Clark.

He was early recognized by his fellow-citizens as taking a lively interest in the welfare of his adopted city and as qualified to fill positions of trust and responsibility in its affairs. He was president of its Common Council in 1851 and 1852, city solicitor in 1854 and 1855, and mayor of the city in 1869. In 1855 he was appointed judge of the Police Court of Manchester, but resigned the office in 1857 to engage more fully in the practice of his profession. He was elected in 1859 to represent his ward in the Legislature of the State, and was re-elected in the following year, and in the latter year was chairman of the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives. In 1862 and 1863 he was a member of the State Senate and chairman of its judiciary committee. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln assessor of the Second Internal Revenue District of New Hampshire, and held the office until 1870. He was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, February 10, 1874, by Governor Straw. In August of that year the court was reorganized, and he was appointed by Governor Weston associate justice of the new court, and held the office until the court was again reorganized, in 1876. After leaving the bench he resumed the practice of his profession, and continued it until July, 1877, when a vacancy occurred in the Supreme Court, and he was, upon the recommendation of almost the entire bar of the State, appointed by Governor Prescott to fill it, a position which he still occupies.

As a lawyer, Judge Smith has throughout all his practice been characterized by a clear, penetrating judgment, unsparing industry, unbending integrity and fidelity to all trusts. The high reputation which he early acquired, built on solid foundations, has never been shaken. Upon the bench his well-known ability as a lawyer, the conscientious care and thoroughness with which every case upon which he is called to express an opinion is examined, and the judicial poise and impartiality which he always maintains, secure for his rulings and decisions a high degree of confidence and respect.

Judge Smith's personal interest in the affairs of his *Alma Mater* has suffered no abatement as other cares and interests have multiplied. He was president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association in 1881–83, and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1882–84. In college he was one of the charter members of the Dartmouth Chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi Society. In 1880 he delivered before the Alumni Association a eulogy upon the life and character of Hon. William H. Bartlett, late associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. In March, 1885, he was elected

Isaac M. Smith

one of the trustees of the college. He has found time amid the press of professional duties to indulge his taste for historical investigation, contributing his share to the researches of the New Hampshire Historical Society, of which he has been a member since 1861. As early as 1849 he delivered an address, which was subsequently published, at the centennial celebration of the incorporation of his native town. His tastes in this direction gave a special zest and value to a visit which he made, in the summer of 1878, to several of the scenes of special historical interest in the Old World.

Politically, the sympathies of Judge Smith have been with the Republican party since its first organization. He was an earnest advocate of the great principles which that party bore inscribed upon its banners in our terrible civil strife and in the period of reconstruction which followed it, and which are destined to go down to the future as the inspiring and plastic force in one of the great epochs in human history. He was, in 1856, a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Fremont and Dayton as candidates for President and Vice-President.

Religiously, by education and by conviction, his sympathies are with the Orthodox Congregationalists. He early identified himself with the Franklin Street Congregational Society in Manchester, assuming his full share of its burdens and responsibilities, being called at different times to fill the offices of president, treasurer and director in it. In 1870 he became a member in full communion of the church with which that society is connected, and has always taken a warm and lively interest in its prosperity and in the advancement of the cause which it represents.

Judge Smith was united in marriage, August 16, 1854, with Amanda W., daughter of Hon. Hiram Brown, the first mayor of Manchester. Their children, eight in number, are Mary Amanda, born June 5, 1855; William Isaac, born February 22, 1857; Arthur Whitney, born March 9, 1860; Julia Brown, born January 17, 1862; Edward Clark, born October 24, 1864; Daniel Clark, born April 5, 1866; Jennie Patterson, born September 29, 1868; and Grace Lee, born September 10, 1870.

James F. Briggs.[1]—John and Nancy (Franklin) Briggs were of that class of working Englishmen who had the courage to flee from hard surroundings which no strength could overcome, and seek in a new world, among strangers, a chance to improve their condition. They were factory operatives at Bury, Lancashire County, England, where their son James F. was born, October 23, 1827. When he was fourteen months old they took passage on an emigrant ship for America, and after a rough voyage of more than seven weeks landed in Boston, March 4, 1829. Going direct to Andover, Mass., the father found employment in a wooden-factory there. From that place he removed to Saugus, where he worked a short time, and from thence to Amesbury, which was the family home until 1836. In the fall of that year the father, in company with two brothers, bought a small woolen-factory at Holderness (now Ashland), N. H., and, having established his home near by, commenced business on his own account, in manufacturing woolen cloths. But few operatives were needed to run this mill, and they were mainly the three proprietors and their children, among whom was the boy James, then a lad nine years old, who had begun to earn his living in a factory before the removal from Massachusetts, the family circumstances being such that all had to contribute to its support as soon as they were able. He was continuously employed in the mill for the next five years; but during this time he had learned enough of books to make him ambitious to know more; and, as the affairs of the family were fairly prosperous, at the age of fourteen he was sent to the academy at Newbury, Vt., and afterwards to the one at Tilton. Being an expert operative, able to take the wool from the fleece and convert it into cloth, by working in the factory a part of each year he earned the money to pay his expenses at these institutions one or more terms every year until 1848, when he arranged to commence the study of law with Hon. William C. Thompson, at Plymouth; but in February of that year his father died, leaving a family of eight children, six of whom were younger than James, in destitute circumstances. This affliction, which threw the care of the family largely upon the young man, compelled him to change somewhat his plans; but he did not for a moment lose sight of the object he had in view, and, as he could not enter the law-office at Plymouth, he borrowed books from it and pursued his studies during such time as he could get at home, for a year, when he entered the office of Hon. Joseph Burrows, then a practicing lawyer at Holderness.

In 1849 the family removed to Fisherville, in order that the younger children might obtain employment in the factory there, and he completed his studies in the office of Judge Butler, from which he was admitted to the bar in 1851. A few months later he commenced the practice of law at Hillsborough Bridge, whither he went a perfect stranger, without money or reputation. But he had ability and energy, was willing to work, knew how to live within a small income until he could make it larger, and little by little he gained clients and friends, who gave him a lucrative practice, accepted his counsel, followed his leadership and established his reputation as the most popular and influential man of the town. In 1856, 1857 and 1858 he was sent by a nearly unanimous vote to represent Hillsborough in the Legislature, where he was at once accorded a prominent position as a member of the judiciary committee, and the third year was honored by the nomination of his

[1]By Henry M. Putney, from Clark's "Successful New Hampshire Men."

party for the Speakership. At this time he acted with the Democratic party, and continued to do so until the War of the Rebellion, when he felt that all loyal men should unite to save the Union and maintain the national authority, and, having been nominated by the Democracy of his district for councilor upon a platform which enunciated peace-at-any-price doctrines, to which he could not assent, he declined the nomination, and from that day has been an ardent, active and enthusiastic Republican.

While the Eleventh Regiment was being recruited he tendered his services to the Governor of the State, and was appointed quartermaster on the staff of Colonel Harriman. In this capacity he served through the battles of Fredericksburg, the military operations in Kentucky, and the Mississippi River expeditions which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg and Jackson, for about a year, when he was prostrated by the malaria of the southern swamps, and compelled to resign and return to his home in Hillsborough.

During his absence in the field and the illness which succeeded his return his legal business had become somewhat demoralized, and on the recovery of his health he concluded to start anew in a wider field of action in Manchester, to which city he removed in 1871, forming a partnership with Hon. Henry H. Huse, which still exists. Manchester gave him a cordial welcome. Her mill operatives and other mechanics greeted him as an honored graduate of their school, who in his after triumphs had never forgotten the hard road by which he had journeyed to success; her lawyers and clients were already well acquainted with his professional abilities; her soldiers recognized him as an old companion-in-arms, and her politicians as an earnest Republican who could and would be a tower of strength in every campaign. Under these circumstances he did not have to wait for business or political preferment. Soon after opening his office he was appointed city solicitor, and in 1874 he was elected to the Legislature from Ward Three. Two years later he was chosen Senator from the Manchester District, and in the same year was sent to the Constitutional Convention.

In all these positions he won reputation and friends to such an extent that in 1877 he was nominated for Congress without substantial opposition, and elected by a large majority. At the expiration of his first term he was unanimously renominated, and after an exciting campaign was re-elected by a majority of eight hundred and forty-nine over the combined Democratic and Greenback vote. Two years afterwards it became a question whether he should be returned. The traditions and prejudices of the district were strongly against a third term. Four other able and deserving men were ambitious to succeed him, and he declined to push for the nomination, but accepted a call to take the stump in Maine, leaving it for his friends to determine whether his name should be used in the convention. To one of these, who wrote him that he ought to return from Maine and attend to his canvass, he replied: "I am assured that I can be of considerable service here, and, as it is of vastly more importance that the cause shall triumph in this State next Monday than that I shall be renominated, I must remain and trust to you and others to decide whether it is best to send me back to Washington. Whatever that decision may be, I shall be satisfied." The convention met just after the disastrous defeat of the party in Maine, and when it appeared that there was only a desperate chance for its nominee to be elected. It decided that if any man could succeed he could, and a few days after he took the stump. Manchester, which was counted a doubtful city when the convention assembled, gave him more than eight hundred majority, and the rest of the district swelled this to fourteen hundred and eighty.

In Congress, Mr. Briggs was from the first a faithful, hard-working member, always in his seat, tireless in serving his constituents, especially the veteran soldiers, and conscientiously devoted to the discharge of all his duties. In the Forty-fifth Congress he was a member of the committee on patents; in the Forty-sixth, of the committee on naval affairs; and in the Forty-seventh, chairman of the committee on expenditures in the War Department, and a member of the judiciary and reform in the civil service. No member of the House commanded a more perfect confidence in his associates, and few, if any, were able to accomplish so much. He succeeded at Washington as he did at home, by quiet, patient, persistent work, and was satisfied with results rather than with brilliant outbursts and noisy exhibitions of his rhetorical powers.

Mr. Briggs married Roxana Smith, the daughter of Obadiah and Eliza M. Smith, of New Hampton, and has had three children, all of whom are living. The oldest, a son, was educated at West Point, and served four years in the army, when he resigned, and is now engaged in the manufacturing business in Trenton, N. J. Two daughters reside with their parents in Manchester.

In concluding this brief sketch, written without the knowledge of its subject, the author feels that it will fail to satisfy those who have known Mr. Briggs intimately without some direct reference to the qualities which characterize him in all positions in life. Prominent among these are his perfect fidelity, industry, steady courage and thoroughness. It is natural for him to be true, impossible for him to be false. He is ambitious, and few prize more highly the honors they win; but he is incapable of the duplicity, demagogy and all the cheap artifices by which some men succeed. His faithfulness to his convictions does not count cost or query about consequences to himself. He is as stanch and true a friend as ever lived, and he never cheats those whom he dislikes or despises. His generosity and devotion to his family are far-

David Cross

reaching and untiring. He is a public-spirited citizen, a kind neighbor and a pleasant companion. He is always approachable, patient and considerate. In every cause in which he enlists he is a hard worker and a free giver. He knows how to wait and how to look beyond temporary reverses to the complete triumph which he always believes will crown and establish the right. He never frets and never rests until the result is secure. His private life is without a stain, and the fierce light of the hottest campaign has disclosed no shadow of a blot upon his public record. His sympathies are with the people, and his head and hands are controlled by his heart. These qualities have made James F. Briggs what he is. They have supplied the place of early advantages, influential friends and fortune. They have carried him from the woolen-mill, working for a few cents a day, to the national House of Representatives, commissioned to speak and act for the largest and richest district in New Hampshire. They made him strong at the bar, popular at the polls and influential in Congress.

David Cross, one of the leading lawyers at the Hillsborough County bar, was born in Weare, N. H., July 5, 1817. His father, David Cross, son of Abial Cross, was born in Salem, N. H., June 19, 1772, and died in Weare, March 7, 1856. His father was a farmer, a man of great energy, remarkably industrious and upright, kind and hospitable, and held in high esteem by all who knew him.

His mother was Olive Kimball, daughter of Thomas Kimball and Olive Lovejoy Kimball, of Pembroke; was born June 19, 1782, and died April 3, 1871. He fitted for college at Hopkinton and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1841. He read law in the office of Willard Raymond, in Troy, N. Y., at the Harvard Law School, and office of Hon. Daniel Clark, in Manchester, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1844, and has continued in active practice to the present time.

In 1856 he married Anna Quackenbush Eastman, a daughter of Hon. Ira Allen Eastman, who was a member of Congress from this State for four years and one of the judges of the Supreme Court for fifteen years, and one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State. He died in Manchester in 1881. Her mother, a daughter of John N. Quackenbush, of Albany, N. Y., is living in Manchester.

Of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Cross, two died in infancy. Clarence Eastman Cross died January 11, 1881, he being within eleven days of twenty-one years of age. He was a member of the junior class in Dartmouth College. The death of Clarence was a terrible grief to his parents and a disappointment of many cherished plans. He seemed to have inherited from his father and grandfather a taste and an ability for the law, and his character and talent gave high hopes of success. He seems abundantly qualified to assist his father in professional labor and to achieve for himself an honorable position. Of the two surviving children, Allen Eastman Cross, born December 30, 1864, is now a member of the senior class in Amherst College; Edward Winslow Cross was born July 21, 1875.

Judge Cross has always manifested an interest in all matters tending to advance the moral and material interests of his city and the State.

In 1852 and 1853 he was city solicitor. In 1848, 1849, 1856, 1876 and 1877 he was a member of the Legislature from Manchester.

In 1856 he was appointed judge of Probate for Hillsborough County, which office he held until 1874. He was United States pension agent from 1865 to 1872. During all the time he was judge of Probate and pension agent he continued in the active practice of law at Manchester,—the business of the pension agency being done by clerks under his supervision and direction. The labor in his profession from 1865 to 1872, with his other business, was severe; he, however, always worked with great cheerfulness, and filled every position creditably and honorably.

Judge Cross was one of the directors, from 1855 to 1865, of the Merrimack River State Bank, and has been one of the directors and vice-president of the First National Bank since its organization, in 1865. He has also, since 1861, been one of the trustees of the Merrimack River Savings-Bank. He is an active member of the Franklin Street Congregational Church. He has been associated as partner in the practice of law with Elijah Miller Topliff, Henry E. Burnham, Ira A. Eastman, and at the present time with D. Arthur Taggart. No office in the State probably for the last thirty-five years has had so many law students as that of Judge Cross.

That Judge Cross has been eminently successful in his chosen profession the records of the courts of New Hampshire and the testimony of his cotemporaries in practice abundantly prove. He came to the bar of Hillsborough County at a time when such men as Pierce, Perley, Daniel Clark, George Y. Sawyer and George W. Morrison were in the full tide of successful practice, constituting a galaxy that for ability and brilliancy has seldom been seen at the same time in practice before the courts of a single county or State. While not so richly gifted with oratorical powers as some of these men, he at once took a position, and has since maintained a reputation not inferior to theirs as a sound lawyer and a safe and prudent counselor.

The secret of Judge Cross' success seems to be largely due to causes over which he had no control; he had the rare good fortune to be endowed naturally with strong and active mental powers, keen moral perception and a sound constitution. Careful discipline of these gifts and faculties has produced in him a broad and well-balanced mind, practical good sense and judgment, an even and cheerful temper, warm and deep sympathies, a cordial and engaging manner, a modest and unselfish disposition, a sturdy honesty

that temptation assails in vain, and a capacity and love for the often laborious work and duties of his profession which make all burdens light and labor pleasant.

Judge Cross enters into the cause of his client with zeal and prosecutes it with energy, but never forgets the principles of justice, and is never unmindful of the rights of others, seeking in all his acts to aid the court and jury to reach just conclusions upon the law and evidence. By his candor and fairness in conducting the numerous causes before the courts he has won the confidence alike of court and jury, which fact has deservedly contributed largely to his success, and at the same time gained for him the warmest personal regard of his brethren at the bar. To the large number of younger men who in forty years have made Judge Cross's office a school in which to prepare themselves for the duties of professional life he has been more than an instructor. By his uniform courtesy, his upright, honorable conduct, fairness and unswerving rectitude, he has taught them not only the principles of law, but the principles that underlie high and manly character as well.

In the full vigor of his professional life, with a large and successful business, rich in the confidence and regard of his professional brethren and fellow-citizens in every walk of life, he seems to have reached the full fruition of his labors, and to be in the enjoyment of the pleasure that an honorable and unselfish career confers upon any man.

LUCIEN B. CLOUGH was graduated at Dartmouth College with the class of 1850.

He commenced his legal study with Messrs. Morrison & Fitch, of Manchester, in 1850, and afterwards pursued it with Raymond & King, of Troy, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in Albany, N. Y., upon examination, in 1851.

In 1853 he returned to New Hampshire and, after being admitted in this State, opened an office in Manchester.

In 1874 he was appointed judge of Probate for the county of Hillsborough, which office he held about two years.

In 1878, David F. Clark, Esq., who studied his profession with Mr. Clough, became associated with him as junior partner, under the style of Clough & Clark, which firm is still in practice.

CYRUS A. SULLOWAY, son of Greeley and Betsey L. Sulloway, was born in Grafton, N. H., June 8, 1839. His boyhood was passed in his native town, where his opportunities for securing an education were very limited. He, however, improved such advantages as were afforded by the common schools, and subsequently attended the academies at Canaan, Andover, Franklin, and Colby Academy, at New London, N. H.

Having decided upon the legal profession as his life-work, he began the study of the law, in 1861, in the office of Pike & Barnard, at Franklin, N. H. He was admitted to the bar at Plymouth, in November, 1863, and soon after located in Manchester, forming a copartnership for the practice of law with Samuel D. Lord, under the firm-name of Lord & Sulloway. This partnership continued until September, 1873, when Mr. Sulloway associated with him Elijah M. Topliff, the firm being Sulloway & Topliff. Dennis F. O'Connor subsequently became a member of the firm, it now being Sulloway, Topliff & O'Connor.

Mr. Sulloway was a member of the Legislature in 1872 and 1873, in the former year being chairman of the committee on elections, and in the latter chairman of the judiciary committee of the House. He was also deputy collector of internal revenue from 1873 to 1878. In 1878 he was opposed to the contraction of the currency, and in that year was the Greenback candidate for Congress. He was a member of the Republican party down to 1880. In that year he cast his vote for Hancock, and in 1884 for President Cleveland.

May 31, 1864, he united in marriage with Helen M., daughter of Jonathan W. Fifield and Theodorah (Dickinson) Fifield, of Franklin, and their family consists of one daughter,—Belle H., born July 31, 1868.

Mr. Sulloway, upon his admission to the bar, at once displayed such energy, ability and adaptation to his profession that he soon surrounded himself with a large clientage, and rapidly rose to prominence.

To great keenness, penetration and power of analysis he adds fluency, pungency and force in the presentation of a cause to a jury, and as an advocate, he espouses his causes fearlessly and leaves nothing undone, in the line of honorable warfare, to win success.

His prominence in the trial of the most important causes in his own county, and his constantly widening field of practice, now embracing a majority of the counties in the State, are conclusive proofs that his legal fame rests upon a solid and enduring basis.

HON. HENRY E. BURNHAM, son of Henry L. and Maria A. Burnham, was born in Dunbarton, N. H., November 8, 1844. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1865, and was admitted to the Merrimack County bar in 1868. He began the practice of the law in Manchester, N. H., in September of same year. He was appointed judge of Probate for Hillsborough County July 25, 1876, and resigned June 3, 1879.

CHARLES HENRY BARTLETT was born in Sunapee, N. H., October 15, 1833. He is the fourth son of John and Sarah J. (Sanborn) Bartlett, and is a lineal descendant, in the eighth generation, of Richard Bartlett, who came from England to Newbury, Mass., in the ship "Mary and John," in 1634.

The original orthography of the name was Barttelot, which is still preserved by the family in England, whose ancestral home in Stopham, Sussex County, has remained in possession of the family for nearly a thousand years, and the present occupant,

J. B. Clough.

Hon. Walter B. Barttelot, is the member of Parliament from that county.

In the same ancestral line is found the name of Hon. Josiah Bartlett, who, as a delegate in the Continental Congress from New Hampshire, was the first man to vote "yes" on the passage of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, and the second to affix his signature thereto. All the Bartletts whose names appear in the annals of New Hampshire trace their lineage to the same ancestry.

Mr. Bartlett has four brothers—Joseph S., who resides in Claremont, and Solomon, John Z. and George H., who reside in Sunapee—and two sisters,—Mrs. Thomas P. Smith and Mrs. John Felch. His parents passed away at the advanced age of eighty-two years, in the enjoyment of an ample competency, the fruits of a long life of earnest and cheerful labor, and the practice of a stern, self-denying economy, a characteristic of the best type of our New England husbandry.

Mr. Bartlett's early life was mainly spent upon his father's farm, laboring through the summer season and attending school during the winter. He early developed a decided taste for literary pursuits, and from childhood devoted a liberal share of his leisure moments to the perusal of such books as were accessible to him. He also contributed liberally to the current literature of the day, and showed remarkable facility in both prose and poetic composition. He received his education at the academies at Washington and New London, after which he commenced the study of law in the office of Metcalf & Barton, at Newport. He studied subsequently with George & Foster, at Concord, and with Morrisson & Stanley, at Manchester, being admitted to the bar of Hillsborough County, from the office of the latter, in 1858. In that year he began the practice of his profession at Wentworth, N. H., and in 1863 removed to Manchester, where he has since resided. For some two years he was law-partner with the late Hon. James U. Parker, the partnership terminating with the retirement of the latter from active business. In June, 1867, he was appointed, by Judge Clark, clerk of the United States District Court for the New Hampshire district, since which time he has not actively practiced his profession, but has devoted himself to the duties of his office, which became very onerous and responsible upon the passage of the Bankrupt Law, about the time of his appointment. The holding of this office under the government of the United States has disqualified him from accepting any office under the State government. He was clerk of the New Hampshire Senate from 1861 to 1865, Governor Smyth's private secretary in 1865 and 1866, treasurer of the State Reform School in 1866 and 1867. In the same year he was unanimously chosen city solicitor, but declined a re-election, owing to his appointment as clerk of the District Court. In 1872 he was elected, as the nominee of the Republican party, mayor of the city, and served till February 18, 1873, when he resigned in accordance with the policy of the national government at that time, which forbade United States officials from holding State or municipal offices. His cheerful co-operation with the administration in this matter, though at a sacrifice of a most conspicuous public position, was handsomely recognized by President Grant, through Attorney-General Williams. His last official act as mayor was to order the city treasurer to pay the amount due him for salary to the Firemen's Relief Association. Mr. Bartlett has been a trustee of the Merrimack River Savings-Bank from 1865 to the present time, and a trustee of the People's Savings-Bank from its organization, in 1874. He is also a director in the Merchants' National Bank. He was the Master of Washington Lodge of Freemasons from April, 1872, to April, 1874, and now holds the position of United States commissioner, to which he was appointed in 1872. The only positions of trust he has held since his appointment as clerk of the United States Court are as a member of the last Constitutional Convention and chairman of the commission appointed by the Governor and Council to investigate the affairs of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

Mr. Bartlett married, December 8, 1858, Miss Hannah M. Eastman, of Croydon, N. H., by whom he had one son, Charles Leslie, who died at the age of four years, and one daughter, Carrie Bell.

Clarke's "History of Manchester," from which the foregoing facts are gathered, closes its biographical sketch of Mr. Bartlett as follows: "Mr. Bartlett has a keen, well-balanced mind, whose faculties are always at his command. He thinks readily, but acts cautiously, and seldom makes a mistake. Hence he has been financially successful in almost everything he has undertaken. He is one of the most practical lawyers in the State, and was for several years in charge of the law department of the *Mirror*, giving general satisfaction, and his withdrawal, when his business compelled it, was a source of much regret to the readers of that paper."

In 1881 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

In 1882, Mr Bartlett was elected to the New Hampshire State Senate, resigning his office as clerk of the United States District Court. At the assembling of the Legislature, on account of his eminent fitness, he was chosen president of the Senate, an office second in rank to that of Governor of the State.

JOSEPH B. CLARKE was born in Gilford, N. H., June 21, 1823. He graduated from Brown University, 1848. He commenced the study of the law with the late Judge Asa Fowler, of Concord, and subsequently entered the office of S. C. Lyford, at Laconia, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He commenced the practice of his profession, in Manchester, in 1855; was city solicitor in 1858 and 1859; representative in the Legislature in 1850; was mayor of the city in 1867; was appointed

county solicitor in 1861, and held the office ten years. He is identified with the banking and other leading interests of the city, and "has taken part in whatever might be prominent in society at any time, interesting himself in politics, military affairs, banking, railways, etc., and his election to the mayoralty of the city testifies to the confidence with which he has been regarded as a public man. Cautious, prudent and thoughtful, a hard worker and a true friend, he has made a good name in the city, and is favorably known throughout the State. He is a good citizen and was one of the foremost men and most liberal givers in the construction of the First Baptist Church."

HON. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYER,[1] the son of Robert and Louisa (Sanborn) Ayer, was born at Kingston, April 22, 1825. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846, and read law with George W. Morrison, Esq., and at Harvard University Law School. Went into practice in Manchester in July, 1849; was elected clerk of Common Council in the same year and again in 1850. He was a partner in the practice of the law with Samuel H. Ayer, Esq., from about 1850 until the decease of the latter, then continued in business alone until June 1, 1854, at which time he became the law-partner of Herman Foster, which partnership continued until April 10, 1857. He represented Manchester in the New Hampshire Legislature in 1853 and was attorney for Hillsborough County from 1853 to 1856. One year later he removed to Chicago, Ill. He succeeded Samuel H. Ayer, Esq., as solicitor for Hillsborough County and held the office several years. He has held the office of city solicitor in Chicago and is the present attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad.

HON. SAMUEL UPTON, who has spent most of his active life in the city of Manchester, in this State, has been long known as an earnest and aggressive worker in politics and a sincere advocate of the cause of temperance and of religion. His father, Daniel Upton, a descendant of John Upton, an Englishman of considerable means, who settled very early in what is now the town of Danvers, Mass., came to Wilmot, this State, in 1816, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1856. He married, for his second wife, Asenath Teel, of Goffstown, N. H., in 1822, and had a large family of children. Of him it has been said that he possessed little of worldly wealth, but was rich in Christian faith and good works; that he possessed sound intelligence and made his influence felt in moulding into form the crude elements which at best enter largely into the composition of all new settlements.

His eldest son by this marriage, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, was born September 12, 1824. The story of his early life differs little from that of many others who have, unaided by fortune, successfully struggled against hardships and privations. Courageously, however, he entered the contest, though his delicate health counted against his success. Exhausting at an early age the resources of the public schools, at that time indifferent in quality, and limited in quantity, he sought, by such labor in the field and the workshop as his health would permit, to obtain means for further education in the academies of the State. In time he was enabled to attend one term at the New London Academy, and subsequently completed a course at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., in the fall of 1849, defraying, by manual labor during vacations and by teaching winters, the entire expense of his course. He loved books, and the pleasure derived from their study was to him ample compensation for the many deprivations through which their companionship was purchased. While pursuing his studies and subsequently he taught in the public schools,—one term in Danbury, N. H., three in Wilmot, two of which were in his own district, into which school he introduced modern methods of teaching, and raised its standard a marked degree, infusing an ambition and pride among the pupils which is still felt.

He also taught one term at Meriden immediately after his graduation and finished one term at Cornish Flatt, from which school the unruly boys had driven the former teacher; then taught four terms in Ashland, Mass., five in Manchester, N. H., four of which were in connection with the High School as assistant or principal. He also taught in academies one term each at Ashby, Mass., Corinth, Vt., and Deering, N. H. As a teacher he was eminently successful, and though fond of the work, he was looking forward to the law as a profession. For this purpose he commenced reading law in the office of Butterfield & Hamlin, Andover, N. H., in the spring of 1851; remained in that office one year, then completed his studies in the office of D. & D. J. Clark, in Manchester, N. H., in the fall of 1854. Upon admission to the bar he opened an office in that city, and soon was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court. In 1857 he was appointed justice of the Police Court in Manchester, which office he held for seventeen years. During his occupancy of this position the powers of the court were extended, and his administration of the duties of justice received general commendation from all parties.

From his boyhood he was active in politics, and in his school-days showed an aptitude for political discussion much in advance of his years. On the slavery question he had but one opinion,—that if human slavery was not wrong, nothing was wrong, and he lost no opportunity to wage warfare upon that institution. He cast his political fortunes with the Liberty party, and his first vote was probably counted as scattering. In the organization and success of the Republican party he took an active interest, and was prominent as a public speaker, making many canvasses of the State. He represented Manchester

[1] By Hon. L. B. Olinch.

Samuel Upton

Perley Dodge

in the State Legislature in 1855 and 1856, and in December, 1863, was appointed, by President Lincoln, commissioner of Board of Enrollment for the Second Congressional District, which position he held until the close of the war, in 1865. He was also appointed visitor to the West Point Academy in 1861, but owing to sickness in his family, was unable to attend the examination. He also served three years on the Public School Board in Manchester, taking an active interest in the schools, especially in the High School, the Lincoln Street Grammar School and the Training-School, the care of which was especially assigned to him as a sub-committee.

As a temperance worker he was connected with several organizations and delivered an address before the State Temperance Convention on "The History and Workings of the Prohibitory Law," which attracted much attention, and was published by the convention in pamphlet form for circulation. Early in life he united with the Congregational Church, and in some capacity has ever since been connected with its Sabbath-schools. For eight years he was superintendent of the Franklin Street Sabbath-School, in Manchester, to the interest of which he devoted much time and labor, and he now looks upon the time thus spent as the most pleasant and profitable of his life.

In 1875 he removed to Western Iowa, hoping the change might benefit the health of his wife, and freeing himself from political work, be enabled to devote a few years to a more remunerative occupation. There he engaged in mercantile business with his brother-in-law, under the firm-name of Prescott & Upton, and the firm soon became well known in the business community for its enterprise and success. As individuals, they did much to build up the new town and to establish for it a good reputation. It was said to be the only town between Dubuque and Sioux City free from the curse of beer-saloons. To this new field of labor Mr. Upton carried with him not only his zeal for temperance, but also his love for Sabbath-school work, uniting with the school the first Sabbath after his arrival, and laboring as teacher of the class of adult scholars and as superintendent during his residence there. He also served as a member of the Public School Board, and on the incorporation of the town, refusing to allow his name to be used for mayor, he served as one of the Council.

In 1883 he returned to New Hampshire, settling in Goffstown, opening a law-office there and in Manchester, and also engaging in trade. He is at present superintendent of the Sabbath-school in the village where he resides, and a member of the Board of Education. In 1857 he married Jennie L. Merriman, one of the teachers in the High School at Manchester. Their only child died in infancy. Measured by results, Mr. Upton can look back upon a most successful life. Engaging in the liberty cause when to befriend the negro, even in New England, subjected one to vile taunts and social ostracism, he has seen the cause he knew to be right spread until slavery is forever dead and a President, elected by its former supporters, escorted to the Capitol by a battalion of negro soldiers without exciting comment. Advocating a prohibitory liquor law when liquor was openly sold in every town in the State, he has lived to see the liquor traffic suppressed in all but one or two cities in the State, and the measures he advocated received almost the unanimous approval of both political parties. As a public speaker he possesses in a marked degree a capacity for marshaling facts and for presenting them to the public in a manner which both pleases and instructs. For his efforts in politics and the cause of temperance he has been both censured and praised, but no one has doubted for a moment the integrity of his purpose or the unselfish motives which have ever prompted him. He is yet in vigorous health, and likely to enjoy for many years the proud satisfaction of having been an active worker on the successful side in the two great struggles, one of which has relieved the country of human slavery, while the other has well-nigh driven from his native State the liquor saloons with their train of evils.

The present members of the Manchester bar are as follows:

John H. Andrews, Charles H. Bartlett, John P. Bartlett, Samuel N. Bell, John C. Bickford, Henry W. Blair, James F. Briggs, Albert O. Brown, Henry E. Burnham, Charles A. Carpenter, Bradbury P. Cilley, Benjamin F. Clark, Daniel Clark, David F. Clark, B. F. Clark, Henry S. Clark, Joseph B. Clark, Lewis W. Clark, Lucian B. Clough, Charles E. Cochran, David Cross, Josiah G. Dearborn, James E. Dodge, Joseph W. Fellows, John Foster, Christopher A. Gallagher, Michael J. Healy, Isaac L. Heath, Nathan P. Hunt, Henry H. Huse, Edwin F. Jones, Joseph L. Kocur, William Little, George A. Little, Frank C. Livingston, Samuel D. Lord, Thomas D. Lucy, George I. McAllister, John T. Moore, Charles R. Morrison, George W. Morrison, Herbert F. Norris, Charles A. O'Connor, Dennis F. O'Connor, Alphens C. Osgood, Jesse B. Patten, William R. Patten, David L. Perkins, David P. Perkins, George W. Prescott, Alban R. Simmons, Isaac W. Smith, James B. Straw, Cyrus A. Sullaway, Arthur D. Taggart, Elijah M. Topliff, Newton H. Wilson.

PERLEY DODGE was born in New Boston, N. H., May 17, 1799. He is the son of William and Rachel (Poland) Dodge. His father was a farmer, and the boyhood of Mr. Dodge was spent on the farm until his sixteenth year. He then fitted for college, and finally graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in the class of 1824. He chose the law as his profession, and studied with Titus Brown, of Francestown, and Nehemiah Eastman, of Farrington, N. H. October, 1827, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice with his former instructor, Titus Brown, at Francestown and New Boston. This copartnership was continued until 1832, in March of which year Mr. Dodge removed to Amherst, N. H., where he now resides at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He continued the practice of law at Amherst until 1839, when, in October of that year, he was appointed clerk of the courts of Hillsborough County, the multiform duties of which position he faithfully discharged until March, 1857. He then returned to the practice of his profession, which he has continued to the present

time, though for the past few years he has practically retired from the active duties of the profession. Mr. Dodge has been a wise and safe counselor and a successful practitioner, and is regarded as one of the oldest and most honored members of the New Hampshire bar.

In 1837 he was elected as representative from Amherst to the General Court, and again in 1853 and 1854 he was re-elected to the same position. Was chairman of the committee on banks in 1853, and of railroads in 1854.

It may be stated, as a remarkable fact, that Mr. Dodge has attended every court of record in Hillsborough County since his admission to the bar, and during all the years he was clerk of the court, he took every verdict from the jury except one (and that omission was occasioned by his illness). Mr. Dodge is a calm, dignified, plain-spoken man, of clear judgment and comprehensive intelligence; conservative in his views, yet in hearty sympathy with whatever in his judgment tends to the elevation of the mental or moral tone of the community in which he lives, or of mankind in general. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

He married, May 31, 1831, Harriet, daughter of Hon. Peter Woodbury, of Francestown, and sister of the Hon. Levi Woodbury. Their children were,—

Perley Woodbury, born March 28, 1839, married Sophia E. Phelps, August 13, 1863, and resides in Amherst. They have one child, Charles Perley, born September 3, 1864, now a student at Sherburn Falls, Mass.

Charles William, born September 4, 1842, married, first, Rebecca C. Christy, of New Boston, September 4, 1869. She died January 2, 1873. He married, second, Lelia J. Small, March 11, 1878. She died April 4, 1885, in Amherst. They have one child living, Martha Belle, born July 10, 1882. Maurice Whipple, born July 31, 1881, died June 25, 1883.

Martha W., born June 25, 1846, married James B. Whipple, of New Boston, June 25, 1877, and died July 21, 1881.

Hon. Aaron Flint Sawyer was born April 24, 1780, at Westminster, Mass. He was educated at Dartmouth, from which college he was graduated in 1804. He practiced law for many years at Mont Vernon, N. H., and removed to Nashua about 1828, and there followed his profession until his death, January 4, 1847. An able lawyer, he was long a conspicuous man in the community, and represented Nashua in the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1847, the year of his death. He was a gentleman of the old school, with some not unpleasant eccentricities arising from the strong positiveness of his nature; a kind-hearted and cheerful individual, he was a good citizen, an excellent neighbor and a strong friend. He was an eminent Christian, and for years a zealous worker and teacher in the Congregational Sabbath-school. He married, August 20, 1811, Hannah Locke, granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Locke, D.D., president of Harvard College from 1770 to 1773. Of their children, two have attained eminence in the legal profession; the oldest, Samuel L., now of Independence, Mo., has been for a long time a leading member of the bar of that State and a circuit judge for many years. He has also been a member of Congress. Aaron W., his third child, occupied an equally honorable and distinguished place at the New Hampshire bar.

Hon. Aaron Worcester Sawyer[1] was born in Mont Vernon, Hillsborough County, N. H., October 11, 1818, and died in Nashua, N. H., August 23, 1882. He was the son of Hon. Aaron F. and Hannah (Locke) Sawyer. His father was a man of liberal education, a lawyer by profession, a gentleman of the old school, a man of warm and generous impulses, a devoted and active Christian. His mother was Hannah Locke, a granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Locke, D.D., the president of Harvard College from 1770 to 1773. Mrs. Sawyer was a woman of strong and marked character, of much refinement and excellent judgment, and the moral and intellectual qualities of Judge Sawyer bore the strong impress of his mother's character and training. The first few years of Judge Sawyer's life were passed in Mont Vernon, from which place his father removed, about 1828, to Nashua. He was educated at the public schools of Nashua, and the academies of Hancock, Derry and Nashua. During the years which he devoted to the study of the law, and, in fact, before he entered upon its study, commencing at an early age, he taught the winter terms of the district schools in neighboring towns. This was an occupation in which he took great enjoyment and in which, pursued for eight or ten years, he acquired an exceptional and deserved popularity. In this pursuit he exhibited a diligence, patience and thoroughness which marked the character of the man, while he drew to himself the friendship of his pupils and their patrons with a strength and warmth which remained through life.

He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and in 1846 began the practice of the law in Nashua. From that time until 1872 his professional career was continuous, uninterrupted and successful. Commencing with a love of business and fondness for legal lore, his practice was marked by a wonderful patience of research in its profound depths, an unflinching courage in the advancement and presentation of his views, and an unswerving fidelity to his client and his cause. He was no machine lawyer, ready at all times to try, but indifferent to results; nor did he prostitute his profession to speculative purposes, unprofessional in character. His presentation to court and jury was earnest, vigorous, persuasive and convincing, and, on occasions, eloquent. The natural tendency of his mind was at once mathematical and logical. His memory was

[1] Chiefly condensed from a memorial address by General Aaron F. Stevens before Hillsborough County Bar.

A. W. Sawyer

fresh and retentive, his knowledge of human nature accurate and profound, and in his appreciation of the individual man, he was seldom, if ever, deceived. Those who have been associated with or opposed to him will agree that when putting forth his whole strength,—bringing all his resources to bear upon the contention of the hour,—his power was wonderful, and his success almost certain.

In 1848, Mr. Sawyer formed a copartnership with Hon. Charles G. Atherton, one of the most eminent men of New Hampshire, a connection which continued till the death of the latter, in November, 1853. From that time he pursued the practice of his profession alone until April, 1858, when he formed a professional connection with General Aaron F. Stevens, which continued for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Sawyer was a positive man, with fixed and distinct ideas and opinions. He had, withal, a spirit of independence, which led him sometimes to grow impatient of the restraints of organizations and the behests of party discipline; but in his loyalty of conviction of what was demanded for the welfare of his country he was never known to fail. He was a warm and ardent patriot, and met with alacrity the call of the Governor for financial aid, when the first warlike note of the Rebellion fell upon the ear of New Hampshire. Eminently fitted as he was for public station, the allurements of ambition never drew him from the more congenial comforts and joys of home or the ardent pursuit of professional duty and success. A small measure of public fame satisfied a mind well fitted to correct the vagaries of politics, and to test the genuineness and value of human pretension.

Mr. Sawyer held all important local offices of his town and city, served as Representative and Senator in the State Legislature, and from 1867 until July, 1876, he held the office of register in bankruptcy. On the 22d of July, 1876, he received from Governor Cheney his commission as associate justice of the Supreme Court, but failing health obliged him to resign his office within two years. In all the public trusts to which he was called, strength of character and fidelity of purpose marked his administration.

Mr. Sawyer married, first, Mary Frances Ingalls, of New York City; second, Fanny, daughter of Francis and Almira (Stetson) Winch, of Nashua, September 12, 1855. Their children were Fanny Ingalls (deceased), Fanny Locke, Aaron Frank (deceased) and William Merriam.

Judge Sawyer was not only an eminent lawyer and jurist, but also a devoted laborer in the vineyard of Christ. For many years he was a member of the First Congregational Church of Nashua, a teacher in the Sabbath-school, active in the prayer-meeting and useful in all Christian work. About eight years before his death he received from the Hollis Association a license to preach the gospel. In his discourses, which he prepared with great care, he possessed rare power. His subjects were patiently studied in the light of Scripture, and, with the aid of the best expositors, thoroughly digested and assimilated in his own thoughts; his sermons passed through the glowing furnace of his own experience and came before the listener rich, full and warm with religious fervor. Their delivery was marked by a certain tenderness of tone and manner which led each auditor to feel that the speaker was seeking the individual good of his hearers.

"If to have won for himself a proud position in the ranks of his profession, the suffrages and approbation of his fellow-citizens to the full measure of his opportunities and aspirations; to have utilized superior intellectual power and endowments to the constant and wise solution of the abstruse problems and varied straits of his profession, to have gained, without pretension or ostentation, by the strength and force of character, the abiding confidence of his clients, and to have held that confidence through all tests and trials to the end; to have become the favorite adviser of his younger and trustful brethren of the bar; if to have constantly clothed his daily walk with the example of a pure life, whose morality, though firm and constant, never tended him to be more or austere, to have elevated that life of undeviating morality to its township with a Christian faith; if to have adorned his domestic life with the enduring fidelity of the husband, the deep and constant affection of the father; to have so cherished industry, frugality, temperance, that these virtues won for him, and for those who were his by the sweet and holy ties of nature and kindred, the boon of independence and fortune, and then to have met death without fear, and in the calm, triumphant hope of a glory beyond,—if these, and such as these, are the true and justly coveted fruits of human life and human exertion, we have them illustration and example in the life and death of Aaron W. Sawyer."

General Aaron F. Stevens.—Aaron Fletcher Stevens was born in Londonderry (now Derry), N. H., August 9, 1819. He was the only son of Captain John F. and Martha Stevens, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. His father, who for many years had followed the sea, went to Londonderry a short time before the birth of his son, where the family lived till 1828, when they removed to Manchester, then a small town in Hillsborough County, now the largest and most prosperous city in the State. Here the father, then in the prime of manhood, tried the experiment of farming, but at the end of three years abandoned the pursuit, and took up his residence in Peterborough, the oldest manufacturing town in the State, attracted thither by the superior facilities presented for the education and employment of his children.

At Peterborough young Stevens found work in a factory under the charge of Governor Steele, and for about four years alternated between that employment and attendance upon the district school. In the mean time, however, the united savings of the family enabled him to return to his native town and attend, for a short time, the Pinkerton Academy. The means to defray the expenses of this schooling were furnished in part from the earnings of elder sisters, who still live to witness the fruits of their counsels and sacrifices for a brother. The parents, careful and fond of their children, sympathized with their aspirations for improvement, yet the limited means at their command enabled them to furnish little more than the facilities of a common-school education. The early aspirations of the son for liberal education

and professional life were thus held in check, but he accepted with alacrity the alternative before him, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to the trade of a machinist. He worked at his trade several years as a journeyman, varying his employment, however, by attendance at the academy at Nashua, as well as by school-teaching, which occupied his time for several winters.

In August, 1842, Mr. Stevens, at the invitation of Hon. George Y. Sawyer, then a distinguished lawyer, entered upon the study of the law at Nashua, and in August, 1845, was admitted to the bar. The same kind interest led Mr. Sawyer to propose a partnership with Mr. Stevens, who, in that relation, entered at once into a prominent practice before the courts. At that period Hillsborough County was greatly distinguished for the ability of its bar, numbering on its roll, besides Mr. Sawyer, Benjamin M. Farley, Charles G. Atherton, George W. Morrison, Daniel Clark, Samuel H. Ayer and others, all of eminence in the State, and some of wider legal reputation. It was into such a professional school that Mr. Stevens, sensible of his deficient early culture, and peculiarly averse to all presumption, was thus early thrown. The courage and the thorough preparation with which he entered upon his work, together with his power in grasping the substance of a case, and presenting it in a clear, logical manner, commanded the respect of both court and bar, and gave him a high professional reputation.

In the early part of his professional career Mr. Stevens was for five years solicitor of Hillsborough County. The absence of the attorney-general ordinarily imposed upon Mr. Stevens the duties of prosecuting officer for that large county, thus bringing him into professional conflict with the most adroit and experienced practitioners, furnishing a rigorous test of his resources, and contributing essentially to his early distinction as a lawyer. He subsequently entered into a professional partnership with Hon. Aaron W. Sawyer, an old schoolmate and townsman.

Mr. Stevens entered upon active political life as a Whig, and followed the fortunes of that party with unswerving fidelity as long as it had an existence. His first effort in the political arena was in the memorable campaign of 1840. He was a member of the last Whig Convention in Baltimore in 1852. In 1849 he was a member of the State Legislature, representing Nashua, and again in 1854, when the Democracy, after an unparalleled contest, was defeated in the Legislature and overthrown in the State. He was again a member of the Legislature in 1856 and 1857. His candor, judgment and forecast, united with dignity, clearness and condensation as a debater, gave him a commanding influence in the House, and justly made him one of the most popular speakers in the State. In the Whig party he belonged to that portion who were strong in their anti-slavery convictions, and he carried those ideas with him into the Republican organization, of which he was an early and leading member in New Hampshire.

When, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, a call was made for men to defend the capital, Mr. Stevens was one of the first to offer his services, and on April 29th was commissioned by the Governor as major of the First New Hampshire (three months') Regiment of Infantry. The regiment reached Washington, took part in the movement to Harper's Ferry, but was engaged in no battle.

Returning home with his regiment, he resumed the practice of his profession; but the next year was, by the unsolicited tender of the Governor, commissioned as colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers. He promptly organized his command and led to the field a superb regiment, made up of men from seven of the ten counties of the State. There was probably no regiment in the war of greater intelligence and high soldierly qualities.

Among the names inscribed on the standard of this gallant regiment are: Fredericksburg (its first battle), Suffolk, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Battery Five, Petersburg and Battery Harrison, in all of which battles their colonel shared the conflict with them. During the siege of Petersburg, in 1864, Colonel Stevens commanded a brigade. In the assault on Fort Harrison, September 29th, he fell severely wounded at the head of his regiment and brigade. He remained upon the spot, close to the fort, till the colors of his command were planted upon the captured parapet and the victory won. In December following he was breveted brigadier-general. The official records of the war, as well as his companions-in-arms, bear witness to his courage as a soldier and his coolness and skill as a commander.

Having closed his military career and resumed the practice of his profession, General Stevens was, in December, 1866, unanimously nominated for Congress. In March, 1867, he took his seat as a Representative in the Fortieth Congress. He served in that Congress on the naval committee, and the "Treatment of Union Prisoners." Having been re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, he again served on the naval committee, and the committee on patents. During his Congressional service General Stevens did not often address the House in formal speeches. His chief efforts were given to the investigations of the committee room. But he occasionally spoke on national subjects. The vital national interests which were identified with the political struggle in 1868 called forth from him a well-considered speech in the House in February of that year, in which he presented the subject of reconstruction in its essential features. He also made a short but terse argument in favor of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, in which he paid a merited tribute to the great war minister, Edwin M. Stanton. In February, 1870, he addressed the House on "Grant and the Administration," in which he fully sustained the policy of the

A. F. Stevens

President and denounced repudiation and the expansion of the currency.

After the close of the Forty-first Congress, General Stevens again gave his attention to professional business. In June, 1879, he lacked but two votes of being the Republican candidate for United States Senator —the nomination being equivalent to an election.

In 1861 he married Miss Adelaide M. Johnson, of Lynn, Mass., an educated and accomplished woman. For several years they have passed their winters in Florida, having an orange grove on the River St. Johns, three miles north of Palatka. General Stevens' home, however, is at Nashua.

Aside from his well-known ability as a lawyer, his graceful manner and fluency of utterance make him welcome on all public occasions in New Hampshire.

BENJAMIN M. FARLEY, son of Benjamin and Lucy (Fletcher) Farley, and grandson of Lieutenant Samuel Farley, one of the first settlers of Hollis, was born April 8, 1783, in that part of Hollis afterwards set off to Brookline. Mr. Farley prepared for college at the academy in New Ipswich; graduated at Harvard College in 1804; read law with Hon. Abijah Bigelow in Leominster, Mass.; admitted to the bar and settled in his profession in Hollis in 1808, and continued to reside in Hollis till 1855, when he removed to Boston. Upon being established in his profession he soon rose to a high rank in it, and for many years he had no superior at the Hillsborough bar, of which he was for several years president. He died September 16, 1865.

SAMUEL T. WORCESTER, son of Jesse and Sarah (Parker) Worcester, born August 30, 1804, prepared for college at the academies in Pembroke, N. H., and Andover, Mass., and graduated at Harvard College in 1830. After leaving college, taught an academy for one year at Weymouth, Mass., and also for one year at Cambridge. Read law in the office of Hon. B. M. Farley, in Hollis, and also at the Law School in Cambridge; settled in his profession in Norwalk, Ohio, in 1835, and continued in the practice of the law in that place till the summer of 1867, when he removed to Nashua, N. H., where he still resides (1879). May 13, 1835, married Mary F. C. Wales, daughter of Samuel Wales, Esq., of Stoughton, Mass., who deceased at Nashua, April 29, 1874. Was a member of the Ohio Senate in the years 1849 and 1850; elected district judge of the Tenth Ohio Judicial District in October, 1859, and while holding that office was elected a member of the United States Congress in the spring of 1861. Publications: 1831, "Sequel to the Spelling-Book;" 1833, "American Primary Spelling-Book;" 1871, revised editions of "Worcester's Comprehensive and Primary Dictionaries;" 1871, "Old and New; or, the School Systems of Ohio and New Hampshire compared." He died Dec. 5, 1882.

JOSEPH W. FELLOWS, son of John and Polly Hilton Fellows, was born at Andover, N. H., January 15, 1835.

He was educated in the district schools of his native town and at the Andover Academy. He entered Dartmouth College in July, 1854, and graduated in 1858.

He taught school in Bradford and Concord, N. H., and in Upton, Mass., during his college term. He was also a teacher in the Brownwood Institute, in La Grange; also, the Marietta Academy, in Marietta, Ga., in 1859-60.

He studied law in the office of Hon. John M. Shirley, of Andover, and of Pike & Barnard, of Franklin, N. H., and subsequently graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) University Law Department, class of 1861.

He was admitted to the bar in August, 1861, and commenced the practice of the law in Manchester in 1862, where he has since resided.

He was appointed judge of the Police Court of Manchester in 1874, and resigned the position in 1875. Judge Fellows was elected clerk of the Concord Railroad corporation in 1873, and was re-elected each year until 1884. He has been one of the trustees of Proctor Academy, at Andover, and of the Unitarian Educational Society of New Hampshire since its organization.

Politically, Judge Fellows is a Democrat and an able and fearless exponent of the principles of that party.

In religious matters he is a Unitarian of the liberal class.

Although in the active practice of an arduous profession, Judge Fellows has found time to indulge his taste in literary pursuits and has prepared many life sketches of his neighbors and friends, and in this branch of literary labor is not easily surpassed. He has also given much attention to the Masonic history of Manchester, and the able article which appears in this work is from his pen. Judge Fellows is a prominent and active member of the Masonic fraternity and has been through all grades and held many positions. Judge Fellows has been twice married—first, to Miss Frances Moore, who died in 1874, and second, to Mrs. Lizzie B. Davis, October 8, 1878.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.—The following is a list of the judges of Probate for the county of Hillsborough from 1784 to the present time:

Jonathan Blanchard, from 1784 to 1789; Samuel Dana, from 1789 to 1792; Ebenezer Champney, from February 13, 1792, to May, 1802; Clifton Claggett, from 1811 to 1812; John Harris, from August 10, 1812, to 1823; Clifton Claggett, August 5, 1823, to January 29, 1829; Edward Parker, from 1829 to 1875; Luke Woodbury, from 1835 to 1851; William C. Clarke, from September 8, 1851, to July 10, 1856; David Cross, from July 14, 1856, to June 30, 1874; Lucien B. Clough, from July 14, 1874, to July 20, 1876; Henry E. Burnham, from July 20, 1876, to June , 1879; Edward E. Parker, June 3, 1879, present incumbent.

CHARLES HENRY BURNS[1] was born in Milford, N. H., January 19, 1835, of good old New England stock, which on both sides had been prominent in that town from its earliest settlement.

[1] By R. M. Wallace.

On his father's side he descended from that Scotch-Irish race which has given to New Hampshire and New England so many able men.

His ancestry on his father's side is as follows:

1. John Burns, of Scotch origin, born in 1700; came to America from north of Ireland in 1736; settled in Milford, N. H., in 1746; died in Milford, N. H., in 1782.

2. Thomas, seventh child and third son of John. It is not yet known where or when he was born, but he was probably born in Milford. The date of his death, which occurred at Milford, is also unknown to the writer. He was, however, not far from eighty years of age when he died. He married Elizabeth Hartness, of Lunenburg, Mass.

3. Samuel, sixth child and third son of Thomas and Elizabeth, born at Milford, September 17, 1779, died at Milford, September 20, 1817. He was selectman in Milford from the age of twenty-one for ten years. He was a strong man and died of brain fever. His funeral was the largest ever held in Milford. He married Abigail Jones, February 12, 1801. She was a woman of great strength of mind and of most excellent character.

4. Charles A., fourth child and second son of Samuel and Abigail Burns, was born at Milford, January 19, 1809, and died of fever at Milford, January 25, 1857. He married, December 31, 1833, Elizabeth Hutchinson, of Milford. They were both people of the highest character and well known for their intelligence and worth.

5. Charles H., son of Charles A. and Elizabeth, born at Milford, January 19, 1835; married Sarah N. Mills, January 19, 1856, at Milford. They have four living children,—Charles A. Burns, Bessie Burns Gregg, Blanch Burns and Ben. E. Burns. They have buried one son, Arthur H. Burns, aged twenty years, and three infant children. On his mother's side, who was a Hutchinson, he is of English descent, and we here give a somewhat extended record of that old family. The antiquity of the Hutchinson family in England is very great, and was represented by Barnard Hutchinson, of Cowlan, in the county of York, in 1282. He was denominated esquire, and his wife was the daughter of John Bagville, one of the oldest families of Yorkshire. They had children,—John, Robert and Mary.

1. Richard was a direct descendant from John, the heir of Cowlan; was born in England, and married, December 7, 1627, Alice Bosworth. He resided at North Markham, and about the year 1635 emigrated, with his family, to New England. The earliest mention made of him in this country is found in the town records of Salem, Mass., in 1636, when the town made him a grant of land. In 1637 the town made him an additional grant of twenty acres, "provided he would set up a plough." In 1654 and 1660 further grants were made. The land was situated in the vicinity of Hathorn's Hill and Beaver Brook, which now runs through the town of Middlesex into the Ipswich River. He died about 1662.

2. Joseph, son of Richard, was born in England in 1633, and came with his father to New England and settled upon a portion of his father's estate, which was conveyed to him in 1666.

3. Benjamin, son of Joseph, died in 1733. He married Jane, daughter of Walter and Margaret Phillips. He married, second, January 26, 1714, Abigail Foster. Eleven children by Jane.

4. Benjamin, son of Benjamin, born at Salem, January 27, 1693. He was a man of large wealth. He married, February 7, 1715, Sarah, daughter of John and Mary (Nurse) Tarbell. Seven children.

5. Nathan, son of Benjamin, baptized February 10, 1717. He was a farmer, and remained with his father at Bedford, Mass., until 1734, thence to Amherst (now Milford), where he died January 12, 1795; married Rachel Stearns; six children. He was one of the first settlers in the territory of Milford.

6. Nathan, son of Nathan, born in Amherst (now Milford), February, 1752, died December 26, 1831. He was a farmer. Married, 1778, Rebecca Peabody, daughter of William and Rebecca (Smith) Peabody. She was born January 2, 1752, died February 25, 1826; seven children.

7. Abel, son of Nathan and Rebecca, born at Milford, August 8, 1795, died February 19, 1846; married, January 22, 1816, Betsey, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Bartlett. She was born in Amherst (now Milford), October 26, 1796, died at Milford, August 23, 1879; nine children.

8. Elizabeth, daughter of Abel and Betsey, born at Milford, June 18, 1816, now living; married, December 31, 1833, Charles A. Burns; nine children.

9. Charles H., son of Elizabeth and Charles A., etc.

Betsey Bartlett, wife of Abel, was also a descendant of the first Richard, through Joseph, third son of Joseph (first). The three races above named—Burns, Bartlett and Hutchinson—are of the highest character and respectability. This is also true of the Peabodys.

Mr. Burns spent his early years upon his father's farm, and there developed that strength and good constitution with which he is so admirably equipped for the battle of life. He early evinced a desire for an education, and after getting what assistance he could from the common schools of Milford, which were always of a high order, he entered the Appleton Academy, at New Ipswich, N. H., at that time under the management of Professor Quimby, from which institute he graduated in 1854.

For some time he had entertained the purpose of entering the legal profession, for which he had already exhibited an aptitude. He read law in the office of Colonel O. W. Lull, in Milford, and subsequently attended the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in the class of 1858. In May of the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, in Massachusetts, and in October following he was admitted to the

Charles H. Burns

New Hampshire bar. In January, 1859, Mr. Burns commenced the practice of the law at Wilton, N. H., where he has since resided, although of late years his extended practice through Hillsborough County and the State has necessitated the removal of his office to Nashua. He commenced his professional labors, as every young man must who has no one to rely upon but himself, with the smaller and more ordinary kinds of legal work; but by slow degrees he has risen, until to-day he is one of the most successful lawyers in New Hampshire, and his practice includes the highest order of cases. Mr. Burns, although a good lawyer in all the branches of his profession, especially excels as an advocate. His advocacy is of a high order. He is what most of our lawyers, and public speakers even, are not, a natural orator. The whole bent and inclination of his mind has, from his earliest years, always been in this direction. He has given himself a thorough training and practice at the bar, on the stump and on all those varied occasions when a public speaker is called upon to address the people. This natural talent, thus trained, has made him a clear-cut, incisive and polished orator, who never fails to hold and impress his audience.

It can be said of him, what can be said of very few men, he excels in advocacy and general oratory. His arguments before juries best illustrate his power as a speaker, while his public addresses exhibit his peculiar charm as an orator. As an advocate he ranks among the first in the New Hampshire bar. As an orator he compares favorably with our best public speakers. He has held various important offices in the line of his profession. In 1876 he was appointed by Governor Cheney county solicitor for Hillsborough County, and was subsequently re-elected twice to that office by the people, the constitution in the mean time having been changed so as to make the office elective instead of appointive. He held this office in all seven years, and discharged the difficult and delicate duties of a prosecuting officer in a large county ably and satisfactorily.

In February, 1881, he was appointed United States district attorney for New Hampshire, and in February, 1885, was reappointed to that office, which he still holds, bringing to the performance of its duties the same zeal and fidelity which he does to all his professional labors.

Mr. Burns has been a life-long Republican. His father, Charles A. Burns, was an active and prominent anti-slavery worker in that little band of anti-slavery agitators which existed in Milford. Young Burns when a boy was brought in contact with such men as Parker Pillsbury, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison and Fred Douglass, and imbibed the sentiments with which they were animated, so that by force of these influences he was naturally a Republican, welcoming this party as the means to carry out the principles of emancipation and freedom.

When quite young his interest in the Republican cause, together with his aptitude for public speaking, led him to take the stump for his party. For years he has performed in this way the most efficient service for the Republican party, and to-day is one of its ablest and most eloquent stump-speakers. Mr. Burns was elected county treasurer of Hillsborough County in 1864 and 1865. He was also a member of the New Hampshire State Senate in 1873 and again in 1879, and in both years was chairman of the judiciary committee took a prominent part in directing and shaping the and legislation of those years. He was appointed by Governor Head, in 1879, on his staff, judge advocate-general, with the rank of brigadier-general.

He was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and represented the New Hampshire delegation on the committee on resolutions. He was one of the three New Hampshire delegates who strenuously opposed Mr. Blaine's nomination for President, at first voting for Mr. Bristow and finally for Mr. Hayes.

He was selected to preside at the Republican State Convention, held at Concord September 10, 1878, and upon assuming the chair made one of his characteristic speeches. The speech was delivered just after the Greenback party had won a victory in Maine, and the public mind was full of false theories, and the high ground taken by the speaker in favor of honest money and national faith created a deep impression throughout the State. It was everywhere commended as a strong, forcible presentation of the issues of the hour. Mr. Burns is a man of scholarly tastes and habits; he has a fine law library, one of the best in the State, and a choice and valuable collection of miscellaneous books. He is an honorary member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and also of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. In 1874, Dartmouth College conferred upon Mr. Burns the honorary degree of A.M. He is a life-long and prominent Mason, having taken thirty-two degrees in that order. He has also been master of the lodge with which he is connected.

Mr. Burns was united in marriage with Sarah N. Mills, of Milford, N. H., upon his twenty-first birthday, January 19, 1856, by whom he has had eight children, four of whom are now living,—two sons and two daughters. His oldest son, Arthur H., a high-minded young man of fine character and great promise, died in 1877, when only twenty years of age, a great loss to his parents and to the community in which he lived, by whom he was universally loved and respected.

Mr. Burns has a fine homestead in Wilton, in which and all its surroundings he very properly takes great pride and pleasure. To his wife, his family and his home he has ever been loyally and devotedly attached.

On the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding his friends to a large number met at his house to celebrate with him that occasion. It was a notable gathering. Governor Head and many other prominent persons were present and celebrated with his friends that event with good cheer, with the giving of many valuable presents and by appropriate speeches, expressive of their regard and appreciation of the lives and character of Mr. Burns and his wife, and by other appropriate literary exercises.

The engraving in this "History of Hillsborough County," which accompanies this sketch of his life, is from a photograph taken January 19, 1885, the day he was fifty years of age.

HISTORY OF MANCHESTER.

CHAPTER I.

Geographical—Indian Occupancy—The First Settlements—Names of Pioneers—The Fisheries—Biographical Notices of Early Settlers.

MANCHESTER lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Merrimack County, on the east and south by Rockingham County, and on the west by Bedford and Goffstown.

This territory was originally occupied by the Amoskeag Indians, a tribe subject to the Penacooks, who dwelt around Amoskeag Falls. The Indians, however, did not remain here until the advent of the white settlers. Probably forty years elapsed after the red man left his much-loved fisheries at the falls before the white man became a permanent resident.

The First Settlement.—To John Goffe, Jr., Edward Lingfield and Benjamin Kidder is ascribed the honor of having been the first white settlers within the limits of the present town of Manchester. They located in 1722 and erected habitations on Cohas Brook.

The excellent fisheries at this point soon attracted the attention of other enterprising pioneers, and not many years elapsed ere the locality witnessed a large (for that early day) influx of settlers, anxious to rear their homes at the "fishing at Ammoscveg." Among these were John McNeil, Archibald Stark, Benjamin Hadley, Benjamin Stevens, Nathaniel Martin, Ephraim Hildreth, Charles Emerson, William Perham, Benjamin Kidder, Moses Blodgett, John Riddell, Alexander McMurphy, Jr., John Hall, Thomas Hall, Michael McClintock, David Dickey, William Gamble, Robert Anderson, Barber Leslie, William Nutt.

Of these early settlers nearly all were active, enterprising men, while some were possessed of marked ability, and subsequently became thoroughly identified with the public enterprises of their day in this section of the Merrimack Valley. Many of these early settlers were from Londonderry, and were of Scotch-Irish extraction.

JOHN GOFFE was an influential man in the new settlement, and had a son John, who became a distinguished officer in the French and Indian War.

BENJAMIN KIDDER doubtless came here about 1722 with his father-in-law, John Goffe, as he was a grantee of Londonderry in that year. He probably was originally of Billerica. He entered in the company under the famous Captain Lovewell, in the expedition against Pequaquanke, and while on the march, and in the neighborhood of Ossipee Lake, was taken sick. It is probable that he did not long survive the hardships and exposures of this expedition. His son, John Kidder, was named as a legatee in the will of his grandfather, John Goffe, Esq., made in 1748.

EDWARD LINGFIELD.—Of Edward Lingfield very little is known. He married a daughter of John Goffe, Esq., and settled here about 1722. He was a corporal in Lovewell's expedition, was one of the thirty-four men who marched from Ossipee Lake to Pequaquanke, and took part in that famous battle, where he fought with great bravery. He was one of the nine men in that battle "who received no considerable wounds." After his return from that expedition he received an ensign's commission as a reward of his heroic conduct in the battle of Pequaquanke.

ARCHIBALD STARK was born at Glasgow, in Scotland, in 1693. Soon after graduating at the university he moved to Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, becoming what was usually denoted a "Scotch-Irishman." There he was married to a poor, but beautiful Scotch girl, by the name of Eleanor Nichols, and emigrated to America. He at first settled in Londonderry, where he remained until some time in 1736, when, having his house burned, he removed to that portion of land upon the Merrimack then known as Harrytown, upon a lot that had been granted to Samuel Thaxter by the government of Massachusetts, and which was situated upon the hill upon the east bank of the Merrimack, a short distance above the falls of Namaoskeag. Here he resided until his death. An educated man, Stark must have had a strong desire that his children should enjoy the advantages of an education; but in a wilderness surrounded by savages, and upon a soil not the most inviting, the sustenance and protection of his family demanded his attention rather more than their education. His children, however, were instructed at the fireside in

the rudiments of an English education, and such principles were instilled into them as, accompanied with energy, courage and decision of character, made them fit actors in the stirring events of that period. His education fitted him rather for the walks of civil life; but yet we find him a volunteer for the protection of the frontier against the ravages of the Indians in 1745; and for the protection of the people in this immediate neighborhood, a fort was built at the outlet of Swager's or Fort Pond, which, out of compliment to Mr. Stark's enterprise in building and garrisoning the same, was called Stark's Fort.

Mr. Stark had seven children,—four sons and three daughters. His four sons—William, John, Archibald and Samuel—were noted soldiers in the Indian and French wars, and the three oldest had distinguished themselves as officers in the notable corps of Rangers prior to their father's death. The second son, John, became the famous partisan officer in the Revolution, and as a brigadier won unfading laurels at the battle of Bennington. Mr. Stark died the 25th day of June, 1758, aged sixty-one years.

John Hall came to this country probably after 1730. He tarried some time in Londonderry, and then moved upon a lot of land near the west line of Chester, and in that part of the town afterwards set off to form the town of Derryfield. He was an energetic business man, and for a series of years transacted much of the public business of this neighborhood and town. He kept a public-house until his death. The original frame house built by him, but added to according to business and fashion, until little of the original could be recognized, was standing until 1852, when it was destroyed by fire. It had always been kept as a public-house, and generally by some one of the name.

Mr. Hall was the agent of the inhabitants for obtaining the charter of Derryfield in 1751, and was the first town clerk under that charter. He was elected to that office fifteen years, and in one and the same year was moderator, first selectman and town clerk.

William Gamble and Michael McClintock.—William Gamble came to this country in 1722, aged fourteen years. He and two elder brothers, Archibald and Thomas, and a sister, Mary, started together for America, but the elder brothers were pressed into the British service upon the point of sailing, leaving the boy William and his sister to make the voyage alone. William was saved from the press-gang alone by the ready exercise of "woman's wit." The Gambles had started under the protection of Mr. and Mrs. Michael McClintock, who resided in the same neighborhood, and were about to emigrate to New England. Upon witnessing the seizure of the elder brothers, Mrs. McClintock called to William Gamble, "Come here, Billy, quickly," and upon Billy approaching her, she continued, "Snuggle down here, Billy," and she hid him under the folds of her capacious dress! There he remained safely until the gang had searched the house for the boy in vain, and retired in high dudgeon at their ill success.

Upon coming to this country the McClintocks came to Londonderry. They were industrious, thriving people, and Michael and William, his son, built the first bridge across the Cohoes, and also another across the Little Cohoes, on the road from Amoskeag to Derry. These bridges were built in 1738, and were probably near where bridges are now maintained across the same streams on the "old road to Derry." The McClintocks were voted twenty shillings a year for ten years for the use of these bridges.

William Gamble, upon his arrival in Boston, went to work on the ferry from Charleston to Boston. Here he remained two years. During the Indian War of 1745 he joined several "scouts," and upon the commencement of the "Old French War," in 1755, having lost his wife, he enlisted in the regular service, and was in most of the war, being under Wolfe on the "Plains of Abraham."

John McNeil came to Londonderry with the first emigrants in 1719. The McNeils of Scotland and in the north of Ireland were men of known reputation for bravery, and Daniel McNeil was one of the Council of the city of Londonderry, and has the honor, with twenty-one others of that body, of withstanding the duplicity and treachery of Lundy, the traitorous Governor, and affixing their signatures to a resolution to stand by each other in defense of the city, which resolution, placarded upon the market-house and read at the head of the battalions in the garrison, led to the successful defense of the city.

John McNeil was a lineal descendant of this councilor. Becoming involved in a quarrel with a person of distinction in his neighborhood, who attacked him in the highway, McNeil knocked him from his horse, and left him to be cared for by his retainers. This encounter, though perfectly justifiable on the part of Mr. McNeil, as his antagonist was the attacking party, made his tarry in Ireland unpleasant, if not unsafe, and he emigrated to America, and settled in Londonderry. Here he established a reputation not only as a man of courage but one of great strength, and neither white or red man upon the borders dared to risk a hand-to-hand encounter with him. Measuring six feet and a half in height, with a corresponding frame, and stern, unbending will, he was a fit outpost, as it were, of civilization, and many are the traditions of his personal encounters during a long and eventful border life. His wife, Christian, was well mated with him of strong frame and great energy and courage. It is related that upon one occasion a stranger came to the door and inquired for McNeil. Christiana told him that her "gude mon" was not at home. Upon which the stranger expressed much regret. Christiana inquired as to the business upon which he came,

and the stranger told her he had heard a great deal of the strength of McNeil and his skill in wrestling, and he had come some considerable distance to *throw him*. "And troth, mon," said Christiana McNeil, "Johnny is gone, but I'm not the woman to see ye disappointed, an' I think if ye 'll try mon, I'll throw ye meself." The stranger, not liking to be thus bantered by a woman, accepted the challenge, and, sure enough, Christian tripped his heels and threw him upon the ground. The stranger, upon getting up, thought he would not wait for "Johnny," but left without deigning to leave his name.

The Fisheries at Amoskeag.—At the time the white settlers located along the Merrimack the fisheries at Amoskeag Falls had became famous through the adjacent country. Here salmon, shad, the alewife and lamprey eel[1] were found in great abundance.

In a journal kept by Hon. Matthew Patten, of Bedford, is the following entry:

"1750, June 8-9.—Fished at Namoskeag Falls and got 120 shad and I gave Robert McMurphy 10 of them, and I got 1 shad and 1 small salmon for my part from the setting-place. Wm. Peters fished for me by the halves."

Says Judge Potter, in his "History of Manchester,"—

"The fishing at Amoskeag was of the greatest importance to the people. Tradition has it that the Rev. Mr. McGregore was the first person of the Londonderry settlement to visit the Falls, led thither by curiosity, and prompted by information obtained at Andover as to their grandeur and the abundance of fish to be found near them at certain seasons of the year. From this fact originated the custom of presenting Mr. McGregore and his successors the first fruits of the fishing season. The first fish caught by any man of Londonderry, salmon, shad, alewife or eel, was reserved as a gift to 'the minister.'

"As early as 1729 a road was laid out and built from Ninian Cochran's house (in Londonderry), 'then keeping by or near the old path to Ammosceeg Falls.' And another road was laid out at the same time intersecting the 'Ammosceeg road,' for the accommodation of other sections of the town. This undertaking of building a road some ten miles through the wilderness, in the infancy of that colony, shows of how great importance the 'fishing at Ammosceeg' was considered by the people of Londonderry; and it was natural that they should be strenuous in maintaining their claim to the lands adjacent. Accordingly, we find their claim to the lands and the subject of the fisheries connected with them matters acted upon in their town-meetings at an early date. As early as 1729 people had moved upon these lands probably for the purpose of holding them for Massachusetts, she claiming to a line three miles east of the Merrimack by her charter. This was a serious matter for the people of Londonderry, and in the warrant for a town-meeting bearing date January 8, 1730-31, there was the following article:

"'11thly. To see whether they will allow a Lawyer to be consulted about those persons that are settling at Ammosceeg.' And at the meeting this article was thus disposed of,—

"'11thly. Voted that they are willing to leave the consulting of a lawyer about the settlement that is carried on at Ammosceeg to the selectmen and committee that is appointed for the defence of the propriety.'

"It is not known what action was taken by the selectmen and committee upon the matter; but it is to be inferred, as the records are silent upon the subject, that no legal action was taken at that time. The people from Massachusetts continued to occupy the lands in this neighborhood at intervals, and it is probable that some of them had a continuous occupation from this time under the authority of their government. Under such circumstances it is probable that after 'consulting a lawyer,' the people of Londonderry concluded to take quiet possession of the land and wait the result of the hearing about to be had in England as to the claims of Massachusetts. That the people of Londonderry continued in control of the business here is shown by the records of the following year, wherein is found the warrant, one article of which reads thus,—

"'4thly. To see whether they will be at the expense of two canoes to be kept at Ammosceeg for the safety of the people at the fishing.'

"On the day of the meeting, April 22, 1731, the following action was had on the 4th article:

"'4thly. That in order to the safety of our town's people at the fishing at Ammosceeg the selectmen is empowered to allow and pay out of the public charge or rates of the town three pounds in Bills of credit to such person or persons as shall be obliged to make two good sufficient canoes, the selectmen obliging the aforesaid undertakers to serve the Inhabitants of the town the whole time fishing before any out town's people, and shall not exceed one shill pr hundred for all the fish that they shall ferry over from the Islands and the owner of the fish and his attendants is to be ferried backwards and forwards at free cost.'"

The whites took the fish with spears, scoop-nets and seines, and in large quantities; so that people coming from the surrounding country with their wagons and carts could get them filled sometimes for the carting the shad away, to make room for the salmon, and always for a mere trifling price. Immense quantities of shad were taken at one haul or drag of the seine. The *New Hampshire Gazette* of May 23, 1760, has the following item under its editorial head:

"One day last week, was drawn by a net at one Draught, Two Thousand Five hundred odd Shad Fish, out of the River Merrimack near Bedford, in this Province. Thought remarkable by some people."

Among the names given to the various fishing-places were the following: Eel Falls, Fire Mill, Todd Gut, Russ Ray's Hooking-Place, South Gut, Thompson Place, Watching Falls, Little Pulpit, Mudget Place, Slash Hole, Point Rock, Black Rock, Swine's Back, Snapping-Place, Pulpit, Hacket's Stand, Sullivan's Point, Crack in the Rock, Bat Place, Dalton Place, Puppy Trap, Pot Place, Patten Rock, Setting Place, Maple Stump, The Colt, Salmon Rock, Eel Trap, Salmon Gut, Mast Rock.

[1] "Our fathers treasured the slimy prize
They loved the eel as their very eyes;
And of one 'tis said, with a slander rife,
For a string of eels he sold his *wife!*

"From the eels they formed their food in chief,
And eels were called '*Derryfield beer!*'
And the marks of eels were so plain to trace,
That the children looked like eels in the face;
And before they walked, it is well confirmed,
That the children never crept, but *squirmed*.

"Such a mighty power did the squirmers wield
Over the goodly men of old Derryfield,
It was often said that their only care,
And their only wish, and their only prayer,
For the present world and the world to come,
Was a *string of eels and a mug of rum!*"

—*Extract from poem by William Stark, read at the centennial celebration at Manchester in 1851.*

CHAPTER II.

MANCHESTER. (*Continued.*)

The French and Indian War—A Fort Built—Names of Soldiers from Derryfield—Captain Goffe and others—Derryfield Men at Crown Point; also at Fort William Henry—War of the Revolution—First Action of the Town—Derryfield Men at Lexington—Names of Revolutionary Soldiers—Major-General John Stark—Sketch of His Life—Burial-Place

DURING the French and Indian War, which began in 1746, the settlers of Amoskeag took an active part and a fort was erected at the outlet of what is now Nutt's Pond. There were soldiers from this town also in the French war in 1755, this locality sending three companies. These were commanded by Captains Goffe and Moor, of Derryfield, and the other by Captain Rogers, of what is now Dunbarton.

The roll of Captain Goffe was as follows:

John Goffe, captain; Samuel Moor, lieutenant; Nathaniel Martain, ensign; Jonathan Cobbs, sergeant; Josua Hastings, sergeant; John Goffe, Jr., sergeant; Thomas Merril, clerk; Samuel Martain, corporal; John Moor, corporal; Joshua Martain, corporal; Benjamin Eastman, corporal; Benjamin Kidder, drummer; Joseph George, John Bedell, Benjamin Hadley, Thomas George, Israel Young, Josiah Rowell, William Kelley, Joseph Merrill, Daniel Cobbs, Ebenezer Coston, Daniel Martain, Jacob Silliway, Stephen George, David Nutt, Robert Nutt, Obadiah Hawes, David Willson, William Ford, Aaron Quimby, Nathan Heward, Thomas McLaughlin, John Littell, William McDugal, Robert Holmes, John Worthy, Benjamin Vickery, William Barron, Nathaniel Smith, William Walker, David Welch, caleb Danlton, James Petters, Aaron Copp, Jacob Jewell, Ebenezer Martain, John Harwood, Amaziah Hildreth, John Kidder, John Rowell and Thomas Worthy.

Captain Moor's roll was as follows:

John Moor, captain; Antony Emary, lieutenant; Alexander Todd, ensign; Matthew Read, sergeant; Thomas Read, sergeant; James Moor, sergeant; William Spear, sergeant; Ezekiel Steel, corporal; Samuel McDuffy, corporal; John Ricker, corporal; John Spear, corporal; Robert Cochran, Theophalus Harvey, Barber Lesly, William Campble, James Oniall, Robert Tawdble, John McCorly, Thomas Gregg, Joshua Rowlings, Thomas Hutchings, Robert Edwards, Edward Carus, Alexander McClary, Robert Smith, David Vance, Robert Kennedy, Robert McKeen, James Bean, John Cunningham, Samuel Boyde, John Crage, James Oughterson, Michael Johnson, John Logan, Robert Morrel, John McNight, John Welch, James Liegel, John Mitchel, Daniel Toward, Esa Stevens, Mark Clare (or Kary,) Samuel Miller, Edward Bean, William Kenniston, James Baley, Nathaniel McKary.

The following, mostly from this neighborhood, were at the battle of Lake George, and were subsequently known as the "Rangers:"

Robert Rogers, captain; Richard Rogers, lieutenant; Noah Johnson, ensign; James Archibald, sergeant; John M'Curdy, sergeant; James McNeal, corporal; Nathaniel Johnson, corporal; John Michel, Isaac Colton, James Henry, James Clark, Timothy Bedsbare, John Walleigh, Stephen Young, Joshua Tattwood, James Adison, Jonathan Sibaway, John Brown, Elisha Bennett, Rowling Foster, James Grise, James Morgan, James Welch, Matthew Christopher, James Simonds, Charles Dudley, John Kiser, John Hartman, John Frost, James Mars, Samuel Leth, David Nutt, William McKeen, Nathaniel Smith, Philip Wills, William Cunningham, William Aker, John Leiton, William Wheeler, Simon Toby, Benjamin Squanton, Pilch Simpson, Piller Mahanton.

A regiment of New Hampshire men was raised for the expedition to Crown Point in 1756, of which John Goffe was major. The company from this locality was as follows:

Nathaniel Martin, lieutenant; Thomas Merrel, second lieutenant; John Goffe, Jr., ensign; Samuel Martain, sergeant; Joseph Eastman, sergeant; Ebenezer Martain, sergeant; Thomas McLaughlin, sergeant; John Worthy, corporal; John Straw, corporal; Jacob Jewell, corporal; Josiah Cantwell, corporal; Benjamin Kidder, drummer; Joseph Quimay, Joseph George, Benjamin Badly, Thomas George, William Bowerson, Ebenezer Coaston, John McClellon, Jonathan Fifield, James Blanchard, Paul Fowler, Phineas Badley, John Fowler, Peter Mouse, Joel Maynard, George Sheppard, Samuel Sheppard, James McCaughlin, Ebenezer Ordway, Isaac Walker, James Peters, Jacob Sawyer, Daniel Flanders, Daniel Emerson, William Barron, Timothy Barron, Andrew Stone, Caleb Emery, Zebediah Farmum, Luther Morgan, Joseph Pudney, John McLaughlin, John Kedder, Caleb Danlton

The following company of Derryfield men were at the siege of Fort William Henry:

Richard Emery, captain; Nathaniel Martain, first lieutenant; Pellatt Russell, second lieutenant; John Moore, ensign; Dolbe Kelly, sergeant; Joseph Pearsons, sergeant; Benjamin Kedder, 1st, sergeant; John Little, sergeant; Caleb Emery, 1st., corporal; Robert Murdock, corporal; Micajah Wynn, corporal; John Hutchenson, corporal; George Berry, drummer; Josiah Bean, Jonathan Prescutt, Benjamin Roberts, John Moore, Joseph Whichenwood, James Dunlap, Edward Bean, William Batchelder, Edward Crutchet, Joseph Hillaverd, Ebenezer Hutchenson, Samuel Bardie, Henry Hutchenson, Joseph Ekerson, Jonathan Melcher, Samuel Ring, Elijah Ring, Hezekiah Swaine, William Towle, Joseph Webster, John Barnes, Jonathan Cobbs, Jr., Asa Cobbs, James Clough, Caleb Danlton, Caleb Emary, Jr., Daniel Emerson, John Griffin, John Gordon, Thomas George, Thomas Kennady, Robert Kennady, Benjamin Kidder, Jr., John Kidder, William McDugall, Joe B. Linkfield, John Merrill, James Patterson, Benjamin Pettingal, Ezekiel Stevens, James Titcomb, Leonard Blanchard, Timothy Barron, William Butterfield, James McCalley, Samuel Gibson, Thomas Emery, Josiah Parker, Simon Merquestin, Peter Russell, Samuel Chase, John Davis, Benjamin Davis, William Hutchenson, David Parker, Henry Parker, William Silloway, John Webster, (for B. Allen), William Drinkgit, Lazarus Rowe, Daniel Darling, Stephen Gilman, Tristram Quimby, John Sandborne, Gideon Young, Samuel Young, Stephen Webster, Solomon Prescutt, Thomas Parker, Cesasr Negro, John Corbe, David Nutt, Ebenezer Carleton, Moses Chase, John Snell, Jacob Bridgham, Patrick Clark

The first vote of the town in relation to the War of the Revolution was under date of January 2, 1775, when it was voted to call a meeting on the 16th of the same month,—

"To see if the town will chuse a man or men as Deputies to go to Exeter the 25th Day of January Instant, in Behalf of said town in order to meet with the Deputies from the Neighbouring Towns in said Province."

At this meeting it was

"Voted on the second article, not to send a man to Exeter, but that the Selectmen send a Letter to said Exeter, and insert in said Letter that the said town will bear their Equal proportion of money that shall hereafter arise towards paying the cost of the, General Congress, as any other town in the Province."

There were thirty-four men from Derryfield in the battle of Lexington, and there were but thirty-six men in the entire town capable of bearing arms. The names of the soldiers have not been procured, but the subjoined tax-list of Derryfield for 1775 shows that a large majority of the tax-payers were of the volunteers:

	£	s	d	q.
"Genl. John Goffe	0	19	4	0
John Rand, Esqr.	0	15	8	0
Maj. John Moor	0	15	5	2
Ensin. Samuel Moors	0	10	11	2
James mc Nicht	0	9	0	0
Capt. Nathaniel Merton	0	3	6	0
William Nutt	0	9	9	2
Timothy Merton	0	3	0	0
John Griffen	0	10	5	5
John Griffen, Junr	0	3	0	0
Benjamin Baker	0	8	0	2

	£	s.	d.	q.
Benjamin Baker, Junr	0	3	0	0
Johnnathan Merrell	0	5	0	2
Jesse Baker	0	3	0	0
Joseph Gorge	0	10	2	0
Abrham Merrell	0	16	0	2
Abrham Merrell, Junr	0	6	0	2
David Merrell	0	3	8	0
Joseph Griffen	0	9	0	0
Ezekiel Stevens	0	11	8	2
Joseph farmer	0	3	0	0
Isaac farmer	0	3	0	0
Widow Sarah Russ	0	1	11	0
Robert Clark	0	8	2	0
John Reay	0	1	0	0
Cord. John Stark	0	15	0	0
David farmer	0	3	0	0
Levt. James mc Culley	0	7	6	0
Esqr. Samuel Stark	0	6	10	2
Robert mc Night	0	3	0	0
David mc Night	0	3	6	0
Daniel Blodget, Litchfield	0	1	0	0
Joshua Blodget, Litchfield	0	1	4	2
Capt. William Parham	0	10	9	0
John Parham	0	10	5	0
Ebenezer Coster	0	5	6	0
Charls Emerson	0	14	5	0
Charls Emerson, Junr	0	3	6	0
Genge Emerson	0	1	6	0
John Harvey	0	10	2	2
William Parham, Junr	0	10	5	0
Michael mc Clintock	0	1	1	2
James Pearces	0	8	11	0
Capt. Alexander mc Murphey	0	12	1	0
Benjmen Crombie	0	7	5	0
Moses Crombie	0	3	6	0
Esqr. Samuel Boyd	0	8	3	2
Esqr. Nathaniel Boyd	0	6	3	0
Widow Margaret Boyd	0	7	1	2
John Dickey	0	8	0	2
William Gamble	0	11	2	2
Robert Cunningham	0	1	2	0
David Starret	0	11	4	0
John Hall	0	7	3	2
Daniel Hall	0	8	0	2
Sergt. Ebenezr Stevns	0	9	7	2
Hugh thompson	0	1	10	0
Benjmen Pilsbury	0	3	6	0
Thomas Newman	0	1	1	0
Joseph Mc Clentock, Esqr.	0	0	8	0
James Logon, Londonderry	0	0	8	0
Robert mc Clentock, Londonderry	0	0	1	0
Alexander Hynds	0	3	0	0
Ezekl Griffen	0	1	0	0

"JOSEPH GEORGE, } *Select Men.*
"SAMUEL STARK, }

Recorded this 24th day of December, 1775.

"JOHN HALL, *Town Clerk.*"

Stark was at work in his saw-mill, at the head of the Amoskeag Falls, when he heard this news, and without a moment's delay he shut down the gate of his mill, repaired to his house, took his gun and ammunition, mounted his horse in his shirt-sleeves, as he came from the mill and rode on to meet the enemy. As he journeyed on he left word for volunteers to meet him at Medford, and without delay made the best of his way to Lexington. On his entire route his force continually increased, so that on the following morning, when he arrived at Lexington, he had at his command a large force of "backwoodsmen."

The town Committee of Safety, in 1775, consisted of John Harve, Lieutenant James McCalley, Samuel Boyd, Ensign Samuel Moors and John Hall.

"COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, ETC.—COMMITEE OF SAFETY.

"April 12, 1776.

"*To the Selectmen of Derryfield:* In order to carry the underwritten resolve of the Honorable Continental Congress into execution, you are requested to disarm all Males, above twenty-one years of age (Lunatics, Idiots and negroes excepted), to sign the declaration on this paper, and when so done, to make return thereof, together with the name or names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the General assembly or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

"M WEARE, *Chairman.*

"IN CONGRESS, *March* 14, 1776.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions and Councils or Committees of Safety of the United States immediately to cause all persons to be disarmed, within their respective Colonies, who are notoriously disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated and refuse to associate to defend by Arms the United Colonies against the hostile attempts of the British Fleets and Armies.

"Extract from the minutes,

"CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*

"In consequence of the above Resolution of the Continental Congress, and to show our determination in joining our American brethren in defending the lives, liberties and properties of the inhabitants of the United Colonies, We, the Subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies."

This was signed by the following persons, and duly returned by the selectmen:

"John Hall,	William Perham,
Thomas Newman,	Ebenezer Stevens
David Merrill,	Daniel Hall
William Mc Clintock,	John Dickey,
John Goffe	John Reed.
Robert Cunningham,	Mexr. McMurphy
Samuel Boyd	Charles Emerson,
Michael Mc Clintock	Benjamin Crombie
David Starret	Ezekiel Stevens
John Perham	William Nutt.
Benja. Baker	John Harvey,
William Perham	George Graham
Simon Ladd	William Gambell.
James Perse,	Abraham Merrill
Abraham Merrill,	Jonathan Merrill
John Ray	Moses Merrill.
Nathaniel Boyd	John Russ,
Robert Clark,	Samuel Stark,
Joseph George,	Jesse Baker
James Forman,	James Mc Night,
John Griffen,	Theophilus Grinn,
Moses Crombie	Joseph Griffin.
Joseph Farmer	Hugh Thompson,
John Moor	

"Colony of New Hampshire, June 1st, Day, 1776 To the Hon. Mr. Weare, Chearman, this is to certify that we the subscribers has Presented the Within Declaration to the Inhabitants of said Town and they Have all Signed said Declaration, which we in our Judgment thought had a right to Sign the Same.

"Certified by us,

"DAVID STARRET,
"EZEKIEL STEVENS, } *Selectmen.*"
"JOHN PERHAM,

June 1, 1776, the following persons were in the army from Derryfield: Colonel John Stark, Captain John Moor, Captain James McCalley, Captain Alexander McMurphy, Captain Nathaniel Martin, Benjamin Baker, Nathaniel Baker, Ebenezer Costor, Timothy Dow, Samuel Harvey,—more than one fourth of the inhabitants of the town "fit to Bare arms."

In 1777 a bounty of eight dollars was voted to each man who should enlist for a term of three years. The tax-list was as follows:

	£	s.	d.
"Michael McClintock	1	2	10
Moses Merrill	1	2	2
James Peirce	2	19	2
Barber Lessly	1	0	8
William Parham Junior	2	14	0
John Berkey	1	9	1
Charles Emerson	2	17	4
Capt. William Parham	2	18	6
Levi. John Parham	3	0	2
Ebenezer Cosier	1	17	2
Benjamin Pilsburey	0	19	6
Ensin. Samuel Boyd	2	3	7
Ensin. Nathaniel Boyd	0	18	2
Widow and William Boyd	1	8	0
Capt. Alexander McMurphy	3	9	7
Benamin Crombie	2	2	5
John Dickey	2	8	2
William Gambell	3	11	2
Thomas Newman	1	2	0
Timothy Dow	0	15	8
James Gerrnutt	2	9	7
George Graham	0	18	2
Ceazer Gullen	1	11	1
Alexander Irwing	0	16	0
James Lyon of Londonderry	0	5	2
William McClintock	3	5	0
John Goffe Junior	1	6	0
Nathaniel Merrain	0	18	2
Moses Crombie	1	1	8
Samuel Morrson	0	9	10
William Page of Londonderry	0	2	8
David Farmer	0	18	2
Hugh Thompson	1	12	6
John Hughs	2	8	2
Joseph Sanders	1	3	4
Nathaniel Merrill	0	15	8
Daniel Blodget, Litchfield	0	7	10
Coul. John Goffe	3	3	4
John Rand, Esqr	1	6	0
Maj. John Moore	4	1	6
Capt. Samuel Moor	4	7	2
James Mcnight	0	15	8
William Nott	2	13	4
Joseph Grifen	2	14	8
John Griffen	2	0	4
Benjamin Baker	2	17	2
Joseph Goodge	2	1	0
Abraham Merrill	3	15	4
Ensin. Abraham Merrill	1	13	2
Ezekiel Stavens	3	12	2
Joseph Farmer	3	10	2
Widow and John Russ	1	15	10
John Ray	0	9	2
Coul. John Stark	1	19	8
Capt. Jame- Molley	1	15	2
Ensin. Samuel Stark	2	9	4
Jonathan Merrill	1	7	1
Jesse Baker	0	15	8
Benjamin Baker, Junr	0	18	2
Nathaniel Baker	0	15	8
Theodlas Grifin	0	18	2
Levi. Ebenezer Stavens	2	17	7
John Griffen, Junr	1	2	1
Levi. John Hall	3	17	8
Daniel Hall	2	0	4
David Stanlel	3	15	7
	£172	13	4"

A few months after, the town voted Colonel John Goffe a committee to furnish Robert McNight's family with proper provisions during his absence in the Continental army, or the family of any other soldier who should need assistance.

And the people were equally liberal on other occasions when acting individually. Thus, this same year they subscribed most liberally in aid of volunteers, although they had already submitted to a double tax.

When the retreat from Ticonderoga was first heard of in this town, Captain Nathaniel Martin, Theophilus Griffin, Nathaniel Baker, John Nutt, Enoch Harvey and David Farmer immediately volunteered and marched to Number Four. A contribution was made among the inhabitants for Martin, Griffin and Baker, and £4 10s. were raised. Soon after, when it was seen that an encounter with the British was inevitable in that quarter, and Stark was in need of troops, another contribution was made "to hold on John Nutt, Enoch Harvey, Theophilus Griffin and David Farmer," and £44 10s. were raised, and they "held on" and participated with their neighbors in the glorious battle of Bennington.

The following is a list of those subscribing:

"The account hereafter Sat Down is money payd by Individual Inhabitants of the Town of Derryfield to the Soldiers Raised at Sundry times for Carrin on this unnatural ware from the first of September, 1776, and upwards as is as follows.

	£	s.	d.
"Ezekiel Stavins paid to Enoch harvey for going to New York	3	0	0
Capt. Samuel moor & David Starret paid to Nathaniel Baker do	4	10	0
Levt. John Parham paid to Timothy martin for ditto	3	0	0
	£10	10	0

"paid by the Sundrey persons hereafter Named to Nathaniel martain, Theophilus Griffin & Nathaniel Baker as volunteers wen they went to Noumber four about the retreat from Ty are as followeth:

	£	s.	d
William Gamble	0	6	0
Ensn. Samuel Boyd	0	3	0
Samuel morrson	0	2	0
Ezekiel Stavins	0	3	4
James Gerrnutt	0	2	6
Abraham merrill Junior	0	3	0
Capt. Samuel moore	0	2	0
William Parham Junior	0	5	0
James mc Night	0	3	6
Levt. John Hall	0	3	6
James Paire	0	3	0
Abrham Merrill	0	5	0
Jonathan Merrill	0	3	0
Ebenezer Stavens	0	3	0
Joseph Sanders	0	2	0
John Dickey	0	3	0
John Hall Junior	0	2	8
William Nutt	0	3	0
Daniel Hall	0	2	0
Col. John Stark	0	6	0
Capt. William Parham	0	6	0
William McClintock	0	6	0
Col. John Goffe	0	6	0
and John harvey	0	4	8
	£4	10	0

"paid by Individuals to hold on John Nutt, Enoch harvey, Theophilus Griffin & David farmer, wen they went with General Stark to the Battel at Benenton, are as followeth, (viz.):

	£	s	d
James McNight	1	4	0
Col. John Goffe	2	8	0
Majr. John Moore	2	2	0
William Nutt	2	4	0
John Griffin	0	12	0
Benjamin Baker	1	10	0
Joseph George	0	18	0
Thomas Newman	0	9	0
Abraham Merrell	2	2	0
Joseph Latmer	3	10	0
Ensn. Samuel Stark	0	12	0
Lent. John Hall	1	16	0
William Gamble	1	4	0
John Pickey	0	18	0
Capt. Alexr. McMurphy	1	10	0
Ensn. Samuel Boyd	1	10	0
Michael McClintock	0	12	0
William McClintock	1	4	0
Capt. Wm. Parham	2	8	0
Charles Emerson	0	18	0
John Hervey	3	0	0
John Hughs	1	10	0
James Payne	0	18	0
David Starret	0	18	0
Zacheus Richards	0	2	6
Moses Merrill	0	6	0
Capt. Samuel Moor	0	16	0
Ensn. Abraham Merrill	0	12	0
Ezekiel Stavins	2	8	0
Daniel Hall	0	18	0
Lent. John Parham	1	10	0
James Garman	0	12	0
Wilham Parham, Junr	1	4	0
Joseph Sanders	0	12	0
Jonathan Merrill	0	12	0
Moses Crombie	0	12	0
Nathaniel Merrill	0	6	0
Lent. Ebenezer Stavins	0	12	0
	£ 44	19	6

The following sketches of Revolutionary patriots are taken from Judge Potter's "History of Manchester."

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN STARK was the third son of Archibald Stark, Esq., one of the early settlers of Derryfield. His father was a man of education, and imparted to his children such instruction, and such principles at the fireside as few others upon the frontier were able to confer upon their children. During Stark's boyhood the remnants of the Pennacook Indians were still in the Merrimack Valley, and made Amoskeag their annual rendezvous during the fishing season, and, in fact, in the earlier Indian wars, some of them were employed as soldiers by our government, and were enrolled with other soldiers. In this manner, young Stark, a hunter from position and necessity, became well acquainted with the habits of the Indians. This knowledge gave him a superiority over most of his brother soldiers in the war with the Indians and French that followed. However, this knowledge would have been to no great purpose had it not been united in him with other qualities peculiarly befitting a soldier of those times. He was remarkable for the vigor and activity of the physical man, and hence for his capability in sustaining fatigue. Adding to these, quick perception, indomitable energy and remarkable decision of character, he was the soldier for the times in which he lived, and, in fact, such qualities are the elements of success at any and all times. His success as an officer in the noted Rangers of the Seven Years' War gave him a popularity among the people at large, and the soldiers in particular, that placed him in the front rank as a successful soldier upon the breaking out of the Revolution. It was this popularity among the soldiers that gained his services to the country, for if his appointment or promotion had been left to the politicians of the day, it is doubtful, from the way in which he was treated by them, whether he could have succeeded to any command. Once at the head of a regiment, and in service, the battle-field told the story of his bravery. His brilliant achievements at Bunker Hill, Trenton, Princeton and Bennington are well known.

Early in 1778 he repaired to Albany and assumed the command of the Northern Department, and remained there until ordered to join General Gates at Providence.

He passed the winter in New Hampshire, in urging forward recruits and supplies, but in the spring joined General Gates at Providence.

In November, by General Washington's orders, he joined him in New Jersey, and after a short time was sent by Washington to New England to make requisition for men and provisions.

In 1780 he was with Washington at Morristown, and took part in the battle of Springfield.

Soon after, he was ordered to New England, collected a body of militia, and marched them to West Point.

General Stark was one of the court martial who decided the fate of Major Andre, and reluctantly, though in obedience to his duty, and for his country's advantage, favored the sentence of death upon that brave but unfortunate officer.

In 1781 he again took charge of the Northern Department. The country was overrun with robbers and Tories, and he had but a weak and inefficient force, but his strict discipline and stern justice dealt out to spies and Tories soon brought things into better order.

The capture of Lord Cornwallis brought the war to a close, but General Stark was ordered to New Hampshire for men and supplies.

The most of 1782 he was afflicted with a rheumatic complaint, brought on by long exposure, and was not able to join his command.

In 1783, however, he joined Washington, and soon after aided by his counsels in allaying those feelings of disquiet excited by the treacherous Newburg letters among the officers and soldiers of the army. Upon news of peace, Stark bore the happy intelligence to New Hampshire, and forthwith retired to his farm at Derryfield to enjoy that repose he so much needed.

But his active mind could not be at rest, and he engaged in all of those plans for the advantage of the

John Stark

town and State which were so necessary to be matured and carried out by clear heads and strong nerves.

The unjust claim of the Masonian proprietors to the lands betwixt a straight and a curve line, between the northeast and the northwest corner bounds of the Masonian grant was first successfully opposed by him, and to his exertions it was mainly owing that the Legislature took the matter in hand, and established the claim of the State to the lands in question, thus quieting hundreds of small farmers in the possession of their lands, and in the end adding largely to the funds of the State.

He was ever found upon the side of his country, and when, in 1786, discontent had ripened into open rebellion, and the Legislature had been surrounded by armed malcontents, the veteran Stark stood ready for the occasion, and would have volunteered his services had not the insurrection been repressed by the judicious councils and determined action of the gallant Sullivan, who was at that time, most opportunely, at the head of our State government.

He refused all civil office that would take him from his home, but in his native town he was ready to serve his townsmen in any capacity where he could be of advantage, and that did not trespass too much upon his valuable time.

Thus living not for himself alone, but for his country, the veteran Stark passed into the wane of life, ever taking, as long as life lasted, a lively interest in every incident in our country's history. At length, suffering from the effects of a paralytic shock, at the extreme age of ninety-three years, eight months and twenty-two days, the old hero departed this life on Wednesday, the 8th day of May, 1822.

The Friday following his death his remains were interred, with military honors, in a cemetery he had inclosed upon his own farm, a large concourse of people being in attendance to witness the imposing ceremony, and pay their last respects over the body of the man who had contributed so largely in filling "the measure of his country's glory."

The cemetery is situated upon a commanding bluff upon the east bank of the Merrimack, and over his remains his family have placed a plain shaft of granite, indicative alike of his simplicity and hardihood, upon which is inscribed "Maj.-General Stark."

This simple stone points to his ashes alone, but his deeds are traced in deep-lined characters upon the pages of our country's history, while his memory is engraven upon the hearts of his countrymen.

Such a name needs no other monument.

MAJOR JOHN MOORE.—He had been an officer in the preceding French war, in which he had won the reputation of a man of courage and energy. After the conquest of Canada he quietly settled down upon his farm at Cohoes Brook. Upon the news of the battle of Lexington he led his neighbors of Amoskeag to the scene of action, and on the 24th of April was commissioned by the Committee of Safety of Massachusetts as a captain in Stark's regiment. Thomas McLaughlin, of Bedford, was commissioned as his lieutenant at the same time. He forthwith enlisted a company of fifty-seven men, mainly of Derryfield, Bedford and Goffstown. His roll was as follows:

John Moore, captain; Thomas McLaughlin, lieutenant; Nathaniel Boyd, sergeant; John O'Neil, sergeant; David McQuig, sergeant; John Jordan, sergeant; William Patterson, corporal; Abraham Johnson, corporal; Joshua Page, corporal; Samuel Patten, corporal; Harry Glover drummer; James Butterfield, fifer; John Alld, Edward Bicksbey, Samuel Barron, Benjamin Baker, John Callohan, John Cyphers, Samuel Caldwell, Jonas Cutting, Edmond Davis, Charles Emerson, George Emerson, Luke Egan, John Goffe, John Gregg, Benjamin George, James Gledder, James Gibson, James Hogg, Arthur Hoit, Thomas Huse, Solomon Hutchinson, John Hunter, James Houston, George Hogg, Lemuel Harvey, Calvin Johnson, Samuel Martin, Timothy Martin, David McKnight, James McPherson, John Caldwell M'Neil, John Mills, Joseph Matthews, John McPherson, Goffe Moore, Thomas McClary, Samuel Moore, David Moore, John McMurphy, William Newman, James Orr, Archibald Stark, Caleb Stark, John Turner, John Wyer, Hugh Campbell, Alexander Hutchinson, William McGilway, James Moore.

Three of the men joined the company at a subsequent date, viz.: Samuel Patten, of Bedford, June 17th; James Gibson, probably of Londonderry and John McMurphy of Derryfield, July 16th. Samuel Patten enlisted on the 17th, and, with the fifty-seven others enlisted on the 24th of April, participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. In that battle none did better service than Captain John Moore and his company of Amoskeag, as related elsewhere.

On the 18th of June, the day following the battle, Captain Moore was complimented with a major's commission, to take the place in Stark's regiment of Major McClary, who had been killed in the battle of the day preceding. Lieutenant McLaughlin was promoted to the captaincy thus made vacant, and Sergeant Nathaniel Boyd, of Derryfield, was made lieutenant in his place. Major Moore remained with the army but a few months, when the state of his health obliged him to retire to his farm. He continued, however, his active participation in all matters on foot in the town, county and State, to forward the patriot cause, until his removal from the State, in 1778. In that year he moved to Norridgewock, in Maine, where he ever maintained a most respectable position in life. He died in January, 1809.

MAJOR JOHN GOFFE was a son of the noted Colonel John Goffe, of Derryfield. He resided in Bedford, just across the Merrimack from his father. In the Seven Years' War he was a lieutenant in Captain Martin's company, in Goffe's regiment. At the close of the French war he returned to Bedford and resumed his occupation as a farmer and miller. He received a captain's commission from Governor Wentworth in 1764, and 1768 was promoted to a majority. At the commencement of hostilities he volunteered, went to Cambridge, enlisted in Captain Moore's company as a private, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. In the summer after, he left the army and returned home, his business requiring his presence. Several of his sons served in the War of the Revolution, and two of them lost their

lives in that struggle—Stephen being lost at sea, and William killed in an engagement. But in civil life Major Goffe was active in the patriot cause, and was successful in furnishing recruits for the army. When General Stark called for more troops to assist in conquering Burgoyne, Major Goffe at once volunteered his services as a private, and marched to the conflict, thus favoring the great cause by precept and example. Of a truth, the good that such men do lives after them. He died at Bedford, aged eighty-five years.

LIEUTENANT JOHN ORR was of Bedford, where, at the commencement of the Revolution, he was a successful farmer. He volunteered under Stark in his expedition to Bennington, and was appointed a lieutenant in Captain McConnell's company, in Colonel Stickney's regiment. This regiment was one of the two that were sent against the Tory breast-work on the right of the enemy's works, south of the Hoosac. Early in the fight Lieutenant Orr was wounded in the knee by a musket-ball. Unable to stand, he lay upon the ground some time before any one came to his assistance. Sergeant Griffin then came to him, and with the assistance of another soldier carried him to a place of safety, forced to drag him upon his back through a corn and flax-field to shun the sharpshooters of the enemy. From want of skill the fracture was not properly reduced; but employing a private surgeon he began to mend, but was unable to be removed until February. On the 4th of that month he started for home, riding upon a bed in a sleigh, and reached home in ten days, after much suffering. He was unable to step till the October following, with crutches even. In the end he recovered his health, and though ever lame, was able to resume the active duties of life. He was much in public business, and filled the offices of selectman, Representative and Senator in the State Legislature with credit to himself in town and district. Lieutenant Orr died in Bedford in January, 1829, aged sixty-five years.

SERGEANT EPHRAIM STEVENS was another true soldier of Derryfield. He never knew fear. Whether driving the Hessians from their quarters, or attacking them without regard to disparity of numbers, as at Trenton, he was the same dauntless man. He was one who "snuffed the battle from afar," and was ready to engage in it. When relating his affair at Trenton, in beating up the quarters of the Hessians, he was wont to say that the bayonetted Hessians, as they lay upon the floor, was the prettiest sight he ever saw. He was of powerful make, and had the reputation of being the "strongest man in the army." In the camp at Valley Forge, when, by the recommendation of the officers, the soldiers engaged in all manner of athletic sports, Sergeant Stevens was wont to "beat the ring" wrestling and lifting. The trial of strength was in shouldering and carrying of "oak butts;" he could shoulder and carry the biggest "oak but of any man in the army." Such a man was invaluable as a soldier. Want of education prevented his promotion. After the close of the war Sergeant Stevens returned to Derryfield and became a successful farmer. He died in 1845, aged eighty-seven years.

SERGEANT THEOPHILUS GRIFFIN.—He was another brave soldier of Derryfield. He was with Stark at the battle of Trenton, and was one of the men who assisted Stevens in adventure with the Hessians, before related. The most of the day he went barefooted through the snow, throwing off his worthless shoes soon after commencing the pursuit of the retreating Hessians, and this without a murmur. No man fought better than Theophilus Griffin; but he must have a leader. He could execute, not direct. When the news came of the retreat from Ticonderoga he was one of the first to volunteer his services to meet the enemy, and was with Stark at Bennington, where, in addition to fighting bravely, he assisted with the greatest hazard in carrying Lieutenant Orr from the field when disabled by a severe wound. After the close of the war he settled down upon a small farm, but with indifferent success as a farmer. Habits fostered, if not contracted in the service unfitted him for steady employment. He preferred the exciting scenes of the camp to quiet labor, and, used to those, in the time of peace he sought excitement where it could be found, and, as was often the case with other soldiers, passed the last years of his life with little advantage to himself or society. He, however, fought nobly for his country, and his name deserves a place among the patriots of Derryfield. He died at Derryfield at an advanced age.

SAMUEL REMICK.—He was an apprentice in Bedford at the time of Burgoyne's approach from the north. He volunteered under Stark and was at the battle of Bennington. He stood by Lieutenant Orr, saw him fall and carried from the field. As he emerged from the corn-field he took a position behind an oak and commenced firing upon the enemy. He fired some eight or ten times, when, as he was loading his gun, an unlucky bullet from the enemy's works brought him to the ground. In this position he loaded and fired several times upon the enemy. At length, giving his gun to a man, the lock of whose gun had been broken by a ball, he dragged himself to a fence near by, where he was taken upon a blanket and carried to the surgeon's quarters, an open field on the banks of the Hoosac. He soon recovered, and lived to a good old age, receiving the bounties of his country for his sufferings in the cause of liberty.

The following were also in the war from this town: Ephraim Stevens, David Merrill, James Thompson, Benjamin George, Isaac George, Ichabod Martin and Robert McNight.

CHAPTER III.

MANCHESTER—(*Continued*).

CIVIL HISTORY.

The Charter of Derryfield—Original Bounds—The First Town Meeting Officers Elected—Portion of Harrytown Annexed in 1792—Town Named Manchester in 1810—List of Selectmen, Moderators and Town Clerks—The Town-Meeting of 1840—Much Excitement Prevails—Thirty Constables Chosen to Keep Order—The Waning Power of the Town—Strength of the "New Village"—First Town-Meeting in the "New Village"—Town House Erected—Incorporation of the City—First City Election—Officers Chosen—Organization of First City Government—List of Mayors and Clerks from Organization to 1885.

THE town of Manchester, embracing portions of the towns of Londonderry and Chester, and a tract of land lying on the Merrimack River, belonging to the Masonian proprietors, called "Harrytown," was chartered September 3, 1751, under the name of "Derryfield." This name is said to have been derived from the fact that the people of Londonderry had been accustomed to pasture their cattle within its limits. The charter was as follows:

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"[L.S.]

"George the second by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c., and to all whom these presents shall come,

"GREETING:

"*Whereas*, our loyal subjects, inhabitants of a tract of land within our province of New Hampshire aforesaid, lying partly within that part of our province of New Hampshire called Londonderry in part, and in part in Chester, and in part of land not hereto before granted to any town within our province aforesaid, have humbly petitioned and requested us that they may be erected and incorporated into a township, and infranchised with the same powers and privileges which other towns within our said province by law have and enjoy, and it appearing to 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 cultivation of the land, that the same should be done; Know Ye, therefore, that we, of our especial grace, certain knowledge and for the encouragement and promoting the good purposes and ends aforesaid, by and with the advice of our trusty and well-beloved Benningten Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and Commander in Chief, and of our Council of our Province of New Hampshire aforesaid, have erected and ordained, and by these presents, for ourselves and successors, do will and ordain, that the inhabitants of a (the) tract of land aforesaid, shall inhabit and improve thereon hereafter butted and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a pitch pine tree standing upon the town line, between Chester and Londonderry, marked one hundred and thirty-four, being the bounds of one of the sixty secretes in said Chester, being the south West corner of said lot, thence running south into the township of Londonderry one hundred and sixty rods to a stake and stones; thence running west to Londonderry North and South line, thence running South upon Londonderry line to the Head line of Litchfield to a stake and stones; thence running upon the head line of Litchfield to the Bank of the Merrimack river; thence running up said river, as the river runs, eight miles to a stake and stones standing upon the bank of said river; thence running East South East one mile and three quarters, through land not granted to any town, until it comes to Chester line, thence running two miles and a half and fifty-two rods on the same course into the town-ship of Chester, to a stake and stones; thence running south four miles and a half to the bounds first mentioned, all which lands within said bounds which lies within the townships of Londonderry and Chester aforesaid, are not to be liable to pay any taxes or rates, but as they shall be settled, and by these presents are declared and ordained to be a town corporated, and are hereby erected and incorporated into a body politick, and a corporation to have continuance forever by the name of Derryfield, with all the powers, authorities, privileges, immunities and infranchises to them the said inhabitants and their successors forever, always reserving to us, our heirs, and successors, all white pine trees growing and to ing, or that shall hereafter grow and be on the said tract of land, in for the use of our Royal Navy, and also the power of dividing said town into so, and here inafter mentioned, as it shall appear necessary and convenient for the benefited the inhabitants thereof, and as the several towns within our said province of New Hampshire, are by law thereof entitled and authorized to, as aforesaid, and by the majority of votes to choose all and every such officers as in such need in the said town.

"We do by the se presents nominate and appoint John McMurphy to call the first meeting of the inhabitants to be held within the said town at any time within twenty days from the day hereof, giving legal notice of the time, place and design of holding said meeting in said town after which the annual meeting in said town shall be held for the choice of town officers, and forever on the first Monday in March annually. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Province to be hereto affixed.

"Witness, Benning Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Province, the third day of September, in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

"By His Excellency's Command
with advice of Council,

"B. WENTWORTH

"THEODORE ATKINSON, Sec'y.

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"Entered and recorded in the Book of Charter, this third day of September 1751, pages 79 & 80.

"PER THEODORE ATKINSON, Sec'y."

This charter covered about eighteen square miles of the southwest part of Chester, about nine square miles of the northwest part of Londonderry, including The Peak, and the strip of land between Londonderry, Chester and the Merrimack River, called Harrytown, containing about eight square miles.

This charter did not embrace the whole of what was known as Harrytown, a nook at the north part, betwixt Chester and the Merrimack being left ungranted. This contained about two square miles, was called Harrysborough, and was added to Derryfield in 1792.

The act of incorporation empowered John McMurphy to call the first town-meeting, which was held at the house of John Hall, inn-holder, September 23, 1751, as follows:

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

"At a meeting of the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of Derryfield, assembled at the house of John Hall, in said town. At this first meeting upon Monday, the twenty-third day of September, Anno Dom'ni, 1751, by His Excellency's direction in the charter for said township, dated September the third, 1751, according to the direction in said charter, by His Excellency's command, I, the subscriber issued a nothority for choice of town officers upon the above said day, and the adhered hereof, and the people being assembled,

"1*st*ly, John Goffe, Jr., dred Selectmen.
William Pettigrew, Dattie Scholeeman.
Nathaniel Boyd, " "
Daniel McNeil, " "
Eliezer Wells, " "

"2dly, for town clerk, John Hall

"3dly, Commissioners for assessment, to examine the Selectmen's account, William McClintock, William Stark.

"4thly, for constable, Robert Anderson

"5thly, for tything men, John Harvey, William Elliott

"6thly, for surveyors of highways, Abraham Merrill, John Riddle
John Hall.

"7thly, for hayside men, Charles Emerson, Samuel Martin

"8thly, for Haywards, Moses Wells, William Gamble.

"9thly, Deer-keepers, Charles Emerson, William Stark.

"10th, for culler of staves, Benjamin Stevens.

"11thly, for surveyor of boards, planks, posts and timber, Abraham Merrill

"Recorded by me,

"JOHN HALL, *Town Clerk*."

This the town was organized under the charter.

The next town-meeting was holden the 16th of November following, and mainly for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of obtaining the charter. On the 4th of November the meeting was called by warrant of the Selectmen, the second article of which was

"To see money to defray the charges that Mr. John Hall has been at in obtaining a corporation for said town and to chuse a committee to examining and allowing his accounts."

At the meeting held November 26, 1751, upon the second article of the warrant, it was

"*Voted*, that Mr. John Hall be paid all the money that a committee upon the examination of his accounts shall allow to be his just due for obtaining an incorporation for this town, and the committee's names are as followeth: John Goffe, William McClinto, William Perham."

This committee made their report to the selectmen December 21, 1751, as follows:

"PORTSMOUTH, December ye 21, 1751

"To the selectmen of Derryfield, Gents, We, the subscribers, being a committee chosen by the town of Derryfield to examine and allow the accounts of Mr. John Hall, that we should find justly due to him for his obtaining a corporation for said town, we have set upon that affair, and upon a critical examination of the accounts of said John we find that he has expended in money and time, at a reasonable, or rather moderate allowance, amounts to the sum of two hundred and fifty-one pounds old tenor, and accordingly we judge it highly reasonable that he should have the sum with all possible expedition

"Certified by us the day and year above

"WILLIAM MCCLINTO,
"JOHN GOFFE,
"WILLIAM PERHAM,
"*Committee Men.*"

At the same meeting the following votes were passed:

"5thly, *Voted*, to Rase 24 pounds old tenor, to be raised to pave for Preching for this present year

"10thly, *Voted*, to Rase 12 pounds old tenor, to defray the charges that may arise the present year"

As originally incorporated, the town was wholly on the east side of the Merrimack. In 1795, by an act of the Legislature, a gore of land was annexed to the north side of the town, being a portion of "Harrytown,"[1] and was intended to be included in the original incorporation. June 13, 1810, the name of the town was changed to Manchester, it is said, as a compliment to Hon. Samuel Blodgett, who constructed a canal around Amoskeag Falls and who had often asserted that the place some day would be the Manchester of America."

The following is a list of the selectmen and town clerks from the organization of Derryfield, in 1751, to the incorporation of the city in 1846:

SELECTMEN

1751, John Goffe, William Perham, Nathaniel Boyd, Daniel McNeil, Eleazer Wells; 1752, John Goffe, Archibald Stark, Alexander McMurphy; 1753, William Perham, Alexander McMurphy, John Riddell; 1754, William McClintock, Alexander McMurphy, John Hall; 1755, Daniel McNeil, Robert Anderson, John Harvey; 1756, Daniel McNeil, Robert Anderson, John Harvey; 1757, Eleazer Robbins, Robert Anderson, Daniel McNeil; 1758, William Perham, William McClintock, Abraham Merrill; 1759, William Perham, William McClintock, Abraham Merrill; 1760, William McClintock, Hugh Stirling, Abraham Merrill; 1761, William Perham, John Hall, Thomas Russ; 1762, William Perham, John Stark, John Moor; 1763, John Stark, William McClintock, John Moor; 1764, William McClintock, John Stark, John Moore; 1765, William Perham, William McClintock, Abraham Merrill; 1766, Alexander McMurphy, Ebenezer Stevens, John Hall, David McKnight; 2 1767, Eleazer Robbins, Alexander McClintock, Nathaniel Boyd; 1768, John Hall, John Goffe, John Harvey; 1769, William McClintock, Alexander McMurphy, John Moor; 1770, William McClintock, Alexander McMurphy, John Moor; 1771, William McClintock, Alexander McMurphy; 1772, Alexander McMurphy, John Moor, William McClintock; 1773, John Stark, Samuel Boyd, James McCalley; 1774, James McCalley, Samuel Boyd, John Perham; 1775, John Stark, John Moor, Joseph George; 1776, David Starrett, Ezekiel Stevens, John Perham; 1777, John Goffe, Ebenezer Stevens, Benjamin Crombie; 1778, John Hall, Benjamin Baker, Samuel Boyd; 1779, David Starrett,[3] John Perham, Samuel Moor, Jonathan Russ;[4] 1780, Jonathan Russ, John Sheldon, Samuel Moor; 1781, John Hall, Samuel Moor, Jonathan Russ; 1782, Samuel Moor, Jonathan Russ, Joseph Sanders; 1783, Samuel Moor, Joseph Sanders, Jonathan Russ; 1784, Joseph Sanders, John Goffe, John Hall; 1785, John Goffe, Jr., William Perham, Samuel Stark; 1786, Joseph Fermor, John Goffe, Jr., Isaac Huse; 1787, James Thompson, Isaac Huse, John Greene; 1788, John Hall, John Webster, John Perham, 1789, James Thompson, John Green, John Ray; 1790, Isaac Huse, Samuel Moor, John Stark, Jr.; 1792, Daniel Davis, Samuel Moor, John Stark, Jr.; 1793, John Goffe, Isaac Huse, John Webster, 1794, John Stark, Jr., Daniel Davis, Samuel Moor, Jr.; 1795, Daniel Davis, John Stark, Jr., Samuel Moor, Jr., John Ray, John Perham; 1796, Isaac Huse, John Tufts, John Stark, Jr.; 1797, John Goffe, Samuel Moor, Jr., Samuel Blodget; 1798, John Goffe, Daniel Davis, John Stark; 1799, John Ray, Joseph Moore, Daniel Davis, Jr., Samuel Moor, Jr., John Ray, Israel Webster; 1801, Samuel Moor, Jr., John Ray, Israel Webster; 1802, Samuel Moore Jr., Israel Webster, John Ray; 1803, Samuel Moor, Jr., Israel Webster, John Stark (3d); 1804, Samuel Moor, Jr., Isaac Huse, John Stark (3d); 1805, Samuel Moor, Jr., Edward Ray, Archibald Gamble; 1806, Samuel Moor, Jr., Edward Ray, Ames Weston; 1807, Samuel Moor, Jr., Ames Weston, Edward Ray; 1808, Samuel Moor, Jr., Ames Weston, Samuel Hall; 1809, Samuel Moor, Jr., Isaac Huse, John Stark; 1810, Samuel Moor, Jr., Thomas Stickney, Isaac Huse; 1811, John Stark, Jr., Ames Weston, Israel Webster, 1812, Samuel Moor, Jr., John Stark, Jr., John Dickey; 1813, Samuel Moor, Job Rowell, John Dickey; 1814, Isaac Huse, Israel Webster, John G. Moor; 1815, Isaac Huse, Israel Webster, Ephraim Stevens, Jr., 1816, Isaac Huse, John Frye, John Stark (4th); 1817, Isaac Huse, John Stark (4th), John Dickey; 1818, Isaac Huse, John Dickey, Nathaniel Moor, 1819, Samuel Moor, Ephraim Stevens, Jr., John Stark (4th); 1820, Joseph Moor, Ephraim Stevens, Jr., Ames Weston, Jr.; 1821, Ames Weston, Jr., Ephraim Stevens, Jr., John Procter; 1822, Ames Weston, Jr., John Procter, Nathaniel Moor; 1823, Ames Weston, Jr., Nathaniel Moor, John Procter; 1824, Ames Weston, Jr., Nathaniel Moore, Isaac Huse; 1825, Ames Weston, Jr., Isaac Huse, Nathaniel Moore; 1826, Frederick G. Stark, Israel Merrill, James McQueston; 1827, Frederick G. Stark, Ames Weston, Jr., Franklin Moor; 1828, John Gamble, John Ray, Nathaniel Moore; 1829, Frederick G. Stark, Archibald Stark, James McQueston; 1830, Ames Weston, Jr., John Procter, Nathaniel Comant; 1831, Frederick G. Stark, John Procter, George Clark; 1832, Ames Weston, Jr., Frederick G. Stark, George Clark; 1833, Ames Weston, Jr., John Procter, James McQueston; 1834, James McQueston, Gil-

[1] Until August 12th
[2] To July 16, 1779
[3] From August 12th
[4] From July 16th

bert Greeley, Frederick G. Stark, 1838, Frederick G. Stark, Ames Weston, Jr., Isaac Huse, 1839, Frederick G. Stark, Ames Weston, Jr., Gilbert Greeley; 1837, Ames Weston, Jr., Gilbert Greeley, Joseph M. Rowell, 1838, Joseph M. Rowell, Archibald Gamble, Jr., Isaac Huse; 1839, Joseph M. Rowell, Archibald Gamble, Jr., Isaac Huse; 1840, Ames Weston, Jr., J. T. P. Hunt, Hiram Brown; 1841, Ames Weston, Jr., Isaac C. Flanders, Isaac Huse; 1842, Moses Fellows, Andrew Bunton, Jr., Abram Brigham; 1843, Moses Fellows, Andrew Bunton, Jr., David Child; 1844, Nathan Parker, Warren L. Lane, George Clark; 1845, Nathan Parker, George Clark, Charles Chase; 1846, Moses Fellows, Andrew Bunton, Jr., Edward McQuesten.

MODERATORS

1753, John Goffe; 1752–54, William Perham; 1755–56, John Goffe; 1757, Archibald Stark; 1758–61, William McClintock; 1761, William Perham; 1762–63, John Goffe; 1764, John Stark; 1765, Alexander McMurphy; 1766, John Hall; 1767, David Starrett; 1768, Thomas Russ; 1769, William McClintock 1770–73, John Stark; 1774, John Goffe; 1775, John Stark; 1776–77, John Goffe; 1778, John Hall; 1779, John Goffe, 1780, John Harvey; 1781, John Hall; 1782, John Little; 1783, John Stark; 1784, John Hall, 1785, John Stark; 1786, John Hall, 1787, John Little, 1788, James Gorman, 1789, John Stark, 1790, Samuel Moor; 1791–92, John Stark; 1793, John Webster; 1794, John Stark; 1795–96, Daniel Davis; 1797, John Goffe; 1798, Samuel Hodgdon; 1799, Daniel Davis; 1800, Samuel P. Kidder; 1801, John Stark; 1802, Joseph Moor; 1803, John Stark; 1804, Joseph Moor; 1805, Samuel P. Kidder; 1806, John Stark; 1807–8, David Flint; 1809–11, John G. Moor; 1812, David Flint; 1813, William Hall; 1814, John G. Moor; 1815–16, John Dwinnells, 1817–18, John Stark; 1819, Samuel Moor, 1820, Nathaniel Moor; 1821, John G. Moor; 1822, John Stark; 1823–25, Nathaniel Moor; 1826, Ephraim Stevens, Jr.; 1827, John Stark (2d); 1828, Nathaniel Moor, 1829, Ephraim Stevens, Jr.; 1830–32, Frederick G. Stark; 1833, Ephraim Stevens, Jr., 1834, Gilbert Greeley; 1835, Ephraim Stevens, Jr., 1836, Gilbert Greeley, 1837, Frederick G. Stark; 1838, Ephraim Stevens, Jr; 1839–40, Charles Stark; 1841, James McK. Wilkins; 1842–43, Joseph Cochran, Jr; 1844, George W. Morrison; 1845–46, Herman Foster.

TOWN CLERKS

1753–53, John Hall; 1754, Alexander McMurphy, 1755–56, John Goffe; 1757–66, John Hall; 1767–74, David Starrett; 1775, John Hall; 1776–79, David Starrett;[1] 1779–86, Asael Smith;[2] 1787, John Russ; 1788, John Hall, 1789–93, John Goffe; 1794, John Stark, Jr., 1795, Isaac Huse; 1796, Samuel P. Kidder; 1797–98; John Tuits; 1799–1810, Samuel Moor, Jr.; 1811, John Stark, Jr.; 1812–13, Isaac Huse; 1814, Samuel Moor; 1815–18, John G. Moor, 1819–25, Frederick G. Stark; 1826–27, Ames Weston, Jr.; 1828–29, Franklin Moor; 1829–30, Samuel Jackson, 1831–32, Ames Weston, Jr.; 1833–37, John R. Hall; 1838–40, Samuel Jackson, 1841, Walter French; 1842–46, John M. Noyes.

The town-meetings were held in the town until 1840. The increasing power of the "New Village" was not looked upon with favor by the old inhabitants, who regarded these new-comers as interlopers. Mutual jealousies soon arose, which finally resulted in a stormy town-meeting in March, 1840, which required the selection of thirty constables to keep order before the other town officers were elected.

It had become apparent (said Judge Potter, in referring to this meeting) that the inhabitants of the "New Village" would soon outnumber those of the town, if they did not at that time. The people of the village did not talk or act with much moderation. They openly told their intention of controlling the affairs of the town, and the nominations for town officers by the two parties seem to have been made with this idea, as all the candidates for the important offices in the town lived at the "New Village," or in its immediate vicinity. At the annual meeting, the votes of the first day showed conclusively that the people of the "New Village" predominated. Accordingly, when about to adjourn on the evening of that day, a motion was made to adjourn to meet at Washington Hall, on Amherst Street, at ten o'clock A. M. of the next day. This motion at once produced a most stormy discussion. Upon putting the question, the utmost confusion prevailed and a poll of the house was demanded. Finally it was proposed that the two parties to the question should form in lines upon the common, in front of the town-house, and should be counted by the selectmen, thus taking the vote surely and in order. This suggestion met the views of all parties; the question was put by the moderator and a large portion of the voters went out and formed lines as suggested. While most of the voters had thus left the house, some one made a motion to adjourn the meeting to the next day, then to meet at the town-house; the moderator put the vote, it was carried, and the meeting was declared adjourned. When the "outsiders" heard of the vote, they rushed into the house; but to no purpose, the meeting was adjourned, and the moderator would hear no motion. After much confusion the people left the house and went home; but on both sides it was only to rally their forces for the contest the next day. The voters of the "New Village" met the same night in Washington Hall, and laying aside their political preferences, nominated a union ticket for town officers. The next day the parties were at the polls at an early hour, all under much excitement; so much so, that it soon became apparent that they could not proceed with the meeting without an increase of the constabulary force; it was accordingly "*Voted* to postpone the choice of selectmen until constables be chosen."

They then made choice of thirty constables, as follows, viz.: James McQuesten, J. L. Bradford, David Young, William P. Farmer, Mace Moulton, Matthew Kennedy, Walter French, John H. Copp, Levi Sargent, Adam Gilmore, Jonathan R. Cochran, Isaac C. Flanders, Joseph B. Hall, Jr., Alonzo Boyce, Nehemiah Chase, Taylor L. Southwick, Barton Monsey, George W. Tilden, Josiah Stowell, Thomas Gamble, Jonathan C. Furbish, E. W. Harrington, Hiram Brown, Alonzo Smith, Reuben Kimball, John H. Maynard, Henry S. Whitney, Jacob G. Cilley, Joseph M. Rowell and Ebenezer P. Swain.

They then proceeded to elect the Board of Selectmen, and made choice of the gentlemen nominated in the caucus at the "New Village," viz.: Ames Weston, Jr., Jona. T. P. Hunt, Hiram Brown.

After this ballot the business of the meeting passed off quietly, the village party having things their own way. After choosing the usual town officers they raised a committee, consisting of the selectmen, George Clark and James Hall, to purchase a "Pauper Farm," without limitation as to the price, and authorized the selectmen to hire such a sum of money as might be necessary to pay for said farm. They also constituted the selectmen a committee to take into

[1] To July 16, 1779.

[2] From July 16th

consideration the subject of a new division of the town into districts for school purposes.

The villagers were triumphant; but they seem to have been moderate as victors, as the selectmen called the very next meeting for the choice of electors at the town-house.

It may well be imagined that a people of as strong prejudices as those of Manchester could not look upon these "new-comers" overriding them in a town-meeting with any great degree of complacency, and many stories are told of their remarks during the excitement. One is told of John Stark, Esq., or "Justice Stark," as he was commonly designated. He went into the moderator's desk and addressed the people thus:

"Who are ye, that are here to act, and to tread upon us in this manner? I'll tell ye who you are:—You're a set of interlopers come here to get a living upon a sand bank, and a d——d poor living you will get, let me tell ye!"

Upon this the "interlopers" made so much disturbance that the "Justice" could not be heard, and he left the desk. The result was decisive. The people of the old part of the town saw at once that their power had departed, and that henceforth Manchester was to be controlled by the people of the "New Village."

The first town-meeting in the new village was held in Washington Hall, February 1, 1841, and among other improvements voted was that of building a town-house. This structure was completed during the following summer at an expense of seventeen thousand dollars. The building committee consisted of John D. Kimball, Edward McQuesten and J. T. P. Hunt. The first meeting in the new house was held March 8, 1842.

City of Manchester.—So large had the population of this town become that at the March meeting, in 1846, it was deemed expedient to petition the Legislature for a city charter, and a committee, composed of David Gillis, Samuel D. Bell, Isaac Riddle, William C. Clarke, John A. Barnham, Luther Farley and Walter French, was chosen to take the matter in charge. Accordingly, a petition was at once presented; on June 1, 1846, the city of Manchester was incorporated. At the August election the act was accepted, by a vote of four hundred and eighty-five to one hundred and thirty-four.

The first city election occurred August 19, 1846, with four candidates for mayor, viz., Hiram Brown, Whig; William C. Clarke, Democrat; Thomas Brown, Abolition; and William Shepherd.

The result was as follows:

	H. Brown.	*Clarke.*	*T. Brown.*	*Shepherd.*	*Whole No. votes*
Ward 1	51	65	8	4	111
Ward 2	78	65	21	5	169
Ward 3	85	38	50	15	170
Ward 4	108	26	8	0	143
Ward 5	123	93	28	6	252
Ward 6	95	74	5	10	185
Ward 7	16	81	6	4	107
	469	442	126	42	1137
Necessary to a choice					586
H. Brown's vote					569
Majority against Brown					17

The following officers were chosen at this election:

Aldermen—Andrew Bunton, Jr.; George Potter, William G. Means, David Gillis, Timothy Blaisdell, Edward McQuesten, Moses Fellows.

Common Council—John S. Kidder, George W. Eaton, William Boyd, Hervey Tufts, Daniel J. Hoyt, James M. Merrill, Israel Endicott, Joel Russell, George P. Folsom, David Cross, Abram Baldwin, William M. Parker, Ebenezer Clark, Asa O. Colby, Nathaniel Herrick, William Porter, A. G. Colby, T. A. Hussey, Sewell Leavitt, William W. Baker, Joshua Nutt.

School Committee—Archibald Stark, Nathaniel Wheet, Joseph Knowlton, Moses Hill, James McCauley, William W. Brown, Amos Weston.

Overseers of the Poor—Joseph M. Rowell, B. F. Locke, Francis Reed, Levi Batchelder, Caleb Johnson, Elazy T. Underhill, James Emerson.

Assessors—Edward Hall, Ira Ballou, James Wallace, Charles Chase, Lewis Bartlett, Nathan Fellows, James Hall, Jr.

The second election for mayor was held September 1st. There were four candidates, viz.: Hiram Brown, Isaac C. Flanders, Thomas Brown and John S. Wiggin. The result was as follows:

	H. Brown.	*Flanders.*	*Wiggin.*	*T. Brown.*	*Whole No. votes.*
Ward 1	41	48	2	4	100
Ward 2	79	47	15	26	175
Ward 3	98	56	17	24	185
Ward 4	112	18	4	9	142
Ward 5	124	65	9	30	296
Ward 6	70	72	4	14	180
Ward 7	58	64	0	4	132
	582	367	51	109	1154
Hiram Brown had					602
Necessary to a choice					578
Brown's majority					24

The city government was organized in the City Hall, September 8, 1846, Moses Fellows, chairman of the retiring Board of Selectmen, presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. C. W. Wallace, D.D., after which the oath of office was administered to the mayor by Hon. Daniel Clark. After the delivery of the mayor's address the city government was organized as follows: President of Common Council, William M. Parker; Clerk, David Hill; City Clerk, J. S. T. Cushing; Treasurer, Thomas Hoyt; Marshal, George T. Clark. Hon. Samuel D. Bell was appointed, September 28, 1846, police justice, and Isaac Riddle and Joseph Cochrane, Jr., special justices.

Mayors and Clerks.—The following is a list of the mayors and clerks from the incorporation of the city to 1885:

MAYORS.

Hiram Brown, 1846–47; Jacob F. James, 1848–49; Moses Fellows, 1850–51; Frederick Smyth, 1852–55, 1861; Theodore T. Abbot, 1855–57, 1863; Jacob F. James, 1857; Alonzo Smith, 1858; E. W. Harrington, 1859–60; David A. Bunton, 1861–62; Darwin J. Daniels,[1] 1865; John Hadley,[2] 1865–66; Joseph B. Clark, 1867; James A. Weston, 1868, 1870–71, 1874–75; Isaac W. Smith, 1869; Person B. Cheney, 1872; Charles H. Barthold,[3] 1873; John P. Newell, 1873;[4] Alphons Gay, 1876; Ira Cross, 1877; John L. Kelly, 1878; Horace B. Putnam, 1881; Geo. H. Stearns, 1884.

CLERKS

John S. T. Cushing, 1846–49; Frederick Smyth, 1849–52; George A.

[1] Died August 15, 1865.
[2] Resigned February 18, 1873.
[3] Elected to fill vacancy.
[4] Elected to fill vacancy

French, 1852-56; Joel Taylor,[1] 1856-57; Frank H. Lyford,[2] 1856-57; Joseph Knowlton,[3] 1858-65; Joseph E. Bennett,[4] 1865-76; Albert Jackson, 1876; John P. Newell, 1876; Nathan P. Kidder, 1877 to present time.

The area of the city was enlarged July 1, 1853, by the annexation of what is now known as Amoskeag from Goffstown and Piscataquog from Bedford.

CHAPTER IV.

MANCHESTER—(*Continued*).

THE PRESS—EDUCATIONAL—CITY LIBRARY.

THE first newspaper published in Manchester was *Amoskeag Representative*, established by John Caldwell, October 18, 1839. Its name was changed to *Manchester Representative* January 22, 1841. The paper was sold, December 7, 1842, to Kimball & Currier, and merged with the *Manchester Democrat*.

The second paper was the *Amoskeag Memorial*, begun January 1, 1840, by Joseph C. Emerson. January 6, 1841, its name was changed to *Manchester Memorial*. Joseph Kidder became its editor February 17, 1841, at which time he sold to Mr. Emerson the *People's Herald*, which he had published at Pembroke for two months previous, having issued four numbers. The *Memorial* then assumed the double title of *Manchester Memorial and People's Herald* and kept it till June 5, 1842, when the latter half was dropped. May 26, 1841, Mr. Emerson associated with himself as publisher O. D. Murray, and in the succeeding January, when Mr. Kidder resigned the editorship, the publishers announced themselves as editors. The establishment was bought, September 2, 1842, by Samuel F. Wetmore and A. A. Wallace, who continued its publishers till August 21, 1844, when Mr. Wallace retired and left the paper in the hands of Mr. Wetmore, the senior partner. Its name was changed, September 6, 1844, to that of *Manchester American*. In September, 1845, Mr. Wetmore started the *Semi-Weekly American*, of which John H. Warland was editor. April 17, 1846, the establishment passed into the hands of James O. Adams, who at once discontinued the semi-weekly issue. He remained the publisher and editor of the *American* till May, 1852, when, having another weekly paper upon his hands, he sold the *American* to General Joseph C. Abbott and Edward A. Jenks. A few weeks later they bought the *Saturday Messenger*, Henry A. Gage, one of the owners of the latter, being admitted to partnership, and they published the *American and Messenger* under the name of Abbott, Jenks & Co., Mr. Abbott being the editor. A daily had been issued during the campaign of 1848, and again in 1850 during the progress of the Parker murder trial, but the first regular issue of the *Manchester Daily American* occurred September 4, 1854. Charles G. Warren subsequently bought the interest of the two junior partners, and the publication was continued by Abbott & Warren. Both the daily and weekly were sold in 1857 to John H. Goodale, of the *Manchester Democrat*, and united with that paper.

Upon the appearance of the *Memorial*, in January, 1840, John Caldwell, of the *Representative*, began the publication of a neutral and literary paper of the size of the new sheet, with the title of the *Manchester Magazine*, whose matter was selected from what had once appeared in his own paper. This was continued but three months.

July 4, 1840, Joseph C. Emerson, of the *Memorial*, began the publication of the *Manchester Workman*.

The *Star of Bethlehem* was established January 2, 1841, and was continued here about one year and removed to Lowell.

The *Literary Souvenir* was a weekly paper which was begun in Lowell, in 1838, by A. B. F. Hildreth, but in its fourth year was removed to Concord, and four months later to this city. Emerson & Murray, of the *Memorial*, were its publishers, and S. H. Napoleon Bonaparte Everette was its editor. He was an eccentric man, who styled himself "Rag Emperor," and his name was printed in the paper with that title. The *Iris and Literary Record* was a monthly magazine, which had been published at Hanover by E. A. Allen, but in the summer of 1842 was bought by Emerson & Murray and removed to Manchester. Mr. Everette was the editor of both this and the *Souvenir*. These two were united the 1st September and published under the name of the *Iris and Souvenir*. Mr. Murray soon after retired, and left Mr. Emerson in sole possession of the business. The latter, in December, 1842, began the *Semi-Weekly Advertiser*, which was edited by Colonel Isaac Kinsman, of Pembroke, and was continued but four or five weeks. In January, 1843, Mr. Emerson sold all his newpaper property to Willard N. Haradon, who bought at the same time the interest of the senior partner in the *Manchester Allodium*, whose first number was issued, January 14, 1843, by James Bursiel and a man of the name of Hamlet, the second number bearing the names of Hamlet & Haradon. The *Allodium* was a neutral and literary paper, ornamented with cheap engravings on wood. This firm continued its publication till April 8, 1843, when E. D. Boylston, now the editor of the *Farmers' Cabinet* at Amherst, purchased it of them, and also bought the *Iris and Souvenir* of Mr. Haradon, continuing both papers under different names and in a different fashion. The *Allodium* became the *Manchester Transcript*, which was removed a few months later to Great Falls and there deceased, and instead of *Iris and Souvenir*, he established, in August, 1845, a religious and temperance journal, under the name of the *New Hampshire Magazine*, which was published for a year and was then discontinued.

In 1857, J. H. Goodale bought the *Daily American*

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[1] Resigned April 15, 1856.
[2] Elected to fill vacancy.
[3] Died May 31, 1865.
[4] Elected to fill vacancy.

and *American and Messenger*, continued the publication of the former and united the latter with the *Democrat*, under the name of the *Democrat and American*. Soon afterwards Simeon D. Farnsworth, then a school-teacher of Concord, came to this city and entered into partnership with Goodale, and the firm became Goodale & Farnsworth. In the fall of 1861 the latter bought out his partner and continued the sole proprietor till April, 1863, when, having become a paymaster in the army, he leased the daily and weekly to Gage, Moore & Co. Henry A. Gage, Orren C. Moore, James O. Adams, and the name *Democrat* was dropped from the title. In August, 1863, O. C. Moore sold his interest to Sylvester C. Gould. In December, 1863, Mr. Farnsworth bought back the lease and sold both papers to John B. Clarke, who united them with the *Mirror*. The last issue of the *Daily American* was dated December 26, 1863.

The *Gleaner* was issued November 12, 1842, its publisher being William A. Hall and its editor John Caldwell. It was suspended in the latter part of 1845.

The *Manchester Palladium*, another of Mr. Caldwell's enterprises, was begun May 21, 1846, and continued about six months.

The *White Mountain Torrent* was published here a few months in 1843.

The *Manchester Operative* was begun Saturday, December 30, 1843, by Willard N. Haradon, and discontinued November 16, 1844.

The *Independent Democrat* was begun in this city May 1, 1845, by Robert C. Wetmore. It was removed after a few weeks to Concord, and was subsequently united with the *Independent Statesman*.

July 3, 1845, was issued the first number of the *Manchester Mercantile Advertiser*, published by Charles H. Chase. It was suspended after an existence of nearly five months, and then Mr. Chase began the publication of the *Manchester Saturday Messenger*, November 29, 1845. The *Messenger* appeared March 28, 1846, with J. E. Davis, Jr., and Israel P. Chase as publishers. E. D. Davis took Mr. Chase's place in the first on the 15th of August of the same year. They continued its publication till March 20, 1847, when they disposed of the establishment to William H. Gilmore and Israel P. Chase. Joseph Kidder, who had been its editor from the start, resigned his charge at the close of the second volume, November 20, 1847. Mr. Chase was thereafter the principal editor till he retired from the paper, June 24, 1848. Subsequently, Henry A. Gage bought Mr. Gilmore's interest, and May 26, 1849, associated with him Francis E. Forsaith, who then became the editor. He withdrew January 25, 1851, and was succeeded by Benjamin F. Wallace, who had been for several years the principal of Piscataquog Village Academy. In 1852 it was sold to Abbott, Jenks & Co. (Joseph C. Abbott, Edward A. Jenks and Henry A. Gage), the owners of the *American*, and united with that paper.

The *New Hampshire Temperance Banner* was established in 1847, and in about three years removed to Concord.

The *Old Hero*, a short-lived campaign paper, was issued in 1848 from the office of the *Manchester American*, in advocacy of the claims of General Zachary Taylor for the Presidency.

September 9, 1848, the first number of the *Manchester Telescope* was issued by Haradon & Kiely. After an existence of about two years its name was changed by Mr. Haradon, who had become its sole proprietor February 19, 1849, to that of *Haradon's Weekly Spy*. A subsequent change made it the *Manchester Spy*, and under this title it was published till the beginning of 1852, when it was sold to the publishers of the *Farmers' Monthly Visitor*, and incorporated with that paper.

The *Merchants' Own Journal* was begun in November, 1848, by Haradon & Storer, and was issued for a short time.

About 1849 the late Dr. Thomas R. Crosby, then a practicing physician in Manchester, conceived the idea of publishing an agricultural paper in the city, and at length having associated with himself James O. Adams as publisher, issued the first number of the *Granite Farmer* February 26, 1850. It was a weekly of eight pages, and, according to the announcement on its first page, was "published under the patronage of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society." At the beginning of the fourth volume, in January, 1853, the Rev. A. G. Comings, of Mason, became associate editor, but he removed from the State about March, 1853, and the twelfth number was the last which bore his name. The paper was sold, October 5, 1853, to the Hon. Chandler E. Potter, and was united not long afterwards with the *Farmers' Monthly Visitor*.

The Manchester Daily Mirror was started as a morning paper, Monday, October 28, 1850, by Joseph C. Emerson. With the seventh number appeared the name of F. A. Moore as that of the editor. He was succeeded as editor, December 16, 1850, by Edward N. Fuller. Monday, June 23, 1851, it was changed from a morning to an evening paper. Mr. Emerson began, Saturday, February 22, 1851, under the name of the *Dollar Weekly Mirror*, a weekly paper, made up from the columns of the daily, of which also Mr. Fuller was the editor. In February, 1852, he retired from the editorship, and his place was filled by John B. Clarke. He held the position till September 1st, when Mr. Emerson, who had been engaged in the manufacture of fireworks, lost heavily by fire, and became financially embarrassed. He struggled along till October 20th, when he sold at auction the daily and weekly, which were bought by John B. Clarke, who has owned and edited them ever since. He bought, in 1863, of S. D. Farnsworth, the *Daily and Weekly American*, in which the *Manchester Democrat* had been swallowed up, and united the latter with

the *Dollar Weekly Mirror* and the former with the *Daily Mirror*, which has since been known as the *Daily Mirror and American*. In 1863 he bought of Francis B. Eaton the *New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture*, which had already absorbed the *Granite Farmer* and the *Farmers' Monthly Visitor*, and united it with the weekly, under the name of the *Dollar Weekly Mirror and New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture*. July 8, 1865, its name was changed to that of *Mirror and Farmer*, and under this it has since been published.

COLONEL JOHN B. CLARKE,[1] editor and proprietor of the *Manchester Mirror*.—Among the business enterprises in which the men of to-day seek fortune and reputation, there is scarcely another which, when firmly established upon a sound basis, sends its roots so deep and wide, and is so certain to endure and prosper, bearing testimony to the ability of its creators, as the family newspaper. Indeed, a daily or weekly paper which has gained by legitimate methods an immense circulation and a profitable advertising patronage is immortal. It may change owners and names, and character even, but it never dies, and if, as is usually the case, it owes its early reputation and success to one man, it not only reflects him while he is associated with it, but pays a constant tribute to his memory after he has passed away.

But, while the rewards of eminent success in the newspaper profession are great and substantial, the road to them is one which only the strong, sagacious and active can travel, and this is especially true when he who strives for them assumes the duties of both publisher and editor. It requires great ability to make a great paper every day, and even greater to sell it extensively and profitably, and to do both is not a possible task for the weak. To do both in an inland city, where the competition of metropolitan journals must be met and discounted, without any of their advantages, requires a man of grip, grit and genius.

In 1852 the *Manchester Mirror* was one of the smallest and weakest papers in the country. Its weekly edition had a circulation of about six hundred, that of its daily was less than five hundred, and its advertising receipts were extremely small. Altogether, it was a load which its owner could not carry, and the whole establishment, including subscription lists, good-will, press, type and material was sold at auction for less than one thousand dollars.

In 1885 the *Weekly Mirror and Farmer* has a circulation of more than twenty-three thousand and every subscriber on its books has paid for it in advance.

The *Daily Mirror and American* has a correspondingly large and reliable constituency, and neither paper lacks advertising patronage. The office in which they are printed is one of the most extensive and best equipped in the Eastern States out of Boston. In every sense of the word the *Mirror* is successful, strong and solid.

The building up of this great and substantial enterprise from so small a beginning has been the work of John B. Clarke, who bought the papers, as stated above, in 1852, has ever since been their owner, manager and controlling spirit, and in spite of sharp rivalry at home and from abroad and the lack of opportunities which such an undertaking must contend with in a small city, has kept the *Mirror*, in hard times as in good times, steadily growing, enlarging its scope and influence, and gaining strength with which to make and maintain new advances; and at the same time has made it yield every year a handsome income. Only a man of pluck, push and perseverance, of courage, sagacity and industry could have done this; and he who has accomplished it need point to no other achievement to establish his title to a place among the strong men of his time.

Mr. Clarke is a native of Atkinson, where he was born January 30, 1820. His parents were intelligent and successful farmers, and from them he inherited the robust constitution, the genial disposition and the capacity for brain-work which have carried him to the head of his profession in New Hampshire. They also furnished him with the small amount of money necessary to give a boy an education in those days, and in due course he graduated with high honors at Dartmouth College, in the class of 1843. Then he became principal of the Meredith Bridge Academy, which position he held for three years, reading law meanwhile in an office near by. In 1848 he was admitted to the Hillsborough County bar, from the office of his brother, at Manchester, the late Hon. William C. Clarke, attorney-general of New Hampshire, and the next year went to California. From 1849 until 1851 he was practicing his profession, roughing it in the mines, and prospecting for a permanent business and location in California, Central America and Mexico.

In 1851 he returned to Manchester and established himself as a lawyer, gaining in a few months a practice which gave him a living, but in October of the next year the sale of the *Mirror* afforded an opening more suited to his talents and ambition, and having bought the property, he thenceforth devoted himself to its development.

He had no experience, no capital, but he had confidence in himself, energy, good judgment and a willingness to work for the success he was determined to gain. For months and years he was editor, reporter, business manager, accountant and collector. In those capacities he did an amount of work that would have killed an ordinary man, and did it in a way that told; for every month added to the number of his patrons, and slowly but steadily his business increased in volume and his papers in influence.

He early made it a rule to condense everything that appeared in the columns of the *Mirror* into the smallest

[1] From the *Bay State Monthly*

possible space, to make what he printed readable as well as reliable, to make the paper better every year than it was the preceding year, and to furnish the weekly edition at a price which would give it an immense circulation without the help of traveling agents or the credit system; and to this policy he has adhered. Besides this, he spared no expense which he judged would add to the value of his publications, and his judgment has always set the bonds far off on the very verge of extravagance. Whatever machine promised to keep his office abreast of the times, and increase the capacity for good work, he has dared buy. Whatever man he has thought would brighten and strengthen his staff of assistants he has gone for, and, if possible, got, and whatever new departure has seemed to him likely to win new friends for the *Mirror* he has made.

In this way he has gone from the bottom of the ladder to the top. From time to time rival sheets have sprung up beside him, but only to maintain an existence for a brief period or to be consolidated with the *Mirror*. All the time there has been sharp competition from publishers elsewhere, but this has only stimulated him to make a better paper and push it successfully in fields which they have regarded as their own.

In connection with the *Mirror*, a great job-printing establishment has grown up, which turns out a large amount of work in all departments, and where the State printing has been done six years. Mr. Clarke has also published several books, including "Sanborn's History of New Hampshire," "Clarke's History of Manchester," "Successful New Hampshire Men," "Manchester Directory" and other works. Within a few years a book-bindery has been added to the establishment.

Mr. Clarke still devotes himself closely to his business six hours each day, but limits himself to this period, having been warned by an enforced rest and voyage to Europe, in 1872, to recover from the strain of overwork, that even his magnificent physique could not sustain too great a burden, and he now maintains robust and vigorous health by a systematic and regular mode of life, by long rides of from fifteen to twenty-five miles daily and an annual summer vacation.

In making the *Mirror* its owner has made a great deal of money. If he had saved it as some others have done, he would have more to-day than any other in Manchester who has done business the same length of time on the same capital. But if he has gathered like a man born to be a millionaire, he has scattered like one who would spend a millionaire's fortune. He has been a good liver and a free giver. All his tastes incline him to large expenditures. His home abounds in all the comforts that money will buy. His farm is a place where costly experiments are tried. He is passionately fond of fine horses, and his stables are always full of those that are highly bred, fleet and valuable. He loves an intelligent dog and a good gun, and is known far and near as an enthusiastic sportsman.

He believes in being good to himself and generous to others, values money only for what it will buy, and every day illustrates the fact that it is easier for him to earn ten dollars than to save one by being "close."

A business that will enable a man of such tastes and impulses to gratify all his wants and still accumulate a competency for his children is a good one, and that is what the business of the *Mirror* counting-room has done.

Nor is this all, nor the most, for the *Mirror* has made the name of John B. Clarke a household word in nearly every school district in Northern New England and in thousands of families in other sections. It has given him a great influence in the politics, the agriculture and the social life of his time, has made him a power in shaping the policy of his city and State, and one of the forces that have kept the wheels of progress moving in both for more than thirty years.

In a word, what one man can do for and with a newspaper in New Hampshire John B. Clarke has done for and with the *Mirror*, and what a great newspaper can do for a man the *Mirror* has done for John B. Clarke.

The Manchester Union.—The first Democratic newspaper in Manchester was the *Amoskeag Representative*, started in October, 1839, by John Caldwell. A few months later its name was changed to *Manchester Representative*. In 1842 the course of the *Representative* on important party issues became so distasteful to a majority of the Democrats in the town that measures were taken to establish a new organ, and in April of that year William H. Kimball and Joseph Kidder started the *Manchester Democrat*. A few months later Mr. Kidder sold his interest to George W. Morrison and Moody Currier, Mr. Morrison subsequently disposing of his share to Mr. Currier, who became associate editor with Mr. Kimball. In October, 1843, Mr. Currier's interest was purchased by E. B. Davis, and in the spring of 1844 the paper passed by purchase into the hands of Chandler E. Potter, a graduate of Dartmouth, and at that time a practicing attorney. The *Representative* was discontinued soon after the *Democrat* was started, and Mr. Caldwell established the *Gleaner*, a scurrilous sheet, the conduct of which involved the proprietor in numberless difficulties and lawsuits, and finally drove him from the town.

In 1848, Judge Potter, who was a forcible writer and an earnest advocate of Democratic principles, sold the *Democrat* to John H. Goodale, a native of Deering and a graduate of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn. Mr. Goodale conducted the paper in full accord with the principles of the Democratic party until 1850, when he evinced a decided tendency to espouse the doctrines of the Free-Soil party, then becoming a prominent factor in national politics.

At the Democratic State Convention in December, 1850, John Atwood, of New Boston, who had been a

Baptist minister and for several years State treasurer, was nominated as candidate for Governor. In the platform adopted by the convention the question of slavery was not specifically mentioned, but the compromise measures which had just been passed by Congress were fully indorsed. Soon after the convention Mr. Atwood, in answer to a letter addressed to him by John H. White and other Free-Soilers, expressed sentiments similar to those held by the leaders of the Free-Soil party. This letter was not immediately published, but when its contents became known to some of the Democratic leaders there was great excitement. General Pierce, who believed that Mr. Atwood had written the White letter without due consideration, endeavored to persuade him to retrace his steps, if he could conscientiously do so. Thereupon Mr. Atwood signed a letter in which he substantially revoked the sentiments contained in his letter to White. Upon the publication of this letter the Free-Soilers printed his communication to White, though Atwood declared he never gave his consent to its publication. Naturally, Mr. Atwood soon found himself in a most melancholy predicament through his attempt to please both parties. The Democracy, finding there was no way of escaping from the dilemma in which Atwood had placed them, except by throwing him overboard altogether, immediately called a new convention, repudiated their former candidate and renominated Samuel Dinsmore, who was then serving his second term as Governor.

Mr. Goodale, as editor of the *Democrat*, had become thoroughly imbued with Free-Soil principles, and sustained Mr. Atwood in the controversy. In this state of affairs the leaders of the Democratic party in Manchester held a meeting on the 28th of December, 1850, to consider the question of starting a new paper which should correctly reflect the principles of the party. James McK. Wilkins presided, and Joseph Kidder was chosen secretary. On motion of William C. Clarke, it was voted that a committee be appointed to establish a paper which should advocate sentiments in harmony with those of the Democratic party, and the following gentlemen were chosen such committee: Richard H. Ayer, Walter French, Mace Moulton, John S. Kidder, Warren L. Lane, William C. Clarke, A. G. Gale, Isaac C. Flanders, Charles Stark, William A. Putney, S. H. Ayer, I. N. Hays, Silas Tenney, G. P. Prescott, Samuel Dame, James McQueston, William Boyd, E. W. Harrington, S. W. Parsons, D. P. Perkins, John L. Fitch, J. D. Emerson, Leonard Lyon, Thomas Rundlett, William B. Johnson, Edward Hall, Lorenzo Dow, S. W. Jones, Charles Rundlett, W. S. Morey, James S. Cheeney, Charles B. Gleason, Sherburne Fogg, Thomas P. Pierce, Isaac Marshall, J. L. Keniston, C. E. Potter, J. McK. Wilkins, Moody Currier, Joseph M. Rowell, Leonard Rundlett, Samuel N. Bell, Robert Ayer, John Stark, Isaac Currier, Franklin Tenney, Nehemiah Chase, A. Hatch, S. P. Greeley, D. F. Straw, Joseph Kidder, J. S. Elliott, R. D. Moores, Walter P. Fogg, Dustin Marshall, W. W. Baker, A. G. Tucker, John Sargent, S. S. Collin, A. Kimball.

The committee immediately purchased the necessary material and fitted up an office, and January 24, 1851, the first number of *The Union Democrat* was issued. For a few weeks the editorial work was performed by a number of gentlemen who were able and experienced writers; but finally the committee made an engagement with James M. Campbell, by which he was to assume the entire editorial management of the paper, and he entered upon his new duties with great zeal and enthusiasm.

In the spring of 1852 it seemed unlikely that any of the very distinguished Democratic statesmen who had been named for the Presidency would receive the nomination at the next national convention of that party. Under these circumstances Mr. Campbell believed it possible to bring about the nomination of General Franklin Pierce. With this view, he wrote a letter in Mr. Pierce's behalf to his friend, General Conway, a leading Democrat at Fredericksburg. The convention met and failed to agree upon a candidate during twenty-five ballots. After the twenty-fifth ballot the Virginia delegation retired for consultation, when Mr. Campbell's letter to Conway was read, and it was decided that at the next ballot the vote of Virginia should be cast for General Pierce. This was done, and on a subsequent ballot he was nominated. The letter of Mr. Campbell was afterwards published in the *Richmond Enquirer* and in most of the other Democratic papers of the South.

In his conduct of the *Union Democrat* through the trying times that followed the election of General Pierce, and continued through his administration and that of Buchanan, Mr. Campbell displayed the highest qualities of statesmanship, maintaining throughout a steadfast allegiance to the constitution. In State and local affairs he pursued a wise and conservative course, building his paper upon a solid foundation.

In February, 1856, the office was destroyed by fire, but was immediately re-established in Union Building, corner Elm and Market Streets.

In 1861, Walter Harriman, of Warner, became joint owner with Mr. Campbell, and assumed charge of its editorial columns, the name of the paper being changed to the *Manchester Union*. Colonel Harriman retained his interest in the paper until January, 1863, when he disposed of it to Colonel Thomas P. Pierce, and the old name, *Union Democrat*, was restored. The same month Colonel Pierce sold his interest to Charles Lamson, of Nashua.

March 1, 1863, the first number of the *Manchester Daily Union* was issued from the office of the *Union Democrat*, and in August following, Mr. Lamson sold his interest in both papers to Alpheus A. Hanscom, of Eliot, Me., and the firm became Campbell & Hanscom, the latter devoting his time chiefly to the business management of the office, though a frequent

contributor to the editorial columns. Early in 1864 the office was removed to Merchants' Exchange.

In September, 1872, George A. Hanscom, a brother of the junior partner, and James L., the second son of Mr. Campbell, were admitted as partners in the business of printing and publishing, the firm still retaining the style of Campbell & Hanscom. Mr. Campbell, Sr., retained control of the editorial columns, George A. Hanscom took charge of the local department and James L. Campbell attended to the mechanical part of the business. In the winter of 1873–74 the firm erected a brick block on Manchester Street, near Elm, twenty feet wide and fifty feet deep, four stories high, with basement, the office occupying the greater part of the block. The first paper printed in the new building bears date February 9, 1874.

Mr. Campbell continued to edit the paper until the fall of 1876, when finding his health greatly impaired by his long-continued and confining labors, he severed his active connection with the *Union Democrat* and *Daily Union*, and went to Florida, where he purchased a tract of land and engaged in the occupation of orange culture. He was succeeded in the editorial chair by A. A. Hanscom. Mr. Campbell maintained a lively interest in the paper, and sent an occasional contribution to its columns from his Southern home. He died quite suddenly at Sorento, Florida, on the last day of April, 1883.

November 10, 1879, marked a new era in the history of the *Manchester Union*. On that date the paper and material passed by purchase into the hands of Stilson Hutchins, of Laconia, John H. Riedell, of Boston, and Joseph C. Moore, of Lake Village. July 27, 1880, a stock company was formed, of which Mr. Moore became president, Mr. Hutchins treasurer and Mr. Riedell secretary. June 26, 1881, Messrs. Hutchins and Moore purchased Mr. Riedell's interest, and later, on the 5th of December, 1882, Mr. Hutchins disposed of his interest in the office to Mr. Moore, since when no further change in proprietorship has been made. From the inception of the enterprise, in July, 1880, Mr. Moore was the leading and active spirit in the management of the paper, and his additional interest acquired in December, 1882, was a natural and eminently proper sequence.

The new proprietors, realizing fully the task to which they had put their hands, brought to it the same enterprise, energy and sagacity that would have been found essential to success in any other business. It was their purpose to publish the best newspaper in the State, and not only that, but one which could compete successfully with the larger metropolitan dailies in the publication of news. And they succeeded. When the paper passed into their hands, November, 1879, an evening edition only was issued, and comparatively little attention was paid to telegraphic news. On the morning of the 20th of November the first issue of the morning edition appeared. The change from an evening to a morning paper was looked upon with disfavor by many of the strongest supporters of the paper, who could see no possible chance of success in a business rivalry with the Boston dailies. Time, however, vindicated the wisdom of the enterprise. Full telegraphic service was obtained through the National Press Association, the editorial and reportorial force was increased and special arrangements made for early transportation over the lines of railroad to the north, and as a result the circulation of the paper throughout the State increased with phenomenal rapidity. In January, 1882, the national telegraphic service was exchanged for that of the Associated Press, with its extended facilities for securing news from all parts of the civilized world. With the increase of circulation naturally came increased advertising patronage. To meet the demand for additional space, the paper was increased in size at various times, until it had grown from a twenty-four column to a thirty-six column sheet, and even then a double edition on Saturdays has been found necessary to meet the wants of advertisers since November 10, 1883.

For nearly twenty years after the establishment of the *Weekly Union*, and about seven years after the daily was started, the press-work was done outside of the office. Until 1856, when Patten's building was destroyed by fire, the presses upon which all papers in the city were printed were located in the basement of that building. These presses consisted of two Adams bed and platen presses and a Guernsey press, the latter of a pattern that would scarcely be accepted as a gift by any live establishment to-day. They were destroyed in the conflagration that swept away the offices of *The Union*, the *Mirror* and the *American*. After the fire S. C. Merrill, who carried on the coffee and spice business in a building located on Elm Back Street, in the rear of Merchants' Exchange, and had surplus steam-power which he wished to utilize, bought and put in operation two Adams presses, on one of which was printed *The Union* and on the other the *Mirror*. The forms of type were taken from *The Union* office, then in Union Building, at the corner of Market and Elm Streets, and carried on a hand-bier to the press-room, a task that was anything but coveted by those upon whom it devolved. Merrill subsequently built a brick block on the corner of Manchester Street and Elm Back Street, to which the press-room was removed. This block, with its contents, was destroyed by the fire of July, 1870, again leaving *The Union* office without press facilities. The press-work of the daily edition was then for a time printed on the press of C. F. Livingston, and the weekly forms were sent to Concord and printed on the *Patriot* press until the proprietors purchased a Cottrell cylinder press and placed it in Merchants' Exchange, to which the office had been removed, obtaining power from the *Mirror* engine in the basement. This press was rated at a speed of fifteen hundred impressions per hour, though it was seldom speeded

faster than one thousand or eleven hundred. The Cottrell was moved into the new building erected by the proprietors of *The Union*, in 1874, on Manchester Street, where it met the requirements of the paper until it passed into the hands of the new proprietors, in 1879, when a Hoe two-cylinder replaced it.

Up to this time the old style presses had proved of ample capacity to print the editions of the daily and weekly. But with the establishment of a morning edition of the daily, and the journalistic enterprise displayed in other directions by the new firm, the circulation of both papers increased so rapidly that before a year had passed, the capacity of the two-cylinder press was severely taxed to meet the demands made upon it. From 1879 to this date the growth in circulation had been steady, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, until the two-cylinder press, printing four thousand papers per hour, was utterly inadequate. There was no alternative but to again increase the printing capacity, both in size and speed, and it was determined not only to meet present demands, but be prepared for still further increase in circulation. An order was placed in the spring of 1883 with R. Hoe & Co., New York, the greatest press-builders in the world, for a type-revolving, web-perfecting press, capable of printing thirty-two thousand impressions an hour, or sixteen thousand complete papers, printed on both sides. At the same time a new folding-machine was purchased, which cuts, pastes and folds the eight-page editions of the daily and the weekly edition. With this new machinery and an entire outfit of type, *The Union* office is as finely equipped as any newspaper office in New England.

These improvements, however, necessitated more commodious quarters, and in February, 1884, a ten-years' lease of the east half of the Opera-House Block on Hanover Street, with privilege of purchase, was obtained. A three-story brick building, thirty-two by thirty-four, was built in the rear of the opera-house, in which is located the press-room and composing-rooms, a new engine and boiler being placed in the basement. This building having been erected especially for the purpose to which it has been devoted, is admirably adapted for the different mechanical departments of the paper. The business office and editorial rooms are on the ground-floor of the Opera Block, and, taken all in all, it is one of the most complete newspaper establishments in New England.

The first editor or editorial writer of *The Union* as a morning daily was Henry H. Metcalf, who began his labors with the first number and closed them October 22, 1881. He was followed by B. F. Saurman, who remained till April 22, 1882. On May 4th, of the same year, George F. Parker assumed the position, filling it till December 9th of the same year. The editorial work was provided for from several sources till the first week in January, 1882, at which time the arrangement now in force went into operation. Important changes were made. The scope of the editorial work was enlarged, and the labors divided. John T. Hulme and Edward J. Burnham were assigned to duty in this department. On December 22, 1884, Mr. Burnham was transferred to the subscription and collection department, filling also the duties of staff correspondent.

The first city editor was Edgar J. Knowlton, who remained in the position till June 5, 1880, and was succeeded by Herbert F. Eastman. Mr. Eastman fulfilled the duties till January 22, 1881, at which time John T. Hulme came to the position, holding it continuously till he was promoted to his present position. On his promotion, Henry H. Everett came to the duties of the position. Edgar J. Knowlton returned to the staff as a local reporter October 20, 1884, and December 29th of the same year succeeded to his old position as city editor.

Walter E. West was first telegraph editor of the paper, filling the position till October 6, 1883, when he retired, and was followed by the present occupant of that chair, Willis T. Dodge.

John B. Mills and Herbert N. Davison at present comprise the staff of local reporters. John B. Mills was in a similar capacity in the first two years of the morning paper, but retired and returned in February, 1884. True M. Thompson followed him, and was succeeded by George F. Richards. C. Fred. Crosby was also a local reporter for some two years.

John H. Reidell attended the State news and several other departments of the paper up to January 6, 1883. On the formation of the new arrangement that went into force at that time, Edward J. Burnham assumed special charge of the State news and agricultural departments, and also took the editorial management of the weekly edition of the paper. On the retirement of Mr. Burnham, Henry H. Everett assumed the duties of the position.

John T. Hulme undertook to provide for the "exchange" work, both in the line of general and political miscellany. He also retained the musical and dramatical assignment.

Seven gentlemen have sat at the proof-reader's desk in the following order: E. D. Houston, F. L. Rowe, E. J. Burnham, David W. Cobb, Henry H. Everett, W. H. H. H. Snow and Alvin T. Thoits. The last-named gentleman still fills the position.

The longest incumbent was E. J. Burnham, who filled the position sixteen months, retiring from it to his present place.

April 3, 1883, a special department, "The Vets' Budget," was added to the paper under the charge of Henry H. Everett, who still continues the work. A Grange department was also added in 1884, and came under the direction of E. J. Burnham. "The Fireside" was a feature of *The Union* when the morning daily was started. It was under the special charge of Mrs. L. A. Scott, who continued till December 29, 1884,

when Mrs. Etta F. Shepard assumed the conduct of the department.

The agricultural department numbers among its special contributors the following gentlemen: James O. Adams, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; James M. Connor, of Hopkinton; George R. Drake, of Pittsfield; G. A. Simons, of Weare, and others. The session of the State Legislature in 1881 was specially reported for *The Union* by John T. Hulme. In 1883 and 1885 the same gentleman took charge of the work.

Regular staff correspondents of *The Union* are located at Concord, Nashua and Portsmouth. At Concord the duty is performed by True L. Norris, at Nashua by Charles S. Russell, and at Portsmouth by Samuel W. Emery. A large force of correspondents furnish local news from all the prominent points in the State. The Granges of the State have by vote appointed special correspondents to furnish the news pertaining to that order.

Since the inauguration of the morning daily, Dana I. Eastman has taken the press reports and furnished by far more "copy" than any other single individual. The mechanical departments of the paper are in charge of the following gentlemen: Foreman of the composing-room, Frank T. Parsons; day foreman, J. Wilbur Fife; foreman of the press-room, Edward H. Murphy; engineer, James Barry; mailing and delivery clerk, John N. Pearsons.

The counting-room is presided over by Howard L. Kelley, who, since 1880, has attended to the manifold duties of the business office.

The growth of the *Manchester Union* has been marvelous. In 1851 an unpretentious weekly sheet, started for the purpose of educating the people in the principles of true Democracy, a work in which its founders spent the best and most fruitful years of his busy life; struggling against the apathy and indifference of men who had yet to learn the value of a newspaper and to estimate its real worth; slowly thrusting its roots down deeper and deeper into the public mind, and getting a firmer grasp upon the public confidence, from which it drew nourishment, while giving in return the best results of the facile pens and fertile brains of its editors, until to-day, grown strong and self-reliant, it takes its place among the solid and substantial institutions of the Granite State. *The Union* is an able exponent of the principles of the Democratic party, fearless and outspoken in its views, and takes front rank among the leading dailies of New England.

JOSEPH CLIFFORD MOORE.—Hon. Joseph Clifford Moore, editor of the *Manchester Union* and the financial head of the Union Publishing Company, is a thorough representative of that valuable class known as self-made men. He is the second son of Dr. D. F. and Frances S. Moore, and was born in London, N. H., August 22, 1845. His early education was limited to the common schools, and more or less shared with labor. Later in life, having made the best of such advantages as came within his reach, he pursued with success a course of medical training at New York Medical College. From this training he returned to Lake Village, the business centre of the town of Gilford, which has been his home since he was ten years of age, and entered upon the practice of medicine in partnership with his father, Dr. D. F. Moore. This was in 1866, and from that time up to his joining in the newspaper enterprise at Manchester, in November, 1879, he followed his profession with untiring industry and gratifying success. His practice extended over a wide section, and involved long hours and much arduous travel. During this time he was also active in general business enterprises.

Mr. Moore began his journalistic career without the benefit of any special training whatever, but brought to the work a clear, cool head, ripe judgment and honest purpose; but it was early apparent that he possessed that rare quality, "the newspaper faculty." Careful, prudent, cautious and conservative by nature, he applied that faculty with constantly increasing shrewdness and wisdom; so that the enterprise not only developed a remarkably rapid, but a sound and healthy, growth. Exercising good business judgment and methods, he successfully maintained the financial standing of the paper, notwithstanding the excessive demands of a rapidly-growing plant. In shaping the tone and conduct of *The Union*, he has uniformly aimed to give it a character for independence, integrity and respectability, advancing it on the true line of progressive modern journalism. He is a ready editorial writer on political and general topics, eschews the ornamental and descriptive, and goes straight at the meat of a matter in a plain and direct style. His methods are convincing as well as terse and vigorous.

Mr. Moore has always taken a warm and active interest in politics, not from the selfish motives of the office-seeker, but as an ardent believer in and stanch supporter of a sound, sterling and progressive Democracy. At the State election of 1880 he was elected a member of the State Senate from the Sixth Senatorial District, and filled the seat with credit to himself and his constituency. He introduced and was chiefly instrumental in securing the passage of the measure which created the present State Board of Health. Always under self-command, easy and agreeable in manner, he proved to be valuable in legislative work, and was invariably relied upon to release the Senatorial body when sharp conflict of opinion led it into a jangle. Since the expiration of this official trust his time has been given exclusively to business matters and the conduct of the *Union*.

In January, 1885, he was unanimously chosen president of the New Hampshire Club, an organization comprising the leading business and professional men of the State, and shortly after accompanied it on a successful excursion South. As president of this

body he is broad and liberal, seeking only to develop its interests and extend its influence.

Dartmouth College, at the June commencement, 1884, conferred upon him the degree of A.M.

Mr. Moore retains his residence at Lake Village, with his aged parents. He is married, but has no children. In manner he is easy and agreeable, and is favored with an excellent address and attractive personal presence. In business affairs he is careful and conservative, and at the same time enterprising. Honorable and just in his transactions, he enjoys the confidence and respect of business men. At this writing he is in the full vigor of his powers, with the promise of a useful and successful future before him.

The *Farmers' Monthly Visitor*, which had been published at Concord by Governor Isaac Hill since 1838, was suspended in 1849, but revived in this city in 1852, when Rowell, Prescott & Co. (Joseph M. Rowell, George P. Prescott, Chandler E. Potter) became its proprietors, and Judge Potter its editor. It was published as an octavo of thirty-two pages, and its first number was issued in Manchester, as the first number of its twelfth volume, in January, 1852. Judge Potter bought the *Granite Farmer* of Mr. Adams, October 5, 1853, and Dr. Crosby retired from the editorship two weeks later. In 1854 the latter was united with the *Visitor*, and published in folio form under the name of the *Granite Farmer and Visitor*. Judge Potter, having bought out his partners, was then the sole proprietor and editor. About a year later Lewis H. Hildreth, of Westford, Mass., a writer upon agriculture, came to Manchester and entered into negotiations in reference to a paper. As a result, he and James O. Adams each bought a third of the *Farmer and Visitor*, Judge Potter retaining a third and Mr. Adams' name appearing as that of the editor. Hildreth, however, remained but a few months, and about April, 1857, the paper was sold at auction to John C. Merriam & Co. (Henry C. Adams), and it was issued, July 18, 1857, as a new paper under the name of the *Granite State Farmer*. Subsequently Merriam retired, and Henry C. Adams owned it for a while and then sold it to S. A. Hurlburt, who was the sole proprietor and editor—James O. Adams then leaving the editor's chair—till the latter part of 1859, when Gilmore & Martin (William H. Gilmore, Warren Martin) bought the paper and issued it in folio form as the *New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture*. Zephaniah Breed and Moses A. Cartland, both of Weare, became the editors. In 1861 the paper was sold to Francis B. Eaton, who published it till January, 1863, when he sold it to John B. Clarke, who united it with the *Dollar Weekly Mirror*, of which he was then the owner, under the name of the *Dollar Weekly Mirror and New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture*.

The *Crusader* was begun in Concord about 1850. In December, 1851, it was published simultaneously in Concord and Manchester, and in February, 1852, was published altogether in this city. It was not long afterwards moved to Concord, united with the *Patriot* of that city and afterwards absorbed by the *New Hampshire Gazette* at Portsmouth.

In 1853, Benjamin F. Stanton and William B. Burnham issued, for a short time, a small sheet devoted to phonography, called the *Junto Organ*.

A paper called the *Ladies' Enterprise* was begun January 1, 1854, and published for a time.

In 1854 the *Stars and Stripes*, a "Know-Nothing" paper, was established, and was removed soon afterwards to Laconia and absorbed in the *Winnipesaukee Gazette*.

The *New Hampshire Journal of Medicine* was first issued at Concord in August, 1850, and was removed to Manchester in July, 1856, and continued till December, 1859, when it was suspended.

The *New Hampshire Journal of Education* was established in January, 1857, and soon after removed to Concord.

The *Literary Visitor*, begun January 1, 1859, by George W. Batchelder and Martin A. Haynes, was short-lived.

The *True Republican* was started February 4, 1859, by Benjamin F. Stanton. With him were afterwards associated Hector Canfield and Orren C. Moore. The paper was continued about a year under the titles of *True Republican, City Messenger and Republican* and *Manchester Republican*.

Moore's *Musical Record*, John W. Moore, editor, was begun in January, 1857, and published monthly, by John W. Moore & Co., for two years. In January, 1869, John W. Moore, Samuel C. Merrill, Charles Clough and Sylvester C. Gould began the publication of the *Manchester Daily News*. It was soon discontinued.

La Voix du Peuple, was begun in 1869, but was short-lived.

The *Labor Journal* was started March 24, 1870, by Daniel S. Holt, and soon after suspended.

The *Public Forum*, a weekly paper, was started September 30, 1871, as a Democratic journal, by George J. Foster & Co., Joshua L. Foster being its editor. It was soon after removed to Dover, its name changed to that of *Foster's Democrat*, and is still published there.

The *New Hampshire Journal of Music* was begun January 1, 1872, by Imri S. Whitney. John W. Moore was its editor till the close of 1874. Discontinued.

The *Saturday Night Dispatch* was begun Saturday, January 24, 1874, by Merritt S. Hunt. James O. Adams was associated with Mr. Hunt as editor and proprietor from September 1, to December 1, 1874. It was subsequently changed to *Manchester Times*, and conducted by Henry H. Everett until late in the winter of 1883, when it was discontinued.

The *New Hampshire Sunday Globe* was begun February 7, 1875, by Rollins & Kingdon. Discontinued.

The *Manchester Weekly Budget* was established

June 16, 1883, by William M. Kendall, Jr., and David M. Ladd, by whom it is still published. The success of the *Budget* has been phenomenal, the circulation having reached seven thousand five hundred copies weekly. The size of the paper is twelve pages, seventy-two columns; subscription price, two dollars a year. The circulation of the *Budget* now penetrates nearly every village and school district in the State.

The American Young Folks was established in 1875, and consolidated with the *Boys and Girls of New Hampshire* in March, 1882. Editor, George W. Browne. Issued semi-monthly by the American Young Folks Company.

The *Echo des Canadiens* was established July 2, 1880, with Leander Boudreau editor and Charles L. Fitzpatrick and Leandre Boudreau proprietors. Discontinued.

Le Rateau was established November 5, 1881. P. C. Chatel, editor and proprietor. Discontinued.

Manchester Guardian was established July 14, 1883. Charles A. O'Connor, editor-in-chief. Discontinued.

The Semi-Weekly Record was started December 1, 1883, Frank H. Challis, editor and publisher. "A penny newspaper," published on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Discontinued.

Notes and Queries, a magazine containing miscellaneous notes and queries, with answers, for professors and students, teachers and pupils, is published monthly by S. C. & L. M. Gould.

Mr. S. C. Gould manifests a deep interest in historical matters, and has a collection of books, pamphlets and magazines relating to Manchester, numbering over sixteen hundred, from 1743–1885.

This collection comprises book and pamphlet literature, including some of the leading magazine literature published serially. It contains the published literary efforts of former and present residents, whether native or temporary, and whether published prior to their residence here or subsequent to their departure; also, all works relating to or published by the city. The collection also includes more or less of literature relating to Bedford, together with some relating to Londonderry and Derry, of which towns Manchester was formerly a part.

The first published pamphlet in reference to Manchester, now known, is the (Rev. Joseph Secombe) "Discourse uttered in part at Ammanskeeg-Falls, in the Fishing Season, 1739; 'Business and Diversion inoffensive to God, and necessary for the comfort and support of human society;'" from the text, "Simon Peter saith unto them, 'I go a fishing.'" This discourse was printed in Boston, in 1743,—one hundred and forty-two years ago,—and only five copies are now known to be extant. The first pamphlets to be imprinted in Manchester, now known, were "An Address delivered at Pembroke, N. H., May 13, 1841," and "A Historical Sketch of Bedford, N. H., a discourse delivered July 4, 1841," both by Rev. Thomas Savage, A. M., and printed at the office of Emerson & Murray, in 1841, octavos of sixteen pages each. The first book now known to have been imprinted in Manchester was "The Life and Adventures of Seth Wyman; Written by Himself," and printed by J. H. Cate, in 1843, a duodecimo of three hundred and ten pages, bound in cloth. This book was suppressed by relatives of the autobiographer, before a hundred copies were sold, and is now a scarce book.

Educational.—In 1784 the town voted a liberal expenditure for educational purposes, and in that year also the town was divided into four school districts; but it was not until 1795 that a school-house was erected in "Derryfield." This primitive educational institution was built by private subscription and was located upon what was then known as the Falls road, in the rear of the present residence of Hon. David Cross. This house was purchased by the town in 1798, and it was also voted that year to erect two additional ones. In 1809 the town was redistricted and a school-house built at the Centre.

The school district system, which was originated in 1773, continued until 1868, when the city assumed control of the schools. The first teachers were,—1791, Jonathan Rand; 1792, Edward Blodget, Stephen Potter and Frederick Hastings; 1793, William White and Peter Severens; 1794, John Tufts and Peter Severens; 1795, John M. Laughlin; 1796, 1797 and 1798, Samuel Moor, Jr.; 1799, Samuel Moor, Jr., and Mathew Reed.

Mr. Rand was the first teacher in town of whom any record can be found. The wages paid were from eight to twelve dollars a month. The highest sum paid per month from 1791 to 1801, as appears from the selectmen's book, was "to Samuel Moor, Jr., *twelve dollars* for keeping school in the lower district one month."

The school property now owned by the city is valued at over three hundred thousand dollars, and consists of a High School building, on Beech Street, valued at forty-five thousand dollars, and numerous others.

High School.—The High School was first kept in the old building now standing on the corner of Lowell and Chestnut Streets. The house was erected in 1841 at a cost of three thousand dollars, and was used for a district school, with David P. Perkins as the first master. Some five or six years later it was changed to a High School, and in 1867 it was moved to its present location, on Beech Street, the new building having been erected to meet the demand for better accommodations for the school.

Franklin Street Schools.—The school formerly called the South Grammar School was originally kept in a chapel on Concord Street, from which it was moved, in 1847, to the brick building on Park Street, built for its use. Ten years later it was transferred to its present location, on the corner of Franklin and Pleasant Streets. This building and lot are valued at eighteen thousand dollars.

SPRING STREET SCHOOLS.—A school was begun in 1848 in the brick building on Spring Street, and then called the North Grammar. Moses T. Brown was its first principal.

LINCOLN STREET SCHOOLS.—Under the name of the East Grammar, a school was begun in 1867, in the new High School house, with two divisions, gathered from the North and South Grammar Schools. In the fall of 1868 another division was added, and in the spring of 1869 it was moved to the old High School building, where a first division was added and a master was appointed. In 1871 a new house was built for its accommodation on the corner of Lincoln and Merrimack Streets, worth fifty thousand dollars, where it is now located.

ASH STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—In 1874 a fine building was erected on the corner of Ash and Bridge Streets to meet the growing demand for school facilities, and a grammar school was established, composed of pupils residing in the northeastern section of the city. The building is a fine specimen of school architecture, and is valued at fifty-eight thousand dollars.

MAIN STREET SCHOOLS, WEST MANCHESTER.—With the annexation of Piscataquog village, in 1853, the grammar school came under the care of the city. It was kept in the Centre Street building until 1874, when it was removed to its present location, on Main Street. An addition was made to the building in 1882 for the accommodation of the considerable increase in pupils.

WEBSTER STREET SCHOOLS, WEST MANCHESTER.—During the year 1882 a handsome school building was erected on Webster Street, between Elm and Chestnut, at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars. It is designed for scholars residing at the north end of the city. Two schools are already located there.

There are other schools located on Blodgett, Bridge, Lowell, Manchester, Merrimack and Beech Streets; also on South Main Street and School Street, West Manchester. There are a number of suburban schools. The largest of these is located at Bakersville. The school building was erected in 1883 at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. Others are: No. 1, Stark District; No. 2, Amoskeag; No. 3, Bakersville; No. 4, Goffe's Falls; No. 5, Harvey District; No. 6, Webster's Mills; No. 7, Hallsville; No. 8, Youngsville; No. 9, Mosquito Pond.

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—Mount St. Mary's Academy, corner Union and Laurel Streets, is under the control of the Sisters of Mercy. This is a boarding-school for young ladies. It has been in existence for twenty-five years, and has an average attendance of sixty pupils. The course of studies, embracing five years, includes all the branches of a useful and Christian education. Young ladies of all religious denominations are received, and interference with their religious convictions is scrupulously avoided. The present superior is Rev. Mother Frances Leeson.

The school for boys in Park Street, taught by twelve Sisters of Mercy; Rev. Thos. Corcoran, principal. Number of scholars, about four hundred.

St. Joseph's School for boys, corner of Lowell and Beach Streets, taught by six Sisters of Mercy. Number of pupils, two hundred and fifty.

St. Joseph's School for girls, corner Lowell and Pine Streets, taught by six Sisters of Mercy. Number of pupils, two hundred and fifty. The schools of St. Joseph's parish are under the immediate supervision of the right reverend bishop.

St. Agnes' School for girls, corner Union and Spruce Streets, taught by seven Sisters of Mercy. Number of scholars, three hundred.

St. Augustine's School for boys and girls, East Spruce Street, taught by Sisters of Jesus and Mary. Number of pupils, five hundred.

St. Mary's School for boys and girls, connected with St. Mary's Church, West Manchester. This school has just been erected, and will be under the control of the Sisters of Providence. It will accomodate four hundred pupils.

Charitable Institutions.—St. Patrick's Home and Hospital, Hanover Street, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. Number of orphans, sixty; patients in hospital, fifteen.

St. Patrick's Home for Aged Women, Hanover Street, managed by the Sisters of Mercy. Number of inmates, fifteen.

GERMAN SCHOOL.—The first German School-house in the State of New Hampshire was dedicated here in 1884. It is located at the corner of Third and Ferry Streets, and is of brick, thirty-two by forty-eight in size, and two stories in height, with a flat roof. Over the main entrance, on Third Street, are two tablets of polished granite, bearing in gilt letters of German text the words, "Deutsch Schule" and the year of erection, "1884." The German School Society, to which this convenient and comfortable little edifice owes its existence, was organized August 22, 1875, mainly through the efforts of members of the Turnverein.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The movement which resulted in the establishment of this institution was started in 1855, when the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Governor and Council to appoint a board of three commissioners, empowered to buy a tract of land and erect buildings thereon, to provide a "house of reformation for juvenile and female offenders against the laws." The commissioners—the Hon. Frederick Smyth, of Manchester, the Hon. Matthew Harvey, of Concord, and Hosea Eaton, of New Ipswich—were appointed that year, and selected, as the site for the house proposed, the farm which was once the home of General John Stark, two miles north of the city hall, on the east bank of the Merrimack River, containing about one hundred acres. The price paid was ten thousand dollars, and another piece of ten acres was bought soon after for a thou-

sand dollars more. The building was commenced in the spring of 1856, finished in the autumn of 1857 and furnished in the spring of 1858. Its cost was thirty-four thousand dollars; the total cost of building and land was forty-five thousand dollars. The house was dedicated on the 12th of May, 1858, and occupied at that time, when the first superintendent, Brooks Shattuck, was appointed. He was succeeded, on the 20th of April, 1866, by Isaac H. Jones. Upon his departure Edward Ingham was elected, the 17th of May, 1870. The present superintendent, John C. Ray, was appointed on the 2d of July, 1874. The institution is now known as the State Industrial School, and is under the management of a board of seven trustees, by whom the superintendent is chosen, and who are appointed by the Governor and Council. A fire, on the 20th of December, 1865, nearly destroyed the building, and the children were temporarily kept in the buildings known as the "Stark house" and "Gamble house," which had stood near by since the early settlement of the town. During their residence in it the "Stark house" was set on fire and consumed. As soon as possible after the fire the old school building was repaired and the inmates returned to it. The institution is in annual receipt of interest from the legacies of James McKeen Wilkins, of Manchester, and Moody Kent, of Pembroke, which amount to eight thousand and three thousand dollars respectively; also the income from Miss Louise Penhallow's bequest of one thousand dollars, to be expended for a library.

THE MANCHESTER CITY LIBRARY[1] was established in September, 1854, under the terms of a contract between the Manchester Athenæum and the city of Manchester, whereby the library of the Athenæum was transferred to the city, to be the foundation of a free public library.

The Manchester Athenæum was established in February, 1844, mainly through the efforts of Hon. Samuel D. Bell, Hon. Daniel Clark, Hon. Herman Foster, Hon. Moody Currier, David Gillit, Esq., John A. Barnham, Esq., William A. Burke, Esq., and others, with the design of founding a library, reading-room and museum. In accordance with the liberal policy pursued by the manufacturing corporations towards the public institutions in the city, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company presented to the Athenæum the sum of one thousand dollars, and the Stark Mills and the Manchester Print-Works the sum of five hundred dollars each, for the purchase of books for its library. Donations and loans of books were also made to the library by many of the members of the association, and accessions were made by purchase from time to time from the money derived from membership and the annual tax. For the following ten years the library of the Athenæum continued to increase in size and value till, in 1854, it numbered nearly three thousand volumes.

[1] By Hon. Nathan P. Hunt.

In 1854 the subject of the establishment of a free public library having been brought to the attention of the City Council by the mayor, Hon. Frederick Smyth, in his inaugural address, a committee was appointed to confer with the managers of the Athenæum in relation to the transfer of the library of the Athenæum to the city for that purpose. The matter was favorably considered by the managers of the Athenæum, and a proposition made by them to transfer gratuitously to the city their library and other property, to form the basis of a public library. This proposition was accepted by the city, and authority for the purpose having been obtained from the Legislature, the transfer of the library was made to the city in accordance with a contract, dated September 6, 1854, executed by the Athenæum and the city, and the City Library established on a permanent basis.

The contract provides that the city shall annually appropriate and pay to the trustees of the library a sum not less than one thousand dollars, to be expended in the purchase of books and periodicals, and shall, by suitable appropriations, provide for the expense of maintaining the library. The control and management of the affairs of the library is vested in a board of nine trustees, of whom the mayor of the city and president of the Common Council are members *ex officiis*. One trustee is elected annually, by joint ballot of the board of trustees and of the aldermen of the city, for the term of seven years.

Thus established, the library progressed successfully until February 5, 1856, when, by the burning of Patten's Block, in which the library was located, the whole library, with the exception of about six hundred volumes,—the greater part of which were odd volumes,—was destroyed. Immediate measures were taken by the trustees to reorganize the library and replace the books destroyed, and it was reopened to the public July 22, 1856, in rooms obtained in Merchants' Exchange, but subsequently was again located in Patten's Block, when it was rebuilt in 1857. In 1871 the city erected a brick building for the use of the library, upon a lot on Franklin Street, which was given to the city for this purpose by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the cost of which was about thirty thousand dollars. In 1881 the increase of the library requiring larger accommodation, an addition was made to the library building, at a cost of nine thousand dollars. The addition nearly doubled the capacity of the library building and provided for the regular increase of the library for many years. At the date of the last report of the trustees, December 31, 1884, there were in the library about twenty-eight thousand volumes, including pamphlets, of which there are about nineteen hundred. Connected with the library is a reading-room, which is supplied with sixty-seven periodicals and newspapers, and the library and reading-room are both open to the public eight hours each day and evening, except Sundays, throughout the year.

The late Oliver Dean, who was prominently connected with the manufacturing interests of the city, bequeathed to the library a legacy of five thousand dollars, the income of which is expended by the trustees in the purchase of scientific, mechanical and technical works, and designated as the "Dean Fund Purchase."

In 1872 the Hon. Gardner Brewer, of Boston, Mass., presented to the library a collection of six hundred and eighty-three volumes of the Tauchnitz edition, uniformly and handsomely bound, which is known as the "Brewer Donation." In 1876 Hon. Moody Currier presented the library with Bohn's Standard, Classical, Illustrated, Ecclesiastical, Scientific and Antiquarian Libraries, and Harper's Select Family Library. To these he subsequently added a number of valuable works on ecclesiastical history, and a collection of Greek, Latin and foreign authors in the original text. The number of volumes in this collection now amounts to eleven hundred and forty-seven volumes, which are known as the "Currier Donation."

Under the will of Mary E. Elliot, late of this city, the sum of two thousand dollars was bequeathed to the city of Manchester, to be securely invested, and the annual income thereof to be spent in the purchase of medical books and periodicals. This amount became available in the early part of the year 1885, and the income when sufficient will be devoted to the class of books indicated, which will be placed in alcoves by themselves and designated as the "Elliot Fund Purchase." A large number of other citizens have also, from time to time, generously aided in the increase and usefulness of the library by donations of valuable books and files of newspapers.

The volumes in the library are well selected as to use and value, and the whole collection contains a fair representation of every department of English literature, as well as the sciences and arts. In the selection of books for the increase of the library it has always been the policy of the trustees, while providing a reasonable number of books of a more temporary character as the demand from the patrons of the library for the same seemed to require, to expend by far the larger part of the amount appropriated by the City Council in the purchase of works of permanent value. This course, pursued for so many years, has made the library one of the most valuable in the State. The library is particularly valuable in the number of volumes relating to local history and in its files of newspapers, many of which, if destroyed, could not be replaced.

The first Board of Trustees consisted of Samuel D. Bell, Daniel Clark, Ezekiel A. Straw, Samuel N. Bell, William C. Clarke, David Gillis and William P. Newell. In 1862 David Gillis removed from the city and was succeeded by Samuel Webber. Mr. Webber served as trustee till September, 1864, when he resigned, he also having removed from the city. The vacancy thus occasioned was filled by the election of Phinehas Adams, who continued in office till 1876, when he was succeeded by Moody Currier. Upon the death of Samuel D. Bell in 1868, Waterman Smith was chosen to fill the unexpired term, and was succeeded in 1873 by Nathan P. Hunt. Upon the death of William C. Clarke in 1872, Isaac W. Smith was elected a member of the board. Samuel N. Bell resigned in September, 1879, and Lucian B. Clough was elected to fill the vacancy. Ezekiel A. Straw died in 1882 and was succeeded by Thomas L. Livermore. The present board therefore consists of Daniel Clark, William P. Newell, Nathan P. Hunt, Lucian B. Clough, Thomas L. Livermore, Moody Currier and Isaac W. Smith, and the mayor and president of the common council. The first treasurer of the trustees was Samuel N. Bell, who held the office till he resigned in September, 1879, when he was succeeded by Nathan P. Hunt. William C. Clarke was clerk of the board from its organization till his death in April, 1872. Isaac W. Smith was chosen to fill the vacancy in January, 1873. Mr. Smith served as clerk till January, 1876, when he resigned and Nathan P. Hunt was elected in his place. At the organization of the library Francis B. Eaton was chosen librarian and served in that capacity till September 30, 1863, when he resigned and Marshall P. Hall was elected to succeed him. Mr. Hall served till June, 1865, when he also resigned and Benjamin F. Stanton was appointed to fill the position. The latter resigned in April, 1866, when Charles H. Marshall was elected. Mr. Marshall held the office till July 1, 1877, when Mrs. Lizzie B. Davis was elected, and resigning July 1, 1878, was succeeded by Mrs. M. J. Buncher, the present incumbent.

CHAPTER V.

MANCHESTER—(*Continued*).

The Amoskeag National Bank—The Manchester National Bank—The Merchants' National Bank—The First National Bank—Second National Bank—The Manchester Savings-Bank—Merrimack River Savings-Bank—Guaranty Savings-Bank—The Amoskeag Savings-Bank—The People's Savings-Bank. The Manufacturing Interests. The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company—Stark Mills—Manchester Mills—Langdon Mills—Amory Manufacturing Company—Namaske Mills—Derry Mills—P. C. Cheney Paper Company—Amoskeag Paper Mill—Manchester Locomotive Works—Manchester Gas-Light Company—Forsaith Manufacturing Company. Other Manufactures.

The Amoskeag National Bank.—The Amoskeag Bank was incorporated June 24, 1848, and commenced business, in October of the same year, with a capital of $100,000. This was increased, August 5, 1850, to $150,000, and, August 7, 1854, to $200,000.

The first board of directors were elected October 2, 1848, as follows: Richard H. Ayer, Samuel D. Bell, Mace Moulton, Stephen D. Green, John S. Kidder, Stephen Manahan and Edson Hill. Richard H. Ayer

was chosen president and Moody Currier cashier. February 14, 1853, Walter French succeeded Mr. Ayer as president and officiated until his death, which occurred in a railway accident, at Norwalk, Conn., the same year. May 9, 1855, John S. Kidder was chosen president and officiated until the bank was discontinued.

The first and only cashier was Moody Currier.

The Amoskeag National Bank was organized November 1, 1864, with a capital of $100,000, which was increased, June 12, 1865, to $200,000. The first board of directors was as follows: Moody Currier, John S. Kidder, Stephen D. Green, Edson Hill, Henry Putney, Adam Chandler, Daniel Clark, Darwin J. Daniels and Horace Johnson. Moody Currier was chosen president and G. Byron Chandler cashier, both of whom still hold their respective offices.

HON. MOODY CURRIER, LL.D., the present Governor of New Hampshire and one of the leading bankers and capitalists of the State, has been the architect of his own fortune, and by his energy, clear business foresight and indomitable will, has risen from a penniless laborer on the rocky farms of Merrimack County to the present exalted and honorable position he occupies among the citizens of his native State.

The rudiments of his education were acquired at home, in the evening, after the day's work was done, and in this manner he fitted himself to enter Hopkinton Academy. From thence he went to Dartmouth College, where he graduated with high honors in the class of 1834. Hon. Daniel Clark, of this city, also graduated in this class. After leaving college he taught school one term at Concord and one year at Hopkinton Academy, and then became principal of the High School at Lowell, Mass., where he remained until 1841. In the spring of that year, having, in the mean time, read law, he came to Manchester, was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with Hon. George W. Morrison for the practice of his profession. This partnership continued about two years when it was dissolved, and Mr. Currier pursued his profession alone until 1848, acquiring a large and lucrative practice.

During this time he had developed rare skill as a financier, and upon the organization of the Amoskeag Bank, in 1848, was elected its cashier, a position which he retained until its reorganization as a National Bank, in 1864, when he was chosen president of the bank, and is the present incumbent. Mr. Currier has led an active life and has been prominently identified with many of the largest and most successful monied institutions in the city and State. He has been treasurer of the Amoskeag Savings Bank since its incorporation in 1852, a director of the People's Savings Bank and of the Manchester Mills since their organization. He was a director of the Blodgett Edge Tool Company and a director and treasurer of the Amoskeag Axe Company. He was also treasurer of the Concord Railroad in 1871 and 1872; has been treasurer of the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad since 1856; president of the Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire since 1877; treasurer of the New England Loan Company since 1874; director of the Manchester Gas-Light Company since 1862, besides holding various other positions of trust and responsibility, in all of which he has been eminently successful.

Notwithstanding he has been actively engaged in the management of large financial operations, he has found time to indulge his taste for literary pursuits, and is one of the most accomplished scholars in the State. While a teacher in Concord, he edited a literary journal and later edited and published a weekly paper in this city. His tastes have led him into the realm of poetry, and in 1879 a volume of his poems was published for private circulation.

Politically, Mr. Currier is a Republican. Prior to 1852, however, he affiliated with the Democratic party, which elected him clerk of the State Senate in 1843 and 1844. He subsequently became a Free-soiler and has been a member of the Republican party since its organization.

He was a member of the Senate in 1856 and 1857, and in the latter year president of that body. In 1860 and 1861 he was a member of the Governor's Council and chairman of the committee for raising and equiping troops to fill New Hampshire's quota of men in the War of the Rebellion. In 1876, Mr. Currier was one of the Presidential electors who cast the vote of New Hampshire for Hayes and Wheeler. In 1884 he received the nomination of his party for the gubernatorial office, and was elected by a majority vote. There were three candidates in the field. He has been married three times, but has no children living.

Mr. Currier is one of Manchester's leading and most honored citizens, and all measures tending to advance the welfare of the city have found in him an earnest supporter.

The Manchester National Bank.—The Manchester National Bank was chartered in December, 1844, and organized in 1845 with the following directors: Samuel D. Bell, Hiram Brown, Jacob G. Cilley, Isaac C. Flanders, Walter French, William C. Clarke and Nathan Parker. At the annual meeting in July, 1845, the following board of directors was chosen: James U. Parker, Samuel D. Bell, David A. Bunton, Hiram Brown, Jonathan T. P. Hunt, William C. Clarke and Isaac Riddle. The bank began operations September 2, 1845, with a capital of $50,000, which was subsequently increased to $125,000. The first officers were James U. Parker, president, and Nathan Parker, cashier, both of whom officiated during the existence of the bank.

It was organized as a national bank in April, 1865, under the style of the Manchester National Bank, with the following officers; Nathan Parker, president; Charles E. Balch, cashier; Nathan Parker,

Benjamin F. Martin, Phinehas Adams, Gilman H. Kimball, John H. Maynard, David A. Bunton and Horace P. Watts, directors.

The original capital of the bank was $100,000, which was increased, April 2, 1872, to $150,000. Nathan Parker, the first president, has continued as such to the present time, and Charles E. Balch, the first cashier, remained in that position until his death, October 18, 1884. He was succeeded by Walter M. Parker. The present board of directors is as follows: Nathan Parker, Horace P. Watts, Phinehas Adams, B. F. Martin, John H. Maynard, N. S. Clark, William J. Hoyt, Walter M. Parker.

The Merchants' National Bank. This bank was organized as a State bank under the name of City Bank in 1853 with the following directors: Isaac C. Flanders, William C. Clarke, Oliver W. Bailey, Samuel W. Parsons, Andrew G. Tucker and William H. Hill; President, Isaac C. Flanders; Cashier, Edward W. Harrington.

In 1865 the bank was converted into a national bank under the name of the City National Bank, when Hon. Clinton W. Stanley was elected president to succeed Mr. Flanders, resigned.

In 1876, Daniel W. Lane was elected cashier, to succeed E. W. Harrington, deceased.

The original capital was $100,000, which has been increased to $150,000.

January, 1879, Hon. James A. Weston was elected president, to succeed Hon. Clinton W. Stanley.

In 1880 the name of the bank was changed to the Merchants' National Bank.

The present board of directors are Hon. James A. Weston, John C. French, Hon. Nathan P. Hunt, Bashrod W. Hill, Hon. John M. Parker, Hon. Charles H. Bartlett and William C. Rogers. Officers: President, Hon. James A. Weston; Cashier, Daniel W. Lane.

The First National Bank was incorporated under the name of the Merrimack River Bank, July 14, 1855, Ralph Metcalf being Governor of the State. The charter was granted for the term of twenty years from July 15th, and was accepted August 1st by the following board of grantees: William Whittle,[1] William G. Means, John H. Moore,[1] Peter P. Woodbury,[1] Frederick Smyth, William P. Newell, Timothy W. Little,[1] William Patten,[1] Isaac Tompkins,[1] Isaac W. Smith, Frederick G. Stark,[1] John Ordway,[1] George W. Converse,[1] Josiah C. Eastman, William Shepherd,[1] D. J. Daniels,[1] C. W. Baldwin,[1] Jacob G. Cilley,[1] Alonzo Smith,[1] David Cross, Phinehas Adams,[1] Francis H. Lyford, B. F. Martin, William Richardson,[1] Waterman Smith, Frank A. Brown,[1] Alpheus Gay, Jr., Joseph B. Clark, John M. Parker, Henry T. Mowatt,[1] George W. Bailey, William Perkins and their associates.

The first meeting of the grantees took place at the office of Frederick Smyth, No. 1 Smyth's Block. Suitable by-laws were adopted, the capital stock, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares, and the requisite machinery for the successful working of the new institution was provided.

The first organization was as follows: Directors, William G. Means, William P. Newell, William Whittle, Waterman Smith, John H. Moore, B. F. Martin, David Cross; President, William G. Means; Cashier, Frederick Smith; Clerk, John D. Irving.

The Bank of Commerce, in Boston, was selected as a place of deposit. The discount of notes was authorized November 1, 1855, and the first loan was made to the agent of the Manchester Mills. By November 7th the capital stock had all been subscribed and paid in. In 1856 the board of directors was re-elected and in November of that year William Whittle resigned and Phinehas Adams was chosen in his place, and there was no further change until 1859, when Mr. Means resigned as president, and was succeeded by B. F. Martin, who served one year, and was succeeded by Waterman Smith, who continued until 1884, when he was succeeded by John Frederick Smyth, the present incumbent. John Frederick Smyth was cashier of the bank from its incorporation, in 1855, to 1884, when he was succeeded by the present cashier, Mr. Charles F. Morrill.

On the 22d of March, 1865, the stockholders voted to reorganize, under United States laws, as the First National Bank of Manchester, and the old board of officers continued until the annual meeting in the following January, when they were re-elected.

The present officers and directors are as follows: Hon. Frederick Smyth, president; Hon. David Cross, vice-president; Charles F. Morrill, cashier; John P. Goggin, clerk; Directors, David Cross, Joseph B. Clark, Thomas Wheat, Frederick Smyth, F. B. Eaton, Frank Dowst, Joseph F. Kennard.

The clerks in employ, in the order of time in which they are named, are as follows:

John D. Irving, now insurance commissioner, Toledo, Ohio; Samuel T. Foster, died in Washington, D. C.; H. A. Viarly, banker in Boston, Mass.; George Gage, now bank commissioner for New Hampshire; George B. Lord, now at St. Louis, Mo.; W. R. Walker, in savings-bank at Concord, N. H.; Josiah Morrill, died while in the employ of the bank; John Porter, resigned on account of ill-health. The charter was obtained against the most strenuous opposition on the part of other resident bankers, and was regarded as a personal triumph of Mr. Smyth. The fact once accomplished, however, all opposition subsided, and the business relations have ever been harmonious with his fellows. His fortunate investments and always conservative management have gained for the bank an enviable reputation, second to none in the State.

FREDERICK SMYTH.—The subject of this sketch was

[1] Deceased

born March 9, 1819, in Candia, Rockingham County. His ancestors, as far as we have any record, were thrifty farmers, and he was early inured to the toils of farm-life on the homestead, in the northwest part of that picturesque town.

The common school and the High School gave him all they had to give; a single term at the Phillips Academy, in Andover, Mass., completed his brief study of text-books, and his education thenceforth continued in the larger school of men and affairs. For a short time he was a partner in trade at Candia with Thomas Wheat, now a distinguished physician of Manchester. The field, however, was too limited to satisfy his ambition, and in 1839 he sought and found employment in the establishment of George Porter, Esq., who did a large business in the sale of general merchandise in Manchester. During the days of his clerkship he was librarian of a reading club, of which Samuel D. Bell, John A. Barnham, John Porter and others were members, when the *North American Review*, the *Southern Literary Messenger*, the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, etc., were placed within his reach. This appears to have been the germ of the Manchester Athenæum.

After about two years he entered into company with John Porter, Esq., and bought out his employer. This was the beginning of a brief but successful mercantile career, which terminated with his election as city clerk in 1849. While in trade he was very scrupulous in regard to his financial obligations. In the panic of 1847 every firm doing business on the street went under, except two, and one of those was that with which Mr. Smyth was connected. Like others, he was compelled to trust out large quantities of goods, and was unable to command much capital. He went to his Boston creditors, frankly told them his situation, said he did not want to fail, and so impressed them with his evident sincerity of purpose that they promised him all the goods and time he wanted. The event justified their confidence, and to-day no man who knows him needs to be told that his word is as good as his bond.

He was elected city clerk by the usual party majority, and did his work so acceptably that he was re-elected by a City Council two-thirds of whose members were politically opposed to him. The *American and Messenger* of that date said: "This is a compliment to Mr. Smyth, which has been well merited by his faithfulness and courtesy during the last year." His manifest efficiency in city affairs, and the thoroughness with which he mastered every detail, suggested his fitness for mayor, and he was accordingly nominated and elected to that office in March, 1852. He was re-elected for two successive years thereafter, and again at a time of peculiar importance in municipal affairs, in 1864. A distinguishing mark of his first year's administration will ever remain in the trees which adorn our parks and streets. He advocated an act of the City Council, which passed in spite of considerable opposition, authorizing trees to be set on all the public streets, parks and lands, and every year since, with but few exceptions, he has personally inspected the trees, and notified the proper authorities when any of them needed replacing. With this good work some, but not all, his successors in office, have sympathized. In July and October of Mayor Smyth's first year the Whig party lost its two great leaders,—Henry Clay and Daniel Webster,—and the attention of the citizens was called to some fitting expression of feeling in both cases by a brief message from the mayor. His first election was by Whig votes over the opposition of Democrats and Free-Soilers; his second by Whig and Free-Soil votes, and an increased majority; his third with very little opposition, and his fourth with virtually none at all. During his second year the Amoskeag Falls bridge was rebuilt, and parts of Goffstown and Bedford were annexed to the city. The most honorable monument, however, which will stand to his name is the part he took in the foundation of a free public library. In the first instance, the conception belongs to the late Hon. Samuel D. Bell, but it is very doubtful if that idea would ever have been realized without the active and persistent efforts of the mayor. The city government of that day was composed of men mostly practical in their ideas, with but little faith in the value or necessity of literary culture. Workingmen were opposed to all needless expenditures in city affairs, and it required tact and wise handling to get a measure which called for an annual expenditure of two thousand dollars, with a certainty of future increase, framed into a law, and it was largely due to the confidence they had in their chief executive officer that they supported the measure. When Mayor Smyth was about retiring, as he supposed finally, at the end of his third year, the following resolution, offered by the Hon. S. D. Bell, March 7, 1854, was unanimously voted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the trustees of the City Library be presented to the Hon. Frederick Smyth for the early, decided and successful exertions made by him, as chief magistrate of the city, for the establishment of a free public library."

In 1855 he was appointed by Governor Metcalf and Council chairman of commissioners to locate and build a House of Reformation for juvenile offenders, the late ex-Governor Harvey, of the United States Circuit Court, and the late Hon. Hosea Eaton, being his associates. The signal success of this institution is well known to every intelligent citizen, but many have doubtless forgotten the storm of partisan obloquy through which it was piloted to popular favor. From the first Mr. Smyth thoroughly believed in it, and in his remarks at the dedication, in 1858, he said:

"This institution to-day dedicated supplies a need of the State, that incipient crime may not become confirmed wickedness; that the jail and the prison may not forever harden and fix what they were designed

Wdonck Smyth

to prevent." The importance of this occasion can hardly be over-estimated, if we look at the sad proportion of young persons on the criminal list in our own and other States. If we investigate the results of means which it is now proposed to use, that society may be saved from the curse of their vicious lives, and themselves from the greater curse of mental and moral destruction, we shall find that the cost in dollars and cents dwindles in comparison into utter insignificance. He was able, also, to announce that "the building had been completed within the amount appropriated, that no contractor had failed to perform his work, that not one cent of the amount had been expended except through legitimate channels and for duly authorized purposes." Governor Haile, in the course of his reply, complimented the commission upon the fidelity with which their work was done.

In the years 1857–58, Mr. Smyth was a member of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, and was also made treasurer of the Reform School, in the good management of which he took great interest. His executive ability and reputation as a good financier caused him to be selected as the treasurer of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society, and the ten years during which he held that place were years of the society's greatest usefulness. He was also a director in the United States Agricultural Society, and manager of the three great fairs held at Richmond, Chicago and St. Louis by the National Association, and also vice-president of the American Pomological Society, which, under the lead of the venerable Marshal P. Wilder, has done so much to improve American fruits.

Meantime, men were not wanting who believed in our mayor's fitness for the highest office in the State, and in the convention which nominated Ichabod Goodwin, in 1859, he stood fourth on the list of candidates. In 1860 he was president of the State Republican Convention, and was soon after appointed by Secretary Chase one of the agents to obtain subscriptions to the national loan. In 1861 he was appointed as one of the agents on the part of the United States to the International Exhibition at London, where Her Majesty's commissioners made him a juror; by the jury he was made reporter, a position which gave him some advantages not easily obtained in knowledge of the exhibition. He wrote some private letters home, and his impressions of matters and things abroad were published in the *New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture*, then under the editorial management of the writer of this sketch.

It was war-time, as we all know, and he wrote: "In regard to American affairs, I do not think there is a particle of danger of any interference from England, or has ever been; most people sympathize with Americans and the North, when they understand the issue." It was found on Mr. Smyth's arrival that only three of our commissioners were present, and nothing had been done to place our department in readiness. Patriotic resident Americans contributed about three thousand dollars, and work began in earnest. Very much of the favorable exhibit we made on that occasion is fairly due to a few men who, with Mr. Smyth, did double duty. His position as juror enabled him to do much toward securing a recognition of the merits of goods exhibited by the Langdon Mills, and by the Manchester Print Works, both of which took a medal. He was also, by virtue of his place, admitted to many social entertainments, one of the most interesting of which was that given by Lord and Lady Salisbury, at Hatfields, where he met Gladstone and Disraeli, the two foremost men of England.

In company with C. L. Flint, Esq., secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, he visited France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy, and managed to compass a great deal of sight-seeing into a brief space of time. While at Rome, tidings from home were far from assuring, and Mr. Smyth deemed it his duty not to prolong his tour. He landed at New York in September, when matters had already begun to take on a more favorable look for the Union. He was then cashier and principal financial manager of the Merrimack River Bank, of which he is now president, and also of the Merrimack River Savings Bank. His faith in the government led him to invest largely in bonds and to accept the charter for the bank of discount, which thenceforth became the First National Bank of Manchester. At that time few monied men or banks in town cared to follow his example, but the event justified his sagacity. Mr. Smyth's course in finance has been strictly conservative; he has never dabbled in fancy stocks or in merely speculative matters for himself or for his bank, and the reputation thus acquired enabled him, as will be seen, to lift the State from a condition in which it was compelled to pay exorbitant interest to one not inferior to that of any in the Union.

In May, 1863, a fair was held at Manchester in aid of the Sanitary Commission. Mr. Smyth was chairman of the committee, and gave the use of his hall and his zealous personal efforts to promote its success. The sum raised was about four thousand dollars. In the years that followed he did his best to keep up the spirit and courage of the people. With others, he went down to the battle-field of Gettysburg, and labored among wounded and dying soldiers, and, in consequence of exposure at the time, was confined to a sick-room all the ensuing fall. In May of the next year, however, he again went to the front, and after the battle of the Wilderness rendered efficient aid as before. He has since received many testimonials of gratitude from men who owed, under God, their lives to him on that occasion.

In this year (1863) he was again elected mayor of Manchester, under what circumstances and to what end, let another say. The *Daily Mirror and American*, of November 28, 1864, in its leading editorial, said.—

"A year ago this month the Governor and Council of New Hampshire wisely recommended the towns and cities of this State to cash the Government bounty of $302, payable in installments, and fill up their quotas. The advice was taken. It took between three and four millions of dollars of ready money to carry out the idea. It drained every bank, and made, for the time being, the best securities seem of no account in raising money. Manchester was in trouble; she needed more funds than could be had, and, with all her wealth, seemed like a beggar. . . . In this critical condition of financial affairs the question of mayor of this city came up. The field was canvassed again and again, and each time the report would be 'Hon. Frederick Smyth is the man, but he won't take it.' It was a necessity that the chief executive of the city should have the confidence of business men and be familiar with financial matters. Finally, the pressure was so great that some of our leading citizens went to him and convinced him that it was his duty to accept of the onerous position one year. He reluctantly assented, with a distinct understanding that he should not again be called upon for that place. Some ten years ago he was three times elected to fill the office of mayor, each year with increased majorities, and time had shown that his municipal record grew higher and brighter as new opportunities to judge of its merits presented themselves, and a year ago he was elected for a fourth term without show of opposition, an event unprecedented in our municipal history, or in that of any city in the State. It was a wise choice. From the moment he took the mayor's chair harmony prevailed in every department of the city government. He is a peacemaker. He believes that a 'house divided against itself cannot stand,' and has the power of discerning almost intuitively the average sense of mankind, what is generally called common sense, and hence is a natural leader of the people."

Such was the opinion and the feeling concerning Mayor Smyth at home, where he was best known. But this feeling, also, had obtained to a considerable extent throughout the State, and his friends had for some time determined to present his name as a candidate for the highest office in their immediate gift. In the Republican Convention, therefore, of January, 1865, he received two-thirds of an informal ballot, which was then made unanimous by acclamation. He was elected by a majority of over six thousand, the largest majority given to any Governor for twenty-four years. He entered upon no easy task. The State was beginning to feel severely the stress of the time. Gradually a great debt had accumulated, regiment after regiment had been promptly equipped and sent into the field, the banks had advanced money quite to the extent of their courage, and nearly to that of their ability. In the open market we met the gold bonds of the government, free from taxes; the same trouble pulsed through all the arteries of the body politic, and the people of a State always careful and conservative in all its expenditures beheld with something like dismay this mountain of obligation, swollen into millions. It was almost impossible to get money for current expenses. A previous Legislature had authorized the issue of three and one-half millions of six per cent. State bonds, payable in currency; only four hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars had been taken. Governor Smyth, in his first message, recommended the issue of bonds better calculated to meet the exigencies of the case, and that current expenses be provided for by taxation. As a matter of interest to capitalists, he took care to set forth the resources of the State, its prudent habit in expenditures and the hostility to repudiation in every form, which our people had inherited from a frugal, patriotic and God-fearing ancestry. "We must," he said, "now observe the most rigid economy in expenditure, and bring the expenses to a peace basis as soon as possible. Our people are naturally economical, and hold sacred all pecuniary obligations." He compared, in a very effective manner, the agricultural products of a State which had hitherto borne the reputation of producing only men with those of some of the more fertile members of the Union, to our decided advantage. He called to mind the unrivaled water-power, with its present and prospective improvement, and urged that attention to the latent wealth of the State which due regard to our prosperity demanded.

Besides these matters which had to do with the immediate restoration of State credit, he took advanced Republican ground in regard to our obligations to the freedmen and to the maintenance of the authority of the national government. He indicated in a few words the fact that our indebtedness had its full compensation.

"From the outbreak of the Rebellion New Hampshire has stood firmly by the flag; and knowing what we do to-day of the scope and aim of the great conspiracy and of the infamous means which brought about its inception and urged on its progress, can any one regret that the State was so far true to her honored name and her noble memories as to offer without stint of her name and means for the re-establishment of national authority?"

In the first three months of his administration he raised over one million of dollars on favorable terms, a large amount of which was obtained in Manchester. From that time forward the financial affairs of the State received the most scrupulous attention. In the haste and waste of war unavoidable confusion at times arose in accounts between the several States and the general government, and it was not only then impossible to pay our debts, but equally so to get our dues. Governor Smyth's large acquaintance with men gave him influence at headquarters, and he suffered no opportunity to pass to advocate the claims of his State. As will appear from the following extract from the *Providence Journal*, all States had not been so fortunate:

"At the close of the war he (Governor Smyth) found the suspended and disallowed accounts of the State against the general government of over one million of dollars. These disallowances and suspensions were mainly in the expenditures growing out of earlier military operations previous to his accession to office. Governor Smyth did not busy himself to fix charges of petty larceny against one officer, or of wholesale robbery against others. He did not assume that every man who was charged with fitting out the first regiment sent from the State had stolen all that he could n't duplicate vouchers for on official paper. On the contrary, he urged upon the accounting officers at Washington the impetuous zeal with which the State had responded to the call of the government; he represented the impossibility of complete exactness in the accounts. Under such circumstances he exerted himself to obtain vouchers where his predecessor had omitted to secure them, and to explain their absence when they could not be procured. . . . In this way he saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the treasury of the State, and put no stain on its fair fame."

Among other things relating to the prosperity of the State, the Governor took up and advocated with zeal the restoration of the fisheries. He quoted the opinion of Agassiz and others, that our waters could be restocked at no great expense. In his second annual message he was able to state that the Legislature of Massachusetts had been induced to move in the matter. On our own part, it was provided by law of June, 1865, that no dam or weir should be erected on the Connecticut or Merrimack Rivers, or upon the Pemigewasset, Ammonoosuc, Winnipiseogee or Baker's Rivers, without suitable fishways below the boundaries of the State. In the following October the Governor announced, by proclamation, that the law, by its terms, was to be enforced. The attorneys of the several corporations concerned, however, on one pretext or another, managed to delay the consummation of this useful act until a very recent period.

This first year of Governor Smyth's administration was a busy one. Our soldiers were returning from the war; it was the Governor's pride to receive them with something of the enthusiasm and warmth which he felt was their due. He urged that State aid should be extended to sick or disabled soldiers, and on this ground protested against the removal of the Webster Hospital, then maintained by the general government, at Manchester. Something of this effective service in behalf of the volunteers, no doubt, pointed him out as one peculiarly fitted to serve on the board of managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, the establishment of which, on so grand a scale, rendered State aid unnecessary. To this important place he was appointed by vote of Congress in 1866. His associates were the President, Chief Justice and Secretary of War, *ex-officio;* Major-General B. F. Butler; Major-General John H. Martindale, Rochester, N. Y.; Hon. Louis E. Gunckel, Dayton, Ohio; General Thomas O. Osborn, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wis.; Major-General John S. Cavender, St. Louis, Mo.; Major-General James S. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa. Governor Smyth was one of the vice-presidents of the board. He was reappointed in 1872 for a second term of six years. Acting on his often-expressed idea that no man ought to take an office of the kind unless he was willing to devote to the discharge of his duties all the time and effort required, he has been a very efficient manager, traveling many hundred miles annually on visits of inspection at Dayton, Milwaukee, Hampton and Augusta, and to be present at meetings of the board in Washington, besides giving his personal attention to the admission of soldiers to the Eastern Branch, all this without other compensation than that which arises from a consciousness of duty done.

General B. F. Butler, in a letter written from Boston, said, not long since: "I know I shall echo the opinion of all his associates when I say Governor Smyth was one of the most valuable members of the board. His accurate business knowledge, the skill and ability displayed by him in adjusting complicated accounts, caused the board to put upon him more by far than his share of such work.

General Gunckel, of Dayton, Ohio, said: "Every one who visits these Homes recognizes the peculiar fitness of the selections made, especially for the Central and Northwestern Branches; but few people even in Ohio and Wisconsin knew how largely this result, as well as the saving of thousands of dollars in the purchase, was due to the taste and judgment, the Yankee tact and shrewdness, of New Hampshire's ex-Governor. In the management and control of an institution caring for eight hundred disabled soldiers, and expending a million and a quarter annually, *there was especial need of just such a man as Governor Smyth*, and I do not exaggerate when I say that through the watchfulness and care, the courage and determination, of Governor Smyth, thousands, yes, tens of thousands, of dollars were saved to the government and people."

An extract from an address of Governor Smyth, at the Dayton Home, in 1868, shows somewhat of the spirit he brought to the discharge of his duties. It was on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Veteran Soldiers' Chapel,—

"This little church which we quarry from this beautiful stone, and begin to build here to-day, is a token of allegiance, a signet of loyalty, both to the rightful authorities of the land and to the Supreme Ruler over all. The best and truest citizen, the world over, is he who first discharges his duty to his God, and under Him to the laws of the land. . . . A memorial like this holds out no threat and conveys no taunt to a vanquished foe; it says as it means, —peace to all who will have peace,—but as a symbol

of the highest authority, it also proclaims a law to be obeyed. Liberty without law is worse than worthless, for it means the liberty of the mob and of riot, and by it the weak are oppressed and the poor made poorer yet. . . . But I hope that this building also will convey to you the idea that the four cold bare walls of an asylum is not all that the country owes or will give to its defenders. She recognizes, let us all hope and believe, the hand of an all-wise God in every act of this great drama, while compelled to take the sword to preserve a liberty unsullied by violence and law made with regard to the rights of every man, she offers to her citizens, everywhere, a fireside safe from intruding wrong, and a worship and a Bible free to the humblest."

In September, 1865, the New England Agricultural Society held its annual session in Concord. Governor Smyth delivered the address, and among other distinguished gentlemen present upon the platform were the late Governors Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Buckingham, of Connecticut. In his introductory remarks, Governor Smyth said: "I cannot claim to teach you as a practical farmer, but I can claim to have made a constant endeavor, in my humble way, to keep alive agricultural enterprise and to stimulate agricultural investigation. It has always been my firm conviction that the safety of the State and the prosperity of the people require as a foundation an intelligent knowledge of agriculture; and while I have been obliged to admire the practical operations of others, and to search in fields not of my own for the results of well-managed experiments, I have learned to respect the great art which feeds and clothes us, and secures for us all the comfort and beauty of adorned and civilized life upon a subdued and cultivated earth." The address, as a whole, was received with very marked favor, and the volume of the "Society's Transactions" in which it was published met with a large sale.

In some remarks following, Governor Andrew took occasion to thank the speaker for his eloquent words, and called for cheers, first for "His Excellency, Governor Smyth, and next for Governor Smith's address." During this and the succeeding year he gave many brief talks at county and other fairs, always evincing the liveliest interest in the welfare of the State. At Milford, in the course of his remarks, he said: "I know it is often said that 'New Hampshire is a good State to emigrate from,' and perhaps it is generally believed that our young men can better their fortunes by turning their backs upon their mother State and seeking elsewhere for larger returns and richer rewards for their labors and enterprise. For one, I do not share in this feeling. I believe that ours is not only a good State to be born in, but a good State to live in, and to die in, and that one great concern of the fathers and mothers should be to awaken in the hearts of their sons and daughters a feeling of attachment and affection for, and of pride and interest in, the homes of their childhood and the State of their fathers." In 1876 he delivered the annual address at the Vermont State Fair, in St. Albans.

At the end of his first year his nomination for a second term followed as a matter of course. A Connecticut paper, in advocating the election of General Hawley, said: "New Hampshire, in her State election of the 13th inst., has nobly led the way in re-electing her patriotic chief magistrate by so handsome a majority, considerably larger than was given Mr. Lincoln in 1864;" and it also quoted, with marked approval, that passage in his message beginning "The question of negro suffrage is one of those defenses behind which slavery will yet entrench itself, and by which it will seek to regain some fragment of the power it has justly lost."

The second year of Governor Smyth's administration was in all respects as satisfactory as the first. The State debt was funded at a lower rate of interest than was offered by the general government. The revision of the statutes, the reorganization of the militia, measures looking to the restoration of fish to our waters, and the publication of ancient State papers are among some of the matters of general interest. I have before me an autograph letter from the late Rev. Dr. Bouton, thanking the Governor in the most complimentary manner for the interest he had manifested in the preservation of these important papers.

One very pleasant incident of the year was the visit of scholars and teachers of the public schools of Manchester, on the Governor's invitation, to the State institutions at Concord. On two occasions during his occupancy of the Governor's chair he spoke at the dinner of the New England Society in New York, in brief but effective efforts, which were received with emphatic demonstrations of applause.

So successful was the administration that, contrary to precedent, many of the most influential and respectable journals of the State, among which were the *National Eagle*, the *Concord Statesman*, the *Dover Enquirer*, the *Portsmouth Journal* and the *Keene Sentinel*, advocated his nomination for a third term. The Governor, however, declined to be considered a candidate, and his letter to that effect was published in the *Statesman* in January, 1867. A brief extract or two from some of the papers of the day will serve to show the assumptions of this sketch, not unwarranted by public opinion:

Said the *Boston Journal:* "Governor Smyth's administration has been highly successful, not only in a financial point of view, which is demonstrated by statistics, but in all other respects." The *Commercial Bulletin:* "He has been as vigorous and careful of the interests of the people, as if those concerns were personal to himself, and successfully sought so to manage the financial affairs of the State that its credit stands as well as any other commonwealth."

The *Daily Monitor*: "To-day Governor Smyth resigns his trust with the proud consciousness of leaving nothing uncertain or unsettled which diligence, business tact and untiring zeal could close up and arrange, nor has Governor Smyth's administration been merely a financial success; he has neglected no single public interest; himself a practical example of all the virtues which constitute a good citizen, he has interested himself in every movement which looked to the welfare of the community and the promotion of industry, temperance and good morals among the people."

It is a significant fact that in a time of much party feeling the Governor was able to say, in his valedictory: "Whatever may have been the difference of opinion among us, there has been no factious opposition from any source to measures necessary for the public good, but I have uniformly received the hearty co-operation of all parties in this difficult work." Only once during his two years' administration did he consider it necessary to interpose his veto, and the House sustained him, one hundred and thirty-two to six. Another fact indicative of confidence in the executive was the appropriation, on motion of a distinguished political opponent, of fifteen hundred dollars to defray expenses incurred while on business for the State, and for which he had refused to take anything from the contingent fund. The appropriation was advocated by leading men of the opposition and unanimously voted. It was also declared by one of the journals "that no hostile criticism had been made from any source upon the conduct of affairs." It was extensively quoted, and, as far as I am aware, has never been contradicted.

Mr. Smyth now found it expedient to devote his time to the interest of the banking institutions of which mention has been made, and to his personal business affairs.

In 1876 he was an active member of the Constitutional Convention, when several important amendments were made to the State constitution, including the removal of the Religious Test Act.

One of his marked characteristics is an unwearied industry, and it seems to be the opinion that one who does much can always find time to do more. Among the appointments he still holds are the following: president and director of the Concord Railroad, trustee and treasurer of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, director and treasurer of the Manchester Horse Railroad, director of the National Agricultural Society, vice-president of the American Pomological Society, president of the Northern Telegraph Company, president of the Franklin Street Congregational Society, trustee and treasurer of the Northern Telegraph Company, president and manager of the First National Bank of Manchester, trustee and treasurer of the Merrimack River Savings-Bank. In 1866 the faculty of Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of A.B.

In the spring of 1878 he was appointed by President Hayes one of the commissioners on the part of the United States for New Hampshire to the International Exhibition at Paris. He left home, accompanied by his wife, in April, and reached Paris, after a few days in London, early in May. On the 14th of that month they left Paris for an extended tour, visiting the principal points of interest in Egypt, the Holy Land, Turkey and Greece, returning, by way of Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Austria and Germany, to Paris in September. Some interesting extracts from private correspondence were published in the *Mirror and Farmer*, in the course of which the condition and work of the American Missions was spoken of. He was much impressed with the value of this work to the growing civilization of Eastern nations, and has frequently expressed his opinion to that effect in various addresses since his return.

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Smyth were the recipients of many attentions from ministers and consuls resident abroad, particularly at Constantinople and Athens. At Paris they were among the few invited guests at the dinner of the Stanley Club to General Grant, and were also present at the reception given by the American Legation to "General and Madam Grant." With a trio of other ex-Governors,—Hawley, Hoffman and Fenton,—he was made an honorary member of the Stanley Club.

Soon after the return of Mr. and Mrs. Smyth from this foreign tour they visited Cuba and Mexico. The Mexican trip was exceptionally agreeable from the fact they were invited to join the party of Major-General Ord, and so were made guests of the republic. A banquet was given their party at Vera Cruz, at which General Trevino, son-in-law of General Ord, and many distinguished officials were present. The trip to the city of Mexico by rail was accompanied by a guard of honor, and they had every facility for seeing all that was most desirable in the ancient capital of the Aztecs. Mrs. Smyth, particularly, was the recipient of many attentions from the courtly Mexican officers.

As souvenirs of this journey they brought home quaint specimens of Mexican manufacture,—onyx tables, feather-work, images of street occupations, etc., —to add to the interesting collection at the Willows.

In December, 1882, ex-Governor and Mrs. Smyth sailed again for Europe in the royal mail steamship "Servia," spent Christmas near London and the New Year's day in Paris. From Paris they journeyed leisurely through Switzerland in a season memorable for destructive floods in the valley of the Rhone, and went by the Mt. Cenis Tunnel to Turin and Genoa. From thence to Nice, Marseilles, and by the Gulf of Lyons across the Pyrenees to Barcelona, in Spain. In that country they spent some time, visiting Saragossa, Madrid, Toledo, Cordova, Grenada, Malaga, Seville and Gibraltar. From Gibraltar they crossed over to Tangiers, on the African coast, and returning,

took ship for Malta and Alexandria. This latter city was half in ruins from the recent British bombardment. From Cairo they ascended the Nile to the first cataract, passing through Lower, Middle and Upper Egypt to Nubia, visiting on the way the old temples and tombs of Dendérah, Luxor, Karnac, Thebes, Assouan and other famous places. Then, after visiting the battle-field at Tell-el-keber, they passed through the Suez Canal and landed at Jaffa, the ancient Joppa. After visiting the principal points of interest in the Holy Land,—Jerusalem, Jericho, the Jordan and the Dead Sea, etc.,—they went on, *viâ* Tyre and Sidon, to Beirut, Damascus and the ruins of Baalbec, Cyprus and Antioch. From thence by steamer along the coast of Asia Minor, touching at Troas, Smyrna, Ephesus and other places, they reached Constantinople. After an interesting stay of some days they crossed the Black Sea to Varna, and went through Bulgaria and Roumania to Bucharest. From thence, through Hungary, Austria, Bavaria and Germany, returning to Paris.

During this trip, as on other occasions, they received numerous attentions, and Governor Smyth had an interesting interview with the Khedive. They brought home many articles of value, curiosities and special manufactures of the countries visited. On this occasion, also, the Governor made a successful ascent of the great pyramid and explored the labyrinth within. This occurred on the last day of his sixty-third year.

In February, after their return, Governor Smyth presided at a very large meeting in Smyth's Hall, which was addressed by Hon. John E. Redmond, M. P. for Wexford, Ireland. He introduced the eloquent "Home Ruler" in a brief speech, saying that he believed in "Your purpose to raise up the lowly and oppressed and weaken the bonds of the oppressor," and sharply arraigned England for her course in Ireland as well as in other lands, as he had observed it when abroad.

In September of the same year Mr. Smyth tendered a reception to the Hon. James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate for the Presidency. A dinner was given at the Willows, on Thursday, September 4th, when Mr. Blaine met some of the most distinguished citizens of New Hampshire, and in the evening the house and spacious grounds were brilliantly illuminated and thrown open to visitors. A fine military band occupied a position on the lawn, and it was estimated that fully ten thousand people passed in to see the candidate.

At this very time, and in the midst of all this joy and popular acclaim, a shadow was settling over the two lives which for forty years had been as one. The beautiful lady of the house, who that night and day had entertained her guests with all her old-time interest and vivacity, was within a few days stricken with a fatal illness. To so large a degree had Mrs. Smyth been identified with her husband's public career and success that no sketch of the life of one of the most eminent citizens of New Hampshire would be complete without mention of her.

Emily (Lane) Smyth was born in Candia, July 22, 1822, and was the daughter of John Lane and Nabby (Emerson) Lane and the granddaughter of Colonel Nathaniel Emerson, who fought under Stark at Bennington. Her father was a man of prominence in town. She was a near neighbor to her future husband, and was a bright and ready scholar in the schools of the district and in the town High School. Her school-days were completed at a young ladies' seminary in Charlestown, Mass., and she taught school for several terms thereafter in Candia, Chester and Manchester with marked success. She was married December 11, 1844, and brought to her new position some most admirable qualities. Her excellent good sense, intelligent comprehension of public affairs, vivacious manner, rare personal beauty and entire freedom from any affectation of pride gave her at once a popularity which, widened and extended as her husband's success introduced her into other circles. Receptions given by Governor Smyth at Concord, in which she was so conspicuously charming, are still remembered as among the leading social events of the State, and she has entertained at her hospitable board some of the most distinguished people in the United States, including Chief Justice Chase, Chief Justice Waite and his family, President Hayes and wife, the wife and daughter of General and President Grant, Vice-Presidents Colfax and Hamlin, General Chamberlain, of Maine; Henry Ward Beecher and wife, and General Butler has been a frequent guest. At home and at ease in the highest circles she was nowhere more delightful and more engaging than in the houses of her old neighbors, to whom she was a perpetual joy. Industrious and possessing great ability, she has accomplished much during her life-time that counts for truth and goodness. Her ear was ever open to the call of distress, and she was one of the most efficient workers in the various benevolent organizations of our city and State. That the impression Mrs. Smyth made upon persons of both sexes and of all stations in life was no passing and ephemeral effect, is shown by the letters of a memorial volume printed for private circulation only, but which contains most remarkable testimony to her character and worth. Governor Smyth fully appreciated the worth of his helpful companion, and for nearly forty years their mutual devotion was a noble example of the beauty and sacredness of the marital relation. Her health had for the most part been so good, and her manner was always so hopeful and cheery that no immediate alarm was felt at her condition. A few weeks, however, developed fatal symptoms, and in spite of all that the best medical science of the country and the care of skillful nurses could do, Mrs. Smyth died January 14, 1885. The obsequies at the Franklin Street Church called out

Aretas Blood

an immense concourse of people eager to bring tributes of affection and to do honor to the lovely character of the departed.

For many years Mr. Smyth has had an extensive acquaintance with the public men of the time. It will be remembered that six months prior to Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency he introduced him from the platform in Smyth's Hall as the next President, and with Mr. Lincoln, and in afterdays with his great war minister, Stanton, he was on most friendly terms.

His conservative course in finance, his reputation as a safe adviser and his general good judgment on public affairs has caused his counsel to be often sought in high quarters.

A truth which forms a large part of every man's experience ought never to lose its freshness. There is no royal road to success. Ex-Governor Smyth has had the advantage of good health, a sound constitution and great power of endurance; but he is one of the most industrious men in the State, and the means by which he has achieved his position are open to every young man of equal energy, self-denial, high aim and conscious rectitude of purpose. Some of the results which he set himself to attain were beset with difficulties; but he was not discouraged by opposition or disheartened by delay.

The Second National Bank was chartered in 1877. The first board of directors, which has not changed since, was as follows: Aretas Blood, Josiah Carpenter, Frank P. Carpenter, John Hoyt and N. S. Bean. Mr. Blood was elected president and Josiah Carpenter cashier, positions which they still occupy. The bank has a capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

Aretas Blood, son of Nathaniel and Roxellana (Proctor) Blood, was born in Weathersfield, Vt., October 8, 1816. When he was but three years of age his parents removed to Windsor, Vt., where he remained until seventeen years of age, improving the meagre advantages afforded by the common schools of those days. He was then apprenticed to the trade of blacksmith, which he worked at about two years and a half and then became a machinist. In 1840 he journeyed to Evansville, Ind., where he worked at his trade until June 17, 1841, when he started eastward in search of employment. He stopped at city after city, but each time was disappointed in his hopes. He traveled on, however, still in quest of work, and it was not until he reached North Chelmsford, Mass., that he found employment for his ready and willing hands. After remaining here a short time he subsequently went to Lowell as a machinist in the Lowell Machine-Shop. Here he remained seven years and then went to Lawrence, where he commenced the manufacture of machinists' tools for the large machine-shop then in process of erection at that place. Here the character of the man asserted itself. His ability demanded greater scope, and soon after he assumed the management of the establishment there and began the manufacture, by contract, of tools, turbine-wheels, locomotives, stationary engines, etc. His untiring energy had at last found its reward. He was master of the business. September 7, 1853, he came to Manchester and established the Vulcan Works, under the name of Bailey, Blood & Co., for the manufacture of locomotives. Business was first commenced in Mechanics' Row, but in the spring of 1854 buildings were erected on the present location and in the same year the company was incorporated as the Manchester Locomotive-Works, with Oliver W. Bailey as agent. He was succeeded in 1857 by Mr. Blood, who has since resided in Manchester and has given his personal supervision to the business.

The locomotive-works are located on Canal Street and cover about six acres. The machine-shop is a substantial building, parallel with Canal Street, two stories in height, four hundred and thirty feet in length and eighty-four in width. The wood-shop is also a two-story building, one hundred feet long and forty feet wide; the blacksmith-shop is three hundred and sixty-five feet long and fifty feet wide; the boiler-shop, two hundred and five feet long and fifty-two feet wide.

There is also a large brick building, two hundred and thirty by thirty-six feet, for making brass castings and building steam fire-engines. In the spring of 1872, Mr. Blood purchased the steam fire-engine business of the Amoskeag Company, good-will, patents, etc., and now manufactures the "Amoskeag Engine," which is the old engine in name only, as it has been entirely remodeled and is now one of the most complete, perfect and efficient engines manufactured. There are now over six hundred and fifty of these engines in use. Here are also built all kinds of hose-carriages, fire apparatus, etc.

Mr. Blood has proved one of the most successful locomotive-builders in the country, twelve hundred and twenty-three having been turned out at these works. A thorough machinist and a man capable of handling a large force of men and conducting large business operations, he has commanded success, and the Manchester Locomotive-Works are one of the representative institutions of manufacturing New England.

Mr. Blood is also a director in the Ames Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee, Mass.; president of the Globe Nail Company, of Boston; and treasurer of the Nashua Iron and Steel Company, which is doing the largest business of its kind in New England. He was a director in the Merrimack River Bank from 1860 till its name was changed to First National Bank, in 1865, and until 1868 a director of the latter; was a director in the Manchester National Bank from 1874 till 1877, and from 1877 to present time has been president of the Second National Bank.

September 4, 1845, he united in marriage with Miss L. K. Kendall, and their family consists of two children,—Nora, wife of Frank P. Carpenter, of this city, and Emma, who resides with her parents.

Politically, Mr. Blood is a Republican. His first vote was cast for General Harrison, but he has been a member of the Republican party since its organization, although never an active politician. He has been twice elected alderman, and was chairman of the electors who cast New Hampshire's vote for Garfield and Arthur.

The Manchester Savings-Bank was chartered July 8, 1846, and organized with Samuel D. Bell president and the following board of trustees: John A. Burnham, Daniel Clark, Herman Foster, Nahum Baldwin, George Porter, David Gillis, William P. Newell, Hiram Brown. Nathan Parker was chosen treasurer and has held the office to the present time. Mr. Bell resigned in 1847, and the succeeding presidents have been as follows: Hiram Brown, William P. Newell and Hon. Daniel Clark. The present trustees are as follows: Nathan Parker, Charles F. Warren, B. F. Martin, Charles Wells, W. M. Parker, Charles D. McDuffee and Stephen N. Bourne. Present amount of deposits, four million five hundred thousand dollars.

The Merrimack River Savings-Bank was incorporated June, 1858, under the name of the Manchester Five-Cent Savings Institution, and the charter was issued to the following board of grantees: Phineas Adams, Joseph B. Clark, John Ordway, Warren Paige,[1] Waterman Smith, John L. Kelley, George Porter, B. F. Martin, Daniel Clark, Harry Leeds, Frank A. Brown,[1] Samuel Upton, John B. Chase, C. Sackrider,[1] Daniel W. Fling, Brooks Shattuck,[1] David Gillis, John H. Goodale, William Crane, Henry T. Mowatt,[1] Stephen Palmer, Ezra Huntington, Calvin Boyd, Josiah S. Shannon, John B. Clarke, David Cross, John M. Parker, George Thompson, Frederick Smith, Charles H. Campbell,[1] George W. Thayer, Charles C. Parker, F. B. Eaton, James M. Varnum, Thomas G. Holbrook,[1] R. N. Batchelder, James S. Cheney,[1] Israel Dow, Ebenezer Ferren, Isaac Riddle,[1] M. O. Pearson, W. W. Leighton, Thomas Wheat, E. W. Harrington,[1] Varnum H. Hill,[1] Alonzo Smith,[1] William Richardson[1] and their associates and successors.

In 1865 the name was changed by act of Legislature to that which it now bears. The first meeting for the adoption of by-laws, choice of officers, etc., was held July 14, 1858, and the following board of officers chosen: President, Waterman Smith; Vice-Presidents, E. W. Harrington, George Porter; Treasurer and Clerk, Frederick Smyth; Trustees, B. F. Martin, Joseph B. Clark, Isaac W. Smith, William B. Webster, F. A. Brown, George Thompson, Peter S. Brown, Frederick Smith, Josiah S. Shannon, John L. Kelley, James M. Varnum, Alonzo Smith, Thomas Wheat, Warren Paige, Albe C. Heath, E. S. Peabody, John B. Clarke, Joseph A. Haines.

The first deposit was made August 2, 1858.

The business has been transacted in the rooms occupied by the First National Bank, and its details attended to by the clerks employed in that institution.

Waterman Smith remained president until 1884, when he was succeeded by Hon. Frederick Smith, the present incumbent. Hon. Frederick Smyth continued as treasurer until 1884, when, upon assuming the presidency of the bank, he was succeeded by C. F. Morrill.

The present members of the corporation are as follows: Jos. B. Clark, Waterman Smith, Jno. L. Kelly, George Porter, B. F. Martin, Daniel Clark, Henry Leeds, Samuel Upton, John B. Clarke, Daniel W. Fling, David Gillis, John H. Goodale, William Crane, Stephen Palmer, Ezra Huntington, J. S. Shannon, David Cross, John M. Parker, George Thompson, Frederick Smyth, F. B. Eaton, James M. Varnum, Ebenezer Ferren M. O. Pearson, W. W. Leighton, Thos. Wheat, Joseph Kennard, Joseph L. Stephens, E. M. Topliff, A. J. Lane, Charles Williams, John Porter, C. F. Morrill, T. L. Livermore, G. P. Whitman, John H. Andrews, A. W. Quint, John P. Goggin.

President, Frederick Smyth; Vice-Presidents, Joseph B. Clark, F. B. Eaton; Treasurer and Clerk C. F. Morrill.

The amount of deposits, January 1, 1885, were $1,882,825.38.

Guaranty Savings-Bank was incorporated in 1879, with the following incorporators: Nathan P. Hunt, Robert M. Shirley, William R. Patten, H. K. Slayton, Alonzo Elliott, James A. Weston, Jesse Gault, J. W. Hildreth, Horace Pettee, George W. Weeks, James F. Briggs, George A. Bailey, John C. Ray, Patrick A. Devine and Rufus H. Pike. The first officers were as follows: President, John M. Parker; Treasurer and Clerk, James A. Weston. The present amount of deposit is six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The first board of trustees were James A. Weston, Alonzo Elliott, Nathan P. Hunt, John P. Moore, David A. Parker, Patrick A. Devine, Hiram K. Slayton, John Kennard, Bushrod W. Hill. Present board of trustees are John M. Parker, Alonzo Elliott, Nathan P. Hunt, John P. Moore, David A. Parker, John Kennard, Hiram K. Slayton, Bushrod W. Hill, James A. Weston.

The Mechanics' Savings-Bank was organized in 1877, with the following trustees: Arctas Blood, Josiah Carpenter, Frank P. Carpenter, N. S. Bean and George Dodge. Mr. Blood was the first president, and was succeeded by Henry E. Burnham on October 1, 1880. Mr. Josiah Carpenter has been treasurer from the beginning.

There are also two saving-banks—the People's and the Amoskeag—located in the Amoskeag Bank building.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, one of the largest corporations in New England, was incorporated under its present name in 1831. Manufacturing, however, had been carried on at this point with indifferent success since 1809. In that year Benjamin Pritchard, who had built the first cotton-mill in

[1] Deceased.

New Hampshire, in New Ipswich, in 1803, came to Amoskeag Falls, and, in company with Ephraim, David and Robert Stevens, built a small mill at Amoskeag village. In the following year these enterprising men organized a stock company under the name of the Amoskeag Cotton and Wool-Factory. The first move in this direction was as follows:

"We, the Subscribers, Owners & proprietors of a large Tract of Land in Goffstown, in the county of Hillsborough, Joining on Amoskeag falls, in the Merrimack river, with the water privilege Sufficient for carrying on the Manufacturing of cotton & wool at all Seasons of the year, and having begun the works by cutting a Canal for Carrying the water, erecting Buildings Convenient for Said Factory, & prepairing a considerable part of the Machinery, have agreed to form a Company for improving Said privilege, by dividing the Same into one hundred Shares, by receiving from Said Company a fair price for the privilege, and the Labour Expended, which, if not agreed upon by Said Subscribers & the Company, to be appraised by men appointed by Said parties, and a Good Title by the Subscribers.

"Signed by

"EPHRAIM STEVENS,
"BENJN. PRICHARD,
"ROBERT & DAVID STEVENS

"Goffstown, January 18th, 1810."

To this paper was attached a caption of a subscription and signatures as follows:

"We, the Subscribers, Agree to take the Several Shares in the above mentioned privilege & factory annexed to our names, respectively, agreeable to the above proposals.

	Shares.
"Benj'n Prichard, Goffstown	25
James Parker, Bedford	2
William Parker, Bedford	3
Jotham Gillis, Goffstown	1
William Parker, Jr., Bedford	1
William Walker, Goffstown	1
Ephraim Harvill, Bedford	1
Samuel P. Kidder, Goffstown	1
Robt. McGregore, Goffstown	5
Joseph Richards, Goffstown	1
Seth Bartlett, Goffstown	1
Ephraim Stevens, Goffstown	1
David L. Morrill, Goffstown	2
Isaac Hardy, Goffstown	1
Moses Hall, Goffstown	1
Benjamin Allcock, Bedford	1
Alonson Prichard, Goffstown	3
Ebenezar Whittney, Goffstown	2
David Sargent, Goffstown	1
John G. Moor, Manchester	1"

The following notice was then issued:

"Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the proprietors of the Amoskeag Cotton & wool Factory will be holden at Col. Robert McGregore's, on Wednesday, the 31 day of January instant, at one of the clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the regulation of Said Factory, & dispose of shares not sold. All persons who wish to become proprietors are requested to attend, when and where they may be accommodated with Shares.

"BENJ'N PRICHARD.

"Goffstown, January 25th, 1810."

January 31, 1810, the company organized with Joseph Richards, of Goffstown, as president, and Jotham Gillis, of Goffstown, as clerk.

March 2, 1810, Messrs. Ephraim and Robert Stevens executed a bond to this company, agreeing to keep their dam in repair, and to furnish the "Wool and Cotton Manufactory" a certain quantity of water at all seasons of the year.

The first mill was put in operation in 1810, but it was without pickers or looms. The cotton was picked and the yarn woven in the neighborhood. It is said that a smart weaver might earn thirty-six cents per day! This company was not successful, and after 1815 little was done until 1825, when the majority of the stock was purchased by Dr. Oliver Dean, Lyman Tiffany and Willard Sayles. Dr. Dean was made agent and from this time forward manufacturing at this point has been a continued success.

July, 1831, the present company was incorporated, it having up to this time been a private enterprise. July 13th, the act was accepted, which allowed a capital of one million dollars, and on the following day the first officers of the new corporation were chosen: Lyman Tiffany, president; Lyman Tiffany, Ira Gray and Willard Sayles, directors; Ira Gray, clerk; Oliver Dean, agent and treasurer. With Larned Pitcher, these were the five men who accepted the charter on the evening of July 13, 1831.

The property of the old firm (says Mr. Clarke, in his excellent "History of Manchester") was exchanged for stock in the new company, and the latter acquired by purchase a title to land on both sides of the river, mostly, however, on the east side, where engineers had decided were the best sites for mills and the best tracks for canals. In 1835 the new organization bought the property and interest of the Bow Canal Company, the Isle of Hooksett Canal Company, the Amoskeag Locks and Canal Company and the Union Locks and Canal, all of which, as their names imply, had built canals at different points on the river. The Hooksett Manufacturing Company was merged with the Amoskeag in 1836 and the Concord Manufacturing Company shared the same fate the next year. The Amoskeag Company thus had obtained a full title to all the water-power on the river from Manchester to Concord and all the land in Manchester on the Merrimack available for mill-sites. It was also in possession of large tracts of land adjacent to the river and extending for some distance from it.

Having thus cleared the way, they soon began operations in earnest. In 1836 the wooden dam which had hitherto checked the river's flow at Amoskeag Falls was thoroughly repaired in order to answer the purposes of a coffer-dam, and the next year was begun the construction of a wing-dam of stone, with guard-locks on the east side, which was completed in 1840. At the same time the farther from the river of the two present canals was built by Lobdell & Russell. In 1838 a contract was made with Russell, Barr & Co., (of which firm Isaac C. Flanders, afterwards president of the City Bank, now Merchants' Bank, was a member), to construct the "lower canal," and the contract was fulfilled. The first building put up on the east side of the river was what was then the Stark Mills counting-room, at the foot of Stark Street, part of which was temporarily used for a counting-room by the land and water-power department of the Amoskeag Company. The next was the

one designated as "No. 1, Stark Block," where the agents and clerks of the mills boarded with S. S. Moulton till November, 1839, when the Manchester House was finished. The first mills built on the east side were what were then No. 1 and No. 2 Mills of the Stark corporation, which were erected for that company in 1838 and 1839.

At that time a number of men who have since been well known in Manchester were in the pay of the Amoskeag Company. Hiram Brown, afterwards mayor of the city, was employed to oversee the stone-work; Phinehas Stevens, was its millwright and wheelwright; John D. Kimball was an overseer of carpenter-work; T. J. Carter was the resident engineer; Henry S. Whitney was an overseer of general out-door work; Warren Paige had charge of the lumber-yard; Nahum Baldwin, Daniel L. Stevens and Charles Hutchinson, were employed in the planing-mill; George F. Judkins managed the saw-mill, and Samuel Boice was employed in it; Samuel B. Kidder had charge of the locks and canals; Andrew Bunton and Levi Sargent were contractors for stone; John H. Maynard was the head carpenter; Jonathan T. P. Hunt and Joseph E. Bennett were employed as masons in the building of the mills.

The company laid out the site of a town with a main street running north and south, parallel with the river, with other streets running parallel with this and across it, reserving land for public squares, and in 1838, having divided part of its lands into lots suitable for stores and dwellings, sold it, bringing into the market by this and subsequent sales a large part of the land on which the city of to-day stands. In 1838 they sold a site and privileges for mills to a new company which had been incorporated as the Stark Mills, and built for them, in this and subsequent years, the factories they now occupy. After the burning of their old mills at Amoskeag they finished, in 1841, two new ones just below the Stark Mills for their own use, and added to them in subsequent years as their needs required. In 1845 they sold land and built mills and a printery for a new corporation which had been organized as the Manchester Mills. To meet a demand for machinery for their own mills and those they erected for others, they built in 1840 a machine-shop, in 1842 a foundry, and in 1848 replaced both these by new and larger ones, beginning at that time the manufacture of locomotives, building new shops for mechanical purposes when needed. In 1859 was begun the manufacture of the famous Amoskeag steam fire-engines. Some time after they had finished mills for the larger corporations already mentioned they built, for the convenience of individual enterprises, a building known as "Mechanics' Row," at the northern end of the canals, and also sold land and erected shops for small corporations which were subsequently organized. They carried out meanwhile their original idea of the city, building boarding-houses and tenements for their own operatives and those of the other corporations, giving away land for churches and public buildings, selling it to manufacturers and business men, and continuing a liberal policy to the present time.

The first directors of the company were Lyman Tiffany, Ira Gay and Willard Sayles, elected in 1841. The following is a list of officers from 1841 to 1885:

1841: Lyman Tiffany, president; Ira Gay, Willard Sayles, directors; Ira Gay, clerk; Oliver Dean, treasurer and agent. 1842: George Daniels, clerk. 1843: Harvey Hartshorn, treasurer and agent; Lyman Tiffany, Oliver Dean, Willard Sayles, directors. 1846: P. T. Jackson, Lyman Tiffany, William Appleton, George Bond, Samuel Frothingham, Daniel D. Broadhead, George Howe, Oliver Dean, directors; Francis C. Lowell, treasurer; Hiram A. Daniels, clerk. 1847: Robert Read, clerk; William Amory, treasurer; Oliver Dean, Willard Sayles, George Howe, Francis C. Lowell, Samuel Frothingham, John A. Lowell, Samuel Hubbard, Daniel D. Broadhead, William Appleton, directors. 1848: Francis C. Lowell, president; William G. Means, clerk; George W. Lyman, Nathan Appleton and James K. Mills succeeded Samuel Frothingham, John A. Lowell and Daniel D. Broadhead as directors. 1849: David Sears succeeded Samuel Hubbard as director. 1852: Joseph Tilden succeeded Francis C. Lowell as president and director. 1847: William Amory succeeded Willard Sayles as director. 1851: Robert Read succeeded William Amory as director. 1853: Gardner Brewer succeeded Joseph Tilden as director; Oliver Dean succeeded Joseph Tilden as president; E. A. Straw succeeded William G. Means as clerk. 1856: Jona. T. P. Hunt succeeded Robert Read as director. 1857: David Sears resigned as director. Died: Oliver Dean, George Howe, George W. Lyman, William Appleton, Gardner Brewer, Jona. T. P. Hunt, directors. 1862: William Appleton, deceased. 1865: Daniel Clark succeeded Jona. T. P. Hunt as director. 1866: T. Jefferson Coolidge and Thomas Wigglesworth were added to the directors. 1871: Oliver Dean and George W. Lyman having declined re-election, and George Howe having ceased to be a stockholder, William Amory, John L. Gardner and William P. Mason succeeded them as directors; Gardner Brewer succeeded Oliver Dean as president. 1874: Charles Amory succeeded Gardner Brewer, deceased, as director; Daniel Clark succeeded Gardner Brewer, deceased, as president. 1877: William W. Bremer succeeded Charles Amory as director. 1878: T. Jefferson Coolidge succeeded William Amory as treasurer; William Amory succeeded Daniel Clark as president. 1879: John L. Bremer succeeded William M. Bremer as director; George Dexter and E. A. Straw were added to the directors. 1879: Thomas L. Livermore succeeded E. A. Straw as clerk and agent. 1880: Channing Clapp succeeded T. Jefferson Coolidge as treasurer; Channing Clapp succeeded E. A. Straw as director. 1885: Herman F. Straw succeeded Col. Livermore as clerk and agent.

The company once owned fifteen hundred acres of land on the east side of the river. They own land on the west side also.

The present dam at Amoskeag Falls was built in 1871 by the company, after Mr. Straw's plans and under his personal supervision. Its predecessor had lasted thirty-four years, had become leaky and unsafe, was built low and in the wrong place. The old one ran straight across, but the one which took its place curved around so as to give a wider entrance from the river, was built two feet higher and farther down the stream. It is in two parts, the main dam, from the west side to the bridge, being four hundred and twenty feet long, and the canal wing, from the bridge to the gate-house, being two hundred and thirty feet long, making a total length of six hundred and fifty feet. It is eight feet wide at the top, averages twelve feet in height, and cost, all things included, about sixty thousand dollars. The upper canal extends from the basin at the dam to the weir at the foot of Central Street, where it empties into the lower, and is five thousand

four hundred and eighty feet long. The lower begins at about the same place, and extends to the weir below the Namaske Mills, where it empties into the river. It is six thousand nine hundred feet long, and runs a part of the way over the track of the old Blodget Canal. Till 1855 the canal was connected with the Merrimack, near the old McGregor bridge, by a set of locks, the company having been under obligation to keep the canal open to the public as when it was owned by the Amoskeag Locks and Canal Company; but the Legislature of 1855 gave permission to discontinue the locks. The openings of the canals at the guard-gates are five hundred and ten feet square. The canals' width at their head is seventy-three feet, and at the weirs fifty feet, with an average depth of ten feet. The fall from the upper to the lower canal is twenty feet, and from the lower canal to the river thirty-four feet.

No. 1 and No. 2 Mills are northernmost, and are exact duplicates of each other. They were the first mills upon the Amoskeag corporation, were built separately, one hundred and fifty-seven feet long by forty-eight wide, and six stories high, in 1841, but in 1859 and 1860 were united by what is called No. 6 Mill, eighty-eight feet long by sixty wide.

No. 3 Mill, directly to the south of this triple combination, was built in 1834, and thoroughly rebuilt in 1870. It is five stories in height and four hundred and forty feet long, while its width varies from sixty-five to seventy-two feet. At its south end is a three-story picker-house, one hundred and thirty-five feet long by sixty wide.

At the upper end of the mills, on the lower level, is a low building, four hundred and seventy-two feet long and thirty wide, used as a bag-mill, which has forty bag-looms.

No. 4 Mill was built in 1846 and enlarged in 1872. The original building was seven stories high, two hundred and sixty feet in length by sixty in width. In the fall of 1872 an extension was built in the rear, one hundred feet long and sixty feet wide. In the rear, also, are two picker-houses, three stories high, fifty-six feet in length by thirty-seven in width.

No. 5 Mill is just north of the one last mentioned. It is two hundred and fifty-eight feet long by sixty wide, and has a picker-house, sixty-two feet in length by forty-four in width, in the rear.

The building at the north of No. 5 Mill, occupied as a dye-house and gingham-mill, consists of a centre-piece and two wings. The south wing is the dye-house, and is two hundred and three feet long, sixty-seven feet wide and three stories high. The middle part is one hundred and twenty feet long, sixty-seven feet wide, three stories high and is occupied by dressing-machinery for ginghams. The north wing is of the same length and breadth as the dye-house, but four stories high.

A mill was built in 1874, just at the north of these buildings and parallel with them. It is two hundred and sixty feet long, sixty-eight feet wide and four stories high.

The bleachery and napping-house, for bleaching and napping flannels, are in a small building, one hundred and ten feet in length and thirty-six in width, in the rear of the old gingham-mill and near the river.

In 1874 the company erected the mill of the Amory Manufacturing Company. In 1880 they built a large dye-house, two hundred and eighty by fifty feet, two stories, and in 1881 a new mill with forty-four thousand spindles. In 1880 the old machine-shop which originally stood on the bank of the river was taken down and the new machine-shop erected, one hundred and ninety by fifty feet, three stories high. The machine-shops up to 1872 manufactured the celebrated Amoskeag fire-engine. In that year this business was sold to the Manchester Locomotive-Works. There are also seven cotton-houses, one hundred by seventy feet, three stories high. The mills are driven by seventeen turbine wheels, six and eight feet in diameter, which are sufficient to run all machinery in ordinary stages of water. In addition to this power, there is also one pair of engines of eight hundred horse-power in No. 3 Mill; one pair of two thousand horse-power for driving machinery in Mills Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 8; also an engine of two hundred and fifty horse power to drive the machine-shop. There are forty-eight boilers, one-half for high pressure, to be used when engines are run and exhaust steam is used for heating and drying. These engines are only run in low water. The other twenty-four boilers, of an old type, are only used when the engines are not run, because suited to lower pressure. These boilers have all been placed in a great boiler-house, about two hundred and fifty by fifty feet, on the west side of the river, next to the coal shed, which is a new one built of brick, with a capacity for twenty thousand tons, having three railroad tracks from which the coal is unloaded. On this side of the river also a chimney has been erected two hundred and fifty feet high. The steam is carried across the river in a pipe twenty inches in diameter and two thousand five hundred feet long, which crosses the river on two bridges, distributing steam to the whole establishment. The mills are lighted by electricity, the first light (Weston & Brush,) having been put in February, 1880. The corporation runs ten mills, including Namask Mill, and eight hundred tenements. This immense establishment has six thousand looms, uses forty thousand bales of cotton and twenty thousand tons of coal per year, and manufactures annually sixty million yards consisting of ticking, denims, stripes, ginghams, cotton flannels and cheviots. Employs five thousand persons, with a monthly pay-roll of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The present officers are as follows:

William Amory, Daniel Clark, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Thomas Wigglesworth, George A. Gardner, William P. Mason, John L. Bremer, Channing Clapp,

George Dexter, directors; William Amory, president; T. Jefferson Coolidge, treasurer; Herman F. Straw, clerk and agent.

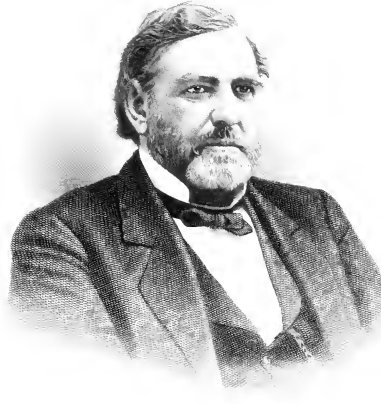
EZEKIEL ALBERT STRAW was born in Salisbury, December 30, 1819, making his age at the time of his death sixty-three years. He was the eldest son of James B. and Mehitable (Fisk) Straw, and one of a family of seven children (five sons and two daughters), and of whom three survive,—Miranda (wife of Benjamin F. Manning), Abigail and James B. Straw, Esq., all residents of Manchester. His father, after a few years' residence in this State, removed to Lowell, Mass., where he entered into the service of the Appleton Manufacturing Company. Mr. Straw acquired his education in the schools of Lowell, and in the English Department of Phillips Andover Academy, where he gave especial attention to practical mathematics. Upon leaving this institution, he was, in the spring of 1838, employed as assistant civil engineer upon the Nashua and Lowell Railway, then in process of construction. In July, 1838, he was sent for by Mr. Boyden, the consulting engineer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, to take the place of T. J. Carter, the regular engineer, who was absent from work on account of illness. He came to the city of Manchester July 4, 1838, expecting to remain but a few days, and has ever since made it his home. This was before a mill had been built upon the eastern side of the river; among his first duties were the laying out of the lots and streets in what is now the compact part of the city, and assisting in the construction of the dams and canals. In November, 1841, he was sent by the Amoskeag Company to England and Scotland to obtain information and machinery necessary for making and printing muslin delaines, and the success of the Manchester Print-Works, which first introduced this manufacture into the United States, was due to the knowledge and skill he then acquired. He continued in the employ of the Amoskeag Company as civil engineer until July, 1851, when he was appointed agent of the land and water-power department of the company, the mills and machine-shops then being managed separately, under different agents. In July, 1856, the first two were united and put in charge of Mr. Straw, and in July, 1858, all three were combined under one management, and Mr. Straw assumed the entire control of the company's operations in Manchester.

Mr. Straw was prominent in the early history of the town's prosperity. He was a member of the committee to provide plans and specifications for the rebuilding of the town-house in 1844, and one of the first committee appointed to devise plans for the introduction of water into the town. He was connected with all the subsequent plans for the same purpose, and when the board of water commissioners, who had charge of the construction of the present water-works, was organized in 1871, he was made its president, and held the office until within a few years. He was chosen, in 1854, a member of the first board of trustees of the public library, and held the office for twenty-five years. In 1846, Mr. Straw was elected assistant engineer of the Fire Department, and was re-elected several times afterwards. In 1859 he served as Representative in the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and during the last three years was chairman of the committee on finance. In 1864 he was elected to the State Senate and was re-elected in 1865, being chosen its president in the latter year. He was also chosen, on the part of the Senate, one of the commissioners to superintend the rebuilding of the State-House. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Stearns a member of his staff. In 1872 he was elected by the Republicans of New Hampshire Governor of the State, and was re-elected the succeeding year. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant the member from New Hampshire of the commission to arrange for the centennial celebration of the independence of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876.

From the organization of the Namaske Mills, in 1856, till the dissolution, Mr. Straw was the treasurer and principal owner, and after 1864 until near the end of his business career the sole proprietor. In 1874 he was chosen a director of the Langdon Mills. He was the president and one of the directors of the Blodget Edge-Tool Manufacturing Company from its organization, in 1855, till its dissolution, in 1862, and during the existence of the Amoskeag Axe Company, which succeeded it, he was a director. He was one of the first directors of the Manchester Gas-Light Company when it was organized, in 1851, and was chosen its president in 1855, holding the office until January 29, 1881. In 1860 he was elected a director of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, and in 1871 was elected president of the corporation, resigning in 1879. Upon the organization of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association he was chosen its president, and was also president of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company from its organization, in 1869 to 1880, when he resigned. He was one of the founders of the First Unitarian Society, in 1842, its clerk and treasurer from that time till 1844, its president from 1853 to 1857, and was chairman of the committee which built its present house of worship.

Governor Straw married, April 6, 1842, at Amesbury, Mass., Charlotte Smith Webster, who died in this city March 15, 1852. To them were born four children,—Albert, who died in infancy; Charlotte Webster, wife of Mr. William H. Howard, of Somerville, Mass.; Herman Foster, agent of the Amoskeag Mills; Ellen, the wife of Mr. Henry M. Thompson, formerly agent of the Manchester Print-Works, and now agent of the Lowell Felting Company, of Lowell, Mass.

There are now seven living grandchildren,—Albert Straw, William H. and Sarah Cheney Howard, Par-



ker and Harry Ellis Straw, and Albert W. and Herman Ellis Thompson.

His rapidly-failing health and strength obliged Mr. Straw to retire from the active management of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company in 1879, and at the annual meeting of the proprietors of the company next following, this resolution was unanimously adopted,—

"*Resolved*, That the Hon. E. A. Straw, agent of this company at Manchester, having since our last annual meeting been compelled by ill health to resign his office, in which for about forty years, in many different capacities, he has served the corporation from its infancy with signal ability, fidelity and skill, we owe it to him and ourselves to put upon record the testimony of our high appreciation of the value of those services, our sincere regret at his resignation, our deep sorrow for the cause, our cordial thanks for his long-continued and excellent management of our affairs in this city, and our earnest wishes that, free from pain or suffering, he may pass the remaining years of his life improved in health, prosperous and happy."

The Hon. Daniel Clark, on rising to second the resolution, said,—

"*Mr. President and Gentlemen*,—It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and of pain that I second this resolution. It is now forty years, and more, since I came to Manchester. I came in a one-horse wagon to a one-horse town,—to a town, in fact, having no horses at all. As you know, sir, the canal was not then finished. It was a muddy trench. They were blasting stone and laying them in the walls and throwing out the dirt. There was not a mill then finished. The walls of one of the Stark Mills were up, the roof was covered in; but there were no windows in the mill, and, I think, no machinery. There was not a school-house; there was not a church; there was not a hotel; there was not a place to lay my head; and I went away over into what was then Goffstown, now Amoskeag village, to find a place to board. There had been a land sale the fall before, and the hill yonder was covered over with stakes, denoting the corner-lots and where the streets were to go. There was not a street well made that I remember of seeing, and a butcher's cart coming along got stuck in the sand not far from where Elm Street now is, soon after I came here.

"Soon after I came there appeared upon the scene a young man, healthful, compactly built, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a fresh, ruddy countenance, with an air of assurance, but without arrogance, who manifested such industry and energy and pluck as gave promise of his future brilliant success. I think, sir (addressing the president of the meeting), I think on a former occasion you used the word 'luck' instead of pluck. I think you must prefix a 'p' to the word and make it 'pluck.'

"This gentleman, soon after coming to this city, went into the Amoskeag Company's employ as assistant engineer. I think his chief was a gentleman distinguished for his scientific attainments. From that time forth that young man has been in the employ of this company. Under his industry, skill, direction and perseverance, it has grown from the beginning that I have indicated to what it is now. I do not mean to say that he has done this entirely alone, for he has received the aid of others, and, fortunately, of yourself. Of that I have spoken on a former occasion; but for forty years he has been steadily engaged in the service of this company. There is nothing here, sir, which does not bear the impress of his hand. Certainly the river has acknowledged his power, for he has twice dammed it and turned it out of its course. There is not a railroad about us, sir, in which his skill and wise counsel have not been manifested; there is not here a highway or public building in which his management has not been discernible. We have our gas-light company, of which he has been president for many years. I speak of these as showing the honorable services of this man to the community as well as to this company. We have the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, the only stock insurance company in the State, of which he has been the president. We have built here the city water-works, bringing the sweet waters of the Massabesic to our city, of which he was one of the chief movers. There is not a school-house here, filled with happy scholars, that he has not in some way assisted; there is not a church here to whose support he has not given his aid. We have a library, a free library, to which every operative, man, woman or child, who can procure some one to say that he or she is a fit person to be be intrusted with its books, can go to receive its benefits. I may say here that there is no man in this city to whom the city owes so much for the last forty, I think I may say it, sir, as to your late agent.

"I once said, sir, I think, here, that that library seemed to me like an aviary of sweet singing birds, and at noon and noon and eve they flit away to the homes of tired labor. They perch upon the window-sills, upon the table and the chair and the shelf and the mantle and the pillow, and sing their sweet songs in the ear of tired labor, and it is beguiled of its pain and sinks to rest. In the morning labor rises refreshed; it takes up its burden, and thus ever goes on the round; and at night labor is again tired, and as it goes to its home the sweet singing birds are there to welcome it and solace the hours of weariness. None can say how much labor owes to Governor Straw. No one can know, except those here, how much this company, how much this city, how much we all, owe to this same man.

"And now, Mr. President, I cannot bear to say [to myself], that, through all those forty years that I have been beside my friend yonder, he has never forfeited my esteem, my respect, my affection and my love, and I think I have always received his, and you may judge, Mr. President, how sad it is to me to see him now, like some great ship that has battled the waves and sailed forth triumphantly, laid on the shore. I am glad to see that she lies so easily and so quietly, and may it be a great while before her timbers shall be broken up and she disappear in the sand.

"But, Mr. President, generations pass away, and I see now not ten men in this city that were here when I came. I stand almost alone. I stand with you, sir, and with a few others, but our friends and we shall soon pass away, for such is the common lot.

"I do not know that I have anything further to add, but to repeat what my friend has said in the resolution. Long may it be before the sun shall finally go down on my friend. May his last days be his best days; and when his sun shall finally set, may the rays stream to the zenith in one bright flame, a fitting emblem of a well-spent life."

After a long and weary sickness, Governor Straw died October 23, 1882, but his memory is still green in the State he served, in the city he helped to build and among the friends he loved.

On the afternoon of his funeral business was generally suspended throughout the city, the Amoskeag Mills were closed, and hundreds of his fellow-citizens visited the Unitarian Church, where the body lay in state.

Mr. Straw was emphatically a great man, not only in his profession, in which he towered far above nearly all others, but in all the various positions to which he was called. He was not known as a brilliant or a sharp man. He had little need of the helps which other men gain by dazzling or outwitting friends or foes; for there was a massiveness about him, a solid strength, which enabled him to carry out great plans by moving straight on over obstacles which other men would have been compelled to remove or go around. His mind was broad, deep and comprehensive; he had rare good judgment, great self-reliance and a stability of purpose which seldom failed. He was peculiarly fitted for the management of vast enterprises. His plans were far-reaching and judicious, and his executive ability was equal to the successful carrying out of whatever his mind projected and his judgment approved.

For twenty-five years he carried business burdens which would have crushed almost any half-dozen strong men. He was agent of the Amoskeag corporation, having in his charge its millions of dollars, its thousands of operatives, its acres of streets and buildings, its numerous water-powers and all its costly

extensions and improvements, besides the daily operations at its factories. He was Governor of the State, and answered for two years all the exactions made upon the occupant of that position. He was a railroad president, president of an insurance company, president of the gas company and a director and leading spirit in several other moneyed institutions. He was a public-spirited citizen, whose time was always at the service of the community in which he lived; but with all these duties, he neglected none, postponed none, failed in none. He had great opportunities and he left no one of them unimproved. In the management of the Amoskeag corporation he found room for the display of magnificent abilities, and the uninterrupted success and growth of that corporation, not only in seasons of general prosperity, but at times when nearly all others failed, attest how grandly he planned and how well he executed.

As Governor, he entirely justified the confidence that secured his election, giving to the people the full benefit of his integrity, industry, sound sense and great business abilities, and leaving a record which will always be a credit to the State; and in the discharge of the numerous other public trusts committed to him, he added constantly to his reputation as a man in whose hands any interest was both safe and fortunate. He had great knowledge of men and read character at a glance, so that in selecting his hundreds of assistants he seldom made a mistake. He possessed vast stores of information upon a multitude of subjects, which he had acquired by extensive reading and observation, and was able to use it upon occasion with great effect. He had decided views upon all current events and all matters connected with his business, and could state his opinions most clearly, compactly and convincingly. He spoke easily, but without any attempt at rhetorical display, and wrote without apparent effort in plain, vigorous language, which contained no surplusage. He was a willing and liberal helper to any object which he approved, and there was nothing narrow or bigoted about him to confine his benefactions to his own sect, party or nationality. He was a genial, entertaining and always instructive companion, a good neighbor and a true friend. Manchester was proud of E. A. Straw, and, whenever occasion offered, delighted to honor him. He has been one of her citizens during most of her history as a city, and it is safe to say no other man contributed more to her rapid growth and progress in all profitable and pleasant directions than he. He always remembered, too, that he was a citizen of Manchester, and did not allow any antagonism between her interests and those of the corporation he represented, but worked constantly and zealously for the good of both. Her people were not slow to respond to this feeling, and there has existed from the start the utmost cordiality and unity of purpose, which have contributed in no small degree to the advantage of both city and corporation. For his potent influence in this direction, Governor Straw will long be gratefully remembered.

Stark Mills.—This corporation was chartered in 1838, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, and commenced operations in the same year. In 1845 the capital was increased to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in 1846 to one million, in 1847 to one million two hundred and fifty thousand. They own fifteen acres of land, occupied for mills, boarding-house and overseers' blocks, etc. The goods manufactured are cotton and linen, the latter product being in the form of crash and toweling, while the cotton goods are sheetings, drillings, duck and bags, the latter being known as the "seamless bags," being woven in one piece.

Phinehas Adams was agent from 1847 to 1881. He was succeeded by Mr. S. N. Bourne, the present agent.

President, William Amory; Clerk, C. A. Hovey; Treasurer, Edmund Dwight; Directors, William Amory, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Lewis Downing, Jr., T. Jefferson Coolidge, John L. Bremer, J. Lewis Stackpole, Roger Wolcott; Agent, Stephen N. Bourne.

Manchester Mills.—This corporation was organized in 1839, with a capital of one million dollars, for the manufacture of dress goods. The Amoskeag Company had previously made the fabric for delaines in their mill at Hooksett, but the printing was done elsewhere. In 1845 the first mill for the printing of delaines was erected, which went into operation the next year. In 1847 the property was sold to a corporation which was chartered the previous year, with a capital of one and a half million dollars, under the name of the Merrimack Mills, which was afterwards changed to the Manchester Print-Works, and its capital increased to eighteen hundred thousand dollars. In 1873 it was reincorporated, under the name of the Manchester Print-Works and Mills, with a capital of two million dollars, and in 1874 the name was changed to the Manchester Mills.

The corporation owns about forty-three acres of land in all, a part of which is on the west side of the river. It has six mills, containing two thousand seven hundred looms, and leases forty mill-powers of the Amoskeag Company. The goods manufactured are principally worsted dress goods and prints.

President, Samuel R. Payson; Clerk, Josiah S. Shannon; Treasurer, John C. Palfrey; Directors, Samuel R. Payson, William H. Hill, Moody Currier, Benjamin P. Cheney, William O. Grover, Joseph H. White, Jacob Edwards; Agent, Charles D. McDuffie; Superintendent of Printing Department, Benjamin C. Dean.

Langdon Mills.—This corporation was chartered in 1857, and organized in 1860. Its capital stock was two hundred thousand dollars, which was subsequently increased to five hundred thousand. It has two mills, one of which was formerly used as a paper-mill, the other having been built in 1868 by the company. Eight hundred looms and thirty-seven thousand five

hundred spindles are operated. They manufacture shirtings and sheetings.

President, William Amory; Clerk, William L. Killey; Treasurer, Charles W. Amory; Directors, William Amory, Henry B. Rodgers, John R. Brewer, John L. Brewer, William P. Mason, C. W. Amory; Agent, William L. Killey.

The Amory Manufacturing Company was chartered July 1, 1879, with a capital of nine hundred thousand dollars. During that year building operations were vigorously pushed, and the mill was finished and work commenced in the fall of 1880. The mill has fifty-six thousand spindles and fourteen hundred and twenty looms, and employs eight hundred operatives. The goods manufactured are fine and medium shirtings, sheetings and jeans.

President, William Amory; Clerk, Gilbert P. Whitman; Treasurer, C. W. Amory; Directors, William Amory, Daniel Clark, T. Jefferson Coolidge, John L. Brewer, G. A. Gardner, Channing Clapp, F. L. Amory; Agent, G. P. Whitman.

Namaske Mills.—This corporation was organized as the Amoskeag Duck and Bag-Mills in 1856, and ten years later the name was changed to Namaske Mills. In 1875 the property passed into the hands of the Amoskeag Company, by whom it is now managed. The goods manufactured are principally ginghams and shirting flannels. Mr. William B. Webster, the superintendent for many years, resigned in October, 1883. He was succeeded by Mr. J. Walter Wells.

Derry Mills.—This corporation was organized in 1865, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. S. R. Payson is now proprietor, and George F. Lincoln the agent. The property comprises three mills on the Cohas Brook, at Goffe's Falls.

The P. C. Cheney Paper Company carries on an extensive business in the manufacture of manilla and card-board paper in its mills at Amoskeag. This company also does a large business in waste of all kinds, and has a large trade in paper manufactured elsewhere. It has pulp-mills at Goffstown and Peterborough.

Person C. Cheney.[1]—The Cheney genealogy is traced from England to Roxbury (Boston Highlands), Mass., and from Roxbury to Newburyport, some of the family being there as early as 1680.

Deacon Elias Cheney, born in Old Newbury, February 20, 1741, settled quite early in life in Thornton, N. H., and died there in 1805, at the age of eighty-six.

Deacon Elias Cheney, son of the above and father of Deacon Moses Cheney, also lived and died in Thornton. The latter died in Ashland (formerly Holderness) in 1875.

Person Colby Cheney was the son of Deacon Moses and Abigail (Morrison) Cheney, who were types of the God-fearing, God-serving, clear-headed and strong-bodied men and women of the earlier days.

Their intelligence, industry and integrity won the respect of all with whom they ever had acquaintance. They taught their children (five sons and six daughters), by precept and example, how to succeed in broader fields, and gave them as an inheritance, in the place of great wealth, good sense, true hearts and willing hands.

Of the sons, Rev. Oren B. Cheney (founder and president of Bates College, Lewiston, Me.) is the oldest. The second son is Moses Cheney, a retired paper manufacturer, now living in Henniker, N. H. The third is the late Charles C. Cheney, a graduate of Dartmouth, class of '48, who read law with Nesmith & Fiske, of Franklin, and settled in Peterborough, dying in 1862. The fifth is Elias H. Cheney, proprietor of the *Lebanon Free Press*, and at the present time a State Senator.

The subject of this paper is the fourth son. He was born in Holderness (now Ashland), February 25, 1828. In 1835 his father, one of the pioneers in the paper-making industry of New Hampshire, sold his mill in Holderness and moved to Peterborough, where he, in company with the late A. P. Morrison, his brother-in-law, purchased a small mill. In this mill, in the schools of Peterborough, in Hancock Academy and in Parsonfield (Me.) Seminary (then taught by his oldest brother) he received the education and training which have enabled him to reach the prominent positions he has occupied in business, political and social life.

Early learning paper-making in all its details, at the age of seventeen he was placed in charge of the establishment by those who had purchased it of his father, who at this time returned to Holderness. In this position he succeeded so well that in eight years, in company with two other gentlemen, he built another mill, of which, at a later day, he became sole proprietor. He continued to make paper at Peterborough, gradually enlarging his business and engaging to some extent in other enterprises, until 1866, when he formed a partnership with Thomas L. Thorpe, of Manchester, for the sale of paper stock and the manufacture of paper, the mills of the company being located at Amoskeag, in Manchester and at Goffstown. This partnership was succeeded by one of which Mr. Cheney, Dr. E. M. Tubbs and Hon. Ira Cross were members, and upon the death of Dr. Tubbs, in 1878, by the P. C. Cheney Company, which now owns and operates the pulp-mills at Peterborough and Goffstown, the pulp and paper mill at Amoskeag, and extensive timber tracts in the town of Washington. The mills of the company produce seven tons of paper daily, and give employment to one hundred and fifty operatives.

Of this company Mr. Cheney, who was its creator and who owns most of its stock, is treasurer and manager.

It is one of the largest, best-known, most reliable and popular business concerns of the State. Its name is everywhere synonymous with honesty, honor and solvency. The qualities which have enabled Mr. Cheney to build up this great industry hold it steady in hand and keep it strong and growing in the worst

[1] By Henry M. Putney

of panics, as well as in good times, characterize him in all the relations of life, and make him a controlling power wherever good advice is wanted and hard work is to be done. These same qualities made him a leader in the Republican party in its early days, and they have kept him among the few to whom it always looks for help when wise councils and judicious management are required to insure success.

In 1853 he represented Peterborough in the Legislature. In 1861–62 his time and his money were freely and zealously spent to make for New Hampshire the record which is her greatest glory. In 1862 he offered his services to the government, and was assigned to duty as quartermaster of the Thirteenth Regiment.

Exposure and overwork in the Fredericksburg campaign brought on a long and dangerous illness, from which his friends did not expect him to rally. The nursing of a devoted wife, however, brought him back to life, and after a long period of suffering, to health and strength, but not until the cause of the Union was won and the war was over.

In 1864 he was elected a railroad commissioner and served three years. When he removed to Manchester, in 1867, the people of that city gave him a hearty welcome. In 1871 the Republicans, being then out of power in city and State, insisted on his accepting a mayoralty nomination, and, finally consenting, he was elected mayor by a large majority, his election paving the way for the redemption of the State the next spring. Mr. Cheney declined a renomination for mayor in 1872.

In 1875 the Republican State Convention met under most discouraging circumstances. Their opponents had carried the State the year before, and had intrenched themselves in power by every device known to political cunning, audacity and determination. Many Republicans were of the opinion that it was useless to try to elect a State ticket, and all of them felt that it was only with a leader of great resources and dauntless courage that they had even a fighting chance. Mr. Cheney being nominated as such a leader, with great reluctance accepted the nomination. How wisely the convention judged was shown by the result, which was the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Governor and the election of a Republican Senate and House. There being no election of Governor by the people, Mr. Cheney was chosen by the Legislature.

The next year he was nominated and re-elected by a handsome majority of the popular vote.

In the long line of executives, the State has had none who discharged the duties of the office more faithfully, with better judgment or more to the satisfaction of all classes, and he retired universally esteemed.

He has since devoted himself to his private business, declining further political preferment. He is always ready and willing, however, to render any service which may contribute to the success of the party in whose principles he thoroughly believes.

Mr. Cheney is a Unitarian whose faith is reflected in his works. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the order of Odd-Fellows.

He married, in 1850, Miss S. Anna Moore, who died January 8, 1858, leaving no children.

In June, 1859, he married Mrs. Sarah White Keith, to whose devotion, grace and accomplishments he owes much of the success and happiness of his busy life.

He has one child, Agnes Anna Cheney, born October 22, 1869, who is now at school in Washington.

He resides in an elegant home in Manchester, in which a hearty and refined hospitality greets every visitor, and from which there goes out to every good cause that his neighbors and fellow-townsmen are engaged in, generous and unostentatious help.

The Amoskeag Paper-Mill is one of the best in the State, with the finest machinery and all modern improvements. The proprietors are John Hoyt & Co.

Olzendam's Hosiery-Mill is located in Mechanics' Row.

Manchester Locomotive-Works.—For an account of this establishment, see biography of Aretas Blood.

Manchester Gas-Light Company was chartered in 1850. Capital stock, one hundred thousand dollars. The works are situated in the southern part of the city, near the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, on a lot of land four hundred feet square. The company has also, at the north end, near the Langdon corporation, a gas-holder to regulate the supply and pressure. The annual product of gas is about sixty-five million cubic feet, together with five thousand chaldrons of coke and one thousand barrels of coal-tar.

Miscellaneous Manufactures. Lowell's Iron Foundry, corner of Auburn and Canal Streets; Corey's Needle-Works, corner of Concord and Maple Streets; James Baldwin & Co., West Manchester, bobbins, spools, shuttles, etc.; Austin, Johnson & Co., door, blind, sash and bracket-making; A. C. Wallace, West Manchester, boxes; Manchester Chair Company, chairs and tables; Kimball & Gerrish, corner Elm and Bridge Streets, roll-skin manufacturers; Hutchinson Brothers, iron and wood-working machinery; George A. Leighton, Forsaith's building, manufacturer of knitting-machines; Sanborn Carriage Company and J. B. McCrillis & Son, carriages; Bisco & Denny, card-clothing manufacturers; Carney & Co., brewers, at Bakersville; C. B. Bradley, Mechanics' Row, and John T. Woodward, Franklin Street, roll-covering; S. A. Felton and the Manchester Brush Company, brooms and brushes; the Granite State Plating Company; Manchester Pottery-Works; J. A. V. Smith, manufacturer of fliers; Forsaith Machine Company, and others.

SAMUEL CALDWELL FORSAITH. Robert Forsaith, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer and lived in Goffstown, N. H. He married Elizabeth Caldwell, who bore him seven children. Samuel C. was born in Goffstown September 29, 1827. His boyhood was passed on the farm, where he assisted in the work. His educational ad-

S C Forsaith

vantages were those afforded by the common schools of his native town. At an early age he became interested in mechanical work, was quick to comprehend the intricacies of machinery, and at the age of fifteen had constructed and set up on the bank of the river near his home a miniature saw-mill, complete in all its parts and in running order. At the age of seventeen he left home and went to Manchester, N. H., then a town of about five thousand inhabitants, and entered the machine-shop of the old Amoskeag Mill as an apprentice. His close attention to his duties here showed his fondness for his chosen trade, and his subsequent success showed the wisdom of his choice. His frugal habits enabled him to live on a salary that at the present time would not suffice for even the most unskilled labor. Thrown out of employment by a destructive fire, he next worked in the Stark Mills until September 1, 1850, when he went to Milford, N. H., to take charge of the machine repair-shops connected with the cotton-mills of that place, remaining eight years, when he went to Biddeford, Me., as foreman of the Saco Water-Power Machine-Shop, where he stayed for two years. In 1860 he determined to go into business on his own account, and with this purpose in view, returned to Manchester and hired an upper room in the shop of the Manchester Scale-Works. In this room, without other capital than his determination to succeed, he started. His first job here was the manufacture of hay-cutters, in which he was so successful that he resolved to make a push for business, and sent out a large number of cards announcing that he was prepared to do all kinds of job-work. Gradually his business increased, and at the end of the year he was furnishing employment for four journeymen. During the second year he secured a vacant shop adjoining the scale-works, which he soon found none too large to accommodate him. Soon after moving into the new quarters he bought a patent machine for folding newspapers. The original owners had been unable to make the machine work. Mr. Forsaith saw that the design was practical, and set about perfecting it, which he did successfully. In order to make the folder a financial success it must be put to practical test, and to this end Mr. Forsaith visited the chief newspaper offices in the leading cities, representing the merits of the machine, and succeeded in placing a sufficient number to warrant a very general test. Perfect satisfaction was given, and the orders for these machines came in fast. Besides the manufacture of the folders, the building of circular saw-mills, shafting, mill-gearings, water-wheels, etc., gave constant employment to the regular force of twelve workmen. That he might meet the requirements of his job-work, and also to keep pace with the demand for the folders, in 1863, Mr. Forsaith took a lease of the entire scale-works and enlarged his working force. In 1867, becoming crowded for room, a new shop was built, which is now the main building of the present set of buildings, which cover an acre and a half, filled with busy mechanics and machinery for meeting the multiplying demands of what has come to be the largest business of its kind in the State. In 1872, Mr. William E. Drew (who had been an apprentice in this shop) was taken into partnership. The concern does its own printing, and issues quarterly an edition of some twelve thousand catalogues, which are mailed to all parts of the world. The pay-roll of this establishment furnishes an average of four thousand five hundred dollars per month. In May, 1884, the business had become so extensive and the care and responsibility so great that it was decided to organize this great industry into a stock company under the general laws of New Hampshire, capitalizing with two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and the company is now under the management of officers chosen by the board of directors, and is in a flourishing condition. The history of this industry, from its small beginning to its present magnitude, is a fitting and well-deserved tribute to the energy, thrift and good judgment of Mr. Forsaith, and shows what a resolute purpose can accomplish. In politics Mr. Forsaith was a Democrat, and took an active part in the councils of this party. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, an Odd-Fellow, an officer of the Amoskeag Veterans and a charitable and kind-hearted citizen, whose loss will be felt wherever he was known.

Mr. Forsaith was twice married,—first, to Nancy W. Pierce, February 20, 1848, from which union there were three boys,—Frank P., George B. and William, who are now living. Nancy W. died April 21, 1871. His second wife was Clara J., daughter of Colonel J. C. and Clara J. Smith, to whom he was married December 23, 1875. From this union there are also three boys,—Samuel C., Jr., born December 16, 1876; Clarence S., born February 19, 1878; Darwin J., born October 19, 1880. In the winter of 1884, Mr. Forsaith took a trip to the Bermuda Islands, accompanied by his wife, seeking rest and recreation, and after a short visit returned to his home in Manchester, and after a short stop he started to visit the World's Fair at New Orleans, where he had a large exhibit. On his journey home, while on the cars, he was stricken with apoplexy. On reaching the city of Philadelphia he was taken to the hospital of the Jefferson Medical College, where he died March 23, 1885. His funeral, from his late residence, in Manchester, was attended by the various civil and military organizations of which he was a member and by many of the prominent citizens of Manchester.

CHAPTER VI.

MANCHESTER—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Early Church History—Contention and Discord—Record History of this Period—First Congregational Church—Franklin Street Church—First Baptist Church—Merrimack Street Baptist Church—Pine Street Free Will Baptist Church—Merrimack Street Free Will Baptist Church—First Methodist Episcopal Church—St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church—The First Unitarian Society—Universalist Church—Grace Episcopal Church—Roman Catholic Churches: St. Anne's, St. Joseph's, St. Augustine Church, St. Mary Church, Christian Church—St. James Methodist Episcopal Church—Second Advent Society—Ohr Mesonnah Society—Trinitarian Congregational Church, West Manchester—Spiritualist Society—German Church of the New Jerusalem—Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church—First Presbyterian Church (German)—French Protestant Church.

THE early ecclesiastical history of this town is a history of contention and litigation, and to such an extent was this continual strife carried that at one time its baneful influence seriously retarded the settlement of the place.

The following is principally the record history of this season of unrest and discord. In 1752 a movement was made for the settlement of a minister, and in the warrant calling the annual town-meeting of that year was the following:

"To see if the town will Joyn with the town of Bedford In Giving mr. McDowll a Call to the worke of the ministry Between the Two towns and to Determin on that affair that the town shall think proper.

March 5th, it was

"*Voted*, to give mr. McDowll a Cuntell to the work of the ministry, Either to Between both Bedford or by our selves.

"*Voted*, John Riddil, Alexander mcmurphy, John Hall, a Comitee to prosequit the given of mr. McDowll a Cuntell to the work of the ministery to Joyn with the town of Bedford or seprat and Distinkly by our selves."

April 26, 1753, it was

"*Voted*, tow Hundred pounds old tenor to be yearly sekrly to mr. McDowall Provided the Excpts of our Call to Joyn with the town of Bedford."

Nothing further appears on the town records relative to the call to Mr. McDowell.

By the records of Bedford it appears that a call was given by Bedford to Mr. McDowell. March 28, 1753, it was unanimously

"*Voted*, to present a call for Mr. Alexander McDowall to the Reid Presbytery for the work of the ministry in this town."

But the records of the town show nothing further in relation to him.

As early as 1754 the town voted to build a meeting-house, and to locate the same on the land near John Hall's house. This location produced much ill-feeling, and on the 3d of February, 1755, thirty of the inhabitants petitioned the selectmen to call a meeting, on the 20th of the same month, to reconsider the vote locating the meeting-house and raising money to build the same; but the majority of the selectmen refused to call the said meeting, thus denying the aforesaid inhabitants a plain and legal right. This refusal of the selectmen produced great excitement, and the inhabitants aggrieved petitioned Joseph Blanchard and Matthew Thornton, two justices of the peace for the province, to call a meeting of the inhabitants, as provided by law.

They complied with the wishes of the petitioners, and issued the following warrant to the constable of Derryfield:

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"To Benja. Hadley of Derryfield in the sd Province, Constable of said town, Greeting.

"Whereas it has been intimated to appear to us the Subscribers, two of his Majesties justes of the Peace of sd Province, *Quorum Unus*, that Thirty of the freeholders and Inhabitants of the sd town of Derryfield, by their Request signed by sd Inhabitants and freeholders made to the major Part of the selectmen of Derryfield aforesaid, which being together did on ye third Instant Deliver and prest our such application in writing for the Calling a meeting of the Inhabitants of sd town to be held on the 20th Day of Feby, Curt for the following Articles.

"First to see if the town would Reconsider ye Vote Relating to the choice of a meeting-house place and make the same null and void.

"Also to see if the town would Reconsider that Vote for Raising money for Building a meeting-house and order that ye Constable Collect his Rate to the same and discharge the several freeholders and Inhabitents from such part of the Taxes in some proper method as shall then be that Be it and that the sd select men did on the said 5th day of Febr, Curt unreasonably refuse and deny the Calling a meeting for the Propitors aforesd and ye sd freeholders and Inhabitants have applyed unto us for warrit, for the Calling of the freeholders and Inhabitants of Derryfield aforesd for ye doing of the Business aforesd to be held on ye first Day of march next, sett ye house of John Goffe, Esqr.

"These are Therefor in his Majst name to Require and Command you the sd Constable to Notify and warn the freeholders and Inhabitants of sd Town of Derryfield, that they assemble at the house of John Goffe Esqr in Derryfield, aforesd, on Saturday the first day of March next at ten o clock forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles.

"First to see if the town will Reconsider the Vote Relating to the choice of a meeting-house place and make ye same null and void.

"Also to see if the town will Reconsider that Vote for Raising money for Building a meeting-house and order the Constable out his Collecting the same and discharge the several freeholders and Inhabitants from such part of the taxes in some proper method as shall then be that best here of take not and make due return. Given Under our hands and seal at Merrimac this six day of Feb. 1755

"JOSEPH BLANCHARD, } *Justices of ye peace*
"MATTHEW THORNTON, } *Quorum Unus*."

The meeting was duly held on the 1st day of March, 1755, and it was voted to reconsider the vote "making choice of a meeting-house place," and also to reconsider the vote raising money for building the meeting-house.

The following protest was presented and entered upon the record:

"DERRYFIELD, March ye 1st 17 5.

"We, ye under Subscribers freeholders and Inhabitants of ye town of Derryfield, for Diverss and weighty Reasons do Enter our Dessent against the proceedings of this meeting which were will make appear at time and place Convenient.

"ROBERT DUNLAP
"ROBT ANDERSON
"ALEXR. MCCLINTOCK
"NATHENIEL BOND.
"WILLM. ELDELL
"WILLM MCCLINTOCK
"JOHN CRAIG
"WALTER MACFARLAND
"SAMU MACFARLAND
"WILLM GAMBELL
"JAMES MAC NEALL."

It seems that a majority at this meeting were not opposed to the erecting of a house of worship, but opposed the location.

"DERRYFIELD, August ye 27 1755.

"To the selectmen of the town of Derryfield, Gentlemen, Freeholders and Inhabitants of said Town. We the under Subscribers taking upon ourselves as under Ex great Disadvantage for want of a place of Public Worship as we have young families which cannot attend at other places and as it would be a great Expense to ministers to command preach unless if we were forward in getting a place for the public worshipped of God ourselves.

Capt. Alexr. McMurphy	Mackell McClintock.
John Hall.	Robt Dicky.
Robert Anderson.	John morrall.
James Kibbell.	James Peters.
Samuel Boyd.	William Peters.
John Dickey.	William Nutt.
Benjamin Stevens.	Jams peirse.
John Tribbell	John Harvey
James Dumphrey.	Wm pelham, Jr.
Hugh Stirling.	Thoms Hall.

On the 2d of September, 1758, a warrant was issued for a town-meeting, at the barn of John Hall, on the 21st of the same month:

"To see if the freeholdrs and inhabitants of the town would vote to build a meeting-house this present year.

"To see what spot of ground the town would vote to build said meeting-house on.

"To see how much money the town would vote to raise for building the said meeting-house.

"To see what time means they would vote to build said meeting-house.

"To see if the town would vote to choose a committee to carry on the building of said meeting-house

"To see if the town would vote to raise any money for preaching this year and how much.

At the meeting Captain Alexander McMurphy was moderator, and it was

"Voted to build a meeting-house this present year.

"Voted to build the meeting-house on John Hall's land joining the road leading to Thomas Hall's Ferry and the Aneoskeag Falls.

"Voted to raise six hundred pounds to carry on the building the said meeting-house.

"Voted to raise the said meeting-house fifty feet in length, and thirty-five feet in breadth.

"Voted Capt. William Pelham and Lt. Hugh Stirling and John Hall the committee to carry on the building of the above said meeting-house.

A frame was put up, but nothing further was done. People refused to pay their taxes, and the committee could make no progress.

At a meeting, July 15, 1759, it was

"Voted to collect five hundred pounds old tenor this present year to be applied towards Rounding and shingling of said meeting-house, said sum is to be taken out of the five hundred pounds now voted that was voted in the year 1757 for building the above said meeting-house.

"Voted Capt. William Pelham, Lieut. Hugh Stirling and John Hall a committee to spend the five hundred pounds old tenor, towars boarding and shingling the no-ting-house.

"Voted that John Hall apply to the Gentlemen that have land not cultivated or improved in Derryfield, for money to help us in building our meeting-house in said town.

"Voted that whoever pays any money to the above said meeting-house shall have their names and sums of money the y pay prouded in Derryfield town book of records."

The building committee was accused of mismanagement, and at a meeting, November 15, 1759,—

"Voted & men a committee to examine the accounts of the committee that was chosen to build our meeting-house in said town.

"Voted Michael McClintock, John Harvey, and David Starrett, the committee to examine the accounts of the meeting-house so far as they have proceeded in building of said house.

"Voted to record the six hundred pounds old tenor that was collected in 1758, and the following sums as they are collected for building the aforesaid meeting-house and each man's name and sum what he pays to the aforesaid house.

"Voted to allow all the committee's accounts, as they bring it them in before the town, in time and money spent by them in building our meeting-house in said town, so far as they have proceeded in said building.

"Voted not to undertake our meeting-house at present but to make one door this year."

At a town-meeting, December 3, 1759, it was

"Voted not to collect any more money from the town this year towards the meeting-house.

"Voted to borrow what remains due for the meeting-house to clear off the committee's accounts, and pay the interest for the same.

"Voted that the present Selectmen for the year 1760 borrow money to pay off the committee for building the meeting-house so far as they have proceeded, and the Selectmen in the year 1760 shall be equally bound to pay the money borrowed as the present Selectmen and shall have full power in law to collect the said money from the freeholdrs and inhabitants of the town."

At an adjourned meeting it was

"Voted to reconsider the vote that the Selectmen borrow the money, and voted that Capt. William Pelham, Lieut. Hugh Stirling and Lieut. John Hall are impowered by the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Derryfield to borrow the sum of four hundred and twenty-three pounds six shillings old tenor, and to put interest such as they can have the above money for, and all their time and expenses paid by the said town as well as the above sum of four hundred and twenty-three pounds six shillings old tenor.

"N. B.—Till such time as the above sum is paid to them by the above said freeholders and inhabitants of said town."

The money was hired and the accounts paid off.

"Accepted by a vote of the free holdders and Inhabitants of Derryfield at a meeting held in the meeting-House of said town, March 14, 1759. Voted, one ye third article of the Warrent to Record the moneys that was Collected in the year 1758 and the following Sommes as they are Collected for the Building the meeting-house in Derryfield and ye same name & Some of money what he Payes to the above said meeting-house which Each man and Sommes he or ser Lown In the following order:

	This first column is for ye year 1758.	for ye year 1759.		This is for ye year 1760.	
	£ s.	£ s.	d	£ s.	d
Colo. John Goffe	30 18	10 7	0	21 15	10
Capt. Wm. Pelham	18 4	15 3	0	21 10	2
Capt. Alex. McMurphy	28 0	23 16	4	23 17	6
Capt. John Starks	10 10	10 7	1	19	2
Lieut. Hugh Shirlen	10 14	9 15	4	9	6
Lieut. John Morris	7 4	7 4	0	8 10	8
Ens. Robert Nisbit	22 0	15 7	0	1	5
Ens. Robt Anderson	13 0	13 0	0	18 4	5
Serjt. Wm. McClintock	21 12	23 2	0	21 11	10
Serjt. Abraham Mead	10 10	21 7	1	18 1	0
Serjt. Elisha Stevens	11 5	12 11	0	1 1	8
Serjt. James Riddell	7 3	4 10	0	8 1	4
Benjamin Steevens	22 10	15 0	1	13 1	2
Benjamin Bailey	24 10	18 10	0	0 0	0
William Quimby	10 2	0 0	0	0 0	0
John Riddell	4 6	8 4	0	7 14	0
Michel McClinto	9 8	9 9	1	9 5	6
Daniel Livermore	11 12	10 11	5	11 7	2
Thomas Ross	9 10	8 17	5	11 4	10
Elijah Robinson	9 6	8 19	0	10 1	10
James McNeglat	23 12	19 2	4	20 2	2
William Taggart	20 15	18 16	8	18 5	10
William Goffe	14 1	13 0	8	18 1	6
John Harvey	19 2	15 15	9	17 1	10
Neehmie McNill	10 1	11 2	0	12 2	8
Jame Umphra	10 15	7 13	4	8 18	10
Adam Dickey	10 15	9 0	1	9 0	8
Thomas Goffe	10 1	10 0	0	0 0	0
John Dickey	10 16	9 17	1	8 15	10
James Peters	7 17	7 11	8	0 0	0
James Peters	10 10	11 18	0	9 0	10
Joseph Goffe	9 5	0 0	0	8 11	2
David McKnight	7 10	0 0	0	7 8	0
William Nutt	10 14	10 1	4	0 8	8
Robt Dicky	8 4	8 15	5	7 1	8
John Cunnaham	8 8	0 0	0	0 0	0
Moses Cartwell	9 8	6 19	1	7 1	8
Widow Boyd	7 18	7 0	0	7 2	2
Samuel Boyd	10 19	6 17	0	8 8	8
Alex. McClintock	10 15	6 8	0	7 17	2
William Pelham	10 5	9 10	5	10 14	4
John Scomb	7 8	6 0	0	8 1	8
Lieut. John Hall	10 5	15 8	10	12 0	8
Thomas Hall	9 11	9 10	8	12 0	8
Lieut. John Goffe	9 14	0 17	4	0 19	0
William Smith	9 9	0 0	8	0 11	2
James Moore Esqr.	9 17	7 5	4	4 1	5
Sibel Gilbert	8 1	7 9	0	7 5	10
Ezekiel Stevens	6 6	1		8 2	0
James Wallson	0 10	8		0 0	0
David Starrt	6 7	8		9 11	5
John Mirall	6	8		8	8
Samuel Quimbey	18	11		11	
John Tazcott	8	8		8	8
Obide Hiees	4	13		4	
Wm. Wilkson	8	17		4	
Stifen Gerge	6	8		8	

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Parker of Litchfield	6	0	0
James Willson in Lo. Derry, pd. it South	10	0	0
John Stuart in Lo. Derry, half a thousand of Boards	10	0	0
"Recorded per me,	JOHN HALL,		
"March ye 2, 1761"	"Town Clerk."		

Still (says Judge Potter, in his excellent "History of Manchester") the house remained unfinished. Meanwhile, Mr. Hall was accused of retaining the money given by the non-resident land-holders, and at a special meeting, held the 15th of December, a committee was chosen "to call John Hall to account for the money that he received from gentlemen that has land not settled in Derryfield."

As this committee made no report, and there was no further action upon the subject, it is fair to presume that they found no such money in Mr. Hall's hands.

Thus there was a continual quarrel kept up between the parties, sometimes one controlling the affairs of the town, and sometimes the other, as the partisans happened to be present at the town-meetings, matters pertaining to the meeting-house and to preaching being the subjects of contention. And at an adjourned meeting, held April 2, 1764, the opposition on these subjects was carried so far as to vote not to raise any money for preaching for the year, and not content with this vote, at a special meeting on the 29th of October following, they voted to apply the money already raised for preaching the preceding year, and in the hands of a committee, to pay the debts of the town.

Their opposition to the location of the house not only prevented the finishing it, but they would not have preaching in it! However, the other party mustered at the annual meeting, March 4, 1765, in full force, and carried things with a high hand, voting that the selectmen furnish preaching for the current year at the cost of the inhabitants. Thus there was more preaching in the house for 1765 than ever before.

Such continual strife had a most deleterious effect upon the prospects of the town. Emigrants of respectable character were very careful to avoid a place of so much contention, and the inhabitants themselves had less inducement and less time for industrious pursuits. What with the spring fisheries, neighborhood canvassing, personal altercations and town-meetings, there was little attention paid to agricultural pursuits.

The following is the tax-list of this year (1765) the first one recorded in the ancient town records:

"The copey of the Lavie In Lawfull mony 1765.

	£	s.	d.
"John Hall	1	15	8
Widdow Sarah Andrson	0	9	8
Ebenezer Stavens	0	11	1
Joseph Mastin	0	9	0
Lieut. Daniel McNeal	0	12	1
Samuel Stark	0	6	3
Ensign James McCallow	0	9	5
Capt. John Stark	1	8	8
Lieut. Archabald Stark	0	9	10
John Riddell	0	6	9
James Riddell	0	7	8
Thomas Enss	0	10	8
Johnathan Enss	0	9	5
Parah Richardson	0	6	6
Henry Bladel	0	7	8
Benjamin Stevicns	0	9	9
Ezekiah Stivens	0	9	7
Sergt. Abraham Merrell	0	10	5
Abraham Merrell, Junr	0	7	10
Josephe Gorge	0	7	7
John Grifeng	0	7	4
William Nutte	0	7	7
Capt. John Moors	0	14	11
Cornl. John Goffe	1	6	0
Samuel Moorie	0	7	6
Thomas Newman	0	8	6
William Tazert	0	11	0
James Mc Night	0	12	1
David Mc Night	0	8	5
William Hall	0	6	10
Elizer Rodens	0	9	6
William Pirham	0	12	11
John Pirham	0	7	7
Charless Emerson	0	16	9
John Harvey	0	11	2
William Pirham Junr	0	9	5
Michael Mcclintock	0	14	5
Samuel Boyd	0	8	1
Nathaniel Boyd	0	7	4
Weddow Margret Boyd	0	9	6
Isabell Mc Farlon	0	0	5
Capt. Alexander Mc Murphy	0	19	0
James Horner	0	6	1
Alexander Mcclintock	0	7	1
William Gemhel	0	13	1
John Byron	0	9	7
James Peyres	0	6	7
David Stratt	0	10	6
Sergt. William Mcclintock	0	18	9
John Mc Clintock	0	8	13
William Mcclintock Junr	0	6	0
John Dickey	0	9	5
David Been	0	6	0
David Been, Junr	0	6	0
James Ramsey, Londonderry	0	6	0
En. William Biller	0	0	2
William Smith	0	0	6
John Eacken, Londonderry	0	0	5
Robt. McCiber, Londonderry	0	0	4
Capt. John Goffe, Jun. Bedford	0	0	6
Edward Barry	0	6	0
Johnathan Merall	0	7	10
John Crown	0	6	0
John Mc Callon	0	6	0
Joseph Moors	0	6	0
Ebenezer Noyes	0	4	6
James Graves	0	4	6
Joseph Quimby	0	4	6
Samuel Quimby	0	4	6
Joseph Jones	0	4	6"

But a year of preaching did not produce any better state of feeling, and both parties prepared for a severe contest at the annual meeting in March, 1766.

The quarrel had now become almost entirely personal, and the object of both parties was to elect certain leading men to office. True, these men were in favor of or against certain measures, but the men of one party, at least, seem to have been more cared for than measures. On the 3d of March the annual meeting came off at the meeting-house, and the Hall party, taking time by the forelock, were present in force at the time appointed for the meeting, and proceeded to organize and to choose officers.

The following officers were chosen, viz.: John Hall, moderator; John Hall, town clerk; Alexander Mc Murphy, Ebenezer Stevens, John Hall, selectmen James McNight, constable.

After this successful manœuvre in the choice of the principal town officers, the meeting was adjourned for a half-hour to John Hall's tavern. The object of the adjournment is not set forth, but as Mr. Hall kept a tavern, it may be that they adjourned to enjoy some element of rejoicing not found in the meeting-house.

The adjournment over, they proceeded to elect

"Mickael McClintock, Hendry Blaisdel, Charless Emerson, Joseph Gorge, Surviers of Highways. Joseph Marsten, William Nutt, Taythingmen. The Selectmen, Fence-viewers; Elizer Robbins, James Riddell, Beer-Keepers. Ebinezer Stevens, Survier of Lumber; Thomas Russ, Sealer of Leather. Mickael McClintock, Elliezer Robins, Committee to settle with Selectmen of 1756; The Selectmen, Takers of Invoice Joseph Gorge, John Perham, Samuel Boyd, Hog Reeves, William Perham, Clerk of the Market."

The meeting then adjourned to the 31st day of March. The business was all transacted before the arrival of the other party. When they arrived, there was no little excitement, and they forthwith proceeded to organize the meeting, and to choose officers. After the choice of a complete set of town officers, this meeting was adjourned. Thus there were two sets of town officers. The last set of officers are now unknown, as their names were not recorded in the town records, they being in possession of the opposite party. Both sets of officers entered upon their duties and with a will. The utmost confusion was the consequence. To add to the excitement, a special town-meeting was held on the 27th day of June, at which it was voted to finish in part the meeting-house, and fence the graveyard near it.

At this time the better part of the community began to look about them in all seriousness and examine the state of things; and well they might. The quarrel was fast driving people from the town.

The following is a letter from Colonel John Goffe to Governor Wentworth relative to this election:

"Derryfield, September 1st, 1756

"May it please your Excellency

"I went at the Request of Masons Proprietors to the Society Land between Pettersbeah & Hillsborah to see where the Trespassers had been at work & whose Lots they had Improved upon & found they had cleared, at least out a grate deal of Timber down, had built a camp upon Solly A. Marchus's & on Mesrley & Blanchards and your Excellencys Lots on the west side of Contoock River they have don a great deal of work fenced it all in with a Considerable Good Running brook have built a camp on it & altho no body was then when we were there yet we are party sure that Dan Perry is the man that has Trespassed upon your lot & petty it is that he should not be prosecuted as he Is the Ringleader of all the Rest, they[1], and as som as they Git to work again I have 2 men Ingaged to see them at work & acquaint me with their names.—The Land is Exceeding Good but I think your Excellencys is superior to any at that part of the Society Land and that maid them fellows Covet it it is certainly worth money—I intended to have waited upon your Excellency when the Inferr Court set but I hurt my self when up their with heat and having out in the Wet so that I have not been well since I came from there.—Your Excellency may Remember that we In Derryfield petitioned the Genll Court for an act to call a town meeting for the choice of town officers which when I call'd John Hall with Colr Barr who have strived all that is in their power to Imute me of late & at the meeting Colr Barr ran on popos to affront me & Colr Barr Hired[2] voters for John hall with Large promises and Webster a Trader at Chester hall Hired I have by good Information to come to Thursday Inst. voters in town, if they did not vote for Hall he could not stay upon them &c. so that upon the whole with their Influence hall obtained eighteen voters be side him self and there was eighteen voters on the opposite side of the most substantial men in town so that when they had done all they could that could not get hall any other without voting for himself nor none that was chosen that day A several Red Deeds from Colr Barr & others that day to make them voters which I suppose held them no longer than that Night for I am confident they would not Trust them A shilling ever expecting to Git it—And as soon as the meeting was over John Hall told Esqr Shepard the moderator that he had Beat Goffe now & he would have a commission of the peace In spite of any body that should oppose it for Colr Barr & May Emerson and Mr Webster with his friends at the Bank would procure it for him—now may it please Your Excellency if such an Insulting fellow (for I have heard him Insult the whole Court) many times and a man that has Lave 30 or forty years upon a place & could never Raise half his provision, to Git that post would strive for to make many by it and put the people into confusion for want he dont Incline to do's allway contriving unjust ways to maintain his Luxury & I am very sure your Excellency never will Give a commission to a man that wants it for no other end than to Revenge and Git money by it Therefore I Beg your Excellencys favour that John Hall may not for him may prevail in that Respect.

"I am your Excellencys most Humble
& Devoted Servant

"John Goffe.

"His Excellency, Governor Wintworth"

The following is the tax-list for 1766:

"The Copy of the List in lawful money for ye year 1766 of the polls and Estates.

	£	s	d
"David McKnight	0	8	0
James McKnight	0	10	5
John Rand, Esq	0	5	4
John Goffe, Esq	1	5	9
Samuel Moors	0	7	4
Capt. John Moors	0	11	8
William Nutte	0	6	0
John Griffen	0	5	4
Benjamin Bacher	0	4	3½
Josephe Gorge	0	4	5½
Sergt. Abraham Mirall	0	6	7
Johnathan Mirall	0	5	7
Ezekiel Stivens	0	9	3½
Benjamen Stivens	0	7	0
Handley Ellisdal	0	7	3
Thomas Hall	0	0	6
Thomas Russ	0	6	4
John Riddell	0	4	6
Sergt. James Riddell	0	7	1½
Capt. John Stark	0	17	1½
Ensign James McCandllow	0	6	10
Ensign Samuel Stark	0	1	5
John Hutchen	0	4	0
Levt. Daniel McNeall	0	11	4
Sergt. Ebenezer Stivens	0	9	3
Joseph Master	0	6	5
Levt. John Hall	1	1	9
Daniel Hall	0	1	5½
Samuel Hall	0	0	4½
Alix McClintock	0	5	8
James Horner	0	1	1½
David Stirrate	0	8	5½
William McClintock	0	14	11
John McClintock	0	7	11½
John Dickey	0	6	10
William Gembell	0	20	10
Capt. Alexander McMurphy	0	11	7
Samuel Boyd	0	5	11
Sergt. Nathaniel Boyd	0	5	9
Widow Boyd	0	1	1
Mickel McClintock	0	10	8
James Pierces	0	5	0
William Hall	0	4	7
Capt. William Pirham	0	8	4
John Pirham	0	8	4

[1] Samuel Solley and Clement March.

[2] If Colonel Goffe stated the truth in the foregoing, the practice of hiring voters is not so modern

	£	s.	d.
Elizer Roberts	0	7	10½
Charles Emerson	0	12	0
John Hurse	0	13	3½
William Pitham, Junr.	0	5	7
James Ramsey, Londonderry	0	4	9
Robert McClure, Londonderry	0	0	3
John Eaken, Londonderry	0	0	4
William Smith	0	0	6
Enoch Alex. Elder	0	0	9

"Recorded Feb. 7, 1767,

"per me JOHN HALL,

"Town Clerk."

From a comparison of the town-lists, it will be seen that during the year preceding the making of the tax-list of 1766 there had been a decrease of *twelve* polls in the town. The list of 1765 contained sixty-three, while that of 1766 contained but *fifty-one*. Eighteen men had deceased or left town, and six had been added to the town. But the case was still worse than this. Two of the men added to the list of 1766, Daniel and Samuel Hall, were men of the town just come of age, or never before taxed, so that in reality there had been a decrease of *fourteen* polls, or more than one-fifth of the polls of the town.

In this state of things a petition was forwarded to the Legislature for redress. The petition was as follows, viz.:

"To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr A Commander In Cheif of His Majesties Province of New Hampshire, the Honorable his majestye's Council And House of Representatives In General Assembly Convened

"The Petetion of A number of the Inhabitants A In Habitants of the town of Derryfield Humbly Sheweth that the first monday of March annually is appointed by charter to be the Day for chusing of Town officers for the Ensuing year and the usual Custom of sd town has been to warn the Town of time and place and Design of holding said meeting with the Several articles to be acted upon on sd Day, by postin up a Copy of said warrant at three several places in said Town, (viz one at John Goffe Esqr's one at John Hall, a one at D. Rosses at Naticook, which was a Voted Said Town, but sence it was that neither of the places had any Notification set up, and one of them Particularly Notwithstanding had in a Coppy set up in that part of the town, So that they knew not the time of Day the meeting was to be held yet notwithstanding two of the Selectmen and town Clerke did contrary to former Custom, with about ten or a Dozen of the Inhabitants and boys and unqualified voters, did Enter and in about five minuits time Choose all the principal officers for the town, Notwithstanding one of the Selectmen and the Constable A Several of the Inhabitants opposed them and told them it was not fair to hold the meeting bet-ee the Inhabitants ance, and that it was not the usual time of day that the meeting use to begin A that the Inhabitants that must pay the Greate part T. the Taxes that shall com upon the town were not present A that they would be here presently, yet they proceeded as afore said, and at five minutes after eleven o'the clock a considerable number Came A an halfe an hour the Inhabitants Chiefly Came A oppos hearing that the principal officers were Chose in by a Small Number of voters and many of them not Qualified, they Concluded as that was the Day by a Charter to Chus town officers they being the Larger part of the Qualified voters belonging to said Town, maid proclamation that they were going to hold the town meeting A all were Desired to attend and they went to the meeting house and maid Choice of a moderator A Town Clark A Selectmen A all town officers A they were sworn to the faithful discharge of their Duty as the Law Directs, so that their is two Sets of officers in said town which makes Confusion; we most Humbly therefore Pray your Excellency A Hon'rs to take our Case under wise Consideration and Grant that there may be a Regular town meeting in said town A that we may have town officers Chosen as the law directs and that our Confusion may be brought into order, and might be Inabled to Raise the provence Taxes, mend high ways A do the nessecery business of the town and that your Petitioners may bring in a bill for that End — & your Petitioners as in duty bound shall Ever Pray.

"Dated at Derryfield first of May, 1766.

"John Goffe,	James McAlley,
William McClintock,	Samuel Stark,
David Starrett,	Daniel McNeale,
Samuel Read,	Thomas Russ,
Nathaniel Read,	John Kittel,
Charles Emerson,	John Hetsey,
William Watt,	Samuel Moor,
John Griffin,	John Moor."
John Stark,	

It will be seen that some of the men who had generally acted with the Hall party signed this petition. They were doubtless dissatisfied with the unfair proceedings of that party at the annual meeting. In fact, Captain W. McClintock was present at that meeting, and told them that they were proceeding in an unfair manner. He was one of the selectmen for 1765, elected by the Hall party, and had hitherto been with them.

While the matter of the petition was progressing, a meeting was called of the town June 27, 1766, at which it was

"Voted to Repear the meeting-House in part this year.

"Voted to Lay a good floor in the Meeting-House and make three Good Doors and Hinge them one said House and shout upe the outsider windows and accomadate the Meeting-House with forms Suitable for to set on."

Meantime the petition came up for consideration before the House of Representatives on the 3d of July, and the petitioners had leave to bring in a bill. On the 8th the bill passed the House and was as follows:

"An Act for Vacating the meetings of the Town of Derryfield for the year 1766 held there by the Inhabitants for the Choice of town officers and for Directing & authorizing a meeting & the Choice of town officers for said year.

"Whereas sundry of the Inhabitants of Said Derryfield have Petitioned the General Assembly Respecting that Some dissenting men of Said Inhabitants (having Some purpose to effect Relative to the affairs of Said town which they could not otherwise accomplish, Intruded in the annual meeting Sooner in the Day then is usual & before many of the principal Inhabitants were Come to the place of Said meeting whereby a Set of officers were Chosen who were Disagreeable to the principal Inhabitants that afterwards when the said Inhabitants Come they maid Choice of another Set of town officers who on both the Sides were Sworn & have proceeded to act in their respective offices whereby the greatest Confusion was like to Ensue in the town & therefore they prayed that both of Said meetings might be Vacated and maid void and a new meetings Called for the Choice of town officers for this year which having been Examined and both partys heard thereupon and it appearinge that the affairs of Said town are in this months Involved in Confusion & perplexity which would Issue in Destruction of all the Legal Rights and Privileges of Sd town;

"Be It Provention Whereof, Be it Enacted by the Governer Council & Assembly that both the Said meetings & all the Electiones their made and the whole proceedings of Each of them be and hereby is declared null, void and of none Effect but are utterly Vacated and Destroyed and that the persons Chosen to any office at Either and Each of Sd meeting are Hereby Disqualified and Rendered wholly incapable to act in them or any of them and it is hereby further Enacted that a new meeting of Said Inhabitants shall be Called for the Election of town officers for the Current year and all persons Qualified as the Law Directs for the Qualifications of such as are authorized to vote in the Choice of town officers in the annual town meetings Shall be permitted Wednesday Ist Day of august at 2 o'clock in the afternoon if they Shall See cause to Vote at Sd meeting but all others & all minors are hereby Excluded from Voting at Said meetings as they ought to be in all such Cases and John Shepard Joiner of amherst Esqr is Hereby appointed to Call and Govern Sd meeting till the Whole business thereof Shall be Ended & that no Person Concerned may

Justly Complain of want of notice the Sd John Shepard is hereby Directed to Give a Notification to the Last years Constable of Sd town setting forthe the time and place Designs of holding of Sd meeting with the purpos therof and that Sd meeting is Called by the authority of the act which shall be Delivered to Said Constable at least fifteen Days before the Day appointed for holding Sd meeting and Sd Constable Shall Give personal notice to all the Qualified Voters of Sd Town as has Some Customary times ben the there or leave a Coppy of the Sd Notification at the last usual place of the abod of such of said persons as he Cannot meet with at least ten Days before the meeting And all the Town officers which shall be Chosen pursuant Hereunto Shall have the same Power & Authority as any other Town officers have Relative to the Duty of their Respective offices And the Said Constable is hereby subjected to a penalty of three pounds for Refuseing or Neglecting his Duty herein to be Recovered by the Selectmen that shall be Chosen by Said town for the use of Said town.

"Province of } In the House of Representatives, July
New Hampshire } 8th, 1766

"The foregoing Bill having ben three times Read Voted that It pass to be Enacted.

"LEWIS G. GOODWIN, Speaker.

"In Council July 9th, 1766. The foregoing bill Read a third time & past to be enacted.

"THEOD W. ATKINSON, Secretary.

"Consented to

"B WENTWORTH

"In accordance with this Act, Mr. Shepherd on the 17th of July is sued the following Warrant:

"Province of } To the Constable of Derryfield in Said
New Hampshire. } Province for the year 1765.

"Whereas by a Special Act of the General Court for Sd province, passed at their Session this pris Instant July I am authorized to Call and Govern a meeting of the Inhabitants of Derryfield in order to Reform Some disorders that they have lately thrown themselves into Relative to town officers:

"Whereofore you are hereby Required in his Majesty Name forwith to warn the Inhabitants of Said Derryfield Qualified by Law to Vote in Chusing town officers, to Convene at the meeting House in Derryfild Qualified by Law to Vote, on Wednesday the 23d day of August next at two of the clock in the afternoon, to Chuse Common & ordinary town officers for the Ourrant year as the Law Directs, and you are to give ten days Notices at least to each person Qualified as aforesaid which notice must be personal or left at the persons Usual place of abode; hereof you may not fail & make Due return. N B by the above Vested Act you are Subjected to the penalty of three pounds for your Refusal or Neglect.

"JOHN SHEPARD, June'r.

"Dated July 17th 1766.

"Recorded Feb. 28th 1767.

"JOHN HALL, Town Clark.

"Upon this Warrant the Constable made the following return:

"Province of } Pursent to the foregoing precept I have Warned
New Hampshire. } the Inhabitants of Sd Derryfield to Meet at time and place & for the purpose as mentioned in Sd precept.

"CHARLES EMERSON,
"Constable for Derryfield 1765.

"Dated August 11th 1766.

"Recorded February 28th 1767.

"per me JOHN HALL, Town Clark."

August 13th, the following officers were chosen:

"John Hall, Town Clerk, David McNight, Ebenezer Stevens, John Hall, Selectmen; James M'Knight, Constable; Michael McClintock, Henry Blaisdel, William perham, Joseph Gorge, Surveyors of Highways; Joseph Marsten, William Nutte, David McKnight, Taythingmen; the Selectmen, Fence-viewers & prayors of Damage in the town as the Law Directes; Elizer Robbins, James Rodall, Deer-Keepers, Ebenezer Stevens, Survior of Lumber, Thomas Russ, Sicler of Leather; Michael McClintock, Elizeer Robens, Committee to settle with Selectmen of 1765; The Selectmen, Take the Invoice of the polls and Estates of the town of Derryfield for ye year 1766; Joseph Gorge, John Perham, Samuel Boyd, James perres, Hoog Beeafes; William Perham, Clerk of the Market.

"Recorded February 28, 1767.

"JOHN HALL,
"Town Clerk."

The Hall party was triumphant.

At a special meeting called for the 22d of December following, to vote on the following articles:

"1dly, to Chuse a moderator to Regulate Said meeting

"2dly to See if the town will Rease any money for purchasing a what the Select men hies all Ready provided this year

"3dly, to See how much money the town will Reses to Defray the contingent Charges of the town for the present year.

"4thly, to See if the town will Complay with the Law of the Government to provied wightes and meshures or if not to Defend the present Select men of any Coste or liable for not providing the above Sd wights and meshures as the Law hies provided in that Kase.

"5thly, to hear the Reporte of the Committee that was Chosen to Examing Sundry years accompies in behalfe of the town, to wit, Colnel John Goffe, Capt. Alex. McMurphy, A mr Neathaniel Boyd Committey men."

The opposition rallied and voted the four business articles down. The record stands thus:

"*Voted* one the 2 artical not to Reases any money for Pruchasing this year.

"*Voted* not to Rease any money for Necessey Charges In Behalf of the town for thets year.

"*Voted* one the fourth artical in the warrant not to Rease any money to provide wightes & meshures for the town.

"one the fifth artical the accompties was Read but now

"Vot was paste one them and they remanen on Suffed."

The excitement was now greatly increased.

March 2, 1767, the Goffe party carried the day and elected officers, as follows:

"David Starret, Moderator; David Starret, Town Clerk; Elizer Robins, Alexander McClintock, Nathaneel Boyd, Selectmen; John Harvey, Constable; James McCulley, James McKnight, Charles Emerson, John McClintock, Surveyors of Highways; the Selectmen, Fence-Viewers, Charles Emerson, Ebenezer Stevens, Surveyors of Lumber, John Moor, James McCulley, Counters of Votes; John Hall, To take Invoice. Alexander Merrill, James Peers, William Perham, Jr., Hog Constables. Thomas Russ, Sicler of Leather."

March 6, 1769, the

"Town voted not to pay Lieut. John Hall His Demands Relating to the Borrowed money without a suit at Law, it being thought an unreasonable demand."

Mr. Hall then commenced a suit against the town for his claim.

In the warrant for the annual town-meeting in 1771 there were the following articles:

"Fifthly, to Hear the accounts of Coll. John Goffe, and William McClintock as Agents for the town to Defend the Town against the action Lieut. John Hall commenced against the town of Derryfield and to approve or not approve.

"Sixthly, to See If the Town will Chuse a Committe to settle with Lieut. John Hall all the accompts Between said Hall and the Town of Derryfield."

At a meeting held March 4, 1771, the accounts of the committee which defended the suit brought by Lieutenant Hall were read, and are of an interesting character, showing the expense of litigation, etc., at that early day. The following is a copy:

"Coall. John Goffe as agent for the Town of Derryfield, Dr

£ s. d.

"My account of Time and money I Expended in carrying on the Law Suite for the town of Derryfield against Lieut. John Hall.

1768, Sept. to time five Days at the Inferior Cort at 25 per Day 0 10 0

To traving four one hundred miles at two pence per mile 0 16 8

To Halfe a Ginne to ur parkel as a fee 0 14 0

	£	s.	d.
24th Nov. to waiting on the Rule of Court at Samuel Thompsons, one day 2s my Hors Hire 3s and Exp. underwood for Summons for Evidences and his attendance 8s. . .	0	13	0
To a Fee to mr authorton half a Guine	0	11	0
To Charge and Expance at Tempsons	0	18	0
1770. 27 Feb., to Moses Senters, wham the Rul for Derryfield Case was to Held their one Day my Self and Hors. .	0	03	0
to Cash paid Santer for my own and William mac Clintocks and witnes Expenses	0	12	0
to Expt. underwood for summons	0	01	0
for a man and Hors to goe to Expt. Learwells . . .	0	12	0
to a Day in Giting paper and preparing for Tryall . .	0	02	0
to a Fee to one person	0	07	0
1770. 5 Sept., to Expt. underwood for foure witnesses . .	0	02	0
to a Notifycation	0	01	0
to Charge and Expences while Swaring Evidence and the Expts. Dunner at my House	0	06	0
to one Days attendance my Salf	0	02	0
1770. Sept. at the Inferior Cort twelve Days at 2s per Day .	0	04	0
Traveling fees on Hundred miles at 2d per mile . . .	0	16	8
Extra Charges	0	06	0
to my Expance at portsmouth	0	01	0
to mr pickren fee 2 Dolrs mr Lowel for 2 Dollars . . .	1	01	0
1771. Feb. 7, at Supperior Cort to a Copy at the Case to mr Ring	1	10	0
to mr Dowel 1 Dolr as a fee	0	06	0
to mr pickren 1 Dolrs as a fee	1	04	0
to twelve Days at 2s per Day	1	04	0
to our Eating and Lodging and Hors Keeping as pr Matches Bill for Capin John Stark and David Starret	5	02	0
Extra Expences	0	06	0
to Traveling fees one Hundred miles at 2d per mile . .	0	16	8
the above is the whole of the Coull account Excepted .	£ 21	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Capin John Stark account as Exploned, attendance at Samuel Thompsons In Londonderry 5 Days and Traviling 6os 24 miles at 2d per mile	0	05	0
to a Day attendance and traveling fees at Moses Santers Inn, Litchfield 19 miles at 2d p mile . . .	0	06	8
to your attendance at portsmouth upon Semance at the Supperior Corte and traveling fees 100 miles at 2d pr mile	0	06	8
to 6 Days attendance at 1s 6d per day at Said Cort . .	0	09	0
the above is the total of Capin Stark account, E Expected	£01	17	08

	£	s.	d.
Capin John moore attendance heer Rule Corte Day 1s 6d to thin Rule at Santers 1s 6d	0	03	0
attendance as a an Evedence 1st time 1s 6d the second time for the Supperior Cort 1s 6d traviling fees 18 miles at 2d per mile	0	09	0
the above is the total of Capin moor account E Expected.			

	£	s.	d.
David Starretts account against the Town of Derryfield, Pd. for goeing to Col Hoffes wife upon summons and Expance	0	02	0
to Santers In Litchfield 1 Day of my Salf and Hors . .	0	03	0
to Coppeys at Sundrey times Relating the Case . . .	0	06	0
to 6 Days attendance at the Supperor Cort upon Semance at 2s per Day	0	12	0
to Hors Hire to portsmouth	0	06	0
the above is the total of David Starrets account E Expected	£01	10	00

	£	s.	d.
The Town of Derryfield to william mac Clintock as agt to Pd. to two pennines to Londonderry, for to procure the Copey of the writ	0	03	0
to pay for the Copey of the write	0	04	0
1769. Septmr. at the Inferour Cort to mr pickren as a fee .	0	12	0
to Hors Jorney to portsmouth, 6s and ottes for Said Hors 2s, to hors keeping 2s	0	10	0
to buy own time four Days at 2s per Day	0	08	0
to Expenses whil Gone to portsmouth	0	06	0

	£	s.	d.
1769. 24 Nov., to waiting upon the Rule of Cort the first time at Samuel Tompsons In Londonderry 1 Day of my Salf and of my hors	0	03	0
1770. 27 Feb. to moses Senters in Litchfield at the Second Rule of Cort, For 1 Day of my Salf at 1s 6d per Day and 1 Day of my hors at 1s 6d per Day	0	03	0
1771. Feb. 1, to Expanecess to portsmouth for my Salf and Capin John Stark and David Starrett, in the whole at sundry phases	0	13	6
to mr Lowel as a fee 3 Dolers to philips at Dwners 2 mugs	0	19	3
to Cash paid to Coril Golle In mr matches In portsmouth	0	12	0
at Chaster to a mals of ottes and a jil of Rum a Coming hom	0	0	6
to 12 Days of my Salf at 2s per Day	1	03	0
to hors hire to portsmouth	0	06	0
to Capin John Stark and David Starrett accounts for Expance a Coming hom from portsmouth which Expance Said mr Clintock paid at grenlan to E Bord of Tasley and two mess ottes	0	01	0
at Exeter as by folsomes Bill for Eiting and Drinks and ottes	0	03	0
at Kings town for Loging and hors Keeping	0	02	6
at Chaster to Eating and Drinks and ottes	0	02	9
	£07	15	08

the above is the toted of william mc Clintocks account, E Expected."

At this meeting it was voted that

"A committee of five men be chosen to settle all accounts Between Lieut John Hall and the town of Derryfield, and this Committee shall have full power of substitution in behalf of said town, to make a Complete and final settlement with said Hall and make a report to the Town as soon as may be convenient."

The settlement was, no doubt, soon after effected. The expense of this suit to the town had amounted to £43 17*s.* 8*d.*, more than the whole tax of the town.

"2dly, to see if the Inhabitants of Said town will Vote to Give the Revr. George Gilmore a Call to the Worke of the Menistry in said Derryfield to be their Menoster.

"3dly, to See how much yearly Salary they Will Vote the said Gilmore if he Except their Call.

"4ly, to See how much Settelment Money they Will Vote the said Gilmore if he Except their Call.

"5ly, to See if they Will Vote to Send a man or men to treet with the said Gilmore and agree about the mater as the town pleases to order."

September 6, 1773, it was

"Voted to Dismis the above Warrant but the town thought Best to send for the Revr. George Gilmore, and it was put to vote and the Town voted to send for the Revr. George Gilmore as soon as possible to come and preach with us Eighth Days upon Fooler Trill."

December 23d, same year, it was

"Voted on the third Artiecl in the Warrant to Give Revr. George Gilmore a Call to the Work of the Ministry to be our settled Minister in Said Town.

"Then Voted on the fourth Artiecl in the Warrant to Give the Revrd George Gilmore thirty Pounds Lawfull money in Cash, for his annual Settled yearly Salary So Long as he the Said Gilmore Continues to be our Settled minister in said Town.

"Voted on the Said Artiecl to Give the Revr. George Gilmore for a Settlement thirty Pounds Lawfull money in Cash and Sixty Pounds Lawfull money to be paid in Labour at two shillings Lawfull per Day for man and the same for oxen, the Said Labor is to be paid in four years Commencing from the time that the Said Gilmore Excepts and settles with us in Said town fifteen Pounds per year and the Above Cash within one year of the Said time.

"Voted on the fifth artiecl in the Warrant to Chuse a Committee to treet with the Revr. George Gilmore Relating the above Votes, then Voted David Starret, Samuel Boyd, John perham and Levin, James mac Calley to be the Committee and make report to the Town.

"Then Voted to adjourn this meeting till the third monday in febru-ary to the house of Levtn. John halls, at one of the Clock in the afternoon on the Said Day.

"DERRYFIELD, February the 27th Day, 1775.

"Then meet according to adjournment the moderator and Clerk present and the meetin Caled, then Voted to Dismis the Sixth artecal in the Warrant by Reson that the above Committee had not Received aney answer from the Revt. George Gilmore."

Nothing was done towards repairing the meeting-house during the Revolution, and it became much dilapidated.

On the 22d day of May, 1780, an attempt was made to sell the "pew ground," for the purpose of raising money to repair the meeting-house, but the project was voted down.

June 3, 1783, it was

"*Voted* to Raise one hundred Dollars and to apply the Same toards Repairing the meeting-house in Derryfield and that the same Be Raised this present year the one half in money and the other half in Labour and suitable meterials such as Shall Be Excepted By the Committy that Shall be Hereafter Choosen for that purpose.

"*Voted* that Major Webster, Levt. Dan'l hall and Samuel Stark Be a Committy to provide meterials and Labourers to do the Work and to Repair the meeting-house So fer as the aforesaid Hundred Dollars will Do."

But the repairs were not completed, and September 24th, of the following year, it was voted to raise fifty dollars towards repairing the meeting-house.

In 1790 an effort was made, and with success, to sell the "pew ground" and finish the house, and March 1st of that year it was "*Voted* to sell the Pew Ground, to finish the Meeting-house."

Major John Webster, John Green and John Hall were chosen a committee to sell the pew ground.

The committee sold the ground at public auction, on the 22d of June of that year, upon the following conditions:

"The Conditions of Sail of the Pew ground in Derryfield meeting-house agreable to an advertisement published bearing Date June the 8th, 1790, by the subscribers is as follows:

"1stly, the ground for each pew to be built on, will be Struck off to the Highest Bidder, they giving good security to the Committee for the Sum of money that Sd grounds is sold for the to help to repair the meeting-house this year.

"2dly He that Purcheseth any of the above pew ground shall have a bill of Sail from the Committee in their Capassity of the number & price that it Cost them, to be Recorded in Derryfield Town Book.

"3dly. The Buyer must pay two-thirds of the purchase in Glass, Nailes, or marchantable Clabboards or Putty at or before the first day of September Next, & and the Remainderng third in Cash at or before the first Day of January Next.

"given under our Hand, Dated at Derryfield June 22d, 1790.

"JOHN WEBSTER, JOHN HALL, *Committee Men.*"

The sales were thus:

"Number.		£	*s.*
14	Struck of to . . Maj. John Webster	2	0
2	. . Daniel Davise	2	1
18	. . Daniel Hall	2	0
16	. . Capt. John Perham	1	5
30	. . James Gorman	1	13
24	. . John Green	1	2
22	. . Capt. John Perham	1	7
29	. . John Hall	1	11
25	. . Levt. David Merrell	1	0
1	. . John Stark, Jr	1	4
17	. . Jonathan Greely	1	8
21	. . Asa Haselline	9	0

"Number.		£	*s.*
1	. . David Webster	1	0
3	. . Joseph Haselline	1	1
32	. . William Nutt	1	0
19	. . Doct'r John Duston	1	9
12	. . Abraham Ammy	1	6
26	. . Isreal Young	1	0
10	. . John Dickey	1	5
31	. . Capt Samuel Moor	1	0
13	. . Joseph Farmer	1	0
15	. . Peter Emerson	1	0
8	. . Archibald Gamble	1	1
7	. . Joshua Perse	1	0
23	. . Samuel Moor	1	1
9	. . Thomas Griffen	1	0
11	. . Joseph Farmer	1	0
27	. . John Goffe	1	0
24	. . Maj. John Webster	1	1
	Total	£36	11

"Recorded January 11th, 1791. JOHN GOFFE, *Town Clerk.*

The purchasers built their pews immediately, and the lower part of the house was of respectable finish.

March 5, 1792, it was

"*Voted* to raise forty dollars to Repair the Meeting House.

"*Voted* that the Selectmen lay out the Money to Build the Gallery Stares and Lay the Gallery flores."

The stairs were built and the floors laid, and on the 30th day of October following it was

"*Voted* to sell the Pew Ground in the Gallerys, & the pews to be five feet in fromt from the Wall."

"*Voted* that the pew ground be sold at Vendue."

"*Voted* that the Selectmen be a committee to sell the pews."

The sale took place on the 10th day of November, 1792, on the following conditions:

"DERRYFIELD, Nov. 10th, 1793.

"Articles of the Sale of the Pew ground in the Gallerys of the Derryfield Meeting-House.

"Artical first, the highest bidder shall be the purchaser.

"2dly. No bid shall be excepted less then sixpence.

"3dly. the purchesor shall give security to the Exceptance of the Committee to be paid by the last day of May Next

"4thly. the purchesor shall have for his security the plan & the No of the pew struck off to him Recorded in the Town Book.

"5thly. the committee shall have Equal Laberty to bid with the other inhabitants.

"JOHN STARK,
"DANIEL DAVIS,
"SAMUEL MOOR.
"*Committe.*"

The account of the sale was as follows:

		£	*s.*	*d.*
"No. 2	Struck off to William Perham	1	10	0
" 1	" " David Stevens	2	13	0
" 3	" " John Stark	3	10	0
" 4	" " Able Huse	1	7	0
" 5	" " James Majorey	1	6	0
" 6	" " Samuel Smith	1	5	6
" 15	" " " "	2	12	6
" 14	" " Capt John Perham . . .	2	13	
" 11	" " Capt Samuel Moor . . .	1	12	
" 10	" " William Perham	1	10	
" 9	" " Able Huse	1	5	0
" 7	" " Green Simons	1	7	0
" 8	" " William Stevens	1	7	0
" 12	" " Daniel Davis	1	6	0
" 13	" " John Hall Jr	1	8	6
		£25	12	6

The house, however, was never finished. Contention and discord had borne their fruits. The majority of the people cared but little about the building, and at no time was it fit for public worship.

The Rev. Mr. Pickels (says Judge Potter, in referring to this old house), an eccentric clergyman of that time, preaching in it as late as about 1803, took his hearers to task for not finishing and repairing the house.

After telling them of their duty in this matter in a very forcible strain, as was his wont, he closed by naming to them the penalty for not doing their duty in this particular. "Why," continued he, "if you don't repair the house of God, the d—l will come in and carry you out at the cracks."

It is said, that for fear of the penalty, the house was immediately repaired so as to prevent any such egress for his satanic majesty and the delinquent hearers.

The Rev. William Pickels was a native of Wales, where he married Margaret Tregallis. After emigrating to this country he preached for a time in Philadelphia. He came into the neighboring town of Bedford somewhere about 1787. He preached in Bedford, some years, a portion of the time. At first he was very popular as a preacher, and it was proposed to settle him, but for some reasons, not readily accounted for, an opposition sprang up against him in Bedford, and became so violent as to forbid the idea of a settlement. His enemies charged him with dissolute habits in Philadelphia, but the charge was stoutly denied by his friends. At length the strife waxed so warm and became so pointed that Lieutenant John Orr offered to lay a wager of fifty dollars that the charge was true. The wager was taken by Mr. Pickels' friends, and Mr. William Riddle was agreed upon as the agent of the parties to proceed to Philadelphia and investigate the charge. His report was to be final. Mr. Riddle went to Philadelphia on horseback, investigated the matter, found the charge untrue in every particular, returned and reported the result. There was great exultation on the part of the winners and they met at the store of Isaac Riddle, Esq., to rejoice over the victory. Mr. Riddle was designated as their agent to go to Mr. Orr's and get the wager. He accordingly waited upon Mr. Orr and made known the result of the investigation. Without making a remark, Lieutenant Orr went to his desk and paid over the money. Mr. Riddle took the money back to the winners, and it was spent at the counter in liquor for the multitude. But the result did not stay the opposition against Mr. Pickels, and he was forced to abandon the idea of a settlement. He, however, continued to preach in Bedford a portion of the time for some sixteen years. His friends would pay their money for no other man as long as he was in the neighborhood; and as they constituted near one-half of the people in Bedford, and among them some of the most influential, Mr. Pickels continued to "supply the pulpit" about one-half of the time. The remaining part of the time he preached in the vicinity, mostly in Derryfield. At length an opposition sprang up against him here, probably having its origin in Bedford, and it was thought best to settle the question of his employment in town-meeting. Accordingly, in the warrant of October 19, 1796, was the following article:

"Ithly. To see if the Town will vote to raise money for the purpose of hiring Mr William Pickels to Preach for them some part of the year Ensueing, if he can be obtained."

At the meeting November 7, 1796, it was

"Voted to hire Mr. William Pickels one third part of the Year Ensueing to Preach in this town."

From this time he continued to supply the pulpit in this town till 1804, sometimes hired for a specific number of Sabbaths, and again to "preach out the money raised." About 1804 he removed to Maine, where he continued to reside until his death.

Mr. Pickels was an eloquent preacher and a fine scholar, but very eccentric in his habits. He finally announced his belief in the doctrine of universal salvation.

The First Congregational Church.—This church was formed by the union of a Presbyterian Church, which was organized at Manchester Center May 21, 1828, and a Congregational Church, organized at Amoskeag December 2d of the same year. The Presbyterian Church never had a house of its own and a pastor was never settled over it. For a few months after its formation its pulpit was supplied by the Rev. William K. Talbot. In 1833, Benjamin F. Foster was ordained as an evangelist, and he for some time furnished occasional preaching. Those of its members who united with the Amoskeag Church to form another at the new village in Manchester were Moses Noyes, Lucy Noyes, Robert P. Whittemore, Hannah Jane Whittemore, Jennet Dickey, Elizabeth Hall, Sally Whittemore, Eliza A. Moor, Jerusha Griffin, Maria Noyes, Elizabeth Stark, Abby Stark, Mrs. F. G. Stark.

Like the Presbyterian Church, the Congregational was without a house or a pastor of its own. Among those who occupied its pulpit were the Rev. B. F. Foster (who divided his time between this church and the one at the Centre), the Rev. Mr. Noble, the Rev. Mr. French, the Rev. Mr. Stone (afterwards a missionary in Siam), and Cyrus W. Wallace, who began his labors with it on the last Sunday in April, 1839, and who afterwards became its pastor. About that time the church began to hold meetings at the new village in Manchester with the approval of the church at the Centre, sustaining thus the first regular Sunday services in what is now the compact part of the city. At the time when it ceased to exist as a separate church its members were Daniel Farmer, George Berry, Samuel Poor, Henry Peacock, Nahum Baldwin, Betsey Farmer, Mrs. Samuel Poor, Mrs. Nahum Baldwin, Lettice McQuesten, Betsey Flan-

ders, Mary Rodgers, Lydia Drew, Harriet Jones, Mary C. Perry, Catharine French, Mrs. Pollard.

It had become by this time patent that a union of these two churches would be a gain to each, and that the place for the new church was at the village which the manufacturers were building on the east bank of the Merrimack. The union was effected August 15, 1839, by a council which met first at the house of Phinehas French in Amoskeag village, and then adjourned to Franklin Hall, and the church thus formed was called the First Congregational Church in Amoskeag, a house of worship being built for its use at the new village in 1839. The name was afterwards changed to that of the First Congregational Church in Manchester. Cyrus W. Wallace, then a licentiate of the Londonderry Presbytery, had already, as has been said, commenced his labors with the Amoskeag Church, but did not preach as a candidate for settlement. He supplied the pulpit till November of that year, and then received a call to become the pastor of the church and society. He accepted the invitation and was ordained January 8, 1840, being the first minister ever ordained and installed in the town.

At the time of the union of the two churches Moses Noyes was the deacon of the Presbyterian Church and Daniel Farmer of the Congregational Church, and by mutual agreement they became the deacons of the new church, continuing in office till death removed them, the one in October, 1860, and the other October 30, 1865.

Dr. Wallace, who had been the pastor of the church since its formation, and whose uninterrupted service with one church far exceeded in length that of any other clergyman ever settled in Manchester, sent his resignation to the church January 11, 1873, and it was accepted by the latter, to take effect the last of August. Edward G. Selden accepted a call to succeed Dr. Wallace, and was ordained December 16, 1873, and dismissed in 1885. By a vote of the church, "as an expression of their affectionate regard," Dr. Wallace was made "pastor *emeritus*" of the church on the 1st of January, 1874. The church has a membership of about six hundred.

A meeting of persons interested in forming a Congregational society was held at Amoskeag April 4, 1838. These were organized as the First Congregational Society in Amoskeag Village, and at an adjourned meeting on the 27th adopted a constitution and chose Daniel Farmer, president; George W. Kimball, secretary; Nahum Baldwin, Samuel Poor and George Perry, directors.

Shortly after the formation of the society a vote was passed to form the Amoskeag Joint Stock Company for the purpose of building a church in Amoskeag village. This vote was rescinded, other plans and places were discussed and in 1839 it was decided to build a house of worship on Hanover Street, near Elm. The Amoskeag Company gave the land and the Stark Mills gave five hundred dollars to help build the church. Other means were obtained by making shares of stock, which were soon taken up. The house was begun in the spring, finished in the autumn and dedicated in November of 1839. It then contained one hundred and twenty-two pews and would accommodate six hundred and fifty persons. During the process of building, the society, which had already left Amoskeag, worshiped in Franklin Hall, on Amherst Street, nearly in the rear of the present church. In 1852 the house was enlarged, the congregation worshiping meanwhile in the city hall. About 1842 a vestry or chapel was built just back of the church.

About 1846 the society forsook its original name and took that of the First Congregational Society in Manchester. January 9, 1865, it having been twenty-five years since the settlement of the Rev. Dr. Wallace, the event was celebrated by the society and other friends by a gathering at Smyth's Hall, Peter K. Chandler, then president of the society, in the chair. Dr. Wallace preached a commemorative sermon, and addresses were made by the Rev. Thomas Savage, of Bedford, a member of the council convened to settle Mr. Wallace; the Rev. Henry E. Parker, of Concord; the Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D.D., of Concord; the Rev. Henry M. Dexter, of Boston, and the Rev. William H. Fenn, of Manchester, former pastors of the Franklin Street Society; William G. Means, of Andover, Mass., secretary and treasurer of the first society from 1842 to 1854; and John B. Clarke, of Manchester. Dr. Wallace was made the recipient of several articles in testimony of the regard of his people.

The present church edifice was completed in 1880, at a cost of about sixty-five thousand dollars. It is a substantial and commodious brick structure, beautifully located, and has a seating capacity of thirteen hundred and fifty. It was dedicated May 12, 1880.

The Franklin Street Congregational Church was organized May 7, 1844, as the Second Congregational Society, with the following officers: John Crosby, president; Abram Brigham, clerk and treasurer; William C. Clarke, Thomas Carleton, Walter T. Jaquith, directors. On the 27th of June, of the same year, a church was organized in connection with the society. The first pastor was Rev. Henry M. Dexter, who was ordained November 6, 1844. They worshiped in the town hall until its destruction by fire, then in a chapel on Concord Street and a hall in Patten's block, then in the new town hall until the completion of their present house of worship, on the corner of Market and Franklin Streets. April 25, 1860, the name was changed from Second Congregational to Franklin Street Society. The church building was remodeled in 1878 at an expense of about twenty-three thousand dollars, and the seating capacity increased to fourteen hundred. A tower was added, in which has been placed

a chime of nine bells, weighing seven thousand five hundred pounds, the gift of ex-Governor Smyth.

Mr. Dexter remained pastor of the church until March 14, 1849, when he was dismissed. His successor was Rev. Henry S. Clarke, who was installed September 26, 1849. The latter remained till July 1, 1852, and November 3, 1852, Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett was installed. He was dismissed February 18, 1857, and his successor, Rev. Aaron C. Adams, was settled on the 22d of July, of the same year. He left September 22, 1858, and Rev. William H. Fenn became pastor February 10, 1859, remaining over seven years, being dismissed July 17, 1866. He was followed by William J. Tucker, who was ordained January 24, 1867, and continued pastor of the church until April 21, 1875. The next minister was Rev. Washington Choate. His installation occurred September 29, 1875, and his dismissal December 26, 1876. William V. W. Davis was ordained and installed September 12, 1877, and dismissed September 25, 1882. Rev. George B. Spalding, D.D., having received a call from this society, resigned his pastorate at Dover, and was installed pastor of this church February 14, 1882, and is the present pastor.

First Baptist Church.[1]—The first church in this town was of the Baptist denomination, and was organized in 1812, under the pastoral care of Rev. David Abbott. It consisted of fourteen members. It flourished under Mr. Abbott's teaching until 1820. At that time it numbered twenty-two, when dissensions among the brethren crept in, and the spirit of religion went out and the church was broken up. In 1829 a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, and in the following year a house of worship was erected. This was the first meeting-house finished in Manchester. In 1831–32 the Rev. Matthew Newhall, from the New Hampshire Conference, was stationed here. With the above exception, the First Baptist Church of this city was the first church in town to call and settle a pastor. This church was gathered by Rev. John Peacock, who has left on record the initiatory steps of its organization, as follows:

"LOUIS'S DAY, July 26, 1835

"The Baptist Church in Goffstown voted this day to acknowledge as whose names are here enrolled—the Amoskeag Branch of the Goffstown Church; authorizing us to engage our minister and reward him, to receive members and dismiss them, and to enjoy the communion, &c., &c.

"Elder John Peacock,	Daniel Gooden,
Mrs. Mary B. Peacock,	John Stevens,
Hopey Tewksbury,	Mrs. Susan M. Stevens,
Betsey Tewksbury,	Elizabeth McIntire,
Zilpah Gould,	Abigail Rider."

The Branch held its meetings for religious worship in a hall at Amoskeag village, and under the faithful services of its pastor accessions to its numbers were received from Sabbath to Sabbath. At length the time came when it was deemed that the interests of religion required a separate organization.

By David P. Perkins

December 1, 1836, at a meeting of the Branch, it was voted substantially as follows:

"1st. That it is now expedient to form an independent church, and for that purpose to ask dismission from the church at Goffstown.

"2d. That we adopt as the articles of our faith and practice 'the articles prepared by the New Hampshire Baptist State Convention.'

"3d. That our pastor be authorized to call an ecclesiastical council for advice, and to take such action as in them wisdom the best interests of the church may seem to require."

January 4, 1837, in pursuance of the foregoing action, a council consisting of the following brethren assembled in Roger Williams Hall, at Amoskeag village, to wit:

Rev. George Evans, Horace Eaton and others, of the Goffstown Church; Rev. D. D. Pratt, of Nashua; Rev. A. T. Foss, of New Boston; Rev. Mark Carpenter, of Milford; Rev. Bartlet Pease, of Hudson; Rev. Samuel Abbott, of Bedford; and Rev. S. C. Pratt, of New Hampton.

After full deliberation, the council voted unanimously to recognize John Peacock, Daniel Gooden, Andrew J. George, John Washer and their associates of the Amoskeag Branch as an independent church.

The following are the forty-five original members who were thus publicly recognized:

Rev. John Peacock, Deacon Daniel Gooden, John Stevens, Stephen Washer, John Washer, Andrew J. George, Hopie Tewksbury, Betsey Tewksbury, Elizabeth McIntire, Zilpah Gould, Abigail Rider, Eliza McDuffie, Mrs. Mary B. Peacock, Mrs. Marinda Gooden, Mrs. Susan M. Stevens, Mrs. Louisa A. Washer, Mrs. Polly Washer, Emily George, Lettice Caldwell, Abigail Caldwell, Polly Leonard, Mary J. Tewksbury, Lucy Ann Chellis, Rebecca Dean, Mary Ann Smith, Lucy Reed, Mary Runno, Emeline Towle, Mrs. Caroline H. Goodwin, Rachel Colby, Mary Mozzy, Jane McCoy, Maria Davis, Lavina Kimball, Lydia Caldwell, Sarah Whipple, Lois Smith, Nancy Tewksbury, Rhoda Ann McCoy, Hannah Loud, Sally Fellenbaw, Harriet N. Plumer, Judith H. Plumer, Sarah Lord, Mary Ann Marsh.

Rev. John Peacock continued the pastorate until the following October, when, at his own request, he received from the church a letter of dismission and recommendation to the church in Peterborough.

During these few months, nineteen had been added,—by baptism, six; and by letter, thirteen. Removals, ten,—by letter, seven; exclusion, three.

July 9, 1838, Rev. Ephraim K. Bailey entered upon the pastorate, and the church, having removed to the new village, assembled for religious worship in Washington Hall, on Amherst Street. October 17, 1839, a contract was made between Daniel Gooden, John B. Goodwin, Dr. J. H. Morse and J. W. Watkins, on the part of the First Baptist Society, and E. Morrison and William McPherson, on the other part, for the erection of a church edifice on a lot of land situated at the corner of Manchester and Chestnut Streets, given to the society by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

Agreeably to the contract, a brick building was erected, seventy-six feet long by fifty-eight feet wide and twenty-six feet from the principal floor to the beams.

The enterprise was completed at an expense of

about six thousand dollars, and in the autumn of 1840 the church was dedicated to the service of God.

"At a church-meeting, September 22, 1840, it was *Voted*, That this church shall hereafter be called and known by the name of 'The First Baptist Church in Manchester.'"

The pastor, Rev. E. K. Bailey, having served faithfully and successfully during the period of three years and five months, severed his official connection with the church and society December 19, 1841.

The results of his pastorate in additions to the church were one hundred and twelve, of whom thirty were by baptism, eighty by letter and two on experience.

Removals, twenty-one,—by letter, sixteen; by death, three; and by exclusion, two.

Rev. James Upham entered upon the pastorate January 16, 1842, and resigned January 16, 1843. There were gathered into the church through the faithful services of this beloved pastor, one hundred and thirty,—by baptism, forty-nine; by letter, seventy-six; experience, four: and by restoration, one.

Removals, thirty-two,—by letter, twenty-nine; by death, one; and by exclusion, two.

Rev. Benjamin Brierly served as pastor of the church from December 10, 1843, to May 24, 1846, inclusive,—a period of two years and six months.

It was mainly through his influence that the Second Baptist Church in this city was constituted, about thirty members of the parent church having been dismissed on the 27th of October, 1845, for that purpose.

During the pastorate of Mr. Brierly one hundred and forty-one members were admitted to the church,—by baptism, thirty-seven; by letter, ninety-nine; and on experience, five.

Removals, one hundred and four,—by letter, seventy-four; by death, nine; and by excommunication, twenty-one.

Rev. Thomas O. Lincoln's pastorate commenced August 9, 1846, and terminated August 11, 1850. He served four years, resulting in additions to the church of one hundred and thirty-nine,—by baptism, fifty: letter, eighty-four; on experience, two; and by restoration, three.

Removals, one hundred and forty-five,—by letter, ninety; by death, fourteen; dropped, thirty-six; and by exclusion, five.

Rev. Isaac Sawyer's pastoral care of the church commenced November 3, 1850, and terminated by his resignation May 28, 1854. During this pastorate there were received into the church one hundred and sixty-one members,—by baptism, one hundred; by letter, forty-nine; on experience, nine; and by restoration, three.

Removals, one hundred and thirty-one,—by letter, seventy-one; by death, sixteen; dropped, forty; and by exclusion, four.

Rev. B. F. Hedden served the church as pastor two years, from September 24, 1854, to September 29, 1856, inclusive. He received into the church forty-seven members,—by baptism, twenty-six; by letter, eighteen; on experience, one; and by restoration, two.

During this pastorate there were seventy removals,—by letter, fifty-eight; by death, eleven; and by exclusion, one.

Rev. George Pierce was the pastor of the church eight years and six months, from March 15, 1857, to October 1, 1865. During this pastorate there were added to the church one hundred and ninety-one members,—by baptism, one hundred and ten; by letter, sixty-seven: on experience, thirteen; and by restoration, one. Removals, one hundred and sixty-three, as follows: By letter, eighty-two; by death, thirty-four; dropped from the rolls, forty; and by exclusion, seven.

Rev. N. C. Mallory entered upon the pastorate December 10, 1865, and resigned July 1, 1870, having served the church in the pastoral office four years and seven months. The additions to the church received by Mr. Mallory were ninety-five, of whom forty-five were by baptism; by letter, thirty-five; on experience, fourteen; and by restoration, one. Removals, one hundred and six,—by letter, fifty-nine; by death, fourteen; dropped from the rolls of the church, thirty-two; and by excommunication, one.

July 8, 1870, the city of Manchester was visited by a most destructive fire, consuming a vast amount of valuable property, and the meeting-house in which the church had worshiped thirty years became a heap of smoldering ruins.

The pastor had been dismissed but a few days, and thus the church was left houseless, homeless and without a spiritual guide. After the loss of their house, among the first things proposed by the church and society was the erection of a new one.

A lot of land situate on the corner of Concord and Union Streets was procured and contracts made for the construction of a church edifice on a scale the proportions and expense of which far exceeded the old building.

In the mean time the church and society extended a call to the Rev. Alfred C. Graves to become their pastor. The call was accepted, and January 1, 1871, Mr. Graves entered upon his work. The church and congregation held together with constantly increasing interest, working in harmony, shoulder to shoulder, apparently regarding their great misfortune a blessing in disguise. At first they worshiped in Music Hall, then in the old Unitarian house on Merrimack Street, and lastly in Smyth's Opera-House. The work upon the building went forward with energy, and on the 14th day of July, 1872, just one year from the laying of the corner-stone, the church and congregation held their first meeting for religious worship in their new vestry. Here they continued

to worship until the house was fully prepared for occupancy.

April 30, 1873, the house having been completed in all its parts, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God. This beautiful structure, occupying a most eligible and central position, is an ornament to the city, a credit to the church and society by whose energy, courage and sacrifice it was erected, and to the denomination which they represent.

Mr. Graves continued to labor with the church with marked ability and faithfulness until the 1st of October, 1876, having served a period of five years and nine months, when, by his resignation, his official connection with the church and society was terminated.

During the pastorate of Dr. Graves 171 members united with the church,—by baptism, 92; by letter, 50; on experience, 27; and by restoration, 2. Removals, 74,—by letter, 41; by death, 26; dropped from the rolls of the church, 2; and by excommunication, 5.

William Hayne Leavell was pastor of the church five years, from May 4, 1877, to May, 1882, resulting in admissions to the church of 142,—by baptism, 87; by letter, 42; on experience, 10; and by restoration, 3. Removals, 72,—by letter, 45; by death, 24; and dropped from the rolls, 3.

Rev. Clarion H. Kimball, our present pastor, united with the church August 25, 1882. He entered at once upon the duties and responsibilities of the pastoral office. He has gone forward in the work of the ministry with energy and ability, and has been successful in building up the church. The additions received by Mr. Kimball are 68, as follows: By baptism, 47; by letter, 20; by restoration, 1. Removals, 38,—by letter, 27; by death, 10; and by excommunication, 1.

It would be an interesting chapter in our history could we state with accuracy the full contributions to the various charitable and benevolent objects of the day. Unfortunately, we have not always kept a record of our receipts and expenditures. It is believed, however, that, in this respect, we are not, in proportion to our means, behind our brethren in other sister churches.

Many changes have occurred during the forty-eight years of our existence. Not one of the original members remains. Through sunshine and shadow a kind Providence has watched over us; still, we have had our share of darkness and trial. Some have fallen by the way; many have passed over the river, and entered the promised land. With weariness and watching, others are ready and waiting to follow the loved ones who have gone before.

All hope for a brighter day; may the Lord pour out His Spirit upon us, "that we may be as a city set on a hill that cannot be hid; that our light may so shine before men that they may see our good works and glorify our Father which is in heaven."

SUMMARY.

January 4, 1847, original members		45
ADDITIONS		
By baptism	679	
By letter	633	
On experience	88	
By restoration	16	
	—	1416
Total membership		1461
REMOVALS		
By letter	599	
By death	165	
Dropped from the rolls	154	
By excommunication	52	
	—	969
January 4, 1885, whole number on the rolls of the church		492

Merrimack Street Baptist Church was organized October 31, 1845. Rev. A. T. Foss was the first pastor. Meetings were held in Classic Hall and other places until the completion of the brick church, corner Elm and Pleasant Streets, which they occupied February 22, 1849. In 1853 they adopted the name of Elm Street Baptist Church. Some misunderstanding arose concerning the purchase of the house, and in 1857 they left, and worshiped in Smyth's Hall until the completion of their present church, October 27th of that year. Mr. Foss was dismissed July 11, 1847, and was succeeded, December 26th, by Rev. J. C. Morrill, who left July 15, 1849. The next minister was Rev. O. O. Stearns, who remained not quite a year, and was followed, in January, 1851, by Rev. Isaac Woodbury. January, 1853, Rev. John Peacock, formerly pastor of the old Amoskeag Baptist Church, supplied the pulpit till the middle of April. In July, 1853, Rev. J. M. Coburn became pastor. His resignation was accepted October 8, 1855, but seven weeks later he was invited to again become pastor, and accepted the invitation. He remained until December 5, 1858, and Rev. King S. Hall was recognized as pastor March 30, 1859. He left September 4, 1862, and Rev. A. W. Chaffin succeeded him June 10, 1863. He remained till February 2, 1868, when his resignation was accepted. Rev. Alden Sherwin was installed November 8, 1868, and dismissed in April, 1879. Rev. N. L. Colby has officiated since June, 1879.

Pine Street Free-Will Baptist Church.—The Free-Will Baptists held meetings in Manchester as early as the year 1838, and a society was formed in 1839. They built a house of worship, in 1842, at the corner of Merrimack and Chestnut Streets, which they exchanged in the fall of 1859 for the church, on the corner of Merrimack and Pine Streets, previously occupied by the Unitarians. A separation took place in the society, and a large portion of the members left, and organized in 1860 as Elm Street Free-Will Baptist Church. A council was called, and the remaining members were reorganized as the Pine Street Free-Will Baptist Church.

The first pastor was Rev. J. M. Bailey, who was installed December 21, 1859. He closed his labors in November, 1861, and September 10, 1862, Rev. Reu-

ben V. Jenness was ordained. He resigned June 1, 1865, and was succeeded by Rev. Nahum Brooks. The latter resigned May 12, 1869, and was succeeded by Rev. N. L. Rowell, 1869–73; H. F. Wood, 1874–76; J. J. Hall, 1876–79; N. L. Rowell, 1879–81; B. A. Sherwood, 1881; H. G. Corliss, 1883–84.

Merrimack Street Free-Will Baptist Church.—The members of the First Free-Will Baptist Church who left and formed a new church commenced worship in the old brick church on the corner of Elm and Pleasant Streets. After some vicissitudes, they finally purchased the former house of worship, on the corner of Merrimack and Chestnut Streets, which they now occupy.

The pulpit was first occupied by Rev. J. B. Davis, who preached for a few months only. In March, 1861, Rev. J. A. Knowles was installed as pastor, continuing such till the 1st of March, 1871, from which date until July 2, 1873, when Rev. Samuel McKeown was installed, the church was without a pastor. Mr. McKeown resigned July 1, 1874, and Rev. George M. Park became pastor in November of that year. He resigned December 3, 1879. Rev. Lewis Malvern became pastor March 3, 1880, resigning his charge in December, 1882. Rev. A. M. Freeman has occupied the pulpit since March 4, 1883.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church.—As early as 1820 Methodist services were held in the town-house at the Centre by one Reuben Peaslee. Religious services were subsequently held by Rev. John Broadhead, Caleb Lamb and others, and on September 27, 1829, a church was organized in Manchester with eighty persons, among whom were Daniel Webster, John G. Webster, Joseph B. Hall and Isaac Merrill. The erection of a house of worship was commenced at the Centre in 1829, and completed the following year, at a cost of two thousand dollars.

The first pastor was Rev. Matthew Newhall, in 1830. The following is a list of pastors of this church from its organization to the present:

James G. Smith, 1831; Leonard Bennett and Enoch H. Ladd, 1832; Silas Greene, 1833; Caleb Dustin, 1834; William S. Locke, 1835; Converse L. McCurdy, 1836–37; William J. Kidder, 1838; Matthew Newhall, a second time in 1839; Joseph Hayes, 1840; John S. G. Gridley, 1841; William S. Locke, 1842–44; Charles H. Eastman, 1845–46; Ezekiel Adams, 1847; Horatio N. Taplin, 1848; Henry Nutter, 1849–50; Isaac W. Huntley, 1851 to November 6, 1852; Elijah R. Wilkins, 1853; Robert S. Stubbs, 1854; Harrison N. Hart, 1855; Henry Nutter, 1856; Loren H. Gordon, 1857–58; Amos B. Russell, 1859–60; Josiah P. Shinfield, 1861. There was no pastor in 1862; E. R. Wilkins preached here a part of the year. Hezekiah A. Mattescu, 1863–64; William Hughes for a part of the following year; Nathaniel L. Chase, 1866–67; James Dean, 1868; J. Mowry Bean, 1869–71; Thomas Tyrie, 1872, but left the church; joined the Free-Will Baptists; Charles W. Taylor, 1873–74; Watson W. Smith, 1875–76; George C. Noyes, 1877–78; William H. Jones, 1879–81; Joseph H. Brown, 1882; Rev. James W. Prestry, 1883–85; J. W. Bean, 1885.

St. Paul's Church.[1]—The First Methodist Episcopal Church in Manchester was organized September 21, 1829, at the Centre, where it still continues. The Second Church was organized December 16, 1839, and is now known as St. Paul's Church. Its first pastor, Rev. John Jones, was appointed in June, 1840. During that Conference year a chapel was built on the corner of Hanover and Chestnut Streets. It was subsequently removed to the corner of Pine and Merrimack Streets, has recently been enlarged and improved, and is now owned and used by the Christian Church. Mr. Jones was followed by Rev. Silas Green, who took charge in 1841, and remained one year. His successor, Rev. Elihu Scott, found the chapel too small, and a new building was erected in 1842 on Elm Street, costing with the land and furnishings, sixteen thousand dollars. From that time until 1862 the church was known as the Elm Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1856 a third church was organized, called the North Elm Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. E. Adams, who had been at Elm Street two years, was its first pastor. About the middle of the year he took the agency of the Conference Seminary at Tilton, N. H., and Rev. C. N. Smith filled out his year. He was followed by Rev. G. W. H. Clark in 1856–57, and he by Rev. Charles Young in 1858–59. Rev. G. S. Dearborn was pastor in 1860 and part of 1861. Before the close of 1861 he was transferred to Lisbon, and his year was filled out by Rev. Mr. Owens.

In the spring of 1862 the two Elm Street societies were united. Bishop Baker named the new organization the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and appointed Rev. James M. Buckley, now editor of the *Christian Advocate*, its first pastor. Rev. D. C. Babcock was appointed in April, 1868, and continued with the church two years, during which time some three thousand five hundred dollars was expended in repairs. Under the labors of Rev. G. W. Norris, in 1878–79, the last dollar of a long-standing and burdensome church debt was paid.

The society known as the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the spring of 1875. Its pastors were Rev. J. B. Hamilton, three years; the late Rev. L. E. Gordon, of precious memory, one year; and Rev. O. S. Baketel, who closed his labors with the society in 1879, when, in view of a new church enterprise previously started, and designed to provide a more commodious house of worship, both churches deemed it wise to unite again their strength.

For about forty years St. Paul's Church had worshiped on Elm Street. As the city grew in size and business houses multiplied, the noise of trade became so great that it often disturbed the services. The society also suffered from the want of a suitable place in which to hold its social meetings, for it owned but one story of the building, the first floor being occupied by stores that were not under the control of the church.

[1] By Rev. J. M. Avann.

The building was out of repair, and between spending three or four thousand dollars on it and putting up a new church there was some hesitancy. When Rev. A. E. Drew was appointed to the pastorate, in 1880, he at once began to learn the minds of the people, and found them quite generally in favor of a new church. The title by which the property on Elm Street was held permitted it to be used only for religious services. This was a serious encumbrance upon its sale, and nothing could be done until it was removed. Mr. Drew spent the greater part of a year in securing its removal, and it was only through his determined perseverance that the work of disentanglement was successfully completed. The old house was sold for twelve thousand dollars, and the parsonage which the society owned on Laurel Street for four thousand two hundred dollars, and over nineteen thousand dollars was raised by subscription.

A building lot on the corner of Union and Amherst Streets was bought for five thousand seven hundred dollars; the corner-stone was laid June 3, 1882, and the completed structure was dedicated April 13, 1883. The church is built of faced brick, with cut-stone window trimmings, the arches being adorned with bond stones and the buttresses being capped with stone. The audience-room is finished in ash, and with its stained windows and frescoed walls produces a very pleasing effect. It will seat eight hundred persons. The main vestry will seat six hundred, besides which there are class-rooms, parlors, kitchen and dining-room. The parsonage stands immediately north of the church, and is in the same style of architecture. It contains eleven rooms, is heated by furnace, lighted with gas, and has every arrangement for convenience and comfort, and is nicely furnished by the society. It is probably not equaled by any parsonage in the Conference. The entire cost of lot, church and parsonage, as completed and furnished, was not far from thirty-six thousand dollars, and the society believe that a better church for the money does not stand in New Hampshire. There is no mortgage upon the property, and the society is free from debt. The plans of the church edifice were drawn by Wm. M. Butterfield, a member of the church; the building committee consisted of David H. Young (chairman), Hilas Dickey, Wm. M. Butterfield, Charles Hutchinson and Clifford M. Anderson. These gentlemen, especially the first on the committee, gave a great deal of time and earnest effort to the enterprise. Under their supervision the expenditures were made with unusual care, and great praise is given them for the results, so highly satisfactory to all. But credit is especially due to Rev. Mr. Drew, who obtained and collected most of the subscriptions and had a general oversight of the whole work. He toiled early and late, amid manifold discouragements. He determined to conquer, and the church stands as a monument to his energy and persistency. He deserves all the good words that can be said of him in connection with this enterprise. A grateful society will ever hold him in remembrance.

The pastorate of Mr. Drew having expired, Bishop Simpson, in April, 1883, transferred Rev. J. M. Avann from the New England Conference (Eastern Massachusetts), and appointed him as the first pastor of the new church.

St. Paul's Church has always been a revival church. Scarcely a year has passed without a goodly number of conversions. Up to December, 1884, twelve hundred and ten had united with the church on probation, and doubtless five or six hundred other converts have gone from its altars to swell the membership of the other Protestant Churches in the city. The church has never had men of large means among its members, and it has suffered many disadvantages, so that social considerations have drawn many away from it to other churches in the city; besides this, the transient character of a large part of the population has scattered its former members far and wide over the country. The records show that three thousand seven hundred and fifty-one persons have been connected with this church from first to last in full membership. Now that the church has better facilities for work, there is the prospect of increased usefulness, with the assurance that it will hold and assimilate those who are drawn to it. The first year in the new building has been one of unusual success. One hundred and twenty-four have been added to the membership,—sixty-three by conversion and sixty-one by letter. The receipts from pew-rents and collections during the year have been four thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars, one thousand and fifty-two dollars of which has been for benevolent objects and the remainder for current expenses. The present membership of the church is five hundred and seventy. The following is a list of former pastors, with the years of their service:

John Jones, 1840; Silas Green, 1841; Elihu Scott, 1842; James W. Morey, 1843-44; Osman C. Baker, 1845; John Jones, 1846-47; Samuel Kelley, 1848; Lorenzo D. Barrows, 1849; Charles N. Smith, 1850; Silas Quimby, 1851; John Spaulding, 1852; Elisha Adams, 1853-54; H. H. Hartwell, 1855-56; Richard S. Rust, 1857; Henry Hill, 1858-59; John Currier, 1860; James M. Buckley, 1861-62; Jonathan Hall, 1863-64; William H. Thomas, 1865-66; Hiram L. Kelsey, 1867; Daniel C. Babcock, 1868-69; E. A. Smith, 1870-72; James Pike, 1873-74; C. B. Pitblado, 1875-77; George W. Norris, 1878-79; A. E. Drew, 1880-82.

The First Unitarian Society.[1]—The Unitarian Church in Manchester did not originate from a change of base on the part of an orthodox Congregational Church, as in so many cases in New England, nor yet in an open and formal secession from any existing ecclesiastical organization. It appears, rather, to have been an independent movement, prompted by a desire, on the part of a few persons, to sustain liberal sentiments in religion, and to worship God in a freer and happier way than seemed possible to them in the orthodox connection.

In January, 1841, Rev. S. Osgood, a minister then

[1] By Rev. E. B. Payne.

residing in Nashua, began, by invitation, to preach the Unitarian faith in Manchester. Sabbath services were held for four months, when it was thought best to suspend them until the town hall, then in process of erection, should be completed, affording a more suitable place in which to hold the meetings.

In March of the following year, 1842, the town hall was secured and services were resumed, with a view to making them permanent. Rev. Charles Briggs, secretary of the American Unitarian Association, in Boston, preached on a Sabbath, and Rev. O. H. Wellington was then engaged for the month of April. On Sunday evening, April 24, 1842, pursuant to a call for a meeting of those interested in sustaining Unitarian preaching in Manchester, the following persons met for consultation at the house of William Shepherd: John D. Kimball, William Shepherd, E. A. Straw, James May, M. G. J. Tewksbury, James McKeen Wilkins, H. F. Richardson, B. F. Osgood, Edwin Bodwell, Herman Foster and J. H. Kimball.

After thorough deliberation the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we will form ourselves into a society for the more effectual support of Unitarian preaching in the Town of Manchester, and that we will proceed, as soon as may be, to organize regularly under the laws of this State."

Messrs. Daniel Clark and E. A. Straw were appointed a committee to draft and report a constitution for such a society, and an adjournment was then had until Wednesday evening of the same week.

At the adjourned meeting (Wednesday evening, April 27th) the committee, above mentioned, reported a constitution for the government of a religious society, to be distinguished as the First Unitarian Society in Manchester, N. H. The preamble, as indicating the spirit and purpose of the organization, is hereby appended:

"PREAMBLE

"The object of this Association is to support and enjoy the more effectually the institution of our holy religion. Our belief is in the reality of Divine Revelation, and in the Bible as the record of that revelation. We desire to know its truths, and, in all charity and love towards our fellowmen, to maintain them. Such being our purpose, we unite ourselves in this association, with the love of God, and of his son, Jesus Christ; the love of the Divine truths as taught by Christ during his mission upon the earth; and the love of all his children, our fellow-men and brethren, strong in our hearts, hoping to establish and maintain an altar where the sons of man may worship their Creator as their consciences shall dictate, unfettered by any of those festering creeds, the offspring of human ingenuity alone. To do this we pledge our zealous and humble efforts, and in promoting this object it shall be our endeavor to merge all local and party feelings and all sectarian prejudices. Praying for Divine assistance, and hoping for the riches of God's grace and mercy, conscious of purity of intention, of mutual affection, of a love for truth, and holy concern for our fellow-men, we unite ourselves, for the furtherance of our object, into a religious society."

The articles of the constitution are omitted from this sketch, as being only the business basis of the organization and of no public interest. The preamble and constitution were unanimously adopted, and the original signers were as follows: E. H. Straw, William Shepherd, J. D. Kimball, Job Chamberlin, John H. Kimball, James May, George W. Tilden, George Hall, M. G. J. Tewksbury, Daniel Clark, Francis L. Clark, Alfred W. Rhoads, Benjamin F. Osgood, B. F. Manning, Isaiah Winch, J. B. Upham, A. G. Tucker, J. B. Moore, O. P. Warcner, H. S. Reed, Charles F. Warren.

E. A. Straw was chosen clerk and treasurer, and at a subsequent meeting, May 1, 1842, John D. Kimball was elected president, and Messrs. William Shepherd and B. F. Manning directors.

The movement being now well launched upon its career, the members set hopefully to work to realize their objects. Rev. O. H. Wellington became the first pastor. He was ordained July 19, 1842, Rev. C. Stetson, of Medford, preaching the ordination sermon. The attitude of the religious community toward Unitarianism was shown in the fact that, whereas the pastors of all the churches in the town were invited to be present at the ordination and assist in the services, they all declined except the pastor of the Universalist Church.

In the afternoon of the same day Rev. William Channing, of Nashua, preached before an assembly called to organize a *church* in connection with the society. In view of the above-mentioned action on the part of local ministers, it is curiously suggestive that the text of Mr. Channing's sermon was the words attributed to Jesus in John xvii. 22, 23,—"That they may be one, even as we are one: I in them and thou in me, that they may be made perfect in one."

The church was duly organized, the following persons being the original members: Benjamin F. Osgood, S. Manning, Esther Parker, Melinda Osgood, Mehitable Eastman, O. H. Wellington, C. A. K. Wellington, Susan Manning, John Cadwell, H. M. A. Foster.

The following statement was adopted as the basis of their union:

"I. This Society believe that the Bible is an authoritative and sufficient rule of faith and practice, and is the creed, and the only creed, that should be imposed upon churches, and the only platform upon which all churches can be founded.

"II. As God has made no two minds alike, diversities of opinion, even among Christians, must be expected to occur,—diversities which no men, or body of men, have a right to suppress by any measures other than an appeal "to the law and the testimony," by fair argument and persuasion, and not by expulsion from church membership, or by the cry of heresy, and therefore this society recognizes, as its second leading principle, the right of private judgement.

"III. As men may believe in some of the things and yet have corrupt hearts —may profess religion without possessing it,—may comply without entering into their spirit and may have excellent feelings and emotions and yet not be Christians, but cannot live habitually the Christian life and manifest the Christian temper and spirit unless they be Christians, this society therefore further declare that in their judgement the Christian life and character are the only true and reliable tests among Christians, and cheerfully agree to invite and receive to their fellowship all, both ministers and people, who manifest this character and receive the Scriptures as their rule of faith, however much any such may differ from the majority of the society in respect of opinions."

It will be seen from these declarations that the founders of the church made it their primary end to emphasize and espouse the practical and vital interests of religious life and work, and were comparatively indifferent to theological and ecclesiastical concerns.

For nearly a year more the public services of the new church and society were held in the town hall, but during the following year a lease was secured of a small chapel, built by the Methodists in 1841, and standing on the corner of Hanover and Chestnut Streets. The first services were held there on July 2, 1843. Some time during the summer this building was purchased from the Methodists and removed to a lot, donated by the Amoskeag corporation, on the corner of Merrimack and Pine Streets.

Mr. Wellington remained as pastor only two years, when his health necessitated his departure. He was succeeded by Rev. A. Dumont Jones, who was installed July 10, 1844. Mr. Jones remained only until the end of March, 1845. From that time until 1848 the church was without a settled pastor, the pulpit being supplied by different ministers, none of whom remained for any great length of time, except Rev. M. J. Motte, who preached regularly for one year during 1846–47. This was a period of great discouragement for the friends of the movement. Their numbers failed to increase, and debts were incurred, and the prospect generally seemed unpromising. At one time a motion was made to dissolve the society. This, however, did not prevail, but seemed to inspire the faithful with a determination to persevere. Resolution and zeal brought the enterprise through these disheartening days.

A fortunate move was made in February, 1848, in extending a unanimous call to Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, a brother of the famous Margaret Fuller. The call was accepted and Mr. Fuller was installed March 29, 1848. The new pastor proved to be a man of unusual talents, and during the five years of his pastorate the society was greatly increased and strengthened. It was found necessary to enlarge the church, which was done, its seating capacity being increased to the extent of twenty-four pews. The life and work of the church promised large and liberal things, but in 1853, Mr. Fuller, whose abilities had become widely recognized, received a call to the New North Church in Boston, and resigned his pastoral office in 1855.

The society was now established and strong, and since that time has held its ground and steadily grown until it is now one of the leading religious organizations of the city and State. The pastors who have served the church since 1853 have been as follows: Rev. Francis Le Barron, from August, 1853, to October, 1855; Rev. W. L. Gage, from June, 1856, to April, 1858; Rev. Sylvan S. Hunting, from September, 1858, to November, 1861; Rev. A. W. Stevens from September, 1862, to October, 1865; Rev. Augustus M. Haskell, from September 6, 1866, to March, 1869; Rev. C. B. Ferry, from December, 1869, to the summer of 1874; Rev. Harvey from November, 1874, to the spring of 1883. The present pastor is Rev. E. B. Payne, who was installed in February, 1884.

The church worshiped in the building on the corner of Merrimack and Pine Streets until 1859, when an exchange was made for a larger building, formerly occupied by the Free-Will Baptist Society, and standing on the corner of Merrimack and Chestnut Streets. This building, in turn, they sold in 1871, and erected their present house of worship on the corner of Beech and Amherst Streets, dedicating the new church in 1872.

It remains to be said only that the years have wrought significant changes in the mental and spiritual attitude of the society. It has gradually departed farther and farther from the orthodoxy of forty years ago. It no longer stands, in all respects, indeed, upon the platform provided by its original founders. It still emphasizes, as much as the older generation did, the practical and vital side of religion, rather than the dogmatic and ecclesiastical interests. It would reaffirm, upon occasion, the sincerity of its intentions,—the love of man, the purpose of affording opportunity to worship in the free and untrammeled exercise of conscience and the desire to do good in the community where it lives and labors. But it has dropped out of its thought and sympathy almost entirely the theological ideas held by the early members, and expressed or implied in the preamble to the constitution and in the statement of principles on which the church was founded. Indeed, the church, as a separate organization, has disappeared, interest in it and the conscious need of it having ceased. There remains only the society. The Christian ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper are no longer observed. The majority consider these as so much entangled with the orthodox and historical Christian faith that they ought to be passed by by those who seek the natural foundations, the real essentials and the sweet simplicities of religion. So, too, the majority have ceased to trouble themselves with the vexing question whether or not we are, in the historical and accepted sense, a Christian Church. They believe there is something which is indisputably nobler than to be Christians,—namely, to be souls, genuine, generous, hale and happy souls, ready to accept every reality in itself and in its relations, and holding themselves as servants to the truth, when it is known. And even these ideas are not formulated into a church creed to compete polemically with the definite creeds of other churches, and to constitute a dividing line between our little communion and an outside world regarded as hostile and alien. These sentiments indicate rather a drift of thought and feeling to which we gladly yield, as to a movement of the brooding spirit which appears to move on the waters. The society, in short, is a simple organization, uniting those who realize the moral quality, the spiritual significance and the impartial justice of the universe, and to accept it, before all Bibles, as the revelation of the true, the beautiful and the good.

The Universalist Church.[1] — The germ of what is now the Universalist Society of Manchester was started in 1825 at Amoskeag village, by Dr. Oliver Dean, then agent of the manufacturing company out of which the Amoskeag Company grew.

Dr Dean was a man of energy and large business capacity, and the success of manufacturing in our city is largely due to his efforts. But he was not only a man of business capacity, but was a man of strong religious principles, and even before he settled permanently in the community he invited ministers of his faith to the village and established Universalist preaching. Services were continued under his direction until 1833, when we learn from the records these facts: On the 4th of September, 1833, the following persons associated themselves together as the First Universalist Church of Bedford and Goffstown, and partook of the Lord's Supper:

Frederic A. Hadsdon, John Stark (3d), George Daniels, Hiram A. Daniels, John Mullett, Edwin Smith, David Fiske, Nehemiah Preston, Mary Parker, Mrs. Pattee, Nancy Poor, Moses Gage, John V. Wilson and Caleb Johnson. There is now but one of the original members living, the Rev. J. V. Wilson, who was ordained to the ministry in 1835. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Frederic A. Hadsdon. On the 20th of November, 1833, the church met at the school-house in Amoskeag, and chose Rev. Frederic A. Hadsdon moderator, and George Daniels clerk of the meeting. After adopting a declaration of faith and a constitution, George Daniels was chosen clerk and treasurer, and Wilbur Gay a deacon. The meetings thereafter were held in Amoskeag Hall. The records were kept until November 21, 1833, at which time Archibald Dow was chosen moderator. The meeting dissolved and no further records of the church can be found.

In the following year, 1839, the society removed to the village of Manchester, on the east side of the river, and erected the church now occupied by the society in the same year. The church was dedicated in 1840. The size of the house originally was fifty by eighty feet. The land on which the church stands was given to the society by the Amoskeag Company, and contains ten thousand square feet.

It appears by the records that on the 12th day of April, 1842, several members of the society met at the residence of the pastor for the purpose of consulting on the subject of church organization. A committee was appointed to report on the subject, and on the 10th of May following, a church was organized.

Thus it appears that a second church was organized, though there is no record that the first church was ever disbanded. Thus far we have only a record of churches. Whether during this period there had been a parish organization we know not, but there probably was. The oldest record is in 1846. The oldest record there is of a legal meeting is December, 1850, at which time S. W. Parsons was elected president.

The society has had in its history ten settled pastors, — Rev. Frederic A. Hadsdon, whose pastorate began with the history of the church and closed in 1837. Neither the records nor the history of Manchester show that there was any other settled pastor until 1840, but older members of the society say that Rev. Hiram Beckwith was settled for two years after the resignation of Rev. Mr. Hadsdon. Rev. N. Gunnison, the next pastor, began his services in May, 1840; he resigned in October of the same year. Rev. George W. Gage was ordained as pastor in June, 1841, and was dismissed at his own request in 1843. In January, 1843, the Rev. B. M. Tillotson was settled as his successor, and continued in charge until October, 1859. He was succeeded by Rev. B. F. Bowles in June, 1860; he resigned in 1865. The Rev. S. L. Rorifaugh was installed June 26, 1867, and resigned October, 1868. He was succeeded, January 1, 1869, by Rev. Thomas Berden, who resigned in December, 1871. The Rev. G. L. Demarest began his labors as pastor September 1, 1872, and closed his labors February 1, 1875. Rev. L. F. McKinney became pastor of the society on the 1st of May, 1875, and continues as pastor at the present time, or nearly ten years. After the building of the church the society prospered beyond expectation, and the house proved too small for the congregation; accordingly, in 1850 it was enlarged by an addition of twenty-five feet in width, or one-half its former size; it was rededicated the same year with appropriate services. In 1855 a vestibule was added to the front and the organ now in use purchased at an expense of three thousand dollars. In 1878, the church being in need of repairs, it was determined to raise funds for that purpose. Eight thousand dollars was the estimated cost, which was readily subscribed, and in June of that year the work was commenced, and under judicious management was completed at a cost of seven thousand dollars. The church was rededicated with appropriate services in October of the same year, Rev. A. J. Patterson, D.D., preaching the sermon. The one thousand dollars remaining was applied to the payment of a debt of fifteen hundred dollars that had long been owed by the society. The following year the balance of the debt was paid, and from that time till the present the entire expenses of the society have been paid from the pew rentals of the church. The society celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization on the 2d of November, 1883, with appropriate exercises.

Twice in the history of the society a new society has been organized from it, but neither were destined to live. Nearly every society in Manchester numbers among its members those who once worshiped with the Universalists. Almost the entire wealth of one of the large societies was in time past connected with this organization. Some of the most influential men

[1] By Rev. L. F. McKinney.

in the city and State have been connected with this church, and few churches have done more to educate and liberalize the general public. The church building is now the oldest in the city. The society is free from debt and prosperous. With a faithful membership in the future, as in the past, and the blessing of God, it will still have a work to do that shall redound to the good of the community and the praise of Him who is the source of all truth.

Grace Church.[1]—The first services of the Episcopal Church were held in the school-house, on Lowell Street, on the second Sunday in July, 1840, by the Rev. P. S. Ten Broeck, of Concord, and were followed by others, conducted by the Rev. T. Edson, of Lowell, and other clergymen. A hall in Union Building was subsequently fitted for services, at which a meeting for the organization of a church, to be known as St. Michael's, was held November 28, 1841, and on December 17th the Rev. W. H. Moore was elected rector, and entered upon his duties on Christmas eve.

A building, previously used by a Baptist Society, on Concord Street, was hired and occupied in June, 1842, and until December 28, 1843, when the congregation removed to a new church, built of wood, on the northeast corner of Lowell and Pine Streets.

On the 5th of June, 1860, the corner-stone of a new church, to be built of stone, was laid on the same lot by Bishop Chase. The name of the church was at this time changed to Grace Church. The church was built after designs by Richard Upjohn, and was consecrated December 4, 1860.

The church has grown with the growth of the city, the present number of communicants being over two hundred. The following is a list of the rectors, with the duration of their rectorships: the Rev. W. H. Moore, from December 24, 1841, to April 23, 1848, six years and four months; the Rev. John Kelly, from June 18, 1848, to April 1, 1852, three years and ten months; the Rev. I. G. Hubbard, from May 16, 1852, to April 1, 1866, thirteen years and eleven months; the Rev. W. J. Harris, from June 3, 1866, to January 1, 1869, two years and seven months; the Rev. L. Sears, from November 1, 1869, to the present time, fifteen years and six months.

St. Ann's Church (Roman Catholic).—In 1844, when the Catholic population of the town numbered about six hundred, Rev. William McDonald was appointed as their pastor. They commenced worship the next year in Granite Hall, and, four years later, commenced the erection of a brick church, on the southeast corner of Merrimack and Union Streets, known as St. Ann's. After they had begun to hold services in it, it was found to be unsafe, and they were compelled to take it down and rebuild it. The property, including a parsonage, is now valued at about sixty thousand dollars. The venerable Rev. William McDonald still remains the pastor at St. Ann's, assisted by Rev. John T. Lyons and Rev. John Griffin.

St. Joseph's Cathedral.—St. Joseph's Church was built in 1869, on the southeast corner of Lowell and Pine Streets, being dedicated April 18, 1869. Rev. John O'Brien was pastor until 1877, being succeeded by Rev. Thomas D. Healy, who remained in charge until June, 1880, when Rev. Denis M. Bradley became pastor. Rev. James Doherty and Rev. F. X. Burke have been his assistants. This church, on the occasion of the consecration of its pastor, Rev. Denis M. Bradley, as first bishop of Manchester, was raised by the Holy See to the dignity of a cathedral, and is now known as St. Joseph's Cathedral. The right reverend bishop is assisted in attending to the spiritual wants of the people by Rev. Thomas Reilley, Rev. Denis Hurley and Rev. John Tomin. The church property, including the new episcopal residence, is valued at about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

RIGHT REV. DENIS M. BRADLEY, BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—Bishop Bradley was born in Castle Island, County Kerry, Ireland, February 25, 1846. His father died in 1853, leaving his widow to care for their family of six children. In 1854 she came with them to America and settled in Manchester, N. H., where the boyhood of Bishop Bradley was passed. He attended the Catholic schools of Manchester, and for a more liberal education entered the College of the Holy Cross, located at Worcester, Mass., where he was graduated in 1867. In September of that year he entered St. Joseph's Provincial Theological Seminary, located at Troy, N. Y., where, June 3, 1871, he was ordained priest. Shortly after his ordination he was assigned to the cathedral at Portland, Me., by Right Rev. Bishop Bacon, where he remained nine years, during which time he filled the various positions of rector of the cathedral, chancellor of the diocese and bishop's councilor under Bishop Bacon, and also under his successor, Bishop Healy. Close application and long-continued attention to his various duties at Portland impaired his health, and in 1879, with the view of regaining it, he went to Europe, where he remained six months, and returning but slightly improved by the change and rest, re-entered upon his duties at the cathedral, which had become even more exacting than when he left. After a short time, finding that he was unable to discharge the very laborious duties of his position, he was, on this account, chosen by Right Rev. Bishop Healy, in June, 1880, pastor of St. Joseph's Church in Manchester, N. H., which position he held until consecrated to the high position of bishop. It having been found that the diocese of Portland, embracing, as it did, the States of Maine and New Hampshire, was too large to be properly cared for by one bishop, the archbishop and bishops of the province of Boston united in a petition to the Holy See to create New Hampshire a new diocese, with Manchester as the Episcopal See. The Holy Father, in accordance with the prayer

[1] By Rev. L. Sears.

+ Denis M Bradley

of the petition, created the See of Manchester, and appointed Rev. Father Bradley its first bishop. He was consecrated in his cathedral church, in Manchester, June 11, 1884, by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Boston, at the age of thirty-eight years, four months and six days, thus being the youngest person in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States to hold so exalted a position. There were present at the consecration ceremonies the archbishop, six bishops and one hundred and eighty-five priests. Bishop Bradley has under his jurisdiction about eighty thousand Catholics, under the spiritual care of forty-five priests. There are in the new diocese forty churches, fifteen parochial schools, two academies for young ladies, two orphan asylums, one hospital and one home for aged women.

Bishop Bradley is a gentleman of culture and has the confidence and respect of a large number of the citizens of the State, irrespective of denominational boundaries.

St. Augustine's Catholic Church (French).—To Rev. J. A. Chevalier's efforts is due the organization of the parish of St. Augustine. When he came here, in May, 1871, the French were worshiping at St. Joseph's and St. Ann's. He immediately took steps to organize a congregation of the French Canadians of the city, and soon held services in Smyth's Hall, which were well attended. Subsequently his followers worshiped eleven months in a hall at the corner of Elm and Pleasant Streets, and then for two years in the church at the corner of Merrimack and Chestnut Streets. Meanwhile money for a church edifice had been raised, and one was in the process of erection at the corner of Beech and Spruce Streets, its dedication occurring November 27, 1874, which, with the parsonage, is valued at sixty-five thousand dollars. Rev. Mr. Chevalier still remains the pastor, and is assisted by Rev. C. Leafertune.

St. Marie Catholic Church (French).—So large has been the increase of Manchester's French population that St. Augustine Church soon became inadequate to accommodate the worshipers, and in 1880–81 another church, St. Marie, was erected in West Manchester, on Beauport Street, nearly opposite the McGregor bridge. Its dedication occurred in the spring of the latter year. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph D. Halde. He remained in charge of the parish until March, 1882, when Rev. Peter Hevey, the present pastor, was appointed as his successor. The church property, which includes a parsonage, is valued at eight thousand dollars.

Christian Church.—September 21, 1870, in Whitney's Hall, Ferren's building, occurred a meeting which brought into existence the Christian Church in this city. A society was organized October 19th of that year, and the men and women interested in what is technically known as the Christian belief held meetings in Whitney's Hall for a year. January 15, 1871, the First Christian Church was organized. The first settled pastor was Rev. O. J. Hancock, assuming charge of the church August 6, 1871. The next month the place of worship was changed to the city hall. Mr. Hancock left the church August 28, 1872, and shortly after was appointed superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association. January 5, 1873, Elisha H. Wright became pastor, remaining until September 9, 1876. The other pastors have been E. C. Abbott, from September 15, 1876, to February 10, 1879; D. B. Murray, from April 1, 1879, to April 1, 1880. The present pastor, Rev. Gideon T. Ridlon, has had charge of the church since December 18, 1881. The society owns no real estate, but leases Mirror Hall as a place of worship, which it has occupied since 1876. The church membership is one hundred and forty-one.

St. James' Methodist Episcopal Mission Church.—This church was organized June 2, 1881, under the name of the People's Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, with twenty-three names upon the membership list. Services were held in the city hall for eighteen months, the church then removing to the chapel that had been erected on Pennacook Street, near Pine, and has since worshiped there, but for the last few months under a new name,—the St. James' Methodist Episcopal Mission Church. The society greatly prospered under the ministration of Rev. William A. Loyne, who acted as pastor from its inception until April, 1885, when he was succeeded by Rev. Otis S. Danforth.

Second Advent Society.—Believers in the second advent doctrine held services in Manchester as early as 1843, and have continued them most of the time since, worshiping in Granite Hall, Merrimack Hall, in halls in Museum Building, Merchants' Exchange and Martin's Block. In 1881 a church was erected between Pearl and Arlington Streets, near the Ash Street School-house. Not till 1870 did the Adventists have any organization, but on the 1st of August in that year they formed a society on the basis of a belief in the speedy coming of Christ, and the adoption of the New Testament as a rule of life, making Christian character the only test of membership. The present chapel was dedicated January 2, 1881. The property owned by the Adventists, which includes a parsonage, is valued at five thousand dollars. Elder Charles R. Crossett, who had been pastor of the society since its reorganization, in May, 1880, having resigned, a call was extended to Elder B. McLellen, of Lowell, which was accepted in October, 1883. The Second Advent Christian Association controls the property.

City Missionary Society.—In the spring of 1847, J. L. Seymour was employed as a city missionary by individuals interested in the cause of religion, who paid his salary and hired a hall, where he opened a Sunday-school and conducted religious services. In this way the idea of a free church was suggested, and the building on the northwest corner of Merrimack and Beech Streets was built in 1850, and dedicated on

the 23d of October of that year. The land on which it stands was given by the Amoskeag Company, and the money which built it was the contributions of individuals in the city, and of the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches in the State. The property is held in trust, on condition that the seats in the church shall be free, and that public worship shall be maintained by the Manchester City Missionary Society, which was legally organized April 24, 1850. Shortly after the church was built it seemed desirable that a church should be regularly organized to worship there, and December 30, 1852, it was formally organized under the name of the Christian Mission Church, which has been extinct for many years.

West Manchester Union Congregational Church was organized September 10, 1883, with fifty members. Ira Barr, George Murdough and Adam Dickey were elected deacons, and Ira Barr clerk. On Thursday evening, September 13th, Charles E. Carter, of Chicopee, Mass., a graduate of Andover Theological Seminary, was ordained and installed as pastor of the church.

The building in which the society worships, located on Main Street, was constructed in 1820 by the residents of Piscataquog who were of the Presbyterian faith; but the occupants of the ten dwellings then constituting the village were not able to support a pastor, and services were not held regularly, and in 1842 the proprietors disposed of it. The purchasers fitted the upper portion for educational purposes, and an academy was opened that year. The Wesleyan Methodists held services in the lower part in 1855. For ten years, from 1856, the Presbyterians occupied it, having organized a church in 1859. In 1870 the church building was given to Mrs. Mary P. Harris, through whose liberality it was repaired. She placed it in the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association, which leases it to the Union Congregational Society.

Spiritualist Society.—This society was organized December, 1880.

German Church of the New Jerusalem.—This church was regularly organized September 4, 1881, by Rev. A. O. Brickman.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This church was organized in June, 1882. Services are held at the Mission Chapel.

First Presbyterian Church (German).—The church organization was effected July 26, 1882, by the Presbytery of Boston. The pastor, Rev. Fred. Erhardt, was installed October 16, 1882.

French Protestant Church.—The organization of this church was effected March 24, 1881, when the first pastor, Rev. Gideon Aubin, was installed.

CHAPTER VII.

MANCHESTER—(*Continued*).

Odd-Fellowship—Other Lodges and Societies—The Blodget Canal—Derryfield Park—Court-House—Cemeteries—Water-Works—Fire Department—The Amoskeag Veterans—Military Record, 1861-65—List of Officers and Privates—Soldiers' Monument.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP[1] as understood and practiced in this country, though, in a measure, the outcome of an English order, is emphatically an American institution, and will ever be so regarded in history. It claims no great antiquity. Its origin is not clouded in the misty legends of ages long since written on the scroll of time. No mysteries surrounded its birth; no Eleusinian rites attended its baptism; no Druidic ceremonies were performed as it entered upon its career of usefulness through the instrumentality of men then only known in the humblest walks of life, seeking to lighten the burdens of a common humanity and to promote the interests of those banded together for a common purpose. The leader in this fraternal and benevolent enterprise, that has now culminated in one of the grandest charities of this or any other age, was Thomas Wildey, an Englishman by birth, an American by adoption. A mechanic by trade, of generous impulses, possessing a sympathetic heart and an open hand, soon after his arrival in Baltimore, and while struggling for a livelihood among those of his own class in a portion of the city visited by want and pestilence, he conceived a scheme of mutual assistance and self-help in time of sickness and general misfortune. To this, he thought, might be added the pleasures of a social hour when the toils and burdens of the day were at an end. Full of this idea as he plodded at his trade or rested his weary body at night upon a scanty bed, with the encouragement of one sympathetic soul only, John Welch, he ventured to call a meeting at the Seven States Tavern, on Second Street, for consultation. This meeting occurred on the 26th day of April, 1819, at which time five persons were present, whose names have become distinguished, and one of which, at least, is immortal, for the part taken in the organization of a world-wide charity. We give their names for historic reference: John Welch, John Duncan, Richard Rushworth, John Cheatham and Thomas Wildey. These were the founders of Washington Lodge, No. 1, still active, whose humble commencement marks the origin of American Odd-Fellowship, now grown to be one of the largest, most successful and eminently popular fraternities in the world. Thomas Wildey, in a special sense, was the father and founder of American Odd-Fellowship, and his great name will ever be associated with this wonderful mission of humanity in the world.

Owing to adverse circumstances and the unrelent-

[1] By P. G. M. Joseph Kidder.

ing prejudices that existed against all secret societies in our country, the growth of Odd-Fellowship was slow and feeble. At the end of two decades there were only one hundred and thirty lodges, with a membership of less than ten thousand. The total revenue fell below sixty thousand dollars, while the annual relief did not aggregate five thousand dollars. In 1840 the bulk of the lodges were located in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, while in thirteen other States and Territories the order had gained a foothold only. About this time people began to consider the excellency of its principles, and to admire its unselfish charity and benevolent works. In three years it took a rapid stride and more than tripled its lodges, membership, revenues and relief. A widespread interest was awakened, and its growth became almost unparalleled in the history of the organization. Like a huge wave, started at the centre of the sleeping lake, it widened and broadened its circles until its influence touched nearly every State and Territory in the Union. It was during the latter part of the year 1843, September 11th, that it gained a foothold in New Hampshire in the organization of Granite Lodge, No. 1, at Nashua. At that time Manchester, now the queen city of the State, was only a vigorous little town lying on the east bank of the Merrimack River. The population was small, but the people had great expectations. Among those drawn to the embryo city in the hope of acquiring wealth and achieving an honorable reputation among their fellows were men of liberal views, sagacious instincts and benevolent impulses. Anxious to promote the material interests of the place and to better their own condition in legitimate ways, they were still not unmindful of the claims of society for a higher civilization and better systems of relief to those in sickness and in want. In various ways they learned of the new benevolent and fraternal order, just established in a neighboring town. They desired to test its practical value by personal knowledge. They would see and know if its pledges and promises were fulfilled through its daily works, and if the results would justify the necessary expenditure of time, money and effort to organize a lodge. Five of this class applied to Granite Lodge and were admitted to membership and took their degrees, as the preliminary steps for a branch of the order at Manchester. Armed with the necessary papers, they applied to the proper source for a charter, and on the 21st day of December, 1853, Hillsborough Lodge, No. 2, was duly organized by grand officers from Massachusetts. The names of these pioneers, representing different trades and professions in life, were Dr. Charles Wells, Walter French, James M. Barnes, Isaiah Winch and Jacob G. Cilley. These brothers, one after the other, having fulfilled their mission, dropped out from the earthly life and entered the lodge of the unknown. The last to part with his lodge was the venerable Dr. Wells, who died December 28, 1884. Of those admitted to the lodge on the night of its institution only one remains, John S. Kidder, a native of Manchester. The first Noble Grand of the lodge was Captain Walter French, a man of noble presence and generous impulses, who lost his life May 6, 1853, in a terrible railroad accident at Norwalk, Conn., while returning from a business engagement in the South.

Popular from its organization, Hillsborough Lodge, like the county from which it derived its name, has ever occupied a proud position among the social and fraternal societies of the State. In all, there have been received to membership during the forty-two years of its existence nearly one thousand brothers, embracing representative men from all the honorable walks of life. Deaths, withdrawals and other causes have reduced the number, so that now the list shows less than four hundred in good standing,—the fourth lodge in membership in the jurisdiction. Its total receipts aggregate sixty thousand dollars, while the disbursements in charity and relief alone have reached twenty thousand dollars. Its present assets, exclusive of furniture, fixtures and other property, are $11,046.45. Since its organization it has never omitted its regular weekly session for the transaction of business, and the continuous meetings, without interruption, in round numbers, are two thousand two hundred,—a record, perhaps, which no social, religious or benevolent society in the State can claim. The number of Past Grands falls a little below one hundred. For thirty-two years in succession the lodge has celebrated its anniversary with appropriate services in the presence of brothers and their families and invited guests. This lodge is as permanently established as any church in the city, and enjoys a high reputation for works of charity and love.

Odd-Fellowship in Manchester grew up with the town and city. On the 21st day of November, 1845, on the petition of Horace Gordon and six other brothers holding withdrawal cards from Hillsborough lodge, our late brother, Samuel H. Parker, then Grand Master, in accordance with the laws of the order, issued a dispensation for Mechanics' Lodge, No. 13, and after the institution installed the officers.

It was an event of unusual interest. The new lodge started with the approbation, prayers and best wishes of the mother-lodge. Its growth was phenomenal. Under the wise administration of its charter members and others attracted to its membership, it soon became a social and fraternal power, and assumed high rank among its sister organizations. Three of its members, viz., John C. Lyford, George W. Weeks and Charles H. Brown, were elected Grand Masters of the State, and subsequently occupied the distinguished position of representatives in the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Baltimore. Many of its brothers have filled important places in the city government, and exerted a large influence in the social and civil affairs of the State. To-day, numerically, Mechanics' Lodge is the largest in the State, and financially it is

on a solid basis, having a surplus above its present needs of twenty thousand dollars or more. Its membership per last report was four hundred and twenty-four. Its prospects for the future are of the most cheering character.

From the returns in the office of the Grand Secretary, it appears that in 1852 there were thirty-nine subordinate lodges in the jurisdiction, with a total membership of two thousand five hundred and seventy. Through various adverse circumstances during a period of eight years, Odd-Fellowship in New Hampshire experienced a retrograde movement. In 1860 there were only twenty-three lodges, sixteen having become dormant or extinct, reporting only sixteen hundred and forty-one members. The outlook was discouraging, and many brothers dropped out of the order, with the general impression that it would soon collapse, and its mission prove a disastrous failure. In this hour of darkness to the fraternity, a few noble brothers, with unflinching faith in their hearts, and willing to make personal sacrifices in behalf of "Friendship, Love and Truth," redoubled their diligence, in the full assurance that their labors would not be in vain. Brother George W. Weeks was Grand Master; and, conscious of the responsibility placed upon him by the Grand Lodge, with the encouragement and assistance of a few whose faith in the institution and its grand principles never faltered, even in the darkest hour, he gave his best efforts in behalf of the trust committed to his charge. The outflow from the order was stopped. The doubting were confirmed; the feeble made strong. The clouds lifted, and again the sun shone on the enterprise so dear to faithful hearts. The year closed with the loss of a single lodge, but with an increase of seventeen members in the State. The year 1860 was the pivot on which the order turned. It was under Brother Weeks' administration; and from that day forward, now a period of twenty-five years, there has been an annual increase in our numbers, until to-day we report seventy lodges in good condition, with an honored membership of more than nine thousand in the Granite State alone. Fidelity to our principles and faithfulness to our brothers during the war with the South commanded universal respect, and brought hundreds knocking to the doors of the lodges, who would scarcely have known of the order but for the protection, assistance and comfort it brought to the soldier on the tented field, in the camp, the hospital and the prison-pen.

In 1866 several young men, members of Hillsborough and Mechanics' Lodges, petitioned Grand Master Doe for a new lodge to be located at Manchester. The movement was approved by the old lodges and some of the influential brothers. On the 8th day of August, Wildey Lodge, No. 45, was instituted, with imposing ceremonies. Henry A. Farrington, since Grand Master and Grand Representative, for his zeal and activity in the movement, was elected the first Noble Grand; and he performed the arduous duties with much credit. Like its predecessors, Wildey Lodge has made for itself a history of which the order may well be proud. Probably no lodge in the State has upon its rolls so many professional men, including lawyers, doctors, ministers and teachers, as Wildey Lodge. In point of ability, character and efficiency, it is the peer of any in the State, and will ever do its part to bear aloft the banner on whose folds are inscribed the beautiful emblems of our order. Its present membership is nearly three hundred. Bearing the honored name of the father of American Odd-Fellowship, may the members ever emulate the zeal and persistency of the founder of the order, who gave his long and useful life to the dissemination of our principles. So shall Wildey Lodge be a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night, to lead many weary feet into the paths of virtue, plenty and peace.

Beside the three subordinate lodges here mentioned, there are other branches of the order in Manchester of which we would speak. Wonolanset Encampment, No. 2, has a membership of two hundred and twenty-five; and Mount Washington, two hundred and eight. Ridgely Camp, No. 2, of Uniformed Patriarchs, numbers about one hundred, composed mostly of young men who have a taste for military movements and military display. The rich uniforms and the fine martial bearing of the Patriarchs constitute a feature of much attraction when the members are on parade. During the summer they usually make an excursion or two out of the State for recreation and amusement.

Social Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 10, is said to be the largest and best organization of the kind in the world. It numbers nearly five hundred members, about equally divided between the sexes. It has been organized more than ten years. With the exception of Noble Grand, the officers are mostly ladies. Between the several bodies here named the most friendly relations have ever existed, and they work in the utmost harmony to promote the best interests of the fraternity. They jointly occupy apartments in Odd-Fellows' Block, a building owned by the order, and worth fifty thousand dollars. Residing in the city are seven Past Grand Representatives to the Sovereign Lodge. The order in the city is a great power for good, and is so regarded by the people.

In Hillsborough County there are twelve lodges, equal to one-sixth of the seventy in the State. They are located as follows, viz.: Granite, No. 1, and Pennichuck, No. 44, Nashua; Hillsborough, No. 2, Mechanics', No. 13, and Wildey, No. 45, Manchester; Peterborough, No. 15, Peterborough; Webster, No. 24, Goffstown; Mount William, No. 37, North Weare; Valley, No. 43, Hillsborough Bridge; Aurora, No. 49, Hollis; Waverly, No. 59, Antrim; Custos Morum, No. 42, Milford. These twelve lodges embrace a membership of two thousand two hundred, or very nearly

one-quarter part of all the Odd-Fellows in the State. From this meagre sketch something may be learned of the hold the order has on the people of the county, and the mighty, salutary influence it may exert on all the institutions within her borders. With seventy thousand dollars of surplus means, every dollar of which is sacredly pledged to the relief of its members, with the intellectual and moral force represented by the brotherhood, together with the friendship and love begotten of the order, there is reason to believe the institution is permanently located in our midst, and will prosper for an indefinite period.

Other Societies.—Among other societies, etc., are the following:

Knights of Honor.—Alpha Lodge, No. 245, instituted March 11, 1876; Temple Lodge, No. 2065, instituted February 27, 1880; Golden Rule Lodge, No. 2445, instituted April 29, 1881; Alpine Lodge, No. 2886, organized December 28, 1882.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.—Harmony Lodge, No. 423, instituted April 13, 1881; Unity Lodge, No. 642, instituted March 30, 1883.

Knights of Pythias.—Granite Lodge, No. 3, instituted April 8, 1870; Merrimack Lodge, No. 4, instituted May 6, 1870; Endowment Rank, Section 26, instituted December 18, 1877; Knights of Pythias Mutual Aid Association, instituted May 23, 1872; Knights of Pythias Uniformed Battalion, instituted May, 1882.

United Order Golden Cross.—Grand Commandery, instituted May 1, 1879; Manchester Commandery, No. 89, instituted December 8, 1879; Mizpah Commandery, No. 181, instituted February 1, 1882.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.—Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, instituted August 9, 1878; Security Lodge, No. 8, instituted April 20, 1883.

Royal Arcanum.—Delta Council, a mutual benefit association, instituted May 8, 1878.

Ancient Order of Foresters.—Court Granite State, No. 6790, instituted April 4, 1881.

United Order of Pilgrim Fathers.—Webster Colony, instituted July 5, 1881.

Improved Order of Red Men of New Hampshire.—Passaconnaway Tribe, No. 5, instituted April, 1881.

Provident Mutual Relief Association.—Sub-Association No. 38, instituted May 1, 1879.

Order of the Iron Hall.—Instituted July 20, 1883.

American Legion of Honor.—Rock Rimmon Council, No. 40, instituted October 14, 1879.

Patrons of Husbandry.—New Hampshire State Grange; Amoskeag Grange, No. 3, instituted August 26, 1873.

Grand Army of the Republic.—Encampment Louis Bell Post, No. 3, organized 1868; Mutual Aid Association, instituted March 3, 1876.

Manchester War Veterans.—Organized in 1866.

Sons of Veterans.—Camp W. W. Brown, No. 1, organized October, 1882.

Sons of St. George.—Heart of Oak Lodge, No. 91.

German Societies.—Turnverein, organized 1870; Order of the Harugari, Barbarossa Lodge, No. 522, instituted February 4, 1874.

Boat Clubs.—Cygnet, instituted June 21, 1882; Emerald, organized August 19, 1881; Emmet; Lone Longwood; Northern Star, organized August 23, 1879; Shamrock; Star; Trident.

Military.—First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Militia; Head Guards, organized July 24, 1865; Manchester City Guards, organized March 17, 1873; Sheridan Guards, organized August 1865; First New Hampshire Battery, Platoon A, organized August 31, 1868; Amoskeag Veterans, organized in 1854; Manchester Cadets, organized in 1873; Amoskeag Zouaves, organized June 13, 1883.

Independent Order of Good Templars.—Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, organized October 11, 1865; Union Degree Temple, No. 20, instituted February 21, 1876; Stark Lodge, No. 4, instituted May 31, 1865; Merrimack Lodge, No. 4, instituted December 6, 1866; Harris Lodge, No. 45, instituted May 22, 1878.

Royal Templars of Temperance.—Granite State Council, No. 1, instituted November 28, 1878.

Hanover Street Temperance Society.

Sons of Temperance.—Instituted March 12, 1883.

Catholic Temperance Societies.—St. Paul's Total Abstinence Mutual Benefit Society; St. John's Total Abstinence and Mutual Benefit Society, instituted February 18, 1875.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—Instituted November, 1874.

Reform Club.—Instituted May, 1874.

The Old Ladies' Home, located on Hanover, corner of Pine Street. A benevolent enterprise, which owes its existence to the thoughtfulness of Rev. William McDonald, is this institution which adjoins the Orphans' Asylum. It was established in 1880, and its object is to provide a home for aged and indigent women. The Home is in charge of several Sisters of Mercy.

St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.—It was instituted in 1870, and was first located on Laurel Street, and in the same year, upon the purchase by the Roman Catholics of the Harris estate, at the corner of Hanover and Pine Streets, for which fifty-five thousand dollars was paid, it was moved to that place. The asylum is designed to supply a home for orphan and sick and needy women, and is under the direction of Sister Mary Ligouria, assisted by a number of Sisters of Mercy. Instruction is given in the elementary branches of education, and the children are also trained in housework. This worthy benevolent institution was founded by Rev. William McDonald, and the funds for its maintenance are contributed by St. Ann's Church.

Women's Aid and Relief Hospital.—This institution, located in Bakersville, was established by the Manchester Women's Aid and Relief Society in 1878, the free use of the building, owned by the Amoskeag corporation, having been tendered for this purpose by the late ex-Governor E. A. Straw. The building

has been put in thorough repair, enlarged by the addition of another story and otherwise adapted to its purpose. It is supported and controlled by the Women's Aid and Relief Society, and its main purpose is to provide a home and nursing for the indigent sick, but patients who are able to pay are received when desired, if there are beds unfilled.

Miscellaneous.—New Hampshire Agricultural Society; New Hampshire Poultry Society, organized 1867; New Hampshire Fish and Game League; New Hampshire Press Association, organized July 25, 1868; Manchester Women's Aid and Relief Association, instituted January 21, 1875; Manchester Board of Trade—President, Daniel Clark; Manchester Grocers' Association, instituted May 16, 1862; Manchester Teachers' Association, organized February 16, 1883; Manchester Scientific Association; Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, organized October 1, 1880; the Grattan Literary and Dramatic Association; Dartmouth Alumni Association; High School Lyceum; trustees of the Elliot Hospital, incorporated in 1881; Electric Light Company, chartered by the Legislature of 1881, and organized with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars; New Hampshire Telegragh Company, chartered July 10, 1876; Northern Telegraph Company, organized in 1866; The Granite State Telephone Company (Bell patents); Opera-House Company; Uncanoonuck Road Company, chartered June 26, 1877; Amoskeag Honorary Association, instituted December, 1881; Young People's Working Association, organized November, 1882; Philharmonic Society, organized October 16, 1883; Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 1; Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 2, instituted November 20, 1880; Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 3, instituted June, 1882; St. Patrick's Mutual Benefit and Protective Society, organized March, 1868; St. Augustine Society, organized June 16, 1878, incorporated March 7, 1882; St. Jean Baptiste Society, instituted April, 1871; Ladies' National League, instituted December, 1880; Irish National League, organized April 13, 1883; Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, organized April, 1860; Young Republicans' League, organized October 4, 1882; Young Men's Democratic Club, organized December, 1882; Franco-Canadien Naturalization Club, instituted August 11, 1882; Derryfield Club, organized April 13, 1875; Jackson Literary Club, instituted December, 1880; Manchester Bicycle Club, organized March 22, 1882; Manchester Rifle Club, instituted May 7, 1883; Manchester Shooting Club, organized April 2, 1879; Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, organized June, 1880; Manchester Horse Railroad, incorporated 1876; Mendelssohn Choral Society, organized October 16, 1883; Thalia Club, organized August 1, 1883; Harmonic Society, instituted October 22, 1883; Gazaille Transmitter Company, chartered by the New Hampshire Legislature in 1883.

The Blodget Canal.—The first projector of internal improvements in this section of the State was the Hon. Samuel Blodget, who was born in Woburn, Mass., April 1, 1724. He was an active and persevering man. He had been a suiter in the colonial wars and also in the War of the Revolution, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a merchant with extensive business connections. He located at Amoskeag in 1793, and soon conceived the idea of building around the latter a canal, through which might be carried to market vast quantities of lumber from the forests which grew on the banks of the river. He began work upon it May 2, 1794. He lost time and money in a vain attempt to make practicable a lock of his own invention, and it was not until May 1, 1807, having spent all his own fortune and what money he could raise by lotteries, that he saw his work done. He died on the 1st day of September of the same year, and his canal, passing into the hands of the proprietors of the Middlesex Canal, was of great benefit till the railroad destroyed its usefulness and it went to decay.

Judge Blodget was a far-sighted man. He invited Boston capitalists to build in Derryfield the mills which others erected thirty years after, and, in anticipation of their construction, he bought the clay lands where the well-known Hooksett brick are made today. It is well written on his monument in the Valley Cemetery that he was "the pioneer of internal improvements in New Hampshire."

The following is a copy of Blodget's charter for the canal:

"*To the honorable the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire, the Petition of Samuel Blodget most respectfully sheweth*—

"That a spirit of enterprise and exertion has of late been wonderfully and successfully displayed by the citizens of a neighbouring State in the erection of bridges and forming of canals, even in places which, not many years since, were esteemed impracticable—that a canal round Patucket falls is nearly compleated—that another leading from said falls to Boston, by a route not exceeding twenty miles, will be commenced next spring—that a third carried round the falls at Amoskeag would, in conjunction with these, open a direct water communication with Boston & Newburyport to the inhabitants of an extensive country on the banks of the Merrimac above said falls, the wood and timber of whose forests are now of inconsiderable value, occasioned principally by the loss of immense quantities of lumber of the most valuable kind in passing over the falls; a melancholy proof of which they at all times exhibit—that your petitioner is fully convinced that the whole of this loss may be prevented by a canal—that under this conviction he has purchased the only piece of ground over which one is practicable—& has actually entered upon the enterprize, with an intention to risque his fortune in accomplishing a work of so much public utility.—Your petitioner, therefore, relying on the public spirit of the honorable Court, requests that your honors will take the premises into consideration, and grant him a charter, by which he may be secured in the peaceable enjoyment of the valuable property, which he is about to invest in the proposed canal—& assign him a reasonable toll to compensate him for his services; & give him leave to bring in a bill accordingly.

"And as in duty bound shall ever pray

"SAM[L] BLODGET."

Post-Offices.—The first post-office in this town was established at the "Center" in 1831, with Samuel Jackson postmaster, appointed by President Andrew Jackson. Mr. Jackson held the office until it was discontinued in 1840.

The first post-office in what is now the city proper, then known as "Amoskeag New Village," was estab-

lished in February, 1840, with Jesse Duncklee as postmaster. The following is a list of the postmasters from that time to the present: Jesse Duncklee, from February, 1840, to March, 1840 (deceased); Paul Cragin, 1840–45; Warren L. Lane, 1845–49; James Hersey, 1849–53; Colonel Thomas P. Pierce, 1853–61; David J. Clark, 1861–65 (deceased); Colonel Bradford B. Cilley, 1865–70; Joseph L. Stevens, 1870, present incumbent.

The Amoskeag post-office was established in 1828, with Samuel Kimball as postmaster.

The post-office at Goffe's Falls was established in 1872, with Isaac W. Darrah, postmaster.

The Piscataquog post-office was established in 1816, with James Parker postmaster. He was followed by Jonas B. Bowman, James McKeen Wilkins, Colonel John S. Kidder and Leonard Rundlett. The office was discontinued about 1840.

The Water-Works.[1]—So rapid was the early growth of Manchester that a pressing need for a public water supply came early in her municipal existence, and earlier than public opinion was prepared to indorse the undertaking of an enterprise of such magnitude. Some bitter experience must needs first come as an educator, and it did come from time to time, as in several fires among the mills, the burning of the town-house, the destruction of the public library and museum, of several newspaper offices, of the State Reform School building, of important commercial buildings, and finally of an extended conflagration, destroying a whole square in the heart of the city in 1870.

The construction of a public water supply is, with rare exceptions, the most important matter which any municipal organization is forced to consider, inaugurate and push on to completion, or, on the other hand, to hinder and defer, while the necessity and devastation continue. After the burning of the town-house, in 1844, a committee of citizens was chosen to consider the question of a water supply, but the citizens were not yet ready for united action. An aqueduct company was chartered by the Legislature in 1845, and the city, although invited, declined to take stock to aid the private enterprise. Other charters were obtained from the Legislature in 1852, 1857 and 1865, but the city still declined to foster the enterprise or to agree to pay for public fire hydrants, but constructed some fire-cisterns in the streets. In the mean time there was a thirty thousand dollar fire in the Stark Mills, a sixty-five thousand dollar fire in the Print-Works, and the library was destroyed.

In 1860, Hon. James A. Weston, Jacob F. James and Rev. William Richardson made an extended reconnoisance, covering all the sources available to the city, and presented the information gathered to the City Councils. Mr. J. B. Sawyer prepared a report in 1869. Early in 1881 the City Councils appointed a committee to consider anew the question of a public water supply. This committee employed William J. McAlpine, an eminent engineer, to advise them, and embodied his report with their own for presentation to the City Councils.

The report of this last committee, following as it did soon after a disastrous conflagration, led to a petition to the Legislature for the passage of a water act.

An "Act to enable the City of Manchester to establish Water-Works" was passed on the 30th of June, 1871, and "An Ordinance in relation to Water-Works" was passed by the City Councils on the 1st day of August in the same year.

This ordinance vested the management of the water-works in the mayor *ex-officio* and six other persons, to be elected by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and styled the Board of Water Commissioners.

Immediately after the passage of the ordinance, Messrs. E. A. Shaw, E. W. Harrington, William P. Newell, Aretas Blood, Alpheus Jay and A. C. Wallace were elected water commissioners, and Hon. James A. Weston, being mayor, became a member of the board *ex-officio*.

On the following 7th of August this board perfected its organization by the election of Hon. E. A. Straw as president of the board and Hon. S. N. Bell as clerk.

The ordinance provided that one of these original commissioners should go out of office each year, and that one member should be annually elected in the month of September, for a six-year term, by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

There had been up to this time, and still continued to be, much diversity of opinion as to which was the best source of supply, and conflicting opinions as to the system of supply and the design of various details of the proposed work. The earnestness with which these matters were publicly discussed and different sources and plans advocated led to the passage of a resolution by the City Councils instructing the commissioners to examine different systems of water-works in different cities, in order that the best, most economical and advantageous mode of supplying the city with water might be adopted.

A majority of the board, complying with the instructions of the Councils, visited several cities in New England, and also Montreal, and carefully noted the peculiarities and effectiveness of different systems of water supply. While at Norwich, Conn., they met Colonel J. T. Fanning, engineer of the water-works then recently completed in Norwich, and engineer also of water-works in several other cities, and invited him to make for them an examination of the sources of water supply available to the city of Manchester, and to report upon the sources and method of supply which he should deem most advisable for the commissioners to adopt.

In the mean time the commissioners obtained per-

[1] By J. T. Fanning, C. E.

mission to use temporarily a supply of water from the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company's reservoir for fire purposes, and pipes of eight inches diameter were laid from the company's main, on Brook Street, along Chestnut, Pearl, and Pine Streets, to Merrimack Street. This line of pipe was commenced in the autumn of 1871, and completed in the following spring, and immediately filled with water for a fire protection. It included about one and three-eighths miles of pipe and seventeen fire hydrants, and cost $10,141.15.

On completion of the preliminary surveys and report, in the autumn of 1871, Colonel Fanning was appointed chief engineer to the Board of Water Commissioners. The additional surveys, plans and estimates necessary for a detailed comparison of all the sources were completed in the spring of 1872, and the results embodied in a report to the commissioners under date of March 1st, and the report contained a general map showing all the sources considered.

The nearest and most ample volume of water being the Merrimack River, early consideration was given to this source. The Merrimack waters could be pumped to a reservoir that might be conveniently located on the hill east of the State Reform School building, but experiments with the water showed that it must necessarily be filtered when the river was above the ordinary spring level, and that proper filtration would require a heavy annual expense for operation, and a considerable expenditure for construction of filter-beds of sufficient capacity. The Piscataquog River was examined and carefully studied also. It having been urged by a few of the citizens that some of the small ponds northeasterly of the city would furnish supplies of water, Dorr, Chase, Burnham and Stevens' Ponds were thoroughly investigated, and found, by proper computations, to yield entirely inadequate supplies for the immediate needs, irrespective of the future needs of a growing city. At Maple Falls, in the southeastern part of the town of Candia (distant about eight miles from the city hall) were found natural features admitting the construction of a fine storage reservoir of nearly four hundred acres area, and of considerable mean depth, and having a water-shed of about ten square miles. This storage reservoir would have been at an elevation of two hundred and twenty-three feet above Elm Street at the city hall, and is the only gravitation source near the city that was found to be worthy of adoption. Southeasterly of the city lies Lake Massabesic, having an area of nearly two thousand four hundred acres and water-shed of about forty-five square miles. The outlet of the lake is about four miles from the city hall. Analyses of the Massabesic water showed it to be of most excellent quality for domestic and industrial uses. The vegetable organic matter in the water was found to be 1.66 grains, and mineral matter 1.16 grains, or a total of 2.82 grains per gallon, equivalent to 4.7 parts in 100,000 parts. The stream flowing from this lake is known as Cohas Brook, and enters the Merrimack River at Goffe's Falls.

On Cohas Brook, about one-quarter of a mile below the outlet of the brook, near the old McMurphy mill-site, a dam was located and raised to the level of the water in the lake. This, with the canal below the lake, gave a fall of forty-five feet available for power where the pumping-station was located, near the termination of the canal. In the pumping-station were located two pairs of pumps, of the vertical bucket-plunger class, of combined capacity to pump a maximum of five million gallons of water in twenty-four hours. Two Geyelin-Jouval turbines were placed in the building to drive the pumps, having a combined capacity of two hundred horse-power. A pumping-station was constructed of bricks, with slate roof, to contain this machinery, and attached to the station is a commodious tenement for the attendant in charge of the pumping-station.

A reservoir of about thirteen million gallons capacity was constructed near the church at Manchester Centre. The water of the lake is lifted by the pumps one hundred and thirteen feet from the lake to the reservoir, and as the reservoir is elevated one hundred and fifty-two feet above Elm Street at the city hall, the water flows from thence throughout the city by gravity. This reservoir was filled on its completion, near the close of September, 1874, but the pumps had been started early in the previous July, pumping the water through the distribution pipes, with the surplus flowing into the Amoskeag Company's reservoir. The force main from pumps to reservoir, eight thousand one hundred and seventy-one feet in length, and supply main, eight thousand four hundred and ten feet in length, from reservoir to Elm Street, are twenty inches in diameter. The entire pipe system contained, at the completion of the original works, at the close of 1874, one hundred and twenty-two thousand and seventy-one feet of pipes, one hundred and seventy-two stop valves and two hundred and fifteen public fire hydrants, and seventeen thousand six hundred and two feet of small service pipes, laid by the commissioners from the street mains to the property lines for the supply of water consumers.

The cost of constructing the works, including cost of lands, water-rights and preliminary surveys, was $614,009.83. The cost of service pipes, meters and operating expenses during construction of the works was $20,028.75. On the 24th of October, 1874, a public test was made of the water-works by the city Fire Department. During the test sixteen hydrants were brought into simultaneous use, twelve of which were supplying leading hose-streams and four supplying steam fire-engines, and thus twenty powerful streams were arching over Elm Street and its loftiest buildings at the same time, presenting in the sunshiny October afternoon a most brilliant and beautiful scene, and strengthening the confidence of the citizens in the capacity and efficiency of their public water-supply.

On completion of the original works, Mr. Charles R. Walker became their superintendent, and has retained the office ten years. At the close of 1884 the amount of pipes laid had increased to 229,916 feet, about 43.5 miles, the stop-valves to 316 and public fire hydrants to 371 in number, and the service pipes, to a total of 65,766 feet, supply 2476 consumers of water.

In the mean time the total cost of construction, including the extensions of the pipe system, had reached $824,989, and the annual income of the water-works for water sold had reached $75,580, or nearly ten per cent. on the cost. During the ten years the works have been in operation no conflagration has resulted from the many fires started, and every fire within reach of the works has been extinguished so promptly that there has been no material loss at any single fire. The original cost of the works has undoubtedly been saved to the citizens in prevention of losses by fires, while the city now finds that it has been a financial investment that will, by its income, soon reimburse it for the original outlay and further an investment that will return to its citizen proprietors an almost incalculable annual interest of safety, comfort, convenience and health.

The Manchester Driving Park Association was organized December 1, 1882, and its first officers were as follows: President, John B. Clarke; Treasurer, James A. Weston; Clerk, Samuel F. Curtis; Directors, John B. Clarke, A. C. Wallace, C. D. Welch, A. D. Gooden, Alpheus Bodwell, Samuel F. Curtis and George W. Riddle. Subsequently John B. Clarke resigned the office of president, and George W. Riddle was elected in his place.

The association, after a careful examination of various sites for a suitable location for a park, decided to purchase forty-five acres situated in the southeastern section of the city, on the line of the Nutt road and the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, one mile and three-quarters from the post-office. The land was considered well adapted to the purpose, and though nothing better than a rough pasture with some woodland, it was transformed in four months' time into an attractive park, and was visited the first week in September by thirty thousand people. This exhibition of enterprise was but one of the many which have been characteristic of Manchester people whenever they have sought to add a new feature conducive to the interests and pleasures of the city.

The park is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class driving park and fair-grounds, including grand stand, press stand, restaurant, judges' stand, cattle-pens, stables, building for bench shows of dogs, poultry-house, etc.

The Parker Murder.—The history of Manchester would be incomplete with no reference to the murder of Jonas L. Parker. The facts were as follows: On Wednesday evening, March 26, 1845, a man called at the bowling saloon, on Manchester Street, belonging to Mr. Parker, stating that a Mrs. Bean, from Lowell, desired to see the proprietor on important business at Jamesville. Mr. Parker passed out of his saloon to accompany the gentleman, first securing a lantern, as the night was so exceptionally black, that "as dark as the night of the Parker murder" has since become a household phrase. On the way to their destination the two men crossed Pine to Merrimack Street, and soon took a path that led through a heavy growth of pine, and from this forest, in the vicinity of what is now the corner of Beech and Manchester Streets, the cry of "murder!" was soon heard; but none dreamed that it heralded the monstrous crime. "Oh, don't, don't!" was supposed to be the outcry of some one being placed under police surveillance. The morning light disclosed the terrible ghastliness of a murdered man upon a bed of snow. Mr. Parker lay with trachea doubly severed and deep gashes about the hips, and wounds on other parts of the body were discovered by Coroner Joseph M. Rowell. The appearance of the ground indicated a mighty struggle for life against a fiend armed with razor and butcher-knife, incited by the knowledge that thousands of dollars were upon the person of the victim. About sixteen hundred dollars escaped the rapacity of the murderer. Mr. Parker held the office of tax collector the year previous, and the collector's book, then in his possession, bore the impress of blood-stained fingers.

Several persons were suspected of the crime, arrested and tried, but no one was convicted, and the mystery of the Parker murder, after a lapse of forty years, is a mystery still.

The County Court-House, located on the corner of Merrimack and Franklin Streets, was erected in 1868, at the cost of forty thousand dollars. It is a two-story brick building.

Cemeteries.—The oldest burial-place under the control of the city is what is known as the Valley Cemetery, which was given to the town by the Amoskeag Company in 1840. It contains about twenty acres. Pine Grove Cemetery contains about fifty-four acres, and is located about two and a half miles from the city hall, between the Calef and River roads. Other cemeteries are the Amoskeag, St. Joseph, St. Augustine, Mount Calvary; also the old burying-ground at the Centre; one at Goffe's Falls; one in West Manchester; one near the school-house at Harvey's Mills, called the Merrill Cemetery; one in the eastern part of the city, known as Stowell's Ground; the Bay Cemetery, on the River road, near Amoskeag Falls; the Forest Cemetery, on the old Weston farm, in the southeastern part of the city; and a small yard in the north part of the city.

Fire Department.—In 1839 the town voted to buy a fire-engine and necessary apparatus. To this single engine others were added from time to time until eight or ten engine and hose companies were under the city's control, when the first steam fire-engine was bought in 1859. This was also the first one made by the Amoskeag Company, whose engines have since

gained a world-wide celebrity. This invention wrought a revolution in the Fire Department, and, as more steamers were added, the hand-machines were withdrawn and the membership diminished until the department acquired its present proportions. The following is the organization of the department:

Chief Engineer, Thomas W. Lane; Clerk, Frederick S. Bean; Assistant Engineers, Orrin E. Kimball, James F. Pherson, Frederick S. Bean, Horatio Fradd.

The following is a list of the companies, giving the location and the names of members:

AMOSKEAG STEAM FIRE-ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1.—House, 30 Vine Street. Foreman, James R. Carr; Assistant Foreman, Charles F. McCoy; Clerk, Frank E. Stearns; Driver, George W. Butterfield.

N. S. BEAN STEAM FIRE-ENGINE COMPANY, No. 4.—House, 22 Vine Street. Foreman, Eugene S. Whitney; Assistant Foreman, Edgar G. Abbott; Clerk, John Martin; Driver, Jeremiah Lane.

PENNACOOK HOSE COMPANY, No. 1.—House, 24 Vine Street. Foreman, Albert Maxfield; Assistant Foreman, Clarence D. Palmer; Clerk, Joseph E. Merrill; Driver, Walter L. Blenus.

MASSABESIC HOSE COMPANY, No. 2.—House, Maple Street, corner East High. Foreman, John F. Seaward; Assistant Foreman, Revillo G. Houghton; Clerk, Parker W. Hannaford; Driver, Walter Seaward.

E. W. HARRINGTON HOSE COMPANY, No. 3.—House, Clinton Street, Piscataquog. Foreman, John T. G. Dinsmore; Assistant Foreman, William Doran; Clerk, Joseph Schofield; Driver, John T. O'Dowd.

MERRIMACK HOSE COMPANY, No. 4.—House, Park Street, corner Massabesic Street. Foreman, George B. Forsaith; Assistant Foreman, Louis N. Dufrain; Clerk, John S. Avery; Driver, Charles H. Rogers.

EXCELSIOR HOOK-AND-LADDER COMPANY, No. 1.—House, 16 Vine Street. Foreman, Milo B. Wilson; Assistant Foreman, Jerome J. Lovering; Clerk, Oscar P. Stone; Driver, Charles M. Denyon.

INDEPENDENT HOSE COMPANY, No. 5 (Volunteer Company).—House, Main Street, corner Old Falls road (Amoskeag). Foreman, George L. Ayer; Assistant Foreman, Sherman L. Flanders; Clerk, George L. Stearns.

Two steamers, FIRE KING, No. 2, and E. W. HARRINGTON, No. 3, also one hook-and-ladder truck, are "on reserve duty," to be called in case of need, and manned by members of the department. There is also a two-wheeled hose-carriage at Derry Mills, Goffe's Falls, for use by men employed at mills. There are three hundred and seventy-one hydrants (not including those in mill-yards) scattered over the city, supplied from water-works.

There is in the department nineteen thousand five hundred and fifty feet of fire-hose.

Total value of apparatus is fifty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars.

FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.—This valuable adjunct to the Fire Department was constructed in 1872, and comprises about twenty miles of wire, traversing the compact part of the city, and reaching to Amoskeag and West Manchester, Hallsville and Bakersville. There are thirty-six alarm-boxes, whose keys are kept at adjacent houses or stores, and six strikers, situated on the city hall, the Lincoln Street, Webster Street and Ash Street School-houses, the engine-house in West Manchester and a tower at the north end of the city. There are also gongs at the engine-houses and the residences of the engineers and others.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Organized February 14, 1873. Designed for the relief of any of its members who may be injured or disabled at a fire. The following is a list of its officers:

President, Thomas W Lane; Vice-President, James F. Pherson; Secretary, Joseph E. Merrill; Treasurer, Horatio Fradd; Executive Committee,—Amoskeag, No. 1, George R. Simmons; N. S. Bean, No. 4, E. G. Abbott; Pennacook Hose, No. 1, W. L. Blenus; Massabesic Hose, No. 2, R. G. Houghton; E. W. Warrington Hose, No. 3, John Patterson; Merrimack Hose, No. 4, George B. Forsaith; Hook-and-Ladder, No. 1, Jerome J. Lovering.

The Amoskeag Veterans.—This well-known organization is next to the oldest veteran corps in New England, the exception being the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. The Amoskeag Veterans is an independent company, and was organized November 6, 1854, at a meeting of which Hon. Hiram Brown was chairman and Hon. C. E. Potter clerk.

The first officers were as follows:

William P. Riddle, colonel; William Patten, first lieutenant; Samuel Andrews, second lieutenant; Hiram Brown, first major; E. T. Stevens, second major; Samuel W. Parsons, first sergeant; Jacob G. Gilley, second sergeant; S. M. Dow, third sergeant; Reuben D. Moore, fourth sergeant; James Wallace, first corporal; Planchas Adams, second corporal; E. G. Guilford, third corporal; Thomas Rundlett, fourth corporal; John S. Elliot, surgeon; William W. Brown, surgeon's mate; Benjamin M. Tilbston, chaplain; James Bervey, treasurer; Frederick G. Stark, Daniel C. Gould, John S. Kidder, George Potter, Theodore T. Abbott, executive committee.

The objects for which it was organized were designated by the constitution to be military parades, the protection of life and property, the preservation of the peace and social enjoyments. Its first parade and ball occurred February 22, 1855.

The following is a list of the commanders of the veterans from its organization to the present time:

General William P. Riddle, 1854; Colonel Chandler E. Potter, 1855; Colonel Theodore T. Abbott, 1857; Colonel Thomas Rundlett, 1860; Colonel Henry T. Mowatt, 1862; Colonel Chandler E. Potter, 1864; Colonel David Cross, 1866; General Natt Head, 1868; Colonel Martin V. B. Edgerly, 1874; Colonel George C. Gilmore, 1875; M. V. B. Edgerly, 1876; A. C. Wallace, 1877; D. A. Simons, 1878; S. W. Conner, 1879-80; Henry C. Merrill, 1881; Frank A. McKean, 1882-83; Geo. B. Chandler, 1884; Henry H. Huse, 1885.

The Amoskeag Veterans include the most prominent and influential citizens of Manchester and ad-

joining towns, and is one of the celebrated military bodies of New England.

Prior to the organization of this corps there had been several independent companies organized in Manchester, viz.: Manchester Rifle Company, organized in 1825, under command of Captain James McQuesten; the Stark Guards, organized August 16, 1840, Captain Walter French; the Granite Fusileers, organized August 10, 1842, Captain Samuel W. Parsons; the National Guards, organized August 17, 1863; and the Smyth Rifles, organized in 1865.

Police-Station.—The present police-station was erected in 1855. It is located on the corner of Manchester and Chestnut Streets. It is a neat and substantial brick structure, with granite trimmings.

War of 1861-65.—The following list of soldiers was furnished by Manchester during the late Rebellion:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Richard N. Batchelder, quartermaster; Francis H. Pike, lieutenant.

Company C.—John L. Kelly, Martin V. B. Richardson, Charles O. Jennison, Michael O'Flynn, William Mayne, Robert Loyd, Patrick Boylan, Charles J. Andrews, Charles H. Allen, James W. Atherton, Abraham Brown, Frank Bant, Jerome Blaisdell, William H. H. Black, Henry Bourrell, Charles A. Cressey, Haskell P. Colton, Francis Cahill, Charles Conner, Thomas F. Cary, Francis H. Conner, John W. Clark, George H. Champlin, Augustus B. Caswell, Charles H. Demeritt, Edward O. Dodge, John M. Evans, Page Gould, John Gardner, John Goll, Daniel Gehr, Marshall Huntoon, Frank B. Hackett, William W. Hazeltine, Joseph Hazelton, Samuel A. Hodgkins, Dennis Hynes, Daniel Holder, Frank L. Kendall, John L. Lent, William Major, Charles Mace, Jr., Alden E. Metcalf, Charles H. Morrison, Frederick G. Manning, Michael Marden, William F. Ordway, Samuel W. Pierce, Robert Richards, Albert E. Rogers, George F. Bennett, James Rooney, George W. Kinghr, David W. Rollins, Edmund T. Reynolds, Noble Squires, Charles B. Sanborn, Addison W. Tobie, George Weaver, George W. Wells, Thomas Welch, Robert McAnulsey, Peter O'Brien, Edwin F. Baldwin

Company H.—William B. D. Cochrane, Christian Speer, Ernest Weinhold

Company K.—Hollis O. Dudley.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Thomas P. Peirce, colonel; Samuel G. Langley, adjutant; Sylvanus Burton, surgeon

Company A.—Charles G. Tuttle, John C. Beauchard, Albert Lovett, Patrick McGrath, Alexander Bellie, John W. Riley, Julius A. Alexander, Thomas Adams, John Coleman.

Company E.—George Nelson, Thomas Kenney, Charles Donnelly, George Coyle, Albert Kanson, George Bullen, John Cannel, Michael Colligan.

Company F.—Michael Mullins, John Smith, David Brown, James H. Platt, Richard A. Lawrence, Benjamin F. Chase, Alvin L. Wiggin, Frank O. Robinson, Alfred W. Bethune, Leonard M. Cox, Abner H. Clement, David W. Colburn, Frederick R. Allen, John A. Barker, Charles W. Brown, William Cole, Henry F. Carey, John H. Cole, Barney M. Colby, Andrew M. Conner, George W. Craig, Hazen Davis, Jr., John Davis, Frederick W. Dearborn, Thurlow A. Emerson, Henry H. H. Everett, Bernard J. Farley, William Fitzgerald, Barnett E. Fowler, Charles L. French, George R. Hanson, Cornelius Hastings, William M. Holmes, John Adams, William Brown, Daniel Dudley, George Dexter, James Griffin, George Gilbert, James Howard, Thomas Jones, William Jones, William Kelley, Thomas Lockhart, Peter Lawson, Lewis Severence, Daniel Murry, John Newton, James Peaks, William Davis, Lewis Pettie, Charles A. McLaughlin, Harvey Hill, William Hudson, James J. Lord, John A. Mason, Elijah Moise, Charles McGlaughlin, George F. Perry, George Pickup, Timothy H. Pike, Jonathan C. Quimby, John E. Richards, George H. Sargent, Alfred L. Sanborn, William Smith, John M. Stearns, Alvin R. Smith, Horatio N. Stevens, Leroy D. Shedburne, Charles L. Talon, William H. Tilton, George B. Tuttle, Franklin R. Tucker, Franklin F. Wetherbee.

Company I.—James Bolton, William Flynn, George Schultz, Thomas Smith, John Thompson, Arthur McGuinias, Earnest Waldhaus, Samuel Woods, John McDonald, John Gibson, James Johnson, William Conner, John Lane

Company L.—John Gaffley, James Tracey, John Miller, Thomas Riley, Terrence Riley, Henry Schwenke, Edward Smith, John Costello

Company F.—Joseph Lemmens, John Jackson, Henry Benton, Henry Blank, James Cunningham, John Donnelly, George McCormick, Charles Mason.

Company G.—Andrew Quinn, William Brown, William S. Bennett, Andrew Christensen, Michael Corcoran, Charles Elliott, William H. French, Custer Jackson, John Peters, William Steele, Charles Smith, John Travis

Company H.—Thomas Beatty, George P. Williams, Frank A. Eastman, Alvah A. Hannaford, Lucius Farmer, Henry J. Flanders, Nathaniel F. Swett, Joseph Tallen.

Company I.—David M. Perkins, Rodney A. Manning, Thorndike P. Heath, William H. Griffin, Hazen B. Martin, Edward L. Bailey, Joseph A. Hubbard, Oscar A. Moor, Albert Simonds, Albert E. Shodes, Arthur E. Buckminster, Perkins C. Lane, Charles Yackey, Charles B. Smiley, Stephen J. Smiley, Samuel T. Newell, Daniel W. Newell, William H. Appleton, Lyman M. Aldrich, James G. Burns, Frank M. Bontelle, Nicholas M. Bighn, James R. Carr, John S. Calley, Leonard B. Collins, Josh E. Dewey, George B. Damon, Lyman A. Dickey, Moses L. Eastman, Orrin S. Gardner, Joseph H. Gleason, Norman E. Gunnison, Eugene G. Hazewell, Martin A. Haynes, Charles T. Hardy, Luther P. Hubbard, James M. House, Moses A. Hopkins, Edgar B. Kenaston, George F. Lawrence, John L. Ogden, Samuel H. Oliver, Charles F. Parmett, Henry M. Pillsbury, Solon T. Peabel, Albert B. Robinson, Levi B. Sleeper, Jr., Josiah S. Swain, William W. Wood, Charles B. Wright.

Company K.—Benjamin F. Ashton, Charles G. Sargent, James Curley

Company Unknown.—Samuel Kaskie, Charles Wing, John Williams, William G. Stark, James Donnelly

THIRD REGIMENT.

Alvin H. Libby, adjutant; Henry Hill, chaplain; Harrison B. Wing, principal musician.

Company A.—Rufus F. Clark, John R. Hynes, Ruthven W. Houghton, Frank L. Morrill, Charles A. White, Roger W. Woodbury, Thomas Johnson, John N. Chase, Amos B. Baker, Thomas C. Moore, George E. Johnson, Richard T. Holland, Samuel George, John W. Evans, John M. Evans, William Hammett, James Sullivan, George J. Woodman, Albert G. Bane, George H. Webster, Eli E. Bowman, Samuel P. Brelebelle, David Bryant, James G. Fernald, Charles O. Fessen, Edward Sheldan, John F. Stokes, William E. Hammett, William L. Bennett, Ira J. Adams, Haskell W. Bunhill, Charles N. Buckman, George W. Bridgeham, William O. D. Brown, Harrison S. Cass, Robert A. Challis, Albert N. Clough, Daniel F. Colby, Harrison J. Copp, Gideon Coty, H. J. Cummings, Charles O. R. Davis, Joseph Duprey, Charles O. Emery, Charles O. Fessen, W. W. Flanders, John Flood, George T. Fogg, Thomas F. Gay, Albert George, Charles O. Gibson, Charles Gilbert, Walter A. Green, Cyrus Gorman, John W. Goodwin, Thomas Hassen, Henry T. Hatch, John Hoseman, William S. Holdman, Andrew J. Holmes, William H. Hardness, William M. Karney, George H. Lawrence, Luke Leal, George W. Lee, Samuel H. Little, Nathaniel Marshall, James McEwen, David H. Newton, Stephen W. Nyles, Austin E. Perry, James D. Pinkham, William H. Ramsey, John B. Sanders, George H. Webster, Hiram C. Squires, Collins P. Tebbetts, Leander White, John R. Whitten, William H. Carter, George S. Thomas, Edward Reynolds, Alphens Chickering.

Company C.—John Kerwan, Michael J. Connelly, Thomas Casey, Hugh Dolley, Matthew Byrns, John Casey, John McChesney, John Charles, Eugene Cadwath, John Lagan, Timothy Bealey, Robert O'Connell, Michael E. A. Galvin, Thomas McFinty, Michael T. Donohoe, Robert H. Allen, Walter Cody, Joseph J. Donohue, James Walsh, John Curran, Tyton Costello, Patrick Larkin, John M. Intire, Daniel Mahoney, David Moore, Peter Pelkey, James Quinlan, James Smith, Lewis Porter, Charles Hall, Stephen Welch, Justin Marshall, William Allen, Peter Smith, Joseph Potter, Edwin O. Eaton, Francis Sheridan, William Squarne, Edmund Hackett, George Mix, William Baker, John Barrett, John Beath, George H. Brizzs, David Bryant, Bernard Carey, James Robertson, Robert F. Murry, George A. Woodburn, Samuel Whittaker, James Welch

Company E.—William H. Maxwell

Company F.—George Stearns, James B. F. Towns.

Company G.—Charles Gillett.

Company H—Charles I. Fiebch, Henry B. Eastman, Henry O. Page, Charles Harvey, Jacob Beards, Albert Blood, Charles F. Burnham, John S. Cole, Edward Cotter, John E. Davis, William H. Foster, Frank Ferrin, William Geary, David Geary, Leo Gardner, Charles E. Harris, William H. Hill, Franklin Halladay, William E. Handy, Isaac H. Kingsbury, Robert C. Dow, Henry E. Hopkins, Morris Hennessy, Robert Vincent, Walter J. Richards, Eben B. Adams, David A. Page, Julius Gregg, Lucien Blake, Daniel N. Atwood, Andrew Boggis, Albert H. Lockwood, James O'Neil, Alf. H. Stevens, Donald Smith, William Todd, James Walsh, George Bailey, John Dawson, Peter Quigley, William B. Knox, William B. Kendrick, Daniel Low, Alexander Le Mudge, Alden E. Metcalf, Daniel S. Morrison, Charles Morgan, Jerome B. Morgenstern, George Murdoch, Timothy Parker, Walter S. Richard, James C. Beach, Albert H. Stevens, Sydney F. Simmons, Joseph H. Wallace, Abeda T. Wallace, Patrick Woods, Patrick Welch

Company I—William Johnson, David Earles, William G. Nichols

Company K—Edwin Brackett, James H. A. Small, John Whitney, Francis Beaton, Thomas Robinson, Andrew McNeil, Thomas Thompson, Varnum H. Bill, Cowan G. Parker.

FOURTH REGIMENT

John L. Kelly, quartermaster; Benjamin F. Fogg, commissary sergeant

Band—Walter Putnam, Francis H. Pike, Henry Murpher, Lemuel H. James, John O. Bixon, Alonzo Bantin, Frederick T. Page, Samuel A. Porter, John Harrington, William Dignam, Eugene K. Lee, Hiram Augustus Simonds, Elizabeth Dustin, John Goggin, Orrin N. B. Stokes, Henry Lewis, James A. Fatsbaun, Reinhold T. Tomsbium.

Company A—Patrick Mahon, Augustus Stenger.

Company B—Martin J. Stanton, Martin A. B. Richardson.

Company C—Jackson Dustin, Joseph L. C. Muller, Perley B. Rand, George D. Stiles, George S. Fuck, William O. Woodbridge, George M. Kidder, Cornelius F. Parker, Robert A. Seaver, Daniel W. Rollins, Eben H. Nutting, Alanson W. Barney, William G. Burke, Daniel W. Knox, John Lovett, Byron Putnam, William E. Robinson, Chauncey Smith

Company D—Charles O. Jennesen.

Company E—Frank B. Hutchinson, Cyrus B. Hubbard, Charles H. Reed, Stephen Kendrick, Charles Whiting, Edward O. Hill, Thomas L. Newell, Francis W. Parker, Andrew J. Blakely, John H. Baker, Alvard E. Wilson, Charles M. Whiting, Robert Hume, Edwin Weatherbee, Lyman Wyman, Charles Brackett, John Mahone, John L. Mack, James M. Buckley, John Lynch, Anson E. Hall, Frank A. Allen, Lilson Wyman, Horace G. Heath, Woodbury Wyman, John G. Hutchinson, Hosatio N. Bickford, George F. Davis, Charles H. Williams, George W. Williams, Frank Matthews, Oscar Perkins, Orrin Corrigan, William H. Webster, Charles A. Newton, Benjamin Gregg, Thomas S. Bane, Emery Wyman, Michael Cundy, Carleton C. Richardson, William K. Cobb, Henry C. Osgood, John P. Smith, Charles A. Newton, John G. Hutchinson, Charles H. Allen, William H. H. Allen, Francis A. Allen, Rufus Bailey, William Bonner, James M. Cummings, Patrick Castles, Isaac K. Colby, Charles A. Cressey, Owen Corrigen, Joseph F. Cressey, Amos Cressey, George E. Donell, James M. Dickey, Jr., Daniel Emery, John Fallon, Alpheus B. Haz, William Gunnel, James F. Griffin, George H. Harris, William Hagerty, John Hobart, John Hackett, William H. Hart, Charles H. Lee, John Lynch, Charles C. Livingston, Lewis S. Merrill, James Mockler, Harlan E. Pike, Levi Putnam, Thomas F. Philbrook, Benjamin F. Quimby, Daniel S. Russell, Henry K. Richardson, George W. Robinson, Larkin Sargent, John Stewart, Joseph T. Snow, Benjamin Spaulding.

Company F—William Bickell, Charles L. Brown, James Murphy

Company G—Peter O'Brien, Lafoid Hunt, Michael Shaughnessey, Dennis Barnes, William H. Brooks, James M. F. Fogg, John Gardner, John E. Gerry, Charles C. Marsh, John Mullen, Michael Madden, Dana Knox, Dennis Walsh, William Reede, Edward Tuttle, Thomas J. Sullivan, Patrick Conway, Amos W. Brown, Morris Foley, Dennis Gile, Zebina Amos, John Smith, Stephen A. Chapman, Frank Bass, Elbridge Geary, Patrick Dowd, Richard Smith, Charles F. Gleason, Peter O Brien, Jerome Blaisdell, Francis Cahill, George A. Kennedy, James M. Allen, Michael Boomahan, William H. Brooks, James Murray, Frederick B. Wood, Jeremiah Spelan, George H. Stewart, Charles T. Marden, Patrick Broderick, Terence Brady, William Compton, Jeremiah Kelleher, John Pickett, Daniel Sullivan, William Sullivan, Cornelius Sullivan, Owen Tully, Lawrence Flynn, Michael McHugh, John Smith, Richard Smith, John Frank, Peter Williamson, William H. Thompson, Patrick Broderick, Almes Osburg, Patrick Donnelly, James Donovan, Benjamin T. Fogg, Edward Field, James Fetty, Thomas Felch, Hiram B. Frost, James Cullis, James Gutman, Dennis Haynes, John Howard, Cornelius Kennedy, Dennis Keefe, James Larkin, John O. Mason, Charles C. Marsh, Patrick McDonald, James Melasky, Charles Marden, Frank Quinn, John Quinn, James Quinn, Patrick Quinn, William H. Reynolds, Michael Reardon, Timothy Reardon, Martin J. Staunton, Ashel Stoddard, Abraham S. Sanborn, John Shea, Dennis Tehan, Francis B. Walley, Dennis Walch, Clark E. Wilson, John Walch, John Murphy, Owen Talley.

Company K—William Bonner, Orren Bush, Daniel H. May, Charles H. Burdett, Samuel D. Mackbrey, Bartholomew Mahony, Curtis R. Batty

Company L—George W. Stevens, Ephraim F. Brigham, Jonathan P. Nichols, John H. Power, Herman Nichols, Benjamin K. Quimby, Benjamin H. Smith, Benjamin W. Smith, Emerl C. Stevens

Company K—Job R. Giles, Harvey M. Weed, Charles L. Batchelder, Charles M. Currier, George W. Hackett, Israel N. Gale, Samuel B. Mace, James Wyman, Albert G. Ordway, Clinton Farley, John F. Davis, George E. Eitch, John Barry, Benjamin Welch, Robert Clayton, George W. Stevens, Morris C. Wiggin, Samuel M. Dole, William H. Sanborn, Monroe Stevens, Joseph Wallace, Fernando C. Spaulding, Benjamin Hartshorn, William S. Barker, Joseph W. Bailey, Albert Cass, Edward Dolton, James Lein, Frank A. Garland, Charles A. Hackett, Frederick W. Longee, Patrick O'Connell, Nelson J. Pierce, William H. Perkins, Horace J. Parker, William Shovet, Horatio H. Stevens, Henry D. Toupkins, George Wyman, Joshua B. Webster

Company Unknown—James H. German, William Hall, William A. Viltman.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Samuel G. Langley, lieutenant-colonel.

Company A—Thomas Brown, John Evans, Charles Taylor, Alfred Brown.

Company B—George Stanton, Frank Howard, Thomas Knight, James O'Connell, Alexander Ross, William Buckman, John Myers.

Company E—Walter Summerbell, George H. Houghton, Oscar E. Carter, Cornelius H. Stone.

Company F—George E. Jennes.

Company G—Thomas Smith.

Company H—Warren Clark, Samuel T. Smith, James Stetson, George Bradley, Abram Cameron, Edward Choppenger.

Company L—George Nichols.

Company Unknown—Walter Barnes, Ilia Davis, Thomas Burns, Thomas B. Langley.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Company A—Charles White, Charles B. Seavey

Company B—Charles J. Gardner, Edward R. Barnett, Charles L. Davenport, Allison Towns.

Company D—John Finch

Company K—Ti Tison, Owen Kelley

Company Unknown—Lafayette Pettingill

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Joseph C. Abbott, lieutenant-colonel; William W. Brown, surgeon; Henry Boynton, assistant surgeon

Company A—Nicholas Gill, Granville P. Mason, Edward May, Virgil Blake, William C. Knowlton, James Williams, Oliver P. Hanscom, James Appleton, Benjamin F. Clark, John S. Merrill, Granville L. Fuller, Henry Burke, John Holan, Charles H. Hall, William E. Thompson, Henry S. Benton

Company B—Charles H. Dwinnels, Alfred B. Shemenway, Henry G. Lowell.

Company C—Robert Rochester, Charles F. G. Ames, Patrick Crosby.

Company D—Frank Moore, James Collins, John Allen.

Company F—Henry F. W. Little, George F. Rolfe, Michael Dean, Charles G. Pyer, Henry C. Dickey, Joseph Blanchett, Lewis Ash, George W. Putnam, Louis Seymour, Lelan N. Vallingham, Charles H. Abbott

Company F—Francis M. Kenniston, Thomas Gilmore, John Harking.

Company G—Walter McDonald, Patrick O. Day, James Doherty

Company I—James McCarty, Joseph Fiesbil, William Smith, Charles Cann, John O. Silver, Avery Bixby, John G. Markham, Wesley Glidden, Edwin F. Hodgeman, Silas L. Partah, Charles A. Rowell, John Hatch, Calvin Brown, Adam Gang, William A. Clifford, Frederick G. Merrill, Edwin Shuttwood, John Hennessey, Newell R. Bixby, Benjamin F. Clark

Company K—Henry Osborn, James A. Hill, Henry T. Robbins.

Company Unknown—Warren F. T. Brown, James Spannaburgh, William Hall

EIGHTH REGIMENT

Hawkes Fearing, Jr., colonel, Charles A. Putney, quartermaster

Company A.—Robert Jones, James Murry, James S. Monroe.

Company B.—Robert Keefe, Thomas Harrison, Frederick Lunt, Joseph S. Abbott, Charles Mills, James Wilson, John Lawton, Alonzo W. Flanders, William Waugh.

Company C.—John Bradley, Joseph Collins, George Darling, William H. Ingraham, William Moore, Thomas Rhodes, John Sharlratt, Henry J. Warren, Daniel McCarty, John Collins, Edward M. Cobb, Gustavus Olson, Thomas Connelly, Cornelius Healy, Jr., William J. Gannon, William Jones, Lawrence Foley, Edward Boyle, Michael Healey, Dennis O'Brien, Thomas Gannon, Jeremiah Driscoll, Thomas Fitzgerald, John Harrington, Daniel Haggerty, Patrick Kelley, John Smith, Thomas J. Fitzgerald, John Milan, Howard Judkins, Timothy Breen, Thomas Blake, Patrick Bohen, James H. Ballou, James Flynn, Francis Kelley, John Mullin, James L. Martin, Peter A. Sheild, Cornelius Crowley, John Collins, Michael Carney, Patrick Conner, John Delaney, Peter Doherty, James Daley, John Dowd, Patrick Driscoll, John Fowler, John Flemming, Morrice Fitzgerald, Thomas Flaherty, Thomas Flynn, Michael Fox, John Gibbons, Patrick Gleason, John Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Peter Gaffney, Michael Griffin, John Hartnett, Patrick Harrington, John Howe, Patrick Henlihen, James McNally, Timothy McCarthy, Hugh McDermott, John McCarthy, Dennis Murphy, William McIntire, Daniel McIntire, Michael Murry, James Martin, Patrick Crosby, Daniel McMillen, John Murphy, James H. McDonald, Edward McCabe, Timothy Mahoney, Michael Martin, Hugh McIntire, Daniel McNally, William O'Donnell, Michael O'Neil, Timothy O'Conner, Felix O'Neil, James Palmer, Patrick Reagan, William Shea, Michael Savage, Martin Shea, Michael Sullivan, Michael Shea, Patrick Sullivan, Jr., Patrick Sullivan, Joseph St. John, Matthew Taft, John Walsh, Stephen Tobin.

Company D.—James Miles, Joseph J. Ladd, Thomas M. Leavitt, William E. Hubbard, Hiram D. Kidder, John H. Austin, Theodore L. Page, John C. Aldrich, Francis Gilbert, John R. Knox, Israel J. Langmaid, Barnabas B. Russell, Daniel Stevens, Josiah Lambory, Carl Miller, Charles Meger, Francis Davenport, Richard J. Holmes, Patrick Sullivan, Watson D. Bean, Charles Conway, John Gora, Rudolph Hellreich, Peter Miller, Daniel Wyman, William McCann, James Miles, Curtis Smith, Jacob F. Chandler, John B. Willard, John H. Austin, John C. Aldrich, George Hope, Joseph A. Spear, Samuel Weston, Thomas M. Leavitt.

Company E.—James Higgins, Benjamin Schuyler, James Bruther, Charles J. Mace, Charles F. Smith, Walter Veasey, Benjamin F. Philbrick, Thomas H. Rogers, James F. W. Fletcher, William E. Brown, Nathan H. Pierce, Sylvester Clogston, John Dickey, Charles Kershaum, George S. McIntire, Thomas A. Plummer, John H. Robinson.

Company F.—Augustus C. Annis, Cyrus S. Burpee, Charles E. Rowe, George F. Dunbar, John F. P. Robie, George W. Allen, George G. Blake, Jerry W. Blye, Elisha T. Quimby, Charles P. Stevens, Edwin R. Stevens, Ralph Stone, Daniel Kirby, John Fogg, Enos Shehan, James Emery, John Smith, Augustus C. Ames, Henry H. Dunbar, John F. P. Raley, James Senter, John Burns.

Company G.—Charles Cook, Joseph Crawford, Charles Davis, Edward B. Leonard, John Milan, Thomas G. Fitzgerald, Henry Thompson, Jebiel Thompson, Marcus M. Currier, Marcus M. Tuttle, Robert N. Colley, Albert A. M. L. Young.

Company H.—George Dunham, Charles Myers, E. H. Conner, James Sullivan, James Hazzard, Dennis Lane, John Winahan, Patrick Manning, John O'Brien, Michael Sullivan, James Lane, Charles Meier, John Willett, John Williams, Daniel Nyhad, Isaac Allen, Augustus Brull, John H. Campbell, Joseph Campbell, Thomas P. Crowley, John Crowley, Manuel Floris, Joseph Hammer, James Kelley, Patrick McLaughlin, William Palmer, Philip Kay, William Strong, William Towle, Solomon Vredenburgh, Tobias C. Brunner, John Connell, Frederick Gattna, Paul Gray, Samuel Jones, Peter Miller, Harris Stanley, John White, John Williams, George M. Gilman.

Company K.—Dennis F. G. Lyons, Cornelius Moriarty, Francis H. Conner, Timothy Rourke, John Kelleher, Robert Swiney, Michael O'Grady, Patrick Dowd, Jonathan Hartshorn, Bartholomew Moriarty, James Hazard, Ezra S. Bartlett, Patrick Bresnahan, Patrick Burke, Michael Broderick, Thomas Brennan, John Casey, Patrick Cuddy, Daniel Curran, Michael Corcoran, Maurice Devine, Thomas Doherty, Patrick Desmond, Samuel E. Emery, Thomas Fox, Michael Farmington, Michael Finnegan, Charles H. Gorman, John Griffin, James Hennessey, John Harriman, Alfred J. Harriman, Sylvester Harriman, John Harwood, John Holland, Patrick Hearin, William Kiefe, Thomas Kane, Michael Kenney, Timothy Kearin, John Lattimer, Joseph Leate, James Edwards, George Husted, George Martin, Thomas Robinson, Rowell T. Libby, Charles Williams, William Gushe, James Hill, James McCormick, John Mullen, Patrick Looney, James Meagher, Thomas Murphy, Edward Mettimus, Michael Mahoney, Michael Mullen, Dennis McCarty, Patrick Manning, Eugene Moriarty, Patrick McKean, Cornelius Moriarty, Dennis McCarty, William D. O'Conner, Dennis O'Sullivan, John O'Brien, Charles O'Conner, Richard Phelan, John F. Pettingall, Patrick Regan, William Rourke, Elbridge Reed, William Smyth, James Sullivan, John Sullivan, Michael Sullivan, John Shea (first), John Shea (second), Patrick Shea, Philip Shingree, John Thornton.

Company Unknown.—George M. Gilman.

NINTH REGIMENT

William A. Webster, surgeon.

Company A.—Ira S. Abbott, James Murry, Lewis Meyers, Joseph T. Morrill, Henry F. Jetts, William A. McGarmet, Lewis T. Mitchell, Nathaniel Webster, Drew A. Sanborn, George W. Randall.

Company B.—Warren H. Edmunds, Joseph H. Wallace, Joseph E. Hartshorn, Jeremiah Carroll, Lorenzo B. Gould, Henry N. Howe, Arthur W. Caswell, James T. Prescott, Mathew P. Tennant, Henry N. Willey, Fronto T. Eastman, James H. Shanley, William N. Harnden.

Company C.—William Welpley.

Company D.—John E. Mason, George G. Armstrong.

Company E.—Henry O. Sargent, Cyrus B. Norris, Asa Brown, Amos S. Bean, William C. Flanders, John B. Hoit, F. B. Hackett, Joseph E. Provencher, Enoch O. Shepherd.

Company F.—Charles P. Welsh, James Rolston, James M. Lathe, William A. Canfield, Hiram S. Lathe, Oliver Buckminster, Charles A. Cummings, Charles A. Carlton, Freeman L. Lathe, Sylvester J. Hill, William P. Mason, Augustine M. Westcott.

Company G.—John Antles, Henry Edwards, John Smith.

Company H.—Maris L. Chase.

Company I.—Jacob Krusa.

Company K.—James Gordon.

Company Unknown.—Alonzo L. Day.

TENTH REGIMENT

Michael T. Donohoe, colonel, John Coughlin, lieutenant colonel, Jesse F. Angell, major.

Company A.—Ichabod S. Bartlett, Andrew W. Poe, John B. Sargent, Hiram S. Barnes, Alfred G. Simons, William H. Allen, Orrin A. Clough, James B. T. Baker, Warren A. Burrell, Frazer A. Wasley, Charles B. Chapman, Isaac Quint, Daniel Atwood, Charles W. Atwood, Miles Aldrich, Joseph W. Batchelder, Warren Batchelder, Joseph Bailey, Henry A. Bailey, Daniel S. Butler, Hiram H. Currier, Hiram O. Chase, John C. Crowley, Alfred A. Clough, John A. Cochrane, George W. Conner, George A. Clark, Ira P. Emery, Nelson C. Fish, Daniel S. Gilman, Elbridge G. Gammon, Justin Hutchinson, James H. Harris, George H. Hall, Dexter L. Huntoon, Horace Holcomb, James S. Hutchinson, Henry Hartley, Ebenezer A. Johnson, Edwin E. Jones, Morseley W. Kendricks, Charles L. Morrison, George W. Newell, John Pondon, Zara Sawyer, Septimus Starks, Daniel F. Stark, Henry M. Sanborn, Andrew J. Wentworth, Alfred Wheeler, John C. Worster, Charles C. Webster, Benjamin F. Knowlton, Tristram Cilley, Royal Cheeley, Charles W. Smith, Michael Honberry, William K. Stevens, Albrum P. Colby, Charles C. Balch, Charles Bonner, Wilson A. Bartlett, Stillman F. Cannon, George Carlton, John Crosby, Jeremiah Connor, Israel W. Chase, Joseph Demarse, Jeremiah C. Allen, Frank Hutchinson, Thomas Trumbull, William A. Barrett.

Company C.—Michael Doran, John W. Davis, Charles E. Strain, William Doran, Orrin F. Emerson, Henry S. Merie, Patrick J. Fox, George W. Graves, William W. Hazelton, William W. Hersey, William Hulin, Samuel L. Mitchell, William O. Heath, David Kisby, George B. Lewis, Charles H. Mayhew, Joseph O. Mehe, Delano Prescott, Joseph Perkins, David A. Quimby, David L. Ridley, Edwin O. Smith, Patrick Shegree, Charles E. Sargent, Owen Sullivan, Martin Toole, Bernard Untiet, William W. White, Henry Willey, Henry O. Merrill, Albert F. Nelson, Hanson Tippett, William L. Ordway, John Murphy, Marshall Hutchins, Stillman B. Hazelton, Joseph R. Hazelton, Charles Johnson, Jr., Charles H. Leonard, Cornelius W. Strain.

Company D.—A. O. Ambody, Daniel B. Abbott, Andrew Dunn, Michael Dalton, Francis Dolan, Charles W. Foss, Rufus B. Hall, Edward Loverly, John A. Mason, George W. Madden, Joseph C. Osgood, Joseph Peno, Zelotus L. Place, Henry L. Quimby, Moses E. Quimby, Thomas B. Quimby, M. E. Raymond, George H. Wyman, George N. Wheeler, James J. Baldwin, Isaac Mitchell, James Robinson, John Murphy, Alexander Campbell, Charles H. Gardner, Michael F. Corcoran, John M. Caswell.

Company F.—John Martin.

Company I—John Kay, Ithiel Butler, Oliver Burns, James Bayle, Patrick Curnan, Maggie Connolly, Jeremiah Corbian, Joseph Clayton, Michael Corbian, Edmund Duggan, Michael Donovan, James Divon, Michael Early, Michael P. Flynn, James Flemmings, Thomas Gegin, Patrick Gurry, John Horrigan, Michael Handley, Timothy Reilly, Isaac B. Jenkins, Lawrence Larkin, John Sanders, Hugh McManus, Thomas Murphy, Michael Mara, Patrick Navin, John O'Brien, David O'Brien, John O'Brien, William M. Pinkham, John Parker, John Quinn, John Ryerden, John Sullivan, Charles H. Hough, Russell Lowell, Bernard White, William Wall, John Ward, Joshua Powers, Michael L. G. O'Brien, John L. O'Brien

Company G—William Higgins, Charles W. Walley, Angus McGuinnes, William Johnson.

Company H—George W. Chapman, Uriah H. Low, Charles H. Hall, Charles W. Drew Washington F. Baker, Hiram C. Bickey, David H. Bickey, Charles J. Esty, James P. Gould, David M. Glover, Clinton C. Hill, George T. Hastings, Benjamin I. Harrington, Albert Q. Perry, John Ray, Charles W. Wiley, George Hubbard, Lester Kimball, John Ryan, William P. Williams, Stephen M. Baker.

Company I—William Ryan, Thomas Taylor, Charles Ward

Company K—John Ahern, David Allen, John Bryson, Fred Conway, Cornelius Cary, John Cole, James Condike, Patrick Devine, William Devan, John Doherty, Patrick Fowler, Richard Gallagher, John Garvey, Timothy Harrington, Daniel D. Healey, James Healy, Henry Hayes, Michael Mahony, John Martin, Patrick O'Brien, Patrick Paine, William H. Percival, Charles Plunkett, Jeremiah D. Sheehan, Thomas Sobin (second), Dennis Sullivan, Michael Sullivan, Timothy Tehan, James Thompson, Patrick Welsh, Roger Shealy, William Hastings, Jeremiah Deely, James Duffey, Patrick Lally, Dennis Fenton, Thomas Jones, Thomas Kelley, James Kennanan, Patrick Lavan, Peter H. Lee, James Loftis, Patrick McCarty, William Miller, William Mulligan, Thomas Murry, Hugh Murphy, Charles H. Redgdon, James Anderson, Francis Madden, John Briggs, John Kelley, Patrick Doyle, James Madden.

Company Unknown—William E. McPherson, Sullivan B. Abbott, David Reed, John Conner, James Bums

ELEVENTH REGIMENT

Company C—Jeremiah D. Lybold, Andrew J. Lane, John F. Clarke, Edward C. Emerson, Charles T. Johnson, Ezra B. Grimes, Enoch T. Farnham, Albert F. Sargent, George E. Dudley, Josiah Soules, Lucien S. Buckland, Charles W. Baker, William W. Fish, True O. Turnbull, Lyman W. Griffin, Humphrey M. Grimes, Alexander Hutchinson, Israel Hemke, James W. Bessler, Levi B. Lewis, John B. Marsh, Charles Mullen, John L. F. Phelps, A. W. A. Barker, Moses Richardson, Benjamin Stevens, Luther M. Smith, Luther C. A. Smith, Gilman M. Smith, Daniel R. Woodbury, Ira Gardner Wilkins, Frank W. Page, Ira E. Wright, Edward Adams, Joseph E. Clark, Hollis O. Dudley, Oliver Williams.

Company D—John White, John Smith

Company F—Caleb J. Kimball, William O. Stearns, Daniel Whitney, Charles H. Tufts, Joseph Cross, William DeKeenan, Asa B. Shattuck

Company Unknown—Charles Lovejoy, William Britton, Joseph Martin, James Arnold, John White, Joseph Kent, Michael Quinn, Westley Chester, Peter Robinson

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Company A—Martin Davis, Joseph Shute, Charles Bowles, Jacob McCormick, John Mosman, Alexander Cuchran

Company E—Henry J. Lindsey, John Smith, Henry Thomas Albert Mumford

Company C—James R. Gordon, Nathan E. Hopkins, Philip Lent, Raphel Remmann

Company D—William Weldon, Robert Hill, Charles Markham, Henrick Fisher, James Agnew, Richard Charles A. Heath, John McConnell, George Allard, Hiram Anderson, Sebron Stevens

Company F—Robert Barnard, John Howard, Hibbard Nolan, Lebenzo D Watson

Company G—Philip Warren, Andrew Floyd, William J. Wallace, Thomas Dalton, Edward Brown

Company I—Charles Lovejoy, Henry Killam, Frank Wilson, Joseph Martin, Martin Oswald, Patrick McCarty, Thomas Hornby, Charles Williams

Company K—Henry Carr

Company Unknown—James Cooper, William Sutton George F. Ford, Julius Edgell, James F. Dempsy, George Parker, James Lane, Victor Bauman, Hiram C. Hobby

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company C—John B. Green.

Company D—John S. Bruce, Silas B. Wallace, Stephen M. Wilson.

Company Unknown—Patrick Cark, Alexander, Bowers, Lewis N. Page, Michael O'Brien, John Sheldon, William Warren, James A. Bamford

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT

Company E—Henry S. Perry, Michael Abbottun, George W. Brown, Joseph K. Hazelton, Charles H. Martin, Lavin D. Tobe.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company G—S. F. Mc Question.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT

Company F—Solomon Towne, Gustavus B. Wells, Charles Way, Peter Bulfy, Benjamin Chandler, Mathew Burns, John Duffy, James Davis, Henry Morton, William Ferguson, John Garrett, Joseph Jones, Joseph Gauthier, Timothy Jacobs, Patrick Kelley, John Johnson, Francis W. Kennison, Joseph Lesherville, Arval Lamarche, Scott McGuire, John McCarty, Thomas Reynolds, Patrick Lowery, James Lewis, William Masterson, Alden Oliver.

Company H—Jackson C. Bickford, John J. Ryan, Addison E. Pott, Edwin Mulligan, Michael P. Mulligan, Peter Locke.

Company I—Thomas H. Mcguire, David Magoon, Edward W. Cowan, Nathaniel A. Tuttle, Albert T. Bowers, Charles W. Bills, Augustus B. Corey, Benjamin C. Cook, George B. Jackson Thomas S. Knowles, Robert J. McLelland, Charles H. Lee, Owen Evans, Barnes Flavin, George H. Howe, John McTee, Patrick Mack, James Smith, William H. Plummer, John F. Rounds, Zachariah B. Stewart, Amesa J. Purver, Patrick Sullivan, Charles Wilson, George T. White

Company K—Horace Pickard, Miles J. Colby, Peter Robinson, John A. Lindsay, Walter A. Green, Patrick Prescott, Edward N. Tuttle, Edward K. White, John Copp, Jeremiah Sheehan, George L. Moore.

NEW ENGLAND CAVALRY.

David B. Nelson, major, George T. Cram, adjutant; Arnold Wyman, first lieutenant.

Troop K—Joseph Austin, John A. Jones, Henry G. Ayer, Thomas Bourgue, Jonathan B. Chapman, Jason N. Childs, John G. Cobbs, George E. Clark, Matthew N. Colby, Charles B. Dunbam, Emerson A. Dunham, James D. Gage, George Hanchett, William B. Hart, William Holton, James W. Jenness, Philip Jones, Charles S. Kidder, Edward A. Lawrence, Hugh Mills, Henry E. Newton, Charles L. Prescott, John G. Page, William H. Palmer, Francis H. Phillips, Moody Quimby, Hiram Searles, Lewis E. Taplin, Charles H. Wilson, David F. Wilson

Troop M—George W. Berry, Eugene Bowman, John Francis Colby, Mina Hawks, Henry P. Hubbard, Nathan P. Kidder, Otis Litchfield, William C. Powers, Arthur W. Russell, Albert P. Tasker, Ebenezer Wilson.

FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE CAVALRY.

Troop A—David A. Conner.

Troop B—Benjamin F. Philbrick,

Troop C—John Farrell

Troop D—Joshua Vose

Troop E—Andrew J. Roberts

Troop F—William H. Griffin, James H. Robinson, John C. Coleman, Charles F. Elliott.

Troop G—Edward F. Brown, John Baird Emerson A. Dunham, Henry H. Wilcox, James S. Bean Charles A. Brown

Troop H—William A. Pipes, William A. Kelley, Edmund E. Packard, Jewett W. Perry

Troop I—William H. Palmer

Troop K—James D. Gage, John G. Page Charles L. Prescott, Hugh Mills, Charles M. Jason, James H. French Jonathan B. Chapman, Warren Forsaith, William H. Hart, Jason N. Childs, Moody Quimby, D. F. Wilson.

Troop M—Henry B. Hubbard, Enoch Lovell, Charles S. Kidder, John F. Colby, James H. Parks, Constans H. Best, William C. Powers.

Troop Unknown—Andrew Hill, Thomas Daley, Daniel Lamprain, John Hart, Joseph Randolph, George E. Spaulding Thomas A. Collins, Hugh B. Richardson, Allen W. Bowen, Henry E. Hopkins, Albert N. Church, Henry J. Webster, Daniel Doyle, Joseph Jackson, Richard Tabor, Louis Rannann, George Atkins

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Company I—Josiah S. Knowlson, Henry Pequet, Albert F. Yates

Company E.—James Collins, Jr., Edward A. Young.

Company C.—Charles W. Wingate, George J. Hunt, Heber C. Gallup, Willard Buckminster, Charles F. Green, Levi H. Sleeper, Jr., William A. Gilmore, Albert F. Quimby, Alonzo Day, James M. Quimby, William S. Parsons, Elson Sullivan, John S. Allen, Elbridge G. Baker, James A. Baker, Andrew M. Barker, James O'Brien, Charles B. Bantin, George B. Bourelle, William E. Bourelle, Francis Brown, Marston L. Brown, Willard S. Baker, Charles Bean, George W. Brown, George Canet, Charles H. Cole, Stanford H. Chase, John J. Crockett, David B. Dickey, James M. Dickey, Warren H. Day, John H. Day, Reuben Dodge, William E. Denney, John G. Durant, Charles F. Deckman, Henry T. Fox, William R. Foxsmith, Warren Green, John S. Gamble, Elbridge Gerry, Madison Gerry, Edwin G. Howe, Sullivan D. Hill, George Howard, William Hurlin, Michael Harris, Charles H. Hodgeman, Lowell S. Hartshorn, Newton Hollis, Ezekiel Hall, Wesley F. Holt, Joshua B. Hastings, Manley W. Jenkins, Joseph Kelly, George W. Knight, Osmond D. Kimball, Oscar E. Lewis, Charles H. Martin, Nathaniel H. Metcalf, George E. Mayhew, William F. Moore, Bradley Merrill, Henry C. Morris, George W. Nichols, Hezekiah H. Morse, Benjamin K. Barker, Christopher Barker, Orrin F. Pillsbury, Henry M. Pillsbury, Chester L. Page, Frederick Payne, Moses O. Pearson, Albert B. Robinson, Horace L. Richardson, Edwin J. Ross, Dennis W. Reardean, Noah W. Kimball, Everett Stevens, William W. Sweatt, David A. Wilson, George W. Sawyer, Robert Stewart, Andrew W. Staton, George W. Taylor, Edward W. Tillotson, Joseph E. Walker, James M. Wallace, Sullivan B. Wallace, Nahum A. Webster, Charles F. Whittemore, Nathan B. White, Daniel A. Wells, John W. Willey, William Q. Young, Francis York, James O. Chandler, James R. Carr, James G. Burns.

Company F.—James P. Gallison.

Company K.—David P. Stevens, George C. Houghton, Alfred Howard, George H. Ames, Franklin A. Brackett, Herbert W. Churchill, William Fisk, Albert F. Goodhue, Frank L. Gilman, Charles E. Green, John Grannus, Leander L. Hall, Charles A. Hall, Charles H. Haddock, George A. Palmer, Lewis J. Smith, George F. Swain, Sylvester S. Walsh, Charles L. Bailey, Edward J. Wing, John E. Johnson

Company L.—Walter Smith, Scolley A. Lord, Peter Burns, Pierre Michon, Oliver Jepson, James Mahaney, Henry W. Twombly, Horace G. Kimball

Company M.—John W. Dickey, George K. Dakin, Ezra D. Colley, Elijah E. French, John R. Bean, Ephraim Fisk, John L. Sargent, Charles W. Boyd, George T. Bean, Philander Hopkins, Alfred R. Crosby, William G. Cutler, Clark S. George, Albert T. Hamblett, James W. Learned, George A. Shepard, Gustavus Soule, Nathan B. Tilton, Ira P. Twitchell, Thomas Welch, Charles E. Young, Henry W. Clark, Horace H. Bundy, Charles Clark, Charles M. Dunsmore, Washington L. Gray, Henry R. Noyes, Orrin S. Silloway, Charles L. Taylor, Asa P. Wright, Henry Bennett, Frank L. Edmunds, Edward M. Dakin, George Appleboy, Joseph Comfort, Alfred Comfort, John M. Cutley, Orlando Proctor, Ezra N. Norris, James Richards, John Kaning, Daniel Davis, Henry Blair, George A. Martin, Benjamin B. Bunker.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Albert Blood, James Byles, Jeremiah Conner, James N. Cummings, Patrick Dowell, Jerome C. Davis, F. E. Demeritt, Henry B. Eastman, Davis Emery, Harvey Hill, William H. Knowlton, Andrew Curries, Michael Powers, John L. Collins, John Brown, William W. Eastman, Stephen O. Gould, Thomas G. Gould, Patrick Hauldhan, Joseph R. Marble, William Murry, Henry C. Faye, William E. Robinson, William Smith, John Smith, Enoch E. Stevens, Charles Stewart, George W. Varnum, J. A. Sargent, Franklin R. Tucker, Patrick Welsh, Cyrus S. Burpee, Hiram G. Gove

MARTIN GUARDS.

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Colonels—Thomas P. Pierce, Edward L. Kelly, James W. Carr, Hawkes Fearing, Jr., John Coughlin

Lieutenant-colonels—Samuel G. Langley, Francis W. Baker

Majors—Thomas Connolly, Jesse L. Angell, David B. Nelson

Adjutants—Micah H. Kibby, Joseph J. Donohoe

Chaplains—Henry Hill, Silas F. Dow

Surgeons—William W. Brown, Sylvanus Benton, William A. Webster, John Ferguson

Assistant surgeons—George W. Mandel, William G. Stark, James P. Walker

Quartermasters—Richard N. Batchelder, John R. Hynes, Charles A. Putney, Foster Kimball

Captains—John L. Kelly, Hollis O. Dudley, Varnum H. Hill, Rufus E. Clark, Ruthven W. Houghton, John Kinwin, Robert H. Allen, Reed W. Woodbury, William H. Maxwell, Charles A. White, Robert C. Dow, James A. Hubbard, James H. Platt, George W. Hutchins, Thompson S. Newell, William W. Mayhew, Granville P. Mason, William C. Knowlton, George F. McCabe, Charles Cain, Frank Robie, Joseph Fischli, Warren E. F. Brown, William J. Gannon, Cornelius Bailey, Joseph J. Ladd, Nathan H. Porter, James Kelliher, Asa T. Hutchinson, John P. Mason, John M. Cavanaugh, Lorenzo F. Eastman, Thomas C. Trumbull, Michael F. Corcoran, John B. Sargent, Cornelius W. Stone, John L. O'Brien, George H. Hubbard, Patrick Boyle, James Madden, Joseph B. Clark, Amos B. Shattuck, Ira G. Wilkins, John N. Bruce, William E. Stearns, George F. Crain, George A. Gerrish, George K. Dakin, James O. Chandler, George C. Monahon, John E. Johnson, Mayo D. Cutts

First Lieutenants—Martin V. B. Richardson, Dustin Marshall, Michael J. Connolly, Wilbur Colby, William E. Bamon II, Walter J. Richards, Frank L. Morrill, Frank O. Wesley, Pavol M. Perkins, Charles A. McGlauchlin, Alvah S. Wiggin, Oscar A. Mear, Patrick K. Dowd, Charles O. Jonnson, Andrew J. Edgerly, Benjamin F. Legg, Daniel Cole, Charles M. Farmer, Virgil D. Cate, Chenell F. S. Amis Lawrence Foby, William E. Hubbard, Henry G. Cushing, James Miles, Robert Sawtell, Michael O'Grady, Willard N. Batchelder, Andrew W. Poor, Michael T. H. Maguire, Charles Johnson, Charles B. Gardner, Alfred G. Simons, Jeremiah D. Leland, Ira G. Wilkins, Edwin B. Hobbs, Ezra D. Colley, James R. Carr, James G. Burns, Charles L. Bailey, Ephraim Fish, William N. Chamberlain

Second Lieutenants—Charles Vickery, Charles E. Brown, Robert A. Seaver, Frank B. Hutchinson, William Jones, James T. W. Fletcher, Curtis S. Burpee, Charles F. Evans, Henry O. Sargent, Columbus Donahue, Moses L. Day, Charles S. Bartlett, Thorndike F. Beadle, Edward K. White, John K. Piper, Orrin Taber, John E. Bean, Moses O. Pearson, Reuben Bridge, H. A. Lawrence, Edward J. Wing, Thomas J. Whittle

Soldiers' Monument.—The soldiers' monument, which stands on Merrimack Square, was erected at a cost of about twenty-two thousand dollars, and was dedicated September 11, 1879. The corner-stone was laid May 30, 1878, under the auspices of Louis Bell Post, G. A. R.

The style of the monument is modern Gothic, and the materials of which it is composed are New Hampshire granite and bronze. The design embodies the three-fold idea of a historical and a military monument and a fountain; and, in its cruciform base, includes a basin thirty feet in width, inclosed in a parapet of ornamental character. In the centre of each of the four projecting arms of the basin is a pedestal, on a line with the parapet, supporting each a bronze statue of heroic size, representing the principal divisions of service in the army and navy, namely, the infantry soldier, the cavalryman, artillerymen and sailor. Alternating in pairs between these figures are eight bronze posts for gas-lights, surmounted by our national emblem.

The column, fifty feet in height, rising from the center of the basin, is supported on a circular pedestal four feet in diameter, and is crowned with a capital richly carved with appropriate Gothic ornament; upon this is placed a colossal statue, in granite, eight feet in height, representing Victory with her mural crown, a shield lying at her feet, and holding a wreath and recumbent sword,—emblematic of triumph and peace. This figure, irrespective of the sentiment which it admirably conveys, is a fine work of art in its attitude, features and drapery. At the base of the column is placed a shield with the arms of the city; while above are displayed flags and weapons, the trophies of war.

Surrounding the circular pedestal is a bronze bas-relief, four feet in height, representing such incidents of recruiting, arming, parting from friends and marching, as tell, in a simple and effective manner, the meaning of the memorial.

The base of the pedestal is octagonal in form, and on its west or front side, bears a bronze tablet, on which these words are inscribed,—

THIS
IN HONOR OF
THE MEN OF MANCHESTER
WHO GAVE THEIR SERVICES
IN
THE WAR WHICH
PRESERVED THE UNION OF THE STATES
AND
SECURED EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL UNDER
THE CONSTITUTION
THIS MONUMENT IS BUILT
BY
A GRATEFUL CITY

This inscription was prepared by Mr. H. W. Herrick, and was selected from the large number contributed by a committee of literary gentlemen appointed for that purpose.

Above the bas-relief are twelve gargoyles attached to the cornice of the circular pedestal, and issuing from them are jets of water falling into the basin below.

The four principal figures in bronze are works of artistic merit, and were modeled and cast expressly for this structure.

James A. Weston

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JAMES A. WESTON.[1]

The Weston family came from Buckinghamshire, England, and settled in Massachusetts. John Weston came in 1622, but returned in a few years. His brothers and kinspeople soon after his return emigrated to this country, and in 1644 his son, John Weston, Jr., came and settled in Reading.

From him the subject of this sketch is descended in direct line, and represents the seventh generation.

His grandfather, Amos Weston, moved from Reading to Derryfield, N. H., in 1803, and settled in the southeast part of the town, known in later times as the Weston farm. He was a man of character and ability, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

His son, Amos Weston, Jr., was born in Reading in 1791, and came to Derryfield with his parents. His early life was passed in school and with his father upon the home farm, but at the proper age he began for himself, and by industry and perseverance gained a competency in early life. He was highly esteemed by his people and was frequently called to act for them in local matters. He was also prominently identified with the business interests and public affairs of the town, and may justly be regarded as one of the founders of its growth and prosperity. He married Betsy Wilson, of Londonderry, N. H., in 1814. She was the daughter of Colonel Robert Wilson and granddaughter of James Wilson, one of those sturdy and substantial men of Scotch-Irish descent so well known in the history of the early settlements of this State.

James Adams Weston was born August 27, 1827. He was the youngest of five children, and is the only surviving member of the family of Amos and Betsy (Wilson) Weston. His early life was passed with his parents, and in the usual pursuits of boys similarly situated,—attending school and laboring upon the farm at such seasons as circumstances required. Mr. Weston was not a graduate of college, and his education did not partake of the character sometimes termed "liberal education," but he was pre-eminently a well-educated man. His constitution of mind led him in the direction of practical and useful pursuits from the first. He was inclined to scientific and mathematical studies, and distinguished in his early schooldays for habits of industry and perseverance in the faithful and patient investigation of every subject within his reach.

After the district school he attended the Manchester and Piscataquog Academies, where he pursued his studies with earnestness and application. Subsequently he studied those branches which were deemed the most important to fit him for civil engineering, to which he had decided to devote himself as an avocation for life.

He taught school in Londonderry in 1845, and in Manchester in 1846, with the best of success, and during the remainder of the time devoted himself to the study of his chosen profession.

In this labor he proceeded with a well-considered system, and qualified himself thoroughly for a high position among the civil engineers of his time.

In 1846 he was appointed assistant engineer of the Concord Railroad, and entered upon the work of laying the second track of that corporation.

In 1849 he was appointed to the position of chief engineer of the corporation, which he held for many years.

While chief engineer of the Concord Railroad he was master of transportation and road-master of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad about seven years. In 1861–62 he superintended the construction of the Manchester and Candia Railroad and the Hooksett Branch Railroad. In 1869 he superintended the building of the Suncook Valley Railroad, and, later, made the surveys of the Manchester and Keene Railroad. In all these and other business enterprises Mr. Weston has been the careful and far-seeing manager as well as the technical engineer, and has done the work with that well-known characteristic, "without mistake."

During the time he was employed on these public works he was frequently engaged in private matters of importance, both as a practical and advisory engineer, and in cases where controversy had arisen. Soon after being appointed chief engineer of the Concord Railroad he moved to Concord to live, on account of his principal business, but in 1856 he returned to Manchester, where he now resides.

Notwithstanding Governor Weston's life has been full of business interests and duties of an important character, growing out of his professional employment, he has been drawn into political and public positions to a considerable extent.

He has never been a partisan or a politician in the common acceptation, but he has always been allied to the Democratic party and firmly devoted to the principles of their political creed. He is of conservative and still decided views, reaching his conclusions in the same logical manner as in the discharge of any important trust. He believes the simple duties of citizenship are full of responsibilities, and that their proper observance requires the same careful study and faithful action as the highest official position.

In 1862 he was placed in nomination for the office of mayor of Manchester by the Democratic party. Although very largely in the minority, and at a time when party strife was very great in this State, so universally acknowledged was Mr. Weston's fitness for the position, and so generally had he enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, that he broke

[1] By J. W. Fellows.

down the party lines, ran far ahead of his ticket and was defeated by only a small number of votes.

In 1863 he was again induced to accept the nomination for the same office, and while the same intensely partisan campaign was made by his opponents and party spirit ran higher than before, he gained on his adversary and lost the election by less than a score of votes.

In 1867 he was again brought forward by his party, and, although their relative strength was about the same and a determined effort was made by the Republican party to defeat him, he was elected mayor by a handsome majority, and entered upon his official duties in January, 1868. In 1869 he was the candidate of the Democrats for the same position, and, although not successful, it took a carefully revised official count to determine the result. In 1870 he was re-elected mayor, and again in 1871.

In 1874 he was a third time chosen mayor by an overwhelming majority, which office he held when elected Governor. It must be borne in mind that Manchester has been a strongly Republican city, the majority of that party often running from six to seven hundred. Nor have the opponents of Mayor Weston been unpopular or unfit candidates. On the contrary, they have been uniformly selected for their great popular strength and fitness for the position. The Republican leaders have not been novices, and it has not been their intention to suffer defeat; but whenever victory has been wrung from their unwilling grasp, it has been done against great odds, and because the Democrats had unusual strength, one of its most important elements having been the superior qualifications and fitness for the place which Mr. Weston was acknowledged on all sides to have possessed.

During the period of his mayoralty a great advancement of the material interests of the city took place, and marked improvements were inaugurated and successfully carried on. An improved system of sewerage was established and, so far as practicable, completed, which proved of incalculable benefit. A general plan for establishing the grade of streets and sidewalks was arranged, and steps taken to obviate many difficulties which had arisen in connection with this important part of municipal government. Improvement in the public commons was commenced and carried on as far as economy and fair expenditures of each year seemed to warrant, and the foundation was laid in public policy, adopted under his management, for permanent and systematic ornamentation of the parks and public grounds. The matter of concrete walks received its first encouragement from Mayor Weston. It was a subject about which much difference of opinion existed, and when the mayor authorized the covering one of the walks across one of the commons at the public expense it received much severe criticism, but the popular view soon changed, and the experience of the city since that time shows the wisdom of the first step in that direction.

In the matter of a water supply has Mr. Weston been of inestimable service to his fellow-citizens. In this important enterprise he took a leading part. No one realized more fully the great benefit which an adequate water supply would be, and few comprehended as well the embarrassments connected with the undertaking. The question had been agitated considerably and various surveys had been made, and the people were divided upon different plans and theories. Popular notions fell far short of the full comprehension of the subject, and while he was supported by many of the leading and most influential citizens it was a very difficult matter to accomplish. Mr. Weston had made his own surveys and was thoroughly informed upon the whole subject, and engaged in the work with zeal and determination. The necessary legislation having been obtained, he prepared and carried through the city government the appropriate ordinances by which the enterprise took shape and the plan for placing the whole matter in the hands of a board of commissioners.

To his foresight and intelligent view of this subject, and earnest devotion to carrying out and completing the scheme, the people of Manchester owe their most excellent water supply more than to any other influence, and it is a monument to his good name, more and more honorable as time proves the inestimable value of a pure and adequate supply of water to the people of our city.

Mayor Weston was the first officer of the city to recommend the erecting of a soldiers' monument, and, by his earnest advocacy, and finely-educated taste, was largely instrumental in deciding what style should be adopted, and bringing that worthy and patriotic enterprise to a successful completion. The noble shaft which now and ever will, we trust, commemorate the glorious deeds and the fearful sacrifices of the soldiers from Manchester in the War of the Rebellion, speaks a word as well for those who attempted, in a small measure, to show the high appreciation in which their gallant services are held.

Frequent mention of Mr. Weston as a candidate for Governor had been made, and in 1871 he became the nominee of the Democratic party for that office. In the gubernatorial contest he was met by the determined effort of his opponents to defeat his election. He would have undoubtedly been elected by the people but for the strategical movement of his adversary to have a third candidate in the fight. This scheme was partly successful, preventing an election by the people by only one hundred and thirteen votes, although Mr. Weston had a large plurality. He was elected Governor by the Legislature, and inaugurated on the 14th day of June, 1871.

The Governor's administration was characterized by economy and the most conscientious observance of official honor and integrity. Even the most zealous partizan never questioned his faithful discharge of duty, and his official term closed with the highest

respect of the whole people. In 1872 the Republican party put in nomination their "great man," the Hon. E. A. Straw, agent of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and placed their campaign upon the supposed issue between manufacturing interests and other branches of business in the country. Mr. Straw was elected, and again in 1873, but in 1874, Mr. Weston was the standard-bearer of the Democratic party and defeated the Republicans. Although he failed of election by the people, he received a large plurality, and was elected by the Legislature in June following.

In every instance where Mr. Weston has been the candidate of his party for public office it has been when his opponent started in the race with a majority and with numerous party advantages. Mr. Weston has fought his campaigns against numbers and against prestige. He has contested the ground with opponents who were no mean adversaries, and his successes have been alike honorable to him and the party to which he belongs.

During the years of his public life and since, Governor Weston has kept apace with the times in the many enterprises and business projects of his vicinity and State, and has held many places of trust and importance. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the New Hampshire Centennial Commission, of which body he was chairman, and as such worked with great zeal and efficiency to promote the success of New Hampshire's exhibit. He was also made a member of the Centennial Board of Finance by Congress. He has been chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners from its beginning. For several years he has been a member of the State Board of Health; also treasurer of the Elliot Hospital corporation, chairman of the "Trustees of the Cemetery Fund," treasurer of the Suncook Valley Railroad, treasurer of the Franklin Street Church Society, one of the directors and clerk of the Manchester Horse Railroad corporation, president of the Locke Cattle Company; but his main business is the management of the Merchants' National Bank, of which he has been the president since its organization, and the Guaranty Savings-Bank, of which he has been the treasurer since its incorporation. These two banks, although not so old as their neighbors, are, nevertheless, equally successful, and stand second to none in sound financial reputation. Governor Weston is the president, and has actively been concerned in the management, of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, devoting a large portion of his time to its affairs.

Governor Weston has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1861, and has taken a deep interest in its prosperity. He has received all the grades, including the orders of knighthood, and has held many places of trust and responsibility, notably among them that of treasurer of Trinity Commandery for twenty-two years,—a fact which shows the confidence and esteem which his brethren have for him.

In 1854 he married Miss Anna S. Gilmore, daughter of Mitchel S. Gilmore, Esq., of Concord. They have five surviving children,—the eldest born, Herman, having deceased at the age of four and a half years; Grace Helen, born July 1, 1866; James Henry, July 17, 1868; Edwin Bell, March 15, 1871; Annie Mabel, September 26, 1876; and Charles Albert, November 1, 1878.

We find him surrounded by his family, living in his elegant and tastily-arranged home, blessed with all that life can afford. So far his journey has been successful and happy. Few shadows have crossed the way, and his course has been one of honor and distinction.

In the estimate of character the world is often led astray by looking at results and not observing the conditions under which they are gained. Accident often determines a whole life,—some unlooked-for and unmerited fortune builds castles for men, and, in spite of themselves, makes them noted. Not so with the subject of this sketch. His good fortune is the well-deserved result of sound business principles and their careful and systematic application to every undertaking.

Governor Weston is not a man of impulse and sudden conclusions. He is rather of the deliberate and cautious habits of thought and action, and inclined to the analysis and investigation of all matters in which he may be interested to an unusual degree. The natural counterpart of such characteristics—an abiding confidence and disposition to adhere tenaciously to well-matured plans—is the leading feature of his mind. His achievements have been true successes, and he has never had occasion to take the "step backward" so common to men in public life. Better for the world and better for himself is he who builds slowly, but surely!

PHINEHAS ADAMS.

The first of the name of Adams to come to this country was Henry, who left Devonshire, England, about 1630, and settled in Braintree, Mass. He brought with him his eight sons, one of whom, Joseph, was the ancestor of that branch of this illustrious family, which has been so prominently connected with the civil and political history of this country. The line of descent of the subject of this sketch was through Edward[2], John[3], Eleazer[4], John[5], Phinehas[6], Phinehas[7] to Phinehas[8], who was born in Medway, Mass., June 20, 1814. His grandfather and great-grandfather participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and served through the Revolutionary War. He had three brothers and seven sisters. Three sisters only are now living,—Sarah Ann (born in 1816, the wife of E. B. Hammond, M.D., of Nashua), Eliza P. (born in 1820, widow of the late Ira Stone) and Mary Jane (born in 1822, widow of the late James Bancher),—the others having died prior to 1851. Phinehas[7] married Sarah W.

Barber, of Holliston, Mass., in 1811. Her father was an Englishman, and came to America during the Revolutionary War, and married a lady who came from Edinburgh. Phinehas was a farmer and a mechanic, and became an extensive manufacturer. At an early date he manufactured *hand*-looms, and at Waltham, Mass., in 1814, started up successfully the first *power*-loom in this county. In 1827 he became agent of the Neponset Manufacturing Company, at Walpole, in which he was also one of the principal owners.

Phinehas passed his boyhood in Medway and Walpole and attended the common schools, but showed little fondness for books. At the earnest request of his father, however, he applied himself more closely to his studies, and, attending the academy at Wrentham, Mass., for a year and a half, made rapid and successful progress in his studies. At this time, owing to the failure of the company of which his father was agent, he was obliged to leave the academy, relinquishing the hope of a thorough education, and commence work. Circumstances seemed to direct him to the manufacturing business, and, with the determination to master the business in all its details, he, at the age of fifteen years, entered the large mills of the Merrimack Company, at Lowell, Mass., as bobbin-boy. Mr. Adams was early possessed of an ambition to become an overseer, and to this end labored hard and faithfully, never thinking, however, that he would become agent of a large mill. By his intelligent performance of the duties of his humble position he drew the attention of his employers, and was promoted in a short time to the position of second overseer in the weaving department, a position he filled until 1831, when he went to fill a similar position at the Methuen Company's mill, of which his uncle was agent. Here he remained two years, when he was called to take the position of overseer in the mills of the Hooksett Manufacturing Company, of which his father was then the agent. From Hooksett he went to Pittsfield as overseer in the mills of the Pittsfield Manufacturing Company, where he remained until March 7, 1835, when he returned to Lowell as overseer in the mills where he began his career as manufacturer, and there remained until 1846, when he came to Manchester.

In 1841, John Clark, the agent of the Merrimack Mills, in Lowell, proposed to Mr. Adams that he should enter the office as a clerk, in order to acquaint himself with the book-keeping and general business of the mills preparatory to filling a higher position, which Mr. Clark then predicted he would some day be called upon to fill. After some hesitation he did so, and for a period of five years filled this responsible position, which in those days was equivalent to the present position of paymaster.

Upon his arrival in Manchester he was given the position of agent of the Old Amoskeag Mills, then located on the present site of the P. C. Cheney Paper Company. The building of the Amoskeag Mills was the beginning of Manchester's wonderful career of prosperity. Mr. Adams remained with the Amoskeag corporation until November 17, 1847, when he became the agent of the Stark Mills. Of the great manufactories of Manchester, that of the Stark Mills Company ranks third in magnitude and second in age, having been organized September 26, 1838.

Under the management of Mr. Adams, large success has been achieved by the Stark Mills, which success has been largely due to his sagacity and business integrity, and while, requiring faithful performance of duty on the part of each employe, he also had the confidence and esteem of each of them in an unusual degree. Mr. Adams traveled extensively through England, Scotland, Ireland and France, securing for the benefit of the Stark Mills information relating to the manufacture of linen goods and the securing of machinery necessary for that manufacture.

In politics Mr. Adams was a Republican, but was not an active participant in political contests, nor was he from choice a candidate for political office, having only served as ward clerk, when a young man, in Lowell, and later as a Presidential elector for General Grant, and was also chief-of-staff for Governor E. A. Straw. He was four years a director in the Concord Railroad, was chosen one of the assistant engineers of the Manchester Fire Department, in which capacity he served with peculiar fidelity for twelve years, invariably acting for the best interests of the city. Mr. Adams was for many years closely identified with the financial institutions of Manchester, having served as a director in the Merrimack River Bank from 1857 to 1890, and in the Manchester National Bank from 1865 to 1883, and was also one of the board of trustees of the Manchester Savings-Bank, and one of its committee on loans. He was one of the directors of the Gas-Light Company, a trustee of the Public Library, and in 1865 was elected one of the original directors of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association. In numismatics Mr. Adams was quite an authority, and made a fine and very complete collection of coins and medals, some of which are of great value, being very rare. During the administration of Colonel Adams, which covered a long series of years, many changes took place. In what may be called, more particularly, the manufacturing world, was this true. Hand-power and crude methods of business gave place to water and steam-power and progressive, wide-reaching business connections. Colonel Adams was the oldest agent, and held that position for a longer period than did any man in the Merrimack Valley, and of those holding similar positions thirty-five years ago nearly all have passed away.

September 24, 1829, Colonel Adams married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Deacon Samuel Simpson, of Deerfield, a veteran in the War of 1812. From this union there were two children,—Elizabeth[3], born

June 15, 1842, and Phinehas[5], born December 26, 1844, both in Lowell, Mass.

September 10, 1868, Elizabeth[4] was married to Colonel Daniel C. Gould, of Manchester, N. H. October 8, 1873, Phinehas[4] married Anna P. Morrison, of Belfast, Me., and resides in Manchester, N. H.

In religion Colonel Adams was a Congregationalist, and a member of the First Congregational Church in Lowell, Mass., as was also his wife. On removing to Manchester, they transferred their church relations to the Franklin Street Church of that city. Colonel Adams received many evidences of affectionate regard at the hands of the citizens of the places where he had lived, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his business associates to an extent rarely attained. On the thirty-second anniversary of his connection with the Stark Mills as agent he was presented by the directors of this corporation with an elegant gold watch, appropriately engraved, and a chain and seal, as an expression of great respect for his character and a high appreciation of the service rendered the corporation during a third of a century. Colonel Adams was a total abstinence man; he could truthfully say that never in all his life had he made use of liquor or tobacco. Of a commanding presence and dignified bearing, he was at all times a gentleman. His life was a successful one and his example a good one. He died at his home in Manchester, July 25, 1883, beloved and respected. His wife died June 23, 1884. They had lived together nearly forty-five years.

JOSIAH CROSBY, M.D.

In April, 1753, from Tewksbury, Mass., there came with Colonel Fitch a millwright who had purchased seventy-seven acres of land upon the Souhegan River, in Monson (as then called), and afterwards Amherst, now Milford, N. H., the grandfather of Josiah Crosby. These young people took possession of the lot "to subdue the forest, build a house and rear a family." They found their way to their wilderness lot on horseback, guided by "spotted trees," and there built a rude habitation. At this place was born, in 1765, Asa Crosby, who for about fifty years practiced medicine in this State, and to whom, in Sandwich, where he then resided, was born, in February, 1794, Josiah Crosby, the subject of this sketch, also Judge Nathan Crosby, of Lowell, and Dixie, Thomas and Alpheus Crosby, professors at Dartmouth College. Josiah was handsome, genial and gentlemanly, quick to learn and early graceful in manners. He was started early for preparation for his father's profession. From the town school he was placed under the private instruction of Rev. Mr. Hidden, of Tamworth, and afterwards sent to Amherst Academy. He took lessons in Gitford's system in penmanship and became an elegant penman, kept school and taught private classes in penmanship, studied his profession with his father, attended lectures three terms at Dartmouth College and spent a year's term of pupilage and riding with the distinguished Dr. and Professor Nathan Smith, to learn his practice. He took his medical degree in 1816 and immediately commenced practice in Sandwich, but the next year he moved to Meredith Bridge, and although he made very pleasant acquaintances and had some practice, he moved to Deerfield, and in December, 1819, he again changed his field to Epsom, where he remained till 1825, when he established himself in Concord. After three years of successful practice there, he was induced, upon solicitation of Mr. Batchelder, agent of mills in Lowell, to remove there.

Here, in 1829, he brought as his bride, Olive Light Avery, daughter of Daniel Avery, Esq., of Meredith Bridge (now Laconia, N. H.), who was a wealthy merchant and manufacturer, a prominent and leading citizen, unostentatious, but energetic and decisive in personal character and business habits.

By this marriage were born three sons and two daughters, the only one now living being Dr. George A. Crosby, of Manchester. His letters make quite a history of the trials and disappointments of the young physician of those days, who was obliged to present youth and inexperience upon ground preoccupied and tenaciously held by those who could claim possession, if not much else, in the way of title; but increasing years and experience, accompanied with efforts and study, carried the young man to a leading member of the profession in Lowell, in fifteen years from his starting-point in Sandwich. He was honored with public offices in Lowell, and assisted in devising and organizing the various institutions of the town for its moral and intellectual prosperity.

After about five years' successful practice in Lowell, having passed through the land speculations and becoming somewhat enamored with manufacturing, he left Lowell to take charge of the Avery cotton-mill, at Meredith Bridge, Mr. Avery having deceased and the property of the family seeming to require his personal supervision. He enlarged the power of the works, and was just ready to reap his anticipated reward, when the mercantile and manufacturing disasters of 1836 and 1837 broke down his business and turned him back to his profession. In 1838 his brother Dixie, who had been in practice at Meredith Bridge several years, was appointed a professor in the medical college at Hanover and removed there, leaving his practice to Josiah, who now devoted himself to the profession again with his early love, zeal and labor. In March, 1844, he removed to Manchester, which had then become an interesting manufacturing town.

His professional life-work now assumed great usefulness, great skill and inventive progress. Here for thirty years he was the unrivaled head of the profession. Here he originated and introduced the method of making extensions of fractured limbs by the use of adhesive strips, which gave him a high reputation

with surgeons in Europe as well as at home, and later he invented the "invalid bed," which has so tenderly held the patient without a strain or jar while the bed-clothes could be changed or wounds cared for, or, by dropping a belt or two, prevent painful local pressure and irritation. The skillful physician, the Christian gentleman and sympathizing friend were continuations of character in him rarely excelled. "His religious life," said Professor Tucker, of Andover, "was simple, real, true; with him there was no pretense; he had no beliefs except those which were thorough; no little questions vexed him; he loved God, trusted his Saviour and worked for the welfare of his fellowmen." Such was his record from first to last. He bowed with a calm, clear eye into the unseen, and, so far as we know, was troubled with no doubts.

He was one of the founders of the Appleton Street Church in Lowell in 1850, and of the Franklin Street Church in Manchester in 1844. He held city offices, was several times in the Legislature and was a member of the convention for revision of the constitution.

In early manhood, from cough and feebleness, he had little much promise of long life, but after a severe typhoid fever attack, his residence in Concord, he had almost perfect good health to the last two years of his life, when a paralytic tendencies appeared. On Saturday, the 24th day of January, 1879, after setting a task of sermon in the morning, and after sitting in his own pulpit to the finishing touches of the portrait painted by his usual cheerfulness of spirits, in fifteen minutes after the attack had left him, at three o'clock p. m., he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never rallied, and passed away on the 7th, at four o'clock in the morning, almost eighty-one years of age.

WILLIAM D. BUCK, M.D.

William D. Buck was born in Williamstown, Vt., March 2d, 1812, where his early boyhood was passed. In 1818 his parents moved to Lebanon, N. H., and he there received the advantages of the common schools and academy, aided by the exercise of a vigorous intellect, which soon developed a taste for study. While yet in his academic studies, N. H. Buck, who became a noted physician, in early period, with C. C. Smith and [illegible] commenced the study of medicine with Dr. [illegible]

DR. WILLIAM A. BUCK.

Williamstown, Vt., where he [illegible] and was [illegible] Medical College. He [illegible] and Europe, and while [illegible] Hampshire Medical Society, and was elected its president in 1866. His papers read before this society were always listened to with marked attention.

For twenty years he had a large practice in Manchester, but the [illegible] and death of his wife, and the [illegible] of his children, [illegible] to relinquish his profession, and he [illegible] Dr. Buck was a [illegible] and [illegible] to the young man, who was not on time.

medicine. He went into it with great enthusiasm, and his subsequent career showed his natural fitness for this profession.

He commenced the study of medicine with Timothy Haines, M. D., of Concord; attended a course of lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and also took the course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, where he graduated in 1842. He commenced the practice of his profession with the late Dr. Chadbourne, in Concord, in 1842, and there remained for four years, when, desiring greater advantages of perfecting his medical knowledge, he visited London and Paris, where he became acquainted with many distinguished men in the profession and spent much time in the hospitals of those cities. He also visited Rome and Italy, gaining much information and making a favorable impression upon those with whom he came in contact. After an absence of one year he returned and made Manchester, N. H., his home, and here, with the exception of one year spent in California, he lived until his death.

Dr. Buck sustained an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon, and possessed the confidence of the community in which he lived, and was early regarded as one of the leading medical men of the State. He reached this high position in his profession without the aid of wealth or social position. His success was due to hard study and close application to his business, accompanied by a zeal and devotion rarely surpassed. He was unmindful of riches, public honor or anything which he thought might interfere with the one great pursuit of his life. Dr. Buck possessed an active mind and the rare gift of a retentive memory, and was a thorough scholar. He seemed to know his own powers, and this gave him great influence over students in medicine. In his intercourse with his professional brethren Dr. Buck was always courteous and genial, religiously regarding the rules of medical etiquette, and in his consultations he always gave the patient the benefit of his best skill and extensive practice. He made it a point of honor to be prompt to his engagements, and never was for one minute behind the appointed time. In his extensive and practice he lived to the period to which he had looked forward the best years of his life, and did much to adorn and elevate the standard of medical education.

Dr. Buck was a prominent member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was elected its president in 1866. His papers read before this society were always listened to with marked attention.

For twenty years he had a large practice in Manchester, but the [illegible] and death of his wife, and the [illegible] of his children, [illegible] to relinquish his profession, and he [illegible] Dr. Buck was a [illegible] and [illegible] to the young man, who was not on time.

[illegible]

Dr. Buck was frequently called as a medical expert in many of the most important civil and criminal cases in the State. A distinguished advocate at the bar in New Hampshire said of Dr. Buck; "By his clearness of description of all important facts to which he was called in legal investigations, he had the confidence of courts, the jury and the legal profession to an extent equal to, if not above, that of any physician and surgeon in New England. He made no display of learning, but used plain English, so that a jury might comprehend."

Bleeding, calomel and antimony, the three most potent remedies of the fathers, he rarely used. An experience of thirty years only strengthened his convictions against their use, and he had independence of mind enough to resist a mode of treatment which the medical world had made fashionable, if not imperative. In the surgical department of his profession Dr. Buck excelled in his treatment of fractures, and in it his mechanical ingenuity was of great service. He took pride in putting up a fractured limb. The glue bandage, which he described in an address before the society in 1866, was original with him, and a favorite remark of his was that "a man should carry his splints in his head rather than under his arm."

In his success in medicine and surgery very much was undoubtedly due to his conservative treatment. He was never rash or inconsiderate in his practice, and the community where his busy life was passed owe him a debt of gratitude, not only for his skill, but for his careful use of drugs, and his influence in this particular over his professional brethren will not be forgotten. He was positive and firm in his judgment, and was not readily swayed by those holding different opinions. Yet he was genial, companionable and very fond of society. To those most intimate with him Dr. Buck had endeared himself by strong ties of friendship. In politics he was a Republican.

Dr. Buck lived a consistent Christian life, and had that hope of a happy immortality and that trust in his Saviour which served as an anchor to the soul sure and steadfast. He died January 9, 1872, suddenly, and in the midst of an active practice.

Dr. Buck was twice married,—first, to Grace Low, of Concord, who died in 1856. In 1860 he married, second, Mary W. Nichols, of Manchester, who is now living. He left no children.

DR. CHARLES WELLS.[1]

The subject of this sketch was born at Westminster, Vt., on the 22d day of June, 1817. His father, Horace Wells, a prosperous, intelligent and highly respected farmer, was born in Windsor, Conn., June 22, 1776. After his marriage to Miss Betsy Heath, of Warehouse Point, Conn., he removed to Vermont, and died at Bellows Falls, in that State, April 5, 1829. His mother afterwards remarried, and died at Westmoreland, N. H., February 21, 1879.

His grandfather, Captain Hezekiah Wells, was born in Windsor, Conn., June 25, 1736. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary War and was a man of much influence and widely esteemed. He died March 8, 1817. The homestead, which he erected nearly a century and a half ago, is still in the possession of his descendants.

His grandmother's maiden-name was Sarah Trumbull. His more remote ancestors were Lamson Wells, born November 7, 1706; Joshua Wells, born April 10, 1672; and Joshua, Sr., born in 1647. They were all natives of Windsor, and no temptation could ever lure them from their ancestral home. It will thus be seen that Dr. Wells traced his lineage through the best of New England ancestry, and no purer blood has descended from the Pilgrim Fathers to ennoble a people than that which flowed in his veins.

Different branches of the Wells family, in this country and in Europe, have varied the orthography of the name to suit their individual tastes or circumstances, and few of the old colonial family names show such varied orthography, but the consanguinity is easily traced, and few men could claim kinship with a brighter galaxy of names, distinguished in law, in politics, in science, in theology and in all the fields of literature and art, than he. Dr. Wells had but one brother, the late Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, Conn., widely and justly celebrated as the author of modern anæsthesia, to whose memory a beautiful statue has been erected in the public park of that city. He died in the city of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1848, at the early age of thirty-three, while prosecuting the introduction of his discovery into general use in surgery, as well as in dentistry, in which he made its first application. His early and untimely death, while his wonderful discovery was yet a matter of uncertain and undetermined importance, deprived him and his family of the fruits which might otherwise have flowed from what is now universally conceded to be the greatest boon conferred upon suffering humanity in all the course of time.

His only sister, Mary E. W. Cole, widow of the late Captain John Cole, a native of Westmoreland, N. H., but many years a resident of Medway, Mass., now resides in Chicago, Ill., with her only son, Arthur W. Cole, a promising young architect of that city.

Dr. Wells received, in his early youth, all the educational advantages afforded by the public schools at Bellows Falls, Vt., to which place his father removed during his infancy, and here he died April 5, 1829. After his father's death he received not only the tender and watchful care of one of the best of mothers, but also the liberal and intelligent training of a woman as remarkable for her intelligence and large-mindedness as for her domestic and maternal qualities.

[1] By Hon. Charles H. Bartlett.

He further prosecuted his studies under the private tuition of a most excellent teacher, Mr Ballard, of Hopkinton, N. H., and at the academies in Walpole, N. H., and Amherst, Mass.

After the completion of his academic course he entered with enthusiasm upon the study of medicine, a profession for which by nature he was most admirably fitted.

He commenced his professional studies with Dr. Josiah Graves, of Nashua, N. H., January 22, 1837, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, March 6, 1840, at the early age of twenty-one. He immediately commenced his professional career at Chili, N. Y., in copartnership with Dr. Lucius Clark; but the field of practice proving unsatisfactory to him, he removed to Manchester, N. H., in 1842, where he continued his residence till his death.

His professional career was highly honorable and eminently successful. Never a bold and aggressive practitioner, but always content with the share of patronage that fell to his lot, he enjoyed, in a high degree, the confidence and respect of his professional brethren, and never had reason to complain of any want of recognition of his merits by the people among whom he lived, and who early honored him with their confidence and their patronage. Such was his professional success, and such his rare financial skill and judgment, that while in the prime and vigor of his manhood he found himself so fortunately circumstanced, financially, as to be relieved of the burden of further professional labor, and several years prior to his decease he quietly withdrew from active practice, and devoted the last years of his life to the management of his estate, and to those social enjoyments and domestic duties and responsibilities which to him were ever the source of his highest enjoyment and his greatest happiness.

Dr. Wells was married to Miss Mary M. Smith, December 21, 1847,—a union which proved remarkably felicitous to both parties. The widow survives her lamented husband, who made most generous provision for her future wants. No children blessed their union.

For more than forty years Dr. Wells was an earnest and enthusiastic member of the Hillsborough Lodge of Odd-Fellows, being one of the charter members of the lodge and the last survivor of that little band who introduced the order in this State. He received all the honors the order could bestow upon him, and ever gave a willing hand and a generous and sympathetic heart to its benevolent and charitable work. Utterly devoid of all political ambition, he took but little part in public affairs, never seeking, but always declining, official preferment. His only service in this direction was as a member of the Common Council in 1847–48, and as an alderman in 1848–49. He assisted in making the first city report, and the plan suggested and matured by him has been in use ever since. He was a member of Grace Church (Episcopal), and many years a vestryman and treasurer.

Dr. Wells was not an ambitious man. He neither sought nor desired public applause. Self-glorification and aggrandizement were utterly abhorrent to every element of his nature. The ostentatious show of wealth not only had no attractions for him, but for it he had the most supreme contempt, and the seeker after transient notoriety and ephemeral applause found no favor in his sight. Solid merit and worth alone weighed with him, and no man was quicker to discover the true and the genuine or more prompt and earnest in his denunciation of the false, the sham and the counterfeit. As a citizen, no man was esteemed above him. As a neighbor and friend, he filled the measure of every expectation, and it is no extravagance to say that no citizen of Manchester ever departed this life more universally esteemed or more widely and deeply lamented. A man of fine physique, of strikingly prepossessing personal appearance and bearing, gentle, courtly, dignified, but affable in his demeanor and intercourse with all with whom he came in contact, he gave offense to none, but won the affectionate regard, respect and confidence of all.

Dr. Wells died at his family residence in Manchester, December 28, 1884, very suddenly, of heart-disease. The first intimation received by his friends and the public that he was not in his usual apparent health was the startling announcement of his sudden demise.

JOHN FERGUSON, M.D.

The ancestors of Dr. Ferguson were Scotch, who settled in the North of Ireland, and were generally engaged in the celebrated linen manufacture of that part of the country. His grandfather, David, settled in the South of Ireland, and was a merchant in the town of Rathkeale, County of Limerick, which is watered by the "Lordly Shannon," one of the noblest rivers of the United Kingdom. Here he was married, and here reared his family of five sons and two daughters, giving them good educations. The professions of the law, divinity and medicine claimed one each of the boys, only one of whom is at this date living, and he is the judge of the Circuit Court for the Southern District in Ireland. The remaining son, named for his father, chose also his father's business, which he carried on in his native town successfully, and married a daughter of Councilor Fitz-Gerald, of the city of Limerick, known in history as the city of the "broken treaty."

From this union there were eight children, the eldest of whom was John (the subject of this sketch), who was born October 28, 1829, in Rathkeale. He was early placed under the care and instruction of a private tutor, where he remained for several years, and completed his collegiate course with the Jesuits. Immediately after he was placed under the instructions of his uncle, Philip O'Hanlon, M.D., of Rathkeale, who had a large city and country practice. In due time Dr. Ferguson

graduated at the Hall of Apothecaries, in Dublin, and still associated with Dr. O'Hanlon, acquired a practical knowledge of medicine, surgery, pharmacy and dispensatory practice.

His uncle emigrated to America, and soon afterwards became justly celebrated in its metropolis. Dr. Ferguson followed him to America in 1851, and that he might practice his profession here he offered himself for examination to the faculty of the Medical College of Castleton, Vt., and received from them their diploma. The following spring he passed the examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and received their diploma. At this time he accepted the position of surgeon on a line of mail steamships plying between New York, Liverpool, Bremen and Havre, where for a period of three years he associated with many literary people among the traveling public and made many valuable friends. Leaving the service of the steamship company, Dr. Ferguson was appointed one of the post-mortem examining surgeons for the coroners of New York City, also assistant anatomical demonstrator and assistant clinical examiner at the Medical University, in Fourteenth Street, a college chiefly patronized by the sons of Southern planters, who were a liberal and chivalrous class of gentlemen.

After practicing some years in New York City, he removed to Manchester, N. H., in 1861, being the first Irish physician to settle here. Dr. Ferguson, shortly after, was appointed by Governor Berry surgeon of the Tenth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, and left for the front, with his regiment, in the fall of 1862. Dr. Ferguson, during his residence in New York, was surgeon on the staff of Colonel Corcoran, of the famous Sixty-Ninth New York State Militia, and saw service in the quarantine riots on Staten Island. This service fitted him all the better to fill the position of brigade surgeon during the Civil War, near the close of which he returned to Manchester, where he has since been successfully engaged in his private practice, which has become large and lucrative. Prior to removal to Manchester, Dr. Ferguson married Eleanor, only surviving daughter of Michael and Elenor Hughes, who were of an old and wealthy family of New York City, where she was born June 24, 1858. From this union there have been four children,—Eleanora, Mary C., John D. and Alfred W.

Among his professional brethren Dr. Ferguson is known to be a skillful and thoroughly educated practitioner, and in social life is an affable and courteous gentleman.

NATHANIEL WENTWORTH CUMNER.[1]

The ancestors of the Cumner family were of English origin. The name is first discovered in the period following the supremacy of the Norman rule,—the return from the dynasty of the Conqueror to the ascendency of the English-Saxon line. It was first spelled Comnor, and later Cumnor, meaning "hospitality to strangers," or a "place of hospitality," and comes through the Saxon branch. To this period may be referred the formation of many English family names,—often derived from some unimportant circumstance, or suggested by personal characteristics. These became marks of distinction, new titles to manhood, and were proudly bequeathed by father to son, —"inherited surnames."

During the century following the loss of Normandy, the Anglo-Saxon, as a written language, having been banished from courts and superseded in all legal papers by the Latin, became dearer to the common people as a spoken language, preserving their cherished objects and transmitting leading sentiments. It increased its power and volume by building new terms and means of expression, and particularly by multiplying its patronymics. In a comparatively short space of time the language had become vernacular, and fairly entitled to be styled English, rich in the idioms and proper names of its own creation and outgrowth.

"The history of words," says Trench, "is the history of ideas," and he might have said of people and nations. They are not only the "vehicle of thought," but they tell anew the story of their times and enrich the great body of history with countless incidents of value and importance. In studying their genealogy, the English speaking people find the starting-point of many an illustrious name in the peculiar circumstances of those mediæval times,—the natural product of the mingling of different tongues, and the constant struggle between feudalism and servitude.

The famous old manor-house, Cumnor Castle, so celebrated in romance, once enjoyed the rent-fee and service of a large body of retainers, and carried for many a year, by reason of its feudal allotments, a numerous vassalage. Its walls have long since fallen into shapeless ruins, but the lands of its tenantry now embrace the beautiful village of Cumner. The families bearing this name have not been numerous in England, but have maintained their lineage with remarkable directness. The earliest trace of these people shows that they belonged to the industrial classes,—the guilds-people, who, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, had attained such prominence as to nearly control the business interests of the great metropolis, and to whom the Lord Mayor of London was pleased to say, on a memorable occasion, "While our gracious nobility are the leaf and flower of the kingdom, ye are the sturdy trunk and branches."

The subject of this sketch belongs to the third generation in America. His grandfather, Robert Francis Cumner, came to this country when about fifteen years of age, under circumstances of a very interesting character. In June, 1774, while walking in the streets of London, he was seized by a "gang of pressmen" from the ship "Somerset," sent out to recruit his Majesty's marine. He was carried directly on board,

[1] By J. W. Hollows.

forced to become one of the crew, and do the duty of a common sailor. He was not allowed the privilege of communicating with his friends, and no tidings from him or knowledge of his situation were received during the long cruise of the "Somerset" in distant waters, until she appeared in Boston Harbor and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. Her position and the service she rendered the British troops on that memorable day are well-known in history. From her decks came the first fatal shot, and under the fire of her guns the broken and retreating ranks of Royalists found protection.

The scenes of that bloody struggle made a deep impression upon the mind of young Cumner, and fixed his determination to take no part in the work of subjugation. Circumstances fortunately soon favored his settled purpose. The "Somerset" not long after the battle "got aground," probably somewhere in the lower part of Massachusetts Bay. During their efforts to get afloat, some of the crew went ashore, among them the Cumner boy, who immediately availed himself of the opportunity to escape from his unwilling service. While following the highway into which he first came, near the shore where lay the stranded "Somerset," he was overtaken by a Quaker on horseback, who, learning his situation and purpose to obtain his freedom from the "British yoke," invited our young hero to "get up behind," and, throwing his gray cloak over the lad, soon carried him beyond the King's power.

He settled in Wareham, Mass., learned the tailor's trade and began the permanent business of his life. October 20, 1785, he married Miss Sylvia Sturtevant, whose family connections were very worthy and highly respected. Her father was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and fell on the battle-field fighting for independence. The Sturtevant people have received honorable mention in the annals of history, and their name is written among those who deserve well of their country. Not long after his marriage he moved to Sandwich, Mass., from that place to Wayne, in the State of Maine, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He was successful in business and became a prominent and highly respected citizen. He was a man of modest and retiring habits and exemplary character, but of indomitable will and inflexible adherence to what he believed to be right. If his wife were the subject of our sketch, we could fill it with incidents showing his remarkable tenacity of purpose. Robert Francis and Sylvia Cumner had two children, —John, born January 19, 1788, and Polly, a few years younger. He died February 5, 1825, and his wife, March 26, 1826, and their remains were interred in the Evergreen Cemetery, in Wayne.

John Cumner was but a few months old when the family moved from Sandwich, Mass., to Wayne. He was of a sanguine, active nature and early evinced the character of a sincere and zealous worker in religious matters. He obtained a fair education, and although to a certain extent compelled to work on the farm and devote himself to that kind of employment, his thoughts ran upon matters more congenial to his nature. When about eighteen years of age he was employed by General Lambell to take charge of his farm in Bridgewater, Mass., where he remained several summer seasons. During this time he became acquainted with Miss Hannah Thomas Bartlett, of Bridgewater, whom he married July 11, 1813. He settled in Wayne, upon the farm which became the homestead, and was so occupied by the family during his many years of labor and life in the ministry.

He was associated with the society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and interested in the affairs of that denomination at the early age of nineteen years, and soon after appointed a class leader and licensed to preach. His labors were attended with marked success, and at the annual meeting of the General Conference for Maine, in 1833, he was admitted to membership and received his first appointment. He continued in the active ministry until 1852, when failing health obliged him to cease labor; but his love for the church and his zeal in the cause of its established creeds continued unabated during his remaining years. He died February 5, 1861, closing a life of industry and devotion, in which he had accomplished more good than usually falls to the lot of man. His wife died December 5, 1852. She was very beautiful when young, and was much beloved and admired by her wide circle of friends. Possessed of an earnest and devotional nature, she entered with ardent sympathy into the plans and labors of her husband, faithfully bearing her share of life's varied duties,—firmly in the hour of trial, and with amiable companionship when prosperity filled the measure of their ambition. They had eleven children, two of whom died in infancy. Three others have deceased,—Maryetta in 1871, and Francis and James in 1881. The remaining members of the family are Cathamander, William B., John T., Nathaniel W., Charles W. and Benjamin G. Cumner.

Nathaniel Wentworth, the youngest but two of the children of John and Hannah T. Cumner, was born at Wayne, November 28, 1829. His early life was devoted to obtaining an education in the vicinity of his home, passing from the district to the private school in the town of Wayne, and to other schools and seminaries in the circuit where his father's appointments were made. During some portion of the season, for a few years, he assisted the older brothers in cultivating the homestead farm, but at the age of sixteen he went to Wilton, Me., and engaged in learning the tailor's trade. He remained there about three years; then went to Waltham, Mass., staying there about one year and a half; then to Lowell, Mass., where he remained until 1851, when he came to Manchester, N. H., and entered the employ of B. F. Manning, then doing business in the store occupied in later years by the firm of Cumner & Co.

In January, 1854, Mr. Cumner became a partner in the business of merchant tailors and clothiers, the

firm-name being Manning & Cummer. This arrangement continued until August, 1857. Mr. Cummer then withdrew and went to Washington, D. C., as a member of the firm of F. Tenney & Co., proprietors of the National Hotel. In August, 1859, he returned to Manchester and purchased the stock and "good will" of the Manning store, and entered at once into business, in which he continued as the sole proprietor until 1865, when his brother, Benjamin G. Cummer, became associated with him, forming the copartnership of Cummer & Co. At this time Mr. Cummer became also a member of the well-known wholesale house of Sibley, Cummer & Co., in Boston, having purchased an interest in the old house of Foster & Sibley, and devoted his attention largely to the wholesale trade. In 1868, Lyman E. Sibley retired, and Mr. Cummer became the senior member, the name of the firm remaining the same.

In the great fire of November 9, 1872, their establishment was among the first to be burned, and the firm suffered a total loss of their immense stock; but their credit was so strong, and their energy and ability so widely recognized, that their business received no check, and the transactions of the house proceeded even upon a more extensive scale than before. In 1879 the firm became Cummer, Jones & Co., which is the present style of the business. In 1881 he sold his interest in the business of Cummer & Co. in Manchester, which had enjoyed unvarying success and great prosperity from the beginning, and from that time devoted himself entirely to the Boston house. The business had so largely increased that it became necessary to give it his constant personal attention. The reputation of Cummer, Jones & Co. in commercial circles has become widely known, and its remarkable success an acknowledged fact. He was one of the founders of the Boston Merchants' Association in 1880, and has for some time been one of its board of directors. The importance of this organization to the great commercial interests of Boston is widely known.

Mr. Cummer has been eminently successful as a business man. Possessing in a large degree self-reliance and confidence in his own judgment, he selected an honorable calling and devoted himself to its duties and demands. He believed that industry and perseverance, with well-matured plans, were certain to produce the most desirable results. He knew the energy and fidelity of his own character and trusted to the safety of sound principle, and he has proved that his plans were wisely laid and his ways well chosen. At a comparatively early age he has acquired a competence, and in his position of senior member of one of the soundest and most prosperous, and at the same time conservative, wholesale houses in New England, his influence is always in favor of that healthy and reliable condition of trade which establishes public confidence and guarantees general prosperity.

And not only in connection with his partnership associations is Mr. Cummer known as a business man. In the circles where the leading merchants and importers of our New England metropolis are accustomed to meet and discuss the laws of trade and canvass the prospects of the future his judgment is greatly respected, and the intelligence and foresight with which he is able to advise are highly regarded. He bears an unblemished reputation as a man of honor and fairness, in all ways commanding universal respect and esteem,—a gentleman in the true significance of the term. In the wide range of personal distinction, among all the marks of honor and renown which the world affords, the title of a true gentleman stands first, and he who bears it worthily need envy neither prince nor potentate.

As a citizen, Mr. Cummer has taken an earnest and unvarying interest in public affairs. Politically, his associations have been with the Democratic party; but his views have been conservative, looking to the real purposes of the government rather than the aims and desires of party politicians. While residing in Manchester he held important offices in the municipal government, was a faithful public servant, working zealously to promote the general interests and the common good of his constituents, of whom he deserved well.

Mr. Cummer became a member of the celebrated military organization, the Amoskeag Veterans, in the days of its origin, and has continued to do active duty through the entire term of its existence. He held the office of captain in 1870, and commander of the battalion, with the rank of major, in 1879 and 1880. During his membership he has served in countless capacities incident to the general management of the organization, and while commander did very effective service in promoting harmony and unity of purpose and increased in a great degree the interest and efficiency of the corps.

Mr. Cummer's connection with the Masonic fraternity has been a very prominent feature of his life. He became a Mason in Lafayette Lodge, Manchester, May, 1856, and was one of the petitioners and charter members of Washington Lodge in 1857. He held many subordinate offices, and was the Worshipful Master in 1862 and 1863, and has been treasurer nearly all the time since. His keen scrutiny of its business affairs and careful management of its accounts have done much to keep his lodge in sound financial condition. In 1856 he received the capitular degrees in Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, and after serving at almost every post in that body, became its High Priest from 1862 to 1864. He took the cryptic degrees in Adoniram Council, in May, 1857, and soon after the orders of knighthood were conferred upon him in Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar. In all these subordinate bodies he sustained an ardent and zealous membership, contributing freely to their support and aiding materially in

their prosperity. In 1862 he was admitted to the degree of High Priesthood, and in 1863 received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite to the thirty-second, inclusive, in Boston, and in September, 1881, was elected to the thirty-third and last grade in Masonry. In the Grand Masonic bodies of New Hampshire he has been equally prominent, and his earnest labors and sincere devotion to their interests have been recognized and appreciated. After holding several offices in the M. E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Hampshire, he was elected Grand High Priest in 1867 and 1868, and gave eminent satisfaction by his management of affairs. In the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire he held nearly all the subordinate positions, and was elected Most Worshipful Grand Master in 1872, 1873 and 1874. As the presiding officer in these grand bodies, whose duties are mostly legislative, he commanded the respect of the fraternity for fairness and impartiality, and was highly esteemed for his graceful and courteous bearing. His addresses and official papers were regarded as sound and creditable documents by the fraternity in other jurisdictions.

If Mr. Cumner has been prosperous and successful in other departments of life, he has been remarkably happy and fortunate in his family and social relations. He married Miss Harriet Elizabeth Wadley, daughter of Moses D. Wadley, of Bradford, N. H., January 24, 1856. They have two sons,—Harry Wadley Cumner, born July 18, 1860, and Arthur Bartlett Cumner, born July 30, 1871. Harry Wadley graduated from the Manchester High School in 1879, with high standing in his class and the reputation of a faithful and efficient student. He entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston, in 1879, as a special student, remaining two years. In 1881 he engaged in mercantile life, and having integrity and the capacity to make the best use of his privileges and attainments, he has certainly the earnest of a prosperous and honorable life. In October, 1884, he married Miss Nellie B. Pope, daughter of Edwin Pope, Esq., of Boston, where he has permanently located in business. Arthur Bartlett, a bright and beautiful boy of uncommon intelligence, has yet to climb the pathway of youth; but if aught can be predicted from such tender years, he is not likely to disappoint the fond hopes of parents and friends.

In the common judgment of mankind, woman receives very little credit for the success of man in the struggles and achievements of this life. The intuitive judgment and unfaltering support with which the faithful and devoted wife aids her husband are unseen influences, the force and importance of which never have been and probably never will be understood or appreciated; and although the remarkable success which the subject of this sketch has gained may be attributed to his ability and integrity, still the high social position to which the family have attained and the important and very creditable purposes which they have accomplished are equally due to the clear and well-trained judgment, the watchful care and oversight of domestic affairs, and the amiable companionship of his estimable and accomplished wife. While in their relative spheres, either in the busy marts of trade or the domestic departments of life, "on 'change" or in the drawing-room, each, to a certain extent, must be judged independently, in all the economy of life her individuality and influence will be seen to have done their full share in moulding the fortunes of the family.

The future may not be forecast, but in the early achievements of men may be discovered the earnest of still greater success.

In the character and attainments of the subject of this sketch may be seen the promise of the full measure of life's joys and the realization of a noble and worthy ambition.

ALLEN N. CLAPP.

Allen N. Clapp, one of the leading business men of Manchester, traces his ancestry on the paternal side to Thomas Clapp, who was born in England in 1597, and came to this country in 1633. The line is as follows: Thomas, Thomas, Joshua, Joshua, Joshua, Asa, Allen, Allen N. His father, Allen Clapp, was born in Walpole, N. H., April 28, 1794, and died in Marlborough, N. H., February 9, 1838. He married, February 10, 1819, Hannah Newcomb, and their family consisted of seven children, Allen N. being the youngest.

He traces his ancestry on the maternal side to Francis Newcomb, who was born in England about 1605, and came to America in April, 1635, and settled in Boston. The line is as follows: Francis, Peter, Jonathan, Benjamin, John, Hannah, born February 25, 1793, died February 9, 1838.

Allen N. Clapp was born in Marlborough, N. H., January 2, 1837. His father having died soon after, his mother removed to Nashua, and here young Clapp received the rudiments of his education. He also attended the High School, and subsequently passed one year at the McGaw Institute, in Merrimack. When about nineteen years of age he came to Manchester as clerk in the employ of Ira Barr, with whom he remained in that position until 1860. He then formed a copartnership with Mr. Barr, under the firm-name of Barr & Clapp, in the mercantile business. This business was continued under the same firm-name until 1881, when Mr. Clapp purchased Mr. Barr's interest, and has since conducted the business as sole proprietor. The large and elegant brick block now owned and occupied by Mr. Clapp, located at the corner of Granite and Main Streets, was completed in January, 1871. It is the largest block in West Manchester. In addition to dealing in groceries, flour, grain, etc., Mr. Clapp is the New Hampshire agent for the Standard Oil Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and his sales are extensive. Mr. Clapp was elected alderman in

Allen N. Clore.

1861 and 1862, and represented Ward Seven in the Legislature in 1874 and 1875. At his first election an effort was made to unseat him, but without success. Politically, he is a Republican, and attends Hanover Street Congregational Church. Mr. Clapp is one of Manchester's most active and influential business men, and has done much to advance the interests of this section (West Manchester) of the city.

May 25, 1863, Mr. Clapp united in marriage with Josie M. Mason, a native of Sullivan, N. H., and their family has consisted of two children, Annie M. and Freddie. The latter died in infancy.

JOHN C. FRENCH.

John C. French, one of the leading business men of Manchester, was born in Pittsfield, N. H., March 1, 1832. He came of sturdy New England stock, his grandfather being Abram French, a carpenter and builder, who completed the interior of the first meeting-house in Pittsfield, and also the parsonage building for Rev. Christopher Paige, stepfather of the "beautiful Grace Fletcher," the first wife of Daniel Webster. Abram French bought the farm of Rev. Christopher Paige, known as the French homestead.

Enoch, the eldest son of Abram French, who married, in 1823, Eliza Cate, of Epsom, a most estimable woman, was the father of five children, the subject of this sketch being the only survivor. His boyhood was passed upon one of the rocky farms of Pittsfield, where his opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited. He attended the common schools of his native town, and by teaching winters and working on a farm summers he secured means which enabled him to attend several terms at the academies at Pittsfield, Gilmanton and Pembroke. Here he succeeded in acquiring an education which well qualified him for his subsequent successful business career.

At the age of twenty-one he entered the employ of J. H. Colton & Co., the well-known publishers, as salesman for their mounted maps. He soon developed a remarkable ability as a solicitor, and his executive ability, combined with his rare tact in dealing with such a variety of persons, attracted the attention of his employers, who rewarded him by giving him, a year later, the Boston agency for "Colton's Atlas of the World." The success which he attained with the maps followed him in this also, selling, as he did, more than twelve hundred copies of this expensive work. In 1855 he was appointed by this house their general agent for New England, and subsequently gave considerable attention to the introduction of Colton's series of geographies into the public schools. He was also subsequently associated with Brown, Taggart & Co. and Charles Scribner & Co. in bringing out their school publications.

In May, 1865, he was appointed State agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. He then located in Manchester, where he has since resided, although he still retains possession of the delightful old homestead in Pittsfield, where he first saw the light of day.

Three years later, having become interested in the insurance interests of the State, he conceived the idea of establishing a stock fire insurance company, and by untiring persistency and a zeal characteristic of the man, he succeeded in overcoming the almost universal prejudice existing against such an organization, enlisted in its support some of Manchester's most prominent citizens, secured a charter and a capital stock and began the business, which under his energetic and prudent management has since grown to great proportions, its capital having been increased from one hundred thousand dollars to five hundred thousand dollars, and its cash assets to over one million dollars, while it enjoys a national reputation for excellent management and financial success.

Notwithstanding he has been engrossed in the management of a large business in Manchester, he has ever manifested a lively interest in his native town, and when the project for building a railroad which would promote its growth and prosperity took shape, he gave himself heartily to the support of the enterprise, and it was largely through his efforts that the three hundred and fifty thousand dollars necessary to build the Suncook Valley road was secured by subscriptions to the capital stock and gratuities from the towns along the line. As one method of helping this work to a successful completion, he established the *Suncook Valley Times* at Pittsfield, and for two years contributed regularly to its columns a series of historical and biographical articles which attracted much attention in the locality and were widely copied and read elsewhere. He also at one time published and edited at Manchester a journal devoted to insurance interests, and has established a reputation as a vigorous, versatile and popular writer. He is deeply interested in the literature of his native State, and probably no man has so thorough a knowledge of its resources, industries and local history. He is a member of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, and a director in the Merchants' National Bank. He attends the Franklin Street Church. In 1858 he united in marriage with Annie M., daughter of L. B. Philbrick, Esq., of Deerfield, and their family consists of three children,—Lizzie A., Susie P. and George Abram.

Mr. French is a genial companion, a stanch friend and a man who wins and holds the good opinion of his fellow-citizens.

CHARLES E. BALCH.

There is no prouder or more enduring personal record than the story of a self-reliant, manly and successful career. It declares that the individual not only understood his duty and mission, but fulfilled them. The following memoir is highly suggestive of these facts:

Charles E. Balch was born in Francestown, N. H., March 17, 1834, and here his boyhood days were spent. He was a son of well-to-do parents, and was educated at Francestown Academy, and at the age of eighteen years began his active business career as bookkeeper in the mercantile establishment of Barton & Co., in this city. Here he remained about two years, and then accepted a clerkship in the Manchester Savings-Bank. He brought to the discharge of his new duties a peculiar fitness, which soon attracted the attention of the officers of the Manchester Bank, and upon the reorganization of this institution as a national bank, in 1865, Mr. Balch was chosen its cashier, a position which he held until January, 1884. He was also trustee of the Manchester Savings-Bank, the largest in the State; from 1862 was a member of its investment committee, and treasurer till within a few months before his death. He was treasurer of the Manchester Gas-Light Company, a director and member of the finance committee of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, and a trustee of many large estates. And in all the various positions of responsibility and trust which Colonel Balch was called upon to fill, he discharged his duties with eminent ability, and proved himself a most sagacious, careful and safe financier. He was interested in a number of vessels, one of which, a four-masted schooner, the "C. E. Balch," of eight hundred and forty-three tons, was launched at Bath, Me., July 15, 1882. Colonel Balch was thoroughly alive to all interests looking to the welfare of his adopted city, and rejoiced to see it prosper, always responding to personal calls looking to this end.

He did not seek political preferment, but was a stanch supporter of Republican principles. In national, State and municipal affairs he was deeply interested and had firm convictions in regard to them. The purity and uprightness of his life were conspicuous. Not a breath of evil was ever raised against him. His personal bearing to everybody was most cordial. For each of the vast number of persons who were brought into business and social relation with him he had always a pleasant greeting, impressing all with his affability and marked courtesy. The unflagging work which he put into his life's calling enabled him to become one of Manchester's most successful men, acquiring a handsome property. Colonel Balch was a gentleman of refined taste, high ideas of morality, and devoted to his home-life. During 1883 he completed one of the most elegant residences in the city, in a delightful location, and having reached that point in his career where he could sensibly lessen his business cares, he was in a position to enjoy the fruits of an honorable and successful life. Although his death had been in a measure expected, it brought a shock to his host of friends in the city and State, who mourned Death's selection of one of the most prosperous, respected and best-known individuals in the prime of manhood. With only one secret organization was he connected, the Washington Lodge of Masons, Colonel Balch received his military title by serving two years on the staff of Governor Head. He was an accomplished equestrian. He was a member of the Franklin Street Society and contributed liberally to its advancement.

Mr. Balch's architectural taste, which was something unusual in a person not a professional, is shown in his fitting up of the interior of the Manchester banking-rooms; his plan for his own residence, which is of classical style of architecture, and during the last year of his life, the building of Silley Block, one of the finest business blocks on Elm Street, in Manchester. He was one of the building committee of the Manchester Opera-House.

In July, 1867, he united in marriage with Miss Emeline R., daughter of Rev. Nahum Brooks, who survives him. He died October 18, 1884.

At a meeting of the officers of Manchester Bank, October 20, 1884, the following resolutions were presented by Hon. Daniel Clark, and adopted:

"*Resolved*, That by the death of Colonel Charles E. Balch we have lost a pleasant associate, a courteous gentleman, a prudent, skilled and efficient officer, an able financier, cautious and considerate in his judgment, prompt in action, straightforward and direct in his methods and faithful to his trusts, a man of great moral worth and Christian virtue, free from reproach, quiet in his deportment, gentle and unassuming in his manners and exemplary in all the relations of life; a citizen of large and healthful influence, respected and beloved.

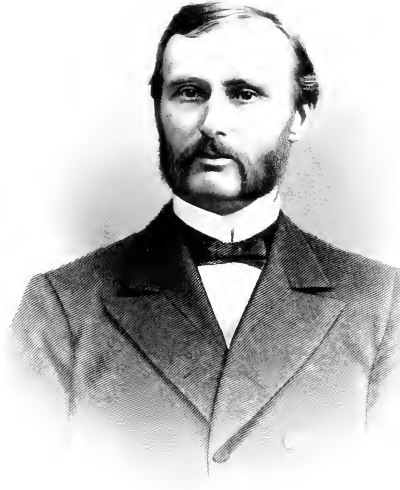
"*Resolved*, That while we deplore his death in the prime of his manhood, when, rich in experience he was becoming even more useful, yet our grief is somewhat moderative, and we are thankful that no shadow rests upon the record of his life, and that the brightness of his example shines up from the valley of his peaceful rest.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. Balch as an expression of our appreciation of her husband's character and of our heartfelt sympathy in her bereavement, and that they be entered upon the records of the Manchester Savings-Bank, whose treasurer he was."

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. George B. Spalding, D.D., who spoke with great tenderness and fine appreciation, as follows:

"In the strife and noise of our great communities death fails to make its due impression. Day by day one falls out of the ranks, and in the swift onward march of the living he seems soon to be forgotten. The surface of the ever-flowing stream is broken only for the moment. The current of human ambitions and strifes, of fierce competition and activities, bears no trace of disturbance as one disappears beneath the waves and is lost to view forever, so intense and hurried and unprecedented is this tide of life which surges as never before in our cities. And yet, now and then, death comes in such unusual form, or bears away one of such peculiar character, or sets in such relations to the community, that all hearts are arrested and the sense of loss seems deep and universal. It is so to-day.

"The announcement of the death of Charles E. Balch brought a profound hush to this community. His sickness has been watched with an unusual solicitude. Hopes and fears had attended the varying phases of his disease. Its sudden fatal ending was a shock to very many hearts. The presence here to-day of so great a number and of such varied representatives of all classes manifests the depth and tenderness of the sorrow which his death has caused. There must have been something in this man, in his nature and his ways with his fellow-men, that accounts for this profound feeling, which, to such an unusual degree has come to this city. Doubtless there is that in the outward history of this man which has strongly moved us. Here was one who, as a young man of eighteen years of age, came into this place, putting his best life into the young, vigorous city, growing up through its successive stages of growth, sharing at last, as the fruits of his keen foresight and splendid industry, in its great prosperity,—and yet in the fulness of his matured strength,



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and in the fulfilled promise of his ardent hopes and cardinal planning, suddenly taken away from this scene of his labors and success. The suddenness and completeness of this work of death startles and appalls all hearts. We can scarce withhold our private we look upon his signal triumphs, as we look around this home into which he built his careful thoughts and his refined taste, and think of him as ruthlessly severed by death from it all. Only a Christian faith, only the thought of the mansions in the Father's house, can turn our feelings of compassion into better ways.

"But something more than pity for one swept thus suddenly away from his brave activities and keen enjoyments in the very prime of his life must account for this wide and tender interest which his death has awakened. There is a respect, an admiration, a strong affection mingling in our hearts, which only certain most noble qualities in Mr. Eddy could call out from us. He was a man who, through more than thirty years, has been conspicuous in the business life of this community. He entered into all the many activities which had engaged him some quite remarkable powers, which were the conditions of his success. He was industrious, patient, far-seeing, wise in judgment, swift in execution, tireless in application, faithful in every business service. But, far better than this, to these splendidly equipped powers he joined a most sagacious and conscientious regard for true principles which made the all financial success. He won prosperity for the institutions he served and for himself by a persistent conformance to those ways of doing business which all the experience of the past and the soberer reports now of the present show to be alone sound in principle and truly enduring in results. He has been, and will continue to be, a fine example, to the young men of this city, of an honorable, successful man. And in all the prosecution of his business enterprises, and in all the performance of his private and public trusts, he has always shown himself to be honest and truthful in every respect. No word has ever reached my ear, and I doubt if any other's, which, even out of malice or unchantableness, could mar the character of this man, as one most just and upright in all his business life. But the circle of business enterprises, however filled by his time and energies, did not completely hold him.

"Mr. Eddy was a man of public spirit. He was deeply interested in all that pertained to the prosperity and well-being of this city. He rejoiced in its growth and contributed of his refined taste and his large sagacity to add to its beauty. He was a man of purest moral tone, free from every debasing habit, clean in thought and in speech, far from every low, mean thing. He was reverent in spirit, respecting with utmost sincerity the very forms of religion, and sharing, I doubt not, its hidden life. He was retiring in disposition, not seeking office or publicity, loving most his home, and warm and loyal to his chosen friends. Beyond almost any man I have ever known, he was a gentleman, always courteous, always cheerful, always greeting us and every body else with a smiling face and kind word, that much all the world brighter for having met him. No business care or perplexity, no pain or exhaustion of sickness, seemed to ruffle the serenity of love from beginning to end. The loss of such a man's presence among us is very great. How great it is to this household, where all the dearest qualities which we have recalled found their fullest expression, no one outside can know. But the loss to the city, in the splendid business capacities and high, noble career and character which have here closed, is very great. A city's real greatness and finest renown must always be found in its best citizens. Better than its material prosperity and the multiform products of its mighty industry and the charms of its outward adornment and natural beauties are the high-minded and good men and women who are found within it."

JOHN H. MAYNARD.

John H. Maynard, son of Asa and Mary (Linfield) Maynard, was born in Concord, Mass., January 23, 1805. His father moved to London, N. H., when he was but five years of age, and remained here a few years and moved to East Concord.

The subject of this sketch attended the district school in winter and worked at carpentering in summer; commenced to learn his trade, when eleven years old, with Moses Kimball, of East Concord, with whom he remained five years, or until the death of Mr. Kimball.

He subsequently was in the employ of John Putney, and, still later, of John Leach, of Concord. He remained with Mr. Leach about four years then started out on his own account, and his career has been a successful one. He built Nathaniel Upham's house, now standing north of the State-House, and afterwards built the Baptist meeting-house in New Boston. He returned to Concord and built Call's Block, rear of the State-House. Was in Amoskeag about the year 1832, and built the old tavern which is now a tenement block. He built the Unitarian meeting-house in Concord, and then returned to Amoskeag and erected the first tenement-house at Amoskeag Falls, on the east side of the river. This was built for the workmen who were to build the guard-gate for the Amoskeag Company. From this time Mr. Maynard worked continuously for the Amoskeag Company for thirty years, during which time he did the carpenter-work on No. 3, 4, 5 and 6 Mills and most of the large tenement blocks. Mr Maynard married, for his first wife, Jane Kimball, of East Concord, N. H., March, 23 1832; they had no children. He lived with her about thirty years. He married for his second wife Apha Kimball, of Hopkinton, N. H., about the year 1871. Mr. Maynard was chief of the old Fire Department, and was connected with it for twenty-five years. He has been alderman and a member of the City Council, and has also been a representative from Manchester three terms in the Legislature. He was the first assessor in the city of Manchester. Mr. Maynard has resided in Manchester since its infancy, and relates that he planted beans and corn in front of where the Stark Block now stands, on Elm Street. He is a director in the Manchester Bank, and has been for thirty-five years. He is in politics a Republican.

Mr. Maynard is a builder and contractor, and is an active business men of to-day, although eighty-one years of age. His father was in the Revolutionary War, and died at the age of ninety-seven years.

HON. JOHN HOSLEY.

John Hosley was born May 12, 1826, at the old Hosley homestead, in Hancock, N. H., and is the son of Samuel and Sophia (Wilson) Hosley, being one of a family of nine, of whom also survive Martha E., wife of George G. Wadsworth, of Chelsea, Mass., and Lucretia J., wife of Oliver Dearborn, of Denver, Col. Mr. Hosley comes from a hardy, thrifty, intelligent ancestry, which traces its lineage back through the centuries to Merrie England, where the family had its origin. His ancestors were numbered among the indomitable Puritans who sought an asylum from persecution in America, and were of such a heroic mould that their descendants were found battling for freedom in the War of the Revolution.

In tracing the genealogy of the family we find that there was a James Hosley born May 1, 1649, married Martha Parker, and died July 9, 1677. He was sur-

vived by a son, James, born September 4, 1675, and died February 18, 1728, leaving a son also bearing the name of James, who was born May 19, 1702, and married Lucie Jewett. A son was born to them at Townsend, Mass., January 19, 1734, who was called James, after his father. This son was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and was a man of conspicuous ability. From the published history of Townsend, Mass., it is learned that he was honored by being elected to all the offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens, including an election to the General Court, but declined the latter distinction. He was neither an office-seeker nor a demagogue, but a man whose worth everywhere commanded respect. In 1775 he was moderator at the annual town-meeting, town clerk, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and captain of the alarm list, or Minute-Men, who, fifty-three strong, marched to the defense of Cambridge. In 1777 the General Court passed a resolution calling for volunteers to go to the assistance of General Gates, who was confronting Burgoyne, at Saratoga. The call met with an enthusiastic response, and James Hosley was unanimously elected captain of a company of seventy men, which included within its ranks such military men of ability and notoriety as Colonel William Prescott (the hero of Bunker Hill), Major Henry Wood, Major Samuel Stone and others nearly as well-known. These men would never have been subordinate to any man unless he honored the office to which he had been elevated. After the close of the Revolutionary War he moved to Hancock, N. H., where he purchased a farm and donated a portion of it to the town for public use. He left a son, Samuel, who was born July 8, 1767, and died December 20, 1826. A merchant and farmer by occupation, he was noted for his piety and benevolence, leaving a character worthy of lasting and affectionate remembrance. He married Polly Dodge, and the fruit of their union was a son, Samuel, who was born on the old homestead in Hancock, September 28, 1802, and this son was the father of the Hon. John Hosley, whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He obtained an education in the common schools and the academy at Hancock, was a farmer by occupation, and died January 10, 1871, his estimable wife surviving him but six days. He was an honorable man and an exemplary Christian.

This brings us down to Mr. Hosley of to-day, who was brought up on his father's farm, and gained what education the common schools of Hancock afforded until he was twenty years of age. In 1846 he removed to Manchester, which at that time gave little indication of its coming importance. Mr. Hosley engaged in manufacturing, and was an overseer in the weaving department of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. He also engaged in the grocery and real estate business, and in farming, and was successful in all. He seems to have inherited the even judgment and pronounced ability of his ancestors, and has been called to many important positions of trust and honor by his fellow-citizens, never failing to receive more than his party's strength at the polls whenever a candidate. He represented his ward in the Legislature, Common Council two years, Board of Aldermen five years, and on the Board of Education for two years. He was city tax collector for two years and has been twice elected mayor, besides holding various minor city offices. He was a member of the National Union Convention, which met at Philadelphia in 1865, is a prominent Freemason, and has held the highest office in Hillsborough Lodge of Odd-Fellows. In religion Mr. Hosley is a Unitarian. He married, in 1854, Miss Dorothea H. Jones, of Weare, N. H., by whom he has had one child, who is married to William M. Parsons, M.D. They have one child, Martha S., born April 30, 1884. It is readily seen that Mr. Hosley is a man of no common abilities, and his performance of the duties of the various offices which he has been called upon to fill has ever been eminently satisfactory. He has grown up with Manchester, as town and city, and has done his full share in moulding its policy in governmental affairs.

COLONEL CHANDLER EASTMAN POTTER.[1]

Colonel Chandler Eastman Potter was a native of East Concord, N. H., born March 7, 1807, son of Joseph and Anna (Drake) Potter. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1831, taught high schools in Concord and Portsmouth several years, read law, and was admitted to the bar and practiced in Concord. In 1834 he moved to Manchester, where he owned and edited the *Manchester Democrat* until the fall of 1848, when he sold the paper. From 1852 to 1856 he was editor of the *Monthly Visitor* and *Granite Farmer*. In June, 1848, he was appointed justice of the Manchester Police Court, succeeding Hon. Samuel D. Bell, which office he filled seven years, with honor and credit to himself. He was an able and efficient member of the Historical Society in New Hampshire and other societies, and author of a very elaborate and correct history of Manchester. His ennobling views of man and nature, and of sound, true principles, were always heard with profound attention and delight. He had copiousness of ideas, and his writings were always filled with the thoughts of a comprehensive mind, instructing all who read what he wrote with a ready pen. He was interested in the study of the Indian language, and has written many sketches of Indian character, and was a contributor to Schoolcraft's Indian work. "Colonel Potter was probably the best informed man and antiquarian in the State on all topics that related to the early settlement of New Hampshire." He was genial and social, with a keen relish for humor and anecdote, friendly with all classes. The

[1] From Clarke's "Successful New Hampshire Men."

rich and the poor found in him a true friend in time of need. He was a devoted friend of the militia organizations of the State, and second commander of the Amoskeag Veterans, a company that adopted the uniform of the Continentals. They visited Washington during the administration of President Pierce, commanded by Colonel Potter, who entertained the veterans at his home, the McNeil (N. H.) mansion and birth-place of Franklin Pierce, in 1865. A grand entertainment was given them in a large tent upon the grounds.

Colonel Potter's last able work, "The Military History of New Hampshire," published in 1866, consists of two volumes, from the settlement in 1623 to the close of the War of 1812, with valuable biographical sketches.

Judge Potter married, November 1, 1832, Clara A., daughter of John Underwood, of Portsmouth, by whom he had four children. She died March 19, 1854, and November 11, 1856, he married Frances Maria, daughter of General John McNeil, of Hillsborough. After this marriage he resided at the Governor Pierce homestead in Hillsborough during the remainder of his life.

Colonel Potter loved the society of intelligent and worthy people, and welcomed all without distinction. His domestic relations gave a great charm to his existence. He died at Flint, Mich., whither he had gone with his wife on business, August 3, 1868.

WILLIAM MOODY PARSONS, M.D.

An early ancestor of Dr. Parsons was Joseph, who was born in England, married Mary Bliss and came to this country in July, 1626, settling in Northampton, Mass., and died March 26, 1684. Their children were *Joseph, Jr.*, John, Samuel, Ebenezer, Jonathan, David, Mary, Hannah, Abigail and Hester.

Joseph Jr., was born in 1647, married Elizabeth Strong, and died in 1729. Their children were *Joseph*, John, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, David, Josiah, Daniel, Moses, Abigail and Noah.

Joseph was born in 1671, graduated at Harvard College in 1697, entered the ministry, settled in Lebanon, Conn., and moved to Salisbury, Mass. He married Elizabeth Thompson, and died in 1739. Their children were Joseph, Samuel, *William*, Elizabeth and John, the three elder of whom became clergymen. John died while a sophomore in Harvard College.

Rev. William was born April 21, 1716, married Sarah Barnham, and moved to Gilmanton, N. H., in 1763, and died January 31, 1796. His wife died February 28, 1797. Their children were Sarah, *William*, Elizabeth, John, Joseph and Ebenezer.

William was born April 1, 1745, married Hannah Meserve, and had William, *John*, Joseph and Sarah.

John was born November 10, 1751, married Lydie Folsom, October 16, 1783, and died May 31, 1838. His wife died March 17, 1828. Their children were William, Judith, John, Sarah, Hannah, Lydie, Eliza and *Joseph*.

Joseph Parsons, Esq., was born August 29, 1753, married Ruth Pearson, and died August 10, 1806. Their children were Ruth, Joseph, Sarah, Hannah, Thomas and Mary.

Ebenezer Parsons was born January 21, 1756, and married Eunice Potter, November 18, 1784, and had Ebenezer, Eunice, William, Samuel, Sally and Lucy.

Abraham Parsons, son of Abraham, of New Market, and grandson of Josiah, of Cape Ann, was born November 2, 1754, married Abigail Burleigh, May 30, 1780, and had four children,—*Josiah*, Sarah, Abraham and James.

Josiah Parsons, Esq., was born September 26, 1781; married Judith Badger, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Weeks) Badger. He died December 9, 1842. Their children were Joseph B., Emily P., Sarah B., Mary E., Lewis N., Dr. Joseph Badger, Daniel Jacobs, Esq., Sarah Jane Rogers, *William Moody* and Hannah Cogswell.

Among the ancestors of Dr. Parsons were those who were very prominent in the religious, educational, military and civil history of the town wherein they lived; notably is this true of Rev. William Parsons, son of Rev. Joseph Parsons, both of whom were graduates of Harvard College.

Rev. William became one of the proprietors of Gilmanton, and was employed by the corporation to preach to the settlers, which he did for ten years. He was also the first schoolmaster in the town, and continued his teaching even after he had closed his ministry. He was a very useful citizen, an exemplary minister of the gospel and did much to give a right direction to the early movements in regard to religious institutions in the town.

The mother of Dr. William M. Parsons was Judith Badger, a superior woman, and a descendant of that family so illustrious in the early history of New Hampshire, of whom were General Joseph Badger, of Revolutionary fame; his son, Hon. Joseph Badger; and his grandson, Hon. William Badger, ex-Governor of New Hampshire. Of the brothers of Dr. Parsons, Dr. Joseph Badger became a successful physician and Daniel J., who read law in the office of Hon. Ira A. Eastman, is a successful practitioner. Each of the children of this family, except the youngest, Hannah C., were noted teachers in their time, and two of the daughters became the wives of clergymen.

Dr. William Moody Parsons was born in Gilmanton December 30, 1826; his boyhood was passed with his brothers and sisters at the old home. His educational advantages were those of the district schools of the time, supplemented by a classical course at the celebrated Gilmanton Academy. At the close of the academic course, having a taste for the study of medicine, he commenced under the tuition of Dr.

Nahum Wight, a celebrated practitioner of Gilmanton, where he remained three years, during which time Dr. Parsons attended a course of lectures at the Dartmouth Medical College, and then went into the office with his brother, Dr. Joseph B., at Bennington, N. H., where he commenced the practice of his profession, remaining about one year; he then attended his final course of lectures at the Vermont Medical College, where he graduated in June, 1851, and returned to Bennington, practicing in company with brother until 1855, when his brother sold his interest to Dr. William M., and moved to Haverhill, Mass.

Dr. Parsons, with a large practice, desiring a more favorable location, moved to Antrim, N. H., and there, for a period of fifteen years, attended faithfully to the increasing demands made upon him until 1870, when he returned to Bennington. The practice of Dr. Parsons had become so extensive and the rides so long and laborious that he found it necessary in the interest of his health to make some change, that his duties might not be so exacting, and to this end, in April, 1873, he moved to Manchester, N. H., where he at once established himself in his profession, and where he has since resided.

During his long practice in the country Dr. Parsons had many calls for consultation with his brother physicians in the adjoining towns, which, together with his own practice, made the change to an easier field imperative. As a surgeon, Dr. Parsons early took prominent place, and he has performed in these years many capital operations with notable success.

In 1861, Dr. Parsons was appointed by the Governor as chairman of a commission for the extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, which was prevalent at that time, which disease was thoroughly eradicated in a comparatively short time, and with small expense to the State in comparison with that of some neighboring States in which this disease prevailed.

In 1882, Dr. Parsons was commissioned assistant surgeon First Regiment New Hampshire National Guard, and in 1884 was promoted to the office of surgeon of the same regiment, with rank of major.

Dr. Parsons is a member of the Masonic fraternity, an Odd-Fellow and Knight of Honor. In religion Dr. Parsons is a Quaker. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1871-72 represented the town of Bennington in the General Court.

Dr. Parsons has, by his lively interest in public schools and educational matters in general, maintained the family trait, which, from his first ancestor, has stood out prominently in each of the generations, having been superintending school committee several years.

In November, 1882, Dr. Parsons married Marion J., only daughter of Hon. John and Dorothy (Jones) Hosley, of Manchester. From this union there was born Martha S., April 30, 1884.

For a period of about thirty-five years Dr. Parsons has been in active practice, ever ready to respond to the calls of suffering humanity, to afford relief; prompt in his appointments for consultations, courteous and liberal while maintaining professional etiquette, he has attained a prominent position in the community where he lives.

Dr. Parsons has taken a warm interest in the welfare and progress of young men who had entered upon the study of medicine, and his office has ever been a place where all such could find counsel and advice, and many have begun their study under his direction. A good citizen, a genial friend, a kind husband and father, a faithful and trusted family physician, Dr. Parsons enjoys the confidence and respect of those he has served so many years, and is a credit to his native State.

HISTORY OF NASHUA.

BY JOHN H. GOODALE.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY—NATURAL FEATURES.

Boundaries—Area—Rivers, Brooks and Ponds—Intervales and Plains—Forest-Trees—Wild Animals—Fish—Climate—Meteorology.

THE city of Nashua lies in the southern part of Hillsborough County, on the boundary line of Massachusetts. It is bounded on the north by the town of Merrimack, on the east by the Merrimack River, which separates it from Hudson and Litchfield, on the south by Tyngsborough and Dunstable, Mass., and on the west by Hollis. Its length is about six and one-half miles from north to south, and its width a little more than four and a half miles from east to west. Its area is about eighteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight acres, or nearly thirty square miles. The surface in the eastern section is generally level, consisting of plain and intervale; in the western it is rolling; while in the southern section are several ridges of moderate height. The highest summit in Nashua is Long Hill, near the Massachusetts line, which is four hundred and thirty-nine feet above the ocean level.

The city is well watered. The Merrimack River flows along its eastern boundary. The Nashua River, from which the city takes its name, comes from the southwest, furnishing the water-power for the cotton-mills and other manufactories of the city, while Salmon Brook, coming from the south, and the Pennichuck, on the north, are attractive and beautiful streams.

There are three small natural ponds in the township, Lovewell, in the southwest; Round, in the northwest; and Sandy, in the southwest margin of the city proper. Of these, the Sandy is the most noticeable. It lies in a circular basin of six acres, has no visible inlet or outlet and is fed by subterranean springs. Its surface height varies about three feet, usually the highest in April and the lowest in October. The water is unusually clear, and furnishes the most of the ice used in the city.

In agricultural resources Nashua is below the average of the adjoining towns. The intervale of the Merrimack and Nashua Rivers, limited in extent, is easily cultivated, and excellent for the growth of corn and vegetables. The higher lands of the southern part have fine hay fields and orchards, but the plain and the most of the rolling lands which cover the larger portion of Nashua are comparatively unproductive. The soil is a deposit of the Glacial Drift period, a sandy deposit worn from the northern hills during that geological epoch, when glaciers or icebergs were drifting across New England. More than two centuries ago the early explorers named these plains the "pine barrens."

The bowlders of granite so abundant in the northern and western towns of Hillsborough County are much fewer and smaller in Nashua. Ledges crop out about Mine Falls, and one ledge a mile west of the city proper furnishes a large amount of rough material for cellar walls and other stone work about the city.

Almost every forest-tree common in Southern New Hampshire was originally found in this township. The lofty white pine grew on the rich alluvial soil of the two rivers, often having a height of one hundred feet and a diameter of three feet. There was also, on some portions of the intervale, and upon the higher grounds on the north side of the Nashua River, a heavy growth of sturdy hard pine, which was used by the early settlers for the manufacture of turpentine. The thin soil of the plains was covered by a scrub pine growth. The pine growth has, to some extent, been superseded by the birch and oak. The prevailing forest-trees at the present time are the pine, oak and birch, with a spattering of maple, ash, elm, basswood, spruce and walnut. The oak is largely of the red and the birch of the white species. Very few trees which had reached the average growth a century ago are now standing. Very few acres of woodland have been cleared of late in Nashua, and the percentage of land covered by a natural forest growth is increasing.

The early settlers of Nashua found fewer wild animals here than in most other localities. The constant presence of the Indians in the Merrimack Valley, and the absence of sheltering ravine and ledges, largely account for this. While in some of

the earliest settlements the pioneers found wild meats of great service, the scanty records of "Old Dunstable" makes little mention of any aid from this source. The bear and deer, never numerous in this vicinity, soon disappeared. The moose, panther and wolf seldom came below Lake Winnipesaukee. The beaver, a former occupant of Salmon Brook, had already disappeared. The raccoon, fox, rabbit, woodchuck and squirrel were still numerous and annoying.

But the scarcity of wild animals as a source of food was compensated by the abundance of fish. Especially was this true in the spring. The Merrimack and its branches were the favorite resort of the salmon, shad and alewife. Migratory in their habits, they arrived early in May, and not only the larger streams but the tributary brooks were full of them. At the foot of every cascade the pools were crowded with the agile salmon. The pioneers had no need to resort to the Merrimack, since it was far easier to catch them in the smaller streams. Salmon Brook was so named from the multitude of salmon taken every May between the Main Street bridge and its entrance into the Merrimack.

The Pennichuck was equally famous for the facility with which this delicious fish could be taken from its waters. They varied in weight from three to sixteen pounds. The early settlers in the adjacent towns relied upon "Pennichuck beef" as the greatest delicacy of the year. For half a century shad and alewives were used as dressing for the corn-fields, and were rarely cooked till salmon became scarce. After the building of the Pawtucket (Lowell) dam, both salmon and shad disappeared from the waters of the Merrimack and its branches.

From a topographical examination, it is very evident that Nashua owes its origin and growth as a city from the river from which it derives its name. It is a small river, but the water-power it furnishes has been sufficient to found a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants. Its sources are in the northern part of Worcester County. The small streams flowing from the base of Mount Wachusett unite in the Lancaster meadows, forming the Nashua River. Thence it flows in a northern and northeasterly direction for thirty miles, entering New Hampshire about seven miles from its mouth. Its fall of water between Mine Falls and its mouth is about fifty feet.

The climate of Nashua is healthy. It is exempt from malaria and fogs, and in the warm season is free from annoying insects. The average temperature is forty-eight degrees above zero. Its highest temperature within the past thirty years was ninety-nine degrees above, and its lowest thirty-two degrees below zero. The degree of temperature varies with different localities in and about the city. In ordinary weather the difference is small, but at dawn on severely cold winter mornings the mercury is usually six, and sometimes ten, degrees lower at the Concord Railroad Station than at Mount Pleasant and the South Common. There is less fall of snow here than in any other town of New Hampshire not bordering on the Atlantic Coast. Exceptional winters occur, but ordinarily the number of weeks of good sleighing in this city is few, often not exceeding four. The average rainfall is thirty-nine inches.

Nashua is the third city in the State in population, the third in valuation and the second in the value of its manufactures. It is thirty-five miles from Concord, forty miles from Boston, two hundred and sixty-two from New York and four hundred and ninety-two from Washington. No extensive view of scenery is visible from any part of the city; but from the towers of the High School and the Mount Pleasant School buildings there is not only an attractive view of Nashua itself, but on a fair day there can be clearly seen the twin summits of Uncanoonuc, in Goffstown, the precipitous side of Joe English, in New Boston, the Crotched Mountain, in Francestown, the Grand Monadnoc, in Jaffrey, the Pack Monadnoc, in Peterborough, and Mount Wachusett, in Central Massachusetts.

CHAPTER II.

NASHUA—(*Continued.*)

THE ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS.

Indian Tribes—The "Nashaways"—Corn-Raising—Stone Implements—Hunting—Modes of Cooking—Salmon and Shad—Wigwams—Treatment of Squaws—Wars—The Birch Canoe—Clothing—Stone Relics.

NASHUA was the first settled of the inland towns of New Hampshire. It is not certainly known in what year the first white inhabitant built his cabin within its limits, but it could hardly have been earlier than 1655 or later than 1670. Fifty years before the Scotch settlers came to Londonderry, and seventy years before any other town of Hillsborough County, outside of "Old Dunstable," had a white resident, there were log cabins on the banks of Salmon Brook, a little above its junction with the Merrimack. Longer than any other towns in the State, except Dover and Portsmouth, this settlement occupied a frontier position, exposed to all the perils and terrible disasters of savage hostility, and none did more heroic service in rescuing the colonies from the barbarities of Indian warfare.

It is now more than two-thirds of a century since the last Indian remaining in the State died in a remote cabin in Coos County. The prophecy of Passaconaway has been fulfilled. The race of New Hampshire Indians is extinct. To the generation of to-day the Indian is a myth. To our forefathers they were a terrible reality,—an untiring, ever-present, merciless foe.

The history of Nashua would be incomplete without a description of its original inhabitants. Of the

twenty thousand Indians in New England on the landing of the Pilgrims, two thousand were in New Hampshire. More than three-fourths of these lived in the Merrimack Valley. The rapid growth of the Massachusetts Bay colony led the more adventurous emigrants to seek for advantageous and fertile lands on which to find a home. From the natives they learned of the attractive valley of the Merrimack River, and were awaiting a favorable opportunity to explore it.

In the summer of 1652 the colonial government of Massachusetts, desirous of ascertaining the northern extent of their territory, appointed an exploring commission, consisting of Captain Edward Johnson and Captain Simon Willard, accompanied by Jonathan Ince and John Shearman as surveyors. They were instructed to follow up the Merrimack River to its head and there establish a "bound." At Pawtucket Falls they secured Indian guides, and, proceeding up the west bank of the river, were the first white men known to have crossed Salmon Brook and Nashua River, and explored the intervale lands of the vicinity. Having been told by their Indian guides that the head of the Merrimack River was at the outlet of the lake, they proceeded to that point, and upon a rock having a surface just above the water, at the outlet of the Winnipesaukee, they cut the following inscription:

"E I S W
W P JOHN
ENDD VF
GOV."

which, modernized, and substituting the full names for the initials, reads,—

"Edward Johnson Simon Willard,
Worshipful John
Endicot
Governor."

The commissioners made a report to the Massachusetts government on their return, and stated that they were treated kindly, not only by the tribes on the Nashua and Souhegan Rivers, but by those of the upper country. From their description it is probable that about forty Indian families were living near the mouths of Salmon Brook and the Nashua River, and as many more at the mouth of the Souhegan and on the Litchfield intervale, opposite.

The Indians of the Merrimack Valley were divided into small tribes, and were designated by the name of the locality they occupied. The Pawtuckets had their headquarters at Pawtucket Falls, just above the present city of Lowell; the Nashaways lived in the Nashua River valley and about its mouth; the Souhegans, on the stream of the same name; the Penacooks occupied Penacook, (now Concord,) and a part of Boscawen. The last-named tribe was far the most numerous, warlike and powerful, and its sachem, Passaconaway, was the actual ruler of all the tribes of the Merrimack Valley. He was the most sagacious and discreet chieftain of his time.

These tribes, while relying largely on fishing and hunting for their livelihood, depended to no trifling extent upon the tillage of the soil to secure them from starvation during the long winter. In common with all the North American tribes, these Indian warriors, when not idle, devoted themselves to war, fishing and hunting, and imposed upon the women the labor of tilling the ground, securing the crops, gathering the firewood, and all the drudgery of the wigwam.

Many of the meadows, or the "intervales," as they are often called, on the Merrimack and Nashua Rivers are basins having a surface of alluvial and vegetable deposits. No doubt they were once covered with water, which, by the deepening of the channel, has gradually passed away. In proof of this, we know that logs, leaves, nuts and other vegetation are often found buried under the surface at various depths, sometimes as low as twenty feet. Mr. Fox, in his "History of Dunstable," relates that when the excavation for the foundation of the locks near the junction of the Nashua and Merrimack Rivers was made, in 1825, at a spot about one hundred feet from the Nashua River, and at a depth of many feet below the surface, the workmen found logs and a quantity of charred coals, evidently the remains of a fire. Such discoveries are not infrequent in all alluvial lands. The time of deposit, geologically considered, was recent; chronologically estimated it was exceedingly remote. The soil thus formed is free from stone, easy of cultivation and for a time very productive.

After girdling the trees and piling the brushwood, the ground was carefully burned over in autumn. With the coming of spring each squaw began to prepare her patch for planting. The Indian apostle, John Elliot, writing from observation, describes these patches as usually containing about half an acre each, though occasionally he saw one of a whole acre. Often a dozen or more of them were contiguous, thus insuring a better protection from the coons, crows and squirrels.

The implements of the Indians were rude and simple. The student of to-day will bear in mind that the aboriginal race in North America three centuries ago were living in primitive barbarism, entirely ignorant of the use of the metals, or of any of the arts and discoveries of civilization. They were "the untutored children of nature." The bow and arrow, spear and club were their warlike weapons; the birch canoe was their highest idea of navigation; the stone hammer, wedge and gouge, and bone needle made up their mechanical outfit; the stone pestle, earthen pot, flint knife, the ladle and spoon of horn constituted their cooking utensils; while the stone axe and hoe were the implements of tillage.

The impression that the Indian axe was ever used as a cutting instrument is an error. It was an implement for pounding rather than for cutting. No variety of stone, whether granite, greenstone, trap or jasper can furnish an edge of sufficient firmness and

tenacity to successfully penetrate wood. The red man rarely felled a tree, and when he did, it was by the aid of pitch and fire. He used the axe for splitting wood, peeling bark and pounding the ash for basket materials. To the squaw it was of service in digging up bushes and roots, and mellowing the soil; but after the ground was prepared for planting, the hoe was the main implement used by the women, on whom devolved the toil of cultivating the land. It was made of granite, or ottener of hard slate, having the shape of the carpenter's adze, and with a deep groove cut around the head to secure it to the handle. The handle was a withe, so pliant as to be twisted tightly in the groove around the head of the hoe; it was then fastened with a strip of raw-hide. Both the withe and the raw-hide were made firm by drying before the handle would be serviceable. Such an implement would be of little use in hard, stony ground, but in the mellow loam of the intervale it sufficed to form the hills and remove the intruding weeds. The corn was of several colors, smaller of kernel and quicker in maturing than we are now accustomed to plant. The tribes of the Merrimack Valley began to plant "when the leaves of the white oak were as large as the ear of the mouse." From this habit was derived the adage of the first white settlers,—

> "When the oak trees look gosling gray
> Plant them—be it June or May."

The squaws attended diligently to the growing corn, planting it in rows and hilling in much the same way we do. Some of the abandoned corn-fields on the intervales of Hudson retained for years the shape of the hills of corn as they were left by the natives. After several seasons, when the grounds became exhausted, they dressed the soil with shad and alewives. These fish luckily arrived in immense numbers just before planting-time, and were easily caught in every brook or rivulet tributary to the river. Putting a single fish in each hill was enough to secure a good yield.

To the red men corn, the especial product of the western continent, was a rich gift. It springs luxuriantly from a rich, fresh soil, and in the warm loam, with little aid from cultivation, soon outstrips the weeds. It bears not ten, nor twenty, but three hundred-fold. If once dry, it is hurt neither by heat nor cold, may be preserved in a pit or cave for years and even centuries, is gathered from the field by hand without knife or pruning-hook, and becomes nutritious food by a simple roasting or parching before a fire.

Besides corn, beans, squashes, pumpkins, melons and gourds, all of them indigenous, were more or less grown. Before ripening, the corn was often roasted for immediate use. When boiled in kernels it was called samp. When pounded in a mortar and boiled it was called hominy. When boiled with an equal quantity of beans it was called succotash. The squash and pumpkin were cooked by boiling or steaming, and used with other food. In summer the raspberry and blackberry were freely eaten, and in autumn the squaws, aided by the children, searched the forests for nuts, gathering chestnuts, beech-nuts, walnuts and acorns for food in winter. The acorns were parched and ground and mixed with corn-meal.

The hunting of wild animals was something more than an occupation to the red man. It was an amusement, and sometimes an inspiration. The forests thickly covering the numerous hills of this county abounded with foxes, raccoons, rabbits, woodchucks and squirrels. In the fall the bear was sometimes caught, and in the early winter venison often hung from the rafters of the wigwam. These animals were timid and wary, and could be approached only by stealth. To get within bow-shot required much skill, as well as patience, and was often unsuccessful at last. Hence other contrivances were resorted to. Traps and snares of various kinds, adapted to the size and habits of the animal sought after, were extensively used. For deer a driving-yard was built, forming a figure like the letter V, at some place known to be a resort of this animal. Placing the best marksmen at the apex, the rest of the party, forming a line, beat the outlying woods so as to drive the deer within the inclosure, from which they could escape only through the opening at the apex. Here they were usually snared or shot.

The wild pigeon is said to have been surprisingly numerous before, and for a time after, the advent of the white population. Thousands, in August and September, would at twilight alight upon two or three adjacent forest-trees, many bushels of them to be taken before dawn by the natives. The Indians rarely eat raw meat. Usually it was roasted upon split sticks or wooden forks, or broiled upon live coals. When meat was boiled, it was with corn or beans, and if the earthen pot was wanting, a wooden trough was used to cook the food by throwing heated stones into the water. In eating, they used neither knife nor fork, and drank from a gourd or birch-bark cup.

The tribes of the Merrimack Valley were attracted by the great number and superior quality of the fish which annually ascended the river in the early part of May. The announcement of their arrival was received with shouts, yells and every evidence of satisfaction. It was the jubilant event of the year. All the tribes gathered at the fishing haunts. Canoes, seines, torches and spears were in demand. There was usually such an abundance of the fish that salmon only were selected as palatable. Many were taken with the stone-pointed spear. More were caught with the seines made of wild hemp and the inner bark of the elm and spruce. But in the height of the "run," in the small streams the club was often the more effective, and heaps of salmon were thrown upon the banks, where the squaws with their flint knives

stood ready to dress them, splitting them and laying them upon the turf to dry. At night they were taken to the wigwam and hung around the centre-pole to be cured by the smoke. Each night was passed in dancing and feasting,—a kind of jubilee for the success of the day.

The wigwams were built by the squaws. They were rude structures made of eight or ten poles set round in the form of a cone, having a stout centre-pole, to which all the others were bent and fastened with a strong rope of bark. This rude frame was covered with bark or mats, leaving an opening at the top for the smoke to escape. There was rather a low opening in the side of the wigwam left for the purpose of a doorway, over which a bear or a deer skin was suspended to answer the purpose of a door. This was pushed aside when any one wished to enter or go out. A large pin was driven into the centre-pole upon which to hang the kettle. At the base of this pole, under the pin, was placed edgewise a large flat stone, against which the fire was made, and which protected the pole from burning. Rude mats were placed on the ground, on which they sat, took their meals and slept.

The condition of the wigwam was habitually untidy. Often in the summer season the contents and surroundings became so offensive as to compel a removal to a new location. This required but a few hours' labor, and was wholly done by the women. It is a trait of savage character to degrade womanhood. With the red man this was universal. The females bore the burden of unconditional and unremitting servitude. Under the most cruel treatment they had no redress. Their utmost efforts and severest toil had no other reward than neglect, if not indignity. It is not strange that mothers of female infants were sometimes driven to infanticide.

The tribes of the Merrimack Valley, though less ferocious than the Mohawks of New York and the Tarentines of Maine, were addicted to strife and bloodshed. Wars were as incessant and relentless before the advent of Europeans as afterwards. Extinction had been the lot of many a tribe in the long period which preceded the discovery of the continent. It required no tedious effort for a chief to fire the heart of every warrior in his clan, and once enlisted, there was no risk of desertion. The red men were not wanting in courage and persistance. Their wars were terrible, not from their numbers, for on any one expedition they rarely exceeded a hundred men; it was the parties of six or seven which were most to be dreaded, especially in a war of retaliation. Skill consisted in surprising the enemy unawares. They followed his trail to kill him when he slept, or they laid in ambush near his wigwam, and watched for an opportunity of suddenly attacking and destroying him, and usually his squaw and children after him, and taking their scalps, hastened back in triumph to their tribe with their trophies dangling from their belts. It was the danger of just such strategy and barbarity that for two-thirds of a century made every white family in Dunstable feel insecure.

The earliest explorers spoke of the birch canoe as the possession of every Indian family. Its construction required skill rather than strength. A light frame-work of ash or white-oak was first made, and this was tightly covered with white birch-bark, carefully selected, with the several pieces neatly sewed together with the sinews of some animal or the twine of wild hemp. The seams were made tight with pitch. These canoes were from twelve to fifteen feet in length, were propelled by paddles not unlike those now in use, and would carry from three to five persons, who sat on the bottom of the canoe. It floated gracefully, and both sexes acquired great facility in using it. The occasions for using the canoe on the Merrimack were frequent, inasmuch as the land on both sides of the river was more or less occupied. "At almost any hour," wrote Captain Willard "one could see at the mouths of the Nashua and Souhegan the natives going to and fro in their canoes."

The clothing of the natives in summer was an apron made of skin, fastened around the waist; in winter a bear-skin, or a jacket made of smaller skins. They wore skin moccasins on their feet, and to these, when traveling upon the deep and soft snow, the oval-shaped show-shoes were bound, on which, though cumbersome to the novice, the Indian hunter could well-nigh outstrip the wind.

The natives of the eastern continent have enduring monuments of their ancestors. The savage red men who for ages occupied the Merrimack Valley left no obelisk or pyramid, no ruin of walled town or temple. The stone implements buried in the soil they occupied are the only visible evidence of their having existed. These are most abundant around the water-falls at Amoskeag, the Weirs, Suncook and Pawtucket, but they have also been found on almost every acre of intervale between Lake Winnipesaukee and Newburyport. Around the Amoskeag Falls antiquarians have picked up thousands of the stone arrow and spear-heads with which they pointed their weapons. In excavations at Samborntou Bay have been found stone axes, steatite pipes, coarse fragments of pottery and rude ornaments. On the alluvial plough-lands of Nashua have been dug up stone pestles, hatchets, gouges, knives, sinkers and arrow-points,—the sole relics of a race who were unable to survive the approach of civilization.

CHAPTER III.

NASHUA—*Continued.*

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO 1702.

Making of Land Grants—Charter Granted to Dunstable—Names of Grantees—Boundaries of the Township—Withdrawal of the Indians—Layout of Home-Lots—Uncertain Date of Settlement—King Philip's War—King William's War—Death of the Russell Family—Garrison Houses—Poverty and Hardships.

> "Come are these great and good
> Who here in peril stood,
> And raised their hymn.
> Peace to the reverend dead!
> The light that on them shed
> Two hundred years have sped
> Shall never grow dim."—*John Pierpont.*

AFTER the earliest settlements in New Hampshire, at Dover and Portsmouth, in 1623, the growth of population was, for some years, slow. The first settlers of these two towns were speculators, rather than farmers, and this circumstance did not strongly attract newcomers.

Meanwhile, the settlements of the Massachusetts colony grew rapidly. From 1650 to 1665 was a period of unwonted activity and prosperity. In 1655 the settlements had extended northward to Chelmsford and Groton. The Massachusetts colonial government, disregarding the Masonian claim, and considering all that part of New Hampshire south of Lake Winnipesaukee within her own limits, began to distribute grants of land in the Merrimack Valley as far north as the present towns of Merrimack and Litchfield. Four hundred acres of land were granted to John Whiting, lying on the south side of Salmon Brook and extending up the brook one mile. In 1673 a grant of one thousand acres, on the north side of Nashua River, was made to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. It was bounded on the east by the Merrimack River and on the south by the Nashua. It included that part of the present city north of the river, and was called the "Artillery Farm." From this circumstance the little pond, which a few years ago occupied the central part of North Common, was called Artillery Pond. After owning this tract for seventy years the company sold it to Colonel Joseph Blanchard, a man of note in the early history of Dunstable.

Numerous other grants were made on both sides of the river until their aggregate was fourteen thousand acres. It became desirable, therefore, to consolidate these grants into an incorporation, so as to secure to the inhabitants all the privileges of an organized township. Accordingly, in 1673, the proprietors of the farms already laid out, and others who were disposed to settle here, presented a petition to the government of Massachusetts, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

> "*To the Honored Governour, Deputy Governour, with the Magistrates now assembled in the General Court at Boston, September 18, 1673:*
>
> "The Petition of the Proprietors of the farms that are laid out up in the Merrimack River and places adjacent, with others who desire to joyn with them in the settlement of a plantation there.
>
> "HUMBLY SHEWETH:
>
> "That whereas, there is a considerable tract of the country's land that is intermixed with the properties of particular persons and towns, viz.: By the line of the town of Chelmsford, and by the Groton line, and by Mr. Brenton's farm, by Salmegan farms, and beyond Merrimack River by the outermost line of Henry Kimball's farm, and so to Chelmsford line again. All is in little capacity of doing the country any service except the farms bordering upon it be adjoined to said land to make a plantation there; and there being a considerable number of persons who are of sober and orderly conversation, who do stand in need of greater accommodations, who are willing to make improvement of the said vacant lands. And the proprietors of the said farms are willing to and those that shall improve the said lands, the farms of those that are within the tract of land before described, being about 14,000 acres at the least —
>
> "Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly request the favor of the Honorable Court that they will grant the said tract of land to your Petitioners and to such as will join with them in the settlement of the lands before mentioned, so those who have improved their farms, and those who intend to do so, may be in a way to support the ordinances of God, without which they will be mostly deprived, the farms lying so remote from any towns. And further, that the Honorable Court will please grant the like immunities to this plantation as they have formerly granted to other plantations. So shall your Petitioners be ever engaged to pray —

"1. Thomas Battle,	14. Thomas Edwards,
2. Jonathan Tyng,	15. Thomas Wheeler,
3. Joseph Wheeler,	16. Peter Bulkley,
4. James Parkeson,	17. Joseph Parker,
5. Robert Gibbs,	18. John Morse,
6. John Turner,	19. Samuel Combe,
7. Samuson Shoate,	20. James Parker, Jr.,
8. Samuel Scarlet,	21. John Parker,
9. William Lakin,	22. Josiah Parker,
10. Abraham Parker,	23. Nathaniel Abod,
11. James Knapp,	24. Robert Parris,
12. Robert Proctor,	25. John Jeddie,
13. Simon Willard, Jr.,	26. Zachariah Long."[1]

On the 26th of October this petition was granted, and the township of Dunstable chartered. It was granted with the condition universally required, viz., that "at least twenty actual settlers shall be in the township within three years, that a meeting-house shall be built and an able and orthodox minister shall be obtained." These requirements were complied with by the specified time.

The township of Dunstable, thus organized, was a tract of about two hundred square miles, or one hundred and twenty-eight thousand acres. It had long been the favorite home of the savages, though their number, some years previous, had been greatly diminished by a raid of their hereditary enemy, the bloodthirsty Mohawks. It included the present city of Nashua, the towns of Hudson, Hollis, Dunstable and Tyngsborough, besides portions of the towns of Amherst, Milford, Merrimack, Litchfield, Londonderry, Pelham, Dracut, Brookline, Groton and Pepperell. It extended ten to twelve miles west of the Merrimack, and three to five miles east of it, and its average length, from north to south, was from twelve to fourteen miles. The present city of Nashua is very nearly the centre of the original township of Dunstable,—the name that Nashua continued to bear till within the recollection of many citizens now living. The name Dunstable is said to have been given in compliment to Mrs. Mary, wife of Edward Tyng and mother of Jonathan Tyng, one of the grantees and one of the most prominent of the first settlers.

She was a native of a town of that name in the south of England.

By the granting of this charter the twenty-six petitioners became the owners of all the ungranted lands within the boundaries of Dunstable, which, if equally shared, would have given to each of them not less than four thousand acres. What recompense the Indians received for their lands is not known. Some ten years after the granting of the charter it is said that seventy dollars in silver was paid to the Wamesits, of Chelmsford, and the same sum to the sachem at Southegan, for their claims; but there is no evidence that the Nashaways received any consideration. As the most of the tribe and the chief sachem lived at Lancaster, Mass., it is probable the few families remaining here went northward with the majority of their tribe, and received little or no recompense.

The little Indian settlement at the mouths of Nashua River and Salmon Brook, when visited by Captain Simon Willard in 1652, had only forty warriors. It is known that, in 1669, they joined the Penacooks in an expedition against the Mohawks, in which the most of them perished. The remnant, dispirited and powerless, are said to have united with the Wamesits, and soon after migrated with them northward. Afterwards nothing was distinctively known of them.

The twenty-six grantees, and the settlers uniting with them, before taking possession of their ample domain, made a compact for the equitable division and disposal of their lands. It was evident that, for their mutual protection, the occupied lands must be contiguous. The most desirable locality for safety, convenience and favorable soil appeared to be the land bordering on the Merrimack River, below Salmon Brook. It was agreed that each actual settler, as a personal right, should have a "house-lott" of eligible land, not to exceed thirty acres. Jonathan Danforth, an experienced surveyor, was employed to establish boundaries. These house-lots were laid out with a base on the Merrimack River, and reaching, side by side, southward as far as the present State line. These lots, having a narrow base, extended westward toward Salmon Brook.

It is evident that settlements had been commenced on some of these lots several years before 1673, as we find on the town records that at a meeting of the proprietors and the settlers in the fall of that year it was voted that "the first meeting-house should be built between Salmon Brook and the house of Lieut. Wheeler, as convenient as may be, for the accommodation of the settlers." In 1675 orchards are incidentally spoken of as already having some growth. Therefore, while the exact date of the first settlement within the present limits of Nashua cannot be definitely established, it is certain that the first pioneers built their cabins near Salmon Brook between 1665 and 1670. It was, in truth, a frontier hamlet, having no white settlement on the north nearer than Canada, on the east nearer than Exeter, on the west nearer than Albany.

Two years later, in the summer of 1675, the bloody war began by the crafty and cruel King Philip, chief of the Wampanoags, burst upon the New England colonies. It meant the extermination of the whites.

The new towns of Lancaster and Groton were burned, the inhabitants killed, carried away captives or driven from their homes. Chelmsford was attacked, and but for the intervention of Wamdancet, chief of the Penacooks, Dunstable would have been overwhelmed. So alarming was their situation that, at the approach of winter, the settlers of Dunstable, with the exception of Jonathan Tyng, fled to the older settlements. Tyng had a strongly fortified house, two miles below the present State line, in what is now Tyngsborough, Mass., and he resolved to defend it to the last. A small guard was sent to him from Boston, and with this little band he held the fort till the end of the war.

Peace came again in the spring of 1678. The fugitive settlers at Salmon Brook returned, and it is said that the first meeting-house was built during the same year. It was made of logs, with rude appointments, but well represented the ability of the congregation. The ensuing year, 1679, the plantation, as it was called, secured and settled Rev. Thomas Weld, as the first "learned and orthodox minister," among them. He settled in the south part of the town, on land now included in the "Highland Farm," and then known as the "ministerial lot." Other events worthy of note occurred the same year. Among them was the building of the first saw-mill in Southern New Hampshire, located on Salmon Brook, at Alld's bridge, southeast of the Harbor. There was an old beaver-dam at that place, and it required little labor to prepare the site for the mill. The first bridge over Salmon Brook was built this year by John Sollendine, a carpenter, whose marriage, the next year (1680), was the first which took place in the town.

In 1679, by the royal decree of Charles II., the "merry monarch" of England, New Hampshire was erected into a "royal province," independent of Massachusetts, of which she had been an appendage since 1641. Dunstable, however, still remained under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and continued to be governed by Massachusetts laws till the settlement of the boundary line, sixty-two years later, in 1741. It was better for the early settlers of Dunstable that the authority of the Massachusetts colony should continue to exist. All of them had been residents of that colony. All of their business interests and social relations were centred there. An untraversed forest of forty miles separated them from the nearest New Hampshire settlement, at Exeter, and in the terrible exposure of Dunstable to savage attacks her reliance for aid was entirely upon Massachusetts. In addition

to inaccessibility, the population of New Hampshire in 1678 did not exceed four thousand.

King William's Ten Years' War.—War, in its best aspects, is a terrible calamity. When a people few in number, and almost defenseless, are assailed by a merciless foe, it becomes the most terrible scourge that can befall a people. After an unquiet peace of nine years, in 1688 the war known in history as King William's, one of the fierce conflicts between the English and French nations, was, in its beginning, signalized in the New England colonies by the massacre of Major Waldron and twenty others at Dover, by the Penacook and Eastern Indians, and the carrying off of a larger number as captives to Canada.

The power of the native warriors left to themselves would have been suppressed after a few skirmishes. But the French possessions stretching all along the northern frontier were strongly garrisoned by French soldiers, and as a fierce war was raging between England and France, the Canadian forces of the latter were commanded to use all direct and indirect means to assail and weaken the English colonies.

The French government saw the advantage of securing the Indians as allies. All of the New England as well as the Canadian tribes had been conciliated by being treated as allies, and not subjected dependants, by the French officials. They were taught the use of the musket, and were supplied with an abundance of firearms, blankets and provisions for border warfare. They had already been taught by the Jesuit missionaries that they were a wronged race, and that English supremacy meant the extinction of the red man. The Penacooks, who had now largely removed to Canada, had felt the truth of this. The desire for vengeance was intensely stimulated, and they hastened to attack the frontier New England settlements.

The same party of Indians which had desolated Dover had planned an attack on Dunstable, but its execution was prevented by a timely discovery of the plot. The government sent a mounted patrol to protect the settlement. For a time it did good service, but on the evening of September 2, 1691, the savages suddenly attacked the house of Joseph Hassell, Sr., which stood on the north side of Salmon Brook, on a knoll just in the rear of the brick cottage on the Albls road, a few rods north of the bridge. The assault was unexpected. Hassell and his wife, Anna, their son, Benjamin, and Mary Marks, a kinswoman, were killed. They were all buried on the knoll, near the house, and for many years a rough stone marked the spot. The only record of the massacre is the following brief note, probably written by Rev. Mr. Weld at the time:

"Anno Domini 1691.
Joseph Hassel, Samuel, } were slain by our Indian
Anna Hassell, his wife, } enemies on Sept. 2d, in
Benj. Hassell, their son, } the evening.
Mary Marks, the daughter of Patrick Marks, was slain by the Indians, also on Sept. 2d, in the evening."

On the morning of September 28th a party of Indians attacked and killed, on the south bank of the Nashua River, Obadiah Perry and Christopher Temple, two active and useful citizens who were among the original settlers of the town.

The protracted and incessant peril of the settlers at Salmon Brook was so great that no new-comers arrived, and in 1696 half of the families had left for the lower towns. There is no authentic record of any further attack upon Dunstable after the slaughter of Perry and Temple, but the growth of the town was paralyzed, and the seventeenth century closed with a gloomy prospect for the settlers of Dunstable.

There were at this time at Salmon Brook four garrison-houses, as they were called, and the Massachusetts colonial government stationed about twenty soldiers at these outposts, as a protection against any savage or French raids. These fortified houses consisted of a strongly-built log house, about twenty-four feet square, surrounded by a wooden stockade, built of timbers standing upright, twelve feet high, with the gates as well as the house-doors secured by iron bolts and bars. King William's War lasted ten years. Cotton Mather wrote of it as "the decade of sorrows." The number of families in Upper Dunstable (now Nashua) was reduced to twenty. The following is the list of the heads of families in 1699. The number of inhabitants did not probably exceed one hundred and twenty.

Mr. Thomas Weld	John Sollendine.
Mr. Samuel Searle.	Mr. Samuel Whiting.
Nathaniel Blanchard	Abraham Cummings
Joseph Blanchard.	Robert Usher
Thomas Blanchard.	John Cummings.
Thomas Cummings.	John Lovewell.
Robert Fairs	Joseph Hassell.
Samuel French.	William Harwood
Thomas Lunn (Lund)	Nathaniel Cummings.
Isaac Whiting.	Daniel Gahisha.

In 1701 the selectmen of the town petitioned the General Court for aid in the support of the ministry, and at some length set forth their condition and sufferings. It appeared that one-half of the residents, being new settlers, had not raised enough corn and grain for their own families, and none of the citizens were much, if any, above need. This petition was signed by Joseph Farwell, Robert Parris and William Tyng, as selectmen. In answer to this petition the sum of twelve pounds was allowed the town from the treasury.

CHAPTER IV.

NASHUA.—(*Continued.*)

INDIAN WARS FROM 1702 TO 1725

Watanuck Fort—Queen Anne's War—Slaughter of the Parris Family—Weld's Fort—Careless Scouts—Fate of the Galusha Family—Jew English—Sad Condition of Dunstable—Indian Natives and Cruelty—A Brief Peace—Capture of Cross and Blanchard—Fate of Lieutenant French and Party—Escape of Farwell—Indian Head.

LATE in the autumn of 1702 the General Court of Massachusetts authorized the building of a fort, not to exceed forty feet square, at "Watanuck," the Indian name for Salmon Brook. It was fortified with a stockade of hewn timber, and stood about sixty rods north of Salmon Brook, and about the same distance east of Main Street, on the premises now owned by Elbridge G. Reed. The cellar, which was deep, has been filled, and a thrifty walnut-tree planted by Mr. Reed now marks the spot. This fort was occupied by a small garrison, consisting of eleven men, namely: William Tyng, lieutenant; John Bowers, sergeant; Joseph Butterfield, drummer; John Spalding, John Cummings, Joseph Hassell, Ebenezer Cummings, Daniel Galusha, Paul Fletcher, Samuel French and Thomas Lund, privates. Most of these men were residents, and in the day-time the presence of only four soldiers was required at the fort.

In 1703 war was renewed between England and France. It lasted ten years, and is known in history as Queen Ann's War. The Indians, instigated by Jesuit priests, and equipped by the French Governor, made a general attack on all the frontier settlements. Within six weeks two hundred whites along the northern frontier were killed or carried into captivity. The Massachusetts colonial government, alarmed by these massacres, offered a bounty of forty pounds (one hundred and forty dollars) for every Indian scalp.

It was soon after the beginning of this war that the garrison of Robert Parris was surprised, and himself and family massacred. He lived in the south part of the town, on the main road to Chelmsford, just south of the site now occupied by the "Highland Farm" buildings. He was a large land proprietor, and had been selectman and representative of the town. Just at the close of twilight the savages attacked the house. Unfortunately, the door was unfastened, and, having gained an entrance, they killed Mr. Parris, his wife and oldest daughter. Two small girls, who composed the rest of the family, ran down into the cellar, and crept under an empty hogshead. The savages plundered the house, struck with their tomahawks upon the hogshead, but in the dark failed to examine closely. They left, leaving the house unburned, probably fearing the flames would alarm the neighbors. The orphan girls were sent to their relatives in Charlestown, Mass., where they were raised and educated.

In the summer of 1706 a party of Mohawks, two hundred and seventy in number, came East to attack the New Hampshire settlements. For centuries they had been accustomed to make mid-summer raids to the Merrimack Valley, and sometimes to the sea-coast beyond for plunder. Vermont and Western New Hampshire had been depopulated by them, for they spared none. The red men having departed, they now fell upon the white settlers. Their first descent was upon Dunstable, on July 3d, where they entered the "Weld fort," a garrison-house so named for the Rev. Mr. Weld, who died in 1702. Strangely, there were twenty troopers in it. These men, who were mounted scouts, had been ranging the wood, and toward night reached the garrison. Apprehending no danger, they turned their horses loose upon the intervale, and without a sentry began a night carousal. A detachment of Mohawks, lurking in the vicinity, had intended to attack both Weld's and Galusha's garrisons on the same night. Spies had been set to watch these garrisons to see that no assistance arrived, and no alarm was given. A short time before the approach of the cavalry the spy stationed at Weld's, seeing no movement, retired to his party, and reported that all was safe.

Just after sunset Mr. John Cummings and his wife went out to milk the cows, and left the gate open. The Indians, who had advanced undiscovered, rushing forward, shot Mrs. Cummings dead upon the spot and wounded Mr. Cummings. They then rushed through the open gate into the house with the horrible yells of conquering savages, but halted with amazement on finding the room filled with soldiers merrily feasting. Both parties were astonished, and neither showed much self-possession. The soldiers, suddenly interrupted in their jovial entertainment, found themselves compelled to fight for life, without arms, and incapable of obtaining them. Most of them were panic-struck, and unable to fight or fly. Fortunately, six or seven courageous souls, with chairs, benches or whatever else they could seize, furiously attacked the advancing foe. The savages, surprised and disconcerted, rushed from the house without any loss, save a few sore heads.

There are conflicting accounts as to the loss of the troopers. Penhallow, who wrote a history of the Indian wars, and was a contemporary author, says that about one-half of the troopers were killed by the Indians, who had loaded guns on entering the fort; while another and probably less reliable account says that no one save the trumpeter, who was blowing his horn in the attic when he saw the Indians entering, was shot fatally at the head of the stairway. The carelessness of the soldiers was very deservedly censured. Cummings, who was wounded outside, fled with a broken arm to the woods while the savages were engaged in the house. That night he lay in a swamp a few rods south of the State line, and the next morning reached the garrison just above the present Tyngsborough village.

The same night the Indians attacked the fortified house of Daniel Galusha, two miles westward, and near the present residence of Willard Cummings. The inmates were three men, one woman and one boy. They fought bravely, but finding that the Indians were kindling a fire outside, endeavored to escape. One account says that one man and the boy escaped, but Penhallow writes that only the woman escaped. When the assault grew dangerous she sought concealment in the cellar. Hastily plundering the house, and thinking they had killed all the inmates, the savages set fire to the house and immediately left. The woman, finding the house in flames, tried to escape by the cellar window, but found it too small. By effort she removed a stone, forced a passage, and crawling over burning cinders, reached the nearest bushes, from whence in the morning she fled to a neighboring garrison.

On the same night of the attack on the Weld and Galusha garrisons, the Indians, at a later hour, probably past midnight, assaulted the house of Nathaniel Blanchard, three miles below Salmon Brook, and near the old cemetery in the south part of the town. It appears from the ancient town records that Nathaniel Blanchard, his wife, Susannah, his daughter, Susannah, and his brother's wife, Hannah, all four "died" by the hands of the savages on the night of the 3d of July, 1706. Captain Samuel Whiting was taken prisoner on Long Hill, and carried to Canada. He returned after several years of captivity, but for many years after was an invalid on account of his wounds and sufferings.

Three weeks later, on the 27th of July, Captain Butterfield and wife, mounted on the same horse, started to ride from Dunstable to Chelmsford. They were accompanied by the well-known friendly Indian, Joe English, and another soldier as a guard, English going before and the soldier in the rear of the mounted couple. They had just crossed the present State line, and reached Holden's Brook, when a party of Indians in ambush fired and killed the horse. Captain Butterfield and the soldier escaped, but his wife was taken prisoner. Joe English, however, was the chief object of pursuit, and they at once ran toward him. With his loaded musket he made all possible haste to reach the nearest thicket, when a ball struck the arm holding the gun, which compelled him to drop it. Just as he reached the thicket another ball broke his thigh. Undaunted by tortures, he bravely met his death.

Joe English was an Agawam Indian, born in Ipswich, Mass., the son of a noted sachem. He possessed unusual sagacity and on several occasions had notified the white settlers of the terrific attacks about to be made on them. For this the northern savages had sworn a terrible revenge. Many traditional stories have been told of his ingenuity and prowess. Of his fidelity, courage, adventures and hairbreadth escapes there is no doubt. His death was lamented as a public loss. The General Assembly of Massachusetts made a grant to his widow and two children "because he died in the service of the country." His memory was long cherished as one who fell by the hands of his own race on account of his friendship for the whites. A noted hill in New Boston, easy of ascent on the north and terminating in a precipice on the south side, perpetuates his name.

Queen Anne's War bore heavily on all the New Hampshire settlements, then numbering only five,—Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, Hampton and Dunstable. The scholarly Penhallow, who was an actor in this war and wrote a history of it, inscribed the title-page of his book with these sad words,—

> "Ness to fu quitas ses, Lector, lectumus in ulis
> His vulo, quod scripsi, scribere non potui.
> (With what eyes, O reader, you will read this tale I know not—
> This I do know, mine were not dry when writing it.

Feeble and suffering had been the condition of the settlers of Dunstable from its earliest years. Fear and desolation reigned everywhere. Compelled to dwell in garrisons, to labor at the constant peril of life, how could the settlers thrive? Dunstable was scarcely more advanced in 1714 than in 1680, so disastrous had been the effect of the long and bloody wars. Many of the most useful inhabitants had been slain or taken captive, especially heads of families. Some had removed to places more secure from Indian depredation. Very few would emigrate to what might be well termed "the dark and bloody ground." It was no time for marriage feasts when the bridal procession might at every step become a funeral one, and the merry laugh be drowned by the crack of the rifle and the savage war-whoop.

The historian Bancroft says: "The war on the part of the Indians was one of ambushes and surprises." They were secret as beasts of prey, skillful marksmen, swift of foot, patient of fatigue, familiar with every path and nook of the forest, and frantic with the passion for vengeance and destruction. The laborer in the field and the woodman felling trees were shot down by skulking foes who were invisible. The mother left alone in the house was in constant fear of the tomahawk for herself and her children. There was no hour of freedom from peril. The dusky red men hung upon the skirts of the colonial villages "like the lightning on the edge of the cloud."

In 1713 the "peace of Utrecht" closed the war between England and France. The Indians, getting no supplies from their Canadian allies, were quiet. There was an increase of emigration from England, and permanent homes now for the first time began to extend beyond the long-exposed frontier settlement below the junction of the Nashua with the Merrimack River. As early as 1710 settlements were made in Hudson; Londonderry was settled in 1719; Litchfield and Chester in 1720; Merrimack and Pelham in 1722. In 1722 the Maine Indians, instigated, it was said, by the Jesuit missionary, Father Rasle, began depredations at Portsmouth, Dover and the

farming settlements in the vicinity, the Pequawkets, under the lead of Pangus, joining them in plundering corn-fields and destroying cattle.

Early in the spring of 1724, Lieutenant Jabez Fairbanks, of Groton, took command of a scouting-party organized to protect the frontier settlers. Six of the scouts—Joseph Blanchard, Thomas Lund, Isaac Farwell, Ebenezer Cummings, John Usher and Jonathan Combs—belonged to Dunstable. They reported that no trace of a lurking foe could be discovered in the forests north and west of Dunstable. This news was encouraging, and several men at the Harbor went to work during the day on the north side of the Nashua River, planting corn and collecting turpentine. During the summer they were not disturbed. This tranquillity, however, was brief. On the morning of September 4, 1724, Nathan Cross and Thomas Blanchard started from the Harbor and crossed the Nashua River to do a day's work in the pine forest growing on the northern bank, on land not far from the present Nashua Cemetery. The day was wet and drizzly. Reaching their destination, they placed their arms and ammunition, as well as their lunch and accompanying jug, in a hollow log to keep them dry. During the day they were surrounded by a party of Indians from Canada, who hurried them into captivity.

Their protracted absence aroused the anxiety of their friends and neighbors, and a relief party of ten was organized the next morning to make a search for the absentees. Lieutenant Ebenezer French was chosen leader. When the party arrived at the spot where these men had been laboring they found the hoops of the barrels cut and the turpentine spread upon the ground. From certain marks upon the trees they inferred that the two men were captured and carried off alive.

While examining the premises, Josiah Farwell, who was an experienced ranger, noticed that the turpentine had not ceased spreading, and called the attention of the party to the circumstance. They decided that the Indians had been gone but a short time and must be near by. So they determined on immediate pursuit. Farwell advised the party to take a circuitous route to avoid an ambush; but, unfortunately, he and the commander were personally at variance. Lieutenant French imputed this advice to cowardice, and called out, "I am going to take the direct path; if any of you are not afraid, let him follow me." French led the way and the whole party followed, Farwell taking his position in the rear.

Their route was up the Merrimack, and at the brook just above Thornton's Ferry they were waylaid. The Indians fired and killed the larger part instantly. The rest fled, but were overtaken. Lieutenant French was killed under an oak a mile from the ambush. Farwell in the rear sprang behind a tree, fired and fled. The Indians pursued him. The chase was close and doubtful till Farwell reached a thicket, where, changing his course, he eluded his foes. He was the only one of the party who escaped. It is probable that Lieutenant French and his men were not aware of the strength of the enemy, but supposed it to be an ordinary foraging-party of eight or ten warriors, when in reality the Indians numbered seventy well-armed men. The next day a larger company was mustered, and proceeding to the fatal spot, found the dead bodies. Collins were prepared for them, and eight were interred in one capacious grave at the ancient burial-ground near the present State line. The following epitaph, "spelt by the unlettered muse," tells the bloody tale. The inscription reads thus:

"Memento Mori
"Here lies the body of Mr. Thomas Lund,
who departed this life Sept. 5th, 1724, in the
42d year of his age.
"This man with seven more that lies in
this grave was slew all in a day by
The Indians."

Some of the fallen were leading and active citizens, whose loss was deeply felt. Among them were Oliver Farwell, Thomas Lund, Ebenezer French, Ebenezer Cummings and Benjamin Carter. The two captives, Cross and Blanchard, were taken to Canada. After a year's captivity they obtained a ransom and returned to Dunstable. The gun, jug and lunch-basket were found in the hollow log where they had been concealed the year before. The gun has been carefully preserved by the descendants of Mr. Cross; and recently one of them, Mr. Levi S. Cross, of this city, has presented it to the Nashua Natural History Society to be kept among their antiquarian relics.

It is related by Penhallow that another fight at this time took place somewhat above the mouth of the Nashua River, and that one white man was killed and four wounded. Tradition reports that it was the same Indians who captured Cross and Blanchard, and who had just vanquished Lieutenant French's party. They occupied the north and the whites the south bank of the river. The savages grew weary and retired. When the white soldiers went over the next day to the north side, they found conspicuously carved on the trunk of a pine-tree an Indian head, from which was derived the name afterwards given to that locality.

CHAPTER V.

NASHUA.—(*Continued.*)

CAPTAIN JOHN LOVEWELL'S CAMPAIGNS.

The Blood of Pequawket.—Early Training.—Petition Granted.—Trip to the Lake.—A Successful Raid.—March to Ossipee.—Reach "Lovewell's Pond."—Fall into an Ambush.—A Bloody Fight.—Deaths of Lovewell and Pangus.—Terrible Suffering.—Deaths of Farwell and Usher.—Noah Johnson.—Results of the Campaign.

LINGERING among us are a few aged persons who well remember that in their early childhood, while

the family were gathered for a winter night around the ample hearths of that period, some old man told the story of the brave Captain Lovewell and his company, their successes and their misfortunes, till an intense interest was awakened in the breast of every youthful listener. With the exception of General John Stark, no other name in the colonial annals of New England is so well known as that of Captain John Lovewell. Born and raised within the limits of Nashua, whatever relates to his history and achievements deserves the especial attention of the people of this city.

Captain John Lovewell was born in that part of old Dunstable which afterward fell within the limits of Nashua, in a cabin, near Salmon Brook. He was the oldest son of John Lovewell, who came over from England about 1670. His grandfather served in the army of Oliver Cromwell. His father appears to have fought under the famous Captain Church during King Philip's War. He was a man of unusual courage and physical vigor. At the time of his death, in 1752, he was probably a centenarian, but not, as erroneously reported, one hundred and twenty years old.

Captain John Lovewell, Jr., was, like his father, a man of great courage and ready to engage in daring enterprises. During his boyhood Dunstable was constantly assailed by merciless savages, and at a very early age he began to engage in scouts, which required the exercise of the utmost caution, promptitude and bravery. At eighteen years of age he was actively engaged in exploring the wilderness, to find the lurking-places of the Indians. Having the qualities of leadership, his ability was early recognized, and at the age of twenty-five he ranked as the best-equipped, most daring and versatile scout in the frontier settlements. This was no trivial compliment, for no township in New England had, in the first half of the eighteenth century, a more experienced, adroit and courageous corps of Indian fighters than Dunstable.

The fate of Lieutenant French and his party, in September, 1724, had a dispiriting effect on the inhabitants of Dunstable. But Captain John Lovewell, Jr., then thirty years old, was determined to carry the war to the strongholds of the savages and destroy them, as Captain Church had destroyed the followers of King Philip. "These barbarous outrages must be stopped, and I am ready to lead the men who will do it," was his declaration to his comrades. Joined by Josiah Farwell and Jonathan Robbins, a petition was sent to the General Court of Massachusetts for leave to raise a company to scout against the Indians. The original petition, signed by them, is on file in the office of the Secretary of State in Boston, and is as follows:

"The humble memorial of John Lovewell, Josiah Farwell, Jonathan Roberts, all of Dunstable, sheweth

"That your petitioners, with near forty or fifty others, are inclinable to range and to keep out in the woods for several months together, in order to kill and destroy their enemy Indians, provided they can meet with incouragement suitable. And your Petitioners are perplexed and destitute by many others Humbly to propose and submit to your Honors consideration, that if such soldiers may be allowed two shillings per day, in case they kill any enemy Indian, and possess his scalp, they will impley themselves in Indian hunting one whole year; and if within that time they do not kill any, they are content to be allowed nothing for their wages, time and trouble

"JOHN LOVEWELL,
"JOSIAH FARWELL,
"JONATHAN ROBBINS

"Dunstable, Nov., 1724."

This petition was granted, with the change of the compensation to a bounty of one hundred pounds per scalp. Volunteers came forward with alacrity, the company was organized and the commission of captain given to Lovewell.

With this picked company Captain Lovewell started on an excursion northward to Lake Winnipesaukee. On the 10th of December, 1724, the party came upon a wigwam, in which were two Indians,—a man and a boy. They killed and scalped the man and brought the boy alive to Boston, where they received the promised bounty and two shillings and sixpence per day.

This success was small, but it gave courage, and the company grew from thirty to eighty-seven. They started the second time on January 27, 1725. Crossing the Merrimack at Nashua, they followed the river route on the east side to the southeast corner of Lake Winnipesaukee, where they arrived on the 9th of February. Provisions falling short, thirty of them were dismissed by lot, and returned home. The company went on to Bear Camp River, in Tamworth, where, discovering Indian tracks, they changed their course and followed them in a southeast direction till, just before sunset on the 20th, they saw smoke, by which they judged the enemy were encamped for the night. Keeping concealed till after midnight, they then silently advanced, and discovered ten Indians asleep round a fire by the side of a frozen pond. Lovewell now resolved to make sure work, and placing his men conveniently, ordered them to fire, five at once, as quickly after each other as possible, and another part to reserve their fire. He gave the signal by firing his own gun, which killed two of them; the men, firing as directed, killed five more on the spot; the other three, starting up from their sleep, two were shot dead on the spot by the reserve. The other, wounded, attempted to escape across the pond, was seized by a dog and held fast till they killed him. In a few minutes the whole party was killed, and a raid on some settlement prevented. These Indians were coming from Canada with new guns and plenty of ammunition. They had also some spare blankets, moccasins and snowshoes for the use of the prisoners they expected to take. The pond where this success was achieved is in the town of Wakefield, and has ever since borne the name of Lovewell's Pond. The company then went to Boston through Dover, where they displayed the scalps and guns taken from the savages. In Boston they received the bounty of one thousand pounds from the public treasury.

Captain Lovewell now planned the bold design of attacking the Pequawkets in their chief village, on

the Saco River, in Fryeburg, Maine. This tribe was powerful and ferocious. Its chief was Paugus, a noted warrior, whose name inspired terror wherever he was known. To reach Pequawket was a task involving hardships and danger. There is no doubt that Captain Lovewell underestimated the perils of the march and the risk from ambuscades. One hundred and thirty miles in early spring, through a wilderness not marked by a trail, to a locality never visited by the invaders, but every rod familiar to the wily foe, were serious disadvantages. Besides this, the company at the start only consisted of forty-six men. They left Salmon Brook on the 16th of April, 1725. They had traveled but a few miles when Toby, an Indian, falling sick, was obliged to return, which he did with great reluctance.

At Contoocook (now Boscawen), William Cummings, of Dunstable, became so disabled by a wound received from the enemy years before that the captain sent him back with a kinsman to accompany him. They proceeded on to the west shore of Ossipee Lake, where Benjamin Kidder, of Nutfield (now Londonderry), falling sick, the captain halted and built a rude fort, having the lake shore to the east and Ossipee River on the north side. This was intended as a refuge in case of disaster. Here Captain Lovewell left with Kidder the surgeon, a sergeant and seven other men as a guard. He also left a quantity of provisions to lighten the loads of the men, and which would be a needed supply on their return.

With only thirty-four men, Captain Lovewell, not disheartened, proceeded on his march from Ossipee Lake to Pequawket village, a distance of nearly forty miles through a rough forest. None of the party were acquainted with the route. Of the thirty-four in the company, only eight were from that portion of Dunstable now included in Nashua. The others were from neighboring towns, largely from Groton, Billerica and Woburn. Dunstable furnished the captain, lieutenants and nearly all the minor officers of the expedition. The eight men from Dunstable were Captain John Lovewell, Lieutenant Josiah Farwell, Lieutenant Jonathan Robbins, Ensign John Harwood, Sergeant Noah Johnson, Corporal Benjamin Hassell, Robert Usher and Samuel Whiting, privates.

On Thursday, two days before the fight, the company were apprehensive that they were discovered and watched by the enemy, and on Friday night the watch heard the Indians rustling in the underbrush, and alarmed the company, but the darkness was such they made no discovery. Very early in the morning of Saturday, May 8th, while they were at prayers, they heard the report of a gun. Soon after they discovered an Indian on a point running out into Saco Pond. The company decided that the purpose of the Indian was to draw them into an ambush concealed between himself and the soldiers. The inference was a mistake, and a fatal one to a majority of the party. Expecting an immediate attack, a consultation was held to determine whether it was better to venture an engagement with the enemy, or to make a speedy retreat. The men boldly answered: "We have prayed all along that we might find the foe; and we had rather trust Providence with our lives, yea, die for our country, than try to return without seeing them, and be called cowards for our conduct."

Captain Lovewell readily complied, and led them on, though not without manifesting some apprehensions. Supposing the enemy to be in front, he ordered the men to lay down their packs, and march with the greatest caution, and in the utmost readiness. In this way they advanced a mile and a half, when Ensign Wyman spied an Indian approaching among the trees. Giving a signal, all the men concealed themselves, and as the Indian came nearer several guns were fired at him. He at once fired at Captain Lovewell with beaver shot, wounding him severely, though he made little complaint, and was still able to travel. Ensign Wyman then fired and killed the Indian, and Chaplain Frye scalped him. They then returned toward their packs, which had already been found and seized by the savages, who, in reality, were lurking in their rear, and who were elated by discovering from the number of the packs that their own force was more than double that of the whites. It was now ten o'clock, and just before reaching the place, on a plain of scattered pines about thirty rods from the pond, the Indians rose up in front and rear in two parties, and ran toward the whites with their guns presented. The whites instantly presented their guns, and rushed to meet them.

When both parties came within twenty yards of each other they fired. The Indians suffered far the more heavily, and hastily retreated a few rods into a low pine thicket, where it was hardly possible to see one of them. Three or four rounds followed from each side. The savages had more than twice the number of our men and greatly the advantage in their concealed position, and their shots began to tell fearfully. Already nine of the whites were killed and three were fatally wounded. This was more than one-third of their number. Among the dead were Captain Lovewell and Ensign Harwood, and both Lieutenant Farwell and Lieutenant Robbins were injured beyond recovery. Ensign Wyman ordered a retreat to the pond, and probably saved the company from entire destruction, as the pond protected their rear.

The fight continued obstinately till sunset, the savages howling, yelling and barking and making all sorts of hideous noises, the whites frequently shouting and huzzaing. Some of the Indians, holding up ropes, asked the English if they would take quarter, but were promptly told that they would have no quarter save at the muzzles of their guns.

About the middle of the afternoon the chaplain, Jonathan Frye, of Andover, who graduated at Harvard in 1723, and who had fought bravely, fell terri-

bly wounded. When he could fight no longer he prayed audibly for the preservation of the rest of the company.

The fight had lasted nearly eight hours, and at intervals was furious. The reader will understand that it was very unlike a battle between two parties of civilized infantry. In fighting these savages, who concealed themselves behind trees, logs, bushes and rocks, the whites were compelled to adopt similar tactics. In such a fight, while obeying general orders, each soldier fires at the foe when he can discern an exposed head or body. This Pequawket contest lasted from ten in the morning till night, but it was not continuous. There were intervals of nearly or quite half an hour, which were hardly disturbed by the crack of a single musket. But in these intervals the savages were skulking and creeping to get a near view and sure aim at some white soldier, while our men were desperately on the alert to detect their approach and slay them. Noticing a lull among the warriors, Ensign Wyman crept up behind a bush and discovered a group apparently in council, and by a careful shot brought down their leader.

It was in the latter part of the fight that Paugus, the Indian chief, met his fate. He was well-known by most of Lovewell's men, and several times he called aloud to John Chamberlain, a stalwart soldier from Groton. Meanwhile the guns of both these combatants became too foul for use, and both went down to the pond to clean them. Standing but a few yards apart, with a small brook between them, both began to load together, and with mutual threats thrust powder and ball into their weapons. Chamberlain primed his gun by striking the breech heavily on the ground. This enabled him to fire a second before his foe, whose erring aim failed to hit Chamberlain.

At twilight the savages withdrew, disheartened by the loss of their chief. From information afterwards obtained, it is believed that not more than twenty of the Indians escaped unhurt, and, thus weakened, they did not hazard a renewal of the struggle. But our men, not knowing their condition, expected a speedy return. About midnight, the moon having arisen, they collected together, hungry and very faint, all their food having been snatched by the Indians with their packs. On examining the situation, they found Jacob Farrar just expiring, and Lieutenant Robbins and Robert Usher unable to rise; four others—viz.: Lieutenant Farwell, Fryc, Jones and Davis—very dangerously wounded, seven badly wounded and nine unhurt.

A speedy return to the fort at Ossipee was the only course left them. Lieutenant Robbins told his companions to load his gun and leave it with him, saying: "As the Indians will come in the morning to scalp me, I will kill one more if I can." His home was on Long Hill, in the south part of Nashua, and he was a favorite with his comrades. One man, Soloman Keyes, of Billerica, was missing. When he had fought till he had received three wounds, and had become so weak that he could not stand, he crawled up to Ensign Wyman and said: "I am a dead man, but if possible I will get out of the way so that the Indians shall not have my scalp." He then crept away to some rushes on the beach, where discovering a canoe, he rolled over into it. There was a gentle north wind, and drifting southward three miles, he was landed on the shore nearest the fort. Gaining strength, he was able to reach the fort and join his comrades.

Leaving the dead unburied, and faint from hunger and fatigue, the survivors started before dawn for Ossipee. A sad prospect was before them. The Indians, knowing their destitution, were expected at every moment to fall upon them. Their homes were a hundred and thirty miles distant, ten of their number had fallen and eight were groaning with the agony of terrible wounds. After walking a mile and a half, four of the wounded men—Lieutenant Farwell, Captain Frye and Privates Davis and Jones—were unable to go farther, and urged the others to hasten to the fort and send a fresh recruit to their rescue. The party hurried on as fast as strength would permit to the Ossipee fort. To their dismay they found it deserted. One of their number, in the first hour of the battle, terrified by the death of the commander and others, sneakingly had fled to the fort and gave the men posted there so frightful an account that they all fled hastily toward Dunstable. Fortunately, some of the coarse provisions were left, but not a tithe of what were needed. Resting briefly, they continued their travels in detached parties to Dunstable, the majority reaching there on the night of the 13th of May, and the others two days later. They suffered severely from want of food. From Saturday morning till Wednesday—four days—they were entirely without any kind of food, when they caught some squirrels and partridges, which were roasted whole and greatly improved their strength.

Eleazer Davis and Josiah Jones, two of the wounded, who were left near the battle-ground, survived, and after great suffering reached Berwick, Me. Finding, after several days, no aid from the fort, they all went several miles together. Chaplain Frye laid down and probably survived only a few hours. Lieutenant Farwell reached within a few miles of the fort, and was not heard of afterwards. He was deservedly lamented as a man in whom was combined unusual bravery with timely discretion. There is little doubt but he and several others of the wounded would have recovered if they could have had food and medical care. Their sufferings must have been terrible.

The news of this disaster caused deep grief and consternation at Dunstable. A company, under Colonel Tyng, went to the place of action and buried the bodies of Captain Lovewell and ten of his men at

the foot of a tall pine-tree. A monument now marks the spot. The General Court of Massachusetts gave fifteen hundred pounds to the widows and orphans and a handsome bounty of lands to the survivors.

Of the men from Dunstable who participated in the "Great Fight," all were killed or wounded. Only one, Noah Johnson, survived and returned home. His farm was on the south side of the Nashua River, at its mouth, and extended southward a little beyond the present road leading over the iron bridge to Hudson. He received a pension and a grant of land in Pembroke, to which he removed and passed his later years. He was the last survivor of the Pequawket fight, and died at Pembroke in 1798, in his one hundredth year. Quite a number of his descendants reside in this part of the State.

In the fight which resulted so fatally to Captain Lovewell and a majority of his command the numbers engaged were inconsiderable. But while temporarily disastrous, the results proved of incalculable advantage to the border settlements. From that day the courage and the power of the red men were destroyed. They soon withdrew from their ancient haunts and hunting-grounds in New Hampshire to the French settlements in Canada. No subsequent attacks by an organized force of Indians were made upon Dunstable, and their raids made subsequently at Concord, Hillsborough and Charlestown were merely spasmodic efforts instigated, and in some instances led, by French officers. Yet such had been the experience of the past that for years the pioneer settlers listened in the still watches of the night for the foot-fall of the stealthy savage, the musket was the companion of his pillow and in his sleep he dreamed of the fierce yells of the merciless foe.

The expedition of Captain Lovewell was no doubt hazardous in view of the difficulties of the march and the small number of his men. One-fifth of his force beside the surgeon, was left at the fort at Ossipee. Captain Lovewell intended to surprise Paugus by attacking him in his camp. Unfortunately, the reverse happened. Paugus and his eighty warriors were returning from a journey down the Saco, when they discovered the track of the invaders. For forty hours they stealthily followed and saw the soldiers dispose of their packs, so that all the provisions and blankets fell into their own hands, with the knowledge of their small force. Thus prepared, they expected from their chosen ambush to annihilate or to capture the entire party.

Thus ended the memorable campaign against the Pequawkets. Deep and universal was the gratitude of the people of Dunstable at the prospect of peace. For fifty years had the war been raging with little cessation and with a series of surprises, devastations and massacres that seemed to threaten annihilation. The scene of this desperate and bloody action at Fryeburg is often visited, and in song and eulogy are commemorated the heroes of Lovewell's fight.

CHAPTER VI.

NASHUA.—(*Continued.*)

FRONTIER HARDSHIPS AND STRUGGLES.

Dunstable in 1726—Poverty of the Settlers—Bears and Raccoons—New Towns Organized—Settlement of Boundary Line—Dunstable under New Hampshire Laws—Religious Dissensions—A Tramp through the Wilderness—Lost in the Woods—Night on Lovewell's Mountain—A Safe Return.

THE close of the Indian war in 1725 found the people of Dunstable few in number and extremely poor. War taxes were heavy, ransoms had been paid for captive relations from dire necessity; the destruction of houses, cattle and crops, and the destruction of all regular employment had been ruinous. The general poverty had been such that from 1666 to 1733 the voters declined to send a representative to the Massachusetts Assembly. When necessity required, a special messenger was employed.

Money was so scarce that the Assembly issued bills of credit to the amount of fifty thousand pounds, to be distributed among the several towns. Lieutenant Henry Farwell and Joseph Blanchard were trustees to distribute among the residents of Dunstable, in such sums that "no man should have more than five or less than three pounds, paying five per cent. yearly for interest." Had the issue been limited to this amount, it might have been of service; but larger issues followed, with subsequent depreciation and much loss and distress.

Voting by ballot became an established rule in all important matters, and in 1723 jurymen were first chosen in this manner. Bridges began to be built, roads extended and better houses built. It was a favorable event that a saw-mill was built soon after the first settlement on Salmon Brook, at the little bridge on the road running east from the Harbor, and which for many years was owned by John Lovewell, the father of the hero of Pequawket. The first cabins had the ground for a floor and logs chinked with clay for walls. Plank and boards now came into use, and framed houses began to be built by the older settlers. The selectmen were allowed five shillings per day for services. There were no lawyers, and the cases of litigation that occurred were settled by a justice, who was not governed by rule or precedents, but by a common-sense view of what was right. If important, an appeal could be made to the General Assembly.

The amount of taxes from 1726 to 1733 varied from two hundred and fifty dollars to four hundred dollars, including the support of the minister. In March, 1727, the town raised twenty dollars to build a ferry-boat to cross the Merrimack at Blanchard's farm (near the old Little stand), as Hudson was then included in Dunstable, and settlers were locating on that side of the river. In the fall of that year Joseph Blanchard, Sr., the only and earliest inn-keeper in the town, died, and Henry Farwell, Jr., petitioned for and ob-

tained a license for the same business. During October, 1727, several severe shocks of an earthquake occurred, overturning chimneys and attended by unusual noises. At this time corn was the most important field product of the farmer. It was the staple article for food for man, if not for beast. In early autumn it was exposed to depredations from raccoons and bears.

The farmers, aided by their dogs, were able at night to follow the coons, many of whom were "treed" and killed, adding largely to the contents of the family larder. The bears were more wary, and sometimes were destructive. It is said that a settler by the name of Whiting, who lived at the base of Long Hill, began to find his sheep an unprofitable investment, for the reason that so many of them were killed by some black-coated visitor. They had to be yarded every night, and were not entirely safe during the day. One afternoon he found a half-eaten sheep on the hillside, and, determined on revenge, he placed the remains at the end of a hollow pine log near by. Inside the log he placed his gun in such a position that when the bear should disturb the mutton he would discharge the gun and receive the contents in his own head. He heard the report of his old Queen's arm in the night, and rising early the next morning, went to learn the result. He found a very large bear lying dead a short distance from a heap of half-roasted mutton, while the log was a heap of burning coals. Among these was the gun, minus the entire wooden fixtures, with the barrel, lock and ramrod essentially ruined. This was a great loss to him, but he was often wont to relate with glee the way in which he swapped his gun for a bear.

According to tradition, which may not very safely be relied on in matters of importance, though it may assist in delineating the usages of daily life, it was about 1726 that potatoes were first introduced into Dunstable. A Mr. Cummings obtained two or three, which he planted. When he dug the crop, some of them were roasted and eaten merely from curiosity, and the rest were put into a gourd-shell and hung up in the cellar. The next year he planted all the seed, and had enough to fill a two-bushel basket. Thinking he had no use for so many, he gave some of them to his neighbors. Soon after, one of them said to him, "I have found that potatoes are good for something. I have boiled some of them, and eat them with meat, and they relished well." It was some years later, however, before potatoes came into general use. At this time tea was rarely used, and tea-kettles were unknown. The water was boiled in a skillet. When the women went to an afternoon visiting party each one carried her tea-cup, saucer and spoon. The tea-cups were of the best china and very small, containing about as much as a common wine-glass. Coffee was unknown till more than half a century later.

Under the colonial laws of Massachusetts the public school system was first established with the provision that "every child should be taught to read and write." Every town having fifty householders was to employ a teacher for twenty weeks of the year. But deeply as the people of Dunstable felt the importance of education, it was not safe nor practicable in a frontier town where a fierce Indian war was raging, when the inhabitants dwelt in garrisons, and were every day liable to an attack, to establish a common school. The dense adjacent forest, from whence the quiet of the school-room might be broken at any hour by the yell of the savage, was no fitting place for children. Still, home education was not neglected, as the ancient records of the town clearly show. There was no school in the town till 1730. That year, by reckoning in the settlers within the present limits of Hudson, Hollis and Tyngsborough, the required "fifty householders" were obtained, and ten pounds were granted for the support of a teacher. But the school was not successful, and after a brief existence was neglected for some years.

There is no data for ascertaining the number of inhabitants in "Old Dunstable," or in that part now included in Nashua, in 1730. In the latter territory there may have been forty families and two hundred persons. They were scattered over a wide area, and the new-comers were largely settling in Hollis, Hudson and other outlying localities. Already they were demanding that, for schools, for convenience to public worship and local improvements, they should be set apart from Dunstable, and erected into separate townships. The General Court of Massachusetts was disposed to grant their petitions.

Accordingly, in 1732, the inhabitants on the east side of the Merrimack River were authorized to establish a new township, with the name of Nottingham. When the settlement of the border-line brought it within New Hampshire, the name was changed to Nottingham West, as there was already a Nottingham in the eastern part of the State. In 1830, the town assumed the more appropriate name of *Hudson*.

In 1733 the inhabitants on the north side of the Nashua River and west of Merrimack River petitioned for an act of incorporation; but as nearly all the petitioners lived on the Souhegan and the intervale at its mouth, the General Court made the Pennichuck Brook the southern boundary to the new township, with the name of Rumford. It was called Rumford only a short time, for the settlers, annoyed by the insinuation that the first syllable of the name indicated the favorite beverage of the inhabitants, hastened to change it to the name of the beautiful river that flows along its eastern border—*Merrimack*.

In 1734 the settlement across the river from Merrimack, then known as "Brenton's Farm," was incorporated, because, as the petitioners claimed, they "had supported a minister for some time." It was called *Litchfield*.

In 1736 the fertile lands in the west part of Dunstable were being rapidly occupied by an enterprising

people, and were incorporated under the name of West Dunstable. The Indian name was Nissitissit. After the establishment of the boundary line the Legislature, by request, gave to the town the name of Hollis. For fifty years the name of the town was spelled Hollis; but after the colonies became the American Republic the orthography was changed to *Hollis*.

In the mean time settlements were extending rapidly all around, and the forest was bowing before the onward march of civilization. Township after township was parceled out from the original body of "Old Dunstable," until, in 1740, the broad and goodly plantation was reduced to that portion which is now embraced within the limits of Nashua, Tyngsborough and Dunstable.

Settlement of Boundary Line.—For many years prior to 1740 the boundary line between the provinces of New Hampshire and Massachusetts had been a subject of bitter controversy. More than seventy years ago Governor Endicott, of Massachusetts, said he had caused a monument to be fixed three miles northward of the junction of the two rivers forming the Merrimack, in the town of Sanbornton, and Massachusetts claimed all the territory in the present State of New Hampshire south of an east and west line passing through that point, and lying west of the Merrimack River.

On the other hand, New Hampshire claimed all the territory lying north of a line running due east and west through a point three miles north of the Merrimack River, measured from the north bank of that river just above its mouth. At length a royal commission was appointed to settle the controversy. It met at Hampton Falls, in this State, in 1737, the General Court of each province attending the sittings of the commission.

The commission at Hampton Falls did not agree, and the question was reserved for the King in Council. The decision was finally made in 1740, fixing the province line where the State line now is. This decision took from Massachusetts her claim, and gave to New Hampshire not only all that New Hampshire claimed, but also a tract of territory south of that in controversy, fourteen miles in width and extending from the Merrimack to the Connecticut River, to which New Hampshire had made no pretensions. It included all that part of "Old Dunstable" north of the present State line.

This new line, which proved to be the permanent boundary between the two States, was run in 1741, leaving in Massachusetts that part of the old township now in Tyngsborough and in Dunstable, in that State, and adding to New Hampshire the present territory of Nashua, Hudson, Hollis and all the other portions of "Old Dunstable" north of the designated line. The name *Dunstable*, however, was still retained by the territory which now constitutes the city of Nashua till the New Hampshire Legislature of 1836 changed the name to Nashua.

This decision came upon the settlers in Dunstable north of the new line with mingled surprise and consternation. Dunstable was eminently and wholly a Massachusetts settlement. The settlers were nearly all from the neighboring towns in that province, with whose people they were connected in sympathy, in business and by the ties of marriage and blood. Their town and parish charters and the titles to their lands and improvements were all Massachusetts' grants, and their civil and ecclesiastical organizations were under Massachusetts' laws. This decision of the King in Council left them wholly out of the jurisdiction of that province, and in legal effect made all their charters, the titles to their lands and improvements, and all statute laws regulating their civil and church polity wholly void. The decision of the King was final, and there was no appeal. Though disappointed, embarrassed and indignant, there was no alternative but submission.

Hitherto the history of Nashua has been associated with that of the extended territory of "Old Dunstable," an appendage of Massachusetts. Henceforth it is to be a distinct, independent town in New Hampshire, comprised within the same limits as the Nashua of to-day.

Dunstable under New Hampshire Laws.—Fortunately for the people of Dunstable, the colonial government of New Hampshire was not in condition to extend its authority immediately, and the Dunstable people remained substantially under the Massachusetts charter till April, 1746, when the town was incorporated by the General Court of New Hampshire. In the mean time a compromise was made with the adverse claimants of their lands and improvements, and their titles to their possessions being secured, they gradually became reconciled to their new political status.

In 1746 the main road through Dunstable was greatly improved. From the surveyor's record there would seem to have been only a few houses on the road at that time. The following are all that are mentioned: Captain Joseph French's house was eight rods north of the State line; Colonel Joseph Blanchard's house, three hundred rods north of the State line and twenty-nine rods south of Cummings' Brook; Cyrus Baldwin's, near Colonel Blanchard's; John Scarles' house, sixty-six rods north of Cummings' Brook; Henry Adams', eighty rods north of Scarles' house (the old ditch which led to the fort was ninety rods north of Adams' house); Thomas Harwood's house was ninety rods north of the old ditch; no other house mentioned between Harwood's and Nashua River excepting Jonathan Lovewell's, which was two hundred and eighty-three rods south of the river, or at the Harbor, south of Salmon Brook. Perhaps the above schedule included only the larger land-holders and tax-payers.

At this time there were neither schools nor schoolhouses in town. On September 29, 1746, it was voted

that "Jonathan Lovewell be desired to hire a schoolmaster until next March for this town, upon the cost and charge of the town." Two dwelling-houses, one in the northern and one in the southern part of the town, were designated in which the school should be kept, if they could be obtained. Only one teacher was employed, and he was to keep school half of the time at each place. The number of inhabitants was probably about three hundred.

During this year (1746) the Indians from Canada came in small parties to the new settlements in the western and northern parts of Hillsborough County. Their defenseless condition compelled the few families in Peterborough, Lyndeborough, Hillsborough and New Boston to retire to the older towns, chiefly to Northern Massachusetts. In their haste they buried their cooking utensils and farming tools, taking their cattle and lighter goods with them. The only persons taken from Dunstable were Jonathan Farwell and a Mr. Taylor, who were taken by surprise while hunting. They were taken to Canada, sold to the French and remained in captivity three years, but finally succeeded in obtaining a release and returned to their friends. Many of the descendants of Mr. Farwell, under several surnames, reside in this vicinity.

For fifty years the meeting-house of Dunstable had been located near the State line. But in Dunstable reconstructed it was desirable that the house for worship should be centrally located. There was a divided opinion as to the new site and a worse dissension as to the minister. Rev. Samuel Bird, who was installed August 31, 1747, was an Arminian, and accused of being a follower of Whitefield. His friends, at the head of whom was Jonathan Lovewell, stood by him and built a meeting-house, in the autumn of that year, on a spot of rising ground about six rods west of the main road, or just south of the old cemetery, opposite the residence of J. L. B. Marshall. It was about twenty-eight feet by forty, had a small gallery and, like most church edifices of the time, was divided into the "men's side" and the "women's side." Meanwhile Colonel Joseph Blanchard, the leader of the opposing faction, continued to hold services in the old house, near the Tyngsborough line.

Twenty-two years had now passed since the loss by Dunstable of some of her prominent citizens in Lovewell's fight, at Fryeburg, Me. Since then the population had doubled and a new generation were coming into active service. Among the leading families were the Lovewells, Blanchards, Farwells, Cummingses, Frenches and Lunds. The number of young persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five had largely increased, and the young men, after the gathering of the fall crops, made frequent explorations and hunting-trips. These excursions were still hazardous, for the unbroken forests on the west and north were occasionally traversed by savages, usually in small parties of from six to eight, who were stimulated by the rewards paid in Canada by the French government for the delivery of prisoners. Usually their objective point was to surprise and make prisoners of the solitary fur-hunters who, late in autumn, found it profitable to set traps for the beaver, mink, musk-rat and otter, to be found on the banks of the Souhegan, Piscataquog, Contoocook or in the more northern waters of the lakes in Grafton and Belknap Counties. An illustration of the habits and daring enterprise of the young men of that time will be seen in the following sketch of

A Tramp through the Wilderness.—In the fall of 1747 two explorers from Dunstable, Nehemiah Lovewell and John Gilson, started from the present site of Nashua for the purpose of examining the slope of the Merrimack Valley and of crossing the height of land to Number Four (now Charlestown), which was then known as the most northern settlement in the Connecticut Valley. Knowing the difficulties in traversing hills and valleys covered with underbrush and rough with fallen timber and huge bowlders, they carried as light an outfit as possible,—a musket and camp-blanket each, with five days' provisions. Following the Souhegan through Milford to Wilton, they then turned northward, and, crossing the height of land in the limits of the present town of Stoddard, had, on the afternoon of the third day, their first view of the broad valley westward, with a dim outline of the mountains beyond. The weather was clear and pleasant, the journey laborious, but invigorating. On their fourth afternoon they reached and camped for the night on the banks of the Connecticut, some ten miles below Charlestown. At noon of the next day they were welcomed at the rude fort, which had already won renown by the heroic valor of its little garrison. At this time the fort was commanded by Captain Phinehas Stevens, a man of great energy and bravery. Lovewell and Gilson were the first visitors from the valley of the Merrimack, and their arrival was a novelty. That night—as in later years they used to relate—they sat up till midnight, listening to a recital of the fierce struggles which the inmates of this rude fortress, far up in the woods, had encountered within the previous eight months.

Tarrying several days at the fort, during which the weather continued clear and mild, the two explorers were ready to return homeward. In a direct line Dunstable was about ninety miles distant. With the needed supply of salt pork and corn bread, Lovewell and Gilson left Number Four at sunrise on the 16th of November. The fallen leaves were crisp with frost as they entered the deep maple forests which skirt the hills lying east of the Connecticut intervales. The days being short, it was necessary to lose no time between sunrise and sunset. The air was cool and stimulated them to vigorously hurry forward. Coming to a clear spring soon after midday, Gilson struck a fire, and resting for half an hour, they sat down to a marvelously good feast of boiled salt pork and brown bread. One who has never eaten a dinner under like

conditions can have no idea of its keen relish and appreciation.

It was now evident that a change of the weather was at hand. The air was growing colder and the sky was overcast with a thick haze. In returning, it had been their purpose to cross the water-shed between the two valleys at a more northern point, so as to reach the Merrimack near the mouth of the Piscataquog. Their course was to be only a few degrees south of east. Before night the sleet began to fall, which was soon changed to a cold, cheerless rain. Darkness came on early, and the two men hurried to secure the best shelter possible. With an axe this might have been made comfortable; at least fuel could have been procured for a comfortable fire. As it was, no retreat could be found from the chilling rain, which now began to fall in torrents. It was with difficulty that a smouldering fire, more prolific of smoke than heat, could be kindled. India-rubber blankets, such as now keep the scout and the sentry dry in the fiercest storm, would have been a rich luxury to these solitary pioneers. The owls, attracted by the dim light, perched themselves overhead and hooted incessantly. Before midnight the fire was extinguished, and the two men could only keep from a thorough drenching by sitting upright with their backs against a large tree, and with their half-saturated blankets drawn closely around them.

Daylight brought no relief, as the rain and cold rather increased, and the sleet and ice began to encrust the ground. After ineffectual attempts to build a fire they ate a cold lunch of bread. A dark mist succeeded the heavy rain and continued through the day. Both felt uncertain of the direction they were traveling, and every hour the uncertainty became more perplexing. All day long they hurried forward through the dripping underbrush, which was wetting them to the skin. Night again set in, and although the rain and wind had somewhat abated, still it was impossible to build and keep a fire sufficient to dry their clothing, which was now saturated with water.

The third morning came with a dense fog still shrouding the hillsides and settling into the valley. Stiff with the effects of cold and fatigue, Lovewell and his companion felt that with their scanty supply of food, now mainly salt pork, they dared not await a change of weather. Yet there was a vague feeling that their journeying might be worse than useless. Deciding on what they believed a course due east, they again hurried forward over a broken region,—an alternation of sharp hills, ledges, low valleys and sometimes swamps,—until a little past midday, when, descending a hill, they came upon the very brook where they had camped forty hours before! One fact was now established,—they had been traversing in a circle. Thinking it useless to go further till the sun and sky should appear, they set to work to build a fire sufficient to dry their clothing and to cook their raw pork. By dark they had thrown up a light frame-work, and by a diligent use of their knives had procured a covering of birch bark. Piling the huge broken limbs in front, they lay down and fell asleep.

Scouts in the olden time were proverbial for awakening on the slightest provocation. Lovewell was aroused by what he thought the rustling of a bear. Reaching for his gun, he saw the outline of an animal climbing an oak just across the brook. The first shot was followed by a tumble from the tree. It proved a veritable raccoon, which, fattened on beech-nuts, was "as heavy as a small sheep."

The fourth morning was not unlike that of the day previous. The fog was still dense, but it soon became evident that the storm was past and that the sun would soon disperse the mists. Dressing the raccoon, whose meat was security against famine, they anxiously watched the clearing up of the atmosphere. Suddenly the mists dissolved and the sunlight touched the tops of the trees. The pioneers hastened up a long slope eastward, and toward noon gained the crest of a high ridge. The sky was now clear, and climbing to the top of a tree, Gilson announced that he could see, some miles to the east, a high and naked summit which must mark the height of land they were so anxiously seeking.

With this solution of their difficulties came the sense of hunger. Notwithstanding the hardships of the three past days they had eaten sparingly. The remnant of their bread had been accidently lost the day previous, but this was far more than compensated by the rich, tender meat of the raccoon. Luckily, a supply of fat spruce knots was near at hand. Gilson set himself to the work of furnishing fuel and water, while Lovewell attended to the culinary duties. The utensils of the modern hunter—frying-pan, coffee-pot, plate, spoon and fork—were wanting. The only implement in their outfit which could be of use was the jack-knife. The meat was cut into pieces two-thirds of an inch thick, and half the size of one's hand. Cutting several sticks, two feet long, and sharpening them at each end, a piece of the salt pork and then a piece of the coon's meat were thrust upon the stick alternately in successive layers, so that in roasting, the fat of the latter, as it dropped down, basted and furnished an excellent gravy to the former. One end of each stick was thrust into the ground so as to lean over the glowing coals. With occasional turning, the dinner was in half an hour ready to be served. Seating themselves on the bowlder by the side of which they had built the fire, they fell to with sharp appetites. Rarely was a feast more heartily enjoyed.

Night on Lovewell's Mountain.—It was past midday when the dinner was finished. Walking with renewed strength, they reached the base of the mountain. The ground was wet and slippery and the climbing at times difficult, but while the sun was yet an hour above the horizon the two men emerged from the low thicket which lies above the heavy

growth, and stood upon the bald summit. Like all New Hampshire peaks whose altitude approaches three thousand feet, the crest of the mountain was of solid granite. The air had now grown quiet, and the clear sunlight illuminated the landscape. The two explorers had never looked upon so wide and magnificent a panorama. Westward was the far-distant outline of a range now known as the Green Mountains. To the northwest were the bald crests of Ascutney and Cardigan. On the north, Kearsarge was seen straggling to raise its head above the shoulders of an intervening range, and through the frosty atmosphere were revealed the sharp, snow-white peaks of Franconia. Eastward, the highlands of Chester and Nottingham bounded the vision, while nearer by reposed in quiet beauty the Uncanoonucks, at that time a well-known landmark to every explorer.

Warned by the frosty atmosphere, they hastened down to a dense spruce growth on the northeast side of the mountain, and built their camp for the night. For some cause, perhaps because it was a sheltered nook, the tenants of the forest gathered around. The grove seemed alive with the squirrel, rabbit and partridge. But the hunters were weary, and as their sacks were still laden with coon's meat, these new visitors were left unharmed. The curiosity with which these wild tenants of the mountain lingered around led the two men to believe that they had never before approached a camp-fire or seen a human form.

Just before daybreak Lovewell awoke, and, telling his companion to prepare for breakfast, returned to the summit of the mountain. It was important to reach the Merrimack by the nearest route, and he could better judge by reviewing the landscape at early dawn. In after-years he was wont to say that the stars never seemed so near as when he had gained the summit. The loneliness of the hour suggested to him what was probably the truth, that he and his companion were the first white men who had set foot on this mountain peak. It is situated in the eastern part of the present town of Washington, and its symmetrical, cone-like form is familiar to the eye of many a resident of this city. With the exception of Monadnock and Kearsarge, it is the highest summit in Southern New Hampshire, and to-day it bears the well-known name of Lovewell's Mountain.

Before Lovewell left the summit the adjacent woodlands became visible, and, looking eastward down into the valley, he saw, only a few miles away, a smoke curling up from the depths of the forest. It revealed the proximity either of a party of savages or a stray hunter. Returning to camp, breakfast was taken hurriedly, and, descending into the valley, they proceeded with the utmost caution. Reaching the vicinity of the smoke, they heard voices and soon after the rustling of footsteps. Both dropped upon the ground, and fortunately were screened by a thick underbrush. A party of six Indians passed within a hundred yards. They were armed, and evidently on their way to the Connecticut Valley. As soon as they were beyond hearing the two men proceeded cautiously to the spot where the savages passed the night. They had breakfasted on parched acorns and the meat of some small animal, probably the rabbit.

Congratulating themselves on their lucky escape from a winter's captivity in Canada, Lovewell and his companion continued their route over the rolling lands now comprised in the towns of Hillsborough, Deering, Weare and Goffstown to the Merrimack. From thence they readily reached their home in Dunstable. It may be well to add that Lovewell was a son of the famous Captain John Lovewell, whose history we have narrated in the preceding chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

NASHUA.—*Continued*).

COLONIAL HOMES AND HABITS.

Earliest Schools in Dunstable—New Meeting-House—Horseback Riding—Deep Snows and Snow-Shoes—Longevity—Last French and Indian War, 1755—Paper Currency—Effects of Rum-Drinking—Era of Peace and Prosperity—Improved Dwellings—Bannock- and Bean Porridge—Hard Labor—Forded Streams—Roads and Bridges—Growth of Farms—Scarcity of Books, Newspapers and Luxuries.

IN 1750, the middle of the eighteenth century, the English colonies of North America, unknown to themselves, were preparing to enter upon a career of political, intellectual and social development of which the indications were not as yet apparent. The two historic events, the discovery of the western continent and the invention of movable types, which Mr. Carlyle said would reconstruct human society, had for two and a half centuries been quietly doing their work, but had not yet acquired the momentum of later years. The colonies were still few in numbers, feeble in resources and mere appendages of the mother-country. Instead of the fifty-five millions of to-day, the colonial population at that time was one million eight hundred thousand. Printing had achieved much, for almost every man and woman could read the printed page, but there were few pages to be read.

Dunstable, where, in our time, more than two thousand daily newspapers are every day circulated, had at that time only a weekly circulation of three newspapers. But colonial thought was always in advance of the printed page. In the fall of 1749 the town voted to begin the coming year with a school for eight months; one teacher only was to be employed, and the school was to be kept in different parts of the town alternately. The only studies taught were the three "R's" and spelling. There was very little classification. Almost all the instruction was given to each scholar individually. No arithmetic was used, but the master wrote all the "sums" on the slate. The reading-books were the Psalms and the New Testa-

ment, and on Saturday morning the Westminster Catechism. No spelling-book was used except the reading-books. The slates were rough, and when wanting, as they sometimes were, birch bark was used as a substitute. The remoteness of a part of the scholars occasioned irregularity of attendance. With no aids, not even a map or black-board, the improvement was slow and unsatisfactory. Schools existed, however, till the beginning of the French War, in 1755, when they were discontinued till 1761.

The strife between the old and new schools of religious thinkers still continued. Rev. Samuel Bird continued to oppose the doctrine of "forcordination" and the harsh declarations of the Westminster Catechism. Having a call from Connecticut, he left in 1751; but the dissensions in the church continued. It is creditable to the town that at that early period there were those among its citizens who boldly avowed their disbelief of the absurdities of a traditional creed. Subsequently milder counsels prevailed, and the belligerents agreed to disagree. The Bird meeting-house was taken down and its materials made into a dwelling-house, long known as the "Bowers place," at the Harbor. On December 21, 1753, the town voted to build a new meeting-house "at the crotch of the roads, as near as can be with convenience to the house of Jonathan Lovewell." Mr. Lovewell's house still exists, and is now the residence of Mrs. Alfred Godfrey, two miles south of the city hall. The meeting-house was built on the little triangular "green" which is nearly in front of Mrs. Godfrey's house. It was an improvement upon the previous structures, having square pews, a spacious sounding-board, seats for deacons and tythingmen, two painted doors in front, with a suitable number of horse blocks at convenient distances for the accommodation of those women and children of the congregation who rode to meeting upon a side-saddle or a pillion. This meeting-house had a long occupation, not having been abandoned till 1812. Several of the older citizens of Nashua remember to have attended services within its walls.

For a century after the first settlement of Dunstable no carriages were used, and journeys were performed on horseback. The only wheeled vehicles used were the cumbersome lumber-wagon and the two-wheeled cart. The good man and his wife were accustomed to ride to church on the same horse, she sitting on a pillion behind him, and not unfrequently carrying a child in her arms, while another and older child was mounted on the pommel of the saddle before him. No person thought of buying or exchanging a horse without ascertaining whether the animal would "carry double," as some otherwise valuable horses were in the habit of elevating their heels when "doubly loaded." In winter, when the snow was deep, a pair of oxen were attached to a sled, and the whole family rode to meeting on an ox-sled. Sometimes an entire household, seated upon an ox-sled, would start in the morning to spend the day with a friend five or six miles distant. In the eighteenth century greater quantites of snow fell in winter in Southern New Hampshire than now, and snow-shoes were in general use. The invention originated with the Indians. The snow-shoe was elliptical in shape, with its rim made of ash, and the space within the rim interwoven with strips of raw-hide, so that the large breadth of surface resting upon the snow would sink but slightly below the surface. The feet were attached to the snow-shoes by fastening a common shoe at the toe, leaving the heel loose, to the central part of the snow-shoe. The Indians and early settlers made constant use of them during the deep snows of the long winters. The snowfall usually reached the depth of five feet and continued from ten to twelve weeks.

In 1752 the elder John Lovewell, father of the hero of Pequawket, died at an advanced age. The current rumor of his extreme longevity (one hundred and twenty years) is a mistake. The error arose from confounding the events of his life with those of his father, who was a soldier under Cromwell, and whose bravery the son inherited. Born in England, and fighting under Church, in King Philip's War, he was among the earliest settlers of Dunstable. During the Indian attacks, about 1700, he was, on one occasion, spared by them on account of his kindness in time of peace. In his later years he lived on the north side of Salmon Brook, just below the Main Street bridge. He lived to be a centenarian, and was so vigorous at that age as to be a terror to the boys who attempted to steal his apples. The family name has now disappeared from Nashua.

The longevity of many of the early settlers is worthy of notice. In Judge Worcester's "History of Hollis," Widow Lydia Ulrich is authentically recorded as having died in that town in her one hundred and fifth, and Lieutenant Caleb Farley in his one hundred and third year. This great longevity and good health of the early settlers was no doubt due to the regularity of their habits and the simplicity of their diet.

The Last French War, 1755.—Near the close of 1748 a treaty of peace had been made between England and France. By this treaty, no question in dispute was settled. England yielded up Louisburg, whose conquest had shed such glory on the colonial arms, and received in return Madras. The English government had shown neither skill nor energy in the management of the war, but had left the colonies to protect themselves. King George the Third and his ministry had allowed a dangerous enemy to harass the colonies, that they might feel more keenly their dependence on the mother-country. They were already enforcing that restrictive policy in trade which subsequently led to the Revolution. The fruit of this war to the colonies was only debt and disgrace. They felt that it was an inglorious surrender of their interests.

The peace was only nominal. In the spring of

1755 it was manifest that the French were aiming at the control of the Lakes and the Mississippi Valley, and, if successful in these designs, of the subjugation of the colonies. War was openly declared, and New Hampshire raised a regiment of five hundred men to join an expedition, under Sir William Johnson, for the capture of Crown Point. The command was given to Colonel Joseph Blanchard, of Dunstable. One of the companies of this regiment was the famous "Rangers," of which Robert Rogers, of Dunbarton, was captain and John Stark lieutenant. Several members of the company were from this town.

This regiment was disbanded at the end of the year. After the failure of the campaign of 1755, and the death of General Braddock, Lord Loudon was appointed to the chief command. Another New Hampshire regiment was called for and raised. But the campaigns of 1756, 1757 and 1758 were disastrous from the incapacity of the British commanders. Nothing saved Lord Loudon from an utter defeat but the brilliant and persistent efforts of the Rangers, under Rogers and Stark.

The war still continuing, New Hampshire was ordered to furnish another regiment of a thousand soldiers, which, on the death of Colonel Blanchard, was commanded by Colonel Zaccheus Lovewell, brother of the famous John Lovewell. It did good service at the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The next year (1760) a regiment of eight hundred was raised by this State, under the command of Colonel John Goffe, of Bedford. Dunstable furnished her full quota of soldiers, who were at the surrender of Montreal and Quebec, which wrested all Canada from France and closed the war.

This result, due to the statesmanship of the new British premier, William Pitt, decided whether Catholicism or Protestantism should prevail in North America. A different result would have changed the whole current of civilization on the western continent. It was a conflict of ideas, and not the mere encounter of brute forces. The New England colonies rang with exultation; the hills were lighted with bonfires; Legislatures, the pulpit and the people echoed the general joy. They felt it to be the triumph of truth over error. In this last of the French and Indian colonial wars, the men of Dunstable bore well their part in field and forest engagements. Besides the two colonels, Blanchard and Lovewell, and the commissary, Jonathan Lovewell, it is known that the sons of Noah Johnson, the last survivor of Lovewell's fight, were in the war, both of whom were killed. In all, about thirty Dunstable men served in the war, and the survivors returned at its close to their farms.

War is attended with evils which are often felt long after its close. The colonies had very little of gold or silver coin, and issued paper currency to meet the expenses of the protracted struggle. Its deterioration caused much embarrassment and loss. During the active operations of the war the harvests were bountiful, and there was little suffering for food at home or in the army. But during the years 1761 and 1762 a severe drought cut off the crops, so that corn was imported from Virginia, and the Dunstable farmers cut the wild, coarse grass which grew in the swamps to save their live-stock from starvation. The scarcity of feed compelled the slaughter of many sheep and cattle.

Another harmful effect to the colonies was the increasing use of intoxicating drinks. The soldiers, accustomed to camp-life and the daily use of liquors, carried their loose habits into rural life, and added to the growing tendency to drunkenness. Public sentiment was not at that time awake to the terrible effects of the use of intoxicating drinks. Not only did the town officers of Dunstable, in their charge for services, make a separate bill for "new rhum" for daily use, but on all public occasions—all meetings, whether of joy or sorrow—it was customary for all to drink freely. No wedding could be appropriately celebrated without a liberal distribution of stimulating drinks. Even at funerals it was thought necessary "to keep the spirits up by pouring spirits down." The evils of poverty, then severely felt, were greatly increased by the debased appetite for intoxicating liquors.

Two years before the close of the war, on April 7, 1758, Colonel Joseph Blanchard died at the age of fifty-three. His grandfather, Deacon John Blanchard, was one of the first settlers of the town. His father was an active, useful citizen, holding positions of trust and dying in 1727. On the death of his father, though young, Joseph Blanchard succeeded to his father's business. He became widely known as a surveyor of land, and in that capacity traversed the almost unbroken forests which now constitute the western and northern towns of Hillsborough County. He sketched the first published maps of New Hampshire, a work of great labor and much value to new emigrants. He was in command of the first regiment raised for the campaign of 1755 at the time of his death. His moss-stained monument in the old cemetery in the south part of the town reads thus,—

"The Hon. Joseph Blanchard, Esq.,
deceased April 7th, 1758, aged 53."

The capture of Quebec and the surrender of Canada to the British, in 1760, was followed by a longer interval of peace than Dunstable had ever enjoyed,—fifteen years. It was a period of needed tranquillity, for on them, more than elsewhere, had the Indian wars told fearfully. For sixty years there had been no season when danger might not be imminent. There was no safety for the ordinary dwelling. Every occupied house was of necessity a garrison. No field labor could be performed with safety. Harvests were destroyed, dwellings burned, cattle killed and men, women and children brutally massacred or dragged through the wilderness to Canada. No man walked abroad unarmed, and on Sunday even the minister preached with his musket at his side.

But the entire overthrow of the French dominion brought safety as well as peace. When, in 1774, the tyranny of the British government began to provoke colonial resistance, Dunstable, with its seven hundred inhabitants, had become an established, self-reliant community. It is a fitting opportunity, therefore, to briefly glance at the condition, habits, customs and peculiarities of our forefathers while yet the subjects of a European monarch.

The settlers of Dunstable were of Puritan origin. The earliest comers were, as a class, distinctly marked characters, men of intelligence, energy and some property. They had two objects in view: to obtain permanent homes for themselves and their posterity, and to acquire wealth by the rise of their lands. They brought with them domestic animals—cattle, swine and sheep,—and had they been spared the savage outrages, which destroyed their property, and oftentimes their lives, in a few years they would have had large and profitable farms and convenient houses. The constant danger of Indian attacks compelled the building of timbered dwellings—logs hewn on opposite sides so that no musket bullet could penetrate, save at some crevice. There were no windows, except narrow openings to admit light and air; while the doors were built with the most careful regard to resistance against outward attacks. They were made of white oak or ash plank, with iron hinges, and with a wooden latch on the inside, having a raw-hide string to lift the latch from the outside. When the string was pulled in and the heavy crossbars put up, it was no easy matter to force an entrance. Many of the houses from the first settlement till 1750 had a rude and strong stockade built around them, consisting of timbers ten inches thick set upright in the ground to the height of ten to twelve feet. Such a building, if protected by several good marksmen, had all the security of a fort, and was never attacked by the savages unless they discovered the entrance open and unguarded. The house itself consisted of a single room, from sixteen to eighteen feet square, with seats, table and bedsteads, hewn by the broad axe, constituting the furniture.

But with the peace which followed the capture of Quebec came an era of growth and prosperity. The primitive dark and dingy log house gave way to the framed house, usually of one story, and consisting of a sizeable room, which answered the three-fold purpose of kitchen, living-room and parlor, with a small sleeping-room and pantry. A few of the more wealthy built a "double house," furnishing more abundant accommodations. All of them had in view shelter and comfort rather than elegance. The windows were small, without blinds or shutters. The fire-place was spacious enough to receive "back-logs" of two feet in diameter and five feet in length, in front of which was placed the smaller wood, resting on andirons. The stone hearth had the most liberal dimensions and the flue of the chimney a diameter of three feet. It was hardly an exaggeration to say that one could sit in the chimney corner and study astronomy. All the cooking was done by this fire, the kettles being suspended from an iron crane over it, while the bannocks were baked and the meat roasted in front of it. Around it gathered the family at night, often numbering from six to twelve children, and the cricket on the hearth kept company with their prattle. Thus with the hardships came the comforts of pioneer life. Dunstable had now a local cabinet-maker, whose busy lathe greatly improved the style of household furniture.

Everything was made of native forest wood—pine, cherry, birch and birds-eye maple. Now and then a bureau or a desk was seen which was made in Boston, and more rarely an article brought across the water from England. Vessels of iron, copper and tin were used in cooking. The dressers, extending from floor to ceiling in the kitchen, contained the mugs, basins and various-sized plates of pewter, which shone upon the farmer's board at time of meals. Farmers hired their help for seven dollars a month. Carpenters had seventy-five cents a day, or twelve dollars per month. Apprentices served five years, and for the first two years were only fed and clothed.

The food in those days was simple and healthy. There were no dyspeptics. Breakfast generally consisted of potatoes, roasted in the ashes, with a little cold meat and a hot "bannock," made of meal and water, and baked on a "maple chip" before the fire. In summer salt pork and greens, with an occasional strawberry or blackberry pudding, formed the staple for dinner; in autumn the raccoon, partridge and gray squirrel furnished wild meat for the same meal, while late in spring and early summer salmon and shad afforded material for a princely repast. During the long winters farm-boys, apprentices and children lived chiefly on bean porridge. At dinner brown bread was added, or snapped corn was sifted into the boiling porridge, making the dish called "pop robbin." There was no tea or coffee, but all drank from a common mug, which at dinner contained cider. David Allds, who lived just north of Salmon Brook, near the bridge which still retains his name, used to say that during the winter months his family "used up" two hogsheads of bean porridge each month.

There were no periods of leisure to the early settlers of any part of New England; least of all was there to the people of Dunstable. During the winter, when the farmer of to-day does little beside taking care of his stock, the new-comer to Dunstable, finding his narrow clearing insufficient to support his family, set himself to felling trees for a new field. All through the early winter he was in the woods from early dawn till the stars appeared in the sky, and sometimes by moonlight or firelight in the evening. But he had a strong frame, and labor was not irksome; every blow struck was for himself, his children and his homestead. Stripping off his coat, with arms bare to the elbow, and the perspiration standing in

drops on his forehead, the blows fell fast and heavy till the huge trunk, tottering for a moment, fell to the ground, flinging the broken branches high in the air, and with a noise like distant thunder. When the deep snows came he hired himself till spring to an older and wealthier settler, to earn the corn and meat to feed his family. The labors of the housewife were no less arduous. Aside from the care of her children, she had sole charge of the dairy and kitchen, besides spinning and weaving, sewing and knitting, washing and mending for the "men folks," and in case of sickness, taking care of the suffering. The people were generally healthy. Consumption, neuralgia and diseases of the heart were rarely known.

Dunstable had less of harmony in church affairs than most of the early settled towns of New England. Yet, the people, with rare unanimity, gathered on Sunday at the "Old South Meeting-House." Sunday developed the social as well as the religious feelings. During the hour of intermission the men gathered around some trader, or person who had just returned from Boston, whose means of information exceeded their own, to learn the important news of the week. Newspapers and letters were seldom seen at any country fireside. News from England did not reach the inland towns till four months after the events occurred. Intelligence from New York was traveling ten to twelve days before it reached New Hampshire. In the means of general information it is difficult to comprehend the great change which has occurred in the civilized world between 1750 and the present time.

Between 1760 and the beginning of the Revolution, in 1775, the "up-country," above Dunstable,—what now comprises the northern and western towns of Hillsborough County,—was rapidly settled. Dunstable had ceased to be a frontier town, and in spring and autumn the river road from Chelmsford to Nashua River, and thence to Amherst, became a thoroughfare for ox-teams, horse-teams and "foot people." Dr. Whiton, the early historian of Antrim, said that not a small portion of the immigrants possessed little beside the axe on their shoulders and the needy children by their side. The taverns of a few years later were infrequent, and the farmers of this town displayed a ready and generous hospitality in assisting the wayfarers on their journey.

The building of bridges over large streams taxes severely the pioneers of a new region. The bridge over the Nashua River was for many years a source of much expense and trouble to the people of Dunstable. The first serviceable bridge was built in 1742, not far from the present one on Main Street, and more than twenty feet lower. This was carried away by a freshet in 1753, and rebuilt the same year at an expense of one hundred and fifty pounds. Before 1759 it was in a ruinous condition, and the town petitioned the General Court for liberty to establish a lottery to build a new one. The lottery was not granted, but a new bridge was built a few years later, partly by subscription and partly by the town. It stood a little below the present one. In the spring of 1775 it was again, and for the last time, carried away by a freshet, and the new one, built the same year, spanned the current at a greater elevation.

But the bridge across the Nashua River on the south road to Hollis was for a time a cause of still greater trouble. In the first settlement of Hollis, before the era of bridges, Mrs. Anna, wife of Captain Peter Powers, on a summer day went on horseback to visit a friend on this side of the river. The Nashua, at what is now called Runnell's bridge, was easily forded in the morning, but a sudden shower in the afternoon had caused it to overflow its banks. Mrs. Powers must return to her home that night. The horse entering the stream and losing his foothold, began to swim. The current was rapid, and the water flowed above the back of the horse. He was swept down the river, but still struck out for the opposite bank. At one instant his feet rested on a rock in the stream, and he was lifted above the tide. Again he plunged forward, and threw his rider from her seat; she caught his flowing mane and holding on for life, was borne by the strong animal safely to the opposite shore. Similar incidents were not infrequent in the early occupation of the country.

But the first bridge at Runnell's Mills was built too low, and was badly injured by the annual spring freshets. It was very necessary to the people of Hollis, being on their main road to market, but of little use to Dunstable. The old bridge had been built by both towns, but in 1772 a new bridge was needed, and Dunstable was unwilling to pay half of the expense. There were two farmers, Ebenezer Jaquith and Ensign Daniel Merrill, who owned the land in the bend of the river opposite the bridge, who wished to be annexed to Hollis, and who would pay handsomely towards the new bridge if their wishes were granted. Dunstable was unwilling, but rather than incur the expense of a quarrel, united with Hollis in a petition for the proposed annexation. It was granted by the General Court in May, 1773. So the bridge was henceforth wholly in Hollis. Judge Worcester, in his "History of Hollis," says; "It is true that Dunstable lost five hundred acres of territory by the settlement, but was relieved from the burden of half maintaining the bridge for all future time,—a charge that has already cost Hollis more than the value of the land annexed."

The population of Dunstable previous to the Revolution was very largely south of the Nashua River. Farms, however, were being cleared at various points along the river westward to the Hollis line; several farmers had located on the Merrimack intervale between the Laton farm and the mouth of the Pennichuck; and on the Amherst road, three and four miles above the Nashua River, Samuel Roby, Benjamin Jewett, John Butterfield and several others had

started a thrifty settlement. In the south part of the town, as early as 1755, Abbott Roby had settled on the farm now occupied by Willard Cummings; James and Benjamin Searles and Philip Fletcher had taken up farms in the valley near the State line; Sylvanus Whitney had cleared off the forest and was living on the farm now owned by John Dane; the Fisk family lived where Stillman Swallow now resides; and on the road now leading to Pepperell were Jacob Gilson and Luther Robbins. Some of the older residents had acquired large and productive farms, and gave employment to some of their less-favored neighbors, paying them largely in the products of the farm,—food and clothing. Socially there was little or no distinction between the employer and the employed, and in business matters their relations were amiable. All the inhabitants of the town, except the parson, carpenter, blacksmith and trader, obtained their livelihood solely from the lands they cultivated; and in truth, all of these were more or less cultivators of the soil. Trade was mostly carried on in winter, each farmer carrying, sometimes with horses, but oftener with an ox-team, his surplus of pork, wool and grain to the Newburyport, Salem or Boston market, and bringing back iron, salt, molasses, rum, powder and shot.

The first stock of goods brought to Dunstable was drawn on a hand-sled by two men from Salem. It consisted of a few axes, knives, needles, fish-hooks, a small keg of nails, another of rum, a lot of salt-fish, forty pounds of shot and twenty pounds of powder. For many years there was only one store in town, and this did a limited business, as much of the retail trade went to Chelmsford. There was no library, no lectures, no lyceum, no amusements. There were no recreations for old or young except huskings, raisings and neighborhood gatherings in the long evenings of winter. Friendship was a much stronger tie than in modern times, and neighbors took a deeper and more genuine interest in each other's welfare.

The early settlers of any region are compelled to suffer hardships and privations. It was the lot of our forefathers that great perils also constantly confronted them and their families. Yet even with them, there was some compensation in the newness of life around them; in the buoyancy of pure air, clear streams, and fresh woodlands; in an exemption from the annoyances of older communities. That period has become history, and will not return. Nature brings not back the mastodon, nor will there be a recurrence of the colonial epoch. The charm about it is this,—that it was the earliest period of our American history, a period that will always be interesting, and the records of which will continue to attract the reader in the far-distant centuries of the future.

CHAPTER VIII.

NASHUA.—(*Continued*).

DUNSTABLE IN THE REVOLUTION.

Advanced Ideas of Equality—Every Dunstable Man a Soldier—First Action of the Town—The Minute-Men—At Bunker Hill—Enthusiasm and Anxiety—Events of 1776—Battle of Bennington—Hardships and Privations—Dunstable Opposed to Centralized Power—The War Ended—State Constitution Adopted—List of Dunstable Revolutionary Soldiers.

The French and Indian wars terminating with the conquest of Canada gave the colonies of New England a severe but useful experience. They had been taught the cost, hardships and dangers of war, and knew how to meet them. In these campaigns they had discovered that they were more than the peers of the European soldiery. They had no hatred of the British government in its constitutional exercise, had fond memories of their old homes, and had no expectation of a speedy separation from the mother-country, nor did they at that time desire it.

But they began to foresee that a great and independent nation was destined to arise into existence in America. When the leading men of Dunstable met in town-meetings, the current sentiment of the day was that though none then living would see the event, yet in future ages this country would become a powerful and independent republic. That a separation from England would be so soon accomplished they did not even dream; and as to the rapid advance of the country in population, wealth and political importance, their most adventurous imaginations lagged far behind what time has since unfolded as realities.

The era of the Revolution found every citizen of Southern New Hampshire a soldier. Scarcely a man of middle age could be met who had not faced an armed foe and was not familiar with the dangers of an armed conflict. Colonel Blanchard is reputed to have said that "the boys of this town are better acquainted with the gun than the spelling-book,"—were rather marksmen than scholars. In addition to their military experience, the division of New England into townships,—those "little democracies," as they were aptly called,—each self-governed, where every citizen feels that he is a part of the commonwealth, has civil rights and duties, and learns to think and act for himself, was an excellent school for training our forefathers and teaching them the principles of self-government upon a more extended scale.

During the long succession of encroachments which preceded and caused the Revolution the inhabitants of Dunstable were not indifferent. They had watched the storm as it gathered, and knew its consequences must be momentous. In September, 1774, Jonathan Lovewell was sent a delegate to the convention at Exeter, called to choose delegates to the First Continental Congress. The same town-meeting voted a sum of money "to buy a supply of ammunition," and voted to pay their share of the expenses to be incurred

in forming a colonial organization. In January, 1775, Joseph Eayers and Noah Lovewell represented the town in the next Exeter convention to send delegates to Philadelphia. At this meeting, with an activity characteristic of the times, they chose Samuel Roby, Jonathan Lovewell, Joseph Eayers, Benjamin Smith, John Wright, Benjamin French, James Blanchard and John Searles a "Committee of Inspection" to see that all persons in this town carry into practice the recommendations and instructions of the Continental Congress.

From the first the people of New Hampshire were ready for a collision. An old law required every male citizen from sixteen to sixty years of age to own a musket, bayonet, knapsack, cartridge-box, one pound of powder, twenty bullets and twelve flints. Every town was required to keep in readiness for use one barrel of powder, two hundred pounds of lead and three hundred flints, besides spare arms and ammunition for those too poor to own them. The first news of bloodshed at Lexington was borne on the wings of the wind to every hamlet. Beacons were lighted, guns fired, drums beaten and bells rung to warn the people of their danger.

In these movements the men of Dunstable were among the most zealous, and the military spirit derived from their fathers, and the military experience of many in the French wars, were at once aroused into activity by the summons to the conflict. Instantly they hurried to Concord to avenge the death of their fellow-citizens. Who and how many were these "Minute-Men" is not recorded; but the town paid one hundred and ten dollars for their expenses. Within less than a week a company of sixty-six men was organized at Cambridge under Captain William Walker, of this town, forty of whom, including the officers, were also from Dunstable. The following is the company roll, omitting the names of those from adjacent towns:

William Walker, captain; James Brown, first lieutenant; William Roby, second lieutenant; Daniel Warner, sergeant; John Lund, sergeant; Thomas Whitney, corporal; Medad Combs, Abijah Reed, John Lovewell, William Harris, Paul Woods, Joel Stewart, Simeon Butterfield, Peter Honey, Paul Hodgman, Philip Roby, Jonathan Harris, William Harris, Jr., Archibald Gibson, Benjamin Whitney, Jonathan Danforth, David Adams, Benjamin Bagley, Elphalet Bagley, David Adams, Jr., Nehemiah Lovewell, Henry Lovewell, Eleazer Blanchard, Richard Adams, Ebenezer Fosdick, William Butterfield, James Gibson, John Shaw, Abel Danforth, Simeon Hills, James Harwood, Ichabod Lovewell, Jacob Blodgett, Oliver Woods, Nehemiah Wright, Jonathan Emerson, Silas Chamberlain, Moses Chandler, Jason Russell.

After reaching the vicinity of Boston, the New Hampshire troops were stationed at Medford, and formed the left wing of the American army. They comprised two regiments, and were commanded by Colonel Stark and Colonel Reed. General Washington had not yet arrived. The Massachusetts historian of that campaign described the soldiers from this State to be "hardy, fearless and indefatigable. Almost every one of them was a trained marksman. There had been, with many of them, an experience in savage warfare; and forest hunting was familiar to all. They could aim their weapons at a human oppressor as readily as at a bear."

The regiment of Colonel Prescott and other Massachusetts forces were stationed at Cambridge. By order of the Committee of Safety, at nine o'clock on the night of June 16th, Colonel Prescott, with his own regiment and a detachment from several others, including a company of one hundred men from Hollis, this State, marched to Charlestown, and took possession of the heights upon which, the next day, was fought the battle of Bunker Hill. The men were ordered to take one day's rations and a spade or pick-axe. It was midnight before the ground was reached, and a line marked out for digging a breast-work. Working the rest of the night, and the next forenoon in the intense heat of a June sun, without sleep, and some of them without food and drink, word was sent to Colonel Prescott, if, in view of the impending fight, fresh troops had not better take the place of the weary ones. Colonel Prescott replied: "The men who have thrown up these works know best how to defend them."

At eleven o'clock on the day of the battle the New Hampshire troops were ordered to march to the rear of Colonel Prescott's command, as a reinforcement. Fifteen charges of powder and ball were distributed to each man, with directions to make them into cartridges immediately. Few had cartridge-boxes, but used powder-horns; and as the guns were of different calibre, there was much difficulty in adjusting the balls. Some of Stark's men reached the rail fence near the redoubt, while the rest were stationed in the rear to protect the peninsula. In marching over Charlestown Neck, the New Hampshire soldiers were exposed to a constant fire from the British men-of-war; but Colonel Stark kept the men on a steady move, saying: "Before this fight is over, one fresh man will be worth ten tired ones."

The British forces marched up the hill at two o'clock. The heaviest fire was on Prescott's men at the breast-works. A regiment of Welsh fusilcers was opposed to Stark's command. They marched up the hill with seven hundred men. The next day only eighty-three appeared on parade, and every commissioned officer was missing. When the redoubt was abandoned by Colonel Prescott, because his men had neither ammunition nor bayonets to defend it, Colonel Stark's force held the enemy in check till the gallant band were safely across the isthmus.

Of the Americans in that memorable battle, one hundred and forty-five were killed and missing, and three hundred and five wounded,—in all four hundred and fifty. General Gage reported the killed and wounded of the British army at one thousand and fifty-four, including eighty-nine officers. The New Hampshire regiments lost nineteen men killed and seventy-four wounded. The Dunstable company, under Captain Walker, was in Stark's regiment.

Only one Dunstable soldier, William Lund, was killed, and two, Joseph Greeley and Paul Clogstone, were wounded. The latter died soon after. The Hollis company, which on that day was included among the Massachusetts troops under Colonel Prescott, lost heavily, eight men being left dead at the redoubt. The unusual heat of the day compelled the soldiers to lay aside their coats and knapsacks, many of which were lost in the excitement and hurry of the retreat.

The battle fought on the 17th of June, 1775, in sight of the metropolis of New England, destroyed less of human life than many of the sanguinary conflicts of the American Revolution. But no one had a more decisive influence in determining the future of the Anglo-Saxon race on the western continent. It taught the British to respect American character and to fear American valor.

Events of 1776 and 1777.—The people of Dunstable were anxiously awaiting the Declaration of Independence, and in 1776 the town officers made proclamation for the annual meeting, not as heretofore, "in His Majesty's name," but in the *name of the people of New Hampshire*. At this meeting the "spirit of '76" was strongly manifested. Samuel Roby, Noah Lovewell, William Walker, Joseph Eayrs, Joseph French, Jr., Captain Benjamin French and Thomas Butterfield, were chosen delegates to the County Congress.

Jonathan Lovewell, Robert Fletcher, Joseph Eayrs, Noah Lovewell Silas Adams, Samuel Roby, Joseph Whiting and Thomas Butterfield were chosen a Committee of Safety.

Samuel Roby, Benjamin Smith, Thomas Butterfield, John Searles, David Allds, James Blanchard, William Walker, John Wright and Henry Adams were chosen a Committee of Inspection, to see that no British goods were sold in town. Early in 1776 New Hampshire raised three regiments of two thousand men, which were placed under the command of Colonels Stark, Reed and Hale. They marched to Ticonderoga, and up the Lakes to Canada, but were compelled to retreat. The soldiers from Dunstable suffered severely, and lost one-third of their number by sickness and exposure.

In 1777 three regiments of two thousand men were again raised by New Hampshire, for the Continental army. The same quota of troops was furnished by the State during the war, besides voluntary enlistments. In every levy of two thousand men the proportion to be furnished by Dunstable was sixteen. More than twice this number, however, must have been constantly in the army. It was in the summer of this year that General Burgoyne, marching with a large army from Canada, captured Ticonderoga, a strong fortress at the head of Lake George. The loss caused great dismay in the Eastern States. One of the New Hampshire regiments, commanded by Colonel Hale, was pursued and overtaken on July 7th, at Hubbardton, Vt., seventeen miles southeast from Ticonderoga. A severe skirmish followed, in which several officers and one hundred of our men were taken prisoners. Of the Dunstable soldiers, John Butler and James Harwood were killed, and John Manning taken prisoner.

There was great excitement in Vermont and New Hampshire at the success and intentions of General Burgoyne and his forces. The Legislature of New Hampshire met at Exeter, and ordered a regiment to enlist immediately, under the command of John Stark, "in order to stop the progress of the enemy on our western frontiers." The State could vote to raise troops, but could not pay them. The treasury was empty. In this emergency, John Langdon, Speaker of the House, and a merchant of Portsmouth, offered to loan three thousand dollars in coin and the avails of his plate and stock of goods, remarking that if our cause triumphed, he would be repaid; but if not, the property would be of no use to him. He also enlisted as a private.

The appointment of John Stark was received with enthusiasm throughout the State. The people had confidence in him. They predicted his success, for they knew his dauntless courage, keen sagacity and untiring vigilance. Volunteers in large numbers flocked to his standard. All classes were eager "to take the woods for a Hessian hunt." Stark made his headquarters at Bennington, where the Vermont forces, under Colonel Warner, joined him. He was ordered by General Gates to take his militia to the west side of the Hudson. He declined to obey, as he was in the service of New Hampshire, and her interests required his presence at Bennington. Congress thereupon passed a vote of censure upon Stark, which in a few days they changed to a vote of thanks. He best understood what was his duty. Carrying out his own plan, he found that General Burgoyne had sent from Fort Edward fifteen hundred Germans, Tories and Indians to rob and plunder the people of Vermont, and thus secure horses and provisions for the British army, and Colonel Baum, at the head of these troops, was close at hand. A brisk skirmish took place on the 14th of August, in which thirty of the enemy were killed. The next day a heavy storm delayed the contest, and gave the British time to build a breast-work of logs and timbers. They were also defended by heavy artillery.

On the morning of the 16th, General Stark laid his plans for a decisive fight, and was strengthened by a detachment from Western Massachusetts. The battle began at three in the afternoon. After a two-hours' struggle the fortifications were carried, and two cannon and many prisoners captured. The rest of the British and Hessians fled. An hour later the enemy were reinforced by Colonel Breyman, and the fight was renewed. They fought till the sun went down, and Stark was master of the field. Only a small fraction of the foe escaped. The fruits of the victory obtained by these raw militia over European veterans,

tories and savages were four pieces of brass artillery, eighty loads of baggage, one thousand stands of arms and seven hundred and fifty prisoners. Two hundred and seventy fell on the battle-field. The American loss was thirty-four killed and forty wounded. But the important result of this victory was the restoration of confidence to the desponding American army. "One more such blow," said Washington, "and we shall have no more anxiety as to the designs of Britain."

Congress having adopted a temporary form of government, both for the State and the Union, the voters of Dunstable, on February 9, 1778, in town-meeting, adopted unanimously the Congressional Articles of Confederation. On April 17, 1778, Captain Benjamin French and Deacon William Hunt were chosen delegates to the State Convention, to be held in June, to form a State constitution. A committee of eleven was also appointed, namely, Cyrus Baldwin, Joseph Whiting, Robert Fletcher, Jonathan Lovewell, Captain Daniel Warner, Joseph Eayrs, Captain Benjamin Smith, Lieutenant David Alds, Colonel Noah Lovewell, Lieutenant Joseph French and Lieutenant Jacob Taylor, "to assist said members during the convention's session." A bill of rights and a constitution were drafted, and an able address to the people issued, signed by John Langdon, president of the convention. But the people would not sanction either. Their experience of royal usurpation, and the fear of giving too much power to the rulers prevailed, and both were negatived by a large majority. Dunstable voted unanimously to reject them.

In August, 1778, fourteen men went as volunteers from Dunstable, under Colonel Noah Lovewell, to Rhode Island. The seat of war having changed from New England to the Middle and Southern States, in 1779, 1780 and 1781 a large number of Dunstable men went into active service as soldiers in New York and Virginia.

How many soldiers were furnished to the army from Dunstable during the seven years of the War of the Revolution it is not possible to ascertain with entire accuracy, but the number was maintained till the close of the contest, in October, 1781. No town in this State had greater unanimity in favor of national independence and the most vigorous prosecution of the war. There were no Tories in Dunstable, and no residents of the town went into exile for supporting the usurpations of the British King.

In preparing the only history of Nashua hitherto published, its author, Charles J. Fox, Esq., made an examination of the town and State records, and availed himself of other sources of information to obtain the names of those who participated in that long and bloody struggle. Mr. Fox had the habits of investigation which admirably fitted him for the work, and it was his intention, had his health and life been prolonged, to have given the subject further attention. His summary of the services of the soldiers of this town, we give in his own words,—

"The whole male population of Dunstable in May, 1775, between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, was only one hundred and twenty-eight, and nearly every man, either as a volunteer or as a draft, was at some period in the service. They were in almost every fight, from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, and their bones are mouldering upon many a battle-field, from Massachusetts to Virginia. They were at Bunker Hill in the post of danger and honor; they were at Ticonderoga, where, borne down by pestilence and want, they were compelled to retreat, fighting step by step, in the face of a victorious foe; they were at Bennington with Stark, where the first gleam of light broke in upon our prospects; at Saratoga, where this first omen of victory was converted into an enduring triumph; at Trenton and Princeton, where, under the eye of Washington, they surprised and captured the Hessians, and gave hope to the dishearted nation; and at Yorktown, when the whole British army capitulated, and independence was won."

The following is the list of soldiers from Dunstable who served in the army at some time between April, 1775, and October, 1781. Some of them were in service only a few months, or for a single expedition. The names thus collected number one hundred and fifty-nine, or thirty-one above the number of males in the town on April 1, 1775, between the ages of sixteen and fifty. But it is to be borne in mind that quite a number went into service for a single expedition, like that to Bennington, who were *over* fifty years of age. Of this class there were said to have been over forty. The list was made chiefly by Mr. Fox in 1844, at which time there were four Revolutionary soldiers living in the town, namely, Eleazer Fisk James Jewell, Isaac Foot and Ebenezer Harris, from whose recollection several of these names were obtained. The thirty-nine marked with a star were at the battle of Bunker Hill; the forty-four marked with a dagger are taken from the town records; those without mark are from verbal and other sources:

David Adams, David Adams, Jr., Richard Adams,* Henry Adams, Silas Adams,† Isaac Adams,† John Alds, David Alds, Jacob Adams,† James Blanchard,† Josiah Butterfield, Abel Butterfield, Simeon Butterfield,* Thomas Butterfield, Charles Butterfield, Benjamin Bayley,* Eleazer Blanchard, Oliver Blodgett, Daniel Blood,† James Brown,* Samuel Butterfield,† John Butler † (killed at Hubberton, Vermont, 1777), Ephraim Blood,† Reuben Blood,† Simeon Blood,† John Blanchard,† Nathaniel Blanchard, Jonathan Butterfield,† Timothy Blood,† Elphalet Bayley,* William Butterfield, Paul Chegstone* (died at Cambridge, 1775), John Cuckler,† Stephen Conery,† John Conery,† Medad Combs, Joseph Combs (died in the army), William Cox, Thomas Clark, John Clogstone, Samuel Conery, William Danelby, James Danelby, Joseph Dix, Jonathan Danforth, Noah Downs,† Caster Dickinson (colored), Jonathan Emerson (a lieutenant under Gilley), Ebenezer Fosdick,* Benjamin French, Jr. (killed in the army), John Fletcher, Joseph Farrar, Eleazer Fisk (living), David Fisk, Nathan Fisk, Richard Francis, Isaac Foot (living), Theodore French, John French, Archibald Gibson,* James Gibson,* Wm. Gibbs,† David Gibson,† David Gibson, Jr.,† Peter Honey, Peter Honey, Jr. (died in the army), Wm. Harris* (died in the army), Wm. Harris, Jr., Jonathan Harris, Abraham Hale, Wm. Hunt, John Honey, Jr. (died in the army), Thomas Harwood, James Harwood,* (killed at Hubberton, Vermont, July 7, 1777), Ebenezer Harris, Jr. (living), William Honey, Josiah Honey, Calvin Honey,† Archibald Harrod, James Harrod† (died December, 1777, in army), John Honey, John Harwood, Joseph Honey,† Calvin Honey † (died in army), Israel Ingalls, James Jewell (living), Nathaniel Jewell, Nathaniel Kemp, Jeremiah Keith,† Reuben Kelliom, Charity Kelliom, William Lund,* killed at Bunker Hill), Joel Lund † (an ensign), John Lund,* Jonathan Lund, Thomas Lund, Jonathan Lovewell, Jr., Jonathan Lovewell,† Richard Lovewell, John Lovewell,* Nehemiah Lovewell,† Henry Lovewell,* Asa Lovewell, Noah Lovewell † (quartermaster of Colonel Gilman's regiment), Joseph Lamson, Jr.,† William Lancey, Richard Lovewell, Stephen Lovewell (colonel), Thomas Lancey, Levi Lund, William Manning† (killed in the army), John Manning† (taken prisoner at Ticonderoga, and afterwards retaken), Elphalet Manning,† Jonathan

Powers, Thomas Perry,† Ebenezer Perry, William Powell, ——— Pike, William Quinton,† William Roby† (an ensign, and died in the army), Samuel Roby, John Robbins, Jr., Abijah Reed, Abbot Roby,† Benjamin Robbins, David Reed,† Thomas Roby, John Searles, Benjamin Smith, John Snow, Jr.,* Joseph Swallow, Joel Stewart, Daniel Shedd,† Joseph Snow (died in the army), Daniel Searles, David Smiley,† James Seal,† Silas Swallow,† Benjamin Taylor, Jacob Taylor, Benjamin Temple, Levi Temple, Benjamin Taylor, Jr.,† William Walker (a captain and major), Daniel Warner (quartermaster), Joseph Whiting, Oliver Woods (died at Cambridge), Oliver Woods, Jr., John Wright, Jr.,† Benjamin Whitney, Sylvanus Whitney, Phinehas Whitney, Paul Woods,* Daniel Wood,† Nehemiah Wright,* Oliver Wright,† Jonathan Wright,† Samuel Whiting,† Oliver Whiting.†

CHAPTER IX.

NASHUA—(*Continued*).

DUNSTABLE WITH FREE INSTITUTIONS.

Scarcity of Money—Slow but Sure Growth—"The Pine Barrens"—Social Gatherings—Mrs. Elizabeth Butterfield—Rev. Joseph Kidder—The Striped Frock—Wholesome Food—Schools and Text-Books—Catching Salmon and Shad—Marketing—The Lovewells and Blanchards.

THE close of the War of the Revolution found the people of New England sadly embarrassed in their resources. We can form but a faint idea of the sacrifices made by the colonists for independence. Beside periling life in battle and submitting to privations of every description, so large a proportion of the able-bodied of the population were in the army that fields were often left untilled. "Our efforts are great," said John Adams, in 1780, "and we give in this campaign one-half of our property to defend the other half. He who stays at home cannot earn enough to pay him who takes the field." Great as was the depression elsewhere, it fell with unusual severity upon Dunstable. In the Indian wars no town in the State had lost so large a proportion of the heads of families, or so largely reduced its industrial capacity. Hence the sum annually expended by the town during the war, amounting to three thousand dollars each year, became a heavy burden upon a population numbering, in 1775, only seven hundred and five. Yet this small number had diminished in 1783 to five hundred and seventy-eight, showing a decrease of one hundred and twenty-seven, or eighteen per cent.,—a fact which proves better than pages of description the weight of the exertions which were put forth and the sacrifices which were made, and the consequent paralysis of the energies and prosperity of the community.

Added to the poverty of the people was the diversity of opinion in regard to the powers and limitations of the State and national governments. In December, 1782, Dunstable chose Jonathan Blanchard representative to the State Convention at Exeter, but no decisive action was taken by that body. In 1784, Captain Benjamin French, in 1786 and 1787, Colonel Noah Lovewell were representives, but no important measures were settled. In January, 1788, Deacon William Hunt was chosen a delegate to the convention which met at Exeter the following month to adopt the Constitution of the United States, which had recently been sent out by Congress for acceptance by the several States. Throughout the country, as well as in the several State Conventions, there was great diversity of opinion in regard to it, and much opposition. Some believed that the Constitution vested too much power in the general government, and would gradually annihilate the existence of the States. Others feared that it had not enough authority to protect itself from the encroachments of the States, and would soon be powerless. There was danger on both sides. On the one side was anarchy, on the other usurpation. It was an untried experiment, and every little community was divided. It was debated in town-meeting, and Dunstable voted "not to accept the Constitution," and chose a committee of nine to draft a list of objections to be forwarded to the State Convention at Exeter. They attended to their duty. Fortunately, however, the State Convention adopted the Constitution. It was a compromise between the doubts of conflicting parties, and the fears of both have happily failed to be verified. The action of New Hampshire had a controlling influence upon the New York and other conventions then in session. The State Constitution, in the mean time, had been submitted to the popular vote in March, 1784, and approved by a large majority. It went into operation in June, 1784, and Mesheck Weare became chief magistrate under the title of "President," which title was changed by the State Convention of 1792 to "Governor," to distinguish the office from that of the chief magistrate of the nation.

Few of our people of the present generation are aware of the comparatively low rank of this town in population, trade and wealth at the close of the last century. We give a table of its population at four different periods, as compared with several towns in the vicinity:

	1775.	1790.	1800.	1880.	Valuation, 1883.
Nashua	705	632	862	13,397	$12,195,266
Hollis	1255	1111	1557	1,080	924,675
Hudson	649	1064	1267	1,045	779,800
Merrimack	606	849	926	1,042	836,755
Amherst	1128	2509	2564	1,225	1,040,783

It will be seen by the above table that Nashua (then Dunstable) had in 1790 and in 1800 less inhabitants than the neighboring towns. This inferiority in numbers and wealth continued till the introduction of cotton manufacture, in 1826. Her trade for many years after the Revolutionary War was exceedingly small. There was no post-office in the town, and no village. The nearest semblance to one was the little hamlet of five or six dwellings near the meeting-house located two miles below the city hall, and near the present farm-house of Mrs. Alfred Godfrey. It consisted of a store, the only one in town, kept by a

Mr. Chamberlin; a tavern, kept by Cummings Pollard; a black-smith-shop, a hatter's shop and the residence of "Parson Kidder." It was designated by the people of the town as the "Centre." Farmers of that period had to follow the advice of Dr. Franklin, "to light the lamps of industry." Women had much of out-door life, and were capable of great endurance. There was much of neighborhood goodfeeling and generosity. It was needed. Among the early settlers was a class who, coming on foot, carried all their property on their shoulders. Such persons, though often valuable as hired laborers, needed advisers and overseers; and unless men of more enterprise and foresight had aided them to shelter, foodand work, they and their families must have suffered severely. Rude but pleasant homes were increasing. The hum of the wheel and the stroke of the loom told of domestic industry. In the spring, the plow and the hoe were never allowed to rust; in summer, the scythe and the sickle were in constant use; in early fall, there was gladness in gathering the abundant harvest; farther on, the October fires roared and rushed through the fallen woodlands, and gleamed at night on the hill-sides. Nor was the winter a holiday to the farmer and his family; but the long nights afforded the opportunity for social gatherings of kinsfolks and neighbors.

It would be difficult to conceive of a more independent, self-reliant, hearty and healthy class than our farming people at the close of the eighteenth century. The farmer lived on the products of his own soil, was warmed by fuel from his own woods, clothed from the fleeces of his own flock, or the flax of his own field. No flour, beef, hams, lard or burning fluid were then imported. Splinters of pitch-pine and resinous pine-knots were used for lights. Many a boy and girl of Dunstable studied their lessons by this light, and gained that practical knowledge which enabled them to become useful and successful in afterlife. Trade was chiefly carried on by barter. Little money was in circulation, and it was not needed. The oxen and swine, which yielded the fresh meat in winter and the salt meat in summer, were fed and fattened on the farm. The surplus products of the field or the slaughtered swine not needed by the family were carried to market in the farmer's "double sleigh," and exchanged for salt, iron, molasses, and, if the truth must be told, a keg of New England rum. So the year went round, and to a majority of the residents was marked by contentedness and a slow but well-founded prosperity.

In the early history of this and all the towns of New England, mutual necessities and hardships awakened mutual interest and hospitalities. Each gave a helping hand to rear a house for the newcomer, to sow and harvest the fields of a sick neighbor. The manner of borrowing and lending among our ancestors was truly patriarchal. When a neighbor killed a calf, no part of it was sold, but it was distributed among relatives and friends, the poor widow always having a piece and the minister not being forgotten. When a neighbor wished for help to break up his ground, and a number of yokes of oxen were necessary, he had only to let it be known, and not only the oxen and plow could be had, but a man to drive them. Townsmen generally were well acquainted with each other, their circumstances and wants. The destitute found a helper, and the aid was generously rendered.

Ninety years ago there was very little of mechanism or manufacturing, except by rude hand-work, in this country. Yet mechanism was then, as now, essential, and the mechanic was the peer and helper of the farmer. Every tiller of the soil needed a house and barn, tools and furniture, clothes and shoes. The skill and craft which produced these necessaries often came to the house of the employer. The shoemaker and tailor were itinerant, working where they were needed, and often receiving for their labor the products of the farm or loom, or stores from the larder or cellar. Carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, tailors and shoemakers were found in every growing town.

The most prominent carpenter of Dunstable at that time was John Whittle. He built the first house on Concord Street, just north of the "Indian Head House," in 1782. Afterwards he removed to the vicinity of the old meeting-house at the "Centre," and a few years later built the house now occupied by his grandson, E. G. Tyler, at the corner of Main and Tyler Streets. Of his nine children, two sons and seven daughters, only the youngest survives,—Mrs. Elizabeth Butterfield, who was born May 12, 1795, and now resides in Tyngsborough village, in the ninety-first year of her age.

In 1754 the town built a meeting-house on the triangular piece of land in front of what was long known as the Jesse Estey tavern, now the farm-house of Mrs. Alfred Godfrey. For nearly sixty years it was the only place of religious worship in town. It was without bell or steeple, and externally had a rather barn-like appearance. The centre portion of the house had square pews with seats on all sides. The pulpit was reached by a long flight of stairs, and a dome-shaped sounding-board was suspended over it. Mrs. Elizabeth Butterfield, of whom we have just made mention, distinctly remembers attending Sunday services in this house. The seats of the pews had hinges, and when the congregation rose at prayer the seats were lifted to increase the standing-room. The recollections most vivid to her are the extreme length of the prayers and the momentary "clatter" made by dropping the lids at its close. Rev. Joseph Kidder began preaching here in 1767, and continued to occupy the pulpit for fifty years. He lived and died in the house opposite the residence of Mrs. Godfrey, and of late known as the Scott place. Mr. Kidder was a minister of the old school, and the man and the parish are best described in the words of

Professor E. D. Sanborn, as used in delineating the state of society in most of our New Hampshire towns at the close of the Revolutionary War: "There were no libraries, and the very few books which did exist, being chiefly sermons or expositions of portions of the Bible, were not extensively read. Religious papers were unknown, and biographies of children of precocious piety and sainted Christians too good for earth had not then been written. A large proportion of the entire population attended church. No blinds excluded the blazing suns of summer; no fires softened the intense cold of winter. The hearers listened devoutly to long, doctrinal sermons, even when the breath of the preacher was frozen as it escaped his lips. 'The minister of the standing order,' possibly the only thoroughly educated man in the town, 'mighty in the Scriptures' and austere in morals, was regarded by the children of his flock with awe, by the parents with reverence."

From the close of the Revolutionary War to the close of the century (1800) the farmers of this town increased, not only in numbers, but in the conveniences and enjoyments of home-life. Food and clothing became abundant. In winter the outside, home made woolen frock of striped blue and white, put on over the head, buttoning at the neck and reaching to the knees, was universally worn by the farmers and their boys. For a time they were worn at public gatherings, and when Parson Kidder was once called upon to open a town-meeting with prayer, he said that half an acre of striped frocking rose up before him. Schools in winter began to be fully attended by boys and girls, many of whom were of adult size and years. Chirography and orthography received increased attention. The town records of Dunstable show a neatness and facility in penmanship which do not suffer in comparison with that of to-day. There were few text-books in use. The reading-books then used were the New England Primer, with its rude cuts of Adam and Eve, Jonah and the Whale, and rustic rhymes, such as

"In Adam's fall
We sinned all,"

the Psalms and the New Testament. Dilworth's spelling-book was used by the more advanced pupils. In arithmetic, instruction did not extend beyond the four "fundamental rules," reduction and simple interest. No text-book was used, but the schoolmaster wrote the "sums" on each individual slate. Unfortunately, the black-board was unknown. Accuracy in the use of language was sometimes taught verbally, but neither grammar nor geography were recognized studies.

Hunting during the fall months afforded some supplies to the farmers. Raccoons and gray squirrels had not only a fine relish for the breakfast table, but their depredations in the corn-fields made it necessary to entrap them. Partridges and pigeons were also numerous. In November and December the fur-bearing animals were sought after, and chiefly by traps. "The first dollar I could call my own," said Jonathan Whiting, "was obtained by the sale of two mink skins, caught in Hassell's Brook."

The catching of fish was for many years after the Revolution a great source of supply for food to the inhabitants. In the Merrimack River the fishing season began with the first appearance of the apple blossoms. With the Indians Amoskeag Falls was the most noted place for catching shad and salmon, and next in importance were the small streams, like Cohas, Pennichuck and Salmon Brooks. But the use of large seines, stretching across the entire river, enabled the whites to scoop in these migratory fish at almost any point along the river where there was a smooth bottom. It seems almost incredible what quantities of fish came up the Merrimack in the month of May. In Dunstable the leading resort was in the smooth water about half a mile this side of the State line. Nearly as many were taken just below the mouth of the Pennichuck. It was a common saying with those families whose meat barrels were apt to be scanty, "We hope meat will last till fish comes, and fish last till meat comes." The alewives were taken with a scoop-net; the eels by an eel-pot of wicker-work set in the falls of smaller streams. Salmon and shad were taken by both, the net being used at falls and in swift water, and the seine in the river. In the smaller streams the fish continued to be caught until the middle of June.

Regular fishing companies were organized at various points on the river, and the expense of twine, ropes, cord, lead, with boats and oars, was about one hundred and twenty dollars for a first-class seine. When these large seines were first used, in 1762, over one thousand shad were taken at a single haul. Twelve men were required to use one of them, and when filled with a ton of live fish it required their utmost exertion. Hundreds of people from adjacent towns would come to buy for their families, and good-sized shad could sometimes be bought for two dollars per hundred. There was a marked diminution of fish in later years, and in 1793 the Legislature of this State enacted laws regulating the taking of fish by providing that during a certain part of every twenty-four hours the Merrimack waters should be undisturbed. The number, however, continued to diminish, so that in 1812 not more than fifty salmon were often taken in the most lucky haul. More or less, however, were taken till the obstruction of mill-dams at Lowell, about 1824, prevented their annual migration. The last shad taken in Dunstable were from the bend in the Nashua River, just above the iron bridge on Canal Street, in 1829.

Several of the winters between 1790 and 1800 abounded with deep snows. In 1792 the snow remained till the middle of May, but, melting suddenly, was followed by a warm and productive summer. The spring of 1794 opened unusually early; but on

the 17th of May there came the most destructive frost recorded in the history of this State. The young apples and other fruit were formed, the rye headed, and other crops so far advanced as to be exposed. The frost was very severe, and entirely destroyed the fruit and the English grain crops of that year. The corn and hay crops, however, were abundant.

Meanwhile, some of the men who had taken the lead in the military and civil affairs of the town and State were passing away. On the 16th of July, 1788, Hon. Jonathan Blanchard died at the age of fifty. He was descended from a long line of honorable ancestry. His father and grandfather had been men of note and influence in colonial history. His father died when he was in his twentieth year, and he at once took his place as surveyor and proprietor's clerk. When the contest arose between the British government and the colonies Mr. Blanchard became an active and earnest advocate of the American cause. He was a member of the Continental Congress at the time of his death. His residence was at the old family mansion, one hundred yards southwest of the brick school-house on the Lowell road and near the cemetery where he was buried. His widow survived till 1811.

In 1792, Jonathan Lovewell, Esq., brother of Captain John Lovewell, the Indian fighter, died at the age of seventy-nine. Early in life he took a prominent part in public affairs. He served in the last of the French and Indian Wars and afterwards took an active part in the War of the Revolution. At the close of the war he was a member of the convention which framed the State Constitution, and after its adoption was for several years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was never married. In his religious views he was an Arminian, a follower of George Whitefield.

During the first century of the history of Dunstable the two most prominent families were the Lovewells and the Blanchards. Both of them have disappeared from Nashua, so far as regards the actual name. In local affairs they were at times antagonistic, but on State and national interests they were too patriotic and liberty-loving to be otherwise than harmonious. The Lovewell family first attained celebrity by the Pequawket fight. The Blanchards became widely known as surveyors of wild lands, and traversed most of the western and northern towns of this county before they were settled by the white people.

CHAPTER X.

NASHUA—*Continued*.

DUNSTABLE FROM 1800 TO 1820.

Odds in Time-Vehicles and Tools—Women's Labors—Dunstable "Barrens"—The Farmers—Yearly Trips—Deacon Hunt's Inn—Dunstable Tavern Keepers—"Flip and Black-Strap"—Bar-room Decorations—"Uncle Joe"—Birth of "Nashua Village"—Gradual Growth—Cold Summer of 1816—Meeting-House Raising—The old Cotton Mills—Huskings.

AFTER the close of the Revolutionary War the American people found themselves essentially an agricultural community, with scarcely any commerce or manufactories. Steam as a motive-power was unknown. Water-power was only used for sawing lumber and grinding grain. Farming implements, furniture, carriages, clothing, in brief, everything, was made by hand labor. Tools of all kinds were crude and unwieldy. The plow was a rude implement, furnished at a greater cost and worked by double the strength required at this time. The strength of woman's foot turned the wheel, the skill of her fingers spun the thread, and the power of her arm drove the shuttle; the hand-saw, the "pod" auger, the gouge and chisel were the perfection of mechanical tools; and the two-wheeled cart the best vehicle for transportation. Experimental improvements did not succeed at once. When the first four-wheeled wagon came to this town the driver found no space large enough to enable him to turn around till he reached the "triangle" opposite Mrs. Godfrey's residence.

The year 1800 found the Dunstable people with very few of modern conveniences. There was no post-office, no mails, no library, a weekly two-horse stage-coach and less than a score of weekly newspapers. Whether for the better or worse, there were no lawyer, no doctor and only one clergyman. Nor was it increasing in population as rapidly as the towns more recently settled to the north and west. Amherst had three times the population of this town, and Peterborough, Hillsborough, Antrim, Milford, Weare and New Boston had surpassed it in numbers and were rapidly acquiring the thrift which peace, industry and frugality are sure to bring. The seaboard towns of Eastern Massachusetts had little of the commerce and none of the manufactories of later times, and their surplus population were seeking homes among the rounded hills of Central New Hampshire.

The reader of to-day may not fully understand why, eighty and ninety years ago, the upper towns were growing more rapidly than Dunstable. The better soil of this town was already occupied. The extended plain embracing all the central portion of the township, and on the eastern part of which the city of Nashua now stands, was covered with a native growth of scrub pine, and the sandy soil on which it rested was really of little value. "Dunstable Plains" were often the subject of much merriment to people of other sections, as it seemed to them the embodiment of the idea of poverty of soil. Mr. Fox, in his history, relates that some wicked wag in our Legislature once undertook to disparage our soil, declaring that "it would not support a chipping squirrel to the acre," and capped the climax of his oratory by relating the story "that a grasshopper was once seen perched upon the top of a dry mullein-stalk, with the tears rolling down his cheeks, looking in vain to discover one blade of green grass to allay his hunger."

Meanwhile, with little addition from abroad, there

was a desirable increase from the growth of resident families. A majority of the households could boast of eight to ten children, and the seven school districts into which the town was divided had, in 1800, an average of forty scholars. New dwellings and larger barns were built, and on the river road one-half of the residences were the large, square, two-story farm-houses, of which quite a number still exist. The farmers in winter carried the products of the farm—pork, poultry, butter, cheese, wood and grain—to the seaboard markets with their own teams. Boston was not then the sole commercial port of Massachusetts, but Salem and Newburyport were successfully competing with her for the West and East Indian trade. A large majority of the products of Hillsborough County eighty years ago were carried to Salem and Newburyport.

The annual winter excursion of the farmer to the seaboard market was quite an event to him and his family. The well-fed ox-team and well-loaded sled left before dawn. It was a two-days' drive to reach either of the seaboard towns. The third day was busily occupied in making a sale and loading up supplies for the coming year. It consisted of a few bushels of salt, a few farming tools, some needed crockery, tin and iron-wares, a few pounds of tea, a few yards of cotton cloth, a supply of pins, needles and buttons, a bundle of dry cod-fish, a dozen pounds of brown sugar, a keg of West India molasses and a keg of Medford rum.

If the means of the farmer were not exhausted, he bought for himself a wool hat and red bandanna handkerchief, and for his wife or eldest daughter a string of thirty-six gold beads, some school-books for the older and a few simple toys for the younger children. If the weather was fair he reached home on the fifth day, soon after darkness set in. His arrival was anxiously awaited. While taking care of his tired oxen the less weighty articles were carried into the kitchen, and the farmer sat down to a steaming hot supper, during which the leading incidents of the trip were related to intent listeners. Afterwards the heavier purchases were brought in, and the evening hours glided away in narrating the particulars of a trip as eventful as an overland excursion of to-day to San Francisco.

The valley of the Merrimack then, as now, afforded a natural thoroughfare for a large part of New Hampshire to the markets on the sea-coast. Though there was a limited supply of money in circulation, the amount of barter trade began to be of some importance before the Revolution, and rapidly increased after its close. During the first ten years of the present century the European wars gave an impetus to New England commerce, and the products of the farm were in fair demand. The farmers who had taken up and were clearing new lands among the hill-ranges which lie between the Merrimack and the Connecticut Valleys were in extreme need of axes, plows, chains and numerous other articles of out-door and in-door use. Those who had already secured improved farms had ample wants to be supplied, and thus each succeeding year witnessed an additional amount of travel through Dunstable from the up-country. This gradually led to a system of hostelry on the river road, so extensive as to be not only a source of profit, but a social influence. The old-fashioned tavern is known to the young people of to-day only in a legendary sense, but from 1775 to 1825 it was practically an institution of marked prominence in this town.

The first tavern in Dunstable for the accommodation of the up-country people and their teams was opened by Deacon William Hunt in 1759. It was a large, square, two-story house, and stood on the east side of the Lowell road, two and a half miles below the city hall, on the site of the present "Elm House." The two barns, forming a right-angle, were on the opposite side of the road. Deacon Hunt was a man of worth and ability. He was for many years a town official and a member of the State Convention which, in 1788, ratified the national constitution. Genial, but not loquacious, he was a popular innkeeper, and in the winter often twenty or more wayfarers sought repose for themselves and their teams at his hostelry. We must not omit to mention that the deacon, though a church official, kept a bar, which was well supplied with Medford rum. The temperance sentiment had not then been developed in New England. "Flip" was the high-toned beverage of those days; but "black-strap," a compound of rum and brown sugar, sold at three cents a glass, was the usual beverage of the farmer and teamster. The flimsy subterfuges of modern times were not needed, and the deacon's decanters stood boldly on the shelf inviting patronage.

There would have been more drinking had money been plenty and the times less serious. But the public mind was excited, and often when night set in the Blanchards, Lovewells, Lunds and many of the citizens gathered at Deacon Hunt's spacious bar-room to discuss the state of the country and the events of the day. There was no division of opinion. The tyranny of King George, the Stamp Act and the Tea Tax were vigorously denounced.

When the Revolutionary War was ended the rapid increase of travel led to an increase of taverns. Captain Benjamin French opened a public-house near the Tyngsborough line, where Alfred P. Kendall now lives. It was a good location. Timothy Taylor kept the first tavern on the north side of the Nashua River, and the building is the ell of the present Indian Head House; while Cummings Pollard, at the "Centre," offered shelter for man and beast on the premises now occupied by Mrs. Godfrey.

In 1801 the travel on this line of road received a new impulse from the completion of the second New Hampshire turnpike, which extended from Clare-

mont to Amherst. Teams from a portion of Central Vermont began to pass over this route, and instead of the two-horse coach of Joseph Wheat, which made a weekly trip from Amherst to Boston and back without a change of horses, a line of four-horse coaches began to run tri-weekly from Windsor, Vt., to Boston, returning on alternate days. Large droves of cattle and sheep went to market over the road, and the amount of freight in both directions soon became so large that six-horse teams were employed at all seasons of the year. Ox-teams grew out of use, and when the farmer, ignoring the professional teamster, still continued in winter to take his own produce to market, he used the double "pung" with steel shoes an inch thick.

The winter was still the harvest-time of the Dunstable tavern-keepers. It was essential to give a comfortable, home-like aspect to the premises. The first requisite was a bar-room of ample size, and a fireplace in winter equally ample, from which in cold weather the oak-wood fire should send forth its glowing warmth. The floor was well swept, and the old clock ticked slowly in the corner, and at one end of the room was the alluring bar, with its row of decanters on the shelf behind, while the tin drainer on the counter had a display of tumblers, mugs and toddy-sticks. In the fire-place the loggerhead was kept at white heat to do speedy service when needed. There were days in December and January when an unbroken procession, a mile in length of two, four and six-horse teams left the Dunstable taverns for the lower markets, and a like procession started for the up-country. There were in 1808 nine taverns between the Indian Head House and the Massachusetts line, and their reputation for good cheer was such that the Vermont teamsters usually contrived to be overtaken by night in their vicinity.

No doubt there were jovial nights at these old-time hostelries when, after a hard day's drive, the teamsters, having sheltered and fed their tired horses, sat down in front of a blazing fire to recount the incidents of the day, the probabilities of the weather and the ruling prices of the market. After supper, the drought of the summer, the superiority of Vermont farms and horses, and the probabilities of a war with England were debated till the ten strokes of the old clock announced the hour for sleep.

But there were other gatherings at these old-time taverns than those of the traveling public. The farmers of that day had few sources of general information. During the heavy snows of the winter they would gather in the afternoon at some central bar-room and talk of local news,—the marriages, births, deaths, sickness and accidents of the vicinity, and of those among their down-country friends, the land from whence they came, and to which they made occasional pilgrimages. These were not mere gatherings of bar-room loafers, but of industrious and honest farmers, dressed in sheeps' gray frocks, reaching just below the knees, the enterprising and shrewd business men of the town; and the ambitious young politicians came together to discuss questions of town management, to spout, talk and wrangle about the laying out of roads, the building of bridges, the locating of school-houses and the building of a new meeting-house. It was here that many a young man took his initiation in public speaking, and felt his first aspiration for public office and honors.

But with all the advantages of the old-time taverns in entertaining the traveling public, the bar was then, as now, the cause of suffering to many families, and of ruin to many a man of feeble will and strong appetite. Such was the custom of those days, everybody drank a glass of flip, egg-nog or some cheaper mixture of Medford rum before leaving the tavern for home. Men of strong will and thoughtful self-respect went no farther than the conventional glass. But with many the habit grew into an over-mastering appetite. There were not a few men in Dunstable who became drunkards, bringing upon themselves financial and physical ruin under the influence of a custom which at that time was sanctioned by the church and ministry.

The toper of eighty years ago had the peculiarities of the inebriate of to-day, and resorted to the same pretexts. "Uncle Joe," as he was familiarly called, had been reduced to penury by his bibatory habits. The landlord at the "Centre" village could get his pay for drink only by chores. Uncle Joe on his way to dinner passed by the tavern daily, and the habit of taking an appetizing dram had become irresistible. But the landlord grew tired and refused to supply him unless he could give a satisfactory reason why he should be gratified. Uncle Joe's ingenuity was now taxed to the utmost, but a bad cold, rheumatism, no appetite, a weak stomach and a long catalogue of excuses for a time answered. At length he was driven to a repetition of his list of maladies. The landlord saw his opportunity, and indignantly ordered Uncle Joe not to call for another drink till he could name a sufficient cause for so doing. For two days he passed the tavern without calling, but on the third he walked up the bar with a sad countenance. "Landlord," said Uncle Joe, "I *must* have a drink to-day, for my wife is going to have salt fish for dinner!"

The year 1803 was the beginning of a new era in the history of Dunstable. Hitherto the only semblance to a village in the town was at the "Centre," as the cluster of houses at the old meeting-house was called. It was really up to this time the business centre for the townspeople, having a tavern, store, three or four shops and several dwellings. The new post-office, just established, was also located there. But during the previous year Robert Fletcher had started a store at Indian Head, Timothy Taylor had already opened a tavern, John Lund had a dwelling-house where G. W. Perham now resides, and several new buildings were this season in progress. Added

to this, Mr. Fletcher completed in June a canal-boat, of singular structure, for the transportation of goods on the Merrimack River. The enterprise was favorably regarded. It was launched on the 4th of July, and the event was celebrated by a public meeting with an oration by Daniel Abbott, a young lawyer, who had just opened an office at the Centre.

A landing was fitted up for the boat near the junction of the Nashua River with the Merrimack. With due ceremony it was named the "Nashua," and the new village, a mile up the river westward, which had hitherto been known as "Indian Head," received for the first time the name of Nashua village.

The village thus incorporated had its earliest buildings around Abbott Square. But the tendency of business was toward the river. In September of 1803 the long, low building afterwards known as the "Old Tontine" was built, and soon after occupied by Daniel Abbott, who removed his office from the Centre; by Dr. Elias Maynard, physician; Deacon James Patterson, bookbinder; and Joseph Clements, saddler. This building stood near the head of what is now called Main Street, and from it two roads led northward,—one directly north toward Concord, the other northwest toward Amherst. These three were the only highways then existing, except a rough road down the north bank of Nashua River to the boat-house and ferries.

At the Harbor in 1803 there were only three dwelling-houses. On the south side of the Salmon Brook there were two small cottages; while on the north side, more than forty years before, General Noah Lovewell had built the two-story house he still occupied. Afterwards it was for many years the residence of Hon. Jesse Bowers. It is on the east side of Main Street, close to the brook, and is the oldest two-story dwelling-house in the city, having been built in 1759. The entire frame and much of the other materials of this house were taken from what was known as the "Bird meeting-house," which was built by Jonathan Lovewell and others in 1747. The front-door is to-day the same as when it was taken from the meeting-house, retaining its unusual width and antiquated panels.

In 1803 there was an unbroken forest of dwarf pines from General Lovewell's house to the north side of Nashua River. Mrs. Elizabeth Butterfield, now in her ninety-first year, was at that time eight years of age, and lived with her parents on the south side of Salmon Brook. She very distinctly remembers that in going alone over the lonely road between the Harbor and the Nashua bridge, a half-mile with a dense thicket on both sides, she naturally moved with timid and nimble feet. Three years later her father, Mr. John Whittle, bought eight acres on the east side of Main Street, and built the house at the corner of Main and Tyler Streets, now owned by his grandson, Edward G. Tyler. The next year a small house was built and occupied by Dr. Peter Howe, on the lot now occupied by the Noyes block.

The next year, 1804, a further impulse was given to the growth of the new village by the completion and opening of the Middlesex Canal, extending from the basin at Charlestown to the head of Pawtucket Falls, at Chelmsford. This opened a direct communication by water with Boston, and heavy freight could reach that market at less cost than Salem and Newburyport. The same year Samuel Foster opened a store on the lot north of the Indian Head tavern, and several buildings were erected near the Nashua bridge. At the Harbor, Isaac Marsh built and occupied as a tavern the house now owned by Mrs. Morrill, just south of the bridge. Soon after, Israel Hunt, Sr., came from Dracut, and built the first house beyond the bridge on the west side.

The promise of growth in Nashua village began to attract the attention of active and enterprising young men. In 1808, Joseph Greeley, and soon after, his two brothers, Ezekiel and Alfred, came from Hudson and engaged in transporting goods by boating from the head of Middlesex Canal to the Nashua River. A few years later they opened a store opposite the Indian Head tavern, in the building now used as a carriage store-house. The Nashua bridge was rebuilt and raised considerably above its former level, reducing the steepness of the road from the river to Abbott Square.

Between 1800 and 1810 the population of Dunstable increased from eight hundred and sixty-two to one thousand and forty-nine,—a gain of one hundred and eighty-seven. This was not a rapid growth for a New Hampshire town at that period, and nine-tenths of this gain was in the new village and on the river road. In population this town was still lagging behind her neighbors, the census of 1810 showing Hudson to have thirteen hundred and seventy-six, and Hollis fifteen hundred and twenty-nine inhabitants. The condition of the people of the town, however, had been greatly improved.

Events between 1810 and 1820.—In the decade between 1810 and 1820 the growth of Dunstable was disturbed by events some of a national, and others of a local character. The war with Great Britain, of course disturbed the whole nation; the cold seasons of 1815 and 1816 were not harmful beyond New England, and were most severely felt in Maine and New Hampshire.

The second war with Great Britain began in 1812, and continued three years. It originated in a series of aggressions upon American commerce by British ships of war. Some of our merchant vessels were fired into and many of our seamen were forcibly carried into captivity. Dunstable furnished some soldiers for our army on the Canadian frontier, and in the autumn of 1814 sent a dozen men to Portsmouth which was thought to be in peril from an attack by the British fleet. The attack was not made, and the men after sixty days returned home. Six weeks later the war was terminated by the brilliant victory of

General Jackson at New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815. Though Dunstable suffered very little from the loss of men, yet the depression of business from the loss of foreign trade was such that the town made little progress during its continuance. The return of peace was hailed with great joy. Mr. Jefferson, then living, said, "The first war with England gave us existence; it required the second to give us independence."

The cold period included the two years 1815 and 1816. In 1815 winter lingered in the lap of spring, and the summer was so damp and cold that the corn and fruit crops were very scanty. But 1816 was far more discouraging to the farmer. On the 6th day of June, when the Legislature met at Concord, there was a brisk fall of snow, followed by two frosty mornings. As the record may be of interest to the reader, we give the following schedule of the cold weather for the three summer months of 1816, as recorded by John Farmer, of Concord,—

"June 6.—Snow squalls.
"June 10.—Frost last night.
"June 11.—Heavy frost, destroying all corn.
"July 10.—Frost on low ground.
"August 22.—Very heavy frost.

Thus passed the summer. Early and severe September frosts so far destroyed the corn crop that hardly a bushel of sound kernels could have been found in the State had there not been planted a very few acres of that very early variety, called "Canada" corn. There would have been a famine in New Hampshire that winter had it not been for the moderate crop of hay and an unusually good crop of rye, the former feeding the live-stock and the latter supplying the people with bread.

The effect of these two cold summers in succession was to lead many a farmer to the conclusion that it was vain to think of raising their bread in New Hampshire, and hence they had better remove to the West, where a more generous climate gave assurance of an unfailing plenty. The "Ohio fever" began to show itself in every town in the State. Not less than fifteen hundred families removed westward in the two years following the "cold summer" of 1816. A dozen families left Dunstable for the "Far West," as Ohio was then called. Another cold season would have led to a still greater emigration.

But in 1817 there came warm winds from the South in March, and the snow disappeared early. The summer months had no frosts, no chilling gales, no drought. Corn and other crops were abundant. The farmers took courage, and at the close of this decade, in 1820, Dunstable had a hopeful outlook for the future. The gain for the past ten years had been small. In 1810 the population was one thousand and forty-nine; in 1820 it was eleven hundred and forty-two, a gain of ninety-three only. The adjacent towns had done no better.

There were few local events between 1810 and 1820 of marked importance. In 1811 the post-office, established eight years previous, was removed from Pollard's tavern, at the Centre, to the Harbor, and located in the house of Israel Hunt, Sr. General Noah Lovewell continued to be postmaster till his death in 1820, when John M. Hunt succeeded him.

In 1812 the old meeting-house which for sixty years had stood in the triangle opposite Cummings Pollard's tavern had become dilapidated. It had no belfry or bell, no plastering, and the bats at night flitted among the beams and rafters. So the town voted to build a new and first-class edifice for public worship. It was located nearly half a mile nearer to Nashua village, and on the lot just below the cemetery. The raising of the frame took place on the Fourth of July. It was a notable occasion, and nearly every man and boy in town, and half of the women and children were present. The women had provided a bountiful collation. John Whittle was the master-carpenter, and greatly to his annoyance, Parson Kidder made a prayer of an hour's length.

But at ten o'clock the huge broadsides lay in readiness to be raised. The stout yeomanry of Dunstable ranged themselves side by side. The master-builder gave the word, "All ready," and, aided by his encouraging shouts, the heavy broadside slowly rises till nearly erect; then it moves slowly, and a hush comes over the anxious crowd, till the huge posts settle firmly into their resting-places. The spectators now breathe freely, and the workmen, now confident, are not laggard. Before one o'clock the frame of the main structure is in position. The lunch follows and is found to be ample; and long before the rays of the setting sun have departed, the roof, with its crowning frame-work of a steeple towering above, is firmly in its place.

This edifice, years after known as the Old South meeting-house, was spacious and well finished, having three doors in front, a tall spire and a clear-toned bell. For twenty years it was well filled on Sundays; but the rapid growth of Nashua village, and the concentration of the population around the mills and work-shops, led to the building of new churches in what is now the city proper. The old meeting-house ceased to be occupied, and soon after was sold and removed.

In 1820 the orchards of Dunstable yielded three times the crop of apples that are now raised in town. Every well-to-do farmer had a large and thrifty orchard. There was no grafted fruit and no market for the abundant crop other than the cider-mill. What heaps of red and yellow apples were piled up at every farm-house! What crowded bins shone with the golden fruit around every cider-mill! With what avidity the boys on an October afternoon gathered around Deacon Leach's, Isaac Bowers' and Clifton Lund's cider-mills! How the cog-wheels did their crushing work, while the old horse dragged round and round the creaking sweep! How the wooden

levers compressed the cheese, neatly inclosed in fresh straw, until the gushing juice flowed in streams from its sides! Then every urchin with oaten straws surrounded the tub, and showed a capacity for suction only surpassed by the modern steam fire-engine!

Corn-huskings, however, were the grandest amusement of the harvest season. Usually, they were on the pleasant evenings of October. Often fifty or sixty attended, representing every neighborhood of the town. These gatherings were largely made up of grown boys and girls, young men and their wives, and enough of the old folks to give dignity to the occasion. The corn was piled up in the centre of the capacious barn-floor, and around the heap were seated the jovial huskers. The barn was spectrally lighted by suspended lanterns. Great ardor was exhibited in pursuit of the red ear. Usually it was found by some swain whose excessive bashfulness caused the utmost merriment. An hour before midnight the pile was finished, and the golden ears stowed in the garret. Then came the supper. There were great dishes of beans, and Indian puddings, pumpkin pies, pewter platters full of doughnuts, sweet cakes, fruit and cheese, cider, and, thanks to the sensible farmers, generally nothing stronger. After supper came the fun and frolic. Some engaged in dancing, and others in a variety of rustic games. So merrily passed the time that the small hours were more than reached before the party disbanded. Who can blame them? It was the fitting time to be jubilant, for peace, plenty and health abounded.

CHAPTER XI.

NASHUA.—(*Continued*).

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

Nashua Village in 1820—Forty-Boxes—The Water-Power and Canal—Religious Societies—Nashua Manufacturing Company—Jackson Manufacturing Company—Building Cotton-Mill—Nashua and Lowell Railroad—Rapid Growth in Population and Trade—List of Merchants in 1840—List of Professional Men—Legal Change of Name to Nashua.

VERY few of the citizens of Nashua who were actively in business here sixty-five years ago are now living. Thomas Chase, Esq., now in his eighty-eighth year, and with memory unimpaired, is an exception. Mr. Chase came to Nashua from Dunbarton in 1819, and has resided here ever since, and until within ten years has been constantly in business. We are indebted to him for much reliable information in regard to Nashua village at the period when the water-power began to be used for manufacturing purposes.

In 1820, when the United States census was taken, there were returned from Dunstable one meeting-house, nine school districts and houses, six taverns, five stores, three saw-mills, three grist-mills, one tannery and one carding and fulling-mill. At that time Nashua village was small in size and limited in business. It contained six two-story houses, three of which were dwelling-houses, and are still standing on the north side of Abbott Square. One was occupied by Colonel Joseph Greeley, and is now the residence of John H. Barr; one was the residence of Daniel Abbott, Esq., and is now owned and occupied by G. W. Perham; the third was owned and occupied by Sally Lund, and is now the residence of B. F. Kendrick. The landlord of the Indian Head tavern was Aaron Mansur, who was soon after succeeded by Moses Tyler. On the east side of Main Street, just north of the present Lowell depot, was a large house built by Robert Fletcher. It had been converted into a tavern, and was kept by Joseph Higgins. Some years later it was moved to the north side of what is now Railroad Square, and will be remembered by the older residents as the Central House.

Of the five stores in 1820, one was kept by Samuel Foster in the building now occupied by G. H. Brigham, on the south side of Abbott Square; one was kept by Moses Foster, just north of the Indian Head tavern; the third was kept by J. E. & A. Greeley, opposite the above-named tavern; the fourth was at the Harbor, and kept by Israel & John M. Hunt, where the post-office was then located; the fifth was that of William F. Boynton, at the "Centre," on the site now occupied by the barn of Mrs. Godfrey. Mr. Boynton kept a large miscellaneous stock, and had a larger business than any other trader until the building of the mills.

The Harbor, by using the water-power of Salmon Brook Falls, had at that time an equal advantage with Nashua village for manufactures. Israel Hunt, Sr., had a saw and grist-mill, Isaac Marsh manufactured scythes, E. F. Ingalls made hoes in the shop afterwards occupied by A. H. Sanders, Jacob Hall was a wheelwright, Stephen Bates a baker, and Enoch Dickerman carded wool and fulled cloth near the Allds bridge. At the Nashua village, just above the bridge, James Patterson put up a grist-mill on the north, and Willard Marshall a saw-mill on the south side of the river.

The annual town-meetings continued for many years to be held at the Old South meeting-house, a mile and a half below the city hall. The line of stages between Boston and Windsor, Vt., continued to run tri-weekly, passing through Francestown, Hillsborough and Claremont; but there was no stage-line nor any kind of public conveyance between Dunstable and Concord. Hopkinton was the half-shire town of Hillsborough County, and Lawyer Abbott, Sheriff Bowers and all the Dunstable men who were so unfortunate as to have "cases" in court rode to Hopkinton on horseback.

For a time, water for the lower part of the village was obtained in a wooden pipe from Artillery Pond; but the supply proving irregular and insufficient, the villagers formed a company and procured water by a lead pipe from Danforth's spring, a mile

north of the bridge on West Concord road. It gave a fair supply for the small number then living in the village. There was no fire-engine in town, and fires at the village were fought by lines of men and women passing buckets from hand to hand. The village had no band of music, and none was needed during spring and early summer, for the inhabitants of Artillery Pond gave a tree, open-air concert every evening. The large area south of the Nashua River, now included in Wards Five, Six and Seven, was still a forest of dwarf pines, with only the houses of John Whittle, Dr. Howe and William Hastings, on Main Street, between Nashua River and the Harbor. In 1821 the citizens joined in setting out shade-trees at the Harbor, on Abbott Square and on both sides of Main Street. The trees transplanted were mostly elms. Among the young men who took part were Thomas Chase, S. B. Tyler, Israel Hunt, Jr., B. F. French and Alfred Greeley. Few of these trees are now standing; but notably surviving is the large elm at the Acton railroad crossing, and several sycamores at Abbott Square.

At that time there was no bridge across the Merrimack between Pawtucket Falls, at Lowell, and Amoskeag Falls, at Derryfield. The ferry between Dunstable and Hudson, known as Hamblett's ferry, was just above the present Rochester railroad bridge. The road leading to the ferry from Main Street is the present Hollis Street. As the merchants in summer obtained their goods by the canal-boats, a store-house was built at the ferry for their safe keeping. In the spring, when the ice was breaking, it was dangerous, and for a few days impossible, to cross over the river to Hudson at Hamblett's ferry, and in 1824 the ferryman, Noah Lund, was drowned while crossing with a small drove of cattle.

For a century and a half there had been only one religious denomination in Dunstable,—the Congregationalists. There had been considerable disagreement in the church for many years, the "Blanchard party" adhering rigidly to the doctrines of Calvinism, and the "Lovewell party" adopting the views of Whitefield, or Arminianism. Much of the time the town had been without a settled minister. Meanwhile, the people for the past fifty years had listened to the preaching of the venerable Joseph Kidder. Soon after his death, in 1822, the first Baptist Society was organized. For ten years it was few in numbers and without a church edifice.

In 1824 the Unitarian Society was formed and had regular religious services. The church they now occupy was built in 1827, Rev. Nathaniel Gage being ordained as the first pastor.

Introduction of Manufactures.—While they existed as colonies, the people of this country were not permitted by the British government to introduce manufactures. After independence was gained the want of capital prevented their rapid introduction. Machinery for spinning cotton was first used in Rhode Island in 1790, but the state of the country was not favorable to its growth. Yet, in 1803 a cotton-factory was built at New Ipswich, and a few years later at Peterborough, Hillsborough, Pembroke and Jaffrey. These investments were only moderately successful. During the War of 1812, however, the need of home manufacturing was practically realized, and more careful and judicious efforts after its close led to the building of mills with improved machinery at Waltham and Lowell.

The success of the investment at Lowell attracted the attention of the more enterprising of the business men of Nashua village, and led them to inquire if the water-power of the Nashua River could not be utilized to advantage. The fall of water at Mine Falls was so great as to establish the certainty of a large manufacturing capacity. The idea at first suggested was to build the mills at Mine Falls, three miles west of the village. But that locality was removed from the line of travel and business, and the adjacent grounds were less favorable for the site of a village. This led to the plan of bringing the water, by digging a canal from the falls, directly to the village. A survey was made and its practicability ascertained.

Meanwhile, the few individuals who had investigated the plan formed an association, and in 1822 and 1823 purchased the greater portion of the lands lying on the river above Main Street as far as the falls. In June, 1823, a charter was granted to Daniel Abbott, Joseph Greeley, Moses Tyler and others by the name of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, with the right to increase their capital to one million dollars. The capital stock was at first fixed by them at three hundred thousand dollars, and was divided into three hundred shares of one thousand dollars each. Of these, Daniel Abbott subscribed for thirty shares; B. F. French, thirty shares; J. E. and A. Greeley, thirty shares; Foster & Kendrick, thirty shares; Moses Tyler, thirty shares; Augustus Peabody, of Salem, seventy-five shares; John Kendrick, of Boston, fifteen shares; Daniel Webster, also of Boston, sixty shares.

The stock, however, was not all taken till the next year, 1824, when capitalists in Boston and Salem took the remainder. Mr. Webster visited Nashua village, rode to Mine Falls, expressed great confidence in the enterprise, but the sixty shares for which he subscribed were taken by a wealthy citizen of Boston, whose family still retains the stock. The dam at Mine Falls was built, and the excavation of the canal pushed forward to completion. It is about three miles in length, forty feet wide and ten feet deep, and affords a fall of thirty-six feet. In December, 1824, the machine-shop was completed and went into operation. Ira Gay, Esq., was appointed superintendent of the machine-shop, and Colonel William Boardman wheelwright and engineer. The first factory (Mill No. 1,) of the Nashua corporation was built in 1825 and went into partial operation in the spring of 1826.

In the mean time the trade from the up-country

and from the adjacent towns began to centre in the village; in the fall of 1824 and the spring of 1825 fifty new dwelling-houses and tenements were erected. A new bridge over the Nashua River, on Main Street, was built on account of the raising of the water by the new dam. The canal, with the needed dam and locks of solid granite, twenty-four feet high, were built in 1825, so that freight could reach the village and the mills by water transportation.

In May, 1825, the lower water privilege, now occupied by the Jackson Cotton Manufacturing Company, was bought by Charles C. Haven and others, under the name of the Indian Head Company, for the purpose of erecting woolen-factories. Mills were built in 1826 and were operated under the agency of Mr. Haven. But the company became embarrassed and the works stopped, and in 1828 the entire property was sold to a new company, which was incorporated under the name of the Jackson Manufacturing Company. The establishment was converted into a cotton manufactory, with four hundred and eighty thousand dollars capital stock.

In 1827 the Nashua Company built Mill No. 2, and put it in full operation in 1828. Both of the mills of this company were one hundred and fifty-five feet long and forty-five feet wide—the first five, and the second six stories high. They ran eighteen thousand five hundred spindles and five hundred and forty looms.

The first newspaper printed in this town was the *Nashua Constellation*, which was issued by Andrew E. Thayer in February, 1827. Mr. Thayer was a man of literary taste and discipline, and had previously been a teacher and bookseller in the village. He soon after sold the paper to Israel Hunt, Jr., who changed its name to the *Nashua Gazette*. It was at that time the first and only Democratic paper in the county.

Up to the year 1825 the business, as well as the growth, of Nashua village had been entirely on the north side of the river. But the building of the first cotton-mill and the erection of boarding-houses on the south side of the river had necessarily led to the laying out and the occupancy of several new streets on the same side. Noticeably among them were Factory, Water, Walnut and Chestnut Streets. With the exception of Factory, however, they were as yet little else than open lanes. On Factory Street several "ten-footers" were built in 1827, to catch the retail trade of the mill operators. It soon became a street of considerable importance.

In 1826 the Taylor's Falls bridge across the Merrimack to Hudson was built and opened for travel. Up to this time the people crossed by a ferry, there being no bridge between Lowell and Amoskeag. It was thirty-three rods in length, and cost twelve thousand dollars. It occupied the site of the present iron bridge, and it proved to be a great benefit to the public. The post-office was this year removed from the Harbor to the village, and for some years was kept at the corner of Main and Factory Streets. In 1830 the population of Dunstable had increased from eleven hundred and forty-two to two thousand four hundred and seventeen, having more than doubled its population during the decade. Nearly two-thirds of the people resided in the village. Dunstable now took its position as the most populous town in Hillsborough County.

We have given in brief an outline of the condition of Dunstable from 1820 to 1830. Hitherto farming had been the leading interest and almost sole occupation of the inhabitants of the town. But this decade witnessed the introduction of the manufacturing enterprises which have since made it a thrifty city of fifteen thousand people.

Events from 1830 to 1840.—Between 1830 and 1840 the growth of Nashua village was far more rapid than at any previous period of her history. It was a decade of marked progress in all the elements of prosperity. The increase in population was an index of her growth in manufactures and trade. In 1830 her population was 2417. In 1836 it was 5065. In 1838 it was 5691. By the United States census of 1840 it was 6054,—an increase of 150 per cent. in ten years. Of those employed in the cotton-mills, only a small per cent. were males, and the census divided the sexes thus: Males, 2322; females, 3732.

The Nashua corporation, in 1836, built a third mill of a size corresponding with the two already in operation. The company had now an aggregate of thirty-two thousand spindles and seven hundred and ten looms, and made nine million three hundred thousand yards of cotton cloth annually. The number of female operatives was seven hundred and eighty-four, all of American birth, and one hundred and forty-nine males, seven of whom were foreigners. The first agent of the company was Asher Benjamin, who was succeeded by Ira Gay. Mr. Gay resigned and became superintendent of the machine and repair-shop at the head of Water Street. In 1835, Thomas W. Gillis became agent of the Nashua Company, and held the position for eighteen years. He had risen from a picker-boy through the several grades of promotion, and had the advantage of a large practical experience. A decided improvement in the prosperity of the company followed.

The Jackson Manufacturing Company had two cotton-mills, each one hundred and fifty-five feet long, forty-seven feet wide and four stories high. These mills had eleven thousand five hundred spindles, three hundred and eighty-eight looms and made five million six hundred thousand yards of cotton cloth annually. The head and fall of water was nineteen feet. The number of females employed was four hundred and seventeen, and of males, eighty-three. The first agent was Benjamin F. French. Mr. French was a lawyer by profession, having been in practice in Nashua village ten years, and had repre-

sented the town in the Legislature three years. Of course, he was not a practical manufacturer, and the success of his management was due to his general executive ability and his correct estimate of the capacity of other men. Under him the fabrics of the Jackson Company gained a high reputation. The practical manager under Mr. French, and who contributed largely to the success of the company, was David Gillis, afterwards for many years agent of the Amoskeag Mills, at Manchester. In 1832, Mr. French became agent of the Boott Mills, at Lowell, and was succeeded by Edmund Parker, of Amherst. Judge Parker was a sound lawyer and widely known as Judge of Probate for this county. He was popular in his general management, but had no special qualifications as a manufacturer.

The Nashua and Lowell Railroad Company was incorporated in 1836, and the work upon it commenced in 1837. It was opened for the use of passengers October 8, 1838. Its length is fourteen miles and fourteen hundred and twenty-nine feet, of which five and one-quarter miles are in this State. It was the first railroad-track laid in New Hampshire, and its completion added largely to the business of Nashua. There were three passenger-trains to Boston. For some years it had a single track, and its original cost was about four hundred thousand dollars. The original board of directors were Daniel Abbott and Jesse Bowers, Nashua; Charles H. Atherton, Amherst; Henry Upton and Henry Simmins, Boston. Daniel Abbott was president; Charles J. Fox, treasurer; and Onslow Stearns, superintendent.

The Concord Railroad was completed four years later (September 1, 1842), having a length of thirty-four miles and three thousand and forty-eight feet. Its capital stock was originally eight hundred thousand dollars, but has been increased to one million five hundred thousand dollars. It has always paid ten per cent. per annum. Its first officers were Addison Gilmore, president; Isaac Spalding, treasurer; and N. G. Upham, superintendent.

The Nashua Bank (the first banking institution organized in the town) went into operation in 1835, with Daniel Abbott president and John M. Hunt cashier. Its directors were Jesse Bowers, Jesse Estey, Zebadiah Shattuck, James Pierce and Isaac Spalding. Its capital was one hundred thousand dollars. John M. Hunt was cashier during its entire existence of about thirty years. It was a profitable institution, and closed its business on the introduction of the present national banking system.

The second newspaper in Nashua, the *Nashua Telegraph*, was established in 1832 by Alfred Beard. After his death, which soon occurred, it was owned and edited by his twin brother, Albin Beard, till his death, in 1862. It advocated the views of the Whig party, and was, politically, the opponent of the *Nashua Gazette*, then owned and edited by Charles P. Danforth.

In the summer of 1833, General Jackson, having been re-elected to the Presidency, visited New England for the first time. Reaching Boston the middle of June, he accepted the invitation to visit the capital of New Hampshire, the Legislature being at that time in session. He was met by Governor Dinsmoor's staff at the State line, four miles below this village. Having left Lowell at an early hour, he reached Nashua at eight, and breakfasted at the Washington House, then kept by Thomas Chase. He was the first President who visited Nashua.

The rapid growth of the manufacturing industries of the village, the facilities for obtaining goods from Boston by water transportation and the prospective completion of a railway from that city began to attract the attention of enterprising business men in the adjacent towns. Isaac Spalding, who had been a successful trader at Amherst, had already removed here and engaged in general merchandise till he went into the wider field of railroad enterprise, in 1838. In 1833, J. C. Dodge, of the well-known firm of Clark & Dodge, Francestown, removed here, and, forming a partnership with Albert McKean, then a young man of twenty-three years, commenced a wholesale and retail trade in the large wooden building then occupying the site south of the present Lowell depot. W. D. Beasom and Elbridge G. Reed opened a dry-goods store on Factory Street in 1836. Several men of note in mechanism and in the professions also came here at this time.

The amount of trade had increased so largely that in 1840 there were fifty stores and shops for trading purposes in the village. From the "Directory," published at that time, we collect the names of a majority of the merchants who were then in active business, some of whom are still residents of the city.

"*West India Goods and Groceries*, W. A. & N. McKean, Reed & Spalding, Kendrick & Tuttle, Hugh Jameson, Flagg & Abbott, Kimball & Weston, Tenney & Hubbard, N. Kendall & Co., G. W. Perham, Welton & Phillips, Robinson & Patch, F. G. Gage. *Dry-Goods*, Beasom & Reed, Merrill & Kimball, E. P. Hosmer, W. E. Graves, H. F. Courser, Philbrick & Marshall, Gage & Chase, Root & Conant. *Drugs and Medicines*, E. H. Lernod, Albert Gilchrist. *Watches, Clocks and Jewelry*, N. W. Goddard, C. T. Ridgway, B. D. Bingham. *Stoves and Tinware*, Reuben Goodrich, James Hartshorn. *Tailoring and Men's Clothing*, J. B. & H. J. Chapman, C. H. Nutt, J. W. Windus. *Tools and Stoves*, C. T. Gill, A. E. Thayer, Jonathan Hosmer. *Boots and Shoes*, Simonds & Goodwin, W. Russell. *Hat and Caps*, John Taylor, E. B. Hines. *Hard and Glassware*, F. & C. Winch." *Furniture*, John Coggin.

After the lapse of forty-five years it is not surprising that only three of the above business men are still engaged in the same occupation, namely, Henry J. Chapman, Charles T. Ridgway and John Coggin. Mr. C. H. Nutt is still in active business, but of a different kind.

In 1840 there had also been a large increase in the number of professional men in the village. There were recorded the names of eight physicians,—Ebenezer Dearborn, Elijah Colburn, Micah Eldridge, Josiah G. Graves, Edward Spalding, Josiah Kittredge, Evan B. Hammond, Stephen Spear.

There were also eight lawyers,—Daniel Abbott, Charles F. Gove, Aaron F. Sawyer, Charles G. Atherton, George Y. Sawyer, Peter Clark, Jr., Charles J. Fox, Benjamin F. Emerson.

There were seven clergymen at that time,—Jonathan McGee, Austin Richards, Congregationalists; Dura D. Pratt, Baptist; Samuel Osgood, Unitarian; Samuel Kelly, Methodist; Lewis C. Browne, Universalist; Thomas M. Preble, Free-Will Baptist.

All of the lawyers and clergymen in the above list, except Rev. L. C. Browne are dead; but of the doctors, three are still active citizens and residents of the city, through retired from practice, namely, Edward Spalding, Evan B. Hammond and Josiah G. Graves.

Several of the attorneys in the above list were men of note and ability. Charles F. Gove was a native of Goffstown. In 1840 he was Attorney-General of the State, and soon after became a judge of the Superior Court. The last position he resigned to become superintendent of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, which he held till near his death, in 1856. He was a man of marked traits, stern, resolute, exacting, yet discriminating, impartial and honorable. As a judicial officer he rendered the State excellent service by his firm execution of the laws.

Charles G. Atherton belonged to a wealthy and aristocratic family, and had the advantage of an early and thorough training. He began practice here, and soon after represented the town in the Legislature. He entered Congress in his thirty-fourth year, was six years a member of the House, and died during his second term in the United States Senate, in November, 1853, and in the forty-ninth year of his age. His political reputation is clouded by his subserviency to the slave power.

Charles James Fox was born in Antrim in 1811, graduated in 1831, commenced practice in Nashua in 1834, entered the Legislature in 1837, and was associated with Judges Joel Parker and S. D. Bell in revising the laws of this State. He had great industry and had prepared notes for the "History of the Old Township of Dunstable," but his failing health and death, in February, 1846, prevented the completion of the work, as he intended. It was published after his decease, but failed to do justice to his ability.

George Y. Sawyer was born in Wakefield in 1805, commenced the practice of law at Laconia, and removed to Nashua in 1834. He soon attained a high professional standing and extensive practice, and as a member of the Legislature had great influence in giving direction to its action. In 1855 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas and afterwards of the Supreme Judicial Court. He died in 1882.

In closing this review of Nashua in 1840, we must not omit to call attention to what half of the people now resident here are not aware of,—that fifty years ago the present name of our city had no legal existence whatever. More than two centuries ago, when that "merry King of England," Charles the Second, ruled over our forefathers, emigrants from Massachusetts settled on the intervals above and below the mouth of Salmon Brook. A town charter with the name *Dunstable* was given to these lands. Afterwards, in 1746, the colonial government of New Hampshire renewed the charter and indorsed the name Dunstable. When New Hampshire became an independent State the town of Dunstable chose a delegate to the convention to frame the constitution under which we live. But in 1836 this same town, through her representatives in the Legislature, petitioned for a change of name. The petition was certainly reasonable, for the village on the Nashua River, which had grown up within a generation, now included five-sixths of the population, and was universally known and recognized as the village of "Nashua," while practically the name of Dunstable was becoming unused and unknown. The petition, therefore, was granted by the passage of the following act:

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

"In the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six

"*An Act to change the name of the Town of Dunstable*

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened. That the town of Dunstable, in the County of Hillsborough, shall from and after the last day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, be called and known in law by the name of Nashua.

"Approved Dec. 8, 1836.

"ISAAC HILL, *Governor.*"

Thus on New Year's Day, 1837, this city, then a town, legally received, and for many a century, we trust, will retain its present name.—NASHUA.

CHAPTER XII.

NASHUA—(*Continued*).

NASHUA FROM 1840 TO 1880.

The Public Schools—A Sharp Disagreement—The New Town of Nashville—Nashua Town Hall—New Railroads—Increase of Business—Nashua and Nashville Become a City—New Enterprises—Jackson and Shuttle-Works—Iron-Works—Irish Emigration—Athenæum.

THE growth of Nashua village between 1840 and 1850, though less rapid than for the ten years previous, was very satisfactory. The educational interests of the town received more attention, better school buildings were provided and the selection of teachers made with more care. In 1840 the superintending school committee were Rev. Samuel Osgood, Dr. Edward Spalding and Rev. L. C. Browne. For several years previous and afterwards the two first-named members continued their supervision, and aided largely in establishing a systematic method of school management. In 1840 the amount expended in the public schools was three thousand four hundred and eleven dollars. There were seventeen schools and twenty-six teachers. The number of children of school age was

fourteen hundred and fifty-two, but the average attendance was only seven hundred and eighty-eight. The greater per cent. of negligence was among the families who had recently become residents.

In the spring of 1840, David Crosby established a private school under the title of the Nashua Literary Institution. In any other occupation Mr. Crosby would have been moderately successful, but he had rare qualities as an instructor. He loved the duties of the school-room, and for more than forty years devoted himself exclusively to the instruction of the young, and with a fidelity and success rarely equaled.

At the annual town-meeting in March, 1842, held, as heretofore, at the Old South meeting-house, it was the popular expression that a growing village having already more than six thousand inhabitants ought to have within its limits a public building, suitable for holding its annual and other meetings, and avoiding the inconvenience of a mile's travel outside the village. It was therefore unanimously voted to build a town-house. A building committee was elected, consisting of Leonard W. Noyes, Thomas Chase, Israel Hunt, Jr., Franklin Fletcher and Samuel Shepherd.

It was soon evident that the location of the building would be a source of contention,—the voters on both sides of the Nashua River claiming it without reservation. An adjourned meeting was, therefore, held, at which every voter expressed his preference by a monosyllabic ballot. Those in favor of locating the hall on the north side of the river voted "North," and those in favor of a location on the south side voted "South." The result was: Ballots for the north side, three hundred and ninety-six; ballots for the south side, five hundred and eighty-two. So the popular vote showed a majority of one hundred and eighty-six for locating the town hall on the south side of the river. This settled the location of the Nashua town hall; but it did not settle the dissension it had called forth. The patricians on the north side of the river, in truth everybody on that side of the Nashua, was thoroughly indignant. It was not enough that they had secured the railroad station, they must have the town hall or they would not consent to remain as fellow-townsmen with the victorious and probably rather boastful majority. So they at once announced that at the coming session of the Legislature they should petition to be set apart as a distinct and separate town, under the name of Nashville. As no opposition was made, the Legislature granted the petition by the passage of an act on the 23d of June, 1842, making that part of Nashua north of Nashua River "a separate and corporate town to be known by the name of Nashville."

The two towns now went quietly forward with their distinct organizations. No disturbance ever after occurred between them during the eleven years of separation which followed. When the temporary excitement had passed, doubtless a majority of the intelligent citizens realized that the two towns, so closely identified in all their interests, should never have been separated.

The building committee of Nashua completed the town-house, the location of which had been the cause of so much contention, in the spring of 1843, at a cost of twenty-two thousand six hundred dollars. It is the edifice now so well known as the city hall. It stands to-day just as it was finished forty-two years ago. That it has stood the test of constant use for so long a time without the reconstruction of a single partition or staircase is a compliment to the committee. The building is sixty-six by ninety feet. The basement is for the use of the police department. The first-story contains, in front, the offices of the city clerk and city marshal. Next are the rooms of the mayor and aldermen and the common council. In the rear is the County Court-room. The second story is the public hall, seventy feet long, sixty-three feet wide and twenty-four feet high. It will seat twelve hundred people. The attic is used by the assessors and for storage. The height of the building to the top of the cupola is one hundred feet.

The *Nashua Oasis*, a weekly literary and miscellaneous newspaper, was issued by Murray & Sawtelle in January, 1843, by Murray & Kimball to 1849, by Dodge & Noyes till 1855, and by S. H. Noyes till 1858. It was conducted with considerable ability and literary taste, and during its eighteen years' publication secured a fair circulation.

In 1844 the Nashua Manufacturing Company built Mill No. 4. It was one hundred and ninety-eight feet long, fifty feet wide and five stories high. After the completion of this mill this corporation employed one thousand hands—eight hundred and fifty females and one hundred and fifty males. It used ten thousand bales of cotton and manufactured thirteen million yards of cloth annually. The company had built forty tenements for the overseers and boarding-houses.

The Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company was incorporated in 1845. The road was opened December 8, 1848, having a length of forty-five miles, and a capital of one million five hundred thousand dollars. The Wilton Railroad was commenced in 1847 and completed to Wilton in 1851, having a length of sixteen miles.

Between 1840 and 1850 a large number of dwelling-houses and stores were built in the village, but very few of them were of an expensive class. The school buildings and the railroad stations were mostly wooden, and none of the large brick blocks now erected on Main Street had been built. In 1850, of the nine churches, all of them Protestant, only two were built of brick—the First Baptist and the Pearl Street Congregational Churches. At that time the Catholics, now the most numerous religious sect in the city, were practically unknown. In 1840 there were not a dozen in Nashua. In 1850 there were less than one hundred.

In 1845 the population of the town of Nashua was 4429; the population of Nashville was 2432,—total, 6861. By the census of 1850 their united population was 8942,—a gain of 2888 since 1840.

Nashua in 1850 to 1860.—The growth of Nashua between 1850 and 1860 was not so great as during the previous decade. In common with the other manufacturing towns of New England, the revulsion in business in 1857 and the two succeeding years paralyzed to some extent all the manufacturing interests of the country during that period.

During these ten years, however, some progressive steps were taken by the Nashua people, and which have had a permanent effect upon its welfare. One of the most important of these was the reunion of the two towns of Nashua and Nashville, which had been separated by a legislative act in 1842. Though not realized at the time, it soon became evident that the separation would result disadvantageously. The educational system could not be as comprehensive and efficient. The Fire Department was weakened; the Police Department was more expensive and less serviceable, and the minor details of town affairs were less satisfactory to the public. The proposed supplying of the village with water and gas would also be more difficult under a twofold management.

Added to this, Manchester, in 1846, and Concord, in 1849, had adopted city charters, and with manifest advantage to their local interests. Nashua and Nashville had now an aggregate population equal to that of either of these cities at the time of their incorporation. In view of these circumstances, the more enterprising citizens of both towns applied to the Legislature of 1853 for a city charter. This was granted on the 27th of June, with the proviso that it must first be accepted by a majority of the legal voters of each town at a meeting called for that purpose. In September the acceptance of the charter was submitted to the popular vote, and with the following results:

	Yes.	No.	Maj.
Nashua	468	334	134
Nashville	249	115	134
Total	717	449	268

So the city charter, having been sanctioned by both towns, Nashua and Nashville were again united, and will, it is fervently hoped, be known for many a century in the future as the

City of Nashua.—The election of city officers took place immediately after the acceptance of the charter by the two towns. By the original charter, a majority was required to elect the mayor. The first trial resulted in no choice, there being three candidates,—Josephus Baldwin (Whig), Bernard B. Whittemore (Democrat) and Winslow Ames (Free-Soil). On the second trial Mr. Baldwin was elected.

Josephus Baldwin, the first mayor of the city, was born in the south part of Nashua in 1803. His father lived on the Highland Farm, and possessed unusual mechanical and inventive ability. The son gave his attention to the improvement of cotton machinery. His first experiment was at New Ipswich in making shuttles and spools to supply the few cotton-mills then running in New Hampshire. After the building of the mills at Nashua he returned and began the making of bobbins and shuttles at the Highland Farm. In 1836 his works, including a large stock just finished for the market, were burned. Without means, he began work in a room of the machine-shop of the Nashua Manufacturing Company. Here his works were burned out a second time. But in 1843 the demand for that kind of furnishings which Mr. Baldwin, of all others, was best able to supply, became so great that, starting his business on Water Street, he soon built up an extensive manufactory, employing one hundred and ninety hands. For fifteen years Mr. Baldwin was the largest manufacturer of bobbins and shuttles in this country. Like many enterprising and ingenious men, he gave no attention to financial details, and allowed the free use of his name to friends, so that he became embarrassed in 1858, and the business, built up by him, passed into the hands of Dr. F. B. Ayer and Isaac Eaton, by whom it has been continued until recently. Mr. Baldwin died in 1872.

In 1851 the Harbor Cotton Manufacturing Company (Vale Mills) was organized with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, employing seventy hands and producing one million yards of sheetings and drillings annually.

The Nashua Edge-Tool Company was organized in 1852, locating their works at the mouth of Salmon Brook, on the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, one mile from the city. John H. Gage was president, G. W. Underhill superintendent, and C. B. Hill treasurer. They made axes of every pattern, hatchets, chisels, adzes and most kinds of edge-tools. The company employed fifty men and had a capital of sixty thousand dollars.

The Nashua Lock Company went into operation the same year. It was chiefly owned by L. W. Noyes and J. D. Otterson, and made locks, door-knobs and door-bells of every pattern, and employed sixty men. At first it was located on Water Street, but was soon removed to its present location, on the corner of Spring and East Hollis Streets.

The Nashua card and glazed paper business originated with C. T. Gill and O. D. Murray, in 1849, who put up a small building on Water Street. J. H. and C. P. Gage became partners. Mr. Gill died soon after. The business grew and was removed to East Hollis Street. The original firm was Gage, Murray & Co., who, with a dozen hands and limited capital, began an enterprise which has since grown to be a large and successful business.

The Nashua Foundry Company, one of the earliest of our industries, was at this time doing a good busi-

ness on Temple Street, with Seth Williams as leading proprietor, at the same location now occupied by Charles Williams & Son. At a later date J. D. Otterson established a foundry on Foundry Street, which he operated till his death, in 1880. It is now the property of the Cooperative Company.

The Nashua Gas-Light Company was incorporated in 1852, with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars. Its works were located in the northeastern part of the city, near the Junction depot. Its first president was T. W. Gillis.

The Pennichuck Water-Works were also incorporated in 1853, with L. W. Noyes president, and E. P. Emerson treasurer. The water supply was obtained from the Pennichuck Brook, three miles north of the city, by forcing the water into a large reservoir on Winter Hill.

The increased number of manufactories in the city required increased banking facilities, and in 1851 the Indian Head Bank was incorporated, with Joseph Greeley president, and Albert McKean cashier, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1855 the Pennichuck Bank was incorporated with one hundred thousand dollars capital, and A. W. Sawyer president, and Harrison Robson cashier.

The Irish immigration was hardly noticeable in this city till 1850. They increased rapidly for the ensuing ten years, and were largely employed in the mills and iron-works. With rare exceptions, they were Roman Catholics. In October, 1855, the Catholic Church was first organized in this city under the care of Rev. John O'Donnell, who held services every other Sunday in Franklin Hall. The Catholic population at that time numbered about six hundred. The church on Temple Street was built in 1857. Father O'Donnell continued in charge of this church and people for twenty-four years. He died on the 22d day of January 1882, at the age of sixty-one. Aside from his own people, Father O'Donnell had the confidence and respect of all classes. Decided in his opinions and devoted to the welfare of his parish, he did not forget that he was an American citizen. He was a believer in our free institutions and a firm friend of our public schools.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church was organized in 1857. Its Sunday services were held in Odd-Fellows' Hall. Its first rector was Rev. E. P. Wright. Its numbers for some years were small, and its services at times suspended.

The Athenæum, a voluntary library association, was instituted in 1851. Though a private organization, its purpose was to supply a public want. There was a large class of young people of both sexes, largely employes in the mills, who needed, and would be benefited, by suitable books for reading, and for whom there was no existing provision. This association had corporate powers, and by sale of shares at five dollars each, by subscriptions and assessments, secured a library of thirteen hundred volumes, which were loaned to individuals for a small fee per week. The Athenæum kept its library at Gill's and afterwards at Greene's book-store, was useful in its time, and prepared the way for its successor,—the Nashua Public Library.

CHAPTER XIII.

NASHUA—(*Continued*).

NASHUA DURING THE REBELLION.

Action of the Citizens—Roll of the Several Regiments—List of Nashua Soldiers—G. A. R. Post.

DURING the decade beginning with the close of 1860 and ending with the close of 1870 the War of the Rebellion was the great over-shadowing event. Our purpose is to confine this sketch to the part taken by Nashua and its people in maintaining the Union and in the overthrow of the pro-slavery rebellion.

The firing upon Fort Sumter was the first overt act of the secessionists. It began on Friday, April 12, 1861, at four o'clock in the morning. Had it occurred twenty years earlier (1841) four days would have elapsed before the news would have reached this city. But the announcement of the startling event reached Nashua before noon and spread rapidly. Many could hardly credit the report, but the succession of dispatches left no room for doubt. The assault was continued till late in the afternoon of Saturday, when the fort was compelled to surrender, and the telegram announcing the fact was received here at a late hour of the night. But on the clear, bright Sunday morn which followed—how many can vividly recall the day!—men gathered in groups on the sidewalks with inquiring and anxious countenances, and few pulpits there were which did not respond to the almost unanimous cry,—"The Rebellion must be crushed!"

Two days later came President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men for ninety days. On the Monday night following, the city hall was densely crowded in answer to a call for a citizens' meeting. The mayor, George Bowers, presided, and the people were addressed by leading citizens of both political parties. There was manifestly no lack of enthusiasm and determination on the part of the Nashua people to sustain the government and maintain the Union. Captain R. O. Greenleaf was appointed by the Governor recruiting officer at Nashua. The number required was speedily raised, although no bounty or special inducement was offered. Many of our young men and some of the older citizens, untrained except for peace, took their places in the ranks for the defense of the national capital. The prevailing feeling was that the three months' men would see the end of the war. Before their return it was evident that the free States had a long struggle before them. The darkest hours had not yet come.

The regiment of three months' men from this State went into camp at Concord, were equipped and left for the seat of war on the 25th of May. The field officers were M. W. Tappan, colonel; T. J. Whipple, lieutenant-colonel; and Aaron F. Stevens, major. The Nashua men belonged to Companies E and F. Of Company E, Richard O. Greenleaf was captain and William F. Greeley and John W. Thompson lieutenants; of Company F, Augustus S. Edgerly was captain and G. W. Handley and G. W. Whipple were lieutenants,—all of them hailing from this city. The regiment proceeded to Washington, and went up the Potomac Valley to Harper's Ferry. It was not the fault of the men, but in reality they were not under fire during the three months' service. They were mustered out and returned home the last of August. A large per cent. of the Nashua men enlisted later in the regiments and did honor to themselves and the State by their bravery.

The signal defeat of the Union forces at Bull Run, on Sunday, the 21st of July, caused more surprise and alarm in this city than any event during the four years' struggle. The Boston dailies of Monday morning, basing their reports upon the first skirmishes between the two armies, announced a glorious victory for the Union forces. On the arrival of the afternoon train, at four o'clock, they announced the crushing defeat, hurried flight and utter disorganization of our army. Such a result was entirely unexpected. There were many wakeful eyes that night in Nashua. Looking at the event after the lapse of nearly a fourth of a century, it is a question whether that early and signal defeat of the Union cause was not a blessing in disguise. It put an end to all compromise, and made, what until that time was in doubt, the emancipation of the slaves as certain as the triumph of the Union armies.

When the regiment of three months' men had left for Washington in May, enough volunteers were found to speedily form a second regiment, which, under Colonel Marston, left on June 20th for active service. Other regiments rapidly followed until, on the 23d of December, 1861, the Eighth Regiment of New Hampshire had left for the seat of war. In May, 1862, the Ninth Regiment entered the service, and others followed until the Sixteenth, organized in November, completed the number required by the national government. In all these regiments Nashua was represented, but far more largely in the Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth and Thirteenth.

The Second Regiment was in both of the battles at Bull Run. In the second battle Lieutenant Sylvester Rogers, of this city, was fatally wounded, and died while being carried from the field.

The Third Regiment had a long and severe service in South Carolina and Virginia, in which quite a number of Nashua soldiers shared. The first battle was at Secessionville, where, of five hundred and ninety-seven men, one hundred and four were killed and wounded. Only one from this city, Lieutenant Marsh, was slightly wounded. In the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 13, 1864, while making an advance on Richmond, this regiment bore the "brunt" of the contest. Major James F. Randlett, now captain of a cavalry company in the regular army, was wounded. Adjutant Elbridge J. Copp, who, entering the service as a private at seventeen, had won promotion, was also wounded. Three days later Lieutenant Eugene J. Button was killed at the head of his company. On the 16th of August a fierce engagement took place at Deep Bottom, at which Adjutant E. J. Copp was severely wounded, which compelled him, in the October following, to return to Nashua. Among other Nashua men in the Third Regiment were Captains David Wadsworth, Joseph Ackerman, Charles S. Burnham, Adjutant S. N. Jackson, Quartermaster G. B. Bingham, Quartermaster Sergeant W. A. Swallow, Lieutenants D. J. Flanders, H. A. Marsh, George Stearns and J. C. Pushee.

The Fourth Regiment had Chaplain M. W. Willis, Surgeon George P. Greeley, Captains R. O. Greenleaf, E. L. Sarsons, and Lieutenants L. A. Gay, C. H. Moore and J. F. Gilpatrick in its service. Although in several severe battles, the men from this city appear to have been fortunate.

The Sixth Regiment had very few soldiers from Nashua. Dr. William A. Tracy and James H. Noyes were surgeons; the former returning home in feeble health, died soon after.

The Seventh Regiment was with the Third in the attack on Fort Wagner, in July, 1863, where Lieutenants Alfred N. Bennett and Ezra Davis, of this city, lost their lives. Captain Charles A. Lawrence and Lieutenant James A. Cobb were in this regiment.

The Eighth regiment was mustered into service December 23, 1861. Probably no other regiment contained so large a number of Nashua men. It was ordered to the mouth of the Mississippi and landed west of that locality in March, where it remained during the summer. In October it was ordered inland, on the 8th of that month, and Captain J. Q. A. Warren, of Nashua, was the first man to fall in action at Georgia Landing. In the spring following, it was ordered to join General Banks to capture Port Hudson. The march of two hundred and thirty miles in the heat was tedious. On the 27th of May the Eighth Regiment took the lead in the assault on the enemy's fortifications. Early in the fight Lieutenant-Colonel Lull, who was in command, fell fatally wounded. Quartermaster Shattuck, of this city, carried him upon his shoulders away from the works. He lived until midnight. John H. Towle, W. H. Tucker and several other Nashua soldiers fell on the same day. Two days later Lieutenant George W. Thompson, of this city, while near the rifle-pits of the rebels, was instantly killed. On the 14th of June another unsuccessful assault was made on the rebel fort. The Eighth suffered most severely. Lieutenant Luther P.

Hosley, Sergeant Elisha Nottage, Jesse C. Danforth, Frank F. Andrews, and Michael T. Sullivan were left dead in a trench under the enemy's works. No flag of truce was allowed by the rebels for three days, and the wounded perished from thirst and exposure. The bodies, when recovered, could hardly be recognized.

After the surrender of Port Hudson, General Banks ordered an expedition to Sabine Pass, which was unsuccessful. Early in the spring of 1864 the Red River campaign was undertaken. During the previous winter the regiment, now lessened in numbers, were provided with horses and became cavalry. On the 8th of April they came unexpectedly upon the rebel forces at the Sabine Cross-Roads. In this engagement the rebels had the advantage of knowing the surroundings. The cavalry fared badly. Forty-seven men, including Captain Dana W. King, whose horse was killed and he wounded, were taken prisoners and carried to the prison at Tyler, Texas, where they suffered the usual lot of Union prisoners for over six months. The regiment was mustered out the 29th of October, and on the 6th of November reached Concord under the command of Captain Dana W. King. Only one hundred and seventy-seven enlisted men returned, and Captain King was the only original officer of staff or line who remained. The Governor gave to Captain King the brevet commission of lieutenant-colonel, of captain to James H. Marshall, and of first lieutenant to Nelson H. Peterson, all of this city. Among the men from Nashua whose names have not been mentioned were Commissary Tyler M. Shattuck, Captains George S. Eayrs, Irving G. Wilkins, Daniel M. Fisk, Lieutenants Nestor Haines and William H. Barnes.

The Ninth Regiment left Concord in August and went into immediate service. Company C was commanded by Captain Augustus S. Edgerly, of Nashua. He was wounded at Fredericksburg, and killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Lieutenant Charles D. Copp, of this city, was appointed captain after his death. At Fredericksburg, when the colors of the regiment had fallen, Lieutenant Copp seized and raised the flag amid a shower of bullets, and shouting to the men, enabled them to form in line.

The Tenth Regiment was commanded by Colonel Donohue. Company B was raised by Captain Timothy B. Crowley, and nearly all its members were residents of this city. The regiment was in the sanguinary battle at Cold Harbor on June 3, 1864. Lieutenant Daniel W. Russell, of Nashua, a brave man and good officer, was instantly killed by a shot through the head. On October 27, 1864, this regiment at Fair Oaks was ordered to charge the enemy's works. It reached a position where to advance or retreat were alike impossible. No aid arriving, the men were compelled to lie down under the rebel batteries and wait for night to cover their escape. Among the severely wounded was Captain Crowley, who was struck by a ball in the thigh. Knowing that capture in his condition was death, he crept in the darkness away from the rebels toward the Union lines until he fainted. Becoming conscious, he called for help and was rescued by two of our soldiers. He was soon after commissioned as major of the regiment. The regiment encountered much hard service.

The Thirteenth Regiment was commanded by Colonel Aaron F. Stevens, with George Bowers lieutenant-colonel, and George H. Taggard adjutant. Its heavy work was during 1864. It was at Drury's Bluff in May, and at Cold Harbor, in June, fought bravely and lost heavily, Lieutenant Taggard being among the wounded. It was on duty in front of Petersburg during the summer, and was prominent at the capture of Fort Harrison, on the 29th of September. In the assault Colonel Stevens fell severely wounded within a few yards of the fort, and did not resume command of the regiment afterwards. The Thirteenth was garrisoned at Fort Harrison during the winter and joined in the final movement on Richmond, April 3, 1865. Dr. R. B. Prescott, of this city, then in command of Company C, according to the Richmond papers, led the first squad of men of the Union army which entered the city. They did a good work in suppressing pillaging and subduing the flames.

The New Hampshire Battalion of Cavalry, which went into service early in 1862, consisted of four companies, one of which had William P. Ainsworth for captain and Joseph F. Andrews first lieutenant, with a number of others from this city. On May 30th a charge was made upon a rebel force near Front Royal, Va. The enemy retreated, but soon made a stand at a pass near a bridge. Captain Ainsworth crossed the bridge, and falling in range of the rebel rifles, fell with seven others of the company. His death was sincerely lamented by our citizens.

The city government of Nashua during the four years' war made prompt and liberal provisions for the families of the soldiers, and paid large sums for bounties. The women of this city also did a noble work in supplying the wants of the sick and furnishing necessary comforts to the soldiers on duty. There was not a neighborhood in the city which had not its representative in the army, and not only mothers and wives, but kind friends generally, did all in their power to strengthen the arm of the soldier. One organization of fifty young ladies made a systematic work of sending clothing to the ranks and dainties and cordials to the hospitals. Many a Union sentinel upon his lonely post in the chill winter's wind was made comfortable by these warm flannels from home; many a look of gratitude came over the face of the Northern boy as, fever-stricken in the hospital, he rested his aching head upon the pillow made by loving hands at home.

List of Union Soldiers from Nashua.—The following list of soldiers from Nashua who served in

the War of the Rebellion was prepared and published by Dr. L. F. Locke before the close of the war. Possibly there are a few omissions, and there may be a very few names of men who enlisted here, but whose home was elsewhere. The list is the most accurate to be obtained at this time, and must be very nearly correct:

Adams, Theophilus, Jr	3d
Adams, William F	1st & 8th
Andrews, George H	9th Band
Adams, James P	7th
Andrews, Frank F	8th
Andrew, John	9th
Ainsworth, Capt. W. P	Cav
Adams, Jonas	8th
Andrews, J. E	1st, 3d & 4th
Adams, Horace B	8th
Allen, George F	3d
Andrews, J. F	1st Lt. Cav.
Allen, Frank	Capt. Cav.
Abbott, Charles H	9th
Annis, James	7th or 8th
Austin, Albert J	3d
Atwood, Daniel W	3d
Adams, Charles B	7th
Austin, John W	7th
Aiken, James	7th
Ackerman, Joseph, Capt	3d
Anderson, John	9th
Baldwin, George H	Cav
Barrett, Towns	3d
Barnes, Eldrus H	8th
Button, Eugene J	3d
Burrell, Frederick G	3d
Bailey, John B	9th Band
Bennett, John C	9th Band
Blodgett, Henry	1st & 9th
Blood, George	10th
Brigham, Charles L	9th
Burke, G. W	1st & 2d Ms. Cav.
Buckley, Michael	10th
Bailey, Robert	10th
Burt, Henry	10th
Burnham, Charles S	Capt. 3d
Brooks, G. W	1st & sharpsh's
Beaman, Alfred H	4th
Brock, Leonard H	Navy
Batchelder, Stephen	33d Ms.
Barney, Hiram F	8th
Batchelder, W. C	1st
Barney, Francis A	8th
Barnes, William H	1st & 8th
Burke, William W	4th
Bryant, Elias A	4th
Barnes, William H	8th
Butler, Leonard	4th
Butler, Peter	8th
Butler, Mitchell	4th
Butler, Augustus	4th
Bean, Jesse	9th
Balch, John	4th
Bond, Thomas L	9th
Barrett, Wm. M	Capt 8th
Burnet, James	8th
Barnes, Charles S	7th
Bennett, Alfred N	7th
Bickford, John W	3d
Banfield, William K	Navy
Bell, B. H	1st and 2d Ms. Cav.
Blanchard, James M	1st and 8th
Bickford, Charles	8th
Banfield, Haskell W	3d
Bingham, Arthur	3d
Bingham, George B	3d
Brown, Allen S	1st and 10th
Buel, Elmer D	8th
Buel, Horace	7th
Brennan, Patrick	12th Iowa
Beatty, Thomas	2d
Berry, John	8th
Berry, Larky	8th
Brown, William E	3d
Bills, Ebenezer O	7th
Bartlett, Edwin F	—
Butler, Edwin S	10th
Brown, Robert A	Cav
Bagley, Olin H	Cav
Bush, Henry	10th
Bagley, John	—
Buswell, Barclay C	9th
Bryant, Felix	Navy
Buswell, John B	4th
Buswell, John	4th
Brigham, Edward	Cav
Burge, David H	4th
Boutelle, Adelbert	1st and 8th
Brown, William A	8th
Bowers, George	Lt. Col. 13th
Burns, John	10th
Bennett, John L	13th
Boyson, George	13th
Burton, William T	13th
Burton, John B	13th
Badger, George	13th
Buswell, G. H	13th
Bartlett, George	13th
Bennett, John C	13th
Berry, Lorenzo W	3d
Beggs, Michael	8th
Bates, W. R	1st
Billings, Henry	4th
Brackett, Charles W	4th
Bancroft, Samuel P	6th
Batchelder, James G	7th
Brown, Nathaniel C	7th
Brown, Alden	7th
Brown, Stephen	7th
Boutelle, David	7th
Barney, Horace	7th
Buswell, James S	Cav
Brown, Edwin R	8th
Bowe, James	8th
Cahill, Timothy	10th
Cahill, James	10th
Cronan, John	8th
Cravan, Thomas	1st Cav
Courtney, Patrick	3d
Courtney, Dennis	10th
Cary, John	16th Mass
Cochran, Joseph N	Navy
Cochran, James A	Navy
Copp, C. D	1st Lieut 9th
Copp, F. J	2d Lieut 3d
Collins, Kittredge J	Bat
Coulter, Henry	8th
Cook, William H	4th
Cook, Charles E	4th
Catenach, Sylvester	— Mass
Coggin, Frederick G	1st and Navy
Corliss, A. W	Mass. Cav
Crosby, Thomas W	4th
Cobb, Norman E	3d
Conrey, David	1st and 4th
Conrey, John	8th
Chamberlain, George W	7th
Chamberlain, G. W., Jr	7th
Carivean, Frank	4th
Carter, Joseph, Jr	10th
Cook, George W	4th
Cutter, Francis	— Mass.
Chamberlain, C	1st and 10th
Chadwick, Alfred I	8th
Crowley, T. B., Capt	10th
Conner, George	7th
Claflin, Calvin	Cavalry
Colburn, Joel	8th
Chamberlain, G. F	1st and 3d
Chandler, John	2d
Caldwell, Ira	9th
Conlon, Michael	1st and 4th
Conlon, James	1st and 19th Mass.
Cook, John M	10th
Coney, Edward	10th
Cummings, Timothy M	8th
Cothlin, James	8th
Cass, Samuel	—
Cram, Eben R	9th
Cate, Joseph	8th
Corson, George F	7th
Corey, Elisha	8th
Come, Harvey J	8th
Clark, Leonard	8th
Conner, John	5th Vt
Cram, George C	8th
Cross, Frank	4th
Coburn, George	1st
Conner, Harvey	N. Y. Cav
Caldwell, Robert B	8th
Conery, Leonard	3d
Caldwell, Nathan	8th
Crowley, Dennis	3d
Cahill, Michael	7th
Cushman, Hartley C	Cav.
Cilley, Joseph R	Cav
Clifford, John R	Cav
Conner, Stephen W	4th
Cutler, George W	6th
Collins, Perley	7th
Combs, John	7th
Cobb, James A	1st and 7th
Crowther, Robert	Battery
Cline, Albert	5th
Cormick, James	3d
Clemons, Robert G	Navy
Cobb, John	3d
Colly, Thomas	3d
Clifford, Frederick G	1st and 4th
Chamberlain, Albert G	3d
Caskin, James	10th
Cortes, Thomas T	10th
Creed, Michael	8th
Clark, Edward	10th
Chellis, Clark D	7th
Colby, Cyrus	7th
Colby, John	7th
Clark, George A	7th
Colby, Albert P	7th
Campbell, Albert	7th
Cummings, Leander H	7th
Cram, Henry B	4th
Conant, Andrew	13th
Chase, George H	9th
Clark, Matthew A. G	Cav
Davis, Nathan C	3d
Davis, Caleb	3d
Davis, Ezra, 1st Lieut	7th
Davis, James H	8th
Dodge, Thomas T	7th
Donohoe, Thomas	4th
Doyle, Patrick	4th
Davis, Daniel A	7th
Davis, Hiram F	7th
Davis, Kendall A	7th
Davis, Joseph W	7th
Dunn, Anthony	7th
Downs, Horace	7th
Dearborn, John H	7th
Diggles, John P	Cav
Dearborn, Adams	Regular Army
Doherty, Charles	3d
Dewey, Ephraim H	Navy
Dickerman, Samuel R	6th
Duffy, Hugh	3d
Duffy, Ross C	3d
Duffy, Patrick	69th N. Y.
Dullee, Eugene	10th
Dillon, Thomas	8th
Downing, Thomas	16th Mass
Delany, John	5th
Draper, Thomas	8th
Danforth, Stephen E	4th
Dunckley, Lorenzo P	4th
Day, John E	3d
Doherty, Patrick	8th
Darling, Albert	8th
Damon, Joseph A. W	3d
Dustin, Eben S	2d Mass
Duplace, Edgar	3d
Darling, Daniel F	10th
Doyle, Lawrence	10th
Densmore, Edgar	1st and 9th
Dane, John P	8th
Densley, Wesley H	8th
Donohoe, John O	10th
Donohoe, Thomas	10th
Dempsey, Michael	8th
Doherty, Patrick	8th
Darling, Granville D	4th
Douglass, Jerome B	3d
Dane, Hiram	2d Mass
Danforth, Jesse C	8th
Dolan, John	3d
Doherty, John O	3d
Duffy, Owen	10th
Decatur, Alonzo L	13th
Dunham, S. R	13th
Early, John	10th
Edgerly, Moody O	1st
Eaton, Alvin S	Cav
Emerson, Henry	4th
Lavers, George S., Lieut	8th
Eayrs, C. G	Navy and 17th Ms
Eastman, David K	Cav.
Eustice, George C	Cav
Early, John	3d
Ennis, John	3d
Early, Michael	—
Emerson, Geo. W	1st and 7th
Emerson, W. B., 2d Lt	1st and 8th
Emerson, E. M., 2d Lt	6th
Edgecomb, Geo., 1st Lt	10th
Elliot, Sardine A	8th
Eaton, Nathan	8th
Eaton, Charles H	8th
Ennis, James	1st and 8th
Everett, Josiah S	3d
Everett, Franklin	3d
Eggleston, Clifton	8th or Cav.
Edgerly, A. S., Capt	1st and 9th
Edwards, John	1st
Fales, Joseph B	8th
Fisher, George W	8th
Fisher, James H	16th Ms.
Fisher, Albert O	4th
Fisher, Charles F	4th
Franklin, Ezra D	8th
Fifield, George H	3d
Fletcher, Albert	3d and 4th
Fife, John W	Bat.
Fifield, Stephen G	8th
Flanders, George W	3d
Farnsworth, Charles	8th
Few, William	7th
Few, Robert	5th Maine
Foss, Edward G	7th
Flinn, Albert N	1st and 4th
Fletcher, Albert	3d
Folan, Thomas	4th
Farley, John	8th
Fontaine, Lewis	3d
Foss, Charles H	8th
French, James	3d
Fifield, Harrison	7th
Flinn, James	Quar. Mas's Dep.
Foley, John	33d Ms.
Flanders, John A	Navy
Foley, John	10th
Fox, Henry J	Reg. Army
French, G. H., 1st Lt.	12th Mass.
Foster, J. G., Maj. Gen.	Reg. A.
Frye, Charles H	8th
Fulton, Charles	3d
Foster, Nathan H	Cav.
Farnsworth, Charles	3d
Fosdick, Freeman	8th
Ferguson, Thomas	8th
Flanders, King H	3d
Flynn, Barney	3d
Farnsworth, Frank	7th
Flanders, Jackson D	3d
Flood, James	10th
Flood, Thomas	22d Mass.
Farmer, Joseph E	3d
Flanders, Benjamin F	8th
French, Henry C	Navy
Fiske, Daniel M., Captain	8th
Fellows, George R	8th
Fecto, Joseph	8th
Farlee, John	8th
Fitzgerald, Albert	4th
Fifield, William	7th
Frye, James H	4th
French, Elisha Y	7th
Ferren, Bell	—
Fitzgerald, William	10th
Fitzgerald, Patrick	10th
Flanders, Daniel	13th
Fields, Myron B	13th
Fields, James G	13th
Fairbanks, Charles	1st and Cav.
Gay, Leonard	1st and 4th
Gay, Alonzo E	1st and 4th
Graves, W. H	Leader 9th Band
Griffin, Thomas	90th Penn.
Griffin, John	14th Conn.
Gleason, Abel	9th
Greenwood, C. W	26th Ms.
Griffin, Cyrus N	8th
Gorman, Peter	10th
Gould, George A	3d
Gage, Oscar	4th
Garvy, John	10th
Golding, John F	8th
George, Frank	8th
Gilpatrick, James F	4th
Gilbert, John	3d
Greeley, E. S., Captain	10th Ct
Gould, Abel F	8th
Gordon, Daniel	3d
Gray, John	4th
Goodwin, Wentworth	4th
Gould, George W	7th
Gage, Hale	7th
Griffin, David W	7th
Griffin, John F	7th
Glennan, Thomas	Navy
Grimes, Frank	3d
Gay, George H	3d
Greeley, James B., Surg	Cav
Greeley, W. F	Ct. 11th U. S. I.
Greeley, George P., Surg	4th
Gay, Eben, Captain	Drag. Reg.
Gillan, Thomas	8th
Glynn, George F	8th

Green, Albert . . . 3d
Gray, Charles A. . . . 4th
Galvin, Daniel . . . 8th
Gillis, Charles . . . 8th
Gillis, George H., Adj. . . . 10th
Green, George W. . . . 3d
Gould, John H. . . Rifle Bat. Ms.
Gilson, David . . . Sharpshooters
Garrity, Edward . . . 3d
Grimes, Frank J. . . . 1
Gordon, Hendrick . . . 1
Gilmore, Abram . . . 8th
Gibson, Andrew J. . . . 2d Conn.
Genette, John . . . 8th
Goodridge, William M. . — Mass.
Gordon, Arthur C. . . . 14th
Gray, Charles E. . . . 10th
Gray, Irving . . . 10th
Gray, John E. . . . 10th
Greenleaf, R. O., Capt. 1st and 4th
Gould, Luther . . . 7th

Hale, Oliver H. . . . 8th
Hall, Horace . . . 3d
Hall, Charles E. . . . 3d
Healy, John . . . 10th
Haskins, Elliot A. . . . 8th
Handley, George W. . . 1st and 4th
Hoitt, Nathan B. . . Cavalry
Hamblett, H. P., Leader 9th Band
Hickey, Patrick . . . 8th
Hopkins, Newton C. . . . 9th
Harrington, Drew . . 16th Mass.
Harrington, Henry . . . 10th
Hallissy, John . . . 4th Mass.
Hayes, Frank . . . 8th
Hobart, Freeman A. . . 1st and 8th
Hildreth, Francis A. . . 14th Ms.
Harvey, George D. . . . 3d
Hunt, E. T. . . 2d and 4th Coastwd.
Hayden, George A. . . 23d Mass.
Hayden, Alfred P. . . . 3d
Haly, Thomas . . . 8th
Hall, Levi W. . . . 10th
Holt, George B. . . . Navy
Howe, Stephen H. . . . 9th
Hall, Luke . . . 8th
Herrick, William H. . . . Navy
Hosmer, Francis . . . Navy
Hunter, Charles W. . . 13th Mass.
Hunter, George E. . . 14th Mass.
Hale, James P. . . . 9th
Hamblett, Judson A. . . . 9th
Hill, Clinton . . . 8th
Haines, Nestor . . . 1st and 8th
Hopkins, Milton . . .
Harris, Charles A. . . 1st and 4th
Hosley, Luther E. . . 1st and 8th
Hardy, William E. . . . 3d
Hesmer, Francis . . . 3d
Hoitt, James B. . . . 7th
Hoitt, E. D. . . Sharpshooter
Hartshorn, Elbridge D. . . . 8th
Harris, Wesley F. . . . 3d
Hurd, Bradford A. . . . 4th
Harris, William B. . . . 4th
Hill, Jacob B. . . . 7th
Holmes, James . . . 7th
Hayes, William H. . . . 7th
Hayes, Ivory . . . 7th
Hobart, John . . . 7th
Hopkins, George W. . . . 1st
Hutchinson, A. . . 20th Conn.
Hunt, J. R. . . . 1st
Hall, James H. . . . 3d
Hallisy, Michael . . . 10th
Hanniford, William R. . . . 14th
Hodgdon, C. W., Captain . . 14th

Ingraham, Henry H. . . . 3d

Jackman, Lemuel N. . . . 3d
Jackman, John H. . . . 4th
Jewett, Charles A. . . . 9th
Jenkins —— . . . — Vt.
Johnson, Augustus . . . 10th
Johnson, Henry M. . . . 1st
Jones, Archibald R. . . . 4th
Jones, Gilman P. . . . 8th
Jones, George D. . . 1st and 4th
Jewett, John . . . 8th
Johnson, Charles B. . . . 7th
Jones, James W. D. . . . 8th
Jennings, Amos P. . . . 3d
Jackman, George B. . . . 7th
Jordan, James W. . . . 7th
Johnson, Edgar C. . . 8th or 7th

Kilduff, John H. . . 1st and Navy
Kidder, Charles S. . . . Cav.
Kirby, Abram . . . 3d
Kirby, Henry A. . . . Navy
Kimball, Lewis . . . 3d
Kimball, John B. . . . 3d
Kallida, Patrick . . . 3d
Kallida, John . . . 10th
Kimball, John R. . . 1st and 4th
King, E. . . . 3d
Kendall, William G. . . . Navy
Kendall, William R. . . . Navy
Kingsley, John . . . 3d
Kenney, Matthew . . . 9th
King, Enoch W., Lt. . . 1st and 8th
Kelsey, George . . . 8th
Keeser, Walter . . . Navy
King, John W. . . . 3d
Kerrigan, Patrick . . . Navy
Kerrigan, John . . . 8th
Kendall, Walter B. . . . 3d
Knot, Samuel . . . 4th
Kidder, Alexander W. . . . 4th
Kimball, Edward G. . . . 7th
Keyes, Levi P. . . . 8th
Kennon, John . . . 8th
Kenny, G. N. . . . 4th
Kennedy, Andrew . . . 9th
Kempton, Charles H. . . . 14th
Kenney, George A. . . . 4th

Lavin, Thomas . . . 10th
Lull, A., Quart. Sergeant . . 1st
Lawrence, Charles A. . . . 7th
Longa, H. W. . . 1st and Bat.
Langley, J. M. . . 1st and 8th
Lawrence, O., Capt. . . 1st and 7th
Lawrence, Edward . . . 8th
Livingston, Edward . . 1st and 8th
Lawrence, Arthur E. . . . 9th
Larkin, John . . . 14th Mass.
Lawrence, Daniel B. . . . 14th
Leland, George . . . Navy
Lane, James . . . 8th
Lovejoy, George H. . . 9th Band
Leavitt, Henry F. . . . 8th
Lowney, Jeremiah . . . 10th
Lee, John . . . Navy
Ladd, Wesley . . . — Vt.
Lewis, Daniel T., Jr. . . . 8th
Lee, Owen . . . 10th
Lonergan, Patrick . . . 10th
Lincoln, Daniel . . . 8th
Lee, Charles . . . 3d
Lambert, Edward . . . 8th
Lovejoy, John H. . . . 8th
Lyons, Newman . . . 4th
Lapham, James . . . 9th
Lyons, John . . . 10th
Land, Henry C. . . . 4th
LaClair, Emery . . . 3d
Longfellow, J. B. F. . . 3d Maine
Lowney, Dinnick . . 16th Mass.
Lawrence, Charles H. . . . 7th
Laton, James E. . . . 8th
Libbey, Horace W. . . . 4th
Little, Mitchell . . . 8th
Lacey, George E. . . . 4th
Lawrence, Edward F. . . . 7th
Lacey, Horace B. . . . 4th
Lepire, Peter . . . 8th
Lovering, William H. . . . Cav.
Lund, H. O. . . 2d Mass. Cav.

Marshall, James H. . . 1st and 8th
McGowan, John . . . 3d
Montgomery, Francis W. . . . 4th
Marden, David D. . . . 10th
Manning, William . . . 9th Band
Merriam, E. B., Acting mas. Navy
McNeill, James . . . 3d
Marble, Eben M. . . 9th Band
McKean, Adolphus J. . . . 8th
Morse, Amos S. . . . 8th
Mygatt, Byington H. . . . 3d
Melliken, Albert . . . 9th
Morey, John . . . 9th
Morey, Noel D. . . . 8th
Mahan, Hugh . . . 10th
Mahan, Charles W. . . . 10th
Monahan, John . . . 10th
McBride, Patrick . . . 10th
Mahan, Robert . . . 10th
McGathy, Charles . . . Navy
Marshall, E. A. . . 9th Band
Marshall, Daniel W. . . 9th Band
Molan, Benaiah . . . 9th
Morse, Francis . . . 9th and 14
Morey, Norman D. . . . Vt.
Munsey, William T. . . . 8th
March, Edward . . . 4th
Mooney, Smith G. . . . Battery
Morrill, Benjamin C. . . . 8th
McKean, George H. . 4th and 9th
Mann, Charles W. . . . 3d
Moore, George A. . . . 10th
Moore, James H. . . . 9th
Miles, James S. . . . 1st Mass.
Miller, David . . . 10th

Minard, Charles F. . . 1st and 8th
Marden, George W. . . . 8th
Minard, George H. . . . 10th
McInnes, James . . . 3d
Merrill, Josiah B. . . . 3d
Moore, William M. . . . 7th
Moore, Charles H. . . . 4th
McCail, James . . . 3d
Meister, Frank . . . 8th
Morey, Sylvester J. . . . 9th
Morey, David . . . 8th
McCulloch, Patrick . . . Battery
Moore, Isaac . . . 6th
Marden, George A. . . 1st and 4th
McL'Moore, William . . . 7th
Minehan, John . . . 8th
Miller, Henry J. . . . 8th
Morrill, George H. . . . 8th
Moore, Horatio C. . . . 3d
McCoy, James . . . 3d
McCoy, Adolphus . . . 3d
Moseley, Frank . . . 4th
Mills, George W. . . . 3d
McConahue, Lewis A. . . . 3d
McSorley, James . . . 7th
Moses, John H. . . . 4th
McSane, James D. . . . 7th
McClure, Samuel . . . 7th
Morse, Thomas W. . . . 7th
Morse, Samuel . . . 7th
McDonald, Daniel . . . 7th
Miller, George . . . 3d
Marsh, Henry A., 1st Lt. . . . 3d
Marsh, John E., Lt. Col. . . 12th
Morrill, William M. . . . 14th
Morrison, Chas. R., Adj. . . 12th
Mahan, John . . . 10th
McManus, John . . . 10th
McLaughlin, James . . . 10th
Merghen, Charles . . . 10th
McSweeney, Miles . . . 10th
Monoghen, John . . . 10th
McMahan, Robert . . . 10th
McDuffy, Charles . . . 14th
Marden, J. P. . . . 14th
Merghen, Carroll . . . 10th
Moore, James H. . . . 9th
Moseley, Frank . . . 4th
Moreland, Benaiah . . . 9th
Morgan, Charles W. . . . 3d
McClure, Orville . . . 9th
Miles, H. M. . . 1st and 14th

Newton, Erastus . . . 14th
Nichols, George W. . . . 1st
Norcross, Joseph F. . . . 3d
Nottage, Thomas, Jr. . . . 3d
Nottage, Elisha C. . . 1st and 8th
Neal, Michael . . . 8th
Nolan, John J. . . . 8th
Nott, Richard . . . 14th Mass.
Nolan, John . . . 4th
Nolan, Thomas . . . 4th
Nichols, Chas. E. . . 1st and 10th
Norwood, Wm. . . 17th Bat. Reg.
Nichols, G. D. . . 1st and 4th
Nichols, John F. . . 1st and 4th
Nichols, William H. . . . 4th
Newhall, Daniel B. . . 1st and 8th
Neff, William L. . . . 8th
Noyes, Aaron . . . Navy
Nichols, Frederick A. . . . 3d
Nichols, Alfred H. . . . 7th
Newell, Charles . . . 7th
Niles, Jerome S. . . . 1st

Osgood, Reuben J. . . . 4th
Otterson, George W. . . . 6th
O'Neill, Michael . . . 8th
O'Brien, William . . . — Ms.
O'Neill, Timothy . . . 8th
O'Neill, Morti . . . 8th
O'Brien, Patrick . . . 4th
Oler, Henry S. . . . 4th

Parker, E., 2d Lieut. . . . 14th
Parker, E. C. . . . 14th
Prescott, Royal F. . . . 13th
Pratt, Charles W. . . . Navy
Pearson, Joseph . . . 3d
Porter, Benjamin F. . . . 8th
Peacock, Stillman . . . 8th
Pond, Charles N. . . . 17th Reg.
Pond, George W. . . 1st and 8th
Powers, Robert . 1st and 46th Pa.
Plummer, S. M. . . 1st and 9th Me.
Peterson, Nelson C. . . 1st and 8th
Proudman, Henry . . . 9th
Peabody, Warren A. . . . 9th
Parks, David A. . . . 8th
Peabody, Ezra B. . . . 3d
Pray, Jerry R. . . . 8th
Palmer, George . . . 7th
Pillsbury, Edw'd W. . 1st and 8th

Pillsbury, Samuel H. . . . 8th
Pratt, George . . . 8th
Page, George W. . . . 7th
Parker, Llewellyn . . . 1st
Pratt, Benjamin . . . 7th
Perkins, Charles H. . . 1st and 4th
Perry, John P. . . . 8th
Putney, Alonzo W., Lieut. . . 8th
Pusher, Jesse C. . . . 3d
Palmer, James . . . Sharpshooters
Perry, James B. . . . 9th
Pierce, Hiram . . . 3d or 4th
Perley, Thomas J. . . . 8th
Patch, Joseph T. . . . 8th
Philbrook, Charles W. . . . 3d
Parkhurst, William C. . . . 3d
Patterson, James W. . . . 4th
Perrin, Phineas J. . . . 4th
Perkins, David L. . . . 4th

Quinn, William . . . 8th

Richards, Wm. A. . . . — Mass.
Ripley, Charles H. . . . 1st
Reed, Leland . . . 10th
Roome, John . . . 8th
Russell, D. W. . 10th and Ms. 6th
Ralph, John . . . 8th
Reed, Oliver H. . . . 8th
Reed, William J. . . . 8th
Robbins, Charles . . . 8th
Reynolds, Thos. W. . . . 1st Ms.
Rhoads, Joel H. . . . 4th
Richardson, Isaac C. . . . 10th
Richardson, George W. . . . 9th
Roberts, Edgar . . . 10th
Robinson, J. T. . . 1st and 11th
Richardson, Milton . . . 4th
Reed, William H. . . . 1st
Rogers, Sylvester, Lieut. . . . 2d
Reed, William . . . 15th Ms.
Robbins, Augustus B. . . . 8th
Ritter, David . . . Bat.
Rundlett, James F., Capt. . . 3d
Ryan, James . . . 3d or 4th
Rice, Charles H. . . . 5th
Rideout, David J. . . . 8th
Robbins, Geo. H. . 1st and Reg. A.
Robbins, William B. . . . 8th
Robbins, Benjamin F. . . . 10th
Ross, Chester . . . 3d
Richardson, George . . . 9th
Richardson, Samuel . . . — Ms.
Ryan, Patrick . . . 10th
Ross, Nathan K. . . . 8th
Ross, Edward N. . . . 8th
Rooney, J. P. . . 1st and Mass. Cav.

Saunders, Frederick H. . . . 4th
Smith, William C. . . . 10th
Smith, Charles . . . 10th
Stearns, George, 1st Lieut. . . 3d
Seavy, Fayette G. . . 21st N. Y.
Shea, Daniel . . . 8th
Sullivan, Bartholomew . . . 9th
Shipley, Benjamin M. . . . 8th
Shipley, George L. . . . 3d
Shipley, Albert P. . . . 8th
Sullivan, Dennis . . . 8th
Sullivan, James . . . 10th
Sullivan, Patrick . . . 9th
Shea, Patrick . . . 3d
Snow, George W. . . . 2d Ms.
Sullivan, Peter . . . 10th
Shea, Jerry . . . 9th
Shea, John . . . 1st and 8th
Sullivan, Patrick . . . 10th
Sullivan, Matthew . . . 10th
Spalding, George . . . 13th Ms.
Spalding, George B. . . 13th Mass.
Sabin, Caleb . . . 3d Vt.
Swett, Howard S. . . 23d Mass.
Sullivan, Thomas . . . 10th
St. Francis, Edward . . . 9th
Shattuck, Winslow A. . . . 8th
Steele, John . . . 10th
Shattuck, Tyler M. . . . 8th
Sargent, Hezekiah . . . 4th
Smith, Mark . . . Cav.
Smith, Edwin D. . . . 8th
Smith, James . . . 8th
Steel, James . . . 1st
Stewartson, Benjamin . . . 10th
Sawyer, Chas. A. S., Agt. . . Cav.
Smith, Welford . . 1st and 14th
Smith, William . . . 10th
Smith, Charles D. . . . 3d
Stetson, Edwin . . . 6th
Stetson, Edwin C. . . . 8th
Stetson, Fred. B. . . . 3d
Shepard, E. O., Capt. . 22d Mass.
Shepard, Aaron W. . . . 9th
Steele, Robert . . . — Mass.

Sherwin, John R 7th
Sconlan, Michael 3d
Stockwell, Alvin S 3d
Sager, Zeri S 2d
Smith, John 2d
Sherburne, Joseph A . . . . Navy
Swallow, William A 2d
Swallow, George 2d
Sherra, Frederick N . . . . Cav
Stevens, Francis L . . . . . Cav
Shea, John 8th
Staples, Alvah H . . . . . 4th Me
Staples, Hiram . . . . . 24th Mass.
Smith, Amos 2d
Sullivan, Michael . . . . . 24th Mass.
Sullivan, John 9th
Sullivan, Timothy . . . . 16th Mass.
Sullivan, Michael T 8th
Shea, Connell, Jr 7th
Sellingham, Frank W 2d
Slattery, Joseph 8th
Smith, George H 2d
Sarson, Eleazur L . . . 1st and 4th
Sullivan, Jeremiah 4th
Stannington, Thomas H 7th
Stevens, Daniel 7th
Silloway, John H 7th
Silloway, Benjamin W 7th
Switzer, George 7th
Stevens, George F 7th
Stevens, Jacob F 7th
Simonds, Fred . . . . 1st and 8st
Stevens, Aaron F May . . . 1st and
Cav. 13th
Sullivan, James (2d) 10th
Shaw, Moses A., 1st Lieut., 12th
Sawyer, Otis M., 2d Lieut., 14th
Small, Orrin A 9th
Semonds, Lewis 9th
Shanglow, Hiram H 9th
Short, Richard H 10th
Shattuck, Henry 11th

Taggard, George H 14th
Tirrell, George Y . . . . . Cav
Tinker, Alvah G 9th
Towns, Alfred . . . . 1st Massachv
Tully, Owen 4th
Thompson, G. W. Jr., Lieut., 8th
Thrasher, S. S., Lt. 2d
Thompson, J. W., Lieut. 1st and
Sharpshooters
Thompson, Wm. H, Jr 24th
Taylor, James H . . . 25th Mass.
Thrasher, Florman 8th
Tenny, Edward 2d
Tupper, Charles . . . . . 4th Vt.
Tasker, Joseph P 7th
Troy, Harlan S 9th
Towle, John S 8th
Tracy, W. A., Surgeon 6th
Turrill, James, Jr . . . . . Mass.
Tain, John 7th
Towns, Oliver, Jr 8th
Thurston, Joseph T 8th
Tucker, William H 4th
Taylor, George W 7th
Tinker, Hollis W 4th
Thompson, Joseph P . . . . Cav
Twombly, Samuel K . . . . . Cav.
Upton, George H 4th
Vickery, John H 16th
Vincent, Clifford 8th
Veasy, Joel 2d
Vincent, Alvah 7th
Valepoth, William 8th

Warren, J. O. A., Capt. . . . 8th
Wadsworth, Jonathan 3d
Wadsworth, D., Jr., 2d Lieut., 3d
Winn, Maurice 7th
Willard, John B 8th
White, Edwin D . . . . . Cav
Wright, George W 9th
Wallace, Joseph W . . . . . Navy
Wright, Jonathan 8th
Whittemore, George W 8th
Whipple, John P 9th
Wyman, Joseph R 9th
Wilson, J. H . . . . . Reg. Army
Wesson, Samuel B . . . . . Cav
Wyman, Warren . . . . . Cav
Walker, Willard . . . . . Navy
Wyman, George L 2d
Whittemore, Charles O 8th
Wilkins, Hamilton 8th
Wyman, Charles 2d
Willoughby, Autumn T 3d
Wheeler, George N 3d
Welch, William H 2d
Watts, Hugh 4th
Wyman, William S 4th
Winn, Joseph L 4th
Webster, Osborn P 7th
Whittier, George W 7th
Warren, Loami 7th
Warren, James E 7th
Woolbury, George O 7th
Whipple, Luman C 8th
Williams, Isaac G 8th
Welch, John 8d
Webb, John 9th
Woods, Franklin L . . . 1st Cav.
Whitmarsh, William A 8th
Woods, Alfred H 9th
Waters, James H . . . 16th Mass.
Weeks, Arthur L 2d
Welch, John . . . . . 1st & 8th
Waters, Edward 16th
Waters, John 5th
Waters, Patrick . . . . . Navy
Watson, Charles S 10th
Whipple, John F 9th
Whitcomb, W. W . . . 11th Mass.
Williams, Stephen 8th
Wyer, William W 2d
Wilder, Lyman F . . . . . Cav.
Wyatt, Henry 8th
Woodward, Jonathan F 9th
Wilson, Hark G 8th
Webster, Edwin H 9th
Worthley, John 4th
Wells, Robert 9th
White, Charles H 2d
Whittemore, George G 8th
White, Reuben 1st
Whipple, G. W . . . . 1st & Mc.
Winn, Gardner J . . . . Sharp 8th
Whipple, John . . . . 1st & 8th
Weston, Henry W 8th
Williams, Charles 8th
Wright, Charles H 1st
Wright, Ezekiel F . . . 25th Ind
Wright, Benjamin F 4th
Webster, H. F . . . . Navy 8th
White, Caleb B . . . . 25th Mass
Willard, Nathaniel 2d
Wilson, James . . . . 1st & 16th
Whedden, G. W . . . 1st Mc. Cav.
White, A., 2d Lieut . . . 1st & 4th
Woods, Almon 4th
Wood, Alvin . . . . Chaplain . . 4th
York, William F 4th

The number of names in the above list is nine hundred and twenty-four. They are taken from the original city hall record.

Grand Army of the Republic.—The John G. Foster Post, No. 7, of the Grand Army of the Republic, is located in this city, having its headquarters in Laton's building. It members are residents of the city and adjoining towns. The number of active members is one hundred and eighty-six. The officers for the current year are: Commander, Patrick Lonergan; Senior Vice-Commander, K. J. Collins; Junior Vice-Commander, E. S. Perkins; Chaplain, Benjamin S. Woods; Quartermaster, Levi Barker; Officer of the Day, Uriah Hoyt; Officer of the Guard, Dennis Leazotte; Adjutant, Ross C. Duffy.

CHAPTER XIV.

NASHUA—(*Continued*).

NASHUA FROM 1870 TO 1885.

Irish and French Canadian Immigration—Improvement in Buildings—Public Schools—The Public Library—Nashua Fire Department—Railroad Facilities—Banking Institutions—Newspapers—Benevolent and Literary Organizations—The Agassiz Club—Masonic and Odd Fellows.

THE past fifteen years have been a period of comparative quiet in Nashua. There have been no questions before the community of a political, religious, social or business tendency which have occasioned any unusual excitement. Our people have been occupied with the ordinary duties of life, content, so far as modern civilized society can be; realizing that they are living under the best government and with the most favorable conditions of any people on the earth.

Forty years ago the people of Nashua were very nearly all descendents of the early English and Scotch emigrants. In 1845 the female operatives in the cotton-mills were young women from the rural districts of New Hampshire and Vermont. There was not a town of Hillsborough County which did not have its industrial representatives in our manufactories. The Protestant Churches had nearly, if not quite, as large Sunday audiences as they have to-day. Nashua at that time was a Yankee manufacturing village. Between 1850 and 1860 a large number of Irish families came to this city, and of necessity, both in the mills and elsewhere, performed the less desirable kinds of labor. With many, it was for a time a daily struggle for food and clothing. As a class, they were industrious, but unfortunately many of the men fell into intemperate habits, and brought suffering to their families and disgrace to themselves. Since then, aided by the influence of Father O'Donnell, there has been a manifest improvement among this class of citizens. A majority are to-day temperate. The result is that of the five hundred Irish families in the city, one-half own the houses in which they live. The Co-operative Foundry is an evidence of their growing capacity for business. Since 1870 there has been no increase of the Irish population by immigration. The number of that nationality, including under the name the descendants to the second generation, is two thousand three hundred in the city.

In 1861 the French Canadians began to come here and engage in the rougher kinds of labor. Gradually they made their way into the mills and workshops. They have increased rapidly in the city, and number at this time three thousand seven hundred. A majority are as yet new-comers, and few of them are owners of real estate. It is not creditable to some of them that, imitating a certain class of our own people, they have fallen into intemperate habits.

The population of Nashua at this time (June, 1885) is fifteen thousand. Of these, nine thousand are of

Anglo-Saxon origin, and six thousand are of French Canadian and Irish descent. In wealth and intelligence, the former have the precedence. How long they will retain it is a problem of the future.

Since 1870 there has been a decided improvement in all classes of buildings in this city. The Nashua and Jackson corporations have been continually enlarging their mills and beautifying their grounds. On Main Street the change has been equally positive. Noyes Block, built in 1872, and Nutt's Block, in 1869, have been supplemented by Dunlap's Block, in 1868, Goodrich Block, in 1869, Telegraph Block, in 1871, Merchants' Block, in 1872, Spalding's Block, in 1880, and McQuesten's Block, in 1881. The merchants are provided with convenient stores and the best of facilities for the disposal of goods. No city in the State furnishes every kind of merchandise on more favorable terms.

Private residences of attractive exterior and spacious and comfortable interior have been erected in every part of the city. Of late, the more rapid growth of dwellings has been in the southwestern and the southeastern sections of the city, but there has been an increase in every locality. Some credit is due to the past as well as the present generation for the shadetrees that adorn the most of our streets; and that our dwellings are not left to stand, like the Pyramids, on a leafless plain under "a hot and copper sky," but that they are mostly surrounded and sheltered by trees.

Public Schools of the City.—The schools and the school-houses of this city are justly its pride and honor. Our school system has been the growth of a century. No one man or body of men has made it what it is. It is the result of the successive efforts of our forefathers and the men of our own time; and it represents the controlling sentiment of the community on the subject of popular education. It has been fortunate for the public schools that from the beginning they have had the constant and active co-operation of the mass of our citizens,—men who recognize in an intelligent people the true prosperity of the city and the safety of the State.

The High School building is the best constructed school edifice in the State. In it are located the High School, with five teachers, and the largest grammar school, with seven teachers. The building has ten spacious rooms for study and recitations, two lecture-rooms, a library-room, a laboratory and offices for the superintendent and principal, with a capacious hall in the third story. This building was completed in 1874 and cost one hundred and five thousand dollars. The Mount Pleasant Grammar School is a fine building on the best location in the city. The grammar school is in the second, middle and primary schools in the first, and a fine hall in the third story. The building was erected in 1870 and cost fifty thousand dollars. The Main Street School-house is a substantial brick edifice, with suitable appointments. The excellence of the public schools of late years has been such that no private schools could exist, until the French Catholic Parochial School was established, two years ago.

The number of public school buildings in the city is 18, having a valuation of $232,395. The school year is 36 weeks. The number of teachers is 54, of whom 3 are males and 51 females. The average attendance is 1642 scholars. The cost of the schools for 1884 was $36,254, of which sum $24,726 was for the salaries of teachers. Included in this school expenditure is the cost of the evening schools for those boys and girls who cannot attend the day sessions. They average 300 scholars and employ 17 teachers. These evening scholars are mostly of foreign families, and, added to the daily attendance, make the average attendance of 1942 scholars.

The Public Library.—The initiative step for establishing a free public library in this city was taken by the Young Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, an association of patriotic ladies who had organized at the beginning of the Rebellion for the purpose the name indicates. The subject of a public library had become a topic of newspaper discussion, and, at a reunion of the society in March, 1867, it was decided to hold a "levee and fair" to raise funds to aid in establishing a public library. The managers were Lucy F. Thayer, M. E. Shepherd, Mary P. Fiske, Hattie Richardson, Sarah W. Kendall, Mary E. Law and Mary E. Hunt. The levee was a success, realizing one thousand and eighty-nine dollars above expenses. The Athenæum, a private association, had already decided to donate their library to encourage the enterprise. Other gifts of books were added, and in July of that year the City Council accepted the gift on the conditions proposed, the most important of which was to pay one thousand dollars annually for the support and increase of the proposed library. A board of seven trustees were elected and rooms secured in the county building for the convenience of the public. The Public Library at this time contains eight thousand two hundred and seven volumes, and includes the best works in history, biography, travels, agricultural and scientific works, poetry, romance, statistics and the best monthly publications. A majority of the families in the city avail themselves of its advantages. It furnishes the means of information and instruction which could in no other way be supplied. Maria A. Eaton is librarian. Of the seven trustees, one is chosen annually by the City Council to serve seven years. As now constituted, they are George A. Ramsdell, term expires 1886; Bernard B. Whittemore, term expires 1887; William W. Bailey, term expires 1888; Edward Spalding, term expires 1889; John H. Goodale, term expires 1890; Virgil C. Gilman, term expires 1891; Charles Holman, term expires 1892.

Nashua Fire Department.—The Fire Department of this city is very efficient in management and complete in its appointments. It consists of three steamer

companies, two hose companies and carriages, a hook-and-ladder company, besides sixty-one hydrants properly located throughout the city. The fine engine-house on Olive Street is built of brick, with heavy granite trimmings, and is thoroughly finished and furnished. It was built in 1870 and cost thirty thousand dollars. It is centrally located. The board of engineers for 1885 are Charles H. Whitney, chief engineer, and Edward H. Parmenter, George O. Osborne, Everett S. Putnam and Enos F. Hadlock, assistants. The estimated value of the property of the department on the 1st of January, 1885, was twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars. This estimate is exclusive of the engine-house. The expense of the Fire Department for the year 1884 was $8261.69.

FIRES IN NASHUA.—This city has never had any wide-spread conflagration, though it has suffered from quite a number of fires. One of the most destructive fires in the city was on the 12th of October, 1848. It took in the basement of the first building on the north side of the Main Street bridge, on the west side of the street, in what was then known as the "Central Building." The adjoining Baptist Church and several smaller buildings were burned on the west side, when, crossing the street to the east side, the Boat-house Store, Nashua and Lowell Railroad depot and Shattuck's Block were burned.

In 1856, Mill No. 1 of the Nashua Company was destroyed. The fire broke out at noon, in the absence of the operatives. As the mill had been in operation thirty years, the flooring was combustible, and the mill was soon in ruins.

Some of the more recent fires in the city were the old engine-house, in 1870; W. J. Cooper's and Sawyer's buildings, in May, 1882; Old Washington House, in November, 1883; Spalding's Block, 1883; Rollins' Steam-Engine Works, March, 1884; Crawford's Steel-Plate and Press-Works, January 1, 1885; and Nashua Iron and Steel-Plate Mill, February, 1885.

Railroad Facilities.—Whoever has studied the railroad map of New England knows that Nashua is the centre of an extensive system of railroads. In truth, its railroad facilities are unsurpassed by any inland city in New England. Six lines radiate from Nashua, and five of them are entitled to be called trunk lines. Their connections are direct with Worcester, New York and the West on one side; with Rochester, Portland, Bangor and the East, on the other side; with Manchester, Concord, the White Mountains, Vermont and Canada, on the north; with Lowell, Boston and Providence on the south. These six lines are the Nashua, Lowell and Boston, forty miles; the Nashua, Greenfield and Keene, fifty-six miles; the Nashua and Worcester, forty-six miles; the Nashua and Rochester, forty-eight miles; the Nashua and Concord, thirty-five miles; the Nashua, Acton and Boston, forty-one miles. Fifty-six passenger and freight trains enter and depart from Nashua daily.

Banking Institutions.—Nashua has three banks of discount and four savings-banks. The former are the First National Bank, G. A. Ramsdell, president, John A. Spalding, cashier; Indian Head Bank, Edward Spalding, president, Frank A. McKean, cashier; Second National Bank, J. W. White, president, F. A. Eaton, cashier. The latter are the Nashua Savings-Bank, William W. Bailey, president, Virgil C. Gilman, treasurer; City Savings-Bank, Luther A. Roby, president, Elbridge P. Bown, treasurer; Mechanics' Savings-Bank, John C. Lund, president, J. W. White, treasurer; New Hampshire Banking Company, Hiram T. Morrill, president, John G. Kimball, treasurer. The deposits in the savings-banks exceed three million dollars.

Nashua Newspapers.—For more than twenty years there have been no experiments in the publishing of newspapers in this city. This is complimentary to the two existing papers which, for more than half a century, have represented the two political parties of the State and country. The Nashua editors have never been belligerent or acrimonious toward each other, or indulged in the offensive personalities which have frequently disgraced the press of this State. Both are decided in their political views, and each is a fair representative of the party whose principles and policy it supports.

The *Nashua Gazette* has been published by B. B. & F. P. Whittemore since November 25, 1846. The senior partner, B. B. Whittemore, has occupied the editorial chair longer than any other one in the State. It has been the organ of the Democratic party of Nashua since its first publication, in February, 1832.

The *Nashua Telegraph* was started a few months later than the *Gazette*, in November, 1832. For twenty-seven years Albin Beard was editor and publisher. The present editor and proprietor, Orren C. Moore, has been the editor for eighteen years. As a Republican newspaper it has a distinct personality, is independent in its action and represents the mass of the party rather than the politicians.

Both of the Nashua newspapers have a daily evening and weekly issue, and have a fair circulation.

The Telegraph and Telephone.—Nashua has the telegraphic facilities common to the cities of New England. The telephone has its headquarters at the Telegraph building, and has one hundred and eighty-five communications. Miss Anna A. Shedd is manager.

Benevolent and Literary Organizations.—THE PROTESTANT HOME FOR AGED WOMEN is under the supervision of an association of benevolent women of this city. The plan was devised in 1877. On May 29, 1878, the home was opened on Walnut Street, the premises being the gift of Belinda Blodgett, the former occupant, who died the year previous. Two years later the home was removed to a more spacious and convenient residence, at the corner of Kinsley and Walnut Streets. There are nine beneficiaries at the present time, and the institution is under the ex-

cellent management of Mrs. Sarah G. Cummings. The officers for the current year are Mrs. Jane N. Beasom, president; Mrs. Anne M. Ayer, secretary; and Miss Sarah W. Kendall, treasurer.

THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE, of this city, is a branch of the national organization of the same name. It was established in October, 1882. It has weekly meetings for readings, essays and discussions upon historical, scientific and social topics. The members are among the most intelligent women in the city. The officers for the current year are Miss Anna E. Bussell, president; Mrs. E. O. Blunt, vice-president; and Miss Ida F. Wallace, secretary.

THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION, of this city, is made up of young persons, mostly members of the High School, and at this time a large majority boys. It was formed in November, 1880, and has meetings once a week, eight months of the year. It is a live organization. Its original purpose was the study of natural objects, minerals, plants, birds, and insects. For this end a museum of specimens has been collected by the association. Of late a wider scope has been given to the objects of the society,—the cultivation of habits of industry, honesty, promptitude and courtesy. The present officers are Alfred A. Wheat, president; Frederick E. Twitchell, secretary; William T. Bailey, treasurer; Frederick W. Hatch, corresponding secretary. Connected with the Agassiz Association, and composed of nearly the same persons, is the APALACHIAN CLUB, who make an annual midsummer excursion to the lakes and mountains for health, recreation and improvement, most of the time camping out and cooking their own food. The present officers of this club are Irving F. Graves, president; J. W. Thurber, captain; Elwyn G. Preston, quartermaster.

THE NASHUA FARMERS' GRANGE was organized in 1876. It has semi-monthly meetings for the investigation of agricultural and horticultural topics, with a good attendance of the members. The present officers are Elijah Robbins, master; Marcus O. Lund, secretary; Charles Lund, treasurer.

THE NASHUA HISTORICAL SOCIETY has its rooms in Telegraph Block. It has a collection of minerals and ancient relics. The officers are O. C. Moore, president; J. H. Goodale, vice-president; H. B. Atherton, secretary; Frederick Kelsey, treasurer; Charles Holman, George A. Ramsdell, William W. Bailey and N. C. Gilman, directors.

FREEMASONS AND ODD-FELLOWS.—The Masonic order had an early introduction into this city, numbering many prominent citizens among its members. The several organizations have commodious lodge-rooms. Of the York Rite, there are the Rising Sun Lodge, Ancient York Lodge, Meridian Sun Chapter, Israel Hunt Council and St. George Commandery. Of the Scottish Rite, are Aaron P. Hughes Lodge of Perfection, St. George Chapter of Rose Croix, Oriental Council of Princes of Jerusalem and Edward A. Raymond Consistory.

The Odd-Fellows have a numerous membership in this city, with ample halls and the following organizations: Indian Head Encampment, Nashua Encampment, Granite Lodge, Pennichuck Lodge and Baker Degree Camp. There is also a Lodge of Knights of Pythias, and of the American Legion of Honor, the St. John the Baptist Society, and two societies of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

There are several temperance societies in Nashua, each of which, in its own way, whether as unconditional prohibitionists or non-partisan workers, has labored diligently for the suppression of intemperance.

CHAPTER XV.

NASHUA—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF NASHUA.

Puritan Ideas—Thomas Weld—Ministerial Support—Primitive Meeting-Houses—Church Dissensions—Whitefield's Followers—First Congregational Church—Pilgrim Church—Baptist Church—Universalist Church—Methodist Church—Unitarian Church—Episcopal Church—Catholic Churches.

THE first settlers of New England came to this country impelled by religious motives. They were denied religious freedom in the Old, and resolved to obtain it in the New World. They attested their sincerity by the great sacrifice of comfort and resources which they made in securing this end. Yet they were not wholly emancipated from the traditional errors of the past, and were not prepared to grant that liberty of conscience and right of individual opinion and of action in religious affairs which is now universally conceded in this country. The Massachusetts colonial government framed its laws on the basis that church and state were inseparable. They did not recognize any precedent to the contrary. Hence, invariably, as in the charter of Dunstable, in October, 1673, it was required that "the town should build a meeting-house and procure an able and orthodox minister within three years." Two hundred years ago there was great unanimity of religious opinion in the scattered colonies of the New England coast. They were essentially Puritan. There is no doubt that the provision in the charter for ministerial support was in accordance with the views of nearly, if not all, of the early settlers of Dunstable.

At a public meeting in 1674 it was voted that "the meeting-house that is to be erected shall stand between Salmon Brook and the house of Lieutenant Wheeler, as near as may be for the convenience of the farmers." In the following October the house, built of logs, was commenced, but the breaking out of King Philip's War the next year deferred its completion till 1678.

During King Philip's War the settlers within the present limits of Nashua retired for safety to the lower towns. The town-meeting for 1677 was held in Woburn, when Thomas Brattle, James Parker, Jonathan Tyng and Abraham Parker were chosen selectmen for the ensuing year, and it was then voted,

"That as soon as may be, a minister be settled in the town of Dunstable, the time and man being left to the selectmen, his pay to be in money, or if in other pay, to add a third part more. The sum shall be fifty pounds each year."

Rev. Thomas Weld, a native of Roxbury, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard, was the man selected, and consequently he was the first minister of Dunstable. When he began to preach is not recorded, but on April 7, 1680, at a town-meeting, it was voted, "That he be invited to a continuance and settlement with us —that the charges for maintenance of the minister shall be borne by the proprietors according to their respective shares in the township." Further action imposed by the charter was also taken to give Mr. Weld a convenient farm to be settled upon him and his heirs for his encouragement in the ministry. This farm consisted of a thirty-acre lot, which is now included in what is known as the "Highland Farm," in the south part of the town, with a general claim to a share in all the ungranted lands of the township, amounting to about five hundred acres of wild land.

At a meeting held September 9, 1683, it appears from the records "that there was due Mr. Weld for the settling of his four years' salary, ending last May, twenty-three pounds," and the names of those who were in arrears to the minister were publicly called, and they were required to pay within a limited time, under penalty of having their lands seized and sold.

It is well known that in those early times, and for a century after, the raising of money for the building of houses of worship and the support of preaching was compulsory, a tax for this purpose being laid upon all property-holders. It was easy to do this when the great body of the people were of the same way of thinking upon religious subjects. But when the sects began to multiply, and men began to appreciate their individual rights, it became necessary to provide for greater liberty of conscience. While it is not strange that such a law should exist in 1683, it is surprising that it was not repealed for more than a third of a century after New Hampshire became an independent State.

In 1684 the log meeting-house, which probably stood upon the present city farm, was abandoned. It had been occupied only six years, and would not have been abandoned so soon had not the Tyng family and others living farther down the river proposed to contribute freely to build a better structure, provided it should be located nearer to what is now the town of Tyngsborough. The poverty of the Salmon Brook people led to the acceptance of the offer, and a new and better meeting-house was built near the present State line. On its completion Mr. Weld was settled. The date was December 16, 1685. He had already preached to this people seven years. The number of actual members was small, only seven names, all males, appearing on the books. For seventeen years after ordination Mr. Weld continued to preach to this small settlement, exposed to Indian massacres and suffering great privations. He died June 9, 1702, before he had reached the age of fifty. For one hundred and seventy years his grave at the Old South burial-ground was marked by a dark slab; but within a few years a handsome and appropriate granite monument has taken its place. So far as is known, he left a good record.

After the death of Mr. Weld there were temporary supplies for many years, till the settlement of Rev. Nathaniel Prentice, in 1720. He was pastor for seventeen years, and died February 15, 1737, at the age of forty. He was said to have been "a good sermonizer," and an inscription-stone marks his grave at the Old South burial-ground. About two years later Rev. Josiah Swan was settled. He was said to have been a better farmer than pastor, and on one Sunday morning, unconscious that it was the Lord's day, ordered his hired men to go into the field to work. The arrival of a leading parishioner convinced him of his error. In 1741 the State line was established, and was a source of controversy by making a majority of the congregation citizens of another province. A still greater dissension was caused by the preaching of George Whitefield, who came over to the New England colonies and aroused the people by presenting, with rare eloquence, more practical and less doctrinal views of religion. Rev. Frederick Alvord, in his historical discourse a few years since, says: "The church in Dunstable was more or less affected by this great Whitefieldian revival. It came none too soon. Many churches had become cold and formal, and vital godliness was sadly declining." Mr. Swan resigned in 1746, became a farmer in Walpole, and died at an advanced age.

Rev. Samuel Bird was settled in 1747 as the fourth pastor. He was an ardent follower of Whitefield, and hence was called one of the "New Lights." There was strong opposition to his settlement by the "Blanchard party" and strong approval by the "Lovewell party." The former had more wealth, the latter more numerical strength. The result of this controversy was two churches and two meeting-houses, the Bird party worshiping in the new meeting-house, built opposite the residence of J. L. H. Marshall, and the other in the old house, near the State line.

The contest in regard to Mr. Bird was ended by his removal to Connecticut, but the church troubles in Dunstable continued. Sixteen years of dissension followed, but at length both parties, weary of strife, made a compromise. Both of the old meeting-houses were taken down, and a new one—the fourth—was built on the "triangle" at the Centre. Rev. Joseph Kidder, a native of Billerica and just grad-

uated from Yale, was ordained pastor, March 18, 1767, and was the town minister for nineteen years. In 1796 his connection with the town ceased, but his relation to the church continued till his death, in 1818, though he ceased to preach in 1814. When the fifth church was built, in 1842, known as the "Old South," he had the satisfaction of being the first occupant of the desk. On November 3, 1813, Rev. E. P. Sperry was installed as his colleague, and succeeded him in his labors. Mr. Sperry was dismissed April 4, 1819. This was the year of the passage of the "toleration act" by the Legislature, and church and state ceased to have any connection in New Hampshire. The result was due to the progress of civilization and enlightened public sentiment.

In the mean time Nashua village grew rapidly in numbers, and in 1825 the Nashua corporation erected a meeting-house on the site of the present Pilgrim Church. It was bought by the Congregational society in 1826, and on the 8th of November, Rev. Handel G. Nott was installed as pastor. He was highly successful. During his eight years of labor three hundred and fifty-five were added to the church,—an increase of sevenfold to the number when he took charge. In 1834, to the surprise of most of his congregation, he announced that, believing that infants were not suitable subjects for baptism, he could no longer administer the ordinance to them. To-day the announcement would hardly cause a ripple of excitement, but at that time it led to a division of the church. The dissenting party held their first meeting in Greeley's building, and having a small majority of the members, formed an organization under the title of the

First Congregational Church of Dunstable.—On January 1, 1835, Rev. J. McGee was installed as pastor; a meeting-house, located on Main Street, was built the same year. It was a wooden structure, and was burned in 1870. A new brick church was completed, at a cost of forty-five thousand dollars, the same year. The membership of the church is between four hundred and four hundred and fifty.

The following is the list of pastors and their time of ministerial service in this church since its reorganization, in 1845:

Jonathan McGee, installed January 1, 1845; dismissed June 8, 1842.
Matthew Hale Smith, installed October 19, 1842; dismissed August 29, 1845.
Samuel Lamson, installed April 8, 1846; dismissed April 7, 1848.
Hazel March, installed January 3, 1849; dismissed January 9, 1855.
George B. Jewett, installed May 24, 1855; dismissed September 1, 1856.
Charles J. Hill, installed January 27, 1857; dismissed April 5, 1864.
Elias C. Bolster, installed September 15, 1865; dismissed August 15, 1868.
Frederick Alvord, installed July 6, 1869; dismissed May 1, 1883.
Cyrus Richardson, installed August 30, 1883; in charge.

Olive Street Congregational Church.—After the withdrawal of a part of the members of the church under the charge of Mr. Nott, the others continued religious services under their pastor on Olive Street. At the close of the year Mr. Nott removed, and afterwards became a Baptist minister. The church then gave a call to Rev. Austin Richards, and was organized under the name of the Olive Street Congregational Church. It continued a distinct and independent organization for forty-four years, until its union with the Pearl Street Church, in 1879. The following is the list of its pastors during its distinct organization:

Austin Richards, installed April 9, 1846; dismissed November 16, 1846.
Hiram Mead, installed December 17, 1867; dismissed September 22, 1869.
James S. Black, installed March 31, 1870; dismissed June 29, 1874.
S. S. Martin, installed December 17, 1874; dismissed January 1, 1876.
J. K. Alditch, employed November 1, 1876; dismissed May 27, 1879.

Pearl Street Congregational Church.—In 1846 some of the members of the Olive Street Church thought the increasing population of Nashua would justify the formation of a third orthodox church. The plan was carried into effect, and the new church organized the following September. A new brick edifice was erected at the corner of Main and Pearl Streets, which was dedicated November 21, 1847. It is now the property of the Universalist society. The Pearl Street Congregationalist Society continued an active organization till it united with the Olive Street to form the present Pilgrim Society. During its thirty years' existence it had the following list of pastors:

Leonard Swain, installed June, 1847; dismissed December, 1852.
Ezra T. Adams, installed August, 1853; dismissed December, 1857.
Edward B. Greeley, installed February, 1858; dismissed May, 1860.
Benjamin F. Parsons, installed November, 1871; dismissed June, 1876.
W. E. Gaylord, installed December, 1867; dismissed October, 1870.
Charles Wetherby, installed December, 1871; dismissed March, 1879.

Second Congregational (Pilgrim) Church.—In the spring of 1879 there were vacant pastorships in both the Olive Street and the Pearl Street Congregational Societies. Both had congregations of respectable size, but financial and prudential considerations suggested the union of the two, and it was consummated on June 24 of that year. On the last day of the year Rev. George W. Grover was installed pastor, and the church is known as the Pilgrim Church. Mr. Grover is still the pastor in charge. The Pearl Street edifice was sold, and the wooden structure on Olive Street taken down, and on its site was built a brick church with modern appointments, at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. It was dedicated on the last day of March, 1882. The church membership is five hundred and twenty, and average attendance four hundred.

First Baptist Church.—As early as 1818 a small Baptist society was formed in Nashua, but for some years it had only occasional meetings. In 1832 it was fully organized, with Rev. Dura D. Pratt as pastor. A large and commodious meeting-house was built at the corner of Main and Franklin Streets, which was dedicated in January, 1833, and burned in

the great fire of October 12, 1848. The next year a new brick edifice was erected on the same site, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The present membership of the church is about five hundred and twenty. The attendance averages about three hundred and fifty. The following is the list of the pastors of this church, and their length of pastorate:

Dura D. Pratt, installed January 23, 1833; died in charge, November, 1855.
William H. Eaton, installed June 26, 1856; dismissed January, 1870.
H. H. Rhees, installed July 13, 1870; dismissed January, 1873.
G. W. Nicholson, installed May 1, 1873; dismissed December, 1880.
James A. Johnston, installed June 1, 1881; now in charge.

Universalist Society and Church.—The Universalists as a religious denomination were unknown in Nashua until 1835. At that time a society was organized under the pastoral charge of Rev. Woodbury M. Fernald. In 1839 a meeting-house was built on the west side of Main Street, which was occupied by the society till March, 1882, when the church edifice at the corner of Main and Pearl Streets was bought, and is now their place of worship. Two associations were organized in 1849,—one benevolent and sustained by the ladies, and the other social and literary (the Ballou) and sustained by the young people,—which have been productive of much good. The following is the list of the pastors of the society:

Woodbury M. Ferwald, installed 1835; dismissed 1837.
A. P. Cleverly, installed 1837; dismissed 1839.
Lewis C. Browne, installed 1839; dismissed 1845.
William H. Ryder, installed 1845; dismissed 1847.
Lewis C. Browne, installed 1847; dismissed 1851.
Cyrus H. Fay, installed 1851; dismissed 1855.
O. D. Miller, installed 1855; dismissed 1859.
J. O. Skinner, installed 1859; dismissed 1862.
G. T. Flanders, installed 1863; dismissed 1867.
S. H. McCollister, installed 1868; dismissed 1872.
H. A. Philbrook, installed 1872; dismissed 1875.
James Gorton, installed 1876; dismissed 1880.
Henry B. Smith, installed 1880; now in charge.

Protestant Episcopal Church.—The origin of the Episcopal Church in Nashua is somewhat recent. In 1857 a missionary parish was organized, with Rev. E. P. Wright as rector. He was succeeded by Rev. W. S. Perry and others, and a small wooden church was built at the junction of Pearl and Temple Streets. This was removed a few years later, and no services were held in the city.

In 1871, Rev. James B. Goodrich renewed the church services in Beasom's Block and continued as missionary rector till 1875. At that time he was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Leroy. The church and congregation gradually gained in numbers. In 1879 a church edifice, built entirely of granite, was erected on South Main Street, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. It is a neat and enduring structure. It was consecrated in November, 1879, and the entire building was the gift of Mrs. Lucia A. Rand, a native of this State, but now a resident of Middletown, Conn. In 1882 the church ceased to be a missionary parish, and is recognized as the Church of the Good Shepherd. Rev. William H. Moreland is the present rector.

Unitarian Church.—The Unitarian Society of Nashua, like most of the early societies of the denomination, was largely made up of seceders from the Congregationalists. As a religious organization, it occupies the more advanced liberal grounds. The society in Nashua, in the published statement of their views, believe in the right of private judgment in religion as in all other matters; in a progressive revelation; that no book or creed contains the whole of religion, but that God is speaking to-day more clearly than in any past age, unfolding his truth to every man no matter to what race he belongs or what part of the globe he inhabits; that every word of truth is the word of God, whether found in the Bible or out of the Bible or contradicting the Bible; that there is one God, the Creator and Father, and no more, and none other is to be worshiped.

The church edifice now occupied by the society was built in 1827. The following is the list of pastors:

Nathaniel Gage, installed 1827; dismissed 1831.
Henry Emmons, installed 1835; dismissed 1838.
Samuel Osgood, installed 1838; dismissed 1842.
S. G. Bulfinch, installed 1845; dismissed 1852.
M. W. Willis, installed 1853; dismissed 1862.
S. B. Stewart, installed 1863; dismissed 1865.
Minot G. Gage, installed 1866; dismissed 1870.
Clarence Fowler, installed 1871; dismissed 1873.
Thomas L. German, installed 1873; dismissed 1878.
Henry C. Parker, installed 1878; now in charge.

Connected with the society is the Channing Literary Association, composed of young persons of both sexes, who hold their meetings in Channing Hall. Their object is moral, mental and social improvement. There is also an association of ladies for affording aid to the needy and the sick, who hold semi-monthly meetings.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Church, founded by John Wesley in the last century, was hardly known in this State in 1820. When Nashua became a manufacturing village it was visited by several itinerant preachers, and in 1833, Rev. James G. Smith was stationed here for the year. During the year the church on Lowell Street was built. It was dedicated November 12, 1833. This building was occupied till 1868, when the society removed to their new brick edifice, on Main Street. Owing to the itinerant system the number of ministers who occupied the Lowell Street pulpit is large. The list and time of service are as follows:

James G. Smith, 1833; A. P. Brigham, 1834; W. D. Cass, 1835; W. H. Hatch, 1836-37; Jared Perkins, 1838-39; Samuel Kelly, 1840; J. W. Mowry, 1841-42; L. D. Barrows, 1843-44; James Pike, 1845-46; Henry Drew, 1847-48; D. M. Rogers, 1849; Elijah Mason, 1850-51; Franklin Furber, 1852-53; Elihu Scott, 1854; D. P. Leavitt, 1855-56; Henry Hill, 1857; C. R. Harding, 1858-59; Lewis Howard, 1860; Charles Young, 1861-62; G. W. H. Clark, 1863-64; E. A. Smith, 1865-67.

After the division of the town into Nashua and Nashville, a Methodist Society was organized on the south side of Nashua River, and a church on Chestnut Street was bought of the Baptists in 1844, which continued to be occupied by them till 1880, when the church united with the First Methodist Church, on Main Street. The following is the list of pastors and

tinue of service at the Chestnut Street Church during its existence:

Rev. C. C. Bott, 1841; Jacob Beach, 1845–46; T. H. Pond, 1847; (an interim of three years); J. McLaughlin, 1850–51; Lewis Howard, 1852–53; Jared Perkins, 1854; G. S. Dearborn, 1855–56; H. H. Hartwell, 1857–58; S. Holman, 1859–60; L. J. Hall, 1861–62; W. H. Jones, 1863–64; R. S. Stubbs, 1865–66; A. B. Williams, 1867–68; D. C. Babcock, 1869; T. Carter, 1870–72; H. L. Bodsey, 1873–74; J. P. Cushman, 1875–77; O. H. Jasper, 1878–80.

The church on Main Street was dedicated in 1868. It is a large and handsome edifice and cost sixty thousand dollars. The list of ministers in charge since then is as follows: Rev. George Bowler, 1868; Angelo Carroll, 1869–70; V. A. Cooper, 1871–73; Charles Shilling, 1874–75; Charles E. Hall, 1876–78; James R. Day, 1879–80; B. P. Raymond, 1881–82; P. M. Frost, 1883–84; J. H. Haines, 1885, who is now in charge.

The Roman Catholic Church.—Of the Catholic Church organized in this city by Rev. John O'Donnell in 1855 and the building of the church in 1857 we have already written. Father O'Donnell died in January, 1882, and was succeeded by Rev. Patrick Houlihan and by Rev. William F. Higgins, as assistant. The Irish population of the city is two thousand three hundred. The Sunday attendance at the Church of the Immaculate Conception is fifteen hundred. There are three distinct sessions,—two for adults and one for children. The church has purchased the real estate known hitherto as the "Indian Head House," and has reconstructed it for a school building. It is proposed to establish a parochial school, to be taught by the Sisters of Mercy. The house will accommodate five hundred pupils. The cemetery of this church is in Hudson, two miles from the city.

The French Catholic Church is of more recent origin. Worshiping at first with the Irish, their number increased so that, in June, 1871, Rev. Louis Girard was appointed to organize a church. He resigned in 1871, and Rev. J. B. H. V. Milette was appointed to succeed him. The building of the church on Hollis Street was commenced in 1872, and dedicated on the 8th of June, 1873. It is a fine edifice, having cost forty thousand dollars. The average attendance on Sunday services is two thousand, three sessions being held. The French Canadian Cemetery is on Hollis Street, two miles from the city. In 1883 a three-story brick building was erected for a parochial school, which has at this time five hundred and eleven scholars, and is taught by nine Sisters of the Holy Cross. The French Canadian population of this city is three thousand seven hundred. It is proposed to build another French Catholic Church next year on the north side of Nashua River.

The Catholics are now (1885) far the most numerous religious sect in the city, numbering six thousand, equal to two-fifths of the entire population.

CHAPTER XVI.

NASHUA.—(*Continued*)

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF NASHUA.

Cotton Manufacturing Companies from Industries—Foundries and Machine-Shops—Wood Manufacturing Industries—Card, Boot and Shoe, Box and Flower Companies—Miscellaneous Industries—Farming Statistics—Lawyers and Doctors—Municipal Officers—Public School Teachers—Conclusion.

If Nashua had remained what it was in 1820, an agricultural town, its present population would not exceed eight hundred. It was early predicted that the Merrimack River would furnish an extensive power for manufacturing purposes, but the Nashua River was unthought of until some of the residents of the village discovered and appreciated its importance, and chiefly contributed the first capital used to develop it. We have already recorded the early history of the two largest manufacturing companies in the city. Since that early period they have largely increased their capacity. A concise and accurate statement of their present extent and condition will be of value for future reference.

The Cotton Manufacturing Industry—NASHUA COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This corporation, chartered in 1823, began the manufacture of cotton cloth in 1826. The first agents were Asher Benjamin and Ira Gay, who were soon succeeded by Thomas W. Gillis, who filled the position eighteen years, until 1853. He was followed by Daniel Hussey, who introduced the turbine instead of the breast wheel, adding greatly to the water-power. He remained till 1869, and was followed by D. D. Crombie, who left at the end of two years. Oliver P. Hussey became agent in 1871 and remained till his death, in 1875. The present agent, Rufus A. Maxfield, entered upon his duties ten years ago. Since then the capacity of the company has increased twenty per cent. The plant in 1844 consisted of four separate mills. All these mills have, from time to time, been greatly improved by additions and alterations, so that the company now has in a single continuous tier of buildings a floorage of more than twelve acres. In addition to the mill buildings proper, the company has a range of buildings on Basin Street, which is utilized as cloth-room and machine-shop, six large store-houses, a store-house for the raw cotton, an immense boiler-house, with minor buildings, together with a spacious counting-room, built in 1879, and eighty-two tenement houses, the last-named mostly in blocks.

The total capacity of the water-power of these mills is eighteen hundred and twelve horse-power. The company has sixteen steam-boilers of seventy-five horse-power each—steam being required for heat as well as power—and a total engine-power of sixteen hundred horse-power, which, added to the fourteen hundred water-power, gives a total of three thousand horse-power. This power is now so reserved and

economically employed that in the future these mills cannot be short of power. The use of steam-power becomes a necessity in recent times on account of the evaporation during the severe droughts which of late years are apt to occur in summer. The mills of the Nashua Company have a capacity of eighty-five thousand spindles, and make twenty-four million yards of fine sheeting, shirting and cotton flannels yearly, the market being mostly in the United States. The annual consumption is twenty-four thousand bales. The company employs over fifteen hundred operatives, of whom twelve hundred are females and three hundred men and boys. More than three-fourths of the help are either foreigners or the children of foreigners. They are about equally divided between the Canadian French and the Irish. Wages are now (June, 1885) fully as high as in 1879. The pay-roll is about twenty-two thousand dollars monthly. Webster P. Hussey is paymaster, succeeding John A. Baldwin, who filled the position forty years. The location and surroundings of the mills of this company are unusually favorable. The inclosed grounds are spacious and finely shaded, and the arrangement of the buildings such as to favor health and comfort. Frederick Amory, of Boston, is the treasurer.

THE JACKSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The grounds of this company are pleasantly located on the Nashua River, in the eastern part of the city. In a previous chapter we have given its early history. The following is a list of the agents of the company and the time they held the position: B. F. French, seven years; Edmund Parker, eleven years; M. A. Herrick, four years; H. T. Robbins, ten months; Walter Wright, one year; P. Lawton, two years; B. Saunders, eleven years; O. P. Hussey, four years; William D. Caldwell, the present agent, since January, 1871, fourteen and a half years. The plant consists of three large mills which have been enlarged within a few years, and have twelve hundred and twelve looms and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty spindles. The water-power is eighteen feet fall, equal to one thousand horse-power, which is strengthened by eight hundred horse-power of steam. The productive capacity has increased one hundred per cent. under the present agent. The mills have a floorage of four acres, with large store-houses and a large block which is used for counting-room, cloth-room and machine-shop. There are forty-two tenements, mostly in handsome brick blocks. The capital of the company is six hundred thousand dollars. The number of operatives is eight hundred, nearly three-fourths of whom are foreigners or the children of foreigners. They are equally divided between the Irish and Canadian French. The former are regarded as the more reliable and permanent. The pay is six per cent. higher than in 1879, and believed to be the highest paid by any cotton manufactory in the country. The products are fine sheetings and shirtings, which find a market in China, South America and Mexico. The annual consumption of cotton is fifteen thousand bales, and the production seventeen million yards of cloth. The monthly pay-roll is fifteen thousand dollars. E. M. Temple is paymaster. In these mills the system of keeping accounts is such that the raw cotton is traced by the pound from the picker till it is ready for the market, every process showing so much addition in actual cost. Frederick Amory, of Boston, is treasurer of the company.

THE VALE MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY erected a cotton-mill on Salmon Brook, at the Harbor, in 1845. This was followed, in 1853, by the building of a second mill, having altogether a capacity of twenty thousand spindles and weaving one million two hundred thousand yards per annum of forty-inch fine sheetings for home consumption. The company has a capital of eighty thousand dollars, and gives employment to eighty operatives. All the looms are new and improved and the machinery has been renewed within fifteen years. The mills, aside from other buildings, have a floorage of nine thousand six hundred square feet. The fall at the dam is twenty-six feet, and one hundred and fifty horse-power. In addition to this, the company has one hundred horse-power of steam. These mills are doing a prosperous business, and contemplate an increase of production in the future. Benjamin Saunders is the agent and treasurer.

Iron Manufacturing Industries.—The iron manufactories of Nashua are second only to the cotton industry in extent and importance.

THE NASHUA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, incorporated in 1847 with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, had a rapid and unusual growth. From three small hammers and one small shop the company developed to ten large hammers and seven large shops, requiring a capital of four hundred thousand dollars. The plant covers twelve acres. It manufactures steel and iron forgings of any size, steel locomotive tires and general railroad work. The steel-plate made at these works has an unequaled reputation, and is recognized as the best made in the country. Unfortunately, the plate and bar-mill was burned in February last, so that its condition at this time is not such as to indicate its capacity or product. It gives, when in full operation, employment to two hundred and eighty men, many of whom are skillful and experienced workmen. John A. Burnham is president; Aretas Blood, treasurer and superintendent.

THE NASHUA LOCK COMPANY has for many years done a large business. We have already given its early history. It makes locks, door-knobs and bells, hinges, bolts and builders' hardware of every style and pattern. The works cover a plant of four hundred by three hundred feet, in an inclosure of two and a quarter acres, and consist of seven shops. Its capital stock is one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. It give employment to one hundred and eighty men, and makes two hundred and

fifty thousand dollars' worth of goods annually. A. C. Barstow is president; H. G. Bixby, treasurer; Emery Parker, superintendent.

THE UNDERHILL EDGE-TOOL COMPANY, located at the mouth of Salmon Brook, has a capital stock of one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, and employs one hundred men. It manufactures axes, hatchets, adzes and edge-tools of every pattern, and sends products to every part of the western continent. Its annual sales are one hundred thousand dollars. It has a seventy-five horse water-power and a Corliss steam-engine of one hundred and fifty horse-power. John G. Kimball is president; C. V. Dearborn, treasurer; Nestor Haines, superintendent.

THE NASHUA IRON FOUNDRY, Charles Williams, proprietor, has for many years been in operation. It manufactures heavy castings for cotton-mills and machinists' tools. The plant covers several acres. It has five large buildings, fifty horse steam-power, and gives employment to an average of one hundred and twenty men. The business averages more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. Charles A. Williams is agent.

THE NASHUA CO-OPERATIVE IRON FOUNDRY is the successor of the Otterson Iron Foundry. The present company began business in 1881. As a co-operative enterprise it was an experiment. It has proved eminently successful. Its capital is twenty thousand dollars. Fifty-five men are employed. Small castings are its specialty, in which it excels, and New England is its chief market. Its business averages more than sixty thousand dollars annually. Patrick Barry is president; T. W. Keely, foreman; T. B. Crowley, manager and treasurer.

FLATHER & CO., manufacturers of machinists' tools, engine and hand-lathes and special machinery, are located at the Concord Railroad Junction. They employ thirty-six men, and the value of their annual production is fifty thousand dollars. This firm commenced business in 1866, and have won the reputation of making perfect machines, which they are now sending to every part of the country.

THE NASHUA PRESS AND BOILER-WORKS, owned by J. J. Crawford, are located at the Concord Railroad Junction, employ eighteen to twenty men, and manufacture steam-boilers, steaming cylinders, water and oil-tanks and plate-iron work of every kind. The specialty of these works is the hydraulic power-press, with the hollow steam-plates and connections, which is used by woolen manufacturers in pressing woolen cloths and knit-goods. The value of the annual sales is forty-five thousand dollars. These works were burned last January, but are being rebuilt on the same site.

GEORGE A. ROLLINS & CO., on Mason Street, manufacture steam-engines of the most improved action and power, and employ fourteen hands. The shop and tools are new.

THE WARNER & WHITNEY MACHINE-SHOP is under the management of George H. Whitney. It employs forty men, and makes Swaine's turbine water-wheels and machinists' lathes. The value of its production is fifty thousand dollars annually.

THE AMERICAN SHEARER MANUFACTURING COMPANY makes horse and barber clippers and sheep-shearing machines. They employ twenty-four men. Its market is the world. J. K. Priest is manager and treasurer.

GEORGE W. DAVIS & CO. make stationary and portable steam-engines, boring-machines, and do the general repairing of machinery. They are located near the corner of Foundry and Mason Streets.

Wood Manufacturing Industries.—THE NASHUA BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY is a long-established industry. Of its origin and progress in earlier times we have already written. It has supplied mills in every part of the country. Within a few months it has been reorganized, with Frank H. Ayer, president and treasurer; G. H. Hatch, clerk; and Ira Cross, superintendent. It makes bobbins, spools and shuttles for all kinds of textile fabrics,—cotton, woolen, silk, linen, hemp and jute; also rollers for skates and other kinds of wood-work. The works are located on Water Street. The floorage of the shops is nearly three acres, and its business this year one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in good times twice that amount. White birch and maple are material for spools and bobbins. Formerly apple-tree wood was used for shuttles, but of late dog-wood and persimmon are shipped from North Carolina.

GREGG & SON, located at the Concord Railroad Junction, manufacture doors, window-sash, blinds, mouldings and machine findings for builders. This industry was established in 1870, and occupies two large four-story buildings. They procure their lumber from the West and Canada, use one hundred horse-power of steam and employ one hundred and thirty men. New England is their largest customer, but orders are filled from California, Australia and the West Indies.

HOWARD & CO., furniture manufacturers, make ash and black walnut chamber sets a specialty. They occupy three buildings on Merrimack Street for machine-work, with thirty-five horse-power of steam, and have a large three-story building for finishing and storage, on Amherst Street, besides a large retail store on Main Street. Their entire floorage is two acres. They employ ninety men, and do a business annually of more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

CROSS & TOLLES, manufacturers of window and door-frames, boxes and builders' findings, have three large buildings on Quincy Street. They employ forty hands, and do a large business in custom planing, matching, turning, scroll and gig-sawing and pattern-work. Their lumber and manufactured sales are one hundred thousand dollars annually.

PROCTOR BROTHERS, manufacturers of fish, syrup

and provision casks, kits and kegs, began business in Hollis in 1870, and removed to Nashua in 1881. They employ seventy-five men. They have a large mill, store-house, shop and two dry-houses. Their motive-power is a one hundred and twenty-five horse-power steam-engine. Market in the large cities. They use white-pine lumber for the most part, and at the present time obtain it in Hudson, Litchfield and other neighboring towns. They make three hundred thousand casks and kits yearly.

THE FLETCHER & WEBSTER FURNITURE COMPANY make wood and marble-top centre tables, hat-trees, whatnots, cribs, cradles and other varieties of useful and ornamental wood-work. They occupy three large buildings, employ forty hands, and make sales amounting to fifty thousand dollars annually. J. M. Fletcher is president and manager.

THE NASHUA NOVELTY WORKS make fancy bird-cages, children's rocking-horses, wagons, doll-carriages and toys of all kinds. It has two spacious shops, and employs fifteen hands. Its sales are about fifteen thousand dollars yearly. J. M. Fletcher is proprietor.

G. O. SANDERS' saw and box-mill, near the Hudson bridge, was started in 1882. He uses a sixty horse-power engine, employs thirty men, and does a business of over fifty thousand dollars annually.

HOLT BROTHERS, on the line of the Acton Railroad, have a mill, forty by eighty feet, and four stories, with an annex of thirty by thirty-eight feet. The mill was built in 1884, and has new and improved machinery. They have a forty horse-power engine, and, including their building contracts, employ one hundred men.

THE INVALID BED MANUFACTORY is a new enterprise, located in the three-story brick building on Lowell Street. The invalid bed made by this company is unequaled for its merits, and will have an extensive use. Evan B. Hammond is president; F. A. McKean, treasurer; J. Q. A. Sargent, superintendent.

LUTHER A. ROBY & SON are the largest manufacturers and dealers in ship timber in New Hampshire. Their market is chiefly at Boston and Charlestown. Their yard is south of Temple Street and west of the Concord station. The timber is largely oak, and is mostly obtained from the Upper Merrimack Valley.

THE ISAAC EATON COMPANY, for the manufacture of bobbins and shuttles, has new buildings on Charles Street. The main building is one hundred and twenty-six by forty feet. The head of the company has had a long and successful experience. The works are new and the machinery of the most improved kind. Isaac Eaton is president; Elmer W. Eaton, treasurer; G. R. Holt, superintendent.

ROGER W. PORTER, Hollis Street, is manufacturer of shuttles, bobbins and spools for cotton-mills. His factory is sixty-five by twenty-five feet, with engine of twenty horse-power. He employs twenty hands.

General Manufacturing Industries.—THE NASHUA CARD AND GLAZED PAPER COMPANY is a large and successful industry. We have already given its early history. In 1862, Horace W. Gilman became a member of the firm, then consisting of C. P. Gage, O. D. Murray and V. C. Gilman. In 1864 the Gilman Brothers bought the interest of the two other partners, and in 1866 obtained from the Legislature the present charter of the company, but did not organize under it till 1869, when the firms of Gilman Brothers and Murray, Pierce & Co. were consolidated and organized under the charter as the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The first board of directors were V. C. Gilman, H. W. Gilman, T. P. Pierce, O. D. Murray and G. D. Murray. O. D. Murray was elected president and H. W. Gilman treasurer. In January, 1873, Virgil C. Gilman sold his interest to the remaining members of the company. The capital was increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the plant removed from the old Washington House to its present location. In January, 1883, O. D. Murray sold his interest, and the new directors elected were H. W. Gilman, T. P. Pierce, Franklin Pierce, W. V. Gilman, E. T. Pierce, C. H. Hill, J. W. White. T. P. Pierce was chosen president, and H. W. Gilman treasurer, which officers are still in service.

This has been one of the most successful enterprises in Nashua, its business steadily increasing until its manufactures are sent to nearly every city in the Union, and are to be found in the remote mining towns of Colorado. They have been sent to Italy, Mexico and South America. Its consumption is from three to four tons of paper per day; its shipments in 1884 amounted to fifteen hundred and seventy-eight tons, or over five tons per day. An average of one hundred hands are employed, and the annual production is three hundred thousand dollars. To maintain so large a business against large competition, and through periods of business depression, has required careful management, and success is due to the fact that every department has been under the direct supervision of some one of the leading owners, who have applied to the work their practical experience.

MOODY, ESTABROOK & ANDERSON, manufacturers of boots and shoes, Hollis Street, established their business in 1879. Their building is one hundred and eighty by thirty-five feet and four stories high. Power is obtained from the powerful engine in Chandler's grain elevator. This firm gives employment to two hundred and fifty hands, and manufactures five hundred thousand boots and shoes for the Western and Southwestern States. Its sales amount in the aggregate to nearly six hundred thousand dollars annually. By judicious management this firm has secured a good reputation, and its business has added to the prosperity of the city.

THE WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZER COMPANY was started in Laconia in 1872, burned out and re-estab-

lished in Nashua in 1881. The main building is two hundred by forty feet, store-house two hundred by thirty feet, foundry one hundred and sixty by forty feet, and several small store-houses upon its four acres. It manufactures ice cream freezers, using a million feet of lumber and a large amount of tin and iron annually. Every piece of goods manufactured by the company is from the raw material. Its product finds a market in every part of the world. Engine, one hundred horse-power; men employed, one hundred and twenty; pay roll, three thousand five hundred dollars monthly; business, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. This enterprise is growing rapidly. Thomas Sands is superintendent and proprietor.

CHARLES H. BURKE'S BAKERY is located at 13 and 15 Mulberry Street. It is the best-equipped bakery in the State. In addition to the making of wheat and corn bread of every variety, it makes crackers a leading specialty, furnishing every style from the small oyster to the large pilot cracker. It also makes wedding goods, pies and every style of cakes. It employs sixteen hands, and all the appointments are kept in a neat and suitable condition.

THE SOAPSTONE WORKS of Charles Williams, at the Concord Railroad Junction, employ thirty men, and manufacture stoves, sinks, wash-trays, register-frames and soapstone work of every kind. The quarry is in Francestown, N. H., and furnishes the best soapstone in the United States. New York, Boston and Philadelphia are the leading markets for these goods.

CHARLES HOLMAN, wholesale manufacturer of confectionery, is located in Spalding & Holman's Block, South Main Street. He employs twenty-four men and sends goods to every part of the State.

A. H. DUNLAP & SON, seedsmen, in Dunlap's Block, put up twelve thousand boxes of garden and flower-seeds annually, and are the largest seed dealers in the State.

S. S. DAVIS, paper box manufacturer, on Railroad Square, began business in 1867. It is now an established industry, uses steam-power and the most improved machinery. Mr. Davis uses about one hundred tons of straw board annually, which is obtained from the mills at the West. Twenty-four hands, mostly females, are employed, and the annual production of goods is twenty thousand dollars.

S. D. CHANDLEE, at Worcester depot, manufactures flour from Western wheat, and at Concord depot makes the hydraulic cement sewer-pipe.

O. W. REED, Mason Street, makes at his brass foundry all kinds of brass, copper and composition castings and Babbit metal.

L. E. BURBANK manufactures standard overalls of various patterns on Railroad Square.

Mrs. M. E. Kimball, North Middle Street and Miss Barber, Belvidere, manufacture knit goods, such as mittens, gloves and shirts, and employ from thirty to seventy hands each. There are other individual enterprises employing more or less people, but the list above shows the extent and variety of the industries of Nashua.

The agricultural territory of Nashua, limited in extent, is yet of considerable importance. Among the owners of good farms within the city limits are Luther A. Roby, Otis Searles, John P. Cummings, Alfred P. Kendall, Mrs. Horace Tolles, Mrs. Alfred Godfrey, John C. Lund, J. L. H. Marshall, Charles F. Tolles, Elliot Whitford, Silman Swallow, Charles Lund, David Roby, James Roby, Alfred Chase, B. F. Cotton, Frank H. Ayer, N. C. Gilman and heirs of T. J. Laton. There are some fine apple orchards in the south part of the town, and in no part of the State are better pears raised than within two miles of the city hall.

Municipal Statistics.—Since the incorporation of Nashua as a city the mayors have been:

Josephus Baldwin, 1853-54; Freeman S. Rogers, 1855-56; Thomas W. Gillis, 1857; Allen Boutl, 1858-59; Aaron W. Sawyer, 1860; George Bowers, 1861; Hiram T. Morrill, 1862-63; Edward Spalding, 1864; Virgil C. Gilman, 1865; Gilman Sanborn, 1866-67; George Bowers, 1868; Josiah D. Otterson, 1869-70; Edmund Sargent, 1871; Seth D. Chandler, 1872; Frank A. McKean, 1873-74; George H. Whitney, 1875; Charles Williams, 1876-77; William H. Cook, 1878; Charles Holman, 1879-80; Benjamin Fletcher, 1881-82; Alfred M. Naylon, 1883-84; John A. Spalding, 1885.

The following is the list of attorneys-at-law in practice at this time (June, 1885):

Aaron F. Stevens, William W. Bailey, Charles H. Burns, Henry B. Atherton, Edward S. Cutter, James B. Fassett, George B. French, Edward E. Parker, Royal D. Barnes, Charles W. Hutt, E. B. Gould, H. F. Cutter, J. B. Parker, L. P. Burbank, James A. Leach, Jeremiah J. Doyle.

The following is the list of physicians practicing in this city at this time:

S. G. Dearborn, H. G. Dearborn, E. A. Colburn, E. F. McQuesten, G. F. Wilber, J. G. Graves, 2d, J. C. Garland, W. S. Collins, C. S. Collins, R. B. Prescott, C. B. Hammond, G. A. Underhill, J. N. Woodward, R. J. Hallenen, C. S. Remsewell, G. E. Ellis, John Nottage, Frank A. Dearborn, P. E. Dansereau, A. W. Pettit, Eugene Wason, A. M. Spaldings.

Dentists.—L. F. Locke, Albert Lull, George Bowers, C. G. A. Evans, C. E. Eaton, F. L. Twitchell, Harrison Baldwin.

CITY OFFICERS, 1885.

John A. Spalding, mayor; Eugene M. Bowman, city clerk; Milton A. Taylor, treasurer; Charles W. Hutt, solicitor; John Nottage, city physician; Tyler M. Shattuck, messenger; Frank E. Marsh, collector; James H. Hunt, city marshal; Henry W. Webster, assistant; James B. Fassett, police judge; W. O. Clough, associate justice; Fred H. Morrill, clerk.

The following is a list of the members of the school committee for term ending 1885: Jacob Leroy, J. B. Fassett, J. L. H. Marshall, C. W. Hoitt. For term ending 1886: Gilman C. Shattuck, G. W. Currier, C. W. Stephens, Jason E. Tolles. For term ending 1887: J. W. Howard, W. P. Hussey, C. N. Dearborn, Elbert Wheeler. Superintendent of Schools, Frederic Kelsey.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

High School.—Spring Street, Edwin J. Goodwin (principal), Clara J. McKean, Della L. Haywood, Emma F. Johnson, Flora A. Runnels.

Grammar Schools.—Mt. Pleasant, Edward C. Burbeck (principal), Clara I. Thompson, Annie M. Putnam, Etta C. McLaren. Spring Street, Lavina L. Dodge, Celia T. Garland, Lucella A. Kimball, H. Adelia McKean, Adelaide M. Kittridge, Ella F. Wheeler, Lulu L. Pinkham.

Isaac Spalding

J. G. Gair Jr.

Middle Schools.—Main Street, Letitia G. Campbell, Josie B. Hale, Emma G. Osborn, Delia P. Fiske; Mt. Pleasant, Margaret A. O'Neil, Ida M. Hoyt; Harbor, Fannie D. Parker, Etta C. Marble; Belvidere, Clara E. Upton, O'Donnell, Sarah C. Whittle.

Primary Schools.—Main Street, Ellen M. Sullivan, Ida F. Wallace, Fannie A. Morrison, Hattie E. Farley; Mt. Pleasant, Cora B. Cook, Sarah A. Collins, Anna E. Bissell; Palm Street, Mary L. Hammond, Ellen E. Kendall, Elizabeth L. Burke; Mulberry Street, Mary E. Law, Lizzie M. Hammond; East Pearl Street Carrie E. Mitchell, Hattie T. Case; Harbor, Alice S. Harris, Fannie E. Clark, O'Donnell, Mary A. Dean, Estelle C. Shattuck; Belvidere, Ellen L. Reilly, Edgeville, Lizzie Morgan.

Suburban Schools.—District No. 1, Helen M. White; District No. 2, Fannie I. Flanders; District No. 3, Mattie J. Marshall; District No. 4, Hannah M. Shallow; District No. 5, Annie S. Tolles; District No. 6, Nellie G. Mc Clure; District No. 7, Bertha L. Hobbes

There were thirty-one graduates from the High School in 1885, the term closing on the 29th of June. The summer vacation of late years is twelve weeks, the fall session beginning the middle of September.

In closing this history of Nashua, we will only say that we hope the reader, whether a citizen or a stranger, a resident or one of the many who have found homes elsewhere, will find in the pages which describe the olden times and the more recent events of our city something to awaken a deeper interest in her present welfare and her future prosperity. The next historian of Nashua will, no doubt, write more worthily of her, but will not close his work with better feelings toward her people.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. ISAAC SPALDING.

Hon. Isaac Spalding, of Nashua, was the son of Captain Isaac Spalding, and was born in New Ipswich, N. H., February 1, 1796. The family moved to Wilton, N. H., in 1800. His father was a man of good education for those times, but his means were moderate. His son, therefore, had a limited education, and was very early thrown upon his own resources.

In 1809, at the age of thirteen, he went to Amherst, N. H., as the clerk of Robert Reed, Esq., a leading merchant of that place, with whom he continued in that capacity seven years. In 1816 he became a partner of Mr. Reed, and remained in that situation ten years, being for the most of the time the postmaster.

In 1826, Mr. Spalding moved to Nashua, where he soon became the leading dry-goods merchant of the then new and thriving village. After twelve years in business he retired from it to engage in railroad enterprises, chiefly in the Concord Railroad, with which he was connected for twenty-five years. He was among the first who saw the importance of a railroad connection between the lakes and tide-water, and gave his aid to those enterprises.

There was no more systematic and efficient business man in Hillsborough County than Mr. Spalding, and such was the confidence in his impartiality that in the most heated political contests he was often chosen moderator by unanimous consent. He was several years a representative in the Legislature, and, under the city charter, was a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1850, and of the Governor's Council in 1866–67 and in 1867–68.

Mr. Spalding was elected one of the trustees of the State Asylum for the Insane in 1863, and was chosen president of the board in 1869. He was one of the earliest advocates of the Concord Railroad and its first treasurer, and, from its incorporation in 1835 to 1866, he served either as treasurer, director or president. He was for more than twenty-five years president of the Nashua Bank, a State institution, which closed its business in 1869, having never made a bad debt or lost a dollar. In the War of the Rebellion he was a financial agent of the government, and assisted in providing the means of our country's success.

Mr. Spalding, at the time of his death, in May, 1876, was one of the richest men in New Hampshire, having acquired his property by industry and economy, united with a wise forecast and untiring energy. He left no surviving children. In May, 1828, he married Lucy, daughter of Nathan Kendall, of Amherst, who was born December 13, 1796. Two sons were born to them,—Edward Francis, in 1831, and Isaac Henry, in 1840. Both of them died in childhood. Mrs. Spalding is still living, and resides in the family mansion on Main Street, in Nashua.

JOSIAH G. GRAVES, M.D.

Among the most honored names of medical men in Hillsborough County during the last half-century is that of Josiah G. Graves. No history of Nashua would be complete that would not give a sketch of one for so long a period identified as one of its representative physicians, and who, to-day, retired from practice, retains the vigor of middle life, the power of accurate thought and just and quick conclusion, the firmness of an honest and truthful nature and the suavity and courtesy of the gentlemen of the "old school."

Josiah Griswold Graves, M.D., was born July 13, 1811, in Walpole, N. H., one of the loveliest villages of the beautiful Connecticut Valley. His father was a well-to-do farmer, and his mother a woman of superior mind and excellent judgment, who looked well to the ways of her household, as did the notable women of that period. Ralph Waldo Emerson affirmed that man is what the mother makes him. Much of truth as there undoubtedly is in that assertion, it does not tell the whole truth. Past generations, as well as the beloved mother, have contributed to the building of the man. Physical peculiarities, physical aptitudes and mental tendencies have been transmitted by the ancestors, and in the case of this

mother and son, who shall say that the mother's nature, intensified by the inheritance of powers from progenitors strong physically and mentally, did not so influence the son as to make his successful career certain from the start, forcing him from the uncongenial vocation of a tiller of the soil into a mission of healing during a long range of years."

From an able article in "Successful New Hampshire Men" we extract as follows: "Not having a fancy for farming, and thus acting contrary to the wishes of his father, he left home at the age of eighteen, with his mother's blessing and one dollar in money, determined upon securing an education and fitting himself for the medical profession. He defrayed the expenses of his education by his own individual efforts and native will and industry, by teaching both day and evening, and was remarkably successful in his labors. Being a natural penman, he also gave instruction in the art of penmanship."

He commenced the study of his profession in 1829. He was a student in medicine in the office of Drs. Adams and Twitchell, of Keene, and subsequently attended medical lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., and graduated at the Medical Department of Williams College in 1834. Afterwards he spent six months in the office of Drs. Huntington and Graves in Lowell.

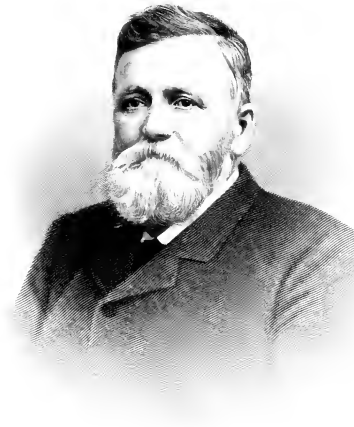
Dr. Graves commenced the practice of medicine in Nashua, N. H., September 15, 1834. At this time Nashua was a comparatively young town. It was but a brief period, however, before the energy, determination and superior medical and surgical skill of the young physician carved out for him an extensive practice. For forty years he followed his profession in Nashua and the adjoining region with untiring assiduity and with a success that has but few parallels. He loved his profession and gave to it his best powers. He was gifted in a remarkable degree with a keen insight into the nature of disease, and, of course, his success was in proportion to his fitness for his calling. He did not need to be told symptoms; he knew by intuition where the break in the constitution was and how to rebuild and give new life. He was made for his profession, and not his profession for him, which is too often the case. After several years' practice, desirous of further improvement, he took a degree at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. At the time of the Rebellion the Governor and Council of New Hampshire appointed him a member of the Medical Board of Examiners.

Dr. Graves retired from active practice in 1871. He has been for many years a valued member of the New Hampshire State Medical Association. In 1852 he delivered an address before that body on a subject which was of the greatest moment, and at that time occupied the attention of the leading members of the medical profession in all manufacturing centres. This address was on "The Factory System and its Influence on the Health of the Operatives." It was bold, incisive and fearless, and won high praise for the careful investigation which it showed, its exhaustive treatment and its convincing logic. He took the ground (in opposition to Dr. Bartlett, who stated that the death-rate of Lowell was less than the surrounding towns) that the young people went to the mills, and the old people stayed on the farms, and after a few years, when mill-life had broken their constitutions, the operatives returned to their birthplaces and did not die in Lowell. Much care was taken in the preparation of the address. Factory after factory was visited, and hundreds of operatives consulted. The conclusions reached by Dr. Graves were accepted as correct.

He has had a most remarkable practice in obstetrics, and has a complete record of five thousand cases. We give as an illustration of Dr. Graves' wonderful accuracy and system one fact well worthy the attention of all physicians. From his first day's practice he, every night, posted his books for that day's business and now has the entire set bound in fine morocco, with all entries in his own clear writing and without a blot to mar the symmetry of the page. Every business transaction has been inserted in his "diary," which is equal in accuracy to that famous one of John Quincy Adams, and many an old soldier has had occasion to thank Dr. Graves for the facts derived from these books, by which he has secured his bounty, back pay or pension.

Dr. Graves has been much interested in railroads, east and west; has been a director in the Nashua and Lowell Railroad and other roads. He is a director in the Faneuil Hall Insurance Company and in the Metropolitan Steamship Line, and is also connected with many other financial interests of a comprehensive character. He has a business office in Boston, and manages his large estate with as much foresight and sagacity as many younger men. He has always manifested a deep interest in the application of science to business purposes, believed firmly in the financial success of the electric light where many shrewd men considered it an impracticable scheme, and was one of the earlier investors in its stock. His faith has been munificently repaid, and he is now a large holder of the most valuable stock in this field.

From the first, Dr. Graves has been in warm sympathy with the principles of the Democratic party as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and other leaders, and has fearlessly, at all times and under all circumstances, championed what he believed to be for the "greatest good to the greatest number," conceding with a broad liberality the same rights to every other citizen which he exercises himself. He has received the thirty-second degree of Masonry, and is a Unitarian in religion. He believes "in a Christian observance of the Sabbath; that Sabbath-schools should be supported, for on them rests the moral safety of the country; that the 'Golden Rule' should be the guide for all our actions."



S. G. Dearborn

Charles Kolman

The family relations of Dr. Graves have been most felicitous. He married Mary Webster, daughter of Colonel William Boardman, of Nashua, in 1846. She was descended from two of the ablest New England families,—Webster and Boardman,—and was a most estimable and Christian lady. For many years she was a devoted member of the Unitarian Church and an earnest worker in all good causes. Kind and sympathetic, courteous to all, with a quiet dignity and purity of demeanor, she was a cherished member of society and an exemplar of the highest type of Christian womanhood. She died December 26, 1883.

"As a man, Dr. Graves is distinguished for his firmness. His opinions he maintains with resoluteness until good reasons induce him to change them. He means yes when he says 'yes,' and no when he says 'no.' He is a man of positive character. It is needless to say that, while such a man always has enemies (as what man of ability and energetic character has not?), he has firm and lasting friends,—friends from the fact that they always know where to find him. Among the many self-made men whom New Hampshire has produced, he takes rank among the first, and by his indomitable energy, industry and enterprise has not only made his mark in the world, but has achieved a reputation in his profession and business on which himself and friends may reflect with just pride."

SAMUEL G. DEARBORN, M.D.[1]

Among the first settlers of Exeter, N. H., nearly two and a half centuries ago, was a family by the name of Dearborn. The descendants of this family are now to be found in every county of New Hampshire, and are numerous in several of them. Beginning at an early date, it is worthy of note that with the Dearborn family in this State the practice of medicine has been a favorite occupation. In the last century Portsmouth, North Hampton, Scabrook and Nottingham had each a physician of marked reputation bearing the name, and to-day several among the ablest physicians of the State are of the same descent.

Samuel Gerrish Dearborn, son of Edmund and Sarah Dearborn, was born in Northfield, this State, August 10, 1827. His father was an honest, industrious farmer, and his mother attended well to the duties of the household. He was educated at the district school, the Sanbornton Academy and the New Hampshire Conference Seminary.

He began the study of medicine with Dr. Woodbury, at Sanbornton Bridge, in 1847, and graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in November, 1849. After a few months' practice at East Tilton, in February, 1850, he opened an office at Mont Vernon, where he began to acquire a reputation as a skillful, safe and sagacious physician.

[1] By John H. Goodale.

In June, 1853, Dr. Dearborn removed to Milford, where he had already gained some practice. The people of Milford are widely known as an intelligent, discriminating and progressive community. It is no place for a moral or medical quack. For twenty years Dr. Dearborn had an increasing practice, not only in Milford and the adjoining towns, but patients frequently came from a distance.

Nashua being a railroad centre, Dr. Dearborn came to this city in May, 1873. His practice for the past eight years has been more extensive than that of any other physician in the State. A large proportion of his patients are from a distance. Grafton, Belknap and Coos Counties each furnish a large number annually, and this has been the result of no advertising other than that of his successful treatment.

Of late he has found it advisable to travel for health and relaxation. In 1884 he made, with his family, an extensive trip on the Pacific coast and through the Territories of the Northwest. Early in 1885 he visited Mexico, and made excursions to various points of interest which are now attracting the attention of our people.

During the Rebellion, Dr. Dearborn, in 1861, served one year as surgeon of the Eighth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers in Louisiana, and in the summer of 1863 he served in the same position for three months in the Army of the Potomac.

On the 5th of December, 1853, he married Miss Henrietta M. Starrett, of Mont Vernon, an educated and accomplished woman. They have two sons. The elder, Frank A., was born September 21, 1857, studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and graduated in 1883. He is associated with his father in practice at Nashua. The younger son, Samuel G., is a wide-awake, healthy school-boy of thirteen years.

In politics Dr. Dearborn is a Republican, and represented Milford two years in the State Legislature. Denominationally, he is associated with the Unitarian Society of Nashua.

HON. CHARLES HOLMAN.

Hon. Charles Holman, son of Porter and Persis (Reed) Holman, was born in Sterling, Mass., November 7, 1813. His parents being in humble circumstances, Charles early left home to begin the battle of life, and fight his way step by step through the world from poverty to wealth and an honorable position, unaided by any resource save his own will and hands. When he was eleven years old he went to work on a farm, where he remained until he was sixteen; he then went to West Boylston, Mass., where he was engaged in making boots and shoes for four years. From his savings he purchased his time of his father, and attended school at Fort Edward, N. Y., for a year. The sedentary life and cramped position of his employment had seriously impaired his health, and, in hopes of improving it, he became a book canvasser,

and in 1856 came for the first time into New Hampshire, to sell "The Life of General John C. Fremont," the first Republican candidate for President. He was accompanied by a fellow-workman, William W. Colburn, afterwards a prominent Methodist clergyman, and at one time chaplain of Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison. (These young men had aided each other in obtaining what education they had acquired, and Mr. Holman subsequently had the pleasure of enabling Mr. Colburn to pursue his studies in his chosen profession.) They traveled through New Hampshire for several months, but the pecuniary results of the trip were not encouraging, and Mr. Colburn returned to West Boylston and his trade, while Mr. Holman continued the canvass, determined not to return to the bench. Although it did not prove lucrative as a business, still the canvass was valuable to the young man, giving him a knowledge of human nature and fixing upon his mind so strongly the principles of Republicanism that he has never deviated one iota from the principles and platform of which John C. Fremont was the representative. While canvassing he obtained a chance to travel for E. K. Smith, confectioner, of Hanover, and he entered his employ for a year. In the fall of 1857, Mr. Holman, then twenty-four years of age, came to Nashua, and for three years was a traveling salesman for Colonel J. C. Kempton, confectioner. For a year afterwards he was employed in the same capacity by Chapman & Cram. Much of this time his health was so delicate that it was only by the strongest exertion of his will that he kept at his labor, and, at the close of his engagement with the last-named firm he had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, which for six months entirely incapacitated him for business. About 1861 he engaged as a manufacturer of confectionery in Nashua, and has ever since been identified with the growth and enterprise of the city. His business of five thousand dollars per annum has enlarged to two hundred thousand dollars a year, with forty employes instead of the two who were with him at his commencement. One Friday night, about twelve o'clock, in 1874 or 1875, Mr. Holman's manufactory was totally destroyed by fire. He immediately purchased Colonel Kempton's manufactory and two houses on West Pearl Street, had, before seven o'clock the next morning after the fire, ordered needed material, and the last of the succeeding week he sent off to his customers new goods which he had manufactured. This prompt action is characteristic of the man and his manner of conducting business. He remained on Pearl Street until June, 1882, when, selling this property, he leased a building on Main Street of Hon. J. A. Spaulding, where he continued manufacturing until January, 1883, when he was again burned out. He then erected the brick block on Main Street which bears his name, where he now carries on business.

Mr. Holman has held numerous positions of public trust, the duties of which have been conscientiously discharged with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. He was alderman of Nashua two years, member of the School Board two years, was a member of the Lower House of State Legislature 1869–70, a State Senator 1875–76, and president of the Senate the latter year, mayor of Nashua 1878–79. He is a director of the First National Bank of Nashua, and one of the directors of the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad. He was a delegate from New Hampshire to that notable Republican National Convention at Chicago, in 1880, which nominated James A. Garfield for President. He is a Congregationalist in religious belief, and president of the Pilgrim Church Society of Nashua. He has been largely identified with temperance work, especially in connection with the Nashua Temperance Reform Club. He has taken the thirty-second degree of Masonry, and belongs to the Encampment of Odd-Fellows.

Mr. Holman married, November 1, 1863, Mary S., daughter of George W. and Susan (Marston) Osgood, of Amesbury, Mass. Their only surviving child, Charles Francis, was born September 29, 1866.

In all his business relations Mr. Holman is known as thoroughly prompt and upright, and no man in the city has a more honored reputation. In all his relations, whether business, social or political, he has enjoyed the full confidence of those with whom he has come in contact. Of unusual public spirit, he has always welcomed and given generously to every good cause, and no deserving person ever went away from him empty-handed. His own life having been an unaided struggle against poverty and adverse circumstances, his sympathies have ever been responsive to the calls of those who, like himself, are bravely fighting the battle of life. Mr. Holman possesses the power to keenly analyze any subject coming before him, and to detect any flaws of logic or fact. He can gracefully, as well as forcibly, express himself in writing and speaking, and, with a large fund of humor, is a public speaker of entertaining and convincing power. A skillful business man, versed in public affairs, ripe in experience, an ardent Republican, a true friend, and in full sympathy with every movement to elevate and advance the best interests of the community, he is one whom the citizens of Nashua are pleased to number among her honored sons.

NORMAN JOHN MACLEOD MOORE, M.D.

Norman John Macleod Moore, M.D., was a descendant of an ancient and honorable family, which for generations has been renowned in the military profession. The family were originally from Dorsetshire, England. They received from Cromwell, for military services, the estate and lands of Salleston, near Carton, Ireland, which remained in the family until a late date. His maternal ancestors were of Scotch origin, his great-grandmother being the only daughter of Norman John Macleod, the celebrated

NORMAN J. M. MOORE.

C. D. Murray

chief of the historical Macleod clan of Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye. This castle is probably the oldest inhabited castle in Scotland, and famous in Scotch history. Dr. Moore was born in Aberdeen, Scotland. His preparatory education was acquired there, and at a very early age he was graduated with high honors at the celebrated Oxford College. He then studied medicine and surgery at the University of Dublin, Ireland, and of Edinburgh, Scotland, receiving diplomas from the same, and after seven years of study and practice in the hospitals, he was graduated at the Royal College of Surgery, in London, in January, 1842. His superior medical education and especial adaptability for his chosen profession led him to desire a broader field of practice, and he came to this country, and after practicing three years in the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., he settled in Derry, N. H., where he remained about five years. But his reputation and practice soon extended, and for convenience and other considerations he removed to Nashua, and for nearly thirty years was a resident of this city.

Unquestionably, Dr. Moore stood at the head of the medical profession in New Hampshire. For more than a quarter of a century he was called in the most difficult and delicate cases of surgery, and he was eminently successful in restoring to health innumerable patients whose cases were considered incurable, and numbers still bless him for his wonderful cures and remarkable power in diagnosis. His extended education and admitted skill made him a valuable expert witness, and although his modesty made him shrink from the notoriety, yet he was often called to testify in the more important State cases, and many times in other and remote States.

Dr. Moore was a man of winning manners, attractive social qualities, and as such was a most excellent family physician, and the poor always received equal care with those able to reward him munificently. His nature was large, generous and sympathetic, but with the inherited traits of his Scotch ancestry, he never forgot a favor or an injury. With his enthusiastic love for his chosen field of labor, he was a kind friend and adviser to younger members of the profession, to whom he always gave the assisting hand. Of a most genial and sunny temperament, courtly in his bearing, and yet at all times easily approached and unpretentious, even a timid child felt at ease in his company, and soon became his acquaintance and friend. He was amiable and considerate in his home, popular among his acquaintances, a valuable member of his profession and a good citizen, always ready to respond to the demands made upon him. He was a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd. Although a great sufferer for many years from asthma, he never complained or murmured, and attended to his business until too feeble to enter his carriage. He died in Nashua, December 31, 1882, in the last hour of the last day of the closing year, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

We fittingly close this brief sketch with a copy of the resolutions passed by the physicians of Nashua.

"*Whereas* it has pleased the Divine Sovereign of the Universe to remove by death, after a protracted and painful illness, which he bore with patient and uncomplaining fortitude, our late professional brother, friend and associate, Norman J. Moore, of this city; therefore

"*Resolved*, that while we bow in submission to the will of the Rightful Dispenser of Events in this sorrowful bereavement, we desire to place on record our sincere appreciation of the professional qualifications of the deceased, his skill in, zeal and interest for, his chosen profession, and his uniform courtesy in all our social and professional intercourse.

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. Moore we are deeply sensible of our loss of a wise counselor in times of perplexity and doubt, when the lives of those entrusted to our care depended upon an accurate knowledge of the nature of the case and the most judicious and skillful application of the means.

"*Resolved*, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased the expression of our sincere and heart-felt sympathy in this sad affliction.

"*Resolved*, That the members of the profession attend the funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased and also to the local papers for publication."

ORLANDO DANA MURRAY.

Orlando Dana Murray, son of David and Margaret (Forsyth) Murray, was born in Hartland, Vt., March 12, 1818. The first American ancestor of this branch of the Murray family was Isaac Murray, who came from Scotland to Londonderry (now Derry), N. H.

He was married, in 1774, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Durham and granddaughter of Mary (Tolford) Durham, sister of Deacon William Tolford. Isaac Murray and wife went to Belfast, Me., where they passed their lives. They had four children, of whom the oldest, David and Jonathan (twins), were born October 30, 1775. David, when a young man, moved to Chester, N. H., where he worked at his trade, that of carpenter and builder, for some years. He belonged to a cavalry troop in the War of 1812, and for his services received a grant of land from the government, and his widow a pension. From Chester he removed to Hartland, Vt., returned to Chester in 1822, and in 1825 settled in Nashua, where he resided for twenty-five years, dying at the age of seventy-five. He was a Wesleyan Methodist, and was married three times. He married, December, 1807, his second wife, Margaret Forsyth, of Chester, N. H., daughter of Lieutenant Robert and granddaughter of Deacon Matthew Forsyth. (Deacon Forsyth was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, graduated at the University of Edinburgh, went to Ireland and then emigrated to America, and settled, in 1730, in Chester, N. H. He married Esther, daughter of Robert Graham, and was an enterprising business man, prominent in town and church affairs.) The children of David and Margaret Murray were Emeline Johnson, born at Belfast, Me., October 26, 1808 (married Deacon William Tenney); Laurana Tolford, born at Belfast, Me., December 31, 1810; Leonidas, born in Chester, N. H., died in Hartland, Vt., June 3, 1816; Marietta, born in Hartland, Vt., January 3, 1816 (married Charles C. Flagg, of Mobile, Ala., and died September 11, 1853); and Orlando D.

Orlando Dana was the youngest child. He ac-

quired an excellent academic education at the celebrated Pinkerton Academy at Derry, and afterward prepared for college with Colonel Isaac Kinsman, principal of Pembroke Academy, a noted military school of that day. His advantages were diligently improved, and in 1834, at sixteen years of age, instead of going to college, he entered what Horace Greeley called "the best training-school in the world," the printing-office, becoming an apprentice in the office of the *Nashua Gazette*, then edited by General Israel Hunt, Jr. His earnest application was not confined to the printer's trade, for, during the three years of his apprenticeship and the subsequent four years of life as a journeyman, he was also a clerk in the post-office, then under the administration of John M. Hunt. After his day's work at the case he was occupied in the post-office until nine o'clock, besides assisting in the distribution of the mails during the day. The nature of the young man was not one to rest content in the condition of employé. He was keen, shrewd, energetic and desirous of making an independent career in life, so in 1841 he purchased a half-interest in the *Manchester Memorial*, a weekly new spaper, and became editor, and also the publisher of a monthly periodical, the *Iris*. This connection continued only one year, when, in the fall of 1842, he sold his interest in Manchester, and, with A. I. Sawtell, established the *Oasis*, a weekly independent journal, in Nashua, and became its editor. The first number was issued January 1, 1843. The position was by no means a sinecure. Mr. Murray worked daily at the case, and his editorials were placed in type by himself without being written. The strong, earnest efforts of the young firm were rewarded by substantial results. The *Oasis* soon attained the largest circulation in this section, and was highly prized. But Mr. Murray had other and valuable ideas. He had no intention of spending his days in a country printing-office when he believed a more lucrative field was before him. He was a natural inventor and machinist; he invented some printing-presses and deemed his services could command a higher price. To his brain originated and to him is due the establishment of one of Nashua's most successful manufactures. He sold his interest in the *Oasis* in September, 1849, to J. R. Dodge, and became a member of the firm of Gill & Co., which immediately began the manufacture of card-board and glazed paper. This new enterprise not only afforded fine scope for Mr. Murray's mechanical skill, but, like all such ventures, called also for the other necessary elements to success,—patience, pluck and persistency. Mr. Murray and his partners, fortunately, were endowed with a more than ordinary share of these qualities, and finally the business swung clear of the rocks and breakers and reached the open sea of prosperity. The firm became Gage, Murray & Co. after a time, with Mr. Murray as manager of the manufacturing department. In 1866, Messrs. Gage & Murray sold their interests to Gilman Brothers. After two years, in February, 1868, Mr. Murray purchased the interest of John F. Marsh in a recently established manufactory, the Nashua Glazed Paper Co. The new firm took the title of Murray, Pierce & Co. This firm did business until the fall of 1869, when it was consolidated with that of Gillman Bros. in the stock company organized as the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Co. Mr. Murray was elected president of the company on its organization and re-elected annually until 1883, when he retired from business. To Mr. Murray must be given a great share of the credit due for the development and permanency of this business, now one of the institutions of Nashua. He familiarized himself with the chemical qualities of the colors, mixed them with his own hands for years, until he had thoroughly instructed his son, George D., to take his place. He invented the rotary card-cutter, and, by various devices, much improved the *modus operandi* of the manufacture.

Mr. Murray was one of the original stockholders of the Nashua Watch Co., and a director of the same until the business was purchased by the Waltham Watch Co. and removed from Nashua. This company took the greatest pains to produce, and undoubtedly did make, the finest watches ever manufactured, and its business was conducted as a separate department at Waltham, "the Nashua department" until November, 1884.

During the larger part of the decade 1870–80 Mr. Murray was one-fourth owner of the Contoocook Valley Paper Co., a very successful corporation located at West Henniker, N. H. He was a director and president of the board until the company was united with the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Co., when the stock of the latter was increased to two hundred thousand dollars. He was one of the original incorporators and a director of the American Fan Company during its existence. He has given his financial aid and counsel to many other undertakings, both railroad and manufacturing, and was one of the prime movers of the Pennichuck Water-Works.

Mr. Murray was by education a Democrat, but soon after became a Whig, and since the Republican party organized has been connected with it. He was elected town clerk in 1849–50–51, and was on the School Board for many years. After the city charter of Nashua was granted, in 1853–59, he was an alderman of Ward Seven. Erecting his present residence in 1861–62, he became, on occupying it, a resident of Ward Six, which he also represented as alderman in 1865. He was a member of the city Board of Education during the year the schools were graded, and did efficient service. He was elected representative to the State Legislature of 1855, re-elected in 1856 and is the member for 1885–86. He has held the commission of justice of the peace for many years. His official positions have come to him without seeking, and have been held as public trusts to be conscientiously discharged.

In 1843 Odd-Fellowship was first introduced into New Hampshire, at Nashua, by the formation of

Yours truly

J. M. White

Granite Lodge, No. 1. Mr. Murray was made a member at the first meeting, and has since held every office in the lodge. At the organization of the first encampment in the State (Nashoonon), also at Nashua, Mr. Murray drew lot No. 1, and was made the first member. He has been a delegate to both the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment several times. He is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Rising Sun Lodge, Nashua, since January 6, 1867, Meridian Sun Royal Arch Chapter, St. George Commandery, Council of Select Masters and the Consistory of the Thirty-second Degree. He is a member of the New Hampshire Club.

Mr. Murray married, July 7, 1842, Mary J., daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Wetherbee) Wetherbee. She was born at Concord, N. H., April 2, 1821. Their children were George Dana (deceased; he was in the commissary department of the Army of the Potomac, and was with the advanced troops which entered Richmond at its surrender), Sarah L. (married William A. Crombie, of Burlington, Vt., one of the resident managers of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Co.; they have three children,—William Murray, Arthur Choate and Maud Elizabeth), Levi Edwin (married Jane Russell Hopkins; their children were Marie Louise, Charles Russell and Lizzie Crombie. He was in the lumber business in Springfield, Mass., and Ogdensburgh, N. Y. He died February 18, 1880). Albert C. (deceased), Clarence A. and Charles O. (married Lulu Bemis, and has two children,—George Bemis and Lilian Cushman. He graduated from Tuft's College in 1877, succeeded his brother in the lumber business and is a member of the J. A. Hoitt Company, manufacturing chemists of Nashua).

Since the marriage of his daughter, Mr. Murray has become interested in several financial and business institutions of Burlington, and is now a director in the Burlington Shade Roller Co.

Mr. Murray has always been noticeable for extreme urbanity and courteousness of manner, in a combination, at least unusual, with great force of character and unyielding determination in the face of difficulties, and as evidence of the regard in which he is held by his townsmen, we submit the following extract from the *Nashua Telegraph*, March 13, 1884:

"A PLEASANT SOCIAL GATHERING OF NASHUA'S REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.—Spalding's Hall was last evening the scene of a very social gathering and successful surprise, some of the many friends of Mr. O. B. Murray, the former president of the Card and Glazed Paper Co., seizing the occasion of the gentleman's birthday to present him with an unexpected testimonial of their regard and esteem. Mr. Murray was decoyed to the spot on the pretense that it was desired by the proprietor of the hall to dedicate the hall again by a select party of gentlemen, and at the proper time Hon. Isaac Eaton, in behalf of the gentlemen, presented Mr. Murray with an elegant and costly gold-headed ebony cane, gracefully expressing the sentiments of respect felt for the recipient by the several donors. Mr. Murray, though completely surprised, responded most fittingly, and 'brought down the house' by his references to the 'first families' of the time of Cain and Abel.

"The company was then invited to partake of an excellent banquet.

"It is rarely that a gathering in Nashua has contained so many of its most prominent citizens and old residents."

JEREMIAH W. WHITE.

On the head-waters of Suncook River, in the central region of New Hampshire, is the town of Pittsfield. It is limited in extent, undulating in surface, rich in the quality of its soil. Its earliest settlers were sturdy farmers, men and women, who, from infancy, had been accustomed to the hardships and privations of pioneer life.

Among these settlers was Josiah White, who, with his wife of Scottish origin, in the spring of 1775, made his home on the outskirts of an unbroken forest. His son, Jeremiah, succeeded to the homestead. He was born March 4, 1775; died December 5, 1848. He is still remembered by the older residents of Pittsfield as a citizen who was useful, influential and respected. Of great personal activity and tact in business, genial and generous, an enterprising farmer of the old school, a safe and sagacious adviser, his departure left a place difficult to fill in the business affairs of the vicinity.

Jeremiah Wilson White, son of Jeremiah, was born in Pittsfield, September 16, 1821. The active habits and pure atmosphere of his early life laid the foundation of a sound physical constitution. His educational advantages during childhood were limited to a few months at a distant district school. At the age of fifteen he entered Pittsfield Academy, under the instruction of James F. Joy (a graduate of Dartmouth, and, in later years, well-known as president of the Michigan Central Railroad). Remaining at the academy two and a half years, Mr. White decided to prepare himself for mercantile and active business life, and for this purpose went to Boston and entered upon an apprenticeship in a drug-store. Forty years ago such an apprenticeship was not a sinecure. But Mr. White was not averse to toil, and by assiduous and systematic attention to his duties was preparing the way for future success. He also commenced the study of medicine, and continued it for several years, until he was qualified for professional service.

After the completion of his apprenticeship at Boston he engaged as clerk to Luther Angier, postmaster and druggist, at Medford, Mass., with the agreement that, with proper notice, he could leave to engage in business for himself.

In the summer of 1845, Mr. White, having heard of Nashua as a growing manufacturing town, came here, and, after a few hours' inspection of the place, hired the store which he afterwards occupied for nearly thirty years.

Mr. White, in engaging in trade for himself in Nashua, was aware that a young man and a stranger must encounter severe difficulties in entering upon mercantile life. Many before him had succumbed to the obstacles which he was now to encounter. He did not hesitate. Laying out his plan of business, he examined into the most minute details of its management. No man was more thorough and painstaking in the discharge of obligations to his customers. His

labors often extended far into the night. With these habits, added to sound business judgment and foresight and a rare knowledge of men, the record of the business life of Mr. White has been an uninterrupted success; and it is in this department of consistent and persistent effort that his example is worthy of imitation.

In many of the business enterprises of Nashua Mr. White has taken an active and, in some of them, a prominent part.

Engaging in the transportation and sale of coal on his arrival, he has always been the leading dealer in the trade.

After the close of the war he originated the project of and gave his attention to the construction of the large block of stores on Main Street known as the "Merchants' Exchange," retaining for himself and son the corner store, which he still occupies.

Early in 1875 he conceived the idea of establishing a new national bank, and in the April following obtained a charter. The people of Nashua and vicinity, believing in his financial ability, immediately subscribed for the stock, and elected him president, a position he continues to hold to the satisfaction of the stockholders and the advantage of the institution.

In addition to the presidency of the Second National Bank, Mr. White is now recognized as a sagacious and influential railroad manager.

Since 1876 he has been prominently connected with the affairs of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad as a director and large stockholder.

For many years this road had been connected with and used by the Boston and Lowell Railroad corporation, and, as Mr. White clearly saw, on terms greatly disadvantageous to the stockholders of the Nashua and Lowell Company. The stock had gradually declined below par. To resist so great and powerful a corporation required pluck and energy. To be successful against such odds demanded a leader daring, prompt and aggressive. Mr. White was the man for the emergency. How well his measures succeeded is realized not only by every stockholder, but in all railroad circles throughout New England.

He is also a large owner and director in the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company, and a leading stockholder in the White Mountain Freezer Company, of this city.

In the transaction of business Mr. White is not only methodical, but positive. He reaches his conclusions quickly, and acts upon them with the utmost directness. Having decided upon a measure, he engages in it with all his might, bending all his efforts to make sure of the desired end. Selecting his agents, he accomplishes the whole work while many would be halting to determine whether the project was feasible. A man of so pronounced opinions and prompt action naturally makes some enemies; but he has no opponents who do not accord to him the credit of an open and honorable warfare. In a word, he is essentially a business man in the full sense of that term, not only in occupation, but in taste and aptitude; he is a representative of that class of American citizens who have won a world-wide reputation for practical sagacity, enterprise and thrift.

Mr. White is in no sense of the word a party politician. Of Whig antecedents, his first vote was cast for Henry Clay, in 1844, for President.

Before leaving his native town his liberal tendencies had been quickened by witnessing the unwarranted arrest, in the pulpit, of Rev. George Storrs, who was about to deliver the first anti-slavery lecture in Pittsfield. The event justly occasioned an unusual excitement, and was the beginning of that agitation which reached every town and hamlet in the Union.

Since the organization of the Republican party, Mr. White has supported it in all national issues; but is one of the independent thinkers who does not hesitate to exercise "the divine right of bolting" when unfit men are put in nomination.

In the winter of 1861, Mr. White and his family left on a southern trip, and reached Charleston, S. C., the last of February, not long after the United States troops, under Major Anderson, were shut up in Fort Sumter by the rebel forces.

Mr. White had letters of introduction to several citizens of the city high in authority, who received him kindly, and, learning that he was a business man and not a politician, were anxious to learn from him the state of feeling among the business men and middle class of citizens at the North. While the statements of Mr. White were far from gratifying, they continued their friendly relations. Previously he had written to his friend, Captain John G. Foster, second in command at Fort Sumter, of his intended tarry at Charleston.

Desirous of an interview with him, he applied to the Confederate authorities at Fort Sumter for a pass; it was granted him,—a privilege not allowed to any other civilian during the siege. On the following day, March 5th, he went on the steamer "Clinch" to Fort Johnson, to which point Major Anderson was allowed to send his boat, under a flag of truce, for the daily mail. Here a new obstacle was encountered, for the boat was forbidden by Major Anderson to bring any person to the fort; but, with the restriction that he should remain outside with the boat till Captain Foster could be notified, he was permitted to go. The interview was a great surprise as well as gratification.

Reaching Washington before the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the beginning of hostilities, Mr. White was taken to the War Department and interviewed by General Scott as to the determination and strength of the Confederate force at Charleston. Mr. White thought it would require a force of ten thousand men to relieve Fort Sumter, and said so. General Scott laughed heartily, and told him that two thousand men would be ample for the purpose.

In common with most of the leading men at the capitol, General Scott underestimated the pluck and strength of the rebels.

Soon after, when Jay Cooke was appointed government agent to negotiate the war loans, Mr. White received the appointment of agent for Nashua and vicinity.

In 1846, the year after coming to Nashua, Mr. White married Caroline G., daughter of Caleb Merrill, Esq., of Pittsfield. The marriage was a happy and fortunate one. The young wife was endowed with scholarly and refined attainments, qualifying her for the enjoyment of social and domestic life. Added to this, she possessed a sound and discriminating judgment, on which her husband could safely rely. No transaction of any magnitude was entered upon without securing her approval. Many of his best and most sagacious moves in business were made at her suggestion.

Of their two children, the eldest, Caroline Wilson, died in infancy. The son, James Wilson White, born June 10, 1849, fell a victim to the prevailing disease of this climate, and died in Florida, January 27, 1876. Mrs. White, having survived her children, died, suddenly, of apoplexy, in 1880. Her memory is cherished by many who knew her worth.

In April, 1881, Mr. White was married, the second time, to Mrs. Ann M. Pritchard, of Bradford, Vt., an educated and accomplished lady and the sister of his first wife. His residence, at the corner of Pearl and Cottage Streets, combines the elements of modesty, taste and comfort.

CORNELIUS VAN NESS DEARBORN.[1]

As early as 1639, and only nineteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims, John Wheelwright, a dissenting minister from England, was banished from Massachusetts Bay colony. It is an evidence of the stern intolerance of that day that the only error with which he was charged was "inveighing against all that walked in a covenant of works, and maintained sanctification as an evidence of justification,"—a charge not readily comprehended at the present day. There was a minority, including Governor Winthrop, who protested against the sentence, but without avail. Mr. Wheelwright, therefore, gathering a company of friends, removed from Massachusetts to Exeter, in the province of New Hampshire. Among the thirty-five persons who signed the compact to form a stable and orderly colony is found the name of Godfrey Dearborn, the patriarch of the entire Dearborn family in this country.

Forty years before, he was born in Exeter, England, and in 1637 landed at Massachusetts Bay. He lived at Exeter ten years, and in 1649 moved to Hampton, built a framed house, which is still standing, became a large land-holder and town official and died February 4, 1686. Few men of the early settlers have left a family name so widely represented as Godfrey Dearborn. His descendants are numerous in every county of New Hampshire, and are to be found in every part of New England.

It is worthy of note that among the descendants of Godfrey Dearborn the practice of medicine has been a favorite occupation. Benjamin Dearborn, of the fifth generation, graduated at Harvard in 1746, and entering upon a successful practice at Portsmouth, died in his thirtieth year. Levi Dearborn had for forty years an extensive practice at North Hampton, and died in 1792. Edward Dearborn, born in 1776, was for half a century the medical adviser of the people of Seabrook, and acquired a handsome estate. General Henry Dearborn, who gained a national reputation by his brilliant services in the Revolutionary War and as the senior major-general of the United States army in the War of 1812, was practicing physician in Nottingham when summoned to join the first New Hampshire regiment raised in 1775. To-day several of the ablest physicians of the State bear the name.

Toward the middle of the last century the Dearborn family had been quite generally distributed through Rockingham County. Peter Dearborn, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Chester in 1710. Of his children, Josiah, born in 1751, married Susannah Emerson, the daughter of Samuel Emerson, Esq., a substantial Chester farmer, who was a man of such judgment and integrity that he was chosen to fill the various town offices of Chester and to decide nearly all local controversies beyond review or appeal. Young Dearborn learned the trade of a shoemaker, but, on the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, entered the army as a private, and was stationed at Portsmouth under Colonel Joseph Cilley. Afterward he did honorable service, first as a private and then as a lieutenant, in Northern New York, and finally closed his enlistment by an expedition to Newport, R. I., in 1778.

Returning from the war, he and his family found a new home thirty miles westward, in Weare. It was not an untitting location. With its sixty square miles still mostly covered with a dense forest of oak, maple, and beech, with its uneven surface nowhere rising into high hills, it had a strong soil, which, when cultivated, yielded large crops of hay and grain. It was already a growing township, and thirty years later became one of the four leading farming towns of the State. Here Josiah Dearborn passed his life, raising a family of twelve children, ten of whom were sons. Samuel, the fifth son and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1792. The district-school system was not organized in New Hampshire until 1806, and the children of that time had scanty opportunities for instruction. Samuel Dearborn and his brothers were reaching manhood, when farming in the Eastern States was depressed by the recent war with England and

[1] By John H. Goodale.

the occurrence of several cold summers. Migration westward had commenced, and the Dearborns for a time debated the expediency of a removal to the Western Reserve. They at length decided to locate in Vermont, and, from 1814 to 1820, five of the brothers and a sister removed to Corinth, a town in the eastern part of Orange County. Here Samuel Dearborn settled upon a farm, soon after married Miss Fanny Brown, of Newbury, whose parents were natives of Chester, N. H., and here he passed a long and useful life. He died December 12, 1871, in the eighteenth year of his age. His wife had died in 1856. Of scholarly tastes, he was for many years a teacher of winter schools. An active member of the Free-Will Baptist denomination, his religion was a life rather than a creed.

Cornelius Van Ness Dearborn, the son of Samuel and Fanny Dearborn, was born in Corinth, Vt., May 14, 1832. His name was in compliment to the then ablest statesman of the State, who had filled the offices of Governor and minister to Spain. Cornelius was the youngest but one of seven children. His childhood was passed in a strictly agricultural community. Corinth, lying among the foot-hills of the Green Mountains, is one of the best farming towns in Eastern Vermont. Without railway facilities, with scanty water-power, its inhabitants depend for a livelihood upon the products of the soil, from which by industry they gain a substantial income. Few in Corinth have ever accumulated more than what is now regarded as a fair competency, and very few have encountered extreme poverty. A more industrious, law-abiding, practically sensible people would be difficult to find.

When four years old young Dearborn met with the saddest loss of childhood,—a mother, whose intelligence, forethought and womanly virtues had been the life and light of the household. He early joined his older brothers in the labors of the farm, attending the district school for a few weeks in summer and ten or twelve weeks each winter. When fifteen years old he attended the spring term of the Corinth Academy, and continued at intervals for several terms later. In the winter of 1848-49, his seventeenth year not yet completed, he taught the school of a neighboring district. His success warranted his continuance as a teacher in the vicinity for the five following winters. Continuing his farm labors in summer, he, in the mean time, developed a mechanical capacity in the making of farm implements and the erection of buildings,—a natural aptitude which has been of great service in maturer years.

Soon after attaining the age of eighteen Mr. Dearborn determined to enter upon a course of study preparatory to a professional life. Before leaving Corinth he commenced the study of law with Rodney Lund, a young man who had commenced practice in the vicinity. In March, 1851, at the suggestion of his maternal uncle, Dr. W. W. Brown, he came to Manchester, and renewed his law studies in the office of Hon. Isaac W. Smith, with whom he remained till his admission to the bar, in the fall of 1855.

In December, 1855, he opened an office at Francestown. The town afforded a safe opening for a young practitioner, but not one for large profits. There was a time, after the close of the War of 1812, when the trade of Francestown village exceeded that of any other locality in Hillsborough County. But the opening of the railroad to Nashua, and soon after to Manchester, entirely changed the centres of trade and business, and left Francestown to become a respectable and very quiet village.

Hitherto Mr. Dearborn, while entertaining positive views, had not actively participated in political discussion. But the year 1856 witnessed the consolidation of the anti-slavery sentiment of the country. It had already so far concentrated its strength in New Hampshire as to have secured the State government and a unanimous representation in Congress. The nomination of John C. Fremont for President, in the summer of that year, hastened the organization of the anti-slavery elements of the entire North under the name of the Republican party. In common with a majority of the intelligent young men of the State, Mr. Dearborn entered into this contest with all the zeal, vigor and enthusiasm of one whose action is untrammeled by personal and partisan ends. The campaign which followed was the most brilliant and far-reaching in its results of any in the political history of the nation. No idea ever agitated the American mind to which calculating selfishness was more foreign. Even the great uprising which brought about the War of Independence was less free from selfish motives. And, though the general result in the Presidential election of that year was adverse, yet in New Hampshire, as in every State north of Pennsylvania, the returns clearly showed that the cause of freedom had acquired an overruling strength.

In June, 1857, Mr. Dearborn was united in marriage with Miss Louie Frances Eaton, daughter of Moses W. and Louisa S. Eaton, of Francestown, and granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Eaton, a physician of long and extensive practice, and one of the most extensive farmers of his time. In 1857 he was elected county treasurer, and re-elected in 1858. It was the first public position he had held, and its duties were satisfactorily discharged.

In 1858 he removed to Peterborough, occupying the office of E. S. Cutter, Esq., who had recently been appointed clerk of the courts for Hillsborough County. He resided in Peterborough till 1865. During this time he was in partnership with Charles G. Cheney, and afterward with Albert S. Scott, both of whom have since died. He represented the town in the Legislature in the years 1861 and 1862, being a member of the judiciary committee.

In the summer of 1865 he removed to Nashua for the purpose of continuing the practice of his profession. An accidental purchase led to a change of oc-

Horace M. Gilman

cupation. The *Nashua Telegraph* had for many years been edited by Albin Beard, a genial, witty and, withal, accomplished writer. Under him the *Telegraph* had acquired a marked local popularity. He died in September, 1862. Its present publishers were inexperienced writers, and ill qualified to satisfy the admirers of its former editor. The *Telegraph* was rapidly deteriorating in value and influence. The senior proprietor inquired of Mr. Dearborn what he would give for his half of the establishment. A somewhat nominal price was offered, and, much to the surprise of Mr. Dearborn, was accepted. He at once entered upon the duties of editor and financial manager. Under his direction the *Telegraph* was rapidly recovering its patronage and influence, but at the end of two years his health failed, and a change of occupation became a necessity. He disposed of his interest to the present editor, Hon. O. C. Moore, and resumed the practice of law.

Since his residence at Nashua, Mr. Dearborn has contributed largely to the improvement of real estate, to the erection of improved school buildings and to the reconstruction and greater efficiency of the public schools. He was appointed register of Probate for Hillsborough County in 1868, and held the office till 1874.

For several years he was treasurer of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, and is still one of the directors. In his official action he aided largely in sustaining the measures which have placed that corporation in the front rank of profitable railways. He is also the treasurer of the Underhill Edge-Tool Company, and is at this time president of the Board of Education.

In 1863, while a resident of Peterborough, he was appointed by the Governor one of the bank commissioners of New Hampshire. In that capacity he became acquainted with the extent and peculiarities of the financial institutions of the State. In 1864 and 1865 he actively superintended, in his official capacity, the converting of the State banks of discount into the national banks of the present system. In March, 1866, he was appointed examiner of the national banks for the State of New Hampshire, a position which he still holds. He is the only person who has filled this position since the organization of the national banking system.

In the discharge of the duties of bank examiner, official fidelity requires that the investigation shall be thorough and exhaustive. That during the past eighteen years but a single instance of defalcation has occurred resulting in loss among the forty-nine national banks in the State is pretty conclusive evidence of a diligent and careful supervision. From the length of time he has held the position, he has become familiar with the indications of laxity, lenity, negligence, not to mention recklessness, which mark the first steps of danger to a banking institution; and his suggestions and warnings to bank officials have not infrequently been of advantage to the public generally, as well as to stockholders, where no publicity has been gained through the press or otherwise.

Personally, Mr. Dearborn is not an ostentatious, obtrusive, aggressive man. He has no fondness for newspaper notoriety, no solicitude lest he should be overlooked by the public, and has a special dislike for unmeaning titles. In politics and religion he is liberal and tolerant, conceding to others the utmost freedom of opinion. Attending to his own duties, it is not his habit to interfere with the personal affairs of others. But when attacked without reason or provocation, no matter what his pretensions, his assailant will speedily find that he has need of a prudent husbandry of his resources.

Mr. Dearborn is a member of the Congregational Church. His two children are sons. The older, John Eaton, born November, 1862, is acquiring a business education, and is at this time clerk for his father in the office of the Edge-Tool Works. The younger, George Van Ness, born in August, 1869, is attending the public schools. His house is pleasantly situated on Main Street, and is one of the desirable residences in the city. Still in the prime of life, his many friends have no reason to doubt that in the future, as in the past, he will be adequate to any responsibility which may devolve upon him.

HORACE W. GILMAN.[1]

Horace Way Gilman was born in Unity, N. H., on December 6, 1833. He is the younger brother of Virgil C. Gilman, a sketch of whose life is given in the preceding pages, and hence it is not necessary to write of his ancestry and parentage. Removing, with his parents, to Lowell, in 1837, he also came with them to Nashua in 1844, in the eleventh year of his age.

For several years his boyhood alternated between the cotton-mill and the public school, both of which, no doubt, taught him some useful lessons in practical life. When fifteen years old he went to West Springfield, Mass., working in the cotton-mill one year, and returning to Nashua in 1850.

In the winter of 1852–53, Mr. Gilman taught a district school in Nashua, in 1853–54 in Hudson and in the two winters following in the grammar school at Belvidere and at the Harbor, in this city.

In the mean time, having gained some knowledge of the card and paper manufacturing business as a workman in the employ of Gage, Murray & Co., in 1856 he went, with Mr. John Dodder, to Albany, N. Y., where the firm of Dodder & Gilman started a card and paper manufactory, which has since become a large and profitable business in that city. In the spring of 1861, Mr. Gilman disposed of his interest, and returned to Nashua. In January, 1862, he bought a one-fourth interest in the firm of Gage, Murray & Co., and was assigned the charge of the financial department.

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[1] By John H. Goodale.

In 1869, when the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company was organized under a legislative charter, Mr. Gilman became its treasurer, a position which he has held ever since. His attention is still chiefly given to the interests of this company.

In 1872 he became half-owner and treasurer of the Contoocook Valley Paper-Mill, at West Henniker, and retained the interest till 1879. In 1883 and 1884 he was director and president of the Underhill Edge Tool Company, is at this time a director and vice-president of the Davidson Loan Company, at Wichita, Kan., and is also a director of the Second National Bank in this city. In a business point of view, it is no exaggeration to say that no man in this city has shown a larger ability and more uniform success than the subject of this sketch.

Of late years Mr. Gilman has given some time to travel, having visited the most of the States and, with his family, made the tour of the Southwestern Territories and the States of the Pacific coast.

In his political views Mr. Gilman is a decided Republican, but is a business man and not a politician. Least of all is he an officeseeker. With an ability above that of a majority of the men who have been the chief magistrates of this State during the past thirty years, Mr. Gilman has never had the gubernatorial nor any other political bee in his hat, and never will have. He has not, however, shunned responsibility in public matters, having served as assessor and member of the Board of Education in city affairs, and was a member of the last State Constitutional Convention.

In denominational association Mr. Gilman is a Methodist; was a delegate in 1866 to the Centennial Convention to celebrate the preaching of the first Methodist sermon in New England, by Jesse Lee; in 1872 was a delegate to the General Conference at Brooklyn, N. Y.; and in 1884 to the centennial of the American Methodist Church, held at Baltimore. He is one of the vice-presidents of the New England Educational Society of the denomination, and a vice-president of New England Methodist Historical Society. In the building of the Main Street Church and in supporting the interests of the society he has been a generous contributor.

In his domestic relations Mr. Gilman has had his usual good fortune. In December, 1854, he married Miss Adaline W. Marsh, daughter of Fitch P. Marsh, of Hudson. They have two sons. The eldest, William V., was born November 27, 1856, and is a resident of Nashua. He is a director and the paymaster of the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company. The younger, Edward M., was born September 26, 1862, and is associated with his father as H. W. Gilman & Son, of the eastern agency of the Davidson Loan Company, of Kansas.

A spacious and well-arranged residence on Prospect Street is the home of Mr. Gilman and his family for the most of the year; but for fifteen years they have passed the summer at their seaside home, at Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, a well-known resort during the warm season.

VIRGIL C. GILMAN.

Virgil Chase Gilman was born in Unity, Sullivan County, N. H., May 5, 1827, and was the third of a family of eight children born to Emerson and Delia (Way) Gilman.

Emerson Gilman was the oldest son and the first of twelve children born to Stephen and Dorothy (Clough) Gilman, who were married September 5, 1793. This was his second marriage, he having married Anna Huntoon, by whom he had nine children, some of whom died in infancy. Stephen Gilman was a native of Kingston, and served as a cavalry officer in the War of the Revolution. He was a descendant of Moses Gilman, who was one of three brothers—Edward, John and Moses—who emigrated from Hingham, England, early in the sixteenth century.

In 1827 it was said: "Edward Gilman's descendants are as numerous as the sands on the sea-shore. There is hardly a State in the Union where they may not be found. The family have been in civil office from the time our colony became a royal province to the present time. John Gilman was one of the first counselors named in President Cutts' commission, and died in 1708. Colonel Peter Gilman was one of the royal counselors in 1772. Hon. Nicholas Gilman was counselor in 1777 and 1778. Hon. John Gilman in 1787, while the present venerable John Taylor Gilman was fourteen years, eleven in succession, our highly respected chief magistrate. His brother, Nicholas Gilman, was a member of the House of Representatives in Congress eight years and in the national Senate nine years. Our ecclesiastical annals have, also, Rev. Nicholas Gilman, Harvard College, 1724, and Rev. Tristram Gilman, Harvard College, 1757, both respected clergymen and useful men."

These words are quoted in substance from Mr. Lincoln's work. "If he had written forty years later," says the author of "The Gilman Family in England and America," "he would have found the family still more numerous, and many additions would have been made to his list of prominent men bearing the Gilman name. The family of Gilmans is not one furnishing a few brilliant exceptions in a long list of commonplace names. Its members appear generally to have been remarkable for the quiet home virtues, and rather to have desired to be good citizens than men of great name. To an eminent degree they appear to have obtained the esteem and respect of those nearest to them for sound judgment and sterling traits of character."

Emerson Gilman followed the trade of clothier until the introduction of machinery supplanted the hand process, when he, after pursuing the business of farmer for a few years, removed to Lowell, Mass., in 1837, relying upon his strong and willing hands to find

Virgil [illegible]

A. H. Dunlap.

support for his large family and give his children the advantages of education which that city signally afforded.

The subject of this sketch was then ten years old, and made fair progress through the several grades to the High School, with which his school-days ended. He removed to Nashua in 1843, but it was not until 1851 that he entered business on his own behalf, at which time he became associated with Messrs. Gage & Murray for the manufacture of printers' cards of all the various kinds, also fancy-colored, embossed and marble papers, a new business in this country at that time, which business he followed successfully for twenty-one years, and until his close and unremitting application made it necessary for him to relinquish it for a more active out-door employment. Following a natural love for rural affairs, he was not long in possessing himself of a hundred-acre farm, in the south part of the city, upon the Lowell road, which he greatly improved, and indulged to some extent in the usually expensive luxury of breeding Jersey cattle, trotting-horses and Plymouth Rock fowls. He claims to have bred the finest and fastest-gaited horse ever raised in New Hampshire. Meantime, having realized the object sought, greatly improved health, and the office of treasurer of the Nashua Savings-Bank becoming vacant by the resignation of Dr. E. Spalding, in 1876, he was elected to fill the vacancy, and still continues in this responsible position, with nearly two and a half millions of deposits committed to his watchful care and secure investment.

Never coveting office, still he has rarely refused to perform his full share of duty in the various departments of labor and responsibility incident to city affairs, from ward clerk to the mayor's chair, serving also as assessor, member of the Board of Education, and is now trustee of the Public Library, also its secretary and treasurer. To him Dartmouth College is indebted for the Gilman scholarship, and the board of trustees of the Orphans' Home at Franklin finds in him an interested member. He is identified with the mechanical industries of the city, having a large interest in the Nashua Iron and Steel Company, and being its local director; also an owner and director in the Underhill Edge-Tool Company and Amoskeag Axe Company; also a director in the Indian Head National Bank.

In military affairs actively he is unknown, his service having commenced and ended with the Governor's Horse-Guards, enlisting as private in Company B and ending as major of the battalion. His interest, however, is kept alive by honorary membership of City Guards and Foster Rifles of his adopted city.

His strong love for agricultural affairs led him to take an interest in our New Hampshire Agricultural Society, of whose board of trustees he was formerly a member, also one of the trustees of the New England Agricultural Society.

He was a member of the Legislature of 1879, serving as chairman of committee on banks and taking a deep interest in the work of that session, and especially zealous in opposition to the taxation of church property. In 1883 he was the Republican Senator from the Nashua district, and was honored by the chairmanship of the leading committee of the Senate, the judiciary, no member of the legal profession holding a seat in that body at that time. How well he discharged the duties of this responsible position those can testify who had business with the committee, or those who witnessed his unremitting application and conscientious decisions.

Denominationally, he is a Congregationalist, and a communicant with the First Church, that was organized in 1685. An interest in its prosperity has induced him to serve as director of the society connected therewith many years, and of which he is now president, and treasurer of the Sabbath-school connected. It will thus be seen that the subject of this sketch fills many positions of responsibility and usefulness, which bring no pecuniary reward, without ostentation, and no foul breath tarnishes his fair record.

Our State has among its many honored sons few whose energy, integrity and discretion have won success in so many directions, and none who command more universal respect among all classes. In business, politics and social and religious circles he has been and is a leader, whose triumphs shed their blessings far and wide. Few have done so much for Nashua. No one deserves better of the State.

In 1850 he married Sarah Louisa, daughter of Gideon Newcomb, Esq., of Roxbury, by whom he had two children,—Harriet Louise, who married Charles W. Hoitt, an attorney-at-law in Nashua, and Alfred Emerson, who did not attain his second birth-day.

HON. ARCHIBALD H. DUNLAP.

One of the best elements of our American civilization is the Scotch-Irish. Possessed of clear, cool-headed common sense, industry, integrity, and remarkably successful in all the varied branches of financial, business and legislative action, the descendants of the old Londonderry stock have held conspicuous and trustworthy positions, the duties of which have almost universally been discharged in a manner showing the clearest knowledge of these varied duties, and a determination to fulfill these responsibilities with honesty and fidelity. Not officious, nor loudly self-asserting, they quietly bring to their labors a faithfulness and energy that surely accomplishes their end.

Hon. Archibald Harris Dunlap, son of John and Jennie (Nesmith) Dunlap, was born in North Branch village, Antrim, September 2, 1817. He is of the fourth generation in direct descent from the emigrant Archibald Dunlap, who came from the Scotch settlement in Ireland, and located in Chester, N. H., about the year 1740. The line is Archibald[1], Major John[2], John[3], Archibald H.[4]

Archibald[1] married Martha Neal, of Chester. She was of Scotch ancestry, and her father, Joseph Neal, was among the Presbyterians who petitioned the Legislature, in 1735, to be freed from paying a second tax to support a Congregational minister. The third child of Archibald was Major John Dunlap, of Revolutionary memory. He was born in Chester in 1746, married Martha Gilmore, settled in Bedford, owned and carried on a large farm, was also a manufacturer of furniture, and his industry and energy were rewarded with financial success. As a military man he was well known in his day, and his hospitality and liberality were shown by his entertaining on one occasion his entire regiment. His son John inherited his father's business characteristics, and early left Chester, went to Antrim, and made his home at the North Branch village of that town. He married, June 26, 1807, Jennie, daughter of Deacon Jonathan Nesmith, of Antrim. He was in the cabinet-making business for many years, and was probably the first to introduce the manufacture of knit underclothing in this State, and also made looms for that purpose. This was about the year 1812, and was deemed a great curiosity. In 1835 he erected a factory in South Antrim (now known as the Silk-Factory). His busy life closed December 15, 1869, at the advanced age of eighty-five.

Archibald H. Dunlap, while yet a lad of thirteen, showed that he had inherited the Scotch zeal and powers of endurance; he, with his elder brother, Robert, left home at early morning with a bundle in one hand and a staff in the other, to walk to Nashua, a distance of thirty-five miles, which place they reached late in the afternoon. The next day, Saturday, Archibald passed in looking over the town, and his first Sabbath he attended the church of which Rev. Mr. Nott was pastor. "That day he cast his anchor in with that people, and it has held ever since."

At this time, 1831, the Nashua Manufacturing Company and the Indian Head Company were completing cotton-mills, and on Monday, the third day after his arrival, Archibald was engaged by Ziba Gay, manufacturer of machinery, to work for him through the summer. In the fall he entered Franklin Academy, then under charge of Professor Benjamin M. Tyler, remaining until spring. Returning to Nashua, he was employed by the Nashua Manufacturing Company for over two years, when, being disabled from active labor, he attended Francestown Academy for a term, and one term at Antrim, finishing his school education.

And now, after this varied experience of work and study, of large stature, sound in mind, fearless, independent, upright, industrious and persevering, all of which attributes promise success, Archibald makes Nashua his home, and at the age of twenty was an overseer of the Indian Head Mills, which position he occupied until 1847, when failing health obliged him to relinquish it. The next two years he passed in business in Franklin, N. H., and in 1849 he removed to Nashua, of which place he has since been a resident, and commenced the garden seed business, in which he has been very successful, and "Dunlap's Garden Seeds" are known all over the land. The business is now conducted by A. H. Dunlap & Sons.

Mr. Dunlap married, August 12, 1841, Lucy Jane, daughter of Josiah Fogg, of Exeter, N. H., and granddaughter of Major Josiah Fogg. Major Fogg came from Hampton in 1752, and settled in that part of Chester which, in 1764, was set off as the town of Raymond. He was a very prominent man in Chester, paid the highest "parish, State and war tax" in Raymond in 1777, and rendered great service in the Revolution. The Fogg family can trace their ancestry back in England and Wales to the year 1112. The first American ancestor was Samuel Fogg, who came to Hampton in 1638. The family is an able one, and its members have been distinguished in various ways, William Perry Fogg (Mrs. Dunlap's brother) is a writer and traveler of some note; author of "Arabistan," "Round the World Letters," etc. The children of Archibald H. and Lucy J. (Fogg) Dunlap are James H., Georgie A., John P. (deceased), Abbie J. and Charles H.

Mr. Dunlap has the confidence and esteem of the people of Nashua, as shown by the many trusts committed to him and the offices he has held in the city government. In 1858 he was elected railroad commissioner of the State for three years. In 1864 he was chosen one of the Presidential electors for New Hampshire, and had the honor of casting one of the electoral votes for Abraham Lincoln. He represented Nashua in the State Legislature in 1869–70. He is one of the directors of the Nashua and Rochester Railroad, and is a trustee of the New Hampshire Banking Company.

He has always been interested in whatever pertained to the welfare and improvement of his native town, and at her centennial, in 1877, his address was very able and appropriate. He also generously aided with his time and money in the preparation of the recently-published "History of Antrim." From the terraces of the grounds of his pleasant home Mr. Dunlap can view Mount Monadnock and its surrounding hills, which often were gazed upon by him with admiration while a mere lad in his native town. In his religious views Mr. Dunlap is a Congregationalist, and he was deacon in the Olive Street Church (where he attended service his first Sabbath in Nashua, poor and a stranger) from 1855 till its recent union with the Pearl Street Church; was then chosen deacon in the United, or Pilgrim Church, and is now the oldest deacon, and was chairman of their building committee in the erection of the new and stately edifice of 1881. Politically, he is a Republican.

Mr. Dunlap is one of the best types of a self-

E. P. Howard

made man, and [illegible] industry and [illegible]. He is characterized [illegible] many friends. [illegible] a faithful and [illegible]. Upright and con[illegible] in his desire [illegible] representative of his [illegible].

THE HOWARD FAMILY.

The name of Ho[illegible] or Hereward, and [illegible] achievements [illegible] honorable ser[illegible] proudest families [illegible]. We [illegible] the following [illegible] from "Burke's Heraldic Register," [illegible] valuable for its [illegible] and a standard authority [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] first American [illegible] Nathaniel Howard, [illegible] England, to Dorchester, Mass., in 1641, [illegible] made a freeman in 1643. The name [illegible] records, Howard, Haward, Haward, He[illegible]. Two of Nathaniel's sons [illegible] to Charlestown [illegible]. William was a weaver, born in England, and at [illegible] meeting, 1656, of the proprietors of Chelmsford, he was admitted as an inhabitant, "the people [illegible]

[illegible] resided [illegible] He [illegible] 1792 [illegible] Con[illegible] Mass. [illegible] Ward [illegible] West [illegible]. The Howards [illegible] in the early days of Chelmsford, and [illegible] and several of the name are [illegible].

[illegible] farmer and [illegible] of [illegible] he responded [illegible] Revolution. He removed from Massachusetts to Lyndeborough, N. H. He had ten children,—Silas, Samuel, *Joseph*, Jacob, John, Benjamin, Martha, Abigail, Rachel and Sybil. Silas settled in Hebron, N. Y.; Samuel in Lyndeborough, *Joseph* in Wilton, Jacob in Milford. Samuel, John and Benjamin were gallant soldiers in the War of 1812, John and Benjamin dying in service. Martha married a Hutchinson, of Milford; Abigail married a Mr. Blanchard, resided in Albany, N. Y. Rachel married, first, Mr. Emerson, second, Mr. Dodge, lived in Mont Vernon, N. H.; Sybil died young.

Joseph Howard was born June 19, 1792. He married Phebe, daughter of William Pettengill, of Milton. (Mr. Pettengill was a soldier of the Revolutionary army.) Mrs. Howard was born April 26, 179[illegible]. The children of Joseph Howard were *Levi P.*, John S. G. (born July 9, 1821), Joseph A. (born October 16, 1823, died June 6, 1876), Adeline P. (born May 27, 1831) and Hannah G. (born June 14, 1836). Mr. Howard died September 13, 18[illegible]. Adeline and Hannah are [illegible] of a second wife, [illegible] Parker.

Levi Pettengill Howard was born July 2, 18[illegible], in Wilton. When he was [illegible], between the ages [illegible] Wilton and Nashua. About this time his mother died and he went to Temple, N. H., where he remained until he was eighteen, passing [illegible] on a farm. He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] month for [illegible] He [illegible] Cambridge, Mass., [illegible] to Wilton [illegible] Washington [illegible] and [illegible] he [illegible] to

Rochester, N. Y., and worked on the large flouring-mills; returned to Temple in 1842, and for a short time was employed on the Congregational Church; then he removed to Washington, and, in connection with his carpentering business, he made card-boards for manufacturers. He was diligent and prudent, and from hard-earned savings was able to erect a set of buildings. January 24, 1844, he married Mary Trow, daughter of Levi and Betsy (Averill) Trow. She was born at Mount Vernon, July 22, 1818. Their children were *Joseph W.* and *Mary H.* (born November 22, 1844) and *Martha J.* (born January 29, 1847). Mary H. married, January 1, 1863, Charles H. French; she died August 30, 1869, leaving one daughter, Mary H. Martha J. resides with her parents.

In 1846, Mr. Howard, with his brother, Joseph A., purchased the business of manufacturing card-boards, which they carried on successfully for five years, when Joseph retired, and Mr. Howard continued the business until 1869 (with the exception of two years and a half). At this time Mr. Howard, with the keen foresight and good judgment which have largely contributed to his financial success, saw the future possibilities and capabilities of the business, and enlarged his facilities to meet the demand, and controlled the manufacturing, and after a while was for some years the sole manufacturer in the United States. The business was prosperous. In 1869, Mr. Howard moved to Nashua, where he has since resided. He purchased a half-interest in the flour and grain business of Mc Questen & Co., and is still connected with the firm.

Mr. Howard was formerly a Free-Soil Democrat, but has affiliated with the Republican party since 1856, and as a member of that party represented Washington in the State Legislature of 1867–68, serving both terms on committees of railroads. This town being largely Democratic, his election showed a very great personal popularity and also great confidence in his ability. During his residence in Nashua (1871) he has been a member of the Common Council of the city, serving on several important committees. He has never aspired to positions of responsibility, but, when placed in them, has discharged their duties fearlessly, faithfully and conscientiously. Loyal to the core, he took an active part in securing substitutes to fill the quota of Washington in our great Civil War, and in erecting the soldiers' monument. Compelled to battle with life at an age when one most needs the care of a mother and home comforts, Mr. Howard's course has been steadily upward, and by his own unaided exertions he has won wealth and honorable position in society and the esteem of a large circle of friends.

Joseph Woodbury Howard, son of Ezra P. and Mary (Trow) Howard, came to Nashua in 1868, and engaged in the furniture trade with E. P. Brown. His father afterward purchased the interest of Mr. Brown, and organized the firm of Howard & Copp, which, after five years' time, was changed to Howard & Co. In 1880, E. P. Howard sold his interest to his son-in-law, Charles H. French, who, with Joseph W. Howard, now constitutes the firm of Howard & Co. They commenced the manufacture of furniture in 1880, erecting the factory the same year. The business has increased rapidly. With characteristic New England enterprise, they have developed the small and uncertain commencement into a large and flourishing establishment, doing a large wholesale and retail business. J. W. Howard is a young man of energetic business qualities and genial social disposition, which have made him well and most favorably known in this community and financial quarters. He has been councilman and alderman of Nashua, N. H., and he received the unanimous nomination, in 1882, of the Republican party for the mayoralty, but declined. He is serving the third term on the School Board.

He married, August 27, 1868, Nancy J. Hasselton, of Wilton. They have three children, — Charles W., Frank B. and Mary H.

REUBEN GODFREY.

Reuben Godfrey, son of Joseph and Sarah (Dearborn) Godfrey, was born at South Hampton, N. H., September 2, 1816. He was a descendant of an early New England family of good repute in colonial days, as well as in later years. He was fifth in a family of six children, and early in life learned how to labor. When about fifteen he went to Meredith, where his stay was short, for, about the same age, he made his advent in Nashua, a runaway lad, his personal effects in a small bundle in his hand, and his entire cash capital comprising seventy-five cents. This was Reuben Godfrey as he appeared one day to his sister, Mrs. Fisk, after a walk from Sanbornton. The young wanderer was kindly received; Captain Daniel Fisk, his brother-in-law, furnished him employment on his farm, and, after a time, he added to the little stock of school knowledge already possessed by attending the public schools. He soon was engaged in driving a milk-cart, and in a short time became the owner of the business. This was in 1836, when he was only twenty years old. From this period until his death, February 27, 1880, Mr. Godfrey was an active participant in the business enterprises of Nashua, an energetic, successful worker in various spheres, and a prosperous, public-spirited citizen. He engaged in the livery business, and had several teams employed in teaming, yet gave his most especial attention to quarrying stone and stone masonry, taking many contracts for various kinds of stone-work. This arduous labor he followed until 1854, with very substantial financial success. He then purchased a farm a short distance below Nashua, where he resided five years, carrying on with his farm an extensive lumbering business, a member of the firm of Wright, Roby & Co. His connection with this company lasted several years, and he was in this field handsomely rewarded for his labors, shrewdness and ability. Of an active tempera-

Reuben Godfrey

E. Whitford

ment and not at all disposed to idleness, he next engaged in the ice business in Nashua, and also in other branches of commercial activity. These he carried on in the same skillful manner until 1870, when he retired from active labor and connection with business with a competency.

He married, December 3, 1856, Mary A., daughter of Benjamin A. and Sarah W. (Gilson) Davis. They had three children,—Ellen E. (died young), Mary Frances and Charles J. (deceased).

In early life Mr. Godfrey was an Old-Line Whig of the stanchest order. After the death of that party he did not take the same active interest in politics which characterized his previous days, but in a quiet way supported the Republican party by his vote and otherwise. In the various official relations the suffrages of the people entrusted to him he was ever the faithful, honest public officer, performing his duties with the integrity and accuracy manifested in his private affairs. He served the city many years as assessor and tax collector with great efficiency. He was a member of the Board of Health and for a long period an overseer of the poor, for which position he was especially qualified. He was a strong, positive man, to whom action was a necessity of life. Of cheerful and brisk nature, he easily won and retained friends and was popular. He was very liberal both to the church and to the poor, particularly remembering the latter with seasonable gifts at Thanksgiving, Christmas and like occasions. His judgment of men and things was of more than ordinary power, and his services were in great demand as appraiser, in settling estates and as guardian for minors, etc. During the last years of his life he was in charge of the estate of Colonel L. G. Noyes. Congregational in religious belief, he was a regular attendant and supporter of the Pearl Street Church.

ELLIOT WHITFORD AND JAMES H. HALL.

Elliot Whitford, son of William and Lucy (Dale) Whitford, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., October 11, 1809. His father, born in Salem, Mass., August 19, 1773, was in youth a shoemaker, who, after his marriage, October 28, 1798, to Lucy Dale (who was born in Beverly, Mass., March 20, 1778), settled in Hillsborough, N. H., where he purchased a farm, lived many years and died January 30, 1858. His wife survived him, dying May 17, 1855. Elliot had only the meagre school education conferred by the common schools of his boyhood, but he acquired sufficient knowledge to lay the foundation of a good practical business education by dint of perseverance and the force of circumstances. He left home when seventeen years old and worked at farming in Massachusetts during the summer, attending school in the winter. He worked for his father until he was twenty years of age, then started in life for himself, and for eight years became a farm laborer, working by the month. He was now in a good school for the acquisition of the practicality, ingenuity, diligence and economy which have served to build up the comfortable home wherein he is passing his retired life. Mr. Whitford came to Nashua in 1838, and, in company with his brother, George D., purchased the farm of two hundred acres which is now his residence. This being distant from the highway, they petitioned the selectmen for a road; but the petition not being granted, they appealed to the county commissioners, and the road was laid out. Mr. Whitford and his brother repaired the house, built the barn, bought a milk route, and, up the present time, the farm has been kept as a milk farm. The land at that time was in a low state of cultivation, yielding only twelve tons of English hay, but by good culture was made to produce as high as eighty tons.

Mr. Whitford and his brother were together for ten years. He then purchased his brother's interest, and bought a market and was in the butchering business for a number of years. Active and energetic, in connection with his other pursuits, he became quite an extensive dealer in agricultural implements, and when the mowing-machines were introduced, he was appointed agent, and increased the first year's sales of two or three to fifty in one year. Having a water privilege on his land, Mr. Whitford determined to utilize it, and finding the estimated cost of a wooden dam to be two thousand dollars, he, with his characteristic preference for solidity, began, in August, 1873, the building of a cemented stone dam, which, when completed, was one hundred and forty feet in length, twenty-four feet thick and from five to twenty-seven feet in height. Here he erected a saw and grist-mill, putting in also stave and kit-machines, cutting-off saw and an edger. This mill has been in operation continuously since, except in time of low water. Mr. Whitford has taken hold of local improvements and public matters with the same energy and enterprise shown in his private affairs. Whig and Republican in politics, he has filled various official positions with acceptance. He was selectman for many years, elected the first time in 1841, the third year of his residence, and held that office when the town was divided, the town-house built and when the towns were united in the city of Nashua. He has been assessor, street commissioner, alderman and was a representative for Nashua in the State Legislature. Although strong and robust, of late years he has been debarred from the activities of life by an affection of the eyes, which has deprived him of sight. He has been an active member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, was a charter member of Nashua Grange, No. 13, and presiding officer of the same for two years. He is a Congregationalist in religious belief and a member of Pilgrim Church.

Mr. Whitford married, November 26, 1840, Elizabeth, daughter of Abel and Hannah F. (Hunniwell) Bowman. Their children were Alfred J. (deceased), Josephine E. (deceased), Frederick E. (deceased); Frederick left one child, (Lizzie Maria) and Ann,

Maria K. She married James H. Hall, and has had four children,—Susibell W., Webb E., James E. and Annie May died, aged six months.

James Horace Hall, son of Joshua Hall, Jr., and Sarah F. Whitney, his wife, was born in Pepperell, Mass., November 20, 1842. His father died when James was about two years of age, and when but six years old he was "put out" among strangers, and from that time has made his own way in life. When eighteen he moved to North Chelmsford, Mass., to learn the machinist's trade, where, at the commencement of the great Civil War, he was engaged. He then enlisted in Company F, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and was with his regiment in three long years of active service and numerous bloody engagements. He participated in those of Hilton Head, Drury's Bluff, Morris Island, siege and taking of Fort Wagner, Fort Fisher and Wilmington, siege of Petersburg, some of these being among the most sharply-contested battles of the war, with great losses, yet, singularly enough, neither Mr. Hall nor his brother, Charles T., who served with him and was his tent-mate, ever received a wound, although their clothes were often cut with bullets. Mr. Hall was in Wilmington, N. C., when the news came of Lee's surrender and the consequent near return of peace. He was mustered out of the United States service in June, 1865, accompanied his regiment to New Hampshire, and in the following August was discharged honorably from the State service at Concord.

Returning to Chelmsford and finishing his trade, Mr. Hall was employed until 1868 as machinist at Worcester and Providence. He then removed to Milford, N. H., and for a time carried on a machine-shop. Coming then to Nashua, which has since been his home, he was for ten years an employé of the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company. He married Anna M. Whitford, January 18, 1876, and became a farmer on Mr. Whitford's place in 1881. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Hudson; is Republican in politics; has been a Freemason since 1866, is a Sir Knight, and has taken the thirty-second degree; an Odd-Fellow since 1868, belongs to the Encampment. He is a steady, industrious citizen,—one who has proven the highest title to that name by his active service for three long years in his country's defense.

CHARLES LUND.

Among the old families and of those who did good service in the early days of Old Dunstable, in defending her against the Indians, should be mentioned the Lund family. The first emigrant bearing the name was Thomas Lund, merchant, who came from London, England, in 1646, to Boston, with power from certain citizens in London to collect debts. One of the first settlers of Dunstable was Thomas Lund, born about 1660, probably a son of the Thomas above mentioned. His children were Thomas 1682, Elizabeth (1684) and William (1686). He was a selectman and a worthy citizen. Thomas[3] was a soldier; served under command of Lieutenant Jabez Fairbanks, of Groton, on garrison duty. On the evening of September 4, 1724, a party of about seventy French Mohawks made an attack on Dunstable and took two men prisoners; the next morning Lieutenant French, with fourteen men, among them Thomas Lund, went in pursuit; but he, with half his men, were killed. The bodies were found and were buried in one grave. The place of their interment was the ancient burial-ground near the State line. The inscription was as follows: "Memento Mori. Here lies the body of Mr. Thomas Lund, who departed this life September 5, 1724, in the 42d year of his age. This man, with seven more that lies in this grave, was slew all in a day by the Indians." Some time during this year William, brother of Thomas, was taken prisoner by the Indians, carried into captivity, where he suffered great hardships, and was obliged to pay a large price for his ransom. Thus, the Lund family have been important factors, as well as actors, in the early days of Nashua. Thomas had children,—Thomas (1712), Elizabeth (1715), William (1717), Ephraim (1720) and Phinehas (1723).

Thomas (1712) was a deacon in the church, married Mary ——, and died February 4, 1790. Thomas, son of Deacon Thomas and Mary Lund, was born in Nashua March 12, 1739. From the time I seven years old he supported himself. He be farmer; but, having also a natural aptitude f chanics, he made carts and wagons, and the house where his grandson, Charles, now resides was mostly built by his own hands. He was an industrious, energetic worker, and from his savings was enabled to buy the farm, where he resided many years. He married Sarah Whitney. Their children were Hannah, John, Thomas, Isaac, Oliver, Sarah, Hubbah and Noah. Mr. Lund died at the age of eighty.

Oliver, son of Thomas and Sarah (Whitney) Lund, was born April 8, 1779; married, April 17, 1814, Orpah, daughter of William Danforth. She was born January 2, 1788. Their children attaining maturity were George (deceased), Orpah (deceased), Laura (Mrs. John A. Foster), Charles, Sabra (Mrs. E. P. Parker) and Handel (deceased).

Oliver passed his early life on the farm, and afterwards, for several years, was captain of the packet-boat running on Middlesex Canal from Boston to Middlesex. He was an active man, held various town offices, was a member of the First Congregationalist Church of Nashua, and a good type and worthy descendant of the pioneers of Nashua. He died December 21, 1866. His wife survived him, dying in March, 1867.

Charles Lund, son of Oliver and Orpah (Danforth) Lund, was born November 8, 1821; married, May 8, 1846, Eliza, daughter of Samuel G. and Betsey (Davis) Stevens. (Mr. Stevens was a son of David

Charles Lund

Stillman Swallow

Stevens, a resident of Bedford, N. H., and was born in 1797; was a carpenter. He came from Goffstown to Nashua, and resided there forty years; he then removed to Weare and afterwards to Derry, where he now lives, aged eighty-seven years. He assisted in the erection of the first buildings of the Nashua Manufacturing Company.) The children of Charles and Eliza (Stevens) Lund are Eliza Ann (married Joshua W. Hunt, and has three children,—Alma F., William E. and Charles L.), Charles H. (a dealer in milk), Alma L. and Marcus O. The last three reside with their parents. Mr. Lund's early education was that of the district schools. He became a farmer and remained at home, and after his father gave up active life he took care of his parents until their deaths, and resides on the ancestral farm, which he inherited. He is a Congregationalist in religious belief, a Republican in politics, and was for two years a member of Nashua City Council. He is quiet and unostentatious, has never sought office, but has closely attended to his business. Plain and simple in his habits, social, amiable and pleasing in his ways, he is a kind husband and father, a good neighbor and a useful member of society, a careful, painstaking, industrious man, successful in his business, and possesses a good knowledge of agriculture. He is interested in the object and mission of the Patrons of Husbandry, and at this writing is treasurer of Nashua Grange.

STILLMAN SWALLOW.

A century and more ago there lived in the old town of Dunstable, Middlesex County, Mass., a pious, just and honorable man, Peter Swallow by name. He was a farmer, and the land he tilled was his by inheritance and acquisition, much of which had been in the Swallow family since the time when the white man first planted the foot of civilization upon it. Peter Swallow married Sibbil ——, and they had six sons and two daughters, — Nahum, Larnard, James, Moody, Abijah, Archelaus, Prudence and Lucy. As his will was made in May, 1812, and presented for probate in May, 1813, his death must have occurred between those dates. His son Archelaus inherited the old homestead and followed the calling of his father. He married Susanna Kendall, and they had six children, all of whom attained maturity. Archelaus was a man slow of speech, patient and persevering in his daily toil, and also possessed a large amount of good, practical commonsense. He was one of the first workers in the temperance cause, and with his energy, combined with good judgment, he was enabled to accomplish much. In his religious convictions he was a Congregationalist, and a liberal supporter of the interests of that denomination. Politically he was a Whig. He died about 1855, aged seventy-two.

Stillman Swallow, second child of Archelaus and Susanna (Kendall) Swallow, was born on the old Swallow place in Dunstable, September 19, 1816. He passed the early part of his life upon his father's farm, sharing its toils and availing himself of such educational advantages as the district school afforded. When about nineteen years of age he left his home and came to Nashua, and hired out as a farm-hand to Mrs. Fisk, a widow, whom he married the next year, March 6, 1837.

The children of Stillman and Nancy (Roby) Fisk Swallow are Mary F. (married Phineas P. Mitchell; they have had ten children, of whom eight are now living,—Josephine R. (now Mrs. F. E. Wills), Katie A., Lucy C., Fannie P., Harry S., Howard W., Emily G., Carrie B.), Clarence H. (deceased; married Mary H. Barr; children,—James C., Geo. W. and Willie C.), James R., Anna A., and Louis M. (married Amanda A. Smith, and has Lucy E., Frank H. and Fred. W.).

Mrs. Swallow is a woman of great strength of character, and her husband has ever found her helpful, sympathetic and encouraging in his life's work. She was the daughter of James and Lucy (Cutter) Roby, of Amherst, N. H., thus descending from two old and reputable families of New England. Her first husband, Ralph Fisk, was a merchant of Boston and Providence. His health failing, he came to the home of his father, Nathan Fisk, in Nashua (who lived where Mr. Elliot Whitford now resides, and owned nine hundred acres of land), where he died. The children of Ralph and Nancy (Roby) Fisk were William F. (deceased), Anna A. (deceased), Lucy W. (married Alonzo Fisk, and has one child, Charles S.), Emily (married Rev. Geo. P. Wilson, for many years city missionary of Lawrence, Mass., and has three children,—Geo. H., who is one of the oldest employés in the custom-house, Boston; Francis A., with Perry Mason & Co., Boston; and Anna F.).

Mrs. Swallow has been a diligent observer of passing events. A great reader, she has taken much interest in the political and moral questions of the day, and formed decided and intelligent opinions upon them. As a mother she has brought up her children wisely, and now has the pleasant satisfaction of seeing her children and her children's children occupying useful and honorable positions in life.

Mr. Swallow has always been a farmer, and for many years conducted a milk-route. He was bred a farmer and has never seen the day when he was tempted to change his calling. In this he has shown his good sense, for he never could have changed it for a more honorable or useful one. Diligent, industrious and unassuming, he has lived a useful life, and is much esteemed by his brother farmers. He has a pleasant home and three hundred acres of land, but his farm has not occupied him to such an extent that he has neglected his civil and political duties. He has been selectman, a member of the Common Council and an alderman of the city of Nashua. In politics he is a Democrat, and represented his party in the State Legislature of 1861.

Mr. Swallow, in an unpretentious manner, has done the duties which have presented themselves to him thoroughly and well. He is kind-hearted and charitable, and is an attendant of the Baptist Church, and contributes liberally to all good causes.

GENERAL JOHN G. FOSTER.

General John G. Foster was born in Whitefield, N. H., May 27, 1823. When ten years old he removed with the family to Nashua, where he attended the public schools. He also attended the academy at Hancock, and subsequently fitted for the West Point Military Academy at Crosby's school, Nashua. Through the influence of Charles G. Atherton, then member of Congress from this State, he was appointed cadet at West Point in 1842. He graduated at that institution, ranking number four in the class, in 1846, with Generals McClellan, Reno, Sturgis, Stoneman and Oakes, of the Union army, and Jackson and Wilcox, of the rebel army.

He was in the Mexican War, and in 1847 was brevetted first lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco." At the storming of Molino del Rey he fell, severely wounded. For his gallantry here he was brevetted captain. In 1854 he was appointed assistant professor of engineering at West Point. He was second in command at Fort Sumter when it was first fired upon by the rebels, from Charleston, in April, 1861, and for the heroism he displayed on this occasion he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers.

General Foster accompanied General Burnside's expedition into North Carolina, bore a conspicuous part in the battle at Roanoke Island, the capture of Newbern, and received the surrender of all the batteries, all the defenses and all the troops—over two thousand—upon the island in February, 1862. In July he was left in command of the Department of North Carolina with limited force, General Burnside being ordered with the main force to Fortress Monroe. Late in autumn, reinforced by new regiments from Massachusetts, he resolved to assume the offensive. He led an expedition to the Roanoke, but found no rebel force, and liberated several hundred slaves. In April, 1863, the rebel General Hill made an attack on Washington, N. C., and was handsomely defeated by General Foster. In October he succeeded General Burnside in East Tennessee. All through the war General Foster occupied responsible positions, and was regarded as one of the most accomplished, brave and prudent officers in the army.

After the close of the Rebellion General Foster continued in the service at the South for several years. On account of feeble health he was stationed at Boston in 1869, having his headquarters at Fort Independence. In the spring of 1874 he returned to his old homestead at Nashua, where he died on September 2d of that year. The funeral services a
the Immaculate Conception were large

HISTORY OF AMHERST.[1]

BY DANIEL F. SECOMB.

CHAPTER I.

Geographical—Topographical—Original Grant—First Meeting of Proprietors—Early Votes—The First Settlements—News of Pioneers—The Pioneer Grist Mill—Incorporation of Town—First Town-Meeting—Tax-Payers in 1760—Town of Monson—Organization of Parishes—Incorporation of Mont Vernon and Milford.

THE town of Amherst is situated in the southerly part of the county of Hillsborough, in the State of New Hampshire, in latitude 42° 51′ north. It lies on both sides of the Souhegan River, the principal part being on the northern side.

Its length from north to south, according to a survey made in 1806, is nine miles and one hundred and seventy rods. Its greatest width is about five miles, and its least width two miles and two hundred and forty-two rods, comprising an area of about twenty-two thousand acres, of which about five hundred are covered with water.

It is bounded on the north by Bedford and New Boston, on the east by Bedford and Merrimack, on the south by Hollis and Milford, and on the west by Milford and Mont Vernon.

Its distance from Concord is twenty-eight miles; from Manchester, twelve miles; from Nashua, ten miles; from Portsmouth, fifty-three miles; and from Washington, four hundred and eighty-four miles.

Its surface is broken and uneven. Near the Souhegan is a strip of valuable intervale land. Adjoining this, at a higher elevation, are large tracts of sandy plain land, formerly thickly covered with a growth of pitch pines. Along the water-courses are considerable tracts of meadow land. At a higher elevation, the hill-sides afford excellent grazing land, and when moderately free from rocks are well adapted to agricultural purposes, and with proper care yield an abundant reward to the husbandman. In other parts they are as hard and strong as granite can make them, and are fitted only for the production of fuel and timber.

The town of Amherst had its origin in a grant of land made by the General Court of Massachusetts to some of the citizens of that province for services in the Narraganset war in 1675–76.

The township was granted in 1728, and was known as Narraganset, No. 3, and subsequently as Souhegan West, No. 3. It was incorporated as a town January 18, 1760, at which time it received the name of Amherst, from General Jeffrey Amherst, at that time commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America.

The first meeting of the proprietors of Souhegan West was held at Salem, July 17, 1734. At this meeting Captain Benjamin Potter, Captain Richard Mower and Mr. Daniel Kenney were appointed a committee "to take a Perticular view of ye seircumstances of 3d Township, and make Report to ye Society or Grantees at their adjournment on the second tuesday in September next."

They were authorized to employ a surveyor, and such pilots as might be necessary, at the expense of the proprietors.

Captain Richard Mower, Messrs. Cornelius Tarble, Ebenezer Rayment, Jeremiah Gatched and Daniel Kenney were appointed a committee to subdivide the township. Captain Benjamin Potter, Mr. John Eisbe and Ensign Thomas Tarbox were added to this committee at a subsequent meeting.

Another meeting of the proprietors was held at Salem, August 13, 1734, at which William Collins was elected proprietors' clerk; Captain Richard Mower, Messrs. John Trask, Ebenezer Rayment, Stephen Peabody and Jeremiah Gatchel, prudential committee; and Captain Benjamin Potter, treasurer.

The prudential committee was directed to rectify all mistakes in the names of the proprietors, as given in the list, and to lay the same before the General Court, if they thought proper.

September 10, 1734, the proprietors met to hear the report of their viewing committee, but the committee had been disappointed by the surveyor they had engaged, and were not prepared to make a full report. They reported verbally that "they had been on the land and found it well timbered."

After some discussion it was voted, "That the township be subdivided this fall, as soon as may be."

[1] The following history for this work was condensed from "Secomb's History of Amherst," an elaborate and standard work of nine hundred and seventy-eight pages, published in 1883.

The committee was directed to lay out sixty acres to each proprietor, for his or her first or home lot, what was wanting in quality to be made up in quantity. It was also voted that should any large quantities of meadow be found, it should be left to the consideration of the committee whether to include the same in the lots or reserve it for the benefit of the whole society.

Collectors were appointed in each town to collect the assessments ordered to defray the expenses of the society.

At a meeting held January 8, 1734–35, the proprietors

"*Voted*, that the first sixty proprietors that shall and Doe each of them build and finish a Dwelling-house of eighteen feet square and seven feet studd, and clear twenty rod Land fitt for mowing or plowing, and actually live on the spot, and prof-fer the same within three years from the date hereof, they and each of them shall be Intitled to draw out of ye said proprietors Treasury the sum of six pounds."

A committee was chosen to hear all persons that had any disputable claims to any rights in the township, and make report of their opinion to the society as soon as might be.

"*Voted*, that Capt. Richard Mower have Liberty to draw ye Lott No. 21, he Building a convenient House of Entertainment, and fence in a pasture of Six or eight acres of land, and provide a sufficient ferry Boat to transport any of the Proprietors over Souhegan River, and performe the same within eighteen months from the Date hereof."

An auditing committee was appointed, and it was voted that "the Lotts Nos. 87, 88 and 89 should lye by for the present, to make good for the three lots—viz., one for the first settled minister, one for the ministry and one for the school."

A committee was appointed to confer with the committee of the proprietors of Souhegan East, No. 5, about building a bridge over Souhegan River, and report at the next meeting of the proprietors. (Souhegan East, No. 5 (afterward Bedford), as at first granted, extended to Souhegan River.)

Complaint having been made by some that many of the lots laid out by the committee "were not so good as others, for want of quality," and therefore not fit to settle on, by means where of much damage might accrue to some of "ye proprietors," it was

"*Voted*, that each Proprietor shall have the liberty at the same time, to exchange his Lott or Lotts by Quitting his Right to such Lott as he shall draw, to call the Proprietors, & by taking other Lott or Lotts in the Room of sd Lotts in any of the Lands Within the Township. Provided they are not more in Number than the Lotts he or they shall quit to the Proprietors, and Provided, also, that they or he shall lay out no more than sixty acres to each Lott, & half a mile in length and sixty rods in breith, as the other Lotts are now laid out. Furthermore, Provided, that no Lotts so exchanged shall be laid out at ye owner's cost, within one year from the Date hereof. A said Lotts to be orthonitly bottled & bounded, and a Return thereof made to the Clerk of ye said Society, & he to make an entry in the proprietors Book, to whom and by whom they were laid out, with the Butts & Bounds."

The lots laid out by the committee appear to have been drawn by the proprietors at this meeting, as we find it was

"*Voted*, that the Clerk Record all the Lotts that have been Drawn in the Society's Book of Records to the several pers-ns that have been allowed to draw the same, with their names."

It was also

"*Voted*, that the Clerk take care of those Lotts that are not drawn, & that the several persons to whom they belong have liberty to Repair to said Clerk and draw them Respective Lotts, they paying the Rates of Fours each of said Lotts."

In 1735, Robert Hale, Esq., Captain Stephen Peabody and Lieutenant Ebenezer Rayment were appointed a committee

"To take a view of the township, and in the most commodious place thereof lay out a place where to erect the Public Meeting House for the worship of GOD, & a convenient place for a Public Burying place, & An Office for a Training field, marking the same by Butts and Bounds, & that they also Move two Lots out three home Lotts of equal quantity and like Form with ye other Lotts Already laid out,—one to be for the first settled Ministry, One for the Ministry & one for the School, and in them to turn to make Distribution, the Lotts to be Butted and bounded as at ye end, and make return thereof to ye Clerk that so he may record the same."

They were also directed

"To take a view of Souhegan River, in order to find out ye most convenient place to Build a Bridge over the same, & make Report to ye Society at their next meeting."

The report of this committee was recorded by the clerk, June 4, 1735, as follows:

"The Committee to lay out a place for a Meeting House, Training field, Burying place & parsonage, Minister & School Lott, &c., Laid out for the Meeting house place, Burying place and Training field, A Tract of Land Joyning Easterly to ye Land of ye Lotts No. 108, 109 & 110, lying Joyning, southerly to Andrew Baldwin's Lott, Containing thirteen acres & 140 perch, lying North & South 74 perch, East and West 29 perch. Also a Lott for ye Ministry, containing Sixty acres, Bounded thus: Beginning at a Maple tree marked with P. A. there N. North, by ye aforesaid Lott, 74 rods to a white pine marked with T. P. & S. thence West 124 rods to an Ash marked with P. A. M. then e South 74 rods to a white pine marked with Baldwin's corner. Also a Minister's Lott of Sixty acres, Bounded southerly on a Highway, lying North & South 124 rods, east and west 78 rods, the south west corner making ye same Bounds of the North East of ye said Ministry Lott, ye Highway Lying Between them, the fore corners marked with M. Also a School Lott, containing sixty acres, Beginning West ly by ye Ministry's, Southerly by ye Ministry and Meeting house place, Easterly by ye lands of ye Lotts 109 & 110, the corners marked with S.

"[Signed] ROBERT HALE, *pr* order."

The first settlement in the township was probably made in the spring of 1735 by Samuel Lamson and Samuel Walton, from Reading, Mass. They settled at first about a mile south of the village, on the farm now owned by Mr. Bryant Mcleody, where they built a log house. Both afterward removed to other parts of the town,—Lamson to the westerly part, now Mont Vernon, where some of his descendants now reside. About 1765 he removed to Billerica, Mass., where he died about 1779.

Walton removed to the easterly part of the town, near Babbaosuck pond. Of his subsequent history but little is known. His name appears occasionally on the proprietors' records and is attached to the petition to the provincial authorities in 1747, asking for help against the Indians. He is said to have died here, but none of his descendants reside in town, and for the last eighty years the name is not found on the town records.

Lieutenant Joseph Prince seems to have been the only one of the original proprietors who settled in the township. He was from Salem village, (now Danvers,)

and was a proprietor in the right of his uncle, Richard Prince. According to an old plan, still in existence, his land at one time extended from Bedford line westward to near where the village of Mont Vernon now stands. A family tradition says that he first located himself on the farm afterward owned by Nathan and Peter Jones, in Mont Vernon, but removed thence to the place now owned by Solomon Prince, in the easterly part of Amherst. Other settlers followed not long afterward, many of them from Salem, and the adjoining towns which once made a part of that ancient town, but the progress of the settlement was slow. In September, 1741, but fourteen families were settled in the township.

Efforts were made by the proprietors to induce settlers to locate in the township, and sums of money were voted for that purpose, but the distance from the seaport towns and the hardships attending the lives of settlers in a new settlement prevented a rapid growth of the place. The French and Indian Wars, which commenced a few years later, also operated unfavorably to its progress.

The lives of the first settlers in the New Hampshire townships must have been a constant struggle for existence. Locating themselves on their lots at places where a supply of water could readily be obtained, they erected huts of logs or stones to serve as a temporary shelter. Perhaps a brook or pond, not far distant, afforded them an occasional meal, or a bear or deer came within reach of their trusty muskets.

A settler in one of the Narraganset townships wrote thus of his town in its infancy:

"A howling wilderness it was, where no man dwelt. The hideous yells of wolves, the shrieks of owls, the gobblings of turkeys and the barking of foxes was all the music we heard. All a dreary waste and exposed to a thousand difficultries."

Against the monarchs of the forest the settlers waged a war of extermination. In the hot, dry days of summer and autumn the fire aided them in their work. After their numbers had increased, they joined their strength in piling the logs into huge piles, which were set on fire and consumed.

The manufacture of potash from the ashes was once quite a business among them.

Rye was sown in the autumn on the cleared land, among the stumps and rocks, or corn was planted in the spring, from which, with a little care, abundant crops were raised.

September 8, 1735. The proprietors appointed Captain Mower, Lieutenant Rayment and Cornelius Tarble a committee to build a bridge over Souhegan River, and they seem to have attended to the business at once, as we find that at a meeting, held October 13th following, the proprietors ratified an agreement they had made with Mr. Tarble for building a good and convenient bridge over the river, for doing which he was to receive the sum of ninety-five pounds.

It was probably built in the autumn and winter of that year, as we find the proprietors, at a meeting held April 12, 1736, desiring Captain Mower "to wait on Dunstable Selectmen, to Request them to lay out a Highway from Nashaway river to Souhegan Bridge, in the most convenient place;" and at a meeting held December 27, 1738, they "voted that the sum of ten pounds be raised toward building a bridge over Nashua river, provided it be built in a convenient place for the proprietors of this township;" and the money was to be deposited in the treasury, to be paid when the work was satisfactorily performed.

The building of a saw-mill was now in order, and, April 19, 1737, the proprietors

"*Voted*, that Capt. Tyes, Capt. Mason, Capt. Hicks and Mr. Edward Bond, for the encouragement of building a saw mill in Souhegan West, No. 3, upon a brook called Beaver brook, where it may be most convenient, shall have paid them, out of the Treasury, forty pounds in money or Bills of credit: Provided, that the said mill be fitted to saw by the first of November next, and that shee shall be Kept in Good Repair, and to saw for the propris to the halves, or Equivlent to it, for the space of ten years from this date."

A tax of one hundred and twenty pounds was levied upon the proprietors, to pay the above grant and other charges, the same to be paid into the treasury by the 1st day of September following.

February 14, 1737–38. The proprietors voted to have a second division of the land as soon as might be, and appointed Captain Joseph Parker, of Chelmsford, Ensign Thomas Tarbox, and Lieutenant Cornelius Tarble a committee to see it done.

"*Voted*, that after the Comitte have veiwd the land they are to lay out, if they think it will not allow of more than 60 acres, they are to make that the standard, and what land is meener to make it Equivalent to the best 60 akers; and that the Comitte have regard to the meslow, and lay it out as they goe along, including it in the 60 akers.

"*Voted*, that the above Comitte shall lay out convenient ways for the proprietors as may be needful."

July 11, 1738. The committee for dividing the town was enlarged by the addition of Mr. John Wiles and Captain Ebenezer Rayment, and Mr. Joseph Richardson was appointed to serve in place of Captain Joseph Parker.

Parties that had newly pitched their lots were required to have them surveyed by the same surveyor that the committee employed to make their surveys, and present a plan of the same, with their butts and bounds, to the committee, before the 10th of September next, at their own expense, they being notified by the committee.

This committee made their report, which was accepted and ordered to be recorded, September 27, 1738, and the lots were probably drawn by the proprietors at that meeting, or at one held on the 10th of May following.

May 29, 1740. Solomon Wilkins had leave to take up sixty acres of land adjoining the falls in Souhegan River, the land to lay square, on condition that he built a good grist-mill near the falls, kept it in repair, and at all times supplied the inhabitants of the township with meal for the lawful and customary toll, when they brought their corn to be ground. The grant was to be forfeited in case he should fail to

grind and supply the town with meal forthwith.—unless prevented by some extraordinary casualty,—or if he should wholly neglect to grind for the space of eight months; but, provided he gave an answer to the clerk by the 20th of June next following, accepting the conditions of the grant, and had the mill ready to grind by the 20th day of May, 1741, in the meantime giving bonds for performance of the contract, the grant would hold good.

Wilkins seems not to have accepted the offer, as, April 30, 1741, it was

"*Voted*, that the Proprietors will give to Mr. John Shepard One hundred and twenty acres of land to begin at William Peabody's line and Run down the River to the Bottom of the falls, and so wide as to make the hundred and twenty acres on the conditions that the sixty acres was voted to Solliman Wilkins, as appears by the records before. He building a good Grist-mill on the good Sole-mill on said Souhegan River against the aforesaid land, and to finish them by the last of November next, and Keep them in good repair for the use of said Proprietors, he giving a bond to our Treasurer to comply with the same forthwith, he having liberty to cut all white Oak Timber for the mill as he wants and hath need of his own."

Mr. Shepard was from Concord, Mass. He accepted the grant, built the mill, and became a useful and honored citizen of the town.

At the same meeting they voted that they would build a bridge over Souhegan River, and appointed Captain Samuel Bancroft, Captain Thomas Tarbox and Joshua Hicks a committee to say where it should be built, and get it done.

They also "voted, that they will give noe encouragement to a blacksmith to settle among them;" but they soon thought better of it, for, May 22, 1745, they "voted that they will give encouragement for a blacksmith to settle with them, and that Captain Parker, Lieutenant Prince and Mr. Lamson be desired to agree with a good smith to settle with them."

As the sixty families required by the grant had not settled in the township, the proprietors voted, at a meeting held March 11, 1746-47,

"That they will chuse a committee to set an oblig'tion drawn & subscribed, that shall oblige at least sixty families, with them that are able on there, to settle Immediately, or sell sum to settle there to them, to Encourdg to the sd tod

"*Voted*, for the Committee, Capt. Raimond, Deacon Tarble & Robert Andrew."

September 26, 1753, the proprietors voted that their committee

"May 1, lay out a Road from Salem Canady to Capt. Shepard's bridge; 2, a Road from Ben Hall Lovejoy's to the meeting house; 3, a Road from Josiah Sawyer's to the meeting house; 4, a Road from Thomas Clark's to the meeting house; 5, a Road leading from the meeting house to Capt. Shepard's mill; 6, a Road from small's to the meeting house, with a road from William Peabody's into said Road, all to be done as the Committee think fitt.

"*Voted*, that there shall be a Road laid out, four rod wide, from Ebenezer Lyon's house to his Bridge, so called.

"*Voted*, that they will build a Bridge over Souhegan River, where Lyon's Bridge was, and appoint Mr. Lyon, Mr. Towne and Mr. Reed the Committee to build it.

"*Voted*, to allow Capt. Shepard and others, eighty pounds, old tenor, towards building the bridge called Shepard's bridge."

In 1753 the following petition for incorporation as a town was presented to the Governor and Council by the citizens of Souhegan West:

"To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable the Council of the Province of New Hampshire:

"The humbly showeth that we, the subscribers, Inhabitants of a New Plantation or Township called Souhegan West, or Narragansett, No. 3, being Incumbered with many unavoidable difficulties under our present situation, as the Rates will inform, earnestly pray that his Excellency with your Hon'rs would Incorporate us, that we might enjoy the valuable Libarties and priviledges of a Town, and would Request that the Charter of the Town may Bound as Westerly on the Township called Salem Canada, the Town may Bound as Westerly on the Township called Salem Canada, Northerly on New Boston, so called, Easterly on Rodbird and part of Merrimac, Southerly on Souhegan River, so called. All which is humbly submitted to your Excellencies and Honours wise Council, as we in Duty Bound shall ever pray.

"Dated at Souhegan West, January ye 20th, 1753.

"Signed by

"Ephraim Abbot	Benjamin Lovejoy.
Joshua Abbot	Ebenezer Lyon.
Josiah Abbot.	Hugh Ross.
Andrew Bixbe.	Josiah Sawyer.
Joseph Bottell	Andrew Swetown.
William Bradford	John Smith
Benjamin Brewer	Joseph Steel.
Joseph Clark	Samuel Stewart
Ebenezer Ellinwood.	William Stewart.
Ebenezer Ellinwood, Jr.	Caleb Stiles.
Joseph Ellinwood.	Robert Small.
John Eaveleth	Benjamin Taylor.
Solomon Hutchinson.	Israel Towne
Samuel Lamson	Benjamin Wilkins.
Samuel Lamson, Jr.	Daniel Wilkins.
Robert Reed	Daniel Wilkins, Jr."

No action seems to have been taken upon this petition.

Prices of sundries in 1759, from an old bill found among the papers left by Rev. Mr. Wilkins.

"1 Feb., ¼ lb. tea	10s.
6 Sept., 1 lb. chocolate	4s.
22 Nov., ½ lb tea	20s.
24 Dec., 1 Gallon rum	34s."

Incorporation of the Town of Amherst.—In answer to a petition of the inhabitants of Souhegan West, the town was incorporated January 18, 1760.

A meeting for the organization of the town, under the charter, was held at the meeting-house, February 20, 1760, at which Colonel John Goffe, who was appointed to call the meeting, read the charter.

Solomon Hutchinson was chosen town clerk, and was immediately sworn to the faithful execution of the duties of the office.

Colonel John Goffe was chosen moderator, and the town voted to accept the charter.

Solomon Hutchinson, William Bradford, Reuben Massey, Reuben Gould and Thomas Clark were chosen selectmen, David Hartshorn and Nathan Kendall tithingmen, and the other usual town officers were elected.

RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS IN AMHERST, SEPTEMBER, 1760.

Ephraim Abbot, Joshua Abbot, Josiah Abbot, Ebenezer Averill, Thomas Averill, Andrew Baxby, Joseph Bottele, Kendall Bottele, Andrew Bradford, Samuel Bradford, William Bradford, David Barnes, John Barnes, Joseph Butterfield, Oliver Carlton, Benjamin Clark, Joseph Clark, Jr., Thomas Clark, James Cochran, John Cole, Jacob Curtice, Benjamin Davis, John Daves, Benjamin Dresser, Ebenezer Ellinwood, Ebenezer Ellinwood, Jr., Jedediah Ellinwood, Joseph Ellinwood, Francis Elliott, Elisha Felton, Simeon Fletcher, Nathan Fuller, Richard Gould, Samuel Gray, David Hartshorn, John Harwood, Ephraim Hildreth, Amey Hobbs, William Hogg, Ebenezer Holt, Ebenezer Holt, Jr., J. Holt, Isaac How, Solomon Hutchinson, William Jones, Nathan Kendall, Jonathan Lamson, Samuel Lamson, Samuel Lamson, Jr., William Laney, Abi-

jah Lovejoy, Benjamin Lovejoy, Hezekiah Lovejoy, Joseph Lovejoy, Ephraim Lund, Ebenezer Lyon, Jonathan Lyon, John McClennard, Timothy McIntire, William Melendy, Reuben Mussey, William Odell, John Patterson, William Peabody, John Pettengill, Joseph Prince, Robert Read, Alexander Robinson, Samuel Robinson, Hannah Rollins, James Rollins, Hugh Ross, Andrew Seaton, John Seaton, Samuel Seaton, John Shepard, John Shepard, Jr., Joseph Small, John Smith, Timothy Smith, Joseph Steel, Caleb Stiles, John Stuart, Robert Stuart, Samuel Stuart, Benjamin Taylor, Israel Towne, Israel Towne, Jr., Moses Towne, Thomas Towne, David Tricl, Moses Tricl, Caleb Upton, Thomas Wakefield, William Wallace, Davis Walton, Reuben Walton, John Washer, Stephen Washer, John Wasson, Daniel Weston, Ebenezer Weston, Ebenezer Weston, Jr., George Wiley, Amos Wilkins, Benjamin Wilkins, Daniel Wilkins, Lucy Wilkins, William Wilkins, Mary Wilkins.

One hundred and ten in all.

Among the heaviest tax-payers were William Peabody, whose tax was £46 18*s.* 3*d.*; Nathan Kendall, £39 11*s.* 6*d.*; Israel Towne, £34 1*s.* 9*d.*; Joseph Prince, £31 7*s.* 9*d.*; and Joseph Steele, £30 14*s.* 3*d.* A poll-tax was £3 7*s.* 6*d.*

The charter of the town expiring by limitation on the 1st day of January, 1762, a petition for its renewal was granted January 7th, same year.

The first dismemberment of Souhegan West took place June 1, 1750, when, by the amended charter of Merrimack, a strip of land and water, some thirteen hundred and eighty rods in length, and averaging about one hundred and twenty-five rods in width, was taken from Souhegan West, and annexed to that town.

This change seems to have been overlooked by Governor Wentworth at the time the charter of Amherst was granted, its boundaries, as therein described, being the same as those given in the original survey in 1728.

This boundary was the source of some contention between the towns, and remained unsettled until the autumn of 1832, when it was settled by a committee consisting of Benjamin M. Farley, of Hollis; Jesse Bowers, of Dunstable; and John Wallace, of Milford.

The town of Monson received a charter from Governor Wentworth, April 1, 1746. It was formerly a part of the town of Dunstable, as chartered by the General Court of Massachusetts, October 16, 1673, and came under the jurisdiction of New Hampshire on the establishment of the boundary line between the provinces, in 1741.

The town of Hollis formed its southern boundary and the Souhegan River its northern boundary.

In 1754 a petition was presented to the Governor and Council by the selectmen and other inhabitants of the town of Monson, asking that a portion of Souhegan West, adjoining that town, and embracing about one-third of the area of the township, might be annexed to Monson. A petition from persons inhabiting the territory asked for, asking to be annexed to Monson, was presented at the same time; but the request was not granted.

The town of Hollis, at a meeting held March 2, 1761, voted to petition the town of Monson for a strip of land, one and a half miles in width or thereabout, from the south side of that town, which the town of Monson voted to grant them, at a meeting held March 23, 1761.

On October 18, 1762, Daniel Bayley, Robert Colburn, William Colburn, William Colburn, Jr., Samuel Hayden, Daniel Kendrick, Abraham Lehman, Onesiphorous Marsh, Thomas Nevens, William Nevens, Zaccheus Shattuck, Joseph Stearns, Samuel Stearns, Jr., Daniel Wheeler and James Wheeler, inhabitants of Monson, petitioned the Governor and Council to be annexed to Hollis. A hearing on their petition was ordered in April following, but was postponed to the next June, in order to give the petitioners time to make further arrangements with the towns of Amherst and Hollis. After hearing the parties concerned, the petition was dismissed June 3, 1763.

This movement for the dismemberment of Monson found but little favor in Amherst at first, as it was proposed that the remainder of the town should be annexed to Amherst.

Minister Wilkins presented a memorial against the change to the Provincial Authorities, in which he stated the ill effects it would have upon the town and upon himself personally, and at about the same time another memorial was presented to the General Court, from inhabitants of Amherst, protesting against the annexation of a part of Monson to Hollis, in which many of the arguments were used against the measure that Mr. Wilkins advanced in his remonstrance.

This memorial was signed by

Joshua Abbot, Josiah Abbot, John Averill, Thomas Averill, Moses Barron, Jr., Andrew Bixbee, Joseph Bontell, Kendal Bontell, Samuel Bradford, William Bradford, David Burns, John Burns, Oliver Carlton, Benjamin Clark, Thomas Clark, James Cochran, John Cole, Jacob Currier, Benjamin Davis, John Davis, Jacob Dressey, Frances Elliott, Ebenezer Ellinwood, Ebenezer Ellinwood, Jr., Jedediah Ellinwood, Joseph Ellinwood, Rollandson Ellinwood, Elisha Felton, William Felton, Simeon Fletcher, Nathan Fuller, John Harwood, David Heartshorn, Jacob Hildreth, William Hogg, Ebenezer Holt, Ezekiel Holt, Abner Hutchinson, Solomon Hutchinson, Jonathan Lampson, Abijah Lovejoy, Benjamin Lovejoy, Benjamin Lovejoy, Jr., Hezekiah Lovejoy, Joseph Lovejoy, Ephraim Lund, Jonathan Lyon, Timothy McIntire, William Melendy, William Melendy, Jr., John Mitchel, Reuben Mussey, William Odell, Joshua Pettengill, John Patterson, Nathan Phelps, Joseph Prince, Hugh Ross, Oliver Sanders, John Seccombe, Andrew Seeloom, Samuel Seeloom, Andrew Shannon, Timothy Smith, John Stuart, Caleb Stiles, Benjamin Taylor, Thomas Towne, Amos Tricl, David Tricl, Moses Tricl, Thomas Wakefield, Daniel Weston, Ebenezer Weston, Ebenezer Whittemore.

Proposals for a division of the town of Monson between the towns of Amherst and Hollis were laid before the voters of Amherst at a meeting held February 24, 1763, but no action was taken upon them.

On the 4th day of July, 1770, a charter dividing the town of Monson between the towns of Amherst and Hollis received the sanction of Governor John Wentworth, and thus Monson died from among the towns of New Hampshire, after an existence of about twenty-four years.

It died, seized and possessed of a *pound*, said to have been the only public building ever erected within its borders.

In March, 1779, a petition was presented to the

Legislature by sundry inhabitants of Amherst, Lyndeborough and the Mile Slip, asking to be incorporated into a town.

Efforts for a division of the town into parishes were made as early as 1778. In the autumn of that year several persons residing in the vicinity of Shepard's mills petitioned to be set off as a parish by themselves; but the town refused to grant their request.

In the spring of 1779 the town chose a committee "to treat with sundry persons belonging to the northwesterly part of the town, who had petitioned to be set off as a parish." The committee was also authorized to treat with a number of inhabitants of the town, residing in the westerly part of the same, who desired to be set off to Duxbury school farm and the Mile Slip.

The second or northwest parish was organized June 30, 1781, and December 15, 1803, incorporated as the town of Mount Vernon.

The third or southwest parish was set off November 23, 1782, and incorporated January 11, 1794, as the town of Milford.

March 14, 1768, the town

"*Voted*, to call upon those persons in town that exerted themselves last fall, in order to have Amherst made a shire town, four pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, lawful money

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CHAPTER II.

AMHERST—(*Continued*).

MILITARY HISTORY.

French and Indian War—Names of Soldiers—War of the Revolution—First Recorded Action of the Town—Amherst at Bunker Hill—Captain Gordon's Company—Captain Towne's Company—Captain Levi Spalding's Company—The Association Test—Names of Signers—Colonel Baldwin's Regiment—Votes of the Town—Bounty—List of Revolutionary Soldiers—War of 1812—War of the Rebellion—The First War Meeting—The Home Guard—List of Soldiers—Soldiers' Monument.

At a meeting held in the meeting-house, January 30, 1744–45, the proprietors

"*Voted*, that they will allow the Inhabitants a stock of Ammunition to defend themselves in case there should be occasion"

This vote is the only one recorded which tells us of any action taken by the proprietors for the defense of the settlers against the attacks of the savages.

Tradition tells us that about this time seven garrison-houses were erected in different parts of the town, to which the inhabitants resorted in times of danger. Beside these, a blockhouse, or fort, is said to have been built for the protection of the settlers.

The House, May 15, 1747,

"*Voted*, that in answer to the two annexed Petitions, namely, that of Souhegan West and that of Monson, His Excellency be desired to give orders for enlisting or impressing fifteen men, other than to scout and guard, under proper officers, said Souhegan West and Monson, till the twentieth of October next, if need be, and that said men be shifted once a month."

Which was assented to by the Governor and Council.

Among the scouts employed by the province in 1748 we find the names of Daniel Wilkins and Wincol Wright, of Souhegan West, who were members of the company employed to guard Souhegan, Stark's and Monson garrisons that season.

The war came to a close in 1749, but was renewed in 1752, and continued until the cession of Canada to the English, in 1763.

Fortunately, no attack was made upon the settlers at Souhegan West by the enemy, and no account has reached us that any serious damage was done by them within its borders. A family tradition has reached us that a party of settlers, under the lead of Deacon Hobbs, had a smart fight with the Indians one Sunday morning, in which the deacon handled his men so skillfully that no one of them was injured, while they were sure that some of the savages were killed. The Indians are reported to have said afterward, "Souhegan deacon no very good. He fight Sabbaday." On another occasion, while Lieutenant Joseph Prince was going, one evening, from his clearing to the garrison-house, which stood near where Mr. B. B. Whiting's house now stands, he heard an arrow whiz past his head. On his return, the following morning, he found it sticking in a tree near by the path he had followed.

Near the close of this war several of the inhabitants served in the expeditions sent against the common enemy. Sergeant Ebenezer Lyon, John Everdeen, David Hartshorn, Jr., Samuel Lamson, Joseph Small and Thomas Williams served in Colonel Blanchard's regiment at Crown Point, in 1755.

Humphrey Hobbs was a captain in the ranger service in 1755.

Lieutenant Ebenezer Lyon, Daniel Wilkins, Samuel Bradford, Israel Towne, Joseph Lovejoy, John Burns, Jonathan Lamson, Nathaniel Haseltine, Daniel Weston, Stephen Peabody and John Mills served in Colonel John Hart's regiment, at Crown Point, in 1758.

Benjamin Davis, John Mills, John Stewart and Robert Stewart were privates in Colonel John Goffe's regiment, at Crown Point, in 1760.

The first reference on the old town records in relation to the Revolution is under date of December 27, 1774, when the town voted "to approve of the results of the Grand Congress, and strictly adhere to them," and chose a committee, consisting of Colonel John Shepard, Lieutenant Benjamin Kendrick, Nahum Baldwin, John Shepard, Jr., Esqr., Dr. Moses Nichols, Daniel Campbell, Esq., Josiah Sawyer, Joseph Gould, Paul Dudley Sargent, Thomas Burns and Samuel Wilkins, to carry into effect the association agreement in this town. If any break over said agreement, the committee [are] ordered to publish the same in the newspapers.

The town was represented by one of its citizens in

the "tea-party," in December, 1773, and in the Concord "fight," in 1775.

March 13, 1775, voted three pounds nineteen shillings to Mr Sargent for his time and expenses at Exeter.

April 19, 1775. The attack upon the Lexington militia by the British troops aroused the country. In many of the towns in Massachusetts and New Hampshire companies of Minute-Men had been formed and drilled in anticipation of the coming conflict. The company in Amherst repaired at once to Cambridge.

The following will give us some idea of the enthusiasm of the people after receiving the news of the fight at Lexington and Concord. It is also an honorable tribute to Colonel John Shepard, one of the prominent citizens of the town:

"This certifies that Esq. Shepard in April, 1775, went with a Detachment of the Melitia, at about one hundred men, from Amherst to Cambridge, aided, assisted, and comforted them, and at Cambridge left with them two Spanish milled dollar.

"JOSIAH CROSBY."

Nor was this all Colonel Shepard left with the "melitia." On the back of the certificate is a list of other articles left, as follows: Pork, fifty-seven and a half pounds, one-half bushel beans, one and a half bushels to Sargent, some bread and one and a half bushels meal.

By the census taken that year, Amherst had three hundred and twenty-eight men above sixteen years of age, fifty-three of whom were over fifty years old. Of these, Captain Crosby says "about one hundred," or over thirty per cent., went to Cambridge. The census returns report "eighty-one men in the army."

AMHERST MEN IN THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

Stephen Peabody, adjutant of Colonel Reed's regiment.

Amherst soldiers in Captain Crosby's company.

Josiah Crosby, captain; Daniel Wilkins, Jr., first lieutenant; Thompson Maxwell, second lieutenant; John Mills, William Bradford, David Ramsay, Josiah Sawyer, sergeants; Lemuel Winchester, Eleazer W. Kingsbury, Peter Goss, Eli Wilkins, corporals; Thomas Powell, drummer; Jabez Holt, fifer; Joshua Abbott, Nathaniel Barret, Joseph Bowtal, Alexander Brown, Jonathan Burnam, Joshua Burnam, Thomas Clark, Robert Cochran, John Cole, Stephen Crosby, Nathaniel Crosby, Jacob Curtice, Benjamin Davis, Thaddeus Fitch, Amos Flint, Thomas Gates, James Gilmore, Stephen Hill, Joel Hoar, Archelaus Kemney, Solomon Kittredge, Jeremiah Lamson, Andrew Leavitt, Joseph Leavitt, Joshua Pettengill, Nourse Sawyer, James Simpson, Jonathan Small, Samuel Sternes, Jonathan Taylor, Rufus Trask, Eben Wakefield, Joseph Wakefield, Joseph Wallace, Sutherick Weston, Jonathan Wilkins, Samuel Williams, Isaac Wright.

In Captain Archelaus Towne's company, then in Stark's regiment.

Archelaus Towne, captain; William Read, corporal; Nathan Kendall, Jr., fifer; Benjamin Merrill, Moses Barron, Jacob Blodgett, Stephen Gould, Samuel Lamson, Adam Patterson, Peter Robertson, Bartholomew Towne, Archelaus Towne, Jr., Reuben Wheeler.

In Captain Levi Spaulding's company, Reed's regiment.

Joseph Bradford, first lieutenant; Benjamin Dike, corporal; William Brown, Richard Goodman, William Tuck, Richard Hughes, Robert B. Wilkins.

Captain Towne's company was at first a part of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, under the command of Colonel Bridge. At the time of the battle of Bunker Hill it was one of the thirteen companies in the First New Hampshire, or Stark's regiment.

Peter Robertson, a private in this company, was wounded while crossing "the neck" on his way to Bunker Hill by a cannon-ball, which carried away his right hand. He received a pension of twenty shillings per month from the State, commencing January 1, 1776.

John Cole, a private in Captain Crosby's company, was killed on the battle, and Robert B. Wilkins, of Captain Spaulding's company, was wounded in the right elbow by a musket-ball.

After the battle Captain Crosby made a return of the losses sustained by the members of his company, as follows:

"An account of things that was lost at the Battle of Bunker's hill on the 17th of June, 1775, belonging to Capt. Crosby's company viz: Capt Crosby's things one Pistol & 1 pair of worsted stockings, Lieut. Daniel Wilkins, 1 cotton shirt, Lieut. Thompson Maxwell, 1 fine hat & 1 powder-horn; Adj't Stephen Peabody, 1 blanket & 1 shirt, Quarter-Master Frye, 1 coat & 1 hat; Serg't William Bradford, 1 shirt; Serg't Lemuel Winchester, 1 pair of shoes, Eli Wilkins, 1 blanket & 1 bullet mold, Alexander Brown, 1 cotton shirt, 1 pair of stockings, & 1 knapsack, Thaddeus Fitch, 1 shirt, 1 pair calfskin pumps, 1 pair trowsers, & 1 gunpouch; Samuel Stratton, 1 pair of shoes, Stephen Crosby, 1 great coat & 1 shirt; John Wilkins, 1 shirt, Thomas Giles, 1 gun, 1 cartridge box, and 1 jacket, Thomas Perry, 1 woolen shirt, 1 powder-horn, & 1 knapsack; Joseph Boutel, 1 pair of stockings, 1 pair of leather breeches, Nathaniel Barret, 1 knapsack, 1 pair of shoes and buckles & 1 handkerchief; Sam'l Williams, 1 shirt, & 1 bundle of it, & 1 gun, James Gilmore, 1 blanket, 1 handkerchief, Joseph Wakefield, 1 pair of oznabrig breeches, 1 cartridge box, Eben'r Wakefield, 1 set of shoemaker's tools, 1 shirt, 2 pr's stockings, & 1 pr's shoes; Daniel Kemney, 1 great coat & 1 gun, Joseph Wallis, 1 pair shoes, Andrew Leavitt, 1 coverlid, 1 pr's stockings, 1 knapsack, & handkerchief, Josiah Sawyer, 1 gun, 1 cartg. 1 powder-horn, & 1 Bible, Joshua Abbot, 1 knapsack & pr's stockings; Joshua Abbot, 1 knapsack & pr of stockings.

"JOSIAH CROSBY, *Capt.*"

Andrew Leavitt, Samuel Robertson, William Wakefield and Eben Wincol Wright enlisted into the company June 19, 1775. Of these, Leavitt seems to have been in the battle two days before.

Captain Crosby's company was present when Washington took command of the army, July 2, 1775.

From a return made of Captain Crosby's company, June 21, 1775, we learn that on that day there were present and fit for duty one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, three sergeants, four corporals, one drummer and thirty privates,—total, forty-one.

Two privates were sick, one was wounded, one attended the wounded, three were absent on furlough, two had deserted, one was on command, three were in the train, four were absent without leave and one was missing,—total, eighteen.

This was styled the Ninth Company. The privates were paid forty shillings per month for their services, and the term of their enlistment was eight months; many, however, continued in the army until the British evacuated Boston, in March, 1776; some even longer.

Quartermaster Isaac Frye, of Wilton, reported the rations dealt out to them for several days as follows:

"1775, July 3 to 8, 50 in a present who received 51 loaves bread 46 lbs pork; 120 lbs beef, 15½ gills rum, 41 gallons beer

"July 14 to 18, 54 men present received 54 Lives bread, 54 lbs. pork, 155 lbs. beef; 189 gills rum.

"July 28 to August 1, 53 men present received 53 Lives bread, 67½ lbs pork; 67½ lbs. beef, 189 gills rum, 67½ lbs. codfish, and 20 lbs. butter."

It appears from official documents that the State furnished five hundred and fifty-four gallons of New England rum and seventeen hundred and fifty-nine and a half gallons of West India rum for the use of its soldiers while engaged around Boston in 1775.

In compliance with the earnest entreaties of General Sullivan, thirty-one companies, numbering sixty-one men each, were sent from New Hampshire to Winter Hill, near Boston, in December, 1775, to take the place of the Connecticut troops stationed there, who insisted on returning home, as the term of their enlistment had expired. The names of the commissioned officers of these companies alone have been preserved. Benjamin Taylor, of Amherst, was captain; Nathan Ballard, of Wilton, first lieutenant; and John Bradford, of Amherst, ensign of the company raised in Amherst and Wilton.

Captain Taylor died at Medford in February, 1776, before the expiration of the time for which he enlisted.

Jonathan Burnham was paid £12 4*s.* 10*d.*, for mustering in the thirty-one companies of New Hampshire militia that served on Winter Hill in the winter of 1775–76.

A regiment was raised in December, 1775, and placed under the command of Colonel Timothy Bedel, which was ordered to join the northern army in New York, with which it was to march to reinforce the army in Canada. In one of the companies in this regiment we find the following Amherst men:

Daniel Wilkins, Jr., captain; John Mills, second lieutenant; William Bradford, ensign; Benjamin Dike, sergeant; Nathaniel Weston, Joshua Abbott, Samuel Stevens, corporals; Thomas Powell Hunnewell, John Hall, 4th; William Brown, Amos Boutwell, Pinus Chandler 2d, Edward Cutler, James Clark, James Cochran, Robert Cochran, Isaac Palmer Cutler, Stephen Cuttice, Roger Dutton, John Farnham, Lazabeth Gilbert, Obadiah Holt, Solomon Kittredge, Jeremiah Lamson, Joseph Lovejoy, Hugh McKean, Thomas Mckendly, Aaron Nichols, Isaac Stratton, Daniel Wilkins, 4th, Sylvester Wilkins, Andrew Wilkins, John Wiley.

The following Amherst men, mustered by Colonel Nahum Baldwin, April 15, 1776, were a part of a company commanded by Captain Timothy Clement, which was sent to Portsmouth to assist in guarding the sea-coast and the forts in the harbor:

William Stewart, ensign; Nathan Abbott, Silas Bardsley, Jonathan Dutton, David Fisk, Richard Goodman, Joshua Kendall, Zephaniah Partridge, Edmund Lyon, Jonathan Lyon, Ebenezer Odell, Robert Parker, Samuel Shepard, John Stratton, Asa Summerton, Archelaus Towne, Jr., Henry Tuttel.

This company, with others, was organized into a regiment, September 25, 1776, which was placed under the command of Colonel Pierce Long. On the 23d November following, it was ordered to Ticonderoga, to which place it marched in February, 1777.

The following citizens of Amherst signed the "Association Test." For convenience of reference the names are placed in alphabetical order, and the names of those who served in the army are printed in italics:

Barnes Abbott, Ephraim Abbott, Ebenezer Averill, John Averill, Thomas Averill, Jr., Nathan Baldwin, Ephraim Barker, Nathaniel Barrell, Moses Barron, Samuel Blasdell, Jacob Bliss, Joseph Boutell, Joseph Boutell (2d), *Kendall Boutell, Reuben Boutell, Andrew Bradford, Peter Bradley, John Bradford, William Bradford, George Burns, John Burns, John Burns, Jr.*, John Burns (3d), Thomas Burns, Stephen Burnham, Oliver Carleton, Thomas Carrell, *Thomas Clark*, Nathan Cleaves, John Cochran, Joseph Coggin, *Henry Colburn*, William Colburn, *John Cole, Nathan Cole, Joseph Cooper*, Samuel Crosby, *Silas Cummings*, Jacob Cuttice, *Jacob Cuttice, Jr.*, Benjamin Day, John Damon, Bartholomew Dodge, Benjamin Dodge, Josiah Dodge, David Donckless, John Donckless, Joseph Donckless, Francis Elliott, *Joseph Evans, Stephen Evans*, Elisha Felton, William Fisk, William Fisk, Jr., Amos Flint, *Jonas Flint, Jr.*, Nathan Flint, *Ephraim French*, Nathan Fuller, James Gage, *James Gilmore, Allen Gradshipe*, Amos Green, David Green, John Grimes, Jonathan Grimes, Joseph Gould, Richard Gould, Samuel Hall, *Samuel Harris*, Benjamin Hartshorn, James Hartshorn, *John Hazeltine*, John Harwood, *Nathaniel Hazeltine*, Samuel Henry, Timothy Hill, Ephraim Hildreth, *Daniel Hildreth*, Jacob Hildreth, *William Hogg*, Elnathan Holt, Jr., Isaac Holt, Reuben Holt, Isaac How, *Joel How*, Benjamin Hopkins, Benjamin Hopkins, Jr., Ebenezer Hopkins, *Richard Hosley*, Abner Hutchinson, Elnathan Hutchinson, Elisha Hutchinson, Nathan Hutchinson, *Nathan Hutchinson* (2d), Nathan Jones, Nathan Jones, Jr., *Michael Kerr*, John Kendall, Jr., Nathan Kendall, Benjamin Kendrick, Josiah Kidder, *Henry Kimball*, Moses Kimball, *Solomon Kittredge, Jonathan Langdon*, William Langdon, Joseph Langdell, *Francis Langton, Richard Lawrence*, Jacob Lovejoy, John Lovejoy, *William Low*, Jonathan Lund, *Jonathan Lyon*, Thomas McAllister, *James McKean*, Robert Means, William Mehendy, Jr., *Benjamin Merrill, John Mitchell, Immanuel Morse, Moses Nichols*, Timothy Nichols, William Odell, William Odell, Jr., *Robert Parker*, *Isaac Patterson, John Patterson, Stephen Peabody*, William Peabody, William Peabody, Jr., William Peacock, Joseph Peters, Joseph Pinney, Joseph Pitney, Jr., *Thomas Rea*, Robert Read, *William Reed, Peter Robertson*, John Roby, *Joseph Rollings*, Jonathan Sargent, *Josiah Seargent, Josiah Seaver, Jr.*, John Secombe, James Sewell, John Sexton, John Shepard, Jr., Joseph Small, William Small, *William Small, Jr.*, Daniel Smith, Isaac Smith, Jacob Smith, Jonathan Smith, Timothy Smith, *Jacob Stambly, Samuel Stanley*, Joseph Steel, Joseph Steel, Jr. Daniel Stephens, *Samuel Stevens, Seaport Stewart*, Amos Stickney, Samuel Stratton, Jonathan Taylor, Samuel Taylor, William Taylor, Benjamin Temple, Ebenezer Temple, *Archelaus Towne*, Israel Towne, Israel Towne, Jr., Thomas Towne, *Thomas Towne* (2d), David Tuttel, John Tuck, John Twiss, Jonathan Twiss, Phinehas Upham, Ezekiel Upton, Thomas Wakefield, Jr., *Joseph Walker*, William Wallace, Richard Ward, John Wade, *Stephen Washer*, Ebenezer Weston, Isaac Weston, Thomas Weston, *Jacob Wilkins*, John Wilkins, Jonathan Wilkins, Jr., Joshua Wilkins, William Wilkins, *Lemuel Winchester*, James Woodbury, Peter Woodbury, *Isaac Wright*, Joshua Wright.

"*To the Honble., The Committee of Safety for the State of New Hampshire or the Hon. a. Assembly thereof.*

"Pursuant to the Request on this paper from the Committee of Safety to us directed, we have invited those Persons thereon named to sign the Declaration on this paper, and all that have seen it have signed it except Joshua Atherton, Esq., Mr. Daniel Campbell, Mr. Samuel Dodge and Col. John Shepard.

"THOMAS WAKEFIELD,
REUBEN MESSER,
SAMUEL WILKINS. } *Selectmen.*

A regiment was raised in July, 1776, to reinforce the army in Canada. It was commanded by Colonel Isaac Wyman, was mustered in July 16, 1776, and served about three and a half months.

In a company in this regiment, commanded by Captain William Barron, of Merrimack, we find the following soldiers from Amherst:

James Gilmore, ensign; Nathaniel Bazeltine, Ephraim French, sergeants; Aaron Boutell, Benjamin Clark, Jonathan Lamson, Ebenezer Rea, William Small, Jr., William Stewart and George Wilson, privates.

In Captain William Harper's company were Silas

Coolidge, Zephaniah Kittredge, Robert Parker and Joseph Perkins, privates.

In Captain Samuel Wetherbee's company were John Averill and Timothy Nichols, Jr., privates.

Stephen Peabody, of Amherst, was major of the regiment.

Colonel Baldwin's Regiment.—This regiment was raised in September, 1776, and marched to assist the army in New York. It was in the battle at White Plains, October 28, 1776, and was dismissed at North Castle, N. Y., about the 1st of December of that year. Amherst was represented in this regiment by Colonel Nahum Baldwin, and the following men who served in the company commanded by Captain Philip Putman, of Wilton:

William Low, ensign; Elijah Averill, Reuben Bontell, Ebenezer Carlton, John Cochran, Jonathan Coolman, Stephen Farnum, John Grimes, John Hartshorn, Joel Howe, Francis Lovejoy, Isaac Peabody, Abel Prince, James Rea, Benjamin Smith, Daniel Smith, Benjamin Taylor, Richard Towne, Thomas Towne, Aaron Upton, Joseph Wallace and Jonathan Wilkins, privates.

In Captain Read's company were William Read, captain, and Andrew Elliot, private.

Another regiment was raised in December, 1776, to reinforce the army in Northern New York. This was placed under the command of Colonel David Gilman. In this regiment the following Amherst men served in the company commanded by Captain William Walker, of Dunstable: Jonathan Cochran, Isaac P. Curtice, Jacob Curtice, Roger Dutton, Stephen Gould, Abiel Holt, Ebenezer Odell, John Taylor, Robert B. Wilkins.

A special town-meeting, held May 22, 1775, was the last one called in "His Majesty's" name in Amherst. The constables were simply directed by the selectmen to warn the inhabitants of the town of Amherst to the next meeting, held August 14, 1775. A meeting, held October 24, 1775, was called in the name of the "*Province*" of New Hampshire. After this, until the Declaration of Independence, the town-meetings were called in the name of the "*Colony* of New Hampshire." Since September 11, 1776, the meetings of the town have been called in the name of the "*State* of New Hampshire."

Parties of Loyalists, or Tories, were sent by the authorities of the State of New York to be confined in the jails in New Hampshire. Of these, the following were ordered to be sent to Amherst jail, November 22, 1776:

Alexander Andrews, Peter Brown (to be kept in irons), Thomas Bullis, William Burns, Nathaniel Douglas, Jonathan Farmachill, John Feathers, John Hitchcock, Laughlin McGallon, Isaac Man, Abraham Nathrop (to be in irons), Thomas Pearson, Johannes Vanzelin and James Waldbe.

Not liking their accommodations, the prisoners soon broke jail and escaped.

Other parties of New York Loyalists were sent to Amherst jail. They were supplied with such clothing as they stood in need of at the expense of the State. The expenses of their confinement were afterward repaid by the State of New York.

The following action in regard to the estate of Zaccheus Cutler, Esq., was taken by the town at a meeting, held April 30, 1776:

"*Whereas*, Zaccheus Cutler, formerly of Amherst, in the County of Hillsborough and Colony of New Hampshire, has in a very daring manner proved himself inimical to his country, and also exiled from Amherst aforesaid, and joined our inhuman enemies at Boston, at the same time leaving behind him lands, buildings, &c., to a considerable value. And for prevention of his estate coming to strife and waste, we, the inhabitants of Amherst, pass the following votes, viz.

"*Voted* to improve the estate of Zaccheus Cutler, Esq.

"*Voted* that the Committee of Safety be a committee to improve said estate.

"*Voted* the manner of improving said estate be left this present with said committee.

"*Voted* said Committee pay the profits arising on said improvement to him or them whose right it may be to make a demand therefor."

Against this action of the town Colonel John Shepard, Captain Israel Towne, Ensign William Peabody and Mr. Thomas Towne entered their protest, for reasons "that would be given at a proper time, if called for."

July 18, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was received and proclaimed by Moses Kelley, Esq., sheriff of the county, with beat of drum from the horse-block, which then stood on the common in front of the meeting-house.

March 31, 1777. The town voted to remit the poll-tax of those persons who served as soldiers in the Continental army the whole of last year.

June 10, 1777. Voted, in case there should be an immediate call for men to serve in the Continental army, to allow those who are disposed to enlist the same encouragement they have heretofore paid, and to assess the amount necessary for this purpose upon the polls and estates of the inhabitants of the town.

Captain Stephen Peabody, Captain Hezekiah Lovejoy and Mr. Solomon Kittredge were appointed a committee to procure soldiers on the terms mentioned above.

Colonel Nahum Baldwin, Mr. Stephen Burnam, Mr. William Wallace, Mr. Andrew Bradford and Mr. Timothy Smith were chosen a committee to affix and settle prices upon sundry articles.

In a return, made by Colonel Moses Nichols, March 19, 1779, we have the names of the men employed by the town to fill its quota in the Continental army in the years 1777, 1778 and 1779, the period of their enlistment, and the regiments and companies in which they served, as follows:

Stephen Abbott, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years; Elijah Averill, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years; Joshua Blodgett, Cilley's regiment, Richards company, for three years; Peter Brewer, Cilley's regiment, Morrill's company, for the war; William Brown, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years; James Cochran, Cilley's regiment, Scott's company, for three years; Jonathan Coolman, Cilley's regiment, Scott's company, for three years; Robert Coolman, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for the war; Silas Coolidge, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years; Robert Cunningham, Jr., Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years; Robert Cunningham, Cilley's regiment, Richards company, for three years; Ezekiel Davis, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years; Joseph Davis, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years; Benjamin Duke, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years; John Dow, Cilley's regi-

ment, Richards' company, for three years; John Dutton, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years; Richard Goodman, Scammell's regiment, Frye's company, for three years. Jude Hall, Cilley's regiment, Richards' company, for three years; Henry Harris, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years; Richard Hoskins, Scammell's regiment, Frye's company, for three years; Daniel Kebbel, Cilley's regiment, Merrill's company, for three years; Robert Parker, Cilley's regiment Watt's company, for three years; Thomas Powell, Scammell's regiment, Frye's company, for three years; William Shaddock, Cilley's regiment, Merrill's company, for three years; Isaac Smith, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years; Isaac Stearns, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years; John Taggart, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years; Nathan Tuttle, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years; Reuben Wheeler, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years; Asa Wilkins, Scammell's regiment, Frye's company, for three years; Robert H. Wilkins, Scammell's regiment, Frye's company, for three years; Sylvester Wilkins, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years; George Wilson, Cilley's regiment, Watt's company, for three years.

John Rano was hired by Amherst, but afterward decided to belong to Andover.

Peter Brewer was a colored man, from New Boston.

Jude Hall, another colored man, was from Kensington.

Joshua Blodgett was from Litchfield.

Silas Cooledge and John Taggart, from Hillsborough.

The Cunninghams, from Derryfield.

William Shaddock, from Boscawen.

On the advance of General Burgoyne's army toward Ticonderoga, in the summer of 1777, thousands of volunteers marched from various places in New England to assist in the defense of that stronghold.

Two companies, under the command of Major Abial Abbot, of Wilton, marched, June 30, 1777, for the threatened fortress. On reaching Charlestown (No. 4), they were ordered home, but when they had reached Dublin, on their return, they received orders "to march with all speed to Ticonderoga." When they reached Otter Creek they heard of its evacuation.

AMHERST MEN IN THESE COMPANIES

In Captain Peabody's Company.

Captain Stephen Peabody, Lieutenant John Bradford, Ensign John Patterson, Corporal Amos Elliot, Nathan Cole, Josiah Crosby, Stephen Crosby, William Crosby, Isaac P. Curtice, Jacob Curtice, Roger Dutton, Ebenezer Hutchinson, Jonathan Lanson, John Lovejoy, William Low, Jonathan Lyon, Benjamin Merrill, Timothy Nichols, Jr., Adam Patterson, Thomas Peabody, Abel Prince, Josiah Sawyer, John Stewart, Simpson Stewart, Benjamin Taylor, John Wallace, Stephen Washer Jonathan Williams.

In Captain Nathan Ballard's Company.

First Lieutenant Joseph Farnum, Second Lieutenant Eli Wilkins, Sergeant Nathan Hutchinson, Moses Averill, Samuel Curtice, Allen Goodridge, Asa Lewis, Aaron Nichols, Ebenezer Odell, Moses Peabody, Benjamin Sawyer, Daniel Smith, Samuel Stewart, William Stewart, William Talbert, Henry Travett, Thomas Underwood, Solomon Washer.

In the battle of Bennington the regiment commanded by Colonel Nichols, of Amherst, commenced the attack, and Captain John Bradford, of the Amherst company, is said to have been the second man who mounted the Hessian breast-work.

The Amherst men engaged in the battle were:

Colonel Moses Nichols commanding a regiment; Colonel Stephen Peabody, and to General Stark; John Bradford, captain; John Mills, first lieutenant; Joseph Farnum, second lieutenant; John Patterson, ensign; Joel Howe, Nathaniel Hazeltine, Jonathan Wilkins, James Gilmore, sergeants; Nathan Cole, Jacob Curtice, Amos Elliott, corporals; Reuben Bonell, David Batman, Israel Burnam, Jonathan Burnam, Stephen Crosby, William Crosby, Isaac Curtis, Samuel Curtis, Stephen Curtis, Roger Dutton, Jedediah Ellinwood, John Everden, Jonadred Gilbert, Allen Goodridge, Daniel Green, Samuel Harris, William Hogg, Obadiah Hoit, Joseph Jewett, Caleb Jones, Eli Kimball, Solomon Kittredge, Jonathan Lanson, Asa Lewis, Benjamin Merrill, Ebenezer Odell, Joshua Pettingill, James Ray, Benjamin Sawyer, Andrew Shannon, Benjamin Stearns, Samuel Stewart, Simpson Stewart, Benjamin Taylor, Henry Travett, John Wallace, Eli Wilkins, George Wilson, privates.

In Captain Ford's company, Nichols' regiment, were Silas Gould, Solomon Hutchinson, Robert Parker and Eleazer Usher.

Colonel Nichols was employed seventy-two days in this campaign; Captain Bradford and company seventy-one days. They received £243 as bounty and advance wages at the time of their enlistment, and £461 7*s.* 9*d.* as a balance, due for their services, October 18, 1777.

Archelaus Towne, Archelaus Towne, Jr., Francis Grimes and William Hogg marched and joined the army under General Gates, at Saratoga, in September, 1777.

Among the old papers in the office of the Secretary of State is the following order for payment of supplies furnished for the Bennington expedition:

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, April 2, 1779.

"*To Nicholas Gilman, Esq., B. G.:*

"Pursuant to a vote of Council and Assembly, pay Josiah Crosby and Hezekiah Lovejoy twenty-five pounds, twelve shillings, for camp utensils for Gen. Stark's brigade.

"£25 12*s.*

"M. WEARE, *President.*"

A brigade of the New Hampshire militia, under the command of General William Whipple, was sent to Rhode Island in the summer of 1778, to assist in an attack upon the British forces stationed there.

Colonel Moses Nichols commanded one of the regiments, Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Peabody one of the battalions. Captain John Bradford was adjutant in Colonel Nichols' regiment, and Colonel Daniel Warner quartermaster.

The following Amherst men served in Colonel Nichols' regiment, in the company commanded by Captain Josiah Crosby:

Josiah Crosby, captain; Hezekiah Lovejoy, lieutenant; John Mills, Josiah Crosby, Jr., Allen Goodridge, sergeants; John Cole, Jonathan Wilkins, corporals; John Bonell, Enos Bradford, John Carlton, Daniel Chandler, Stephen Crosby, Silas Cummings, James Ellinwood, John Everden, Stephen Farnum, Benjamin Lewis, Reuben D. Mussey, Timothy Nichols, Jr., Ebenezer Odell, John Odell, Peter Robinson, Joseph Robbins, Jacob Stanley, Samuel Stanley, Jotham Stearns, Thomas Stevens, William Stewart, Benjamin Taylor, Jonathan Taylor, William Talbert, Bartholomew Towne, Solomon Washer, privates.

In Captain Reynolds' company were Roger Dutton, Ebenezer Odell, Joshua Pettingill, James Ray, John Stevens and John Wallace, privates.

In Captain Dearborn's company were William Hastings, Andrew Burnam, John Ellsworth.

March 8, 1779. Benjamin Hopkins, Jr., William Odell and James Woodbury were chosen a committee to provide for the families of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers belonging to this town in the army.

June 7, 1779. The town voted "that they will take a method to raise the soldiers called for to serve in the Continental army."

June 29, 1779. Voted to add fifty bushels of Indian corn, or its equivalent in currency, to the State and Continental bounties offered each soldier who shall enlist during the war, and the raising of the soldiers on the above encouragement was referred to the commissioned officers (of the militia).

August 5, 1779. Mr. Timothy Smith, Colonel Stephen Peabody and Captain John Bradford were appointed a committee to procure the quotas of men which should hereafter be required of the town during the war.

September 15, 1779. Voted to raise twenty thousand dollars for hiring their quotas of men for carrying on the war in the future, and the selectmen were directed to assess the above sum in the common way of assessing, and pay it into the town treasury as it is collected.

At a meeting, held November 2, 1779, the town voted to allow credit to those persons who had done more than their proportion in carrying on the present war.

Nine men were furnished for the Continental army in 1779, to serve one year, as follows:

Samuel Clark, enlisted July 11, 1779; discharged August 20, 1780.
Charles Davenport, enlisted July 14, 1779; discharged August 20, 1780.
Calvin Honey, enlisted August 7, 1779; discharged August 7, 1780.
Abraham Lattlehale, enlisted July 21, 1779; discharged July 24, 1780.
John McKean, enlisted July 20, 1779; discharged June 20, 1780.
Joseph Perkins, enlisted July 13, 1779; discharged June 20, 1780.
Joseph Rawlins, enlisted August 14, 1779; discharged August 20, 1780.
Archelaus Towne, enlisted July 21, 1779; died December 1, 1779.
Joseph Wilson, enlisted July 27, 1779; discharged June 20, 1780.

Soldiers at Rhode Island, 1779.—Colonel Hercules Mooney commanded a regiment sent to Rhode Island from this State in the spring of 1779, to assist the army stationed there. The following Amherst men served in this regiment, in the company commanded by Captain Daniel Emerson, of Hollis:

Moses Barron, ensign; Moses Averill, drummer; John Carlton, Alpheus Crosby, John Odell and Levi Woodbury.

In September of this year Captain Hezekiah Lovejoy and Joseph Nichols enlisted for six months in the garrison at Portsmouth.

Eleven men were furnished for the Continental army in 1780,—

Peter Abbot, enlisted July 8, discharged December 6, 1780.
Robert Campbell, enlisted July 8, discharged December 21, 1780.
Alpheus Crosby, enlisted July 8; discharged December 6, 1780
Stephen Crosby, enlisted July 8, discharged December 6, 1780
Isaac Curtice, enlisted July 8, discharged December 6, 1780
Jacob Dejen, enlisted June 29, discharged December 31, 1780.
Obadiah Holt, enlisted July 8; discharged December 18, 1780.
Jacob Stanley, enlisted July 8; discharged December 18, 1780.
Jothan Stearns, enlisted July 8; discharged December 6, 1780.
Bimsley Stevens, enlisted June 29; discharged December 21, 1780.
Jesse Woollary, enlisted July 8; discharged December 6, 1780.

A regiment under the command of Colonel Moses Nichols served three months at West Point in the autumn of 1780. Dr. Henry Codman was surgeon. In the company commanded by Captain William Barron, of Merrimack, we find the following Amherst men:

Daniel Averill, Nahum Baldwin, Jr., Andrew Bradford, Daniel Kenny, Henry Kimball, David Melvin, Joseph Nichols, Benjamin Stearns, William Tolbert, William Wallace (died), Daniel Weston. William Brown served in another company.

Seventy-four men, including those then in the field, being called for to serve three years, or during the war, the town, at a meeting held February 8, 1781, appointed Captain Nathan Hutchinson, Captain Israel Towne and Amos Flint a committee to raise the men required.

Captain Hezekiah Lovejoy, Thomas Wakefield, Daniel Campbell, Benjamin Davis, Eli Wilkins and Lieutenant Ebenezer Weston were subsequently added to the committee, who were authorized to hire money to procure the men needed.

The families of William Brown, James Cochran, Richard Hughes, Farrar Miller, Nathan Tuttle and Joseph Wilson, soldiers in the Continental army, were assisted by the town this year, 1781.

John Abbot Goss, Francis Lovejoy, Joseph Lovejoy, Joseph Pedrick and Daniel Wilkins (3d) were mustered in March 5, 1781, to fill the quota of three years' men required of the town at that time.

In July, 1781, nine men were required to serve six months and the requisition was filled by Nahum Baldwin, Jr., Ebenezer Curtice, David Hildreth, Caleb Hunt, Henry Hunt, Michael Kieff, Joseph Nichols, Allen Stewart and William Cowen (but there is no record that he joined the army until December following, when he enlisted for three years).

Late in the summer of 1781 eleven men were called for to serve three months. They marched September 23d of that year. In the selectmen's account they are mentioned as "11 soldiers at Charlestown, 1781," and were probably raised in apprehension of trouble on the western and northern frontiers of the State. Their names were Peter Abbot, Daniel Averill, Elijah Averill, George Christopher, Paul Crosby, John Fields, Edward Hartshorn, Joshua Heywood, Samuel Phelps, Peter Wakefield and Daniel Weston, and they served in a company commanded by Captain John Mills.

Among the papers in the adjutant-general's office, in Concord, is the following account of beef and fat cattle collected for the army in the town of Amherst by Francis Blood, in the year 1781:

"July 2, 3, 2 cattle weighing	1,250 lbs.
Aug. 7, 6 " "	3340 "
Aug. 22, 4 " "	2775 "
Oct. 5, 7 " "	4455 "
Nov. 19, 9 " "	4185 "
Beef furnished by Nichols	860 "
Total	21,565 lbs.

"Being the amount the town was required to furnish."

In 1782 fourteen three years' men were required

to fill the town's quota in the Continental army, and the following men were furnished.

James Ambl, Andrew Bradford, Enoch Carlton, Ephraim Goss, Peter Goss, Henry Handley, William Haywood, Adam Patterson, John Peabody, Thomas Peabody, Alexander Runnels, Benjamin Tuck, Daniel Weston and John Grout.

Peter Abbott, fifer, Moses Pettengill and James McKean, privates, enlisted in a company commanded by Captain Ebenezer Webster, which was raised for the protection of the northern frontiers of the State in 1782.

Stephen Dike, of Amherst, served six months for New Boston, in 1781.

David Truel, Jr., served six months for Merrimack, in 1781; and William Henry Wilkins, son of the minister, enlisted to serve three years for Candia, in June, 1777, but died at Yellow Springs, Pa., June 22, 1778.

Luther Dana served in the navy a short time, near the close of the war.

Captain Joseph Perkins served on board a privateer vessel, which was taken by the British, and he was carried a prisoner of war to England, where he was confined for some time.

Levi Woodbury served on the privateer "Essex," which was taken, and he was carried to England, a prisoner of war, where he died.

Jonathan Wilkins served on the ship "Hague," and was wounded in an action with a British vessel.

April 11, 1782. More soldiers having been called for to fill the town's quota, the town voted to add Lieutenant Darius Abbot, Robert Means, William Lampson, Samuel Dodge, Captain William Dana and Captain Ephraim Hildreth to the committee to hire soldiers.

October 29, 1782. The sum of thirty pounds was granted for the support of the families of Joseph Lovejoy and Daniel Wilkins, Jr., the same to be indorsed on the securities given them by the town's committee for hiring soldiers.

Bounties.—Bounties paid soldiers in the war for Independence by the town of Amherst, which were repaid by the State,—

			£	s.	d.
Sept. 4, 1775	Paid 15 men in Wyman's regiment		150	0	0
" 5, "	" 22 " " Baldwin's "		142	0	0
May 5, 1777.	" 27 Continental soldiers		809	13	10
July 19, 1777	" 55 men in Stark's brigade, 2 mo.		220	0	0
" 14, 1779.	" 9 Continental soldiers, bounds 6th				
	15 lb. good money		215	2	0
" 23, 1780	" 12 men in Nichols' reg't, 3 mo.		72	0	0
" 31, 1781	" 9 Continental soldiers, new levies,				
	6 months		108	0	0
" 15, "	" 5 Continental soldiers, 3 years		360	0	0
" 17, 1782.	" 14 Continental soldiers, 3 years		1008	0	0
			£3200	16	7

Bounties, etc., paid by the town that were not repaid by the State, or the United States, as reported by the selectmen September 9, 1791.

Paid Col. Nichols' regiment, at West Point	£180
An average made in 1777, for soldiers that had served	480
Soldiers that served in Capt. Walker's Co., Gilman's regiment, 1776	39
Soldiers in Col. Baldwin's regiment, at Rhode Island	106
Soldiers in Col. Baldwin's regiment, at New York, 1776	72
100 Continental soldiers, from 1781, 3 years' men	600
20 soldiers in Capt. Barron's co., Wyman's reg't, 1776	200
11 " served at Charlestown, 1781	132
9 " 1781, new levies, six months' men	270
11 " 1780, " " " "	330
5 " at Cow, 1780, Captain Stone's company	150
9 " in Colonel Mooney's regiment	108
13 " from 1781, 3 years' men	845
	£3341

List of Soldiers.—Alphabetical list of soldiers and sailors from Amherst in the war for Independence,—

Joshua Abbot, Nathan Abbot, Nathaniel Abbot, Peter Abbot, Stephen Abbot, James Ahl, Daniel Averill, David Averill, Elijah Averill, John Averill, Moses Averill, Nahum Baldwin, Nahum Baldwin, Jr., Nathaniel Barrett, Moses Barron, Jacob Blodgett, Joshua Blodgett, Amos Boutell, Amos Boutell, Joseph Boutell, Jr., Reuben Boutell, Thomas Boutell, Richard Bradston, Andrew Bradford, Cross Bradford, John Bradford, Joseph Bradford, William Bradford, Jr., Peter Brewer, Alexander Brown, William Brown, David Burnham, Israel Burnham, Jonathan Burnham, Joshua Burnham, Robert Campbell, Ebenezer Carlton, Jacob Carlton, John Carlton, David Chandler, Pamon Chandler, George Christopher, Benjamin Clark, James Clark, Samuel Clark, Thomas Clark, James Cochran, John Cochran, Jonathan Cochran, Robert Cochran, Henry Colman, John Cole, John Cole, 12th, Nathan Cole, William Cook, Silas Coolidge, William Cowen, Alpheus Crosby, Ezekiel Crosby, Josiah Crosby, Josiah Crosby, Jr., Nathaniel Crosby, Paul Crosby, Stephen Crosby, William Crosby, Silas Cummings, Robert Cunningham, Robert Cunningham, Jr., Ebenezer Cutter, Isaac Palmer Cutter, Jacob Cutter, Leonard Cutter, Stephen Cutter, Luther Dana, Charles Davenport, Benjamin Davis, Ezekiel Davis, Joseph Davis, Benjamin Dike, Stephen Dike, John Dow, Jacob Dwyer, John Dutton, Jonathan Dutton, Reuel Dutton, James Ellinwood, Jedidiah Ellinwood, Joseph Ellinwood, Amos Elliot, Andrew Elliot, John Ellsworth, John Everden, Asa Farnum, John Farnum, Joseph Farnum, Stephen Farnum, John Fields, David Fiske, Thaddeus Fitch, Amos Flint, Ephraim French, Jaraboel Gilbert, Thomas Giles, James Gilmore, Richard Goodman, Allen Goodridge, Ephraim Goss, John Abbot Goss, Peter Goss, Silas Gould, Stephen Gould, Daniel Green, Francis Grimes, John Grimes, John Grout, Jude Hall, Henry Handley, Henry Harris, Samuel Harris, Edward Hartshorn, James Hartshorn, Jr., John Hartshorn, Nathaniel Hazeltine, Joshua Haywood, William Haywood, Stephen Hill, David Hildreth, William Hogg, Abiel Holt, John Holt, Obadiah Holt, Calvin Honey, Joel Howe, Richard Hughes, Caleb Hunt, Henry Hunt, Ebenezer Hutchinson, Nathan Hutchinson, Joseph Jewett, Caleb Jones, William Jones, Joshua Kendall, Nathan Kendall, Jr., Archelaus Kenney, Daniel Kenney, Michael Keef, Daniel Kidder, Eli Kimball, Henry Kimball, Ebenezer W. Kingsbury, Solomon Kittredge, Zephemah Kittredge, William Lakin, Jeremiah Lamson, Jonathan Lamson, Samuel Lamson, Joshua Lancaster, Andrew Leavitt, Joseph Leavitt, Asa Lewis, Joseph Lewis, Abraham Littlehale, Thomas Lovejoy, Hezekiah Lovejoy, John Lovejoy, Joseph Lovejoy, William Low, Edward Lyon, Jonathan Lyon, Andrew MacIntire, Daniel McGrath, James McGraw, Hugh MacKeean, James MacKeean, John McKean, Timothy Marton, Thompson Maxwell, Thomas Mchenly, Robert Mchoy, David Melvin, Benjamin Merrill, Farrar Miller, John Mills, John Mitchel, Josiah Munroe, Reuben D. Muzzey, Aaron Nichols, Joseph Nichols, Moses Nichols, Timothy Nichols, Jr., Ebenezer Odell, John Odell, Robert Parker, William Parker, Adam Patterson, John Patterson, Isaac Peabody, John Peabody, Moses Peabody, Stephen Peabody, Thomas Peabody, Joseph Pedrick, Moses Pearson, Joseph Perkins, Jr., Joshua Pettengill, Moses Pettengill, Samuel Phelps, Thomas Powell, Abel Prince, David Ramsay, Ebenezer Ray, James Ray, William Read, Peter Robertson, Samuel Robertson, Joseph Rollings, Alexander Runnels, Benjamin Sawyer, Josiah Sawyer, Nourse Sawyer, Robert Saunnell, Thomas Scott, William Shaddock, Samuel Shepard, Andrew Shannon, James Simpson, Jonathan Small, William Small, Jr., Benjamin Smith, Daniel Smith, Isaac Smith, Jacob Stanly, Samuel Stanley, Benjamin Stearns, Isaac Stearns, John Stearns, Jotham Stearns, Samuel Stearns, Barnsley Stevens, Thomas Stevens, Allen Stewart, John Stewart, Samuel Stewart, Sampson Stewart, William Stewart, Asa Swanneton, John Taggart, Benjamin Taylor, Benjamin Taylor, 2d, John Taylor, Jonathan Taylor, Hugh Thornton, William Talbert,

Archelaus Towne, Archelaus Towne, Jr., Bartholomew Towne, Jonathan Towne, Richard Towne, Rufus Tuck, Henry Trivett, David Truel, Jr., Benjamin Tuck, William Tuck, Nathan Tuttle, Thomas Underwood, Aaron Upton, Eleazer Usher, Ebenezer Wakefield, Joseph Wakefield, Peter Wakefield, William Wakefield, John Wallace, Joseph Wallace, Daniel Warner, Solomon Washer, Stephen Washer, Daniel Weare, Daniel Weston, Isaac Weston, Sutherick Weston, Reuben Wheeler, John Wiley, Andrew Wilkins, Asa Wilkins, Daniel Wilkins, Jr., Daniel Wilkins, 3d, Eli Wilkins, Jonathan Wilkins, Robert R. Wilkins, Sylvester Wilkins, William Henry Wilkins, Ebenezer Williams, Samuel Williams, George Wilson, Joseph Wilson, Leonard Winchester, Jesse Woodbury, Levi Woodbury, Eben Wined Wright, Isaac Wright.

SOLDIERS FROM AMHERST WHO DIED IN THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Lieutenant Joseph Bradford, at Medford, July, 1775.
Peter Brewer, killed in battle at Saratoga, October 7, 1777.
Primus Chandler, killed by the Indians, May, 1756.
James Clark, at Mount Independence, July, 1776.
Jonathan Cochran, (came home sick) died at home, March 24, 1778.
Robert Cochran, died of disease, time and place not known.
John Cole, killed in battle at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.
Ezekiel Davis, in Central New York, June 18, 1779.
Joseph Davis, killed by the Indians in New York, August 13, 1779.
Benjamin Pike, killed in battle at Saratoga, October 7, 1777.
John Dow, killed in battle at Saratoga, October 7, 1777.
Richard Goodman, at Yellow Springs, Pa., June 25, 1778.
Calvin Homey, place not known, December 15, 1781.
William Jones, at Crown Point, July, 1776.
Jeremiah Lamson, at Fort George, N. Y., August, 1776.
Asa Lewis, killed in battle at Bennington, August 16, 1777.
James McGraw, killed in battle at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.
David Ramsey (brought home sick), died December 2, 1775.
Nourse Sawyer, at Crown Point, July, 1776.
William Shaddock, place not known, died June 30, 1777.
Isaac Stearns, at Crown Point, July, 1776.
Captain Benjamin Taylor, at Medford, Mass., February, 1776.
Captain Archelaus Towne, at Fishkill, N. Y., November, 1779.
Jonathan Towne, at Crown Point, July, 1776.
William Tuck, died of disease, time and place not known.
Aaron Upton, at Worcester, Mass., December, 1776.
Daniel Weare, at Crown Point, July, 1776.
Captain Daniel Wilkins, Jr., at Crown Point, July, 1776.
Sylvester Wilkins, at Easton, Pa., September 20, 1779.
William Henry Wilkins, at Yellow Springs, Pa., June 22, 1778.
Levi Woodbury, a prisoner of war in England, date not known.
Eben Wined Wright, at Winter Hill, November, 1775.

War of 1812.—The record of the enlistments in the regular army for the War of 1812 are in the possession of the War Department, at Washington, and not accessible to the public. The names of some who enlisted from Amherst are, however, remembered.

Captain Turner Crooker, at that time a resident in this town, opened a recruiting-office on the Plain September, 1812. He was then a captain of the Ninth Regiment United States Infantry. After the close of the war he was retained on the peace establishment, with the brevet rank of major.

John Dodge, Jr., enlisted and returned at the close of his term of service. He afterward removed to Vermont.

John Dutton enlisted and served on the northern frontier.

Samuel Dutton served on the northern frontier.

Timothy Dutton also served on the northern frontier. He died at French's Mills in 1813.

David Hartshorn served one year on the northern frontier.

Joseph Hartshorn served one year in Vermont and New York, in the Twenty-ninth Infantry. He died June 27, 1884, the last survivor, so far as known, of the Amherst men who served in the War of 1812.

Joseph Low was second lieutenant in the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. On the reorganization of the regiment he was appointed paymaster of the Forty-fifth Regiment United States Volunteers.

Peter Melendy enlisted in 1813, served a short time in Northern Vermont as lieutenant in a regiment of infantry. This commission he resigned, and was shortly after appointed a lieutenant in the artillery service, and ordered to Fort Constitution, where he remained until near the time of his death, May 15, 1823.

Jacob Pike had enlisted in 1809, and served through the war.

John Purple served through the war as a drummer.

Robert Purple, his brother, enlisted and died in the service.

John Stewart and his son, John Stewart, Jr., also enlisted. The latter served as a drummer-boy.

John Warner was sergeant in a company of infantry, and died at Sackett's Harbor in 1814. He was son of Colonel Daniel Warner.

Others doubtless enlisted in the regular army, of whom we have at present no account.

At a meeting, October 11, 1814, the town voted to raise two hundred dollars to be appropriated for ammunition for the militia and other inhabitants of the town of Amherst, and the selectmen were constituted a committee to purchase the same.

September 7, 1814, detachments from twenty-three regiments of the State militia were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march for the defense of Portsmouth, then threatened with an attack from a British fleet, cruising near by, and on the 9th they were ordered to march. The quota furnished by the town of Amherst was a part of the regiment commanded by Colonel Nat Fisk, of Westmoreland, and consisted of

Josiah Converse, captain; Samuel Leonard, Luther Elliott, sergeants; Stephen B. French, Joseph Hartshorn, corporals; David Elliott, David Fisk (3d), Daniel Gilman, Jonathan Howard, Benjamin Jewell, Jr., John M. Kuhn, Samuel M. Livingston, Benjamin Peak, Jr., privates.

They were mustered into service September 16, 1814, and served three months.

Another detachment of the militia was drafted for the defense of Portsmouth, which was mustered in September 27, 1814, and served sixty days. The following soldiers from Amherst served in Colonel Steel's regiment, in the company commanded by Captain James T. Treavitt, of Mont Vernon:

Robert Read, lieutenant; Leonard T. Nichols, Samuel Stevens, sergeants; John Annis, Samuel Converse, Jr., Israel Farnum, James H. Grace, Timothy Hartshorn, Marshall King, privates.

About fifty citizens of the town, who were exempted from the performance of military duty by the militia law, met at the house of Captain Theophilus Page,

October 10, 1814, and formed a company of Home Guards. The officers of this organization were Jedediah K. Smith, captain; Timothy Danforth, first lieutenant; John Secombe, second lieutenant.

A committee was chosen at this meeting to draft regulations for the government of the company, who reported at a subsequent meeting, and the company met several times for drill. The close of the war, shortly after, obviated the necessity for the continuance of the organization, and the company was disbanded.

The war was brought to a close by a treaty signed at Ghent by the representatives of the contending powers, December 23, 1814. Before the news of its conclusion had reached this country, the battle of New Orleans was fought, January 8, 1815, where the lesson taught the British regulars, nearly fifty years before by the descendants of the Massachusetts Puritans and Scotch-Irish settlers of Londonderry, from the fort and behind the rail-fence on Bunker Hill, was repeated by the Kentucky riflemen from behind the cotton-bales on the field of Chalmette.

The Civil War, 1861-1865.—The first war-meeting in Amherst was held April 22, 1861.

Barnabas B. David was called to the chair, and upon taking it announced the object of the meeting, and pledged his all in support of the national cause.

A finance committee was appointed to secure and disburse contributions for the support of the families of those who volunteered to fight the battles of the country, and it was voted to raise the pay of the volunteers from Amherst to eighteen dollars per month, and furnish each one with a Colt's revolver.

Fourteen young men came forward and offered their services as soldiers.

A Home Guard was formed, which met for some time for the purpose of drill.

The Amherst Soldiers' Aid and Home Relief Society was organized in 1861, and closed its work in November, 1865. During its existence money to the amount of $817.90 had been collected for the use of the society, and articles distributed to the amount of $1286.35, the excess being in labor, wearing apparel and other articles contributed.

Names of soldiers who were furnished with revolvers:

Jesse Baird, Taylor W. Blunt, Rodney Burdett, Frank Clockering, James B. David, John M. Fox, George W. George, George P. Griswold, Newton T. Hutchins, Henry H. Manning, Reed G. Manning, Alfred L. Moore, Henry S. Otis, Daniel A. Peabody, Charles H. Phelps, George W. Russell, William W. Sawtelle, George Vose.

Military expenses of the town during the Civil War, as reported by the selectmen:

Prior to March, 1862				$1,251.65
From March, 1862, to March, 1863				12,688.72
" " 1863, " "	1864			13,505.50
" " 1864, " "	1865			21,896.20
" " 1865, " "	1866			1,592.23
				$50,934.30

A large portion of the above was repaid by the State and United States.

March 10, 1868, the selectmen were authorized to expend a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars in building a soldiers' monument.

May 30, 1869, the selectmen appointed Harrison Eaton a committee on the construction of a soldiers' monument.

August 9, 1870, J. Byron Fay, Edward D. Boylston and Charles Richardson were appointed a committee to ascertain the cost of a suitable monument to commemorate the soldiers from Amherst who lost their lives in the Civil War.

At an adjourned meeting, held September 6, 1870, the committee reported in favor of erecting a monument similar to the one recently erected in Peterborough, the cost of which they estimated at four thousand dollars. The report was accepted, but action upon its recommendation was postponed until the next annual meeting.

March 14, 1871, Harrison Eaton, J. Byron Fay and John F. Whiting were appointed a committee to locate and erect a soldiers' monument, and the style or character of the monument, and the time of erecting it, was left to their discretion.

It was voted to appropriate the sum of three thousand dollars, in addition to the sum left by the late Aaron Lawrence, Esq., toward its erection.

The granite base of the soldiers' monument on the Plain was quarried from a bowlder found on land owned by Levi J. Secomb, Esq. The bronze figure of a soldier was placed upon it December 9, 1871.

At the same time the bronze tablet, bearing the following inscription, was inserted:

"IN HONOR OF
OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERS
1861-1865.

William W. Sawtelle,	2d Reg't.	James Blanchard,	16th Reg't.
James W. Patterson,	" "	Samuel Corliss,	" "
Euclid B. Messer,	" "	George B. Sloan,	" "
Henry S. Otis,	4th "	Eli S. Gutterson,	" "
Thomas L. Colpatrick,	" "	Robert Gray,	" "
Charles B. Phelps,	5th "	George A. McCluer,	" "
Edward Vose,	" "	George A. Pedrick,	" "
John L. Kendall,	" "	John N. Mace,	" "
Charles A. Dennon,	" "	Charles S. Parkhurst,	" "
William Few,	7th "	Lyman B. Sawtelle,	" "
Edwin Bemben,	8th "	Martin P. Weston,	1st Reg't
Joseph L. Johnson,	" "	N. H. Heavy Artillery.	
Albert Noyes,	" "	Frank H. Holt,	45th Penn.
Charles A. B. Hall,	9th "		

ERECTED 1871
BY THE TOWN OF AMHERST,
ASSISTED BY A LEGACY
FROM
AARON LAWRENCE, ESQ."

A meeting was held May 31, 1872, "to see if the town would vote to dedicate the Soldiers' Monument," but the article in the warrant for that purpose was dismissed, forty-seven to forty-two. At another meeting, held June 17, 1872, the town voted "to dedicate the Soldiers' Monument," but no steps have been taken to carry the vote into effect, and the monument has never been formally dedicated.

Soldiers and Sailors from Amherst in the Civil War, 1861-65.—Three months' men that went to Portsmouth in Captain Gillis' company, April, 1861:

Jesse Barrett, Taylor W. Blunt, Rodney W. Burdick, Joseph I. Cady, Frank Chickering, James E. Daral, John M. Fox, George W. George, George P. Griswold, Reuel G. Manning, Alfred L. Moore, George W. Russell, William W. Sawtelle.

Of the above, those who declined to enlist for three years returned home July 13, 1861, having received a discharge.

THREE YEARS' MEN.

Second Regiment.—John M. Fox, Fifield H. Messer, William W. Sawtelle.

Third Regiment.—Rodney W. Burdick, George W. Parkhurst, James Ryan.

Fourth Regiment.—Charles F. Crocker, Albert Fletcher, Thomas L. Gilpatrick, John G. Livejoy, Henry H. Manning, Samuel H. Ober, George W. Osgood, William D. Stearns, George H. Upton.

Fifth Regiment.—John Beadle, James B. Bacon, Edson Davis, Charles A. Damon, Joseph B. Fay, George W. George, Charles F. Hapgood, John L. Kendall, Henry A. Nichols, Daniel A. Peabody, Charles H. Phelps, Lyman B. Sawtelle, Edward Ware, George Vose, Frederick A. Wilson.

Seventh Regiment.—Josiah Colburn.

Eighth Regiment.—Jesse Barrett, Edwin Bowden, James L. Hardy, Joseph A. Johnson, Albert Noyes.

Ninth Regiment.—Robert E. Bowden, Charles A. Hale, Bartholomew Ryan.

Tenth Regiment.—George F. Aiken, Albert S. Austin, James Blanchard, Thomas Broderick, Joseph A. Brown, Lawrence Conley, Samuel W. Curliss, George E. Crosley, Jeremiah Crowley, Thomas Doyle, Robert Gray, Eli S. Gutterson, Charles F. Hall, Robert Harrison, George E. Heath, Peter Levin, George A. McClure, John N. Mace, Thomas O'Connell, Charles S. Parkhurst, James W. Patterson, George A. Pedrick, John D. Pedrick, James A. Philbrick, George W. Russell, John Shea, Joshua A. Skinner, James R. Stearns, George B. Sloan, Horace Lawrence, Charles C. Twiss.

Heavy Artillery.—Albert E. Bontell, Charles E. Flint, Edwin R. Roundy, William F. Russell, Charles H. Shepard, Nathan T. Taylor, William F. Wallace, Martin P. Weston.

New Hampshire Battery.—Edmund E. Bullard, Richard Mahar, Bryant H. Melendy.

Sharpshooters.—Charles Upton.

In Massachusetts Regiments.—Charles Hastings, Joseph Pettengill, Warren S. Russell.

Twenty-Sixth New York Regiment.—Michael Welsh.

Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment.—Frank H. Holt.

United States Engineers.—Newton T. Hartshorn.

United States Navy.—John H. Clark, Henry A. Fletcher, Charles Champney, Nelson D. Gould, Patrick Moran, George N. Wheeler.

Re-enlisted after Three Years' Service.—Edward E. Bowden, Rodney W. Burdick, John G. Lovejoy, Albert Noyes, James Ryan, George H. Upton, George W. Upton.

Post Dead at Hilton Head.—Warren S. Russell, David F. Thompson.

The following citizens of Amherst furnished substitutes:

Hollis E. Abbott, Noah P. Batchelder, Henry R. Bontell, James C. Bontell, Luther Coggin, Jr., Perley W. Dodge, John Fletcher, Butler P. Flint, Charles E. Flint, John Haddock, Joseph F. Hanson, Reuben W. Hartshorn, Frank Hartshorn, Asa Jaquith, Jr., Ebenezer Jaquith, Andrew L. Kidder, Charles H. Kinson, Stephen Metcalfe, William Melendy, George W. Parker, Henry M. Parker, James S. Parkhurst, Solomon Prince, Albert A. Reed, George J. Savage, Andrew I. Sawyer, Chester Shipley, Daniel C. Starkey, Daniel W. Trow, Joseph P. Trow, George W. Upham, John F. Whitney, Samuel Wilkins.

Names of substitutes, so far as ascertained:

Charles Bannstum, Pierre Boyleau, William Brown, John Caten, Ira Clark, George Farley, John Fox, George Fray, Charles Gridat, John Harris, Benjamin F. Hinds, Edward Hogan, Thomas Jones, Alexander Miller, Hiram F. Morton, James O'Brien, Daniel O'Neill, Christian Peterson, Charles A. Rogers, Owen L. Rouse, Edward Rapel, William Thompson, Louis Walter, Joseph Wright.

Of the above substitutes, nine are reported as having deserted, one was killed at Cold Harbor and two were wounded.

CHAPTER III.

AMHERST—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Congregational Church—The First Baptist Church—The Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Congregational Church.—The Congregational Church in Souhegan West was organized September 22, 1741, and consisted of Daniel Wilkins, the pastor-elect, Samuel Leman, Israel Towne, Samuel Lamson, Caleb Stiles and Humphrey Hobbs.

On the following day Mr. Wilkins was ordained and installed as its pastor. Immediately after the ordination services six females were admitted to church membership.

The church was the third formed in Hillsborough County, that in Nashua, organized in 1685, and that in Nottingham West (now Hudson), formed in 1737, only preceding it.

Humphrey Hobbs was elected deacon January 6, 1742-43, but resigned the following year to enter the military service in the war then in progress against the French and Indians, and James Cochran was elected to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was usually administered five times in each year.

The first baptism of which we have any record was that of Deborah, daughter of William and Sarah Lancy, in September, 1743.

After a ministry of thirty-four years, Mr. Wilkins' faculties, physical and mental, failed, and the town made preparations for settling a colleague. After two or more ineffectual attempts with other parties, Mr. Jeremiah Barnard was invited to become colleague pastor with Mr. Wilkins. He accepted the invitation, and was ordained and installed March 3, 1780, and continued as pastor until his death, January 15, 1835.

The following bill, presented for the entertainment of the members of the council that installed Mr. Barnard, gives us some insight into the customs of the times and the habits of the "venerable" fathers who were "entertained":

"*The Town of Amherst to Southoa Smith, Dr.*

	£	s	d.
"For keeping the Council at the Ordination of			
Rev. Mr. Barnard in currency	142	5	0
In silver.			
To 89 dinners, at 1s.	4	9	0
56 suppers, at 8d.	1	17	1
84 breakfasts, at 8d.	2	5	0
43 lodgings, at 4d.	0	14	4
74½ mugs flip and toddy, at 10d.	3	2	1
58 shaves, at 2¾d.	0	7	11
17 cakes, at 7d.	0	9	11
6 lbs cheese, at 6d.	0	3	0
16 mugs sydet, at 3d.	0	4	6
54 horses, 24 hay, at 1s each	2	14	0
13 horses baited, at 4d. each	0	4	4
	157	5	11"

Neither Mr. Wilkins nor Mr. Barnard left much account of the proceedings of the church, during their pastorates, and the little left is now mislaid or lost.

Mr. Barnard's health having failed propositions were made to him by the town for the settlement of a colleague to share the labors of the ministry with him. To these he returned a favorable answer, and, after hearing a candidate several Sabbaths, the church, at a meeting held January 13, 1816, voted unanimously that Mr. Nathan Lord be invited to settle in the work of the ministry and take the oversight of this church and congregation, as colleague pastor with Rev. Jeremiah Barnard.

"*Voted*, that Rev. Mr. Barnard furnish Mr. Lord with a copy of the above vote."

Robert Means, Esq., William Fisk, Esq., and Dr. Matthias Spalding were appointed a committee to wait upon the selectmen of the town, acquaint them with the proceedings of the church and request them to call a meeting of the town to see whether the town will concur with the church in the settlement of Mr. Lord in the work of the ministry, as above proposed, and what salary they will offer him for his support.

The town having concurred with the church in giving Mr. Lord an invitation to settle in the ministry in this place, and made satisfactory provision for his support, he signified his acceptance of the call and was ordained.

Mr. Lord's ministry continued until November 22, 1828, on which day his connection with the town and church was dissolved. He had been suffering for a long time from the effects of a violent cold, which had, at times, prevented him from preaching and even speaking aloud. Being advised by physicians that his recovery was doubtful, he accepted the presidency of Dartmouth College, which was offered him in August, 1828. He died September 9, 1870.

With the exception of carrying out the agreement entered into with Mr. Barnard in 1780, the agency of the town in the support of the ministry ceased with the resignation of Mr. Lord.

The town was fortunate in the selection of its religious teachers. Mr. Wilkins well deserves the title of father of the town. Among the first of the settlers, he identified himself thoroughly in all movements for their safety and well-being. He toiled with them in the forests and fields, shared their poverty, educated their children and in times of danger encouraged them by his advice and example. It is gratifying to know that in all their bitter dissensions no one thought of assailing him. The inscription they caused to be engraved on the stone which marks his burial-place gives their estimate of his character.

Mr. Barnard was altogether unlike his predecessor. His lot was cast in stormy times, among a divided people, and he possessed a will and energy to breast the storm. Not always wise or prudent in his utterances, his people soon learned that in a contest with him there were blows to take as well as give. He lived and prospered where a man of a more quiet and peaceable disposition would have been crushed between the contending factions in the town. More tolerant of religious than political differences, he kept the people of his parish together, and when he retired they were ready to give a cordial welcome to his successor.

Mr. Lord came to his work while yet in the springtime of life, a thoroughly educated gentleman, with decided convictions and an iron will. The civil dissensions in the town had been healed by the incorporation of the different parishes into towns; but differences of opinion existed in his church which he was called upon to reconcile or combat. Into this contest he threw himself with his whole energy, managing his case with consummate skill. The failure of his voice compelled his resignation, but he had thoroughly prepared this place for the reception of his whole-souled, earnest successor, Silas Aiken.

A meeting of the citizens interested in the subject was held October 3, 1828, at which a society was formed under the name and title of the Congregational Church and Society, in Amherst.

Edmund Parker was chosen clerk; David McGregor Means, treasurer; John Mack, James Bell and Richard Boylston, standing committee; and John Secombe, Robert Means and David Stewart, auditors.

Rev. Silas Aiken, the fourth minister of the church and the first of the Society, was ordained and installed March 4, 1829, and remained as pastor until February 28, 1837. He was succeeded by Rev. Frederick A. Adams, who was ordained November 14, 1837. He continued until September 24, 1840. Rev. William T. Savage was installed February 24, 1841, and remained until April 4, 1843. Rev. Josiah G. Davis was ordained May 22, 1844, and continued until January 22, 1880, when he was succeeded by Rev. Willis D. Leland, who was ordained January 22, 1880, and remained until 1881. Since that time the church has had no settled pastor, but has been supplied by various preachers, among whom were Revs. Palmer, Seabury, Batchelder and others.

The following is a list of deacons from the organization of the church to 1885:

Humphrey Hobbs, elected January 6, 1743; resigned 1744; died 1756, aged 44.

Joseph Boutell, elected June 3, 1743; died May 19, 17[illegible], aged 88.

James Cochran, elected 1744; died January [illegible], 1774.

Samuel Wilkins, elected January 10, 1774; resigned 1816; died December 27, 1832, aged [illegible].

John Seaton, elected January 10, 1774; resigned 1787; died 17[illegible].

Nahum Baldwin, elected January 10, 1774; died May 7, 1788, aged 54.

Ephraim Barker, elected June 18, 1788; died September 29, 1800, aged 68.

Joshua Lovejoy, elected June 18, 1788; resigned 1794; died January 28, 1832, aged 88.

Amos Elliott, elected September 3, 1795; died April 7, 1807, aged [illegible].

John Seaton, Jr., elected September 3, 1795; died October 4, 18[illegible], aged 80.

John Hartshorn, elected September 1, 1808; died November 28, 1842, aged 83.

Matthias Spaldin., elected May 29, 1817; died May 22, 1865, aged 90.

David Holmes, elected May 29, 1817; resigned 1823; died November 1, 1867, aged 89.

Ames Elliott, Jr., elected November 1, 1823; died April 27, 1826, aged 44.

Edmund Parker, elected May 1, 1832; resigned 1836; died September 8, 1856, aged 75.

Abel Downe, elected January 21, 1836; died September 28, 1840, aged 52.

David Fisk (3d), elected November 18, 1836; resigned 1860; died June 22, 1873, aged 80.

Cyrus Eastman, elected December 30, 1836; died December 17, 1862, aged 75.

Barnabas B. David, elected January 2, 1845; died September 5, 1883, aged 81.

Edward D. Boylston, elected April 12, 1860; resigned 1878.

Aaron Lawrence, elected November 2, 1860; died September 1, 1867, aged 62.

Charles H. David, elected November 2, 1871; resigned 1874; died October 17, 1880, aged 65.

Aaron S. Wilkins, elected April 9, 1874.

Zaccheus G. Perry, elected April 9, 1874; resigned 1880.

Daniel W. Sargent, elected April 8, 1880.

Joseph E. Fowle, elected April 8, 1880.

Henry Wheeler, elected 1884.

The Universalist Society.—September 9, 1819, public notice was given by Israel Fuller, clerk of the society, that Eber Lawrence, Isaac Chickering and others had formed themselves into a religious society to be known by the name and style of the Universalist Society in Amherst.

The Christian or Unitarian Society.—Public notice was given, March 27, 1824, by David Holmes, clerk of the society, that on the 24th day of that month Charles H. Atherton, David Holmes, Ephraim Blanchard, E. F. Wallace and others had associated and formed themselves into a religious society by the name and style of the Christian Society in Amherst.

Rev. Edmund Quincy Sewall was ordained and installed pastor of the Christian Church and Society (Unitarian) January 26, 1825.

Mr. Sewall continued pastor of the society about one year. A church was organized and continued in existence for some time, but its records, like the early ones of the First Congregational Church, are lost. In 1834, Rev. Lyman Maynard was employed as pastor by a union of the Unitarian and Universalist societies in town, and continued here until 1838. During his pastorate the new meeting-house (now Baptist) was built by members of the two societies. After the removal of Mr. Maynard, Dr. Amory Gale and others conducted the Sunday services at the church for some time. Afterward the desk was occupied for a year or two by Rev. William Hooper, Universalist.

Finally, the house was sold to the Baptist society, and the Unitarians and Universalists in town have become connected with other societies.

The First Baptist Society.—An association for the support of preaching on Chestnut Hill was organized October 6, 1828, under the name of the First Baptist Society in Amherst, N. H., by the following persons: Ralph Holbrook, Ebenezer Holbrook, Oliver Mears, Franklin Mears, Henry Tewksbury, Joseph Harvill, John Rollins, James Prince, Robert Fletcher, Otis Fletcher, Benjamin Damon, John Washer, Benjamin F. Shepard and Joseph Harraden.

The church was organized July 2, 1829, ministers from the churches in Londonderry, Milford, New Boston and Goffstown being present at the council called for the purpose. Rev. Samuel Abbot, of Londonderry, was moderator, and Rev. Simon Fletcher, of Goffstown, clerk of the council.

The society held their meetings for Sunday services on Chestnut Hill until 1837, when they removed to the Plain, a large addition made to their number, the result of a protracted meeting held in February, 1835, making such a movement advisable.

Here for a time they had no sure abiding-place. Sometimes they worshiped in the old school-house north of the court-house, at the east end of the common, sometimes in the court-house, and afterward in a small hall over the old Read store, which stood near where the soldiers' monument now stands. November 19, 1841, arrangements were made with the proprietors of the Unitarian meeting-house for the use of their house a portion of the time.

Having become proprietors of two-thirds of the pews, the house was, agreeably to a condition in the subscription to the shares for building it, transferred to them by the Unitarian society by deed dated April 7, 1844. It was repaired in 1851 and in 1870. Since the purchase of the meeting-house a parsonage has been built and fitted up.

A communion set has been presented to the church by Mrs. Mary Twiss and her children, and a legacy of two hundred and fifty dollars—now amounting to nearly four hundred dollars—was left by Miss S. Lue Lawrence to purchase a bell to be used on the church.

The desk was supplied by different persons, for a short time each, until 1841. Since that time the ministers have been,—

Rev. Mason Ball, 1841 to 1844; Rev. Aaron Hayes, 1844 to 1845; Rev. Amasa Brown, 1845 to 1847; Rev. David Burroughs, 1849 to 1851; Rev. Samuel Jones, 1856 to 1857; Rev. John H. Thyng, 1857 to 1858; Rev. Samuel Cook, 1858 to 1859; Rev. Amos W. Boardman, 1859 to 1861; Rev. J. Baskwell, 1863 to 1865; Rev. John Peacock, 1866, nearly two years; Rev. Eli P. Noyes, 1868 to 1870; Rev. Albert Heald, 1870 to 1876; Rev. J. H. Lerned, 1877 to 1879; Rev. Gorham W. Estabrook, 1879 to 1881; Rev. E. J. Colcord, 1881; Rev. T. A. Howard, 1885.

The Methodist Society.—Rev. Orlando Hinds, who commenced his labors here in 1829, is said to have been the first Methodist preacher in Amherst. His immediate successors were A. M. Howe and J. C. Cromack.

The first Methodist society was organized in 1839.

The first Quarterly Meeting of which any account has been preserved was held September 19, 1834, at which John Haseltine, Isaac Weston and William Brown, of Amherst, Freeman Nichols, of Merrimack, and William Coggin (2d), of Mont Vernon, attended with the presiding elder. At that time the societies in Amherst and Goffstown were united, and the Quarterly Meetings were held alternately in both places.

Rev. James Adams supplied the desk in 1837 and 1838, and Rev. Levi W. Davis in 1839 and 1840.

But little is found in the records from 1834 to 1840. In 1840 the record closed. After this, preaching was supplied occasionally by members of the Biblical Institute at Concord.

In the autumn of 1839 the erection of a chapel was commenced, which was finished in the course of the following winter, and dedicated to the worship of God April 22, 1840, on which occasion a sermon was preached by Rev. Jared Perkins.

In the afternoon of the same day a temperance lecture was given in the chapel by Rev. Mr. Jones. In 1845 and 1846 preaching was furnished by Rev. A. H. Fullerton, and in 1847 by Rev. Caleb Dustin.

The record is resumed in 1850, when a Conference meeting was held. In 1852, Franklin Furber supplied the pulpit. After this the prospect was far from encouraging for the society, as we read that

"There was no reason to think that the church was open much of the year, for the cobwebs gathered within it, the blinds were closed and darkness reigned on the hearts of many."

In 1854 a social gathering or tea-party was held at the residence of Deacon B. B. David, to raise funds for renovating the chapel and supporting preaching. The effort was successful, and Rev. Charles Merrill was placed in charge as preacher, and, as a result of his ministry, quite a number of young men were added to the church. During his ministry the communion plate formerly used by the Unitarian church in this town was presented to the society by Mrs. Charles G. Atherton.

Mr. Merrill remained here two years, and after his departure preaching was supplied for some time by members of the Biblical Institute.

About 1857 a Mr. Seeley was sent here as a supply. He remained one year. In 1858 and 1859 the desk was supplied by Messrs. Tucker, Hammond, Clippenger and others from the institute.

In 1860, Charles Pyke was sent here as a preacher. From 1861 to 1866 the chapel was closed. After this time it was again opened, and a member of the Boston Seminary supplied the desk a short time. He was followed by Levin P. Causey, who also remained but a short time, and services were again suspended.

In 1871, mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Mary W. Few, the chapel was painted and refitted, and an effort was made to sustain preaching.

Rev. B. W. Chase commenced his labors here in the fall of 1871, and his report at the close of the year was a favorable one. He continued here two years, and his ministry was successful.

He was succeeded in 1872 by Rev. George W. Ruland, who continued here until 1874. Since then the ministers have been,—

1874, Rev. J. Mowers Bean, until 1876; 1876, Rev. J. R. Bartlett, until 1877; 1877, Rev. W. R. Dills, until 1880; 1880, Rev. James Noyes, until 1881; 1881, Rev. I. Ainsworth.

Since Mr. Ainsworth the pulpit has been supplied by various preachers, among whom may be mentioned Rev. George W. Ruland, Rev. Mr. Johnson and others.

Mr. Ainsworth relinquished his charge and left the denomination before the close of the year, and the church is now united with that in Milford.

The chapel was enlarged and remodeled in 1879 at an expense of little more than fourteen hundred dollars.

Meeting-Houses.—At a meeting held August 6, 1735, the proprietors voted to build a meeting-house on the plot of ground lately laid out for the purpose.

February 14, 1737–38, they voted to build a meeting-house, forty-five by twenty-two feet, the posts to be twenty-two feet in length, finish the outside, and build a pulpit by the last day of October, "come twelve months." Captain Joseph Parker, Ensign Thomas Tarbox and Lieutenant Cornelius Tarble were chosen a committee "to build it or lett it out."

July 11, 1738, Captain Ebenezer Raymond and Mr. John Wiles were added to the committee, and, as Captain Parker declined serving, Captain Joseph Richardson was chosen to serve in his stead. At this meeting an assessment of three pounds was made on each right, to defray the expense of building the house and laying out a second division of lots.

December 27, 1738. The 16th day of May following was selected as the day on which to raise the frame of the meeting-house, and Captain Ebenezer Rayment was desired to make provision for the same.

May 10, 1739. Twenty shillings for each right was ordered to be paid to the treasurer for defraying the meeting-house charges, etc.

May 20, 1741. A tax of one hundred and eighty pounds was levied on the rights for the purpose of finishing the meeting-house and defraying other charges.

December 14, 1742. John Shepard, Jonathan Tarble and Timothy Fuller were appointed a committee to agree for finishing the meeting-house, but, October 18, 1743, the proprietors

"Voted that a committee, consisting of Joseph Prince, Samuel Walton and John Shepard, must gitt the meeting-house boarded, the lower tier, the body seats made up, the pulpit made, and the Doors made and hung as soon as can be."

February 10, 1743–44, they

"Voted that they will doe something toward finishing the meeting-house viz. Clapboard it, make the window-frames, crown and glaze them, paint the ground plating, and paint the flew boards, window-frames, sashes, and doors, and, in case there is not an Indian war, the next fall, lath and plaster the walls and ceiling, as the committee shall think fit."

Deacon Tarble, Captain John Shepard and Mr. Ebenezer Ellenwood were appointed a committee to see the above work done. It was also voted that the next meeting of the proprietors should be held in the meeting-house, where, pursuant to this vote, it was held, June 30, 1744–45.

It is to be hoped that the house was made comfortable for their reception; certainly it was no small

undertaking to hold a meeting in such a place, without fires, in mid-winter.

Provision was made for finishing the meeting-house and for meeting other charges at a meeting held September 21, 1747.

At a meeting held May 23, 1750, they voted that they would do nothing more to the meeting-house that year.

June 26, 1751, they "voted to finish the meeting-house, or some part of it, this summer," and appointed Lieutenant Moses Barron, Andrew Bradford and Ebenezer Lyon a committee to get the work done; but, September 26, 1753, they refused "to appoint a committee to settle with the committee appointed to finish the meeting-house."

This is the last recorded act of the proprietors in regard to building and finishing the meeting-house, an undertaking which occupied about fourteen years. After the incorporation of the town it seems to have passed into the possession of the town, and its preservation became, for a time, a town charge.

As the population of the town increased, the house became too small to accommodate the people who resorted to it on the Sabbath. Hence, perhaps, the visitors from Monson, who had no meeting-house of their own, and paid nothing for the support of preaching, were unwelcome guests. Some traces of the feeling against them may be found in the recorded votes of the town at that time.

July 23, 1767, the town was asked to allow the men to occupy the whole of the front gallery of the meeting-house, and also "to appoint seats for the Quiresters to set in, in order to improve Psalmody, or religious singing;" but both applications were denied.

March 14, 1768, Daniel Campbell and Benjamin Taylor were appointed a committee "to make so much more room in the meeting-house as they shall think proper," and £13 8*s.* 6*d.* was voted to defray current charges.

Joseph Steel and William Wallace protested against this grant of money, declaring that they would not pay any part of it until it was decided whether the house belonged to the proprietors or the town.

December 4, 1771. Amherst was now the shire-town of the county of Hillsborough, and accommodations were needed for the sessions of the courts. The town had already voted to build a new meeting-house, and at a meeting held this day they

"*Voted* to give, grant and forever quite-claim all our right, title, interest, claim and property of, in and unto our old meeting-house in said Amherst to the justices of the Court of General Sessions of Peace in and for this County for the use of the County, reserving to ourselves the right to congregate in said house from time to time, as we may see need, for the space of two years from this time, without having the house made in convenient for our meetings during that time, and reserving the right of removing the Pulpit from the house at any time during the two years aforesaid, Provided the Justices cause a new County jail to be erected within 160 rods of the meeting house as it now stands; otherwise, the above vote and every clause therein contained to be void."

The jail was "erected," the new meeting-house was built, and the old one passed into the possession of the county, destined, ere long, to be removed to "the plain," and to be purified by fire.

The Second Meeting-House.—At a meeting held October 4, 1770, the town voted to build a meeting-house for public worship, and to set the same upon the most convenient place on the training-field, in said town, and make it seventy-five feet in length and forty-five feet in width. They also voted to raise one hundred and fifty pounds, lawful money, to defray the expense of building said house.

Robert Read, Samuel McKean, Archelaus Towne, John Shepard, Jr., and Moses Nichols were appointed a committee to superintend the work of building the house, and they were authorized to settle and fix upon the particular spot of ground in said field on which to erect it.

October 25, 1770. At a meeting held this day the town voted to "cut the meeting-house shout of what had previously been voted five feet, and the same in width, viz., five feet." They directed the building committee to add to the house "a steeple at one end and a porch at the other end thereof." The committee was also directed to cause the frame of the house to be raised, boarded and shingled within twelve months from that date. The height of the sills from the ground was left to their discretion, and when any particular job of work was needed toward the building of the house they were to notify the people and employ those who would do it on the most reasonable terms.

Armed with these directions, it would seem that the committee was prepared to go forward; but a storm was gathering. The people of Monson, so recently annexed, were dissatisfied. They had lived in the old town twenty-four years with no public building but a pound, and to be called upon to assist in building a meeting-house was a new experience. The settlers around Shepard's mills, in Amherst, disliked the plan. The people in the northwest part of the town objected to it, as it added half a mile to their journey to meeting, and it was objected to by Chestnut Hill folks on the same ground; and a meeting was held November 6, 1770, in the interest of the disaffected ones, to see if the town would "vacate, annul, destroy and make void every act or vote of said town lately passed, relative to building a meeting-house on the training-field in said town," to see "if they will enlarge the present meeting-house so as to make it convenient for the people to meet in for some time to come," and, finally, "if they should be induced to build the house expressed in their late vote, to see if they will vote to set it in the centre of the town."

The above queries were summarily disposed of at the meeting. On the article first named the town "voted in the negative," the meeting being qualified. They then "voted to ratify, establish and confirm every vote heretofore passed relative to the new proposed meeting-house." They also voted to dismiss the consideration of the next two queries.

Another effort to change the location of the house was made at the annual town-meeting, March 11, 1771, at which propositions were made "to reconsider the vote already passed for setting said house on the plain." "To see if the town, upon consideration of a far superior place, with respect to underpinning said house, dry land and a location nearer the centre of the town, will vote to set said house on the west side of the road, near the shop of Mr. Cheever, so called," and, it voted in the negative, "to see if they will chose a court's committee to establish a place for said house," all of which were rejected. Thomas Wakefield was chosen "new meeting-house treasurer," and the work of building went forward.

At a meeting held August 26, 1771, the town voted that the building committee "provide drink for raising the meeting-house—that is, for the spectators, &c."

"*Voted*, that said Committee procure New England rum for the raising the meeting-house frame in this town for such as shall do the labor of raising, and for all spectators, according to their discretion, not exceeding eight barrels." *Voted*, also, "that said committee provide for the raising of said house one hogshead of sugar, brown sugar for the use of the laborers and spectators, to be distributed according to the discretion of said committee."

The committee was also authorized to procure a sufficiency of victuals and drink for such as should labor in raising said house, while laboring, viz., one, two or three meals a day, as the laborers should require. They were also directed to hire the Gem, etc.

What the "Gem" was does not clearly appear; but, with the ample preparations made by the town and the amount of victuals and drink provided for the occasion, the fathers must have had a *spirited* raising. Doubtless they lifted with a will, and the massive timbers were slowly set in their places under the direction of the master-builder, Deacon Barker. During the intervals of relaxation from the solid work before them, running and wrestling-matches were in order, in most of which, if tradition is to be believed, "Sam" Wilkins, the ministers son, afterwards deacon of the church, was the chief champion. His greatest exploit on this occasion was that of running a short distance with the chairman of the building committee, who weighed about the sixth of a ton avoirdupois, upon his shoulders.

At a town-meeting held December 4, 1771, it was voted to allow the accounts of the committee appointed to build the new meeting-house, and the accounts of the workmen employed by them.

The town also voted that they would finish the outside of the new meeting-house next summer, clapboard and glaze it, and finish the steeple every way complete, and lay the lower floor in said house. One hundred and sixty pounds, lawful money, was granted to defray the expense that has already arisen in building the house, and the building committee was authorized to complete the work above mentioned.

November 14, 1772, the town

"*Voted* to sell by auction the pew ground on the lower floor of the meeting-house, to the highest bidder of the inhabitants of this town, the money arising from the sale to be applied to defray the expense of the raising the house."

Daniel Campbell, Joseph Gould and Stephen Peabody were appointed a committee to sell said pew-ground; Daniel Campbell refusing to serve on the committee, Ephraim Hildreth was appointed in his stead.

By a vote of the town, passed at this meeting, there were to be three tiers of pews on the south side, one tier on the north side and two tiers each on the east and west ends. Alleys were to be left between the pews and seats and between the pews. The size of the pew-ground lots was left to the discretion of the committee. The sale of the pew-ground was to be within one month from the time of this meeting, and the purchase-money was to be paid into the meeting-house treasury within three months from the time of the sale.

The pews were ordered to be built within twelve months from this date, and in a uniform manner. If they were not built within the time and in the manner specified, the sale of the ground to the person or persons failing to comply with the conditions was to be void.

The house was so far completed that it was formally dedicated to the public worship of God on the 19th day of January, 1774, which date, curiously painted in gold, in old English letters, on a panel in front of the singers' gallery, directly opposite the pulpit, has been, in bygone years, an enigma to more than one of the younger members of the congregation. Of the gathering on that occasion and the sermon preached by Mr. Wilkins no written records remain. Tradition affirms that the discourse was, to some extent, a historical one, treating of matters connected with the settlement of the town and the formation of the church. If so, its loss is to be regretted.

After the public services at the meeting-house it is said that the visiting clergymen were entertained at the house of Pastor Wilkins. While partaking of their dinner, of which hasty pudding and milk formed a part, the newly-elected deacon, "Sam" Wilkins, told them a ludicrous story of his experience in catching a sheep, which pleased the reverend fathers, and "the pudding flew well."

March 14, 1774. A proposition to choose a committee to procure a good bell for the meeting-house was rejected by the town; also, one to "allow the singers a seat in the new meeting-house that Psalmody may be carried on with greater regulation." Fifty pounds sterling money was voted to defray the new meeting-house charges, etc.

June 22, 1774. Daniel Campbell, Lieutenant Kendrick and Israel Towne, Jr., were appointed a committee to examine the accounts of the meeting-house and pew committees.

March 9, 1778. The town voted that the seats in the front gallery in the meeting-house, from the

women's seats to the first pillar in the men's, be granted for the use of a number of persons skilled in singing, and Ephraim Barker, William Low, Amos Stickney, Abijah Wilkins and John Kimball were appointed a committee for seating said seats.

March 31, 1779. The town voted to accept the report of the committee appointed to adjust the accounts of the new meeting-house and pew committees.

October 30, 1815. A committee, consisting of William Low, David Stewart and Andrew Leavitt, having reported that the meeting-house needed some repairs, the town voted that said committee be authorized to make such repairs as were necessary.

March, 1818. The town refused to purchase stoves for the meeting-house.

For several years efforts were made to induce the town to provide for warming the meeting-house during Sunday services; but when the matter was brought up in town-meeting a majority of the voters steadily refused to make an appropriation for the purpose. Perhaps they thought it well to have the temperature of their house of worship as unlike as possible to that of the reputed abode of lost spirits. Wood was cheap, and they could assemble at the taverns near by, where mine host always had good fires burning, around which they could gather, talk politics, discuss the forenoon's sermon,—the two being frequently identical,—drink flip or something stronger, watch the boys and get in good shape for the afternoon's campaign. The fairer half of creation took refuge in the neighboring houses, where they were welcomed to good fires and, just as the bell rung, furnished with a plenty of live coals to fill the fire-boxes in the little foot-stoves they carried.

So they worshiped. Some, however, were not satisfied, and occasionally used the columns of the *Cabinet* to give vent to their feelings. One of these, who evidently had a realizing sense of what was before him and his fellow-sufferers, thus wrote in the *Cabinet* of December 26, 1818,—

"Even the *Indians* have stoves in their meeting-house. Is it not astonishing that *enlightened* and *enlightened* people have none; but that they nearly freeze themselves and children every Sabbath in the winter, when the trifling expense of *one dollar* each would make them comfortable? A word to the frozen will, we hope, be sufficient to make them—weather-wise."

The subject was again brought up at the next annual meeting, but the town refused to take any action upon the subject. Finally, in 1824, some stoves were procured by individual subscriptions and placed in the meeting-house.

Still, the house was a cold, uncomfortable place, until it was removed and remodeled in 1836. After that time foot-stoves were dispensed with, and the few that now remain are shown as curious relics of the past.

March, 1821. The town voted to shingle the meeting-house and make such repairs of the clapboarding and doors of the same as were necessary; also voted to paint the house, and William Fisk, William Low and David M'G. Means were appointed a committee to procure the work done. They were authorized to examine the steeple, and, if they thought proper, take it down and build a cupola in its place. The sum of five hundred dollars was placed at their disposal to lay out for the above, and for such other repairs as they might see fit to make upon the house.

In the winter of 1832 a movement was made for the sale of the house, the town reserving certain rights and privileges in the same. The matter was brought before the town at the March meeting in that year by appropriate articles in the warrant calling the meeting.

March 14, 1832. The town voted to sell the meeting-house at auction, and the sale was finally made, the First Congregational Church and Society in Amherst being the purchasers, and the property was transferred to them by the committee appointed for the purpose.

In August, 1836, the meeting-house was removed from the spot "on the training-field" where the fathers placed it, sixty-five years before, to the place it now occupies.

January 1, 1837, the repairs on the meeting-house being completed, it was again occupied by the society for Sunday services. The exercises on this occasion, under the direction of the pastor, Rev. Silas Aiken, were appropriate and of a very interesting character.

The centennial anniversary of the dedication of the second meeting-house was celebrated with appropriate services on Sunday, January 18, 1874.

The house had lately been thoroughly repaired and a new organ built.

The house is now in good repair, and its massive timbers promise a continuance for centuries. Long may it be spared from the fire and tempest, a connecting link between present and bygone generations.

CHAPTER IV.

AMHERST—(*Continued*).

Amherst as the County-Seat—Schools—Amherst Academy—Post-Offices—The Press—The Amherst Journal and New Hampshire Advertiser—The Village Messenger—The Farmers' Cabinet—The Hillsborough Telegraph—The Amherst Herald—The Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine—Banks—The Hillsborough Bank—Farmers' Bank—Social Library—The Franklin Society—Masons—Physicians—College Graduates—Civil History—Moderators—Selectmen—Representatives—Population.

AN attempt to divide the province into counties was made in the House of Representatives January 22, 1755; but it failed to receive the concurrence of the Council.

The subject was brought up in the Council at a session held in March, 1769, at which time votes were passed for dividing the province into counties and fixing their boundaries. In these votes the House concurred.

March 29, 1769. The Council voted that one Superior Court, four Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, and four Courts of General Sessions should be held annually at Amherst for the county in which it was included.

This vote was returned by the House the next day without concurrence, as they were in some doubt whether the courts should be held in Amherst or Merrimack; but they professed a willingness to abide by the decision of the Council.

After hearing the statements of parties interested, the question was put to the Council whether Amherst should be stricken from the vote and Merrimack put in its place, and it was decided in the negative. The vote of the Council was then concurred in by the House.

The meeting-house belonging to the town was presented to the county for a court-house, and was subsequently moved from its original location, at the junction of the roads near the house now occupied by P. W. and Thomas Jones, to a site on the Plain, north of the soldiers' monument, where it was burned by an incendiary on the night following the 15th day of March, 1788.

A jail was built shortly after the organization of the county, which now forms a part of the old jail-house building, and some forty years later the stone jail building was erected.

At a meeting held March 31, 1788, the town voted to grant eighty pounds toward the erection of a new court-house. John Patterson, Captain Josiah Crosby, Samuel Dana, Esq., Daniel Campbell and James Ray were appointed a committee to superintend its erection, and its "location, form and figure" were referred to the committee and the selectmen of the town.

The second court-house was built on the spot now occupied by the dwelling-house of David Russell, Esq. After the brick court-house was built it was sold and removed to the westerly part of the Plain, where it was fitted up for a chapel, for which it was used several years, when it was again sold and fitted up for tenement dwellings. It is still standing near the foundry buildings. West of it, as it was originally located, and near by, were the whipping-post and pillory,—those "terrors of the law" to evil-doers among the fathers. The whippings inflicted, we may judge, varied in severity according to the disposition of the officer who inflicted them. In one instance, still remembered, the culprit was told privately that he "should not be whipped very hard," but was directed to make a terrible outcry every time he was struck.

After the State prison was built the pillory and whipping-post were dispensed with, and but very few persons now living can remember them.

In this second court-house the giants of the legal profession in New Hampshire, from 1787 to 1822, were wont to congregate at the semi-annual sessions of the Hillsborough County courts. Here came Jeremiah Mason, Jeremiah Smith, the elder Plumer, William Gordon, David Everett, the elder Athertons, Levi Woodbury, George Sullivan, Arthur Livermore, Samuel Bell, Parker Noyes, Judge Richardson and others of lesser note; and here, greatest of all, Daniel Webster made his maiden argument before Judge Farrar. He had finished the study of his profession in the office of Christopher Gore, a distinguished jurist in Boston, and had been admitted to the Suffolk County bar, on motion of that gentleman, in March, 1805. A few weeks later he visited Amherst, and argued a motion before Judge Farrar's court with such clearness that the presiding judge remarked to his associates: "That young man's statement is a most unanswerable argument," and at once granted the motion.

The town of Concord having presented a petition to the General Court, asking to be annexed to the county of Hillsborough, and that one-half of the courts then held at Amherst might be held in that town, the people of Amherst, at a meeting held April 28, 1785, voted their unwillingness that the petition should be granted, and chose Joshua Atherton, Augustus Blanchard and Samuel Dana, Esqs., a committee "to show the General Court the reasons of their unwillingness." Colonel Robert Means, then representative of the town, was instructed to assist the committee, who were directed "to confer with other towns relative to the premises before hearing the petition."

The people of the towns in the northern part of the county requiring greater conveniences for the transaction of their business before the courts, the Legislature passed an act, which was approved December 25, 1792, providing that the May term of the Superior Court and the September and December terms of the Court of Common Pleas and General Court of Sessions, held annually at Amherst, should thereafter be held at Hopkinton, at the same time they had been held at Amherst, provided that the said courts should be held in or as near the meeting-house in said Hopkinton as they could conveniently be, and that the act should be null and void if, at the expiration of two years from its passage, the town of Hopkinton had not erected a suitable house, free of expense to the county, in which to hold said courts.

The required building was promptly erected, and Hopkinton became a half-shire town of the county, and so continued until the formation of Merrimack County, in 1823. A jail was also erected there, which continued to be used by the county of Merrimack after its incorporation until the completion of the new jail at Concord, in 1852.

A committee appointed by the town to examine and report, among other things, what part of the common the town should appropriate for a court-house, on condition that the town should have the privilege of using the same for a town-house, reported, at a meeting held September 21, 1818, recommending that the town should grant the county a right to

erect a court-house and the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the same on the common, in front of the burying-ground, placing the back thereof, as far as may be convenient, into the burying-ground, provided the town shall ever have the privilege of using the house to hold their meetings in.

The present court-house was erected shortly after.

By an act of the Legislature, approved December 28, 1844, it was provided that a term of the Court of Common Pleas should thereafter be held at Manchester.

An act passed July 12, 1856, provided that a term of the Superior Court should be held at Nashua.

An act was passed June 29, 1864, providing for the removal of the county records to Nashua.

The records were removed in 1866.

A jail having been built at Manchester, the jail, jail-house and small house near by, in Amherst, and the land around them, owned by the county, were sold at auction, October 8, 1867.

The land on which these buildings stood was presented to the county by Jonathan Smith, in 1771.

By an act of the Legislature, approved July 15, 1879, the May term of the Superior Court held at Amherst on the first Tuesday of May, annually, was abolished, and a term of the court was ordered to be held in its stead at Nashua and Manchester, alternately, on the first Tuesday of May, annually.

This completed the removal of the Hillsborough County courts from Amherst, where they had been held wholly, or in part, for one hundred and eight years.

On the removal of the courts, the court-house, agreeably to the provisions of the deed given the county in 1824, became the property of the town.

It has since been fitted up for a town-house, and contains a large and convenient town hall, rooms for the town officers, the town library and a fire-proof safe for the preservation of the town records, etc.

We find no record of any schools in Souhegan West prior to its incorporation as a town. Probably private instruction was given by Mr. Wilkins, or some other qualified person, to such as desired and could afford it.

At the annual meeting of the town in 1762 a vote was passed "to keep a school this year in five divisions, the selectmen to divide," by which we may understand the selectmen were to divide the town into five divisions or districts and employ a teacher, who should spend a part of his time in each district.

No mention is made of any effort being made to secure an appropriation for schools in the years 1763, 1765 and 1766. In 1764, 1767, 1768 and 1769 the town refused to make any appropriation for that purpose; also, at a special meeting held in May, 1769.

Finally the matter became a serious one. The selectmen were in danger of being "presented" for neglect of duty in the matter of schooling. So the town voted, at a meeting held December 12, 1769, that "they will keep a school a part of this year," and granted the sum of £13 6*s.* 8*d.* to defray the expense of so doing.

At the annual meeting, March, 1770, they

"*Voted*, to keep a school the ensuing year to teach the children to read, write and cypher."

But no record remains that any money was appropriated for teachers.

March, 1771. Twenty pounds, lawful money, was voted for schooling, and the town directed that "the school should be kept some part of the time in several parts of the town." Also, voted that the people of the town "keep as many schools as they think fit and each family that does keep a school shall be entitled to draw their proportion of the money above granted."

At a meeting held March 9, 1772, the sum of £26 13*s.* 4*d.* was granted for the support of schools that year. In 1773 the article in the warrant for the annual meeting relating to schools was referred to the selectmen.

A proposition to build several school-houses and to choose a committee to complete the same was rejected at the annual meeting in March, 1774.

The lots reserved for schools by the proprietors of the township seem to have been sold about this time, as we find in the warrant for the meeting held March 13, 1775, an article, "to see if the town would allow that part of the town that was originally called Amherst to use the interest of the money their school-right was lately sold for in private schools," which they refused to do.

No record remains of any provision being made for schools in the years 1775, 1776 and 1777. Other matters of serious import engrossed the minds of the people in those years; but it is probable that the schools were not wholly neglected.

At the annual meeting in March, 1778, it was

"*Voted*, to keep a grammar school the ensuing year."

And on the cover of the first volume of the town records are the following entries, in the handwriting of Colonel Nahum Baldwin, town clerk and first selectman that year. April 27, 1778,

"Agreed with Mr. William King to keep a town school at 6*s.* per day, and board him. Same day opened 3*d* school. July 27, 1778, Agreed with Mr. Brown Emerson to keep a school in this town at 55*s.* per quarter. 7*e* school commenced this day.

"N. B., Town Clerk."

These were warlike times, and the fathers used warlike terms in the transaction of their business. So we find them voting, March 8, 1779,

"That the town be divided into squadrons at the discretion of the selectmen, that the inhabitants may be the better accommodated with a school, and that each squadron have their part of the money that shall be raised for schooling, Provided they lay it out for that purpose."

The sum of three hundred pounds was granted for the support of schools this year at an adjourned meeting held March 31st.

In March, 1780, the sum of six hundred pounds was voted for the support of schools, and the manner of keeping them was referred to the selectmen.

At the March meeting in 1781 the town voted to raise ten thousand pounds for schooling this year, and that "the schools be kept by each neighbourhood classing together." It may be well to remember that this was in the days of the depreciated Continental "flat" money. The next year they had reached "hard pan," as they voted eighty pounds for the support of schools. The same amount was appropriated in 1783.

In 1784 they did better, and appropriated one hundred pounds, and directed the selectmen to divide the town into school districts, and each district had liberty to lay out their money as they pleased.

The sum of one hundred and fifty pounds was voted for schools in each of the years 1785, 1786 and 1787.

At a meeting held 10th of April, 1787, the town voted to keep a grammar school in the centre district this year, on condition that the district shall make up to the master in a private way what their proportion of the school money falls short of an adequate salary.

A disposition was manifested at this meeting to secure the services of such persons as teachers in the schools as were qualified for the work, and a committee, consisting of Rev. Jeremiah Barnard, Rev. John Bruce and Augustus Blanchard, Esq., was appointed "to examine the abilities of school-masters and mistresses," and it was voted that none but those that were recommended by them should be employed by any district as teachers of schools.

It was also voted that if any district should not school out their money within one year from the time it was granted, it should be paid into the town treasury for the use of the town.

One hundred and fifty pounds annually was granted for the support of schools from 1787 to 1793, inclusive.

At the annual meeting in March, 1789, the town voted to excuse a number of persons who had joined themselves together for the support of an academy in this town from the payment of any school tax so long as they should support the proposed academy. The use of the town-house for school purposes was also granted to them.

Lotteries were popular in those days, and we find that when the projectors of the academy asked the Legislature for an act of incorporation they asked for the grant of a lottery to enable them to support it. The Senate, however, gave them leave to bring in a bill for the incorporation of the academy only.

In December, 1791, a petition was presented to the Legislature by the academies in Amherst, Atkinson, Charlestown, Chesterfield and New Ipswich, asking for the grant of a lottery to enable them to raise five thousand pounds, which they proposed to divide equally among those institutions; but the application was postponed to the next session, and was finally unsuccessful.

February 16, 1791, Joshua Atherton, Samuel Dana, Robert Means, William Gordon, Daniel Warner, John Shepard, Robert Fletcher, Nathan Kendall, Jr., Samuel Curtis, Joseph Blanchard, Samuel Wilkins and Daniel Campbell, Esqr's., William Read, Nathan Cleaves, David Danforth, Isaac Baldwin, John Eaton, David Stewart, Thomas Gilmore, Samuel G. Towne, James Roby, John Watson, Jeremiah Hobson, Ebenezer Taylor, Jonathan Smith, Jr., and Ephraim Barker, of Amherst; Moses Kelly, of Goffstown; Isaac Cochran, of Antrim; Timothy Taylor and Jacob MacGaw, of Merrimack; and Stephen Dole, of Bedford, and their successors, were, by the Legislature of the State, formed into, constituted and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Amherst Academy, which corporation was empowered to transact all business necessary to the support and maintenance of an academy, the end and purpose of which was declared to be "to encourage and promote virtue and piety, and a knowledge of the English, Greek and Latin languages, mathematicks, writing, geography, logic, oratory, rhetoric and other useful and ornamental branches of literature."

An organization of the corporation was effected shortly after, and the school went into operation under the charge of Charles Walker, a son of Judge Timothy Walker, of Concord, N. H. He was succeeded by Daniel Staniford, Henry Moore, Jesse Appleton, William Crosby, William Bigbow, Joshua Haywood, William Abbott, Daniel Weston, Peyton R. Freeman, James McPherson and Thomas Cole. The school was in successful operation for some years, but it was finally closed in 1801 for lack of adequate funds for its support.

A select school was kept in the village during the summer months for several years afterward. Among the teachers employed in this school were Ephraim P. Bradford, George Kimball, James McKean Wilkins, John Farmer, Samuel Whiting, Abel F. Hildreth and Gideon L. Soule.

The sum of ten thousand dollars was left to the town of Amherst by the will of the late Isaac Spalding, of Nashua, the same to be paid in one year from the death of his widow, and kept as a perpetual fund, to be known as the "Spalding fund," the annual interest, dividend or income of which is to be added to the school money raised by the town in each year, and expended as such money is now, or hereafter may be, by law required or authorized to be expended.

Post-Office.—William Gordon was appointed postmaster at Amherst, by the President and Council, February 16, 1791.

Since the organization of the Post-Office Department by the general government the postmasters have been,—

Samuel Curtis, 1801; Daniel Dana, 1808; Samuel Foster, 1809; Eli Brown; 1812; Aaron Whitney, 1813; Jedidiah K. Smith; 1826, Isaac Spalding; 1827, John Prentiss, 1829; David Underhill; 1841, Aaron Lawrence, 1849; Charles B. Tuttle, 1852; David Russell; 1853, Timothy Danforth, 1855; Nathaniel H. George; 1861; Hollis E. Abbott, 1868, Charles Richardson, 1869; Horace E. Woodbury, 1876; Wilson D. Forsaith.

A post-office was established at Amherst station in August, 1881, under the name of "Danforth" post-office, and Charles H. Mackay was appointed postmaster. Mr. C. E. Smith is the present incumbent.

A telephone-office was opened at the telegraph-office in the house of Dr. Edward Aiken, on the Plain, July 7, 1882. It is now in the store of Mr. A. F. Sawyer.

The Press.—*The Amherst Journal and New Hampshire Advertiser*, commenced by Nathaniel Coverly, January 16, 1795, was the first newspaper published in Amherst or in Hillsborough County. It was printed on a sheet, eighteen by twenty-two inches, and issued weekly. In the centre of the title was a cut of the national eagle, bearing a shield of generous dimensions, which gave the paper quite a showy appearance. Its reading-matter was made up of selected stories, news from abroad, from two to four months old, and very little of local interest. Mr. Coverly's son became associated with him in the publication of the paper, April 24, 1795, and it was discontinued at the close of the year.

The Village Messenger succeeded the *Journal*, January 6, 1796. William Biglow was the editor; William Biglow and Samuel Cushing, publishers. This paper was a decided improvement upon its predecessor, and made a very creditable appearance. Mr. Biglow soon relinquished the editorial chair, but Mr. Cushing continued the publication of the paper until April 18, 1797, when he retired, and the establishment passed into the hands of Mr. Samuel Preston, by whom the *Messenger* was published until December 5, 1801, when it was discontinued.

The Farmers' Cabinet, Joseph Cushing editor and proprietor, succeeded the *Messenger*, November 11, 1802. Mr. Cushing continued its publication until October 10, 1809, when, becoming involved in the failure of the Hillsborough Bank, he sold the establishment to Mr. Richard Boylston, at that time a journeyman printer in his office, who continued its publication until January 3, 1840. His son, Edward D. Boylston, then became associated with him in its management, and continued associate editor until his removal to Manchester, in April, 1843, when the senior editor again assumed the entire charge of the paper. In August, 1848, his son again became associated with him in its management, and January 1, 1851, became sole proprietor by purchase, the senior remaining associate editor until 1856. In January, 1859, Albert A. Roth, son-in-law of the editor and a graduate from the office, became associate editor, and still continues as such.

The Hillsborough Telegraph, Elijah Mansur editor and publisher, was commenced January 1, 1820, and discontinued July 13, 1822. It was a well-conducted and well-printed paper.

The Amherst Herald, published by Thomas G. Wells and Nathan K. Seaton, was commenced January 1, 1825, and continued until December of that year, when it was united with the *New Hampshire Statesman and Concord Register*. It was the offspring of the *Unitarian Controversy* of those times, and advocated Unitarian views.

Quite a number of books and pamphlets were printed at the above-named offices, and, with a view of enlarging his business as a publisher, Mr. Cushing, shortly before he left town, erected the three-story brick building, on the Plain, for its accommodation, which he left in an unfinished state. Hence it was for a long time called "Cushing's folly."

Dr. Samuel Curtis, a citizen of the town, published a *Pocket Almanack* or *New Hampshire Register*, from 1800 to 1809 inclusive, which was printed by Mr. Cushing from 1804–9.

The Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine, conducted mainly by President Appleton, at that time the minister of Hampton, was printed by Mr. Cushing from January 1, 1806, until March, 1808.

Banks.—The Hillsborough Bank was incorporated June 18, 1806, for twenty years, with a capital of from $50,000 to $200,000. The corporation was organized July 23, 1806, when Samuel Bell, Charles H. Atherton, David Everett, Frederick French and Daniel Prior were chosen directors. Samuel Bell was chosen president and David Holmes cashier by the directors.

The first bills were issued October 17, 1806, and were of the denominations of one, two, three, five and ten dollars. They were printed on Perkins' stereotype plates.

Being authorized to issue bills to double the amount of the capital employed, the directors availed themselves of the privilege, as business was good and the money in demand.

Shortly after, in consequence of the course the government thought proper to adopt in reference to the troubles with Great Britain, the commerce of the country was destroyed and its business paralyzed. It became difficult to turn property into money, and the bank suffered in consequence. The holders of its obligations were clamorous for their money, but the bank found it difficult to obtain its dues from its debtors to meet them.

The banks in the commercial centres, which had contracted their circulation to some extent before the storm, were better prepared to meet it. Viewing the country banks as rivals, they pursued an unfriendly course toward them. Finally the bill-holders, losing confidence in them, disposed of their bills to speculators at a discount, who at once presented them for payment.

In this emergency, after redeeming its bills until its specie was exhausted, the Hillsborough Bank, August 23, 1809, suspended payment. September 26, 1809, its bills were at ten and twelve and one-half per cent.; October 17, 1809, at fifty per cent. discount. Many of the active business men of the place suffered severely by its failure, and some terribly bitter pamphlets were written and published in regard to its management.

For years any connection with the management of the "Old Hillsborough Bank" was deemed a reproach by many of the citizens of Amherst.

FARMERS' BANK.—A charter for a new bank at Amherst was granted by the Legislature at its session held in June, 1822. The grantees, under this charter, met at Ray's Hotel January 31, 1825. At this meeting they voted to carry the provisions of their charter into effect as soon as practicable. The capital stock, $65,000, was subscribed for at once, and February 12, 1825, the corporation was organized by the choice of Charles H. Atherton, James Wallace, Edmund Parker, Robert Means, Robert Read, Daniel Adams and Aaron F. Sawyer as directors. The board of directors organized immediately after by the choice of Charles H. Atherton as president and John Prentiss cashier, who served in those offices during the whole period of the existence of the bank. The bank went into operation April 11, 1825. The capital of $65,000 was fully paid in, and during its existence it furnished for circulation nearly $5,000,000. The bank was quite successful in its business, its semi-annual dividends averaging three and one-half per cent.

March 12, 1847, Charles H. Atherton gave notice that he was prepared to make a final close of the affairs of the Farmers' Bank, by paying the stockholders their stock in full, with a small surplus.

May 1, 1839, an attempt was made to rob the Farmers' Bank by an Englishman, who gave his name as John Jones. The cashier was awakened and succeeded in securing the burglar before he had accomplished his object.

At the session of the court held in September following he was sentenced to ten days of solitary confinement, and imprisonment for life at hard labor in the State prison. His real name was said to be John Honeyman.

Amherst Social Library.—Samuel Dana, Joshua Atherton, Jeremiah Barnard, Samuel Wilkins, Daniel Campbell, John Shepard, Daniel Warner, Robert Fletcher, Jonathan Smith, Samuel Curtis and their associates were, by an act of Legislature approved June 21, 1797, incorporated as the Amherst Library Society.

This society continued in existence about thirty-five years. It was finally dissolved and its books sold at auction February 25, 1832.

The Franklin Society was organized September 16, 1807, for the improvement of its members in literary pursuits. It consisted of a number of young men who met every second Wednesday for the discussion of literary subjects, declamations and the reading of original compositions.

The following list of members is copied from the book of records:

Herman Abbott, Samuel Abbott, Abraham Andrews, Charles H. Atherton, John P. Batchelder, John Barnum, Joseph Bell, William Claggett, Nathan R. Clough, Joseph Cushing, Elisha E. Elam, Caleb Emerson, Luther Farley, John Farmer, Allen Fisk, Benjamin F. French, William Gordon, Alonzo S. Greenville, Levi Hartshorn, Jacob Holmes, Joshua Holt, Eugene Hutchinson, Isaac Hill, George Kimball, Joseph B. Manning, David Mack, Means, William F. Morrison, Harrison G. Otis, Jr., Edmund Parker, James Perkins, Robert Read, David Secombe, Matthias Spalding, Jr., Gustavus Swan, Ebenezer Taylor, Jr., Henry J. Tudor, Andrew Wallace.

Freemasonry.—A charter for Benevolent Lodge, No. 7, F. and A. M., was granted by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, April 26, 1797, and the lodge was organized on the last Tuesday of May in that year. Samuel Dana was appointed Worshipful Master; Jonathan Gove, Senior Warden; and Luther Dana, Junior Warden.

This lodge continued in successful operation quite a number of years, and many of the citizens of Amherst were connected with it as members. At last, as a majority of its members resided in Milford, Brookline and Wilton, at a meeting held March 29, 1826, it was voted unanimously to remove said lodge from Amherst to Milford, on condition that whenever two-thirds of the members were in favor of restoring it to Amherst, the minority should cheerfully acquiesce in its removal.

Samuel Dana, Daniel Warner, Charles H. Atherton, Aaron Whitney and Ephraim Blanchard were among the citizens of Amherst who served as Worshipful Masters of the lodge while it remained in town. It became dormant in 1832, but was revived and is again in operation. There are but two older lodges now in existence in the State.

Souhegan Grange, No. 10. Patrons of Husbandry, was formed December 5, 1873, with sixteen members, and is now one of the largest and most flourishing granges in the State.

United Order of the Golden Cross was instituted July 1, 1881, with twenty-seven members; officers chosen semi-annually.

Physicians.—MOSES NICHOLS, from Reading, Mass., settled here as early as 1761, and remained in practice until his death, in May, 1790. He was an active and influential citizen, and filled many important civil and military offices. At the head of his regiment, he commenced the attack upon the Hessians at Bennington, in 1777. He also commanded a regiment at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason, in 1780.

SETH AMES, from Dedham, Mass., brother of the celebrated orator and statesman, Fisher Ames, graduated at Harvard College in 1764 in the class with John Wilkins; practiced here from about 1770 to 1777, when, his health failing from the excessive use of snuff, he relinquished practice and returned to Dedham, where he died January 1, 1778.

HENRY CODMAN, son of Henry Codman, an Irish immigrant, was born in Middleton, Mass. His mother was a near relative of Rev. Mr. Wilkins. He practiced here nearly forty years, and died in March, 1812. His son, Henry Colman, practiced in Mont Vernon a short time, but died young.

EBENEZER WESTON, JR., was in practice here some years. "Weston's Itch Ointment," of which

tons were manufactured by Read & Spalding, originated with him.

SAMUEL CURTIS, from Sharon, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1766; was a surgeon in the army of the Revolution; settled in Amherst in 1789, and was in practice here a few years. He finally gave up his professional business for that of an inn-keeper. He also kept an apothecary's store in his tavern; compiled and published a pocket almanac and register several years, beside other publications of various kinds, and served as postmaster several years. In his old age he loved to hear and tell the news and relate rare instances which had come under his personal observation or of which he had heard. Being rather credulous, some of the stories he reported would have done credit to the "Pickwick Club." He died in 1822.

MOSES NICHOLS, JR., son of General Moses Nichols, studied his profession under the direction of his father, and commenced practice here in 1784; removed to Thornton in 1787, thence to Canada in 1802; returned to Amherst in 1805; remained here until 1811, when he again removed to Canada. He died at Sherbrooke, Canada, in November, 1849.

NATHANIEL HENCHMAN, from Lynn, Mass., settled here in 1783, and remained in practice until his death, in May, 1800.

JOHN MUSSEY, a native of Kingston, studied his profession with General Nichols; settled in Pelham in 1766; in Amherst in 1791, where he remained until 1800, when he removed to Peterborough, where he died in January, 1831. He was father of Professor Reuben Dimond Mussey, the celebrated surgeon and instructor in surgery.

ROGERS SMITH, born in Middleton, Mass., came, in infancy, with his father's family, to Amherst; commenced practice prior to 1804; removed to Mount Vernon in 1808, thence to Greenbush, N. Y., finally to Weston, Vt., where he died in 1846. He was father of Rev. Asa Dodge Smith, the president of Dartmouth College from 1863 to 1871.

MATTHIAS SPALDING, son of Colonel Simeon Spalding, of Chelmsford, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1798; studied medicine with Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, of Cambridge, and Dr. E. A. Holyoke, of Salem, Mass.; visited England in 1700, where he attended the medical lectures of Sir Astley Cooper and other noted physicians and surgeons; on his return he commenced practice at Chelmsford, whence, in 1806, he removed to Amherst, where he continued in practice until disabled by the infirmities of age. He died May 25, 1865, aged nearly ninety-six years.

CHARLES F. HILDRETH, graduated at Harvard College in 1823; practiced here a short time; in 1824 removed to Boston.

AMBROSE SEATON, son of Deacon John Seaton, Jr., graduated at Dartmouth Medical School in 1825; commenced practice in 1826. About 1830 he removed to Boston, thence, at a later date, to Greenup, Ky., where he died.

AMORY GALE, a native of Warwick, Mass., graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824; practiced in Lancaster, Mass., some years; settled in Amherst in November, 1834, where he remained until 1839. He died in 1874.

FRANCIS PERRY FITCH, a native of Greenfield, who graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1831, commenced practice in New Boston, whence he removed to Amherst in 1839; succeeded to Dr. Gale's business in Amherst, and remained in successful practice until 1865, when he removed to Milford. After a few years he relinquished practice, and removed to Vineland, N. J., where he died in December, 1874.

EDWARD AIKEN, son of Rev. Silas Aiken, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1851; succeeded to the practice of Dr. Fitch in Amherst in 1865. He retired from practice in 1883 and is now engaged on the records of the State Secretary, but resides in Amherst.

GEORGE W. MOOR, a native of Princeton, Mass., graduated at Dartmouth College in 1841; settled here in July, 1843, and remained in practice until his death, in September, 1866.

PEYTON D. BAKER commenced practice here in 1855, but remained only a short time. He removed to Maine, where he died.

BRADLEY H. BARTLETT practiced in Manchester and Pittsfield, and was a surgeon in the Civil War; settled in Amherst in 1872. In October, 1876, he was disabled by paralysis, and died in December, 1878.

C. M. DODGE practiced here a few months, commencing in April, 1878, and was succeeded by A. C. Baswell, who remained but a short time.

W. H. DINSMORE settled here in 1880, and is now in practice in Milford.

DR. J. H. MILLS succeeded Dr. Dinsmore, and died after one year's practice.

DRS. J. B. PETTENGILL and H. D. HICKS are now in practice.

Lawyers.—For lawyers see chapter on "Bench and Bar."

COLLEGE GRADUATES FROM AMHERST.[1]

Harvard College.

John Wilkins, 1764, instructor; died at Athens, O., 1808, aged 68.

Jacob Kimball, 1788, farmer; died at Amherst, August 1, 1849, aged 81.

Charles H. Atherton, 1791, lawyer; died at Amherst, January 8, 1853, aged 79.

Daniel Weston, 1795, clergyman; died in Maine, 1837.

William Gordon, 1806, lawyer; died at Brattleboro', Vt., January 12, 1871, aged 85.

Jonathan F. Dana,[2] 1813, physician; died in New York City, April, 1827, aged 33.

Samuel L. Dana, 1817, chemist; died in Lowell, Mass., March 11, 1868, aged 72.

John H. Wilkins, 1818, bookseller; died in Boston, December 7, 1861, aged 67.

Charles G. Atherton, 1822, lawyer; died in Manchester, November 11, 1853, aged 49.

Stephen R. Holmes, 1822, instructor; died at sea, January 11, 1850, aged 28

[1] Names of those living in 1882 are in *italics*.

[2] Name changed to James by legislature of Massachusetts

[illegible] College.

Joshua Hayward, 17[illegible], clergyman, died November 11, 1814, aged [illegible].
Reuben D. Mussey, 180[illegible], physician, died June 21, 18[illegible], aged [illegible].
James M. K. Wilkins, 1812, lawyer, died June 1[illegible], 18[illegible], aged 70.
Levi Hartshorn, 181[illegible], clergyman, died September [illegible], 18[illegible], aged [illegible].
Allen Fisk, 1814, instructor, died September 1[illegible], 187[illegible], aged [illegible].
Ambrose Seaton, graduated at [illegible] Medical College, 182[illegible], physician, died April [illegible], 18[illegible], aged [illegible].
Charles F. Elliott, 18[illegible], physician, died June 23, 1876, aged 72.
Edward Spalding, 18[illegible], physician.
Charles E. Parker, 1[illegible], physician, died August 2[illegible], 1882, aged [illegible].
William Reed, 18[illegible], physician.
Edward H. Pratt, 1841, physician, died November 1[illegible], 1877, aged [illegible].
Alfred Spalding, graduated at [illegible] Medical College, 184[illegible], physician, died December 29, 1878, aged [illegible].
[illegible], 18[illegible], physician.
John H. [illegible], 18[illegible], physician.
Charles H. Wallace, 18[illegible], law student, died June 21, 18[illegible], aged 25.
[illegible] H. [illegible], 18[illegible], clergyman.
[illegible], 1871, civil engineer.

Dartmouth University.

Samuel Whiting, 181[illegible], lawyer.

Bowdoin College.

Robert Means, Jr., 18[illegible], lawyer, died September 2[illegible], 1842, aged 36.
William Appleton, 182[illegible], lawyer, died October 1[illegible], 18[illegible], aged 21.
James Means, 18[illegible], clergyman, died April, 18[illegible], aged [illegible].

[illegible] College.

William O. [illegible], clergyman.
John F. [illegible], 18[illegible], clergyman.
[illegible] B. Clark, banker.

Williams College.

[illegible] C. [illegible], lawyer.
William G. David, physician, died August 17, 1877, aged 4[illegible].

MODERATORS OF THE ANNUAL TOWN MEETINGS.

John Goffe, 1760.
William Peabody, 1761, '62, '[illegible], '[illegible], '[illegible], '76.
Ebenezer Lyon, 1763.
Moses Nichols, 1767, '[illegible], '70, '71, '7[illegible], '77.
Robert Read, 1768.
Samuel McKean, 1772.
Benjamin Kendrick, 1774.
Daniel Campbell, 1775, '88.
Nahum Baldwin, 1778.
Josiah Crosby, 1779.
Samuel Wilkins, 1780, '81, '82, '8[illegible], '84, '8[illegible], '8[illegible], '8[illegible].
John Shepard, Jr., 1785, '8[illegible], '87, '[illegible], '[illegible].
Samuel Dana, 17[illegible], '92, '9[illegible].
William Gordon, 179[illegible].
Daniel Warner, 1798.
Jonathan Smith, 179[illegible], 1801, '02.
Robert Means, 1800, '08, '10.
Jedediah K. Smith, 180[illegible], '04, '05, '06, '07, '11, '12, '1[illegible], '1[illegible], '17, '23, '24.
John Secombe, 1810, '16, '2[illegible], '26, '27, '28, '2[illegible], '[illegible], '3[illegible], '32, '3[illegible], '3[illegible], '3[illegible], '37.
Charles H. Atherton, 18[illegible], '[illegible], '40, '41.
Edmund Parker, 1818, '1[illegible], '20, '21, '22, '[illegible].
Hubbard Newton, 18[illegible].
Daniel Campbell, Jr., 1842, '43, '44.
David Stewart, 1845, '46.
Levi J. Secombe, 1847, '48, '49, '52, '55.
Lemuel N. Patten, 1850, '51.
Perley Dodge, 185[illegible], '5[illegible].
Charles H. Campbell, 185[illegible], '57, '58, '[illegible], '[illegible], '62, '[illegible], '64, '6[illegible].
Charles B. Tuttle, 1860, '6[illegible].
William A. Mack, 1867, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '7[illegible], '74.
Bradley H. Bartlett, 187[illegible], '7[illegible].
Brooks R. Came, 1777.
Joseph Byron Fay, 1878, '79.
George W. Bosworth, 1880, '81.
Frank P. Mace, 1882.
George E. Holbrook, 188[illegible], '84, '85.

TOWN CLERKS.

Solomon Hutchinson, 1760, '61.
John Shepard, Jr., 1762, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '70, '71, '72.
Thomas Wakefield, 1769, '73, '80, '81, '82, '83.
Moses Nichols, 177[illegible].
Samuel Wilkins, 1774, '7[illegible], '76, '77, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '8[illegible].
Nahum Baldwin, 1778.
Joshua Lovejoy, 1790, '91, '92, '9[illegible].
William Fisk, 1794, '95, '9[illegible], '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11.
John Ellenwood, 1812, '13, '14.
Robert Read, 1815, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '2[illegible], '2[illegible], '24, '2[illegible], '26, '27.
James Colburn, 1828.
Ambrose Seaton, 1829.
John Prentiss, 1830, '31.
Andrew Wallace, 1832, '33, '34, '3[illegible], '36.
Charles L. Stewart, 1837 to September 16, 1838.
David Stewart, September 16, 1838, '39, '40, '41, '42.
David Russell, 184[illegible], '44, '45, '46, '47, '48.
Lemuel Bissell, 1849.
Albert Hardy, 1850 to June 2[illegible], 1851.
Charles B. Tuttle, June 23, 1851, to March, 1852.
Daniel A. Fletcher, 1852, '53, '54, '55, '56.
Charles B. Tuttle, 1857.
Charles H. Wallace, 1858 to October 9th.
Charles B. Tuttle, October 9, 1858, to March, 1859.
Daniel Fletcher, 1859, '60.
George F. Stevens, 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67.
Charles N. Merrill, 1868 to December 8th.
Albert A. Rotch, December 8, 1868, to March, 1869.
Joseph B. Fay, 1869, '70, '71.
Wilson D. Forsaith, 1872, '73.
Albert A. Rotch, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85.

SELECTMEN.

Solomon Hutchinson, 1760, '62.
William Bradford, 1760.
Reuben Mussey, 1760, '61, '69, '70, '71, '76, '77.
Joseph Gould, 1760, '76.
Thomas Clark, 1760.
William Peabody, 1761, '62.
John Shepard, Jr., 1761, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '70, '71, '72, '83.
Thomas Wakefield, 1761, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86.
Robert Read, 1761, '62, '63, '64, '68.
Daniel Campbell, 1763, '64, '70, '71, '74, '77, '80, '81, '82, '8[illegible], '87, '88, '89.
Samuel Stewart, 1763.
John Graham, 1764.
Andrew Bradford, 1765.
Moses Nichols, 1765, '68, '73.
Nathan Kendall, 1765.
Samuel McKean, 1766, '72.
Benjamin Taylor, 1766, '67, '69.
James Seaton, 1766, '79.
Ebenezer Weston, 1767, '74, '75, '81, '82.
Hezekiah Lovejoy, 1767.
Samuel Wilkins, 1768, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89.
Israel Towne, Jr., 1769, '73, '80.
Nahum Baldwin, 1769, '78.
Stephen Peabody, 1770, '72, '7[illegible], '79.
Benjamin Kendrick, 1771.
Thomas Burns, 1772, '85, '86, '87.
John Patterson, 1773.
Josiah Crosby, 1774, '75, '77.
Stephen Washer, 1774.
Peter Woodbury, 1775, '76.
Solomon Kittredge, 1777.
Amos Flint, 1778.
John Harvill, 1778.
John Burns, 1778.
Nathan Hutchinson, 1779.
Timothy Smith, 1779.
Benjamin Davis, 1780, '81.
Eli Wilkins, 1781, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88.
Joshua Lovejoy, 1784, '85, '86, '87, '90, '91.

Augustus Blanchard, 1781
David Danforth, 1785, 86, 91
Benjamin Hutchinson, 1785, 86, 91, 92, 93
Abijah Wilkins, 1789, 90, 91
George Burns, 1789
William Fisk, 1790, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 1800, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
Stephen Kendrick, 1790, 91, 92, 93
Joseph Langdell, 1792, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 1800, 01, 02
David Stewart, 1793, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 1800, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09
Jacob Kendall, 1794, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 1800, 01
Ebenezer Taylor, 1799, 1800, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
John Secombe, 1810, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32
Edmund Parker, 1815
Elijah Putnam, 1815, 17
Daniel Campbell, Jr., 1815, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42
Israel Fuller, 1816, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40
Thomas Wilkins, 1816, 27, 28, 38, 39, 40
John Mack, 1823, 29
David Stewart, Jr., 1820, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42
Berthol mew Dodge, 1825, 33, 34, 36
William Melendy, 1831, 32, 41
John Dascomb, 1832
Charles Richardson, 1833, 34, 35
Ephraim Blanchard, 1836
Israel Fuller, Jr., 1837
Elbridge Hardy, 1837
Nathan Dane, 1837
Daniel Hartshorn, 1838
Abel Downe, 1838
Levi J. Seconds, 1839, 40, 41, 42, 43
Eli Sawtell, 1842, 43
William J. Weston, 1843, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63
Jotham Hartshorn, 1845, 46, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54
Albert Biddle, 1845, 46
Charles H. Campbell, 1847
James C. Fullansbee, 1848, 49, 50
George Walker, 1848
Timothy Hartshorn, 1849
Foster Wyatt, 1849, 50
Daniel Fletcher, 1850, 51
Jonathan Knight, 1852, 53, 54, 62
Abial Steele, 1853, 54
Joseph Mace, 1854, 55, 56, 57
Benjamin B. Whiting, 1855, 56, 57
Willard Hayden, 1855
Willard Danforth, 1856, 57, 58
William A. Mack, 1858, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64
Joel F. Osgood, 1858, 59
Josiah W. Pillsbury, 1860
James G. Haseltine, 1860
Charles Richardson, 2nd
Asa Asquith, Jr., 1862
Francis K. Bardell, 1862, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 77
Daniel Cram, 1864, 65, 66
Barnabas B. David, 1865, 66
James C. Prince, 1866, 67, 68, 69
Thomas M. Harvill, 1870, 71, 74
Charles L. Bradford, 1870, 71
Levi Hartshorn, 1871, 72
Joseph Byron Fay, 1872, 73, 74
Brooks E. Cutter, 1872, 73, 74, 75
Thomas Jones, 1873, 74, 75, 76
Aaron Smith Williams, 1875, 76, 77
Isaac B. Dodge, 1876, 77, 78
Daniel W. Trow, 1878, 79, 80, 81
Mark Putnam, 1878, 79, 80, 81
Luther Coggin, 1879
William Pratt, 1880, 81
Joseph B. Trow, 1882, 83, 84
John H. Coggin, 1882, 83, 84, 85
Joel H. Fisher, 1882, 83
E. A. Holbrook, 1884, 85
O. S. Parker, 1885

Prior to 1802 five selectmen were chosen annually; since that time, but three.

Representatives.—Amherst was classed with Bedford for the choice of a representative to the General Court, under the provincial government. The first meeting for the choice of a representative from the classed towns, of which a record has been found, was held at Bedford meeting-house, March 4, 1762, at which Colonel John Goffe received forty-six votes and Captain Moses Barron thirteen votes. Colonel Goffe, having a majority of the votes, was declared elected, and served as representative of the district, under this and subsequent elections, until the abrogation of the provincial government.

Paul Dudley Sargent was the deputy from Amherst in the first Provincial Congress. His expenses were defrayed by private contributions.

Paul Dudley Sargent was chosen a delegate to the second Congress, which met January 25, 1775.

Paul Dudley Sargent and Moses Parsons represented the town in the third Congress, which met April 21, 1775.

The same gentlemen represented the town in the fourth Congress, which met May 17, 1775.

Moses Nichols and Nahum Baldwin were chosen delegates to the fifth Congress, which met December 21, 1775.

On the 5th day of January, 1776, this Congress adopted a temporary constitution, to continue in force during the "present unhappy and unnatural contest with Great Britain."

It then resolved itself into a "House of Representatives for the Colony of New Hampshire." Provision was made that precepts, in the name of the Council and Assembly, signed by the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, "should issue annually on or before the 1st day of November, for the choice of a Council and House of Representatives, to be returned by the third Wednesday of December, then next ensuing, in such manner as the Council and Assembly shall hereafter prescribe." Since the 18th day of December, 1776, the representatives have been as follows:

Moses Nichols, 1776, 77, 81, 82
Peter Woodbury, 1776
Josiah Crosby, 1777, 78, 79, 82
Reuben Mussey, 1778
Stephen Peabody, 1779
Samuel Wilkins, 1780
Nahum Baldwin, 1780
Robert Means, 1783, 84, 85, 86, 87
Thomas Burns, 1783
William Peabody, Jr., 1787, 88
Daniel Warner, 1790, 91, from June 10, 1793, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, August 23, 1798.
Joshua Atherton, 1792 resigned, vacancy not filled, 93 to June 10th.
William Fisk, from August 23, 1798, 99, from August 27, 1800, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09.
William Bradford, 1809, 10, 12.
Judediah K. Smith, 1893, to August 27, 1804

William Lee, 1850–51.
Lemuel Foster, 1851–53, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, to June 1, 1870.
Ashton Claggett, 1853–56.
Charles H. Atherton, 1853–56.
Robert Read Amie, 1853–56.
David McG. Means, 1853–56.
John Seconds, 1853–56.
Dana Campbell, 1853–56.
Peard Stewart, 1853–56.
Perley Dodge, 1853–56.
Andrew Wallace, 1856–61.
Barnabas E. Pavel, 1856.
Richard Baldwin, 1856–61.
Levi J. Seconds, 1856–58.
Lemuel N. Pattee, 1856–59.
Daniel Hatchard, 1856.
William Wallace Tenney, 1856–60.
Charles H. Campbell, 1856, 57, 58, 59, 60.
Jotham Hatchard, 1856, 57, 58, 59.
Aaron Lawrence, 1856, 57.
William Clark, 1857, 58.
William A. Mack, 1857–59.
Harrison Lafoon, 1857–61.
Joseph E. Fay, 1857, 58.
Frank Hatchard, 1857.
Thomas Jones, 1858, 59.
Albert A. Welch, 1860, 61, 62.
Isaac H. Dodge, 1860, 61.
Harrison Lafoon, 1861.

Population.— Fourteen families were settled in town at the time of Mr. Wilkins' ordination, September 23, 1741.

Thirty-five families, in which were fifty-eight men above sixteen years old, remained in town May 13, 1747.

The whole population of the town in 1767 was 858; 1773, 1370; 1775, 1428; 1783, 1909; 1786, 1912; 1790, 2369; 1800, 2150; 1810, 1554; 1820, 1622; 1830, 1657; 1840, 1565; 1850, 1613; 1860, 1508; 1870, 1353; 1880, 1225.

In 1767 there were 431 males and 427 females.
In 1775, the females were 692 males and 676 females.
In 1775 there were 697 white males and 731 white females.
In 1790 there were 1117 white males and 1204 white females.
In 1800 ages not given in census.
In 1810 there were 766 white males and 781 white females.
In 1820 the females were 779 males and 840 females.
In 1830 the females were 809 white males and 842 white females.
In 1840 the females were 753 males and 812 females.
In 1850 there were 775 males and 838 females.
In 1860 the females were 740 males and 768 females.
In 1870 there were 641 males and 709 females.
In 1880 the females were 596 males and 629 females.

The number of families in 1810 was 295; in 1820, 281; in 1830, 328; in 1860, 315; in 1870, 355; in 1880, 338.

Average number of persons in each family in 1810, 6; in 1880, 3½.

Of the inhabitants in 1880, 965 were natives of New Hampshire, 118 of Massachusetts, 27 of Maine, 21 of Vermont, 16 of New York, 4 of Pennsylvania, 3 of Connecticut, 2 of Wisconsin, 1 each of New Jersey, Kentucky, Minnesota and California, 52 of Ireland, 8 of England, 3 of Canada and 1 each of Germany and Scotland.

The population of the village precinct in 1880 was 434; of the outer districts, 791. In the precinct were 181 males and 253 females. In the outer districts were 415 males and 376 females.

The whole white population of the town in 1830 was 1654. The whole population of the town in 1880 was 1225,—a loss in fifty years of 429.

Of the whole population in 1830, 1259 were under forty years of age and 392 were forty years old and upward.

Of the whole population in 1880, 701 were under forty years of age, and 524 were forty years old and upward, showing a loss of 555 in the population under forty years of age, and a gain of 129 in the population forty years old and upward, in fifty years.

In the censuses of 1767 and 1773 the ages of some of the inhabitants and the number of each sex are given as follows:

Males	1767.	1773.
Boys of 16 years old and under	200	350
Unmarried men between 16 and 60 years	43	109
Married " " "	135	237
Men above 60 years	17	43
Slaves	2	2
Females.		
Unmarried	270	412
Married	147	295
Widows	18	19
Slaves	2	2

In the census of 1775 the population is classified as follows:

Boys under 16 years old	343
Men 16 years old and under 60, not in the army	200
Men 60 years old and upward	54
Men in the army	81
Females	745
Colored persons, sex not stated	4

In the census of 1790 the population was not classified.

In 1800 there were 31 colored persons in the first parish. Of whites, 630 were under sixteen years of age, and 809 sixteen years old and upward.

At the same time there were 2 colored persons in the second parish, 325 white persons under sixteen years of age, and 353 sixteen years old and upward.

In 1810 and 1820 the white population was classified thus:

Males	1810.	1820.
Under 16 years of age	349	328
Of 16 and under 26 years	118	153
Of 26 and under 45 years	150	111
Of 45 years and upward	123	148
Females.		
Under 16 years of age	336	316
Of 16 and under 26 years	143	176
Of 26 and under 45 years	150	111
Of 45 years and upward	140	163

In 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 the different classes of population were as follows:

Males.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Under 20 years of age	179	215	244	230	217	222
Of 20 and under 30 years	201	200	211	198	146	110
Of 30 and under 40 years	110	115	105	108	151	134
Of 40 years and upward	66	75	77	89	109	109

Isaac Brooks

Females.								
Under 20 years of age . . .	384	370	342	320	310	182		
Of 20 and under 40 years .	242	251	310	344	364	160		
Of 40 and under 60 years .	157	146	166	178	164	118		
Of 60 years and upward . .	89	86	101	130	121	120		

In the census of 1783 the selectmen stated that there were in town two hundred and fifty-nine dwelling-houses and two hundred and forty-seven barns. In 1820, four hundred and four of the inhabitants were engaged in agriculture; one hundred and twenty-two in manufactures and ten in trade. The ministers, doctors and lawyers were classed as manufacturers.

The censuses of 1767, 1775, 1778, 1783 and 1786 were taken by the selectmen; those of 1790, 1800 and 1810, by Colonel Daniel Warner; that of 1820, by Captain John Secombe; 1830, by Stephen Peabody, Esq.; 1850, by Robert Moore, Esq.; 1860, by Charles Richardson, Esq.; 1870, by J. Abbott Marsh, Esq.; 1880, by Isaac Brooks Dodge, Esq.

Copies of the censuses of 1810 and 1820 may be found in the library of the New Hampshire Historical Society; of those of 1850, 1860 and 1870, in the State Library at Concord; and 1880, in the office of the clerk of the courts of Hillsborough County, Nashua.

The organization of the Hillsborough County Agricultural Society was completed at a meeting held at Hardy's tavern, February 8, 1848. Dr. Peter P. Woodbury was chosen president; Edward D. Boylston, treasurer; and David Stewart, a member of the executive committee.

This society held a fair at Amherst October 1 and 2, 1851, which was considered one of the most successful ever held in the county.

The society held several fairs subsequently, at various places, but finally disbanded.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ISAAC BROOKS, ESQ.

Isaac Brooks, Esq., son of Isaac and Joanna (Holden) Brooks, was a native of Woburn, Mass., born August 16, 1757. Much interest attaches to his biography, as he was one of the early teachers in this and several of the neighboring towns, as also the fourth register of deeds in Hillsborough County. At the age of nineteen (December 2, 1776), Mr. Brooks entered the office of Dr. John Hale, of Hollis, N. H., as a student of medicine, where he remained but a short time, Dr. Hale having received an appointment as surgeon in the United States army. At precisely what date he came to Amherst is not known, but a diary in the hands of his grandson, Isaac B. Dodge, Esq., makes it certain that it was previous to 1784, and that during 1787, 1788 and 1789 he was employed in teaching in several parts of Amherst, and that he was also a student in the Amherst Academy here four months in the last named year. August 3, 1790, he commenced a school in New Boston, contracting for three months, at six dollars per month, one-half in money and the other half in grain, keeping a horse. April 6, 1791, he closed a school in Lyndeborough, of ten weeks, at thirty six shillings per week, excluding horse-keeping. He also taught a day-school in Merrimack and a writing school in Temple, his diary containing the names of all the scholars attending these several schools. He married Miss Abigail Kendrick, a most estimable lady, daughter of Benjamin Kendrick, Esq., of Amherst, and sister of the mother of President Franklin Pierce. Soon after, with her, he returned to Woburn, where he cultivated a farm, and in 1793 was elected clerk of that town, serving also as tax collector in 1794. In that year he removed to Wilton, N. H., with his family, having purchased a small place there of Luther Dana, Esq., a merchant of Amherst, who assisted him in opening a small store. Here he continued until November 30, 1801, when, becoming discouraged from the illiberality of his reception, supposed or real, and want of success in business, as well as depressed by the loss of his first-born, he disposed of his place to one Sampson Keyes, of Westford, Mass., a blacksmith, and took up his permanent residence in Amherst. Being a fine penman and having much reputation as a scholar, he soon obtained employment as a clerk in the office of Jonathan Smith, Esq., register of deeds for the county. Awaking on the morning of October 5, 1802, to find the office vacant, in consequence of the incumbent having departed to parts unknown, through the persevering efforts of his friends, in spite of much popular opposition, he secured the appointment to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, and entered upon its duties October 9th, and continued therein for nearly twenty-six years, being annually re-elected thereto by the people, a majority of whom, for most of the time, were his opponents in politics. His long continuance in this office was due to the reputation he had attained as a teacher, his excellent chirography and his excellent business qualities. At the head of his diary, alluded to above, stands the key-note of his life, to which it was ever closely attuned: "Method in business is the surest guide; he who neglects it frequently stumbles, and always wanders perplexed, uncertain and in danger."

Soon after entering upon the duties of his office he purchased an unfinished house, recently erected by Ephraim Blanchard being then centrally situated, the same as is now owned and occupied by his grandson. This he finished for his own occupancy, and there resided until his decease. This was the first house to show glass larger than seven by nine, being furnished with crown-glass nine by twelve. Here the records of the county were kept.

Mr. Brooks was a gentleman of strict integrity and marked purity, a peculiar feature of his mind being

extreme conscientiousness and sensibility, which, in the diary alluded to, he thus accounts for, and probably with much correctness: "The want of health, and my early misfortunes, have so clouded my mind as to make me to be and appear the most singular being. let me be where I will."

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks united with the Congregational Church in Amherst, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Jeremiah Barnard, September 6, 1807, and ever witnessed a good profession. He died December 20, 1840, at the age of eighty-three. His children were, Isaac, who died at Wilton, aged four years; Luther Dana, died August 22, 1829, aged thirty-four; and Abigail, the widow of Ninian C. Dodge, died at Amherst, January 22, 1872, aged sixty-five. A fine monument has been erected upon the family lot, in the west cemetery, by his only grandson, Isaac Brooks Dodge, Esq.

HON. CHARLES H. CAMPBELL.[1]

Hon. Charles H. Campbell, the youngest son of Captain Daniel and Susan (Story) Campbell, was born in Amherst, April 24, 1827; received an academic education; commenced teaching school at sixteen years of age; followed teaching and farming several years; settled on the ancestral farm and engaged in farming and cattle-dealing until 1866, when he disposed of the larger part of his real estate in Amherst, and removed to Nashua, where he now resides, engaged in the real estate and auction business, in which he has been quite successful, his sales aggregating, in some instances, two hundred thousand dollars in a single month, his business extending over most of New England and many of the Western States, and his sales having been of all kinds of property, the old Hillsborough County jail, the New Hampshire State Prison and the Manchester and Keene Railroad included.

He served on the Board of Selectmen and on the superintending school committee of Amherst; was moderator of the annual town-meetings nine years, excelling as a presiding officer; represented the town in the State Legislature in the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1863 and 1864, and the old Seventh Senatorial District in the Senate two years, of which body he was the president in the year 1872. He also represented Ward One, Nashua, in the Legislature of 1883, and presided at the organization of the House of Representatives in 1858 and 1883.

Among the many important measures originated by him and enacted by the Legislature may be mentioned the "Act limiting and defining the powers and duties of county commissioners in certain cases," the "Act providing for the distribution of the proceeds arising from the tax on savings-banks, among the towns within this State where the depositors reside," and the "Act for funding the indebtedness of the State."

He took a deep interest in the success of the Union cause in the recent Civil War, and gave largely from his private means to encourage the enlistment of volunteers for service in the army from his native town, and was appointed by the Governor and Council one of the commissioners to revise the military enrollment of the State.

He was one of the leading citizens in planning for the centennial celebration of the incorporation of his native town, in 1860, and was the presiding officer on that occasion.

In every position in which he has been placed by the town he was faithful to his constituents, particularly in local matters, and in the protracted political struggle in the Legislature of 1871 his untiring vigilance and devotion to his party did much to avert what at one time seemed an unavoidable defeat.

Of his four children, only one survives, Colonel George Hylands Campbell, of Boston, who was admitted to the Suffolk County bar in 1874.

DANIEL CAMPBELL.[2]

The year 1719 brought a valuable accession to the inhabitants of New Hampshire, in the settlement at Londonderry of a colony of Scotch Presbyterian emigrants from the north of Ireland, where their ancestors had settled a century before. This first emigration was followed in succeeding years by others of their countrymen, and, as the settlement increased in numbers, colonies went forth and commenced the settlement of other towns, and, at the close of a century, more than one-twentieth of the inhabitants of the State were numbered among their descendants, and one of the number was its Governor-elect.

Distinguished for their industry, perseverance, intelligence and thrift, the descendants of these Scotch emigrants have done the State and nation good service, and acquitted themselves honorably in all the important stations in which they have been placed.

Among those who came over a few years after the first emigration was Henry Campbell and his family. His father, Daniel Campbell, born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1660, was (as a family tradition asserts) a descendant of one of the Earls of Argyle. He was an officer in the army of William, Prince of Orange, and took part in the battle of the Boyne Waters in 1690, the result of which seated William securely on the throne of Great Britain. After the close of the war he settled in Ireland.

Henry Campbell, born in 1697, married Martha Black, whose parents emigrated from near Aberdeen, Scotland, to Ireland. In 1731 or 1732 they emigrated to America with their family, and after some delay settled, in 1733, in that part of Londonderry afterward incorporated as the town of Windham, where their youngest son, Daniel Campbell, was born, June 27, 1739.

[1] By Daniel F. Secomb.

[2] By Daniel F. Secomb.

Daniel Cambell.

He married Jane Hylands, of Londonderry, June 25, 1760, and one bright morning, near the close of April, 1761, the twain started on foot from Londonderry to Amherst. At Lutwyche's ferry, in Litchfield, they crossed the Merrimack in a dug-out boat; and proceeded on their journey to Amherst, which they reached on the evening of the same day. On the lot where their cabin was then erected they spent the remainder of their days.

He was one of the stalwart men of his time, possessed of an iron frame, a strong will and decided opinions, which he was ever ready to express fully and freely. His manner of living was plain, his habits regular and he was temperate in all things. He rose with the sun and retired early. The use of ardent spirits was common in his time among all classes and on all occasions, but a wine-glassful twice a day sufficed him, and an invitation to partake of more was always declined.

In 1766 he received a commission as coroner from Governor Wentworth, and filled the office many years; he also served a long time as a justice of the peace; thirteen years he was a member of the Board of Selectmen of his adopted town, and was for years the senior survivor of those who had served the town in that capacity. He was also the last survivor of the town officers elected prior to the Revolution.

He was frequently employed as a land surveyor, and by that means became possessed of a better knowledge of the lots and farms in Amherst and the adjoining towns than was possessed by any other person of his time.

The town of Hillsborough was surveyed and divided into lots under his direction, and the adjoining town of Windsor received its first name (Campbell's Gore) from him.

He was one of the four citizens of the town who refused to sign the "Association Test Paper" in 1776, as he doubted the ability of the colonies to resist successfully, by force of arms, the claims of the mother-country.

In his religious views he was, in early life, a decided Presbyterian, but shortly after the commencement of Mr. Lord's ministry he joined in the movement which resulted in the formation of the Liberal or Unitarian Society in Amherst, to which he adhered through the remainder of his life.

He retained his physical and mental vigor wonderfully. After he had passed his ninety-eighth birthday he held a breaking-up plow a long distance, his son and grandson walking on either side to assist him in case of accident.

He was a great reader, and kept well posted in the current events of the day. He also retained his interest in town and State affairs to the last, attending the annual town-meeting the March before his death, and voting the Whig ticket.

He died October 7, 1838, having attained to the age of ninety-nine years, three months and ten days.

CAPTAIN DANIEL CAMPBELL, JR.[1]

Captain Daniel Campbell, Jr., only son of Daniel and Jane (Hylands) Campbell, was born in Amherst, March 26, 1778. He taught school for a succession of winters in Amherst and the adjoining towns; was a competent land surveyor, coroner for the county of Hillsborough, an officer in the militia, a director of the Farmers' Bank, moderator of the annual town-meetings three years, a member of the Board of Selectmen twelve years, and represented the town two years in the State Legislature.

He passed his entire life on the farm where he was born, which he managed to advantage and profit, being one of the most successful farmers and stock-growers in town.

He was a man of strict honesty and integrity, conservative, but ever loyal to his convictions, of sound judgment, and worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens. He died July 7, 1853.

HORACE GREELEY.

Horace Greeley, founder of the *New York Tribune*, was born in Amherst February 3, 1811, and spent the first ten years of his life here.

He was early noted for his love of reading and study, and, before the family left Amherst, there was scarcely a book within ten miles of his home, that he could borrow, which he had not read.

Driven from Amherst by the failure of his business plans, his father removed, with his family, to West Haven, Vt., in the spring of 1821, where, for five years, the future editor was engaged with the rest of the family in a struggle for the means of subsistence in a new settlement.

In 1826 he began to learn the printer's trade at Poultney, Vt. He followed this trade at Erie, Pa., and other places, and in 1831 went to New York City. In 1833 he commenced his career in journalism as part owner of the *Morning Post*, the first daily penny paper ever printed. Subsequently he was interested in the *New Yorker*, *Daily Whig*, *Jeffersonian*, *Log Cabin* and *The Tribune*, issued first April 10, 1841. His subsequent career as editor of the *Tribune* is a part of our national history. He was elected to Congress in 1848, serving one session. In 1872 he was the Liberal candidate for the Presidency, but was defeated. His death occurred November 29, 1872, at Chappaqua, N. Y.

CAPTAIN JOHN SECOMBE.

Captain John Secombe, for many years one of the prominent citizens of Amherst, was a native, and through his whole life a resident, of the town.

In early manhood he took quite an interest in military matters, and at one time commanded the artillery company in the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Militia, whence he obtained the title of captain, by

[1] By Daniel F. Secomb.

which, as was customary in those times, he was ever after known.

He served on the Board of Selectmen twenty years, was moderator of the annual town-meeting sixteen years, and represented the town in the General Court three years. He was also treasurer of the county of Hillsborough seven years, and held a commission as justice of the peace twenty-five years.

Politically, he was a Republican of the school of Jefferson and Madison, but, with many others of like faith, supported John Quincy Adams for the Presidency in 1828, and thenceforth acted with the National Republican, Whig and Republican parties, in opposition to the Jackson or Democratic Republican party.

He was a Calvinist in his religious belief, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the Congregational Church in Amherst.

He was a man of few words, firm and decided in his opinions, possessed a good share of perseverance in his undertakings and was a believer in honest work. His own work was well done, better, in many cases, than his pecuniary interests would warrant. Much of it still remains to bear witness to his faithfulness and honesty.

A lover of reading, he delighted in collecting books and newspapers, and spent much of his leisure time in their perusal, thereby becoming familiar with historical matters and the current events of the day.

RICHARD BOYLSTON.

Richard Boylston served a four years' apprenticeship in the office of the *Federal Spy*, in Springfield, Mass., and finished his trade in the office of the *Boston Centinel*, where he was employed seven years under the direction of Major Ben. Russell.

Early in 1809 he came to Amherst, in answer to an advertisement for a journeyman printer, to take the place of Isaac Hill, who was about to graduate from *Cabinet* office.

After presenting his "credentials," he was engaged and assigned a place beside the future Governor, who left shortly after, and, on the 18th day of April, 1809, commenced his career as editor and publisher of the *New Hampshire Patriot*.

In the autumn of that year the proprietor of the *Cabinet* office became involved in the failure of the Hillsborough Bank, of which he was one of the directors, and, to avoid doing worse, left town somewhat suddenly and located himself in Baltimore, Md., where the remainder of his life was spent.

Previous to his leaving he called Mr. Boylston to him, and, after telling him frankly of his plans, offered him his printing establishment, with the bookstore, at that time the only one in the county, on easy terms, assuring him that with proper care and management there was every prospect of doing a successful business. To this offer he required an answer early on the following morning, as circumstances would admit of no delay.

For some time the young journeyman knew not what to say. He was young, without capital or a proper education, his school-days having terminated when he was twelve years of age. What could he do? After hours of anxious thought the time arrived. An affirmative answer was given, and Mr. Cushing departed to his new home.

The first number of the *Cabinet* under Mr. Boylston's direction was issued October 10, 1809, and from that time his success was assured. For ten years the paper had no rival in the county. Being located at the county-seat, it had a large advertising patronage, beside which a large amount of job-work was done in the office. The proprietor also had nearly all the book trade in the county. Large invoices of schoolbooks were bought and sold at a satisfactory profit, and before a long time had elapsed Mr. Cushing's claim was paid in full.

In 1810, Mr. Boylston married, and again he was fortunate. His wife, a niece of Paul Revere, of Revolutionary fame, proved to be a helpmeet indeed. Her husband, in his old age, said, "To her efficient help and wise management of all the family concerns I owe all my after-prosperity and success in life." Of her, also, a graduate of the *Cabinet* office, for some years an inmate of the family, said, when more than eighty years of age, "Mother Boylston was, emphatically, the editor's better half."

And so time passed away. Under his management the *Cabinet* maintained a respectable standing among the journals of its time and had quite an extensive circulation.

As his means increased, Mr. Boylston was ready to engage in enterprises that promised to benefit the place of his residence. He was one of the first to advocate the building of a railroad to Amherst, the building of a steam mill and kindred enterprises. He early took decided grounds in favor of the temperance movement and the improvement of the common schools. For many years he was a member of the Congregational Church and was repeatedly elected one of its officers, but invariably declined the acceptance of the charge. He served on the superintending school committee several years, and in 1844, 1845 and 1846 represented the town in the General Court.

DR. MATTHIAS SPALDING.

Dr. Matthias Spalding began his studies in Westford Academy, under the instruction of Professor Hedge; graduated at Harvard College in 1798, in the class with Stephen Longfellow, William Ellery Channing and Joseph Story, and although he was the oldest member of his class, he survived all but two of them.

He studied his profession with Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, of Cambridge, and Dr. E. A. Holyoke,

of Salem. In 1801 he went to London, where he attended medical lectures and devoted himself to acquiring the knowledge afforded by its medical schools and hospitals. He attended the lectures of Sir Astley Cooper and the younger Cline, and received from them many marks of personal attention. With Dr. Jenner he had a special acquaintance, and received from him much information relating to vaccination,—a subject in which he was much interested. Dr. Batchelder, of New York, one of his pupils, says, "Perhaps it would not be too much to say that, with the exception of Dr. Waterhouse, he did more than any other man to introduce that important practice into this country."

On his return home, in 1802, he was the bearer of a letter from Dr. Jenner to Dr. Waterhouse, with the celebrated silver snuff-box, containing vaccine, and having on it the inscription, "From the Jenner of the Old World to the Jenner of the New."

Soon after his return Dr. Spalding commenced practice in his native town, where he remained four years, and secured a large business and a high reputation as a surgeon.

In 1806 he removed to Amherst, where the remainder of his life was spent.

Although his constitution was originally feeble, by regularity of life and a careful abstinence from all injurious indulgences, he was enabled to perform a vast amount of professional labor.

Sensible of the advantages that would accrue to the profession and the public from a more intimate acquaintance of physicians with one another, he exerted himself to bring the regular physicians of his neighborhood together for mutual improvement and professional culture, and to him, more than to any other one, is due the establishment of the Southern District New Hampshire Medical Society, of which he was for many years the president and librarian.

In 1809 he was elected a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, of which he was vice-president from 1815 to 1821, inclusive, and president in 1822 and 1823. In 1817 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from Dartmouth College, and he was elected an honorary member of the New York Academy of Medicine June 1, 1860.

Favored with an education which was superior to that of most of his medical brethren around him, he was also gifted by nature with many qualities which admirably fitted him for the profession of his choice. He was a gentleman in heart and manners, and his integrity and purity of character were never questioned. His equanimity and cheerfulness rarely forsook him; calm and self-reliant, he impressed his patients with the feeling that he comprehended their situation, and would do all that an intelligent, faithful and cautious physician could do. He had great faith in true science, and genuine contempt for all quackery in medicine or practice.

In the early part of his professional life his office was the resort of students, many of whom attained distinction in other States as physicians and surgeons and professors in medical institutions.

Beside his labors in his profession, he was one ever interested in agricultural matters, in which he was an enthusiast to the last years of his life. He was one of the first members of the Hillsborough County Agricultural Society, and contributed, by his example and pen, to the advancement of the objects which it was formed to promote.

Political office he never sought, but was always relied upon as the friend and supporter of such measures as tended to promote education, good morals and the general welfare.

He was a member of the Congregational Church, to which he was warmly attached, and in which he held the office of deacon for nearly half a century.

After a long and useful life he went to his rest May 22, 1865.

DR. EDWARD SPALDING.

Dr. Edward Spalding graduated at Dartmouth College in 1833; studied medicine with his father and at Harvard Medical School, graduating M.D. in 1837; began practice immediately at Nashua, and there continues; has often been a member of the municipal government, and was mayor of the city in 1864.

He became a trustee of Dartmouth College in 1866, and in 1877 and 1878 was a member of the executive council.

DR. ALFRED SPALDING.

Dr. Alfred Spalding spent two years in Dartmouth College and some time in Yale. He studied medicine with his father and Dr. Reuben D. Mussey, and received the degree of M.D. from Dartmouth in 1843.

He commenced the practice of his profession at Greenup, Ky., soon after receiving his degree.

He had a natural aptitude for his profession, in which he greatly resembled his father. With the genial, quiet manners of the courteous gentleman he united the discriminating and cautious judgment of a superior mind.

In his practice his industry and pain-taking fidelity soon win the confidence of all classes.

During the Rebellion his house was a hospital for the wounded soldiers, and his services were sought by those who did not sympathize with his loyalty to the old flag.

His enthusiasm in the study of medicine never abated. The latest reports and the most improved surgical instruments and apparatus—everything possessing any advantage to his profession—was examined, even though it deprived him of needed rest and sleep.

He was a good horseman, and when he came into possession of lands suited to the purpose, devoted some time to the raising of his favorite animals.

His interest in all local enterprises and improvements was constant and practical, and he made many and fast friends.

His health failing, he relinquished his practice, and, the summer before his death, revisited his birthplace, for a time with some benefit; but it proved not to be permanent, and in November he returned, by slow stages, to his home, where he died Dec. 20, 1878.

For Biography of Isaac Spalding, see History of Nashua.

HISTORY OF ANTRIM.

BY REV. W. B. COCHRANE.

CHAPTER I.

The town of Antrim is situated in the north-western part of Hillsborough County, and contains a little over thirty-three square miles (twenty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five acres), of which something more than half is classified as "improved land." The Contoocook River forms the eastern boundary of Antrim, with Bennington and Hancock on the south, Nelson and Stoddard on the west and Hillsborough on the north. The soil of Antrim is for the most part fertile and strong as compared with New England land in general. Some parts are of light loam, productive and easy to cultivate; but the greater part is rocky and uneven. It is a soil that retains its enrichment for a long time. There are pastures in Antrim that have been fed for fifty or sixty years and are still good. Along the streams are beautiful and valuable meadows. The intervales on the Contoocook are of surpassing fertility and loveliness. There are many fine farms in town, and hardly a miserable, starvation farm within its borders. Farm buildings are mostly neat and thrifty in appearance, villages are attractive, and the whole face of the town is smart and good-looking. The western part of Antrim is peculiarly rich in pasturage. Few towns in the State can boast of fatter cattle or finer teams.

The mountains of Antrim are numerous, but not high or remarkable. In the northeast part of the town, near the junction of the Contoocook and North Branch Rivers is Riley's Mountain, about fifteen hundred feet high, named from Philip Riley, the first settler of the town. Windsor Mountains form a chain on the northern boundary of the town, the town-line being about on the summit, and the broad southward slope giving warm pastures and valuable forests and farms to Antrim. On the western side of the town is a range of mountains, as a sort of protection against cold and tempest, extending from North Branch River on the north to Hancock on the south. This range has many summits, among them Bald Mountain, Robb Mountain and Tuttle Mountain, the last named being the highest, — about fifteen hundred and fifty feet above tide-water. Bald Mountain was so called by the fathers because it was bare and naked when first discovered. It seems that the Indians burned it over occasionally, not suffering the flames to spread elsewhere, and used it as a point of observation and a place of council. On its broad and excellent pastures moose once abounded, and it was a superior "hunting-ground."

The streams of Antrim of any considerable size are few. By far the largest is the Contoocook. Its source is almost on Massachusetts line in Rindge, and it flows a little east of north till it sweeps the whole eastern boundary of this town, then turns eastward and flows into the Merrimack above Concord, having a length of about one hundred miles, and a fall of over eight hundred feet. It is crossed from Antrim by three bridges. In passing this town (more than six miles) its fall is very trifling. The Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad is along its bank. A lovelier river can hardly be found in New England.

North Branch River is the next in size. It rises in Washington, flows southward through Long Pond, Stoddard, then turns eastward and runs about six miles in Antrim, nearly across the town, and nearly parallel with the north line, at a distance of about a half-mile from said line. Its length is about twenty-five miles, and its fall about the same as that of the Contoocook in a hundred miles. It falls more than three hundred and fifty feet in this town. Hence it is a wild, impetuous, noisy stream, and when swollen by rains, its roar can be heard for a long distance. The water-power on this river is immense; it has capacities for great reservoirs, is never exhausted, and affords unsurpassed advantages to manufacturers.

Great Brook, so named by the fathers, comes third in size. Its actual source is in the mountains in the west part of the town. From Gregg's Pond, through which it flows, to the Contoocook River, into which it empties, the distance is about three miles, and the fall about four hundred and sixty-five feet. The pond is fed by springs discharging below the water-mark, and hence this stream does not fail in a dry time to the same extent as other streams. Mill men here say they can run when the wheels on the Merrimack have to stop for lack of water. Hence, the supply

being so regular and the fall so great, this little stream affords some of the best water privileges in the State. Fourteen dams cross it inside of three miles, and some excellent opportunities are still unimproved. It may safely be said that no stream in New England of the same length affords so many and so good privileges as Great Brook. Meadow Brook, Cochran's Brook and Salmon Brook are the other leading streams in the town.

The collections of water in Antrim are neither many nor great. The largest is Gregg's Pond, named from Samuel Gregg, who built the mill at its outlet. This is a beautiful sheet of water about a mile long and half a mile wide. It has mostly a hard, rocky shore, is surrounded by high hills, and is a favorite summer resort for boating, fishing, camping-parties and picnics. Antrim has also Campbell's Pond, Steel's Pond, Rye Pond, Willard's Pond and other smaller bodies of water. From this show of mountains, streams, lakes and valleys, it will be evident that this is a town of variable and delightful scenery. It abounds with beautiful and romantic drives, and is attractive and popular as a place for summer tourists and boarders from the city.

The first settlement in Antrim was made by Philip Riley, a Scotchman, in 1744. At that time, and for years previous, it was a matter of great peril, on account of Indians, to venture far from the strong settlements of the lower towns. The valley of the Contoocook was known to explorers, and was looked upon as valuable ground, but it was prudently avoided by settlers for many years. It was a place very dear to the Indians. Near the river they had residences within the limits of Antrim. They had a burial-place here, and here they had fields to raise corn for the tribe. The first settlers found constant evidences of the previous abode of the savages in this place. Hence, it was a perilous undertaking when Riley and three or four neighbors near him in Hillsborough began in this valley, 1744. Riley located in the northeast corner of the town, near Hillsborough Bridge, fifteen miles from any help. The surrounding towns, Deering, Francestown, Greenfield, Bennington, Hancock, Stoddard and Henniker, were all a pathless and unbroken forest. The nearest neighbors, in Hopkinton, Peterborough and New Boston, were themselves so few and weak as to need assistance instead of being able to impart it. The only strong settlement in New Hampshire west of the Merrimack was Dunstable (now Nashua), and this was in no condition to render assistance to others. And when we take into account the fact that for many years there had been almost constant warfare between the French and Indians on one hand, and the English settlers on the other, and that the cruel savages were scouring the forests most of the time with murderous intent, the undertaking of a half-dozen men in the unbroken forest, and beyond the possibility of help, seems hazardous in the extreme. Other and stronger places petitioned the Governor for soldiers to aid in their defense. In 1744 and 1745 Indians swarmed along the frontier. The settlers in some places abandoned their settlements and returned to the lower towns in 1745. But Riley and his few neighbors remained. Nothing but their connection with the Scotch-Irish, to whom the Indians seem to have had no enmity, can account for the attacking of Hopkinton, Charlestown and other places, and leaving this little company safe. The Indians were accustomed to murdering the scattered and weak ones.

April 22, 1746, the savages made an attack on the settlers in Hopkinton, and carried off eight captives. The report of this event carried new alarm to the few settlers of Hillsborough and Antrim. They had no garrison-house. They had seen Indians lurking and hiding along the Contoocook, and supposed they would be the next object of attack. They determined to abandon their humble yet happy dwellings at once. Hurriedly burying some tools, and hiding others in hollow logs and under flat rocks, and driving their few cattle, they started over the hills of Deering for New Boston and Londonderry.

After this flight Antrim had no white inhabitant for fifteen years. But when Canada was captured from the French (1759–60), and peace after so long a time had been restored, the settlers all along the frontier began to creep back to their deserted cabins. Riley was the first to return to this section, coming back in the spring of 1761. A thick growth of young wood had spread over his clearing, and it was difficult to find the cabin he had left. His cabin alone remained standing. The savages had burned every other building in the vicinity. Riley found his tools where he had concealed them, and soon prepared to bring his family, and they were here in the wilderness a whole year alone. In the spring of 1762 he received a neighbor in the person of Daniel McMurphy, who began a second settlement of Hillsborough, a mile or two off. But there was no other inhabitant in Antrim till the spring of 1766, when seven young men came, axe in hand, and made beginnings in the east and south part of the town. One of them, James Aiken, moved his family here August 12, 1767, making the second family in Antrim. For two years Aiken and his family had a hard time. Often they felt the pinch of hunger. Bears and wolves prowled around them by day and by night. In October, 1767, his pigs running loose were killed and torn in pieces by bears. Very little could be raised from the soil the first year. The nearest neighbor was Riley, six miles off, in the northeast part of the town. The winter following was long and severe. Aiken and his good wife (Molly McFarland) lost a young child in February, 1768, the first death in Antrim. There were no minister, no group of assembled mourners, no coffin, no burial ground, no road, nor even a path! The sorrowing father split out some rude boards from a log, and pinned them together with wood for a casket, and then the parents

covered the little dead form in it and fastened down the heavy lid, and Aiken carried away and buried his own child! Two months later, April 15, 1768, Mrs. Aiken gave birth to a daughter,—the first American child born in Antrim. They named her Polly, and she died December 14, 1862. She was a strong and noble woman, worthy to be the leader in the long and honorable line of Antrim's sons and daughters. The first male child born in Antrim was James Aiken, Jr., spring of 1772.

Aiken carried corn to New Boston (sixteen miles) or to Peterborough (twelve miles) on his back, to be ground, and used to speak of this in after-years as the severest of all the hardships he endured. He lived to see the town have a population of thirteen hundred, with plenty of mills, and stores, and roads, and school-houses, and commodious, comfortable dwellings. He died July 27, 1817, aged eighty-six years.

The third family locating in Antrim was that of William Smith, who came in 1771, having purchased his land the previous year for nine cents per acre. He located near Aiken, and they lived in great confidence and love together till death. After they got rich enough to have oxen, Aiken bought a pair of Smith, and, not having ready money, wrote a note for the same. Smith said to Aiken: "I haven't any desk to keep it in, so you keep it till I call for it." Consequently Aiken kept the note till he was ready to pay it, and then gave it to Smith, at the same time paying it in full. And thus Smith could remember that the note was paid.

The fourth family in Antrim was that of Randall Alexander, who came in the spring of 1772.

The fifth was that of John Gordon, who made a beginning in the north part of the town, and struck the first blows in North Branch village.

The sixth was that of Maurice Lynch.

The seventh family was that of John Duncan, afterwards "Captain John," "Esquire John," "Deacon John" and "Honorable John;" was a man of some reputation; brought his goods in a cart—the first wheels ever driven into Antrim; drove forty miles in this way, and arrived at the door of his log house, with wife and five children, September 20, 1773. He lived till February 14, 1823, dying at the age of eighty-nine. Was long time representative from the district of Antrim, Hancock, Deering and Windsor; was a member of the New Hampshire Senate, and was a stirring, earnest, cheery, wide-awake and honest man.

In 1774 eight settlers and their families arrived in Antrim. This made fifteen families and about sixty-two persons in the town. All summer long the forests echoed the strokes of the woodman's axe and the crash of falling trees. Paths were cut out for roads. The grounds about the dwellings began to look like fields, and the new settlement was full of hope.

But, in the spring of 1775, the breaking out of the Revolutionary War greatly hindered the progress of the work. This was a frontier settlement. A terrible uncertainty pervaded everything. Every man in Antrim capable of bearing arms was in the service more or less; but, in spite of all discouragements, several families moved here during the first year of the war.

1776 was a dark year for Antrim. Its population was about eighty, and of its men (about twenty in all), two, James Dickey and George Remaine, were lost at the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776.

James Hutchinson was killed the previous year at Bunker Hill. Thus one-seventh of all the Antrim citizens had fallen thus early in the war. But in this, as in other dark years, the women of Antrim came forward and wrought wonders of courage and hardship. Boys became men in work and fortitude, shrinking from no task. So, in face of all obstacles, enlargement and improvement were noticeable in the town.

This year (April 12, 1776) the colony of New Hampshire sent out for signature the following paper: "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!"

This was, in fact, treason against the most powerful government in the world. It places little New Hampshire three months ahead of the Declaration of Independence of the United States. And every man in Antrim "signed!"

This year (1776) the few people of Antrim sought to be incorporated as a town.

This shows how courageous and hopeful they were, notwithstanding fewness, poverty and war. About midsummer they held a meeting and appointed Maurice Lynch, John Duncan and Samuel Moore a committee to petition for incorporation.

The petition was presented (September 4, 1776) to the Legislature at Exeter, and the usual notices were given to parties to appear for and against at the opening of the next General Assembly of the State. When the time came no opposition was made, and the act of incorporation passed through its several stages, and bears date March 22, 1777.

It was called Antrim from the old town by that name in Ireland, occupied for generations by the ancestors of the settlers here. The name was very dear to the Scotch. The settlers in Londonderry retained that honored name, and likewise the Scotch settlers here clung to that which was next most memorable and precious. The town of Antrim, Ireland, was the shire-town of the county of Antrim. It is a small town, but most beautifully located, sloping toward the lake (Lough Neagh—lok nā—) about as Antrim, seen from the hills of Deering, seems to slope toward the Contoocook. Many a romance hangs about the old name. The signification of the name Antrim is "habitation upon the waters," which, as is obvious, was ap-

propriate to the old localities, both county and town. The inhabitants of these places in Ireland were nearly all Scotch, with a strong dislike of the Irish, and the settlers in this town of which we write were almost entirely Scotch, and few of any other race came to Antrim for many years.

The first town-meeting in Antrim was at the house of "Esquire John Duncan," May 1, 1777. The meeting was called by said John Duncan. They were but a handful,—twenty-three,—but they had great hearts and great hopes. It had little resemblance to the crowded, noisy town-meetings of modern date. A kitchenful of quiet, brave, noble, united men! What a treasure a picture of that first town-meeting would be! John Duncan was (apparently) first moderator; Maurice Lynch, first town clerk; and Thomas Stuart, James Aiken and Richard McAllister, constituted the first Board of Selectmen.

At this first town-meeting they "Voted to take Some Meathod to find a Centor." This "Meathod" was by survey, and the "Centor" fixed upon was a broad common on the top of "Meeting-House Hill," —a high and commanding summit, from which nearly all the town could be seen. It seems to have been a little east of the real centre, and was a mile east of the geographical centre after the enlargement of the town. They turned aside a little for the sake of building on the top of a high hill! At this "Centor" they called a meeting (August 20, 1777) to clear ground for a burying-place and a "Spoot to Build upon;" this town-meeting was in the *woods*, under "A Read oak tree marked with the figure of Eight;" there was no road, and out of the thick woods there was no opening from which a human dwelling could be seen! They met at eight o'clock in the morning, each man bringing his axe; in about half an hour the public business was completed, and then they "immediately went to work felling trees" on the "Acer, more or less," which now constitutes the old cemetery. They made rapid progress that day in laying the forest low. They were clearing the ground where their own bones were to lie! Now the "Read oak tree marked with the figure of Eight," and the meeting-house subsequently built there, the highest landmark in the vicinity for fifty years, and several dwelling-houses built near the church, and those strong-armed voters themselves are all gone! Only the stones placed at the graves of those noble men remain to identify the spot.

The first saw-mill in Antrim was built by John Warren, at the Branch, in 1776. The first grist-mill was built at the Branch in 1777, by James Moore, before which time the settlers all went to mill "to Hillsborough, Peterborough and New Boston." The new grist-mill was a thing of pride and satisfaction to the town, and brought more joy than a railroad or a gold-mine could bring to a town now. This year, also, Antrim had her first public highway, though "barely passable for horses," the same first road being merely a path "cut and cleared" from the Contoocook River, by the "old road," now so called, to the Centre; thence over Meeting-House Hill to the "corn-mill" at the Branch; thence over the English Hill to Hillsborough.

This year (1777) Antrim, with all her struggles at home, did not forget the suffering cause of liberty. One-fourth of those belonging in town capable of bearing arms were in the army part of the year, and those at home carried forward the "clearings" and paid the taxes of those in the field. Several new settlers came this year, and altogether it was a lively year for Antrim,—the year of incorporation, healthy, toilsome, struggling, hopeful 1777!

From this time to the close of the war the troubles of this small frontier town were many and great. Poverty, depreciation of currency, absence of needed men in the army, the proprietors' resistance to the non-resident tax, war expenses, terrible winters, the "Dark Day," loss of money by a dishonest town treasurer,—all these, together with untold hardship in labor and perils of wild beasts, combined to make dark and heavy the trials of this company of settlers. Yet the town slowly gained in population each year. June 1, 1781, Antrim had "fifty families or more." Early in 1784 a question arose as to receiving a tract on the west of Antrim as a part of the town. Stoddard, then the most populous town in this vicinity, discovered that there was a strip of unclaimed and unincorporated land on her western border; and, thinking this tract more desirable than that on her east line, she laid claim to the western part, and ceased taxing an equivalent area on the east. The last-named part was untaxed one or two years. But after discussion all summer, Antrim voted (November 3, 1784) to "tax the Land Unclaimed by Stodder." And this has since remained a part of Antrim.

In 1785 the town raised its first meeting-house, having become so weak and impoverished by the war as to be unable to do it before. The population of Society Land (Antrim, Hancock, Bennington and part of Greenfield) was one hundred and seventy-seven in 1775. In 1786 the population of the town of Antrim was two hundred and eighty-nine. In 1790 the population of Antrim was five hundred and twenty-eight, nearly doubling in four years. But the population was not enough for Antrim to have a representative till 1798. Henniker, Hillsborough and Society Land, and afterwards Henniker, Hillsborough, Antrim and Society Land, formed a district till 1783, when a district was formed, including only Antrim, Deering and Hancock. For about fourteen years this district was represented by Hon. John Duncan, of Antrim, who resigned in 1796 on being elected State Senator.

The first store in Antrim was opened in the spring of 1788. Previously the inhabitants went to trade to Amherst, New Boston and even to Londonderry. It was customary for the women of this town to take the linen cloth, which their own hands had manufactured,

go to New Boston on horseback with it, exchange the same for goods or money, and return the same day, seventeen miles! And it did not seem a severe day's work. A second store was opened in Antrim in 1789, and the two stores accommodated the people till the population of the town was more than a thousand. Trade was far less for the same number of persons than now, as then their wants were few. They spun their own yarn and wove their own cloth of every description, and raised their own grain. The first barrel of flour was brought into Antrim in 1820.

In the year 1800, Antrim, like other towns, was swept with the dysentery scourge. One week in August there were nineteen funerals. From July 23d to September 23d there were sixty-five deaths in this little community, mostly children. Fifty little graves made in the old cemetery that year are unmarked and forgotten. But still the population had increased in the fall of 1800 to one thousand and fifty-nine. The largest population was in 1820, when it reached the number of thirteen hundred and thirty. At the census of 1870 it had dwindled down to nine hundred and four, since which date there has been considerable increase. It is now (January 1, 1885) twelve hundred and thirty-eight.

As to religious matters, Antrim being settled almost entirely by Scotchmen of the Presbyterian faith, formed a church of that order. Up to the year 1836 the town and church were united in action, the town, by vote, calling the minister and paying him out of its treasury, like any other town officer. He was called the "Town's Minister." The first town warrant ever posted in Antrim had in it an article "To See What Money they Will Reise to Get preaching." The first sermon ever preached in the town was in Deacon Aiken's barn, September, 1775, by Rev. William Davidson, of Londonderry. Subsequently, for ten years, they had meetings in private houses, being too poor to build a church. They finally raised the frame of the building June 28, 1785, and held their first meeting within the uncovered frame the following Sabbath. It took them eight years to finish the building! At the March meeting (1788) the town chose Isaac Cochran and John Duncan a committee to go to the Presbytery and ask them to organize a church in Antrim. In response thereto they commissioned Rev. William Morrison, of Londonderry, who came here and organized the Presbyterian Church August 2, 1788, with seventy-two members, being one-third of the adults then in town. Thus they were strong as a church from the first. But they did not succeed in settling a pastor to their liking till 1800, though constantly increasing in membership. Their annual sacramental seasons were times of great interest. Absolutely all the people attended. The whole town kept the preceding Thursday and Friday and Saturday with great strictness as "fast days." Neighboring ministers were called in, and the long-anticipated occasion was often one of great revival. In March, 1790, the town "*Voted* Mr David M leary Provide table Linning, twelve y^ds, 7-8^ths wide, at the town's Coust," the same being for the long communion tables in the aisles of the church. Each pastor supplied his flock with "tokens," entitling them to admission to the table. These were small, cheap lead coins. Those for Antrim were marked with the letter A. They ceased to be used here in 1824. A new church building was erected in 1826 and remodeled in 1857. The membership of this old church, now in its ninety-seventh year, numbers two hundred and seventy-four. Its pastorates have been as follows:

Rev. Walter Little, settled September 3, 1800; resigned September 4, 1834.

Rev. John M. Whiton, D.D., settled September 28, 1838; resigned January 1, 1855.

Rev. John H. Bates, settled March 30, 1855; resigned July 1, 1860.

Rev. Warren E. Cochrane, began service January 1, 1865, and is pastor at this date.

A Congregational Church was organized in East Antrim October 25, 1827, but, being reduced in numbers, it dissolved in 1843, most of its members uniting with the Presbyterian Church.

There is now a flourishing Baptist Church in Antrim, located at the south village. This church was organized at the house of Joseph Eaton, in Greenfield, December 17, 1805. Their first meeting-house was in that town, and was built prior to 1812. In 1826 they had moved to Society Land (now Bennington) and had a meeting-house there. In April, 1851, they "voted to hold the meetings on the Sabbath half the time at South Antrim." February 6, 1852, they "voted to hold the meetings all the time at South Antrim," and this has since been the location of the church. They worshiped in Woodbury's Hall till 1871. Their pleasant house of worship was dedicated, free of debt, October 25, 1871. They have a parsonage, built in 1879. The church was built in the pastorate of Rev. William Harlin, now the efficient secretary of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention. The pastors of the Baptist Church since its removal to Antrim have been as follows: Rev. W. W. Lovejoy, Rev. W. Kimball, Rev. L. C. Stevens, Rev. William Harlin (1866–73), Rev. E. M. Shaw, Rev. W. H. Fish, Rev. E. M. Shaw, Rev. Horace F. Brown.

The efforts of the Methodist denomination in Antrim began in 1838. A class was formed at the Branch that year, which continued for a time. In 1840 a class was formed in South Antrim. In 1851, through the exertions of Rev. S. S. Dudley, the work was revived at the Branch village, and the two classes were brought together into a church in 1852. The organization numbered fifty-one members, and services were held chiefly at the Branch. But in 1864 a meeting-house was built in South Antrim, and dedicated October 9th of that year. Since then the Methodist Church has been at South Antrim, and has constantly gained in numbers and in strength, so that it is now among the best of its order outside the

cities. A fine parsonage has been built this year (1885). Its pastors at its present location have been as follows: Rev. E. A. Howard, Rev. A. A. Cleveland, Rev. J. W. Fulton, Rev. C. E. Dorr, Rev. Lewis Howard, Rev. Jacob F. Spalding, Rev. J. W. Coolidge, Rev. J. R. Bartlett, Rev. J. L. Felt (1876–79), Rev. G. F. Curl, Rev. William Wood, Rev. N. C. Alger, Rev. A. F. Baxter.

The military and patriotic record of Antrim is exceedingly honorable. I have already said that every man in town, and every boy of sufficient size, marched for Lexington at the first sound of battle, with the single exception of John Gordon, who soon after enlisted for the whole war. There was not a male old enough to march that did not respond to his country's call. How many other towns can say as much? The company from Society Land, including the men and boys of Antrim, then a part of Society Land, marched as far as Tyngsborough, where they were met by General Stark, who complimented them in high terms, advised them to return and plant their corn and hold themselves "ready to march at a moment's warning." Three men from this settlement were in the battle of Bunker Hill, one of whom was killed, and two from this place were lost at White Plains, all which was before the incorporation of the town. Two men from Antrim were killed subsequently, and several wounded. Five months after incorporation a town-meeting was called to "Regulate the expense the town has been at in respect of the war." Thus, though few and poor, the citizens of Antrim assumed their part of the war expenses at once; and they filled every quota, both of men and means, to the end. About ten men from this place were in the battle of Bennington (August 16, 1777), in a company of which Daniel Miltimore, of Antrim, was first lieutenant; and afterwards they took part in the series of contests which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne.

There were at least four men from Antrim in the last company that was disbanded at the close of the war. The last surviving soldier of the army of the Revolution was Samuel Downing, of Antrim, who went from this place to Edinburgh, N. Y., 1794, and died there February 19, 1867, aged one hundred and five years, two months and twenty-one days.

In the old militia system Antrim fell within the bounds of the famous Twenty-Sixth Regiment, first commanded by Governor Benjamin Pierce and afterwards by Colonel David McClure, of Antrim. By the act of 1792 each regiment was to have a company of grenadiers, meaning thereby a uniformed and picked and trained set of men. The company for this regiment was organized by General John McNiel, afterwards distinguished in the War of 1812. McNiel was six feet and six inches tall, and received no one into his company who were less than six feet in height. At first the men were picked out from Antrim, Deering, Francestown, Greenfield, Hancock, Henniker and Hillsborough. But because Antrim raised bigger men than other towns, the majority of the grenadiers belonged here from the start. With gorgeous uniform, tall caps and high, brilliant plumes which seemed to increase the stature of the men, this company of giants made a most imposing appearance,—the wonder of small boys, the admiration of all. This noted company was all made up from Antrim as early as the year 1823, and continued to flourish until the enactment of the disbanding law of 1851, after which it did not survive many years.

When the War of 1812 broke out a company called the Alarm List was promptly formed here, in addition to the other companies, and it was composed of the old men, most of whom actually bore the scars of the Revolution. It had forty members; their uniform was a large white frock thrown over their ordinary clothing; they were under command of Captain Peter Barker, a soldier of the Revolution, and they actually offered their services to the Governor. Several of them were seventy-five years old when they offered to march for their country's defense. Forty-four soldiers from Antrim were in the War of 1812, of whom seven, in one way or another, lost their lives. In the Mexican War there were four soldiers from Antrim, and they were all killed. In the War of the Rebellion the action of this town was thoroughly patriotic and vigorous. There was a town-meeting called, a resolution was passed to defend the flag and to do our part whatever struggle might come, a committee appointed to assist volunteers and an appropriation of money made, all within less than three weeks of the hour when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter. Through all the struggle money was freely voted for volunteers and their families. On all the many calls Antrim furnished twelve men *more* than her aggregate quota, furnishing one hundred and thirty-nine men in all. Of these, thirty lost their lives on the battle-field or by disease. Thus her full part was performed in the long and fearful contest. The heavy war debt of the town is now nearly all paid.

The first village in Antrim was the Old Centre, on the top of Meeting-House Hill. Going up from the south, the new building seemed to lean against the sky. A school-house, church, tavern and a few dwelling-houses made up the whole. It was the chief place in town for more than fifty years. At the time of the town's greatest population it had no other meeting-house or meeting-place. Congregations of four or five hundred assembled there for worship. It was a spot very dear to the fathers. Now all is changed. The spacious and conspicuous common is an ordinary field; every building is gone, and only the ancient burial-ground remains unchanged to remind one of departed scenes.

The Branch village is situated in the north part of the town, on North Branch River. For many years, down nearly to 1849, this was the largest and most flourishing village in the town. It was seriously injured by the burning of its bobbin-shop and peg-shop

(1846 and 1869), which were not rebuilt. It has now a store, post-office, black-smith's shop, chapel, school-house, large saw-mill and twenty-five dwelling-houses. The stage from Keene to Hillsborough passes through this village. It has also a daily stage to the depot at South Antrim, four miles away. Branch village has a delightful situation on the river, has excellent water privileges sufficient for a large place; is surrounded by comely and protecting hills, and is quite a resort for summer boarders.

"The Centre," now so called, is a small collection of buildings, hardly to be dignified by the name of village. It is located well down the southward slope of Meeting-House Hill, about half a mile from the site of the old church. The beginnings here were made by Benjamin and Samuel Gregg, 1776–77. It is about a mile southeast of the geographical centre of the town. The situation is sightly and attractive, and in the summer is well thronged by boarders from below, as the popular summer boarding-house of Eben Bass, Esq., is near by. Here is also the boarding-house of A. R. C. Pike. The Presbyterian Church, with its long lines of horse-sheds, the vestry, the town-house, school-house and eight dwellings (with barns) make up the buildings at the Centre.

In Clinton village the first building was put up by Deacon Inda Wright, in 1828, for a cotton-mill. Soon after several houses were built. Now there are twenty dwelling-houses (twenty-six families), six mills and factories, a store, black-smith-shop and cooper-shop. There is also an undertaker's warerooms. This village is one-half a mile south of the Centre, and is a thrifty, smart village, with excellent water-power. A variety of wares made from wood are manufactured here, consisting of bed-steads, cribs of various kinds, window-shades, spring-beds and pail-handles, besides threshing-machine, grist-mill, wheelwright-shop, cider-mill and saw-mill.

But the chief village in Antrim is South village, formerly called Woodbury village, situated near the south line of the town and near the Contoocook River. It has grown rapidly in the last ten years, and is now by far the largest. It is "beautiful for situation," being on a ridge rising from the west bank of the Contoocook, and seen for long distances from the hills around. It has many fine residences. In it there are two churches, wheelwright-shop, silk-factory, two saw-mills, printing-office (where the *Antrim Reporter* is published), blacksmith-shop, six stores, banking-office, shoemaker's, jeweler's, harness-maker's, barber's, tailor's and tin-shops. Here also are the shops of the Goodell Company, which employ about two hundred hands, chiefly in the manufacture of cutlery. A grist-mill, "Excelsior Shop," paper-box factory and several halls are here. Here are flourishing lodges of Masons, Odd-Fellows, Knights of Honor and Good Templars. Here are the headquarters of the Antrim Cornet Band. In this village there are two ministers (pastors), two physicians and about one hundred and twenty families. Has excellent graded schools, streets are wide, some of them finely shaded; and every way this is one of the liveliest, smartest, handsomest, cleanest, healthiest and pleasantest villages to be found in New Hampshire.

Antrim has been for seventy-five years a fruitful town to emigrate from. In every part of the land, and in all lines of business, their absent sons and daughters are found. They are of the solid, substantial and reliable kind. They have grit and grace. Farmers, mechanics, lawyers, ministers, teachers, merchants, manufacturers, engineers,—they stand high among the best in the land. Among Antrim's more conspicuous sons are these,—

Hon. Daniel M. Christie, LL.D., one of the ablest lawyers ever produced in New Hampshire.

Hon. George W. Nesmith, LL.D., judge of the Supreme Court.

Hon. Luke Woodbury, judge of Probate, nominated for Governor, 1851, but dying before election.

Hon. Benjamin P. Cheney, Boston.

Hon. Charles Adams, Jr.

Hon. A. H. Dunlap, Nashua.

Hon. Jacob Whittemore, of the Governor's Council and judge of County Court.

Professor James E. Vose, the distinguished teacher and author.

Professor Benjamin F. Wallace.

Professor Joseph McKeen, LL.D., New York.

Professor James W. Barker, President New York Teachers' Association.

Besides these, a long list of ministers, doctors and lawyers might be given, of whom a large part are young and just entering upon their life-work.

There is not room, in this brief sketch, to enter into details of the customs and privations of the pioneers of this town. Among our Scotch ancestry the drinking of liquor was universal. The minister was treated with the best drink at every house. Women drank as well as men. It was looked upon as a rightful and pleasant custom. In every hard job, planting, hoeing, haying, harvesting, they calculated to have plenty of rum. If a meeting-house was to be raised or a bridge built, the town always voted the proper supply of rum. The first barn raised in Antrim without rum was in 1830; and the first house built without rum was in 1845. It was considered a great calamity to get out of rum. If out when a friend called, they would detain him in conversation till a small boy could run to a neighbor's and borrow some rum. The most pious and devoted saw nothing wrong in this. Yet the number of drunkards and sots was small. Not half so many died from the effects of liquor as at the present day.

The settlers of Antrim began here among untold privations. It was a day of beginnings. Young people got married without a dollar in the world. Jonathan would buy his land at ten cents an acre on trust, go into the woods and put up a rude log cabin with his own hands, and at once move his young wife there! In some cases the whole family outfit consisted of a few scanty quilts, a fry-kettle and an axe! Subsequently, in spare time, they made wooden bowls and plates, and enlarged their wardrobe by raising

sheep and spinning and weaving for themselves. In a way similar to this the majority began life in Antrim. But they were hardy, healthy, honest and persevering, and in the course of years *worked* themselves into comfortable homes and good circumstances. Great, however, were the actual suffering and hardship of this people through the War of the Revolution, when the men were in the field, and winters were hard, and snow was deep, and neighbors were far apart, and women and small boys faced cold and forest and wild beasts under all possible discouragements! But the lone log cabin hidden in the snow kept safe its brave and much-enduring flock!

The amusements of our fathers were of a kind to correspond with their religious, yet rough and athletic, training. They had neither money nor taste for convivial entertainments, and were no creatures of appetite or indulgence; but into physical sports they entered, young and old, with hearty zest. Wrestling-matches, chopping-bees, piling-bees, log-rollings, hu-skings, raisings, trainings, musters and foot-races made up their entertainments. And some of these were noisy and dangerous pleasures. The entertainments of the ladies were of a correspondingly vigorous nature. We have no record of their meeting to fold their hands or make tatting. But carding-bees, apple-parings, quiltings, spinnings were among their leading pleasures when together. It was common for the good mother to take her baby under one arm and her flax-wheel and flax under the other, and walk a mile to a neighbor's. When there, she and others coming in a similar way would set their wheels buzzing, and then chat together with voices that could be heard above the noise of twenty machines! And such spinning! It was perfect and marvelous in amount! And then, at sunset, each would take baby and wheel and yarn, walk home, get supper for a large family, "and wasn't much tired after all!"

I have said that the founders of Antrim were all Scotch. They came from the north of Ireland; but their ancestors came thither from Argyle and Ayr, in Scotland. There was not a drop of Irish blood in them. In language, habits, tastes, education, religion, history, capacity, bearing, manner of life, and general appearance, they were always distinct from the Irish. They prided themselves on this distinction. To call one of them a "Paddy," was to make yourself sure of being knocked down before the words were fairly out of your mouth!

These settlers were all, young and old, women and children, people marked with strong individuality. The Scotchman must think and decide for himself. There was a bold, cordial, honest, independent way with them all. They never kept others in the dark as to their political or religious convictions. Yet, with all their self-assertion and personal independence, they were humble and devout worshipers of God. Men they feared not; God they feared. Though tolerant of others, they were stiff Presbyterians themselves. The Bible was the book for study and conversation in every family. The children were thoroughly taught in it at home. They had a family religion, and there was a bold open-heartedness in them which was an item of their religion. Management and craft and secret enmity they could not endure. Outspoken, square, fearless and honest, they settled everything immediately, and face to face. They were quick-tempered and hard-tempered, and they resented an injury with tremendous force; but they had no sullen or secret malice.

Moreover, the Antrim fathers were intensely set in their own way. They wanted light, and informed themselves and thought the thing out and made up their minds, and then it was counted about as easy to move one of the mountains round about them as to move one of those old yeomen out of his opinion. They had a mortal hatred of "giving up!"

They were a jolly, witty race, fond of repartee and good cheer and practical jokes. They gloried in hard hits. There was nothing weak or timid about their fun. Jokes went round their companies as cutting as a keen blade, as heavy as a hard blow, and they roared and shouted in merriment together! These hills of Antrim rang with their laughter in the day when the panther's howl answered back and the Indian's whoop echoed in the forest! It is said the *laugh* of the fathers of Antrim was glorious to hear! And the aged grandmother, in her chair in the corner, would deal her strokes of wit as keen as ever, and tell a story with side-shaking mimicry and zest!

Antrim was for many years an agricultural town, with much grazing and a fruitful, though rocky soil. But within a recent period the town has become dependent on manufacturing for its growth and wealth. There are six saw-mills in town, as before intimated, two grist-mills, two threshing-mills, three wheelwright-shops, four blacksmith-shops, five crib and bedstead-factories, one silk-mill, besides the several mills connected with the cutlery-works. This last, under the name of the Goodell Company, is by far the largest industry of the town. Here are manufactured many kinds of fine table cutlery, which finds a large sale all over the land. They make also untold numbers of apple-parers, slicers, corers, peach-parers, cherry-stoners and seed-sowers, both of hand and horse-power. This establishment furnishes employment, directly and indirectly, for more than two hundred Antrim people, and pays to the people thousands of dollars in cash every month. In all these industries, and some smaller ones not mentioned, a majority of the people of the town are now engaged. Farming has greatly improved here in the last ten years, but manufacturing vastly more, and the farmer thrives all the better because of the mills that flourish near him.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. DAVID H. GOODELL.[1]

The Goodells, Goodales and Goodalls, now so numerous in New England, are supposed to have all descended from Robert Goodell. (For what is known of him and his descendants, see the sketch of the family and the line of descent of Levi Goodale, in this history.) Of the line through which the subject of this sketch came, we have the following in the *Granite Monthly:*

1. David Goodell, who resided in that part of the town of Amherst now included in Milford.

2. David Goodell, a son of the above, who married Elizabeth Hutchinson, and lived in Amherst.

3. David Goodell, son of David and Elizabeth, who was born in Amherst, September 15, 1774; married Mary Raymond, of Mont Vernon, and settled in Hillsborough; removed to Antrim in 1844, and died in 1848. His wife died May 17, 1864, aged eighty-five.

4. Deacon Jesse R. Goodell, son of David and Mary, who was born in Hillsborough, February 12, 1807, and removed to Antrim in 1841, where he still resides, and is a farmer. He married, first, Olive Atwood Wright, of Sullivan, who was born February 28, 1807, and died June 13, 1877. He married, second, Mrs. Ruth (Wilkins) Bennett.

5. Hon. David H. Goodell, only child of Jesse R. and Olive A., was born in Hillsborough, May 6, 1834, and removed to Antrim in 1841 with his father and mother, and still resides there.

From the above it would seem that David was a favorite name in this branch of the family, as four out of five in direct succession received it.

In "Sketches of Successful New Hampshire Men" it is recorded of the mother of David H. Goodell that her parents were poor, and found it difficult to provide for the numerous children dependent on them; that when she was fifteen years old she left home for Boston to seek her own living. On reaching there she had just fifty cents in her pocket. Not finding employment in Boston, she went to Waltham, where the first cotton-factory in the country had just commenced operations. She obtained employment, and at the end of a year and a half visited her parents with forty dollars in her pocket. When she was married, eight years after this, she had saved from her earnings five hundred dollars.

The parents of David H. desired that he should fare better than they had, and that he should have a good education. Hence, when he had learned what he could at the town school, he went for several terms to Hancock Academy, thence to New Hampton, and graduated at Francestown Academy in 1852. In the fall of that year he entered Brown University, at Providence, R. I., and took high rank as a scholar. In Latin he was marked within one degree of perfect, and he won a prize in mathematics. But in his second year his health failed, and he was obliged to return home. A year and a half on his father's farm restored him to health, and he taught school two terms at Hubbardston, Mass., one at Leominster, Mass., and one at New London Literary and Scientific Institution.

But his health again failed, and he returned to Antrim with the intention of making farming the business of his life. In 1857, however, the Antrim Shovel Company was organized, and he became its treasurer and book-keeper, and in 1858 he was appointed general agent of the company. In 1861 the company sold out to Treadwell & Co., and Mr. Goodell continued to act for them in the same position. In 1864 the late Oakes Ames bought the business, including the patents of the now famous Antrim shovel, and removed it to North Easton, Mass.

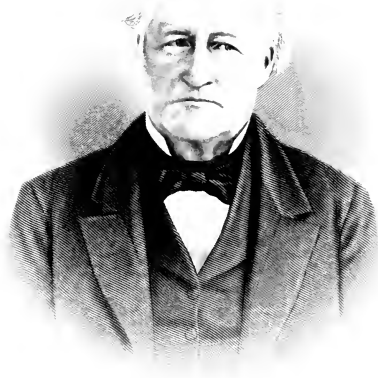
Mr. Goodell now entered into partnership with Mr. George R. Carter, one of the firm of Treadwell & Co., and commenced the manufacture of apple-parers on a small scale. Having invented the "lightning apple-parer," it was put on the market through a New York house, who in two years sold a few hundred dozen, and thought they did well. In 1866, Mr. Goodell resolved to sell for himself, and in a tour of three weeks sold two thousand dozen, and thus made his invention known through the country.

In February, 1867, the factory was burned, and as there was no insurance, it was a total loss; but in six weeks a new shop was in operation, and five thousand dozen apple-parers were manufactured and sold that year. In 1869 the patents of the Cahoon seed-sowers were purchased, and these machines were added to the business. In 1870 a new trouble came upon the firm. The business of D. H. Goodell & Co. was conducted upon the cash principle; but the firm had unwisely indorsed notes for Treadwell & Co., one of the partners being, as already stated, a member of both firms to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and the failure of Treadwell & Co. necessarily led to the bankruptcy of D. H. Goodell & Co. When the Antrim property was sold at auction Mr. Goodell bought it, and since then has been enlarging his business every year.

In 1872, Mr. Goodell joined in organizing the Woods Cutlery Company, at Bennington, and carried that on in addition to his own private business at Antrim, and in 1875 both concerns were merged in the Goodell Company, of which Mr. Goodell is the general manager, and of which he owns nearly the whole of the stock. The company manufacture all kinds of table cutlery, from scale tang to silver-plated, hot-water proof; and also numerous kinds of apple-parers, peach-parers, potato-parers, cherry-stoners, seed-sowers, both hand and horse-power, and Robinson's hammock chairs.

[1] By Rev. W. Hurlin.

D. H. Goodell



Jacob Tuttle

The number of hands employed is about one hundred and seventy-five, and the pay-roll amounts to about fourteen hundred dollars per week. The business is conducted at Antrim, and there are factories both at Antrim and Bennington, which are connected by a private telephone.

In addition to his manufacturing business, Mr. Goodell is a practical farmer, and he has for many years managed the large farm which formerly belonged to his father, but which is now owned by him. He aided in organizing, and was for several years the president of, the Oak Park Association for the encouragement of agriculture and mechanical arts; has been for a number of years one of the trustees of the New England Agricultural Society, and since 1879 has been an active member of the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Goodell has also been active and honored in public life. He has served as school committee, town clerk and moderator. In 1876, after a long contest, he established his claim to have been elected as representative to the Legislature by the Republican party, and was twice re-elected, in 1877 and 1878, and he commanded the confidence of his colleagues to such an extent that no measure which he advocated was defeated, and not one that he opposed was successful. The bill for the erection of a new State Prison was carried largely through his judicious and earnest support. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Governor's Council, and served his term of two years, from 1883 to 1885. At the Republican Convention of 1884 he received one hundred and forty-six votes as the candidate for Governor, and was in reality the only candidate before the Convention besides the Hon. Moody Currier, whose nomination was made unanimous, and who was elected. Mr. Goodell is also an earnest temperance worker, and has been vice-president and is now president of the New Hampshire State Temperance Union. He is also trustee of Colby Academy, at New London.

On September 1, 1857, Mr. Goodell married Hannah Jane Plumer, a daughter of Jesse T. Plumer, of Goffstown. Their children are, first, Dura Dana, born September 6, 1858; and, second, Richard Carter, born August 10, 1868. The whole family are members of the Baptist Church in Antrim, Mr. Jesse R. Goodell having for many years been one of the deacons.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Hon. David H. Goodell, though still in the prime of life, has won a position of considerable importance. His large manufacturing business is acknowledged to be the life of Antrim, and to exert a large influence in Bennington; his farm is noted as a model of progress, his business credit is high, his general reputation good and his private character unsullied; and it is no wonder that he occupies a place among the eighty-eight persons who are noticed in a work, published in 1882, entitled, "Sketches of Successful New Hampshire Men."

HON. JACOB TUTTLE.

The earliest record at hand of this branch of the Tuttle family is that of Samuel[1], who was born in 1709. In 1729 he married Martha, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Shattuck, the first minister of Littleton, Mass. She was born in 1712. From this union there were nine children. Of these, the one in the line of descent was Sampson[2], who was born August 29, 1738. He married Submit Warren, who was born November 23, 1742. Sampson[2] died June 7, 1815, and his wife July 21, 1797. They had fourteen children.

Jacob[3], the subject of this sketch, was born in Littleton, Mass., February 6, 1767. His childhood was passed with his parents, and early in his career there were developed traits of character that gave unusual promise for the future. He was a rugged, healthy boy, and was foremost in athletic sports in his schoolboy days. His educational advantages were limited. He attended the district school and came to his majority in full vigor and ready for life's work. June 18, 1795, he married Betsey, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Trowbridge) Cummings, of Westford, Mass., and, taking his wife on horseback, started across the country for Antrim, N. H. He had saved a small sum of money, and with it he bought a farm in the northern border of the town. The old homestead is now occupied by James A., a grandson. Mr. Tuttle opened a store for general trade and soon had a large mercantile business, and also carried on farming on an extensive scale. In 1818 he moved his store to the Branch Village and resided there for many years, accumulating a large property. He soon became a leader in civil affairs and filled nearly all the town offices, and for sixteen years represented the town in the General Court. He was elected State Senator from District No. 8 in March, 1833. He was elected a member of Governor William Badger's Council in March, 1834, and served two years. He was a member of the Electoral College in 1836. New Hampshire had eight members at that time, who were elected by the Republican party and cast their votes for James Monroe for President of the United States. The whole vote of the State was 28,555,—Republican vote, 15,188; Federal vote, 13,367. He was also a "side judge" of the Court of Common Pleas, from which circumstance he wore the title of "Judge Tuttle." Judge Tuttle attended the Presbyterian Church and was a liberal contributor for the support of public worship. He was a kind friend and a devoted husband and father. He died August 20, 1848, at the age of eighty-one years. His wife, who was greatly beloved for her many virtues, died January 28, 1852. Judge Tuttle had fourteen children: Betsey[4], born June 13, 1796, died September 13, 1800; Jacob, born February 4, 1798, died September 3, 1800; Nancy, born January 17, 1800, died September 25, 1800; Betsey, born July 13, 1801, died February 15, 1814; Nancy, born April 9, 1803, died May 6, 1805; Submit R., born April 21, 1805, married James Steel, died August 3, 1853; Lu-

cetta, born March 23, 1807, married John Sargent, died August 1, 1855; Louisa, born June 3, 1809, married Andrew C. Cochran, died January 11, 1849; Lydia S., born June 1, 1811, married Hiram Griffin, died April, 1885; James M., born July 6, 1813, married Hannah Shedd, died December 5, 1861; Susan, born July 17, 1815, married Henry D. Pierce, died October 20, 1874; Harriet, born August 3, 1817, married David W. Grimes, died September 2, 1848; Isaac C., born September 11, 1820, married Louisa J. Love and lives in Illinois; Mary E., the youngest daughter, who places the engraving of her father in this work, was born May 15, 1823. She was married to John S. Shed, of New Bedford, Mass., May 20, 1846, and lives in Antrim. There were two children from this union,—Mary J., born April 20, 1854, and Eliza A., born July 5, 1857. Mary died August 17, 1856. Eliza A. was married, January 1, 1879, to Ruthven Childs, of Hillsborough, N. H., and has one child, Carrie May, born December 20, 1879.

MORRIS CHRISTIE, M.D.

Peter and William Christie signed the "Memorial to Governor Shute" (1718), but neither of them came in the Londonderry company that settled that town in the following year. But Jesse Christie, probably the son of Peter, settled in Londonderry (now East Derry) about 1725. His wife's name was Mary, and they had a daughter Mary, born in Londonderry, June 1, 1728. Their son George (Captain George Christie, of New Boston) was born October 3, 1731. From this Jesse and Mary probably sprang all the Christies of Hillsborough County. They were parents (there is hardly room to doubt) of Deacon Jesse Christie, who settled in New Boston, and was a man of high standing in that town. He was chosen deacon in the Presbyterian Church there under the first pastor; was a man of strict business uprightness, and was peculiarly social and friendly; was a farmer and mill-owner, having built the mills where afterwards the New Boston Paper-Mill stood. Deacon Jesse Christie married Mary Gregg, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Moor) Gregg and granddaughter of Captain James and Janet (Cargil) Gregg, which Captain James was one of the original sixteen who began in Londonderry in 1719, and was of mature years at that date.

Deacon Jesse and Mary (Gregg) Christie had twelve children,—Jeane, Peter, Samuel, John, Mary, Elizabeth, James, Mary Ann, Jesse, Robert, Anna and William. Several of these sons settled in New Brunswick about 1790, and their descendants have come to honor there. The mother of these twelve children was a noble woman, large in stature and large in heart, —one of the most useful and energetic and capable women in that early settlement. The writer well remembers hearing old people who knew her speak of her as "a devoted Christian, of great kindness and full of good works."

Samuel Christie, third child of Deacon Jesse, was born in New Boston, February 20, 1764. He came to Antrim in the spring of 1788 and bought a large tract of land next east of the cemetery at the "Old Center," now known as "Meeting-House Hill." Here he made his "clearing," and in the fall of that year he put up a small, low house, answering well for the times, and for temporary use. Near the close of the same year (1788) he received a companion into his new and humble home in the person of Zibiah Warren, daughter of Josiah and Jane (Livingston) Warren, of New Boston. Traditions say that she was "very young and very fair." After a few years Mr. Christie built the large, old-fashioned tavern, with large square rooms, enormous fire-places and long dancing hall. Here he "kept tavern" the rest of his days. There was then considerable travel through the town, it being before the day of railroads. There was large business on training-days and town-meeting days; and on Sabbath-days the hearers of Rev. Dr. Whiton came over from the church near by to warm up with the subject.

Samuel Christie died October 25, 1818, leaving eight children, among them Hon. Daniel M. Christie, LL.D., of Dover; Josiah W. Christie, Esq., of Antrim; and Mary Christie, for fifty-five years a missionary in Ceylon, as wife of Rev. Levi Spalding.

Dr. Morris Christie, the subject of this sketch, was the son of Josiah W. and Mary (Bell) Christie, and was born in Antrim August 29, 1832. His father was farmer and carpenter, a great worker; and the son had his full share, enjoying, however, from time to time, the limited advantages of the district school. Afterwards he attended the academies at Francestown, Washington and Hopkinton, each for a time. Having had, from childhood, a desire to be a physician, in the summer of 1856 he took up the study of medicine with the late Dr. Thomas Sanborn, of Newport, N. H. In the autumn of the same year he attended a course of medical lectures at Dartmouth College. Through the summer of 1857 he again studied with Dr. Sanborn. In the fall of 1857 he went to New York and attended lectures in the University of New York till the time of his graduation, March, 1859. At once he entered Charity Hospital as assistant physician, remaining there a year. May 1, 1860, he began practice in his native town, which he has continued with gratifying success till the present time. His practice reaches into all the adjoining towns, and he has fairly won a leading place in his profession. He is one having honor "in his own country," a liberal giver, a worker in every good cause, of strong, earnest convictions, a man characterized by large-heartedness, outspokenness and Christian principle.

Dr. Christie married Susan S. Hill, daughter of George W. and Sabrina (Woodbury) Hill, of Johnson, Vt., July 22, 1863.

They have one son, George W., born August 5, 1868.

Morris Christie.

DR. GILMAN KIMBALL.

Dr. Gilman Kimball was born in New Chester (now Hill,) N. H., December 8, 1804. His father, Ebenezer Kimball, was born in Wenham, Mass., but, leaving his native place at an early age, he moved to Antrim, N. H., where, soon after, he married Polly Aiken, the eldest daughter of Deacon James Aiken, who was the first settler of that town.

He subsequently established himself as a merchant in New Chester, N. H., a small village on the Pennegewasset River, about twenty-five miles above Concord. Here he spent the business part of his life of forty years, educated his children in the best schools of the period, and became a leading man in all that region in building up town institutions and sustaining all public and moral enterprises.

Dr. Kimball's early education was of a high order, no department of study being omitted that was calculated to aid him in whatever business or profession he might choose to adopt.

At the age of twenty he entered upon the study of the medical profession, under the tuition of the medical faculty of Dartmouth College, and graduated as Doctor of Medicine at the same institution in 1826, the last two years of his pupilage having been spent in the office of Dr. Edward Reynolds, of Boston.

During this period he attended a course of lectures at the Harvard Medical College, and, at the same time, with other members of the medical class, visited regularly the wards of the Massachusetts General Hospital. At the close of the lecture term he became a daily attendant for a year at the United States Marine Hospital, then under the charge of the late Dr. Solomon D. Townsend, and, during several months of that time, was charged with the duties of resident physician and surgeon.

In 1827 he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in the small manufacturing town of Chicopee, near Springfield, Mass.

In 1829 he left Chicopee to visit Europe, where, for more than a year, he pursued his studies in the medical schools and hospitals of Paris, thus fulfilling an early cherished purpose for securing opportunities for professional study, which, at that time, it was difficult, if not impossible, to obtain in his own country.

While in Paris he availed himself of the great advantages there offered for improvement in branches of study which he had been specially interested in before leaving home,—namely, anatomy and surgery.

For this purpose he placed himself under the tuition of Professor Auguste Berard, assistant professor of anatomy in the School of Medicine, receiving from him daily instruction, both in anatomy and operative surgery.

For general instruction in surgery he selected the Hotel Dieu, not only from its being the largest, and, in many respects, the best appointed hospital in Paris, but from its having at the head of its surgical department the distinguished surgeon, Baron Dupuytren, at that time the most popular, as well as the ablest, teacher of surgery on the continent of Europe, in this respect holding the same position in France that Sir Astley Cooper did in England.

From this eminent surgeon he received an autograph certificate, stating the fact of his daily attendance, both in the hospital and at his clinical lectures, from August 24, 1829, to July 1, 1830.

Returning home in the autumn of 1830, he immediately established himself, permanently, as physician and surgeon in the then comparatively small town of Lowell, Mass., and very soon became engaged in an extensive practice.

The measure of his professional growth and standing at home, as well as outside the limits of Lowell, is sufficiently shown in the fact that, in 1839, he was selected by the directors of the different manufacturing corporations of Lowell to take charge of the hospital, established the same year, for the benefit of their mill operatives.

In 1842 he was elected to succeed the late Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, as professor of surgery in the medical college at Woodstock, Vt., and the following year he was chosen to fill a similar position in the Berkshire Medical Institution, at Pittsfield, Mass.

At the end of four years his relations as professor at both these institutions were necessarily given up on account of what were thought to be more important obligations to the hospital.

His connection with the Lowell Hospital terminated at the end of twenty-six years from the date of its establishment. Although, during this period, he was extensively engaged in general practice, it was in the department of surgery that his name became particularly prominent, several of his achievements in this line of practice having been recorded in the leading medical and surgical periodicals in Europe as well as in America.

Immediately upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he accompanied General Butler as brigade surgeon, first to Annapolis and soon after to Fortress Monroe. At both these stations he superintended the organization of the first military hospitals established for the reception of the sick and wounded of the Union army.

Upon the appointment of General Butler to the command of the Department of the Gulf, he was commissioned to serve on his staff as medical director, and continued in that capacity until the embarkation of the troops from Boston for Ship Island, when physical prostration consequent upon exposure to a malarial climate the year before, at Fortress Monroe, obliged him to resign. The following spring, his health becoming somewhat improved, he reported himself to headquarters as again ready for duty, and was immediately ordered to join the army of General McClellan, encamped at that time before Yorktown. He had scarcely reached his new post, however, when

he was again prostrated with malarial disease and forced to return home on leave of absence. His resignation was soon after tendered to the surgeon-general, and accepted on the ground of physical disability.

His services as medical officer in the Union army covered a period of nearly an entire year.

Actuated by the same zeal that first prompted him to look beyond his own country for sources of professional improvement, he repeated from time to time his visits to Europe, making the acquaintance of the leading men in the several departments of the profession, and gathering from them new and advanced ideas and suggestions, which, as opportunity offered, he afterwards illustrated in his own practice at home. In this connection it is but just to remark that, in a special department of surgery, his name has of late become particularly prominent.

In ovariotomy, one of the gravest and most formidable operations known in surgery, he has acquired an enviable distinction, both in Europe and America,—a distinction the more honorable from having been reached in spite of a strong prevailing prejudice against the operation on the part of the profession at large, and a still more pronounced opposition from many of the leading surgeons in his own vicinity. This opposition, however, has at last been fully overcome by the success that has crowned his large number of operations, numbering at the present time three hundred (a number larger than that of any other surgeon now living in this country), so that at the present day ovariotomy is no longer a procedure which well-informed surgeons presume to denounce; and as regards its beneficent results, it is now recognized as the most important within the range of legitimate surgery.

Although his connection with the operation above referred to has limited in some degree his general practice, on account of extraordinary demands upon his time, the record of his professional life of fifty years shows that during this period he has performed all the important operations naturally occurring in the line of surgery. Among the most notable of these may be named two amputations of the hip-joint, one of them successful; exsection of the elbow-joint, followed by a new formation of the same, the patient ultimately recovering its use, so that he was enabled to serve in the Union army as an able-bodied soldier; ligation of the internal iliac artery, fatal on the nineteenth day from secondary bleeding; of the external iliac, the femoral, for aneurism, the common carotid and subclavian arteries, all successful. Besides the three hundred cases of ovariotomy already alluded to, he has extirpated the uterus twelve times, with six recoveries.

Of the contributions to medical literature, the most important relate to ovariotomy and uterine extirpation,—first, cases illustrating certain points in practice tending to relieve the operation of some of its most serious dangers, *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* for 1874 and 1876, and *Transactions of the American Gynæcological Society in Boston*, 1877; second, case of uterine extirpation, notable as being according to Koeberle of Strasbourg, the first on record where the operation was ever proposed and successfully performed upon a correctly established diagnosis. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1875. Paper on the "Treatment of Uterine Fibroids by Electrolysis or Galvanism," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, January, 1874; paper on the "Extirpation of the Uterus," read before the American Medical Association at Chicago, June, 1877.

He became member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1852, received honorary degree of M.D. from Williams College in 1857, elected Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of New York March, 1843, received honorary degree of M.D. from Yale College in 1856, honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1859, elected member of the American Gynæcological Society in 1878, and president of the same in 1882. In 1878 he was elected vice-president of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

He has been twice married,—first time to Mary Dewar, eldest daughter of Dr. Henry Dewar, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and second time to Isabella DeFries, daughter of Henry I. DeFries, of Nantucket, Mass.

HISTORY OF BEDFORD.

CHAPTER I.

Geographical—Original Grant—Souhegan East—Petition for Incorporation—Charter of the Town—The First Settlements—Names of Pioneers—The French War—Colonel John Goffe—War of the Revolution—Names of Soldiers—Votes of the Town—Association Test

THE town of Bedford lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: North by Goffstown, East by Manchester and Litchfield, South by Merrimack and West by Amherst and New Boston.

This town was one of the Massachusetts grants of 1733, made to the surviving soldiers of the King Philip's War, including deceased soldiers' heirs, and was called Narragansett No. 5, also Souhegan East, and was under the government of that province until the settlement of the line, in 1741. It was incorporated by the government of New Hampshire May 19, 1750, and named in honor of the Duke of Bedford, who was at that time Secretary of State in the government of George the Second, and for many years Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The first settlement of the township was in 1737. As early as the winter of 1735 a man by the name of Sebbins came from Braintree, Mass., and spent the winter in what was then Souhegan East. He occupied himself in making shingles, and the spot he selected for his purpose was south of the old graveyard, between that and Sebbins' Pond, on the north line of a piece of land that was owned by the late Isaac Atwood. In the spring of the year he drew his shingles to Merrimack River, about a mile and a half, on a hand-sled, and rafted them to Pawtucket Falls (now Lowell). The pond already noticed, and a large tract of land around the same, still goes by his name.

In the fall of 1737 the first permanent settlement was made by Robert and James Walker, brothers; and in the following spring, by Matthew and Samuel Patten, brothers, and sons of John Patten; and soon after by many others. The Pattens lived in the same hut with the Walkers until they built one of their own, near where Joseph Patten used to live. They commenced their first labors near the bank of the Merrimack, on a piece of ground known as Patten's field, about forty rods north of Josiah Walker's barn. The Walkers were immediately from Londonderry, N. H. The Pattens never lived in Londonderry, though they belonged to the company; they were immediately from Dunstable. The father, John Patten, with his two sons, Matthew and Samuel, landed at Boston, stopping there but a short time; thence they came to Chelmsford, and thence to Dunstable, where he stayed till he came to Bedford. The second piece of land cleared was on the Joseph Patten place, the field south of the first pound, where the noted old high and flat granite stone now stands.

With few exceptions, the early inhabitants of the town were from the north of Ireland or from the then infant settlement of Londonderry, N. H., to which they had recently emigrated from Ireland. Their ancestors were of Scotch origin. About the middle of the seventeenth century they went in considerable numbers from Argyleshire, in the west of Scotland, to the counties of Londonderry and Antrim in the north of Ireland, from which, in 1718, a great emigration took place to this country. Some arrived at Boston and some at Casco Bay, near Portland, which last were the settlers of Londonderry. Many towns in this vicinity were settled from this colony. Windham, Chester, Litchfield, Manchester, Bedford, Goffstown, New Boston, Antrim, Peterborough and Acworth derived from Londonderry a considerable proportion of their first inhabitants.

"Many of their descendants," says Rev. Dr. Whiton, in his history of the State, "have risen to high respectability; among whom are numbered four Governors of New Hampshire; one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; several distinguished officers in the Revolutionary War and in the last war with Great Britain, including Stark, Reid, Miller and McNeil: a president of Bowdoin College, some members of Congress, and several distinguished ministers of the gospel."

President Everett, in his "Life of General Stark," thus notices the colony,—

"These emigrants were descended from the Scotch Presbyterians, who, in the reign of James, were established in Ireland, but who, professing, with national tenacity a religious belief neither in accordance with the popular faith in Ireland nor with that of its English masters, and disliking the institutions of tithe and rent, determined to seek a settlement in America. The last party came over in 1718, and led the way in a settlement on Merrimack River. They were shortly succeeded by a large number of their countrymen, who brought with them the art of weaving linen, and first introduced the culture of the potato into this part of America, and furnished from their families a large number of the pioneers of civilization in New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine; and some of the most useful and distinguished citizens of all these states."

These quotations will suffice, it is hoped, to show the thoughtfulness, when it is considered how large a proportion of the early inhabitants of the town were of Scottish origin. They were, as they are justly represented in the address of Colonel Barnes, a well-principled, frugal, hardy and industrious people, who brought with them a sound attachment to religious institutions.

And it is interesting to note the similarity between the petitioners of Dunbarton and the emigrants from the north of Ireland in respect to the motives which led them to emigrate. It was a worldly motive in one, undoubtedly, and a spiritual motive in the other, which led the Irish to leave the comforts and endearments of their native land and go to the western wilderness. It was emancipation from ecclesiastical domination of the rights of conscience and freedom to worship as they chose that they came across the Atlantic and settled in the then frontier districts of New Hampshire.

A few years after the first settlement the inhabitants petitioned to be incorporated, and in 1749 the town, which had been called Souhegan East, or Narragansett No. 5, was incorporated under its present name and within its present limits, its territory originally extending south to Souhegan River.

April 11, 1748, Governor Wentworth informed the Council of "the situation of a number of persons inhabiting a place called Souhegan East, within this province, that were without any township or district, and had not the privilege of a town in choosing officers for regulating their affairs, such as raising money for the ministry," etc.

Upon which his Excellency, with the advice of the council, was pleased to order that the above mentioned persons living, and all such as should hereafter come and settle on said tract of land, be and they are hereby constituted a separate district, and have the privilege of a town, and that the inhabitants of the said district have power to call meetings for the choice of all such officers as towns are usually allowed to choose, and to do all such things as are usually done at town meetings within this Province, and that the first meeting for the choice of such officers be held on the second Tuesday in December next, which meeting shall be notified by Samuel Patterson, who is hereby appointed the moderator of said meeting, he having first been sworn to the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, and that the said meeting be notified in writing, fifteen days at least before the time of choosing, in the following manner, viz.: Publicly in the meeting-house in said district, and also at two other public places in said district, and the inhabitants are hereby required to take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

CHARTER GRANTED TO SOUHEGAN EAST IN 1749.

At a Council held at Portsmouth on the 26th day of July, 1749: His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor, etc., Present: His Excellency Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird, Samuel Smith, John Downing, Samuel Solley and Nathaniel Meserve, Esqrs., Councillors.

Mr. Samuel Patterson, junior, of Souhegan East, in behalf of himself and the rest of the inhabitants of said place, presented a petition praying for a charter for the incorporation of said place, and that the bounds and limits thereof may be ascertained and settled, which petition was read and considered, and thereupon ordered that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that the bounds and limits of said town be as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southwest corner of Merrimack, and from thence running west, and the same course continued about six miles, to the southwest corner of Narragansett No. 6, and from thence north, and the same course continued, to the northwest corner of said No. 6, and from thence east, and the same course continued, to the northwest corner of Merrimack, and from thence south, and the same course continued, to the bounds first mentioned, and that the inhabitants of said town have all the privileges and immunities that other towns within this Province have and do enjoy, and that the first meeting for the choice of town officers agreeable to the laws of this Province be held on the second Tuesday in December next, which meeting shall be notified by Samuel Patterson, who is hereby appointed the moderator of said meeting, he having first been sworn to the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, and that the said meeting be notified in writing, fifteen days at least before the time of choosing, in the following manner, viz.: Publicly in the meeting-house in said district, and also at two other public places in said district, and the inhabitants are hereby required to take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor, etc., and Mr. Samuel Patterson, present the petition, and desire that the same may be read, according to their motion the petition is read as follows:

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor, etc., and the Honorable Council and House of Representatives for the Province of New Hampshire in New England, in General Court assembled:

The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of Souhegan East, so called, Sheweth, That your Petitioners are now part of said Souhegan East, that your petitioners are in part natives of Great Britain and are generally of the Presbyterian denomination, that your petitioners for such a variety of causes having a strong desire to live in a town of the same denomination of Christians as themselves, the better to enjoy the ordinances of the gospel according to their mode of worship, which they cannot do at present, there not being a sufficient number of any one denomination of Christians in said Souhegan East to settle a town of that denomination, your petitioners have therefore thought it their duty to apply to your Excellency and Honors for liberty to join with such of the inhabitants of said Souhegan East as are of the same denomination with your petitioners and are desirous to be incorporated as one town or district, or as near any part of our inhabitants should be taken in and no more than such as are willing to join with them in the same profession who are the best able to maintain the gospel among us, and your petitioners shall ever pray &c.

Samuel Miller,	John McLaughlin,
William Moor,	William Reynolds,
John Riddell,	Hugh Kennedy,
Thomas Walker,	John Burns,
Matthew Little,	Gerald Rowe,
James Moor,	John Montgomery,
John Long,	Patrick Lacy,
James Kennedy	John Gray,
Robert Colmon,	John Gray,
Richard McAllister,	John Moorehead,
James Walker,	James Little,
John Hall	Robert Colmon, 2d,
John McLaughlin, Senr.	David Thompson
Thomas Chandler	James McKnight,
John McDuff	Hugh Riddell,
Samuel Patterson,	Daniel Moor,
Alexander Walker	John Clark,
Gen. Riddell	Robert Walker,
Benjamin Smith	Matthew Patton.

"Please take into consideration that we the above subscribers, by commission of Governor Wentworth, have chosen Samuel Patterson, present petitioner, moderator to call our meetings for the future, according to their motion as by his the subscribers."

Date, March 15, 17[illegible].

The petition was granted and the following is a copy of the charter:

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"To all who these Presents shall come, Greeting:

"Know ye, that We, of our Special Grace, certain Knowledge and for the Encouragement and Promotion of the Settlement of our Province aforesaid, have Granted and Confirmed, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, Do Grant and Confirm unto the Inhabitants of a Tract of Land, within our Province of New Hampshire aforesaid, being Part of a Tract of Land commonly called or known by the Name of Narragansett No. 5, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the Southwest Corner of Merrimack, and from thence running West, and the same Course continued about six Miles, to the Southwest Corner of Narragansett No. 6, and from thence North, and the same Course continued, to the Northwest Corner of said No. 6, and from thence East, and the same Course continued, to the Northwest Corner of Merrimack, and from thence South, and the same Course continued, to the Bounds first mentioned, and that the Inhabitants of said Town have all the Privileges and Immunities that other Towns within this Province have and do enjoy, and that the first Meeting for the Choice of Town Officers agreeable to the Laws of this Province be held on the second Tuesday in December next, which Meeting shall be notified by Samuel Patterson, who is hereby appointed the Moderator of said Meeting, he having first been sworn to the faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in him, and that the said Meeting be notified in Writing, fifteen Days at least before the Time of Choosing, in the following Manner, viz.: Publicly in the Meeting-House in said District, and also at two other public Places in said District, and the Inhabitants are hereby required to take Notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly. And of our Council for said Province of New Hampshire, Have Enacted and Ordained, And by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, Do will and ordain that the

Inhabitants of a Tract of Land, aforesaid, Or that shall Inhabit and Improve thereon hereafter, Butted and Bounded as follows (Viz.), Beginning at a place three Miles North from the Bridge over Sow-Hegon River, at John Chamberlain's House, and thence to Run East by the Needle, to Merrimack River, to a Stake and Stones, and to extend that Line West until it Intersect a Line Known by the name of the West Line of Sow-Hegon East, and from thence to Run North, Two Degrees West, about three Miles and an half to a Beech Tree, marked, called Sow-Hegon West, North East corner, thence South, Eighty Eight degrees West, by an old Line of marked Trees to a Chestnut Tree, marked, from thence North, Two Degrees West, Two miles, to an Hemlock Tree, marked, called the North West Corner of said Sow-Hegon East, thence East, by the Needle to Merrimack River, to a Stake and Stones, thence Southerly, as Merrimack River runs, to the Stake and Stones, first mentioned. And by these Presents are Declared and ordained to be a Town Corporate, and are hereby Erected and Incorporated into a Body Politick and a Corporation, to have Continuance forever, by the Name of Bedford, with all the Powers and Authorities, Priviledges, Immunities, and Infranchizes, to them, the said Inhabitants, and their Successors for Ever, Always reserving to us, Our Heirs and Successors, All White Pine Trees growing and being, Or that shall hereafter Grow and be, on the sd Tract of Land, fit for the Use of Our Royal Navy, reserving also the power Of dividing the sd Town, to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, when it shall appear Necessary and Convenient for the Benefit of the Inhabitants thereof. It is to be understood, and is accordingly Hereby Declared, that the private Property of the Soil is in no manner of way to be affected by this Charter. And as the several Towns within Our said Province of New Hampshire are, by the Laws thereof, Enabled and Authorized to Assemble, and by the Majority of Votes to Choose all such Officers as are mentioned In the said Laws, We do by these Presents, Nominate and Appoint John Goffe, Esq., to Call the first Meeting of the said Inhabitants, to be held within the sd Town at any time within thirty days from the Date hereof, Giving Legal Notice of the Time, Place and design of Holding such Meeting. After which the Annual Meeting in sd Town shall be held for the Choice of Town Officers, &c., for ever, on the last Wednesday in March, annually.

"In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the Seal of Our sd Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Benning Wentworth, Esq., Our Governour and Commander In Chief of Our sd Province, the nineteenth Day of May, In the Year of Our Lord Christ, One thousand Seven hundred and fifty.

"B. WENTWORTH.

"By His Excellency's Command,
with Advice of Council.

"THEODORE ATKINSON, *Secretary*."

The French War.—Colonel John Goffe was in the French War in 1756, and was in command of our forces at one period. The following were also in the war from this town: William McDougal, George Orr, Robert Holmes, Thomas McLaughlin, Samuel Patterson, James Patterson, Nathaniel Patterson, John Orr and John Moor, the last of whom was taken prisoner at Fort William Henry and carried to France, from thence to England, whence he returned home.

In 1760 a regiment consisting of eight hundred men was raised by the province of New Hampshire, to join the expedition under General Amherst against Canada. This regiment was under the command of Colonel John Goffe, of Bedford, and, in fact, was made up, in a great measure, of men from the neighboring towns in Hillsborough and Rockingham Counties. Colonel Goffe had his rendezvous at Lytchfield, then the important town of Hillsborough County.

Captain James Walker was engaged in this war, from 1760 to 1763, as a sutler under Colonel John Goffe, his father-in-law. In 1764 he was appointed captain of a troop of horse by Governor Wentworth; the commission, dated March 4, 1764, and signed by

Theodore Atkinson, Jr., secretary, and B. Wentworth, Governor, is in town in a good state of preservation.

Revolutionary War.—The first reference on the town records to the War of the Revolution is under date of January 16, 1775,

"*Voted*, To adopt the measures of the Continental Congress.

"*Voted*, Capt. Samuel Patten, Capt. Daniel Moor and Jacob [illegible] Vose be a Committee to carry said measures into execution.

"*Voted*, Mr. James Martin be appointed Deputy, in behalf of this town, to attend the Provincial Congress, to be held at Exeter, on Wednesday, 25th inst., for the choice of a Delegate to represent them [illegible] at the Continental Congress, proposed to be held at Philadelphia, the 10th of May next.

"*Voted*, That we will bear our proportion, with the other towns in the Province, for sending Delegates to Philadelphia, 10th of May next, if our grievances are not removed before that time.

"*Voted*, That James Martin have one dollar per day, for his time and expenses, while he is our Deputy at Exeter on the present occasion.

"*April 20*, 1775.

"TO THE SELECTMEN OF BEDFORD:

"*Gentlemen*,—This moment the melancholy intelligence has been received of hostilities being commenced between the troops under Gen. Gage, and our brethren of Massachusetts Bay. The importance of executing our plans at this critical moment has caused the Provincial Committee to meet at Exeter, and you are requested, instantly, to choose and hasten forward, there, a Delegate or Delegates, to join in the Committee and aid them in consulting measures for our safety.

"In great haste, and by order of the Committee,

Your Humble Servant,

J. WENTWORTH.

"April 25, 1775.—*Voted*, Our Selectmen to inspect the families of the men that are gone to the army, and if they find any in want, to provide what is necessary for them at the town cost.

"November 1, 1776.—*Voted*, That the town pay ten dollars to each man that went to Ticonderoga, on the town's account, in July last, and seven dollars for addition.

"*Voted*, To reimburse the soldiers that went out of this town, that served in the Continental army in the year 1776, of their poll tax.

"*Voted*, Wiseman Claggett, Esq., of Litchfield, to represent the towns of Bedford and Merrimack, in General Assembly, now sitting at Exeter, for the year 1777, agreeable to a precept from [illegible].

"March 9, 1777.—*Voted*, Thomas Boies, James Vose, John Martin, Lieut. James Orr and John Aiken to be a Committee of Safety.

"April 10, 1777.—*Voted*, To raise eighty dollars, to give as a bounty to each soldier that shall enlist in this town for the Continental army.

"May 16, 1777.—*Voted*, That those men that went on behalf of this town, from Winter-hill to New York, and thence to Canada, and then back to Ticonderoga, be free from their poll rate for 1777.

"June 15, 1778.—*Voted*, The Selectmen of Bedford shall supply the soldiers' wives with the necessaries of life, at the stated prices, and charge the town upon the overplus.

"February 15, 1779.—*Voted*, The Selectmen be the town [illegible] to supply Mr. Robert Morrill's wife with the necessaries of life at the stated prices till he come to this town, during her stay in the [illegible] and his stay in the Continental army, for the town of Bedford, unless the Continental Congress make provision in such case."

The following votes show the great depreciation of paper money at that time:

"September 17, 1779.—*Voted*, To raise three hundred pounds lawful money to purchase grain for Lieut. Whittemore's wife.

"September 9, 1780.—Raised ten thousand seven hundred pounds, lawful money, to purchase beef for the army.

"November 13, 1780.—*Voted*, To allow fifty dollars per bushel for Indian Corn.

"May 21, 1781.—*Voted*, To raise thirty-nine thousand five hundred pounds, L. M., in Continental bills, to purchase beef for the supply of the army the present year.

"May 3, 1781.—*Voted*,—The Constables be directed to receive one Spanish Dollar in lieu of one hundred and sixty dollars in Continental bills."

We only add the following to the votes relating to this interesting period.

July 14, 1783. *Voted*,—We will not [illegible] business [illegible] it being a day of rejoicing on account of the Peace.

The following are extracts from the journal of Hon. Matthew Patten:

"April [illegible] 1775. I received the [illegible] that General Gage's troops had [illegible] killed a large number of them [illegible] We generally met at the meeting-house [illegible] men went directly off for our army, from the meeting [illegible] And our son John came home from Pawtucket and [illegible] for our army to-morrow morning [illegible] bread and fixing things for him and [illegible]

"21. Our John and John Bell [illegible] Samuel [illegible] eldest sons set off [illegible] Dunstable [illegible] two or three more from this town under the command of Capt. John Moor, of Derryfield. They [illegible] Sumcook men [illegible] belonging to Pennyhook [illegible]

"22. I was awaked [illegible] Mr. [illegible] men with [illegible] from the Committee of the Provincial Congress for calling another Congress of the Province immediately. And I went with it as fast as I could to John Bell's, but he had gone to the army, and to the other Selectmen.

"24. I went and met [illegible] on the River Road to meet at the meeting-house, on our public distress. And I went to [illegible] John Goffe to ask his advice, and we met toward evening, and acted on what we thought necessity.

"25. I went at the service of the town, to Col. Goffe and Merrill, at MacGregor's, and cautioned them to take special care of strangers, and persons suspected of being tories, crossing the river by ferries, to examine and search, at they judged needful. And I got nine flints from Mr. MacGregor, for which I paid him 1s. 8d., old tenor.

"July 23, 1777. The evacuation of Ticonderoga. I paid advanced wages. And this day I went to New Boston, to Capt. McGaw's and mustered 52 men for Col. Moor. They were from Lyndeborough, New Boston, Francestown, Deering and Antrim. My expenses was [illegible] at McGaw's. I went to Hugh Gregg's and lodged all night."

The following is a list of Revolutionary soldiers who went from this town:

Colonel Daniel Moor, Major John Goffe, Captain James Aiken, Captain Thos. McLaughlin, Lieutenant John Patten, John Patten, Jr., Sam'l Patten, Jas. Patten, Robert Patten, Hugh Campbell, John Gault, Isaac Riddle, David Riddle, John Riddle, Amos Martin, James Martin, Geo. Gault, Stephen Goffe (lost at sea), Hugh Thornton (in the service), Primas Chandler (taken at the Cedars and never after heard of), Samuel Barr, John Callahan (killed), James Moor, Robert Cornewell, John Caldwell, James Green, Jonas Cutting, William Parker, John Kellen, John McAllister, Barnet McCain, John Griffin, Luke Eagan, Solomon Kemp (killed), John O'Neill, Jonathan Dorr (killed), George Hogg, John Gardner, Emigrant Chubuck, Samuel Fuzard, William Newman, Thomas McClary, Nathaniel Spofford, Robert Dewrumple (killed), Patrick Larkin, William Houston, Hugh Jameson, Whitfield Gilmore, John Bell, James Houston, Valentine Sullivan (taken in the retreat from Canada, died a prisoner), William Kerr, Jr., David George, George Orr, John Ross, James Steel, Stephen Mack, Robert Morrill, Josiah Tirrill, Patrick O'Murphy, Patrick O'Flinn, Calvin Johnson (died in service), Hugh Matthews, Joseph Matthews, Thomas Matthews, William Caldwell, John Dobbin, John Boes (taken prisoner and carried to Limerick, Ireland, thence to Mill Prison, England), Joseph [illegible] Thomas Aiken, John Manahan, Thomas Emery, William Goffe (killed), William Barnet (died in service), David C. Houston, John Burns, William Burns (wounded), James Smith, John Russell, Samuel Tirrill, Levi Whitman.

The following soldiers were with Lieutenant John Orr at the battle of Bennington, under General John Stark.

John Barnett, Samuel Barnett (wounded by a musket ball through each hip), Samuel Houston, Robert Burns, James Walker, William McLaughlin, William Moor, Adam Smith, John Wallace, Jacob McQuade, Samuel McAfee, [illegible] Robert Matthews, Isaac Houston, Hugh Riddle, James Wallace, John Aiken, John Bell, John Morrison.

Very few towns, probably, furnished a larger quota of men for the Revolutionary army.

The following connected with the Revolution is a curiosity and shows that in those days constituents felt at liberty to instruct their Representatives.

"BEDFORD, May 31, 1783.

"To Lieut. John Orr, Representative at the General Court of the State of New Hampshire:—

"SIR,—Although we have full confidence in your fidelity and public virtue and conceive that you would at all times pursue such measures only as tend to the public good, yet, upon the particular occasion of our instructing you, we conceive that it will be an advantage to have your sentiments fortified by those of your constituents.

"The occasion is this: the return of those persons to this country who are known in Great Britain by the name of loyalist, but in America by those of conspirators, absentees and tories.

"We agree that you use your influence that these persons do not receive the least encouragement to return to dwell among us, they not deserving favor, as they left us in the righteous cause we were engaged in, fighting for our undoubted rights and liberties, and as many of them acted the part of the most inveterate enemies.

"And further,—that they do not receive any favor of any kind, as we esteem them as persons not deserving it, but the contrary.

"You are further directed to use your influence, that those who are already returned be treated according to their deserts.

"SAM. PATTEN,
"JOHN RAND,
"JOHN GOFFE,
"JOHN BELL,
"GEORGE ORR,

A Committee chosen May 28th, by the Town of Bedford, to give instructions to their Representative."

The following interesting item in Revolutionary history is from the "American Archives," compiled by Peter Force, Esq., and printed at the expense of government, by order of Congress. It is a circular, addressed to the selectmen of each town in the colony of New Hampshire, with the signatures from each town, to a declaration of attachment to the American cause. As the document is of considerable value, we subjoin it, so far as relates to Bedford,—

"COLONY OF N. HAMPSHIRE, &c.—COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

"April 12, 1776.

"To the Selectmen of Bedford.—In order to carry the underwritten resolve of the Honorable Continental Congress into execution, you are requested to desire all Males, above twenty-one years of age (lunatics, idiots and negroes excepted), to sign the Declaration on this paper, and when so done, to make return thereof, together with the name or names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the General Assembly, or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

"M. WEARE, *Chairman*.

"IN CONGRESS, March 14, 1776.

"'*Resolved*,—That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions and Councils, or Committees of Safety, of the United Colonies, immediately to cause all persons to be disarmed, within their respective colonies, who are notoriously disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated, and refuse to associate, to defend by Arms, the United Colonies against the hostile attempts of the British Fleets and Armies.

"'Extract from the Minutes,

"'CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.'

"In consequence of the above Resolution of the Continental Congress, and to show our determination in joining our American Brethren, in defending the lives, liberties and properties of the inhabitants of the United Colonies, We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies."

Signers to Bedford

John Wallace, Jr., James Caldwell, William Caldwell, James Matthews, John Harrison, John Aiken, Adam Dickey, Matthew Patten, John Goffe, Daniel Moor, John Moor, Jr., Thomas Matthews, Robert Griffin, John Burns, Robert Burns, William Burns, John Bruen, William Moor, James Houston, John McKinney, Asa Barnes, Samuel Terrill, Jr., William Kennedy, Robert Morrel, Andrew Walker, Nathaniel Patterson, Robert Matthews, James Voss, George Comeray, Hugh Campbell, James McAllister, John McLaughlin, John Gardner, Amaziah Pollard, James Steel, James Aiken, Whitfield Gilmore, James Smith, John Orr, Barnabas Cain, John Moor, James Walker, James Marslin, John Goffe, Jr., John Riddle, Samuel Patten, John Bates, James Lyon, John Bell, John Wallace, Robert Walker, James Walker, Patrick Larkin, John Vickary, William McCleary, Joseph Bell, Samuel Fugard, Thomas Y. Voss, James Caldes, Samuel Patten, Hugh Orr, John McIntosh, Jacob McQuard, James Wesley, John Little, Thomas Gault, Thomas Bates, Samuel Voss, William White, Joseph Wallace, Lieutenant John Moor, Joseph Houston, Daniel Moor, James Gilman, William Moor, David McClary, James Patterson, Matthew McDuffie, Thomas McLaughlin, Benjamin Smith, Zechariah Chandler, Richard McAllister, John Smith, James Little, Stephen French.

CHAPTER II.

BEDFORD—(*Continued.*)

BY REV. IRA C. TYSON.[1]

To gather up the records of the past and present, and faithfully transmit them to the future, is a duty which one generation owes to another. Especially is this true with reference to the history of God's people, whose experiences of faith afford an illustration of Divine grace and mercy.

The early struggles of the church of Christ in the New World, its growth and development amidst all the adversities through which it passed, its aspect as a moral and spiritual power in the land during this centennial year, with the grand future which seems to open up before it, are points of ever-increasing interest as the lapse of time brings us nearer to the glorious consummation.

A general interest attaches to the history of the New England churches. In all the great cities of the West, and in every village and hamlet, are to be found the representatives of these old New England towns. To them, as well as to ourselves, the history of the church in which their early lot was cast, and within whose walls there cluster so many precious memories, must ever be a matter of absorbing interest. To gather up these recollections of the past as connected with the Presbyterian Church in Bedford is the object we have at present especially in view. This task is the more pleasing from the fact that in all its history this church has sustained an honorable record. Its early struggles, the blessings of Divine grace which have been visited upon it, along with the general character of its ministry, afford us material for the most pleasant retrospect, and give us facts to make up a history which no church need wish to forget.

The Presbyterian Church in Bedford claims a common origin with those who planted the venerable church in Londonderry, N. H. Although the date of its organization is a few years later, yet the most of the original settlers came direct from Londonderry to Bedford. In the original memorial to Governor Shute, of Massachusetts, dated 1718, wherein the memorialists, "Inhabitants of ye north of Ireland," requested encouragement to come to this country and settle, we find many names of those who were closely identified with the early history of this town. They trace their origin, therefore, back to Scotland, and to Scottish Presbyterianism. Their ancestors were the men who came from Argyleshire, in 1612, to the counties of Ulster, Antrim and Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, who were foremost in the memorable siege of Londonderry, by which the Papal restoration in England, under James II., was successfully resisted; and who, having thus fought for their liberties, especially for the liberty to worship God, refused conformity to the Church Establishment, and chose rather to suffer the privations of a life in the wilderness than yield to the dictation of a persecuting hierarchy.

While the most of the early settlers of Bedford were thus of Scottish extraction, receiving the title of Scotch-Irish, because of their temporary residence in the north of Ireland, there was, also, a Puritanical element in the early settlement of the town. The government of Massachusetts, claiming jurisdiction over the province of New Hampshire, gave to the soldiers who fought in the Indian War of 1675, commonly known as the Narragansett War, grants of land in various places in Massachussets and New Hampshire. These grants of land were numbered from one to seven. No. 5 comprehended all the territory of the present town of Bedford, with that portion of the town of Merrimack lying north of the Souhegan River and west of the Merrimack, with so much of Manchester as is embraced within the present limits of Piscataquog. These lines were altered at a more recent date.

The tract of land thus assigned to the Narragansett soldiers received the name of Souhegan East. A few of the original proprietors only became actual settlers, the others for the most part selling out their rights to those who were willing to enter and occupy the land. Those who came were mostly from towns in the vicinity of Boston, and were probably of Puritanic extraction. But the Scotch-Irish element, in a short time, largely predominated.

The Scotch-Irish and Puritans, however they may have differed in national characteristics, made common cause in religious principle. The same religious persecution which drove the Puritans from England forced the Presbyterians of the north of Ireland to seek for freedom and independence in these western wilds. They were alike men of deep religious convictions, and made the service of God the principal business of life. It was because of these deep convictions that they were willing to give up the comforts

[1] A Historical Discourse.

and luxuries of civilized society, and endure the privations that are incident to the settlement of a new country. The very first duty to which they turned their attention was the building of a meeting-house and the settlement of an ordained ministry. To secure these privileges at the earliest opportunity, lands were set off in the original grant for the first minister who should settle among them, and other lands for the use of the ministry afterwards.

At that early day the idea of the church and state existing independently of each other, however it may have existed in the minds of some, had not been practically carried out to any extent. We find, therefore, that the business of the church, as well as that of the town, was all done in town-meeting. The town voted to build meeting-houses, to support the gospel, to call ministers, to apply for their dismission and everything else pertaining to the cause of religion. This may account for the fact that we have no sessional records of this church prior to the year 1804, or any other church records except those which are found in regular reports of the town.

The meeting of Narragansett grantees, at which they divided themselves into seven distinct societies, and assigned Southegan East to No. 6, was held in Boston Common, June 6, 1733.

The proprietors of No. 5 took immediate measures to have their land divided up into lots for occupancy, and voted that each alternate lot should be marked for a settler. The land was then an unbroken wilderness; nor does it appear that there were any actual settlers in the town until the fall of 1737. The proprietors, however, continued to hold meetings in Boston, and in the winter of 1737–38, a number of settlers having taken up lands in the town, the question of building a meeting-house began to be discussed. At a proprietors' meeting in February, 1738, a committee was chosen to fix upon the cost and dimensions of a meeting-house, and report. They even went so far at this meeting as to locate the proposed meeting-house "on a knoll of common land, about twenty-five rods eastward of the Eleventh Range." Subsequently, the southern part of Southegan East was set off to Merrimack, which necessitated the location of the meeting-house in another place. But the "knoll" referred to took the name of "Meeting-House Hill," and is so called to this day.

For the convenience of non-settlers, the meetings of the proprietors continued to be held in Boston, at the house of Luke Verdy, inn-holder, and also at the house of Pelatiah Glover, sign of the "Three Horse-Shoes." At these meetings the question of building a meeting-house continued to be earnestly discussed. Several times it was put to vote whether they should proceed to build, but each time negatived. The settlers were as yet few in number, their means limited and the way did not appear to be open to begin the building of a meeting-house. Money, however, was raised for the purpose and placed in the hands of a building committee. The names of this committee were Edward White, John Goffe and Moses Barron.

The settlers, however, were not altogether destitute of religious privileges. At several of the proprietors' meetings, held from 1738 to 1748, they voted money to pay for preaching, appointed committees to secure the same and named the places where preaching services should be held. The sums thus raised provided for only a part of the time; the rest of the year they were accustomed to go to Londonderry, a distance of twelve miles, crossing the Merrimack River at Goffe's Falls, and performing the journey, many of them, on foot.

The first Presbytery in New England was organized at Londonderry, April 16, 1745. It was called the Presbytery of Boston. It was composed of Rev. John Moorhead, of the Federal Street Presbyterian Church, Boston; Rev. Robert Abercrombie, of Pelham, N. H.; and Rev. David McGregore, of Londonderry, with the congregations under their charge. The elders who met with them were James McKean, Alexander Conkey and James Heughs. They voted "To act so far as their present circumstances would permit them, according to the word of God and constitution of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, agreeing with that perfect Rule." At a meeting held in Boston, 1746, this Presbytery licensed its first candidate to preach the gospel. His name was Daniel Mitchell, a native of the north of Ireland and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Boston, held in Boston, November 11, 1747, we find the first reference to Southegan East. The following is the minute upon the records of Presbytery:

"Upon application made by Andrew Cochran, in ye name of the Inhabitants of Southegan and Litchfield, for Mr. Mitchell to supply them for a time, the Presbytery appointed him to supply them until the second Sabath of March next."

At a meeting held in Pelham, June 14, 1748, Mr. Mitchell reported "that he had obeyed the appointment of Presbytery and their committee."

There were, doubtless, other men who supplied them before this; but Mr. Mitchell's name is the first which appears in any of the records; certainly the first sent them by the Presbytery. In their application we observe their attachment to Presbyterian order and their desire to secure the institutions of religion among them. Mr. Mitchell was afterward settled over the Presbyterian Church at Pembroke, N. H., and died December 16, 1776.

At the same meeting of Presbytery at which Mr. Mitchell reported, Pelham, June 14, 1748, another petition for supply was made from "Swaheggen." At the same meeting Rev. David McGregore presented the name of Mr. Alexander Boyd, a young man of a liberal education. He produced certificate of his attending the study of divinity at the University of Glasgow, and having submitted to a thorough exam-

ination and subscribed to the Confession of Faith, he was licensed to preach the gospel.

At the next meeting of Presbytery, Londonderry, October 4, 1748, "Presbytery thought proper that Mr. Boyd should supply King-town the next three Sabbaths and then immediately after four Sabbaths to Litchfield and *Swaheggen*." It would appear from a subsequent minute that Mr. Boyd, having received a call to Kingstown, did not fulfil his other appointments.

The date of the ecclesiastical organization of the church in Bedford has long been a matter of doubt. It is not given in any of the town records, nor does it appear in our published town history, except the general statement, (p. 140,) that it was organized by the Boston Presbytery. The recent recovery of a portion of the old records of this Presbytery enables us to fix the exact date of organization, and I here insert the minute in full, as a most important fact for future preservation.

The Presbytery of Boston met in Boston August 15, 1749. The members present were Rev. John Moorhead, Boston; Rev. Jonathan Parsons, Newbury; Rev. David McGregore, Londonderry; Rev. Robert Abercrombie, Pelham. Elders, Richard MacCleur, Ralph Cross, John Craig. Mr. Abercrombie presided as moderator. In the proceedings of this meeting appears the following minute:

"Mr. Patten appeared as Commissioner from Souhegan, presenting a memorial, wherein that people acknowledge their subjection to the Presbytery, and petition for supplys."

Thus we learn that nine months before the incorporation of the town, and while the settlers were yet destitute of a place of worship, they made application and were received under the care of Presbytery, and became a regular Presbyterian Church. Their meetings for worship were held in different parts of the town and in private houses. The Mr. Patten referred to was probably Samuel Patten, as he, with Moses Barren and Thomas Vicary, were appointed a committee at the proprietors' meeting to provide preaching that year. The Presbytery held another meeting at Londonderry in October of the same year. Souhegan again petitioned for supplies, and "Mr. Boyd was appointed to supply Litchfield two Sabbaths, *Souhegan* two and Suncook one."

The settlers, being desirous of securing more effective measures for supporting the gospel, and for their better government as a people, now petitioned the Governor of the province, Benning Wentworth, Esq., for an act of incorporation, giving as a particular reason for the petition that, "having been long destitute of the gospel, we are now desirous of taking the proper steps in order to have it settled among us." They also stated that "your petitioners, as to our particular persuasion in Christianity, are generally of the Presbyterian denomination," and they wished the gospel settled among them "in that way of discipline which they judged to tend most to their edification."

Governor Wentworth laid the petition before the Council, and, on the 19th of May, 1750, the act of incorporation was passed, the district vested with town privileges and the place named Bedford.

Mr. Boyd, having fulfilled his appointment of the preceding October, Presbytery again appointed him, on the 5th of June 1750, in accordance with petitions offered for supplies, "to preach ten Sabbaths at *Souhegan*, Suncook and Litchfield."

In the mean time the inhabitants of the town of Bedford, acting in the spirit and intent of their petition for incorporation, at once called a legal meeting and took measures to secure a settled ministry. The first meeting after incorporation assembled, June 6, 1750, in Matthew Patten's house, and thence adjourned to his barn. Here it was voted that the minister be entertained at Samuel Patten's, at the charge of the town. On July 3d they voted one hundred and fifty pounds, old tenor, for preaching during the year, and, on the 7th of August, 1850, "Voted there be a call given to Rev. Mr. Alexander Boyd to the work of the ministry of this town," with a salary of three hundred pounds, old tenor, if he would accept.

Captain John Goffe, Deacon John Orr and Mr. Hugh Riddle were appointed a committee to prosecute the call to the Presbytery.

It is doubtful whether this call was ever formally presented to Mr. Boyd. I find no record of it in the proceedings of Presbytery, and an article in the town warrant, called for January 21st of the following year, was, "To inquire what is the reason why the committee for providing preaching to the town are so negligent in that business."

It is probable these brethren had good reason for their "neglect," as Mr. Boyd had been "sharply rebuked" by his Presbytery for effecting a clandestine marriage before leaving Glasgow, and passing himself in this country for an unmarried man. The Presbytery, however, continued his appointments, on his making a full acknowledgment, expressing his sorrow and promising to adhere to her as his wife. This acknowledgment was unsatisfactory, and Mr. Boyd was afterward summoned before a committee of Presbytery to account for his conduct. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that negotiations for his settlement in Bedford were at once terminated.

The question of building a meeting-house now began to be agitated anew, and, at a town-meeting, January 24, 1750, a committee was chosen for the purpose.

Considerable difficulty arose as to the location of the meeting-house, the choice lying between the east or west end of what was known as the Bell Hill, immediately south of what is now the centre of the town.

Not being able to agree, they summoned three friends from Londonderry to decide the question for them. This committee chose the east of the hill, but their decision was equally unsatisfactory.

The building committee proceeded to prepare the timber for the meeting-house, and, finally, having abandoned both ends of Bell Hill, at a town-meeting, held September 26, 1755, it was voted unanimously to locate the meeting-house on land bought for the purpose, being part of No. 13 and 14 in the Tenth Range. Here the meeting-house was afterwards built.

In the mean time the people continued their efforts to secure a settled ministry.

At a meeting of Presbytery, in Boston, 1751, application was received from "Bedford, *alias* Souhegan," for a supply at discretion. At another meeting, in Boston, August 13, 1751, "Received a supplication from Bedford, pleading for a supply."

At a meeting of Presbytery, at Londonderry, October 29, 1752, supplications were received from Palmer District, Canterbury, Colrain, North Rutland, Litchfield, Derryfield, *Bedford* and Suncook. At this meeting Mr. Alexander Mac Dowell, a licentiate of Presbytery, was appointed to supply a part of the time at "*Bedford*, Litchfield, Derryfield and Suncook."

Mr. MacDowell fulfilled his appointment with reference to Derryfield and Bedford, both places giving him a call, the people of Derryfield proposing to unite with Bedford in having him settled over the two places.

An article was put in the town warrant to see if they would unite with Derryfield in this call.

On the 28th of March, 1753, the town voted not to join with Derryfield, and, at the same meeting, voted a unanimous call to Mr. MacDowell, with one hundred pounds, old tenor, if he accept, and a committee appointed to prosecute the call to Presbytery. In July of the same year another committee was chosen "to prosecute the call for Mr. MacDowell to the 'Rev'd Presbytery,' and to procure preaching till the next annual meeting." Mr. MacDowell, however, did not accept the call.

Mr. Samuel MacClintock was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Boston, October 29, 1752. On the 14th of August, 1753, Mr. MacClintock was directed by Presbytery to supply half the time at Bedford, the other half at Litchfield, Derryfield and Suncook, till next meeting. This appointment was renewed on the following November, and his labors in Bedford gave evident satisfaction. At a town-meeting, October 1, 1754, it was voted, unanimously, "to give Mr. Samuel MacClintock a call to the work of the ministry in the town of Bedford." In the following January Presbytery renewed its appointment of Mr. MacClintock to supply Bedford, in connection with Windham, Litchfield, Derryfield and Suncook. The people seem to have been very anxious to secure the services of Mr. MacClintock. They voted him £107 10s., new tenor, for his yearly stipend, took measures to lay a tax upon the unimproved land in the town to build him a house, and agreed to cut twenty cords of wood annually for five years, and draw it to his house, if he would accept. They also appointed Samuel Patten a commissioner to prosecute the call to the Presbytery. At a meeting of Presbytery, August 22, 1754, held at Newbury, appears this minute,—

"The people of Bedford having sent a Petition to ye Presbytery requesting them to send one or more of their number some convenient time between this and next meeting to moderate in a call to Mr. Samuel MacClintock, the Presbytery thereupon appointed Mr. MacGregore to perform that piece of service."

At the same meeting they voted that "Bedford shall have their proportion of time wholly in Mr. MacClintock." The following November this appointment was renewed.

Mr. MacClintock did not accept this call, but negotiations with him continued. At a town-meeting May 6, 1756, it was voted to renew the call made to him previously, at the same annual stipend, with this additional inducement, that he should have nine Sabbaths to his own use during each year, till the town should feel able to pay him for all or a part of these nine Sabbaths, for which they would allow him ten pounds, old tenor, per Sabbath.

The people of Bedford were not mistaken as to the character of the man whom they thus desired to settle over them. Mr. MacClintock afterwards became one of the honored members of the New Hampshire ministry. He was graduated at Princeton, 1751, settled at Greenland, N. H., 1756, served as chaplain in the army during the Revolutionary War, admitted to an *ad eundum* Master's degree at Harvard, 1761, received the title of D.D. at Yale, 1791, and after a ministry of forty-eight years at Greenland, died there in 1804.

During the time of these unsuccessful efforts to secure a settled ministry the work on the meeting-house continued slowly. The carpenters who did the work complained that they were losing money on it, and the town voted them thirty pounds, old tenor, additional. At length the work had so far progressed that the town-meeting, which had been previously held in barns, was called to assemble "at the meeting-house frame," April 21, 1756. The accommodations, however, seem to have been unsatisfactory, as they continued to assemble in barns for some time afterward.

Rev. John Houston, the first settled pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bedford, was born in Londonderry, N. H., in ——, 1723. The family belonged to the old Scotch-Irish stock, the name of Robert Houston appearing in the memorial addressed to Governor Shute in 1718. Mr. Houston was educated in the College of New Jersey, which was then located at Newark,[1] and graduated in 1753. Rev. Aaron Burr (father of the Vice-President of the United States) was then president of the college, and gave to Mr. Houston, on his leaving college, the following letter, which is still extant, and written in a clear, bold hand:

[1] Removed to Princeton in 1756.

"This may certify all concerned, that Mr. John Houston has for some time been a member of New Jersey College, and sound in communion with ye church of Christ in this place, and behaved himself according to the Rules of the Gospel. "A. Burr, Ps'd

"Sept. 28, 1753."

On his return to Londonderry, Mr. Houston studied divinity under Rev. David McGregore; and having placed himself under the care of Presbytery, parts of trial were assigned him, with a view to licensure. The subject of his Latin exegesis was "*An Dei Beneplacitum sit solum electionis fundamen*,"—a homily on 1 John iv. 18. After having been examined in systematic and experimental divinity, and branches of humane literature, and subscribed to the formula, he was, May 14, 1754, licensed to preach the gospel, being then about thirty-one years of age. The examination was creditable to Mr. Houston, his classical and theological learning being above the average. Presbytery made a minute of the fact that he had received the honors of the college at Newark. Mr. Houston was immediately appointed to supply one Sabbath each at Windham, Bedford, Suncook and Nottingham, and afterwards two days at a time at Windham and Bedford.

The negotiations with Mr. MacClintock having failed, the people now turned their attention to Mr. Houston, and at a town-meeting, August 5, 1756, it was "voted unanimously to give Mr. John Houston a call to the work of the ministry in this town." A committee was appointed to treat with him. At an adjourned meeting, August 7th, it was voted to give him "six hundred pounds, old tenor, or new tenor equal thereto;" but this vote was, on the 30th of the month, reconsidered, and it was finally agreed to give him "equal to forty pounds sterling in old tenor, as the law shall fix the rate of dollars or sterling money, and that what number of Sabbath-days they should think themselves unable to pay he should have, to his own use, deducted out of the aforesaid sum." It was also ordered that the committee should agree with Mr. McGregore to moderate in a call, should Mr. Houston accept.

The work on the meeting-house still went on slowly. Special committees were appointed, one to "shingle and board it," another to procure sashes and put them in, another to underpin and another still to lay the floors and make the doors and window-frames. There was no contract-work; all had to be done by committee, and sometimes, the committees refusing to serve, others had to be appointed, which caused much delay, and must have been vexatious. But, however slow the progress, they paid as they went, and thus avoided the burden of a debt.

The winter of 1756 wore along, and it was still uncertain whether Mr. Houston would accept his call; the town appointed other committees to procure preaching. At length, however, Mr. Houston signified his acceptance of the call, and in July of 1757 "forty pounds" were voted to defray the charges of the ordination.

Mr. Houston was ordained as pastor of the church of Bedford on the 28th of September, 1757. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Jonathan Parsons, of Newbury, from 1 Timothy i. 2. Rev. David McGregore gave the charge, and other ministers took part in the services. From Matthew Patten's journal we learn that the text of Mr. Houston's first sermon after his ordination was "Fear not, little flock; it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." "Very appropriate," says Mr. Savage, "as it must have been a small church in the midst of the wilderness."

On his settlement, Mr. Houston, as first pastor, according to the provision of the original proprietors, came into possession of certain lands in the town. The people of Merrimack having then no settled ministry, and being, many of them, of the Presbyterian persuasion, attended worship in Bedford. This was somewhat inconvenient, and in 1758 the town voted to allow the people of Merrimack who paid rates to support the gospel in Bedford "so many Sabbath-days of our Rev'd Pastor's time for public worship, to be held at John Burns', as they pay in proportion with us toward his annual salary for the present year, if our Rev'd pastor be willing."

The details of Mr. Houston's ministry are such as were common to the New England ministry of that time. There were many hardships, incident to the building up of a church in a new country, but he addressed himself to the work with zeal and energy, and during his pastorate the church gradually increased in strength and influence. He gave especial attention to catechetical instruction, and was much interested in the young people of his charge. He was conscientious and earnest in his piety, devoted to the cause of his Master, and labored earnestly for the spiritual welfare of the people under his charge. During the earlier years of his ministry he seems to have enjoyed the respect and confidence of his people, and was happy in his relations with them. But at the beginning of the Revolutionary War general dissatisfaction arose against him, because of his adherence to the cause of the mother-country. In taking this position Mr. Houston was undoubtedly conscientious, and acted in accordance with what he believed to be the will of God in the matter. Time has sufficiently demonstrated that he erred in judgment. But we who are removed from those scenes of intense excitement can afford to impute to him only such motives as were dictated by what he understood as his duty in the matter. In giving a faithful record of the facts as they occurred, it is due to the memory of one who, in all other respects, bore an irreproachable character, to regard this great mistake of his life as resulting from an error of the head and not of the heart.

The first intimation we have of a feeling of disaffection of the people of Bedford against their pastor appears in a call for a town-meeting, dated May 2,

1775. It was immediately after the news of the battle of Lexington, and the excitement of the people throughout New England was at the highest pitch. The article in the warrant was "To see what method the town will take relating to Rev. John Houston in these troublesome times, as we apprehend his praying and preaching to be calculated to intimidate the minds of his hearers and to weaken their hands in defense of their just rights and liberties, as there seems a plan to be laid by Parliament to destroy both." The meeting, which was called for the 16th of May, voted to shut the doors of the church against the pastor and to stop the payment of his salary till he should come to a sense of his duty. Mr. Houston made a statement of his position to the town, but it was declared to be unsatisfactory.

On the 15th of June, 1775, the town voted his dismission, and adopted a strong resolution condemning his course.

As Presbyterians, however, they recognized the fact that he was still pastor of the church. It had been the practice in former years to vote him a certain number of Sabbaths to himself, ranging from four to ten. At the meeting of March 27, 1776, they voted him *the whole year* to his own use. In the mean time they requested him to join with them in their application to Presbytery for a dissolution of the pastoral relation, and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

At the formation of the Synod of New England, at Seabrook, N. H., May 31, 1775, three Presbyteries were constituted out of the old Boston Presbytery, namely: the Eastern, or Presbytery of Salem; the Middle, or Presbytery of Londonderry; and Western, or Presbytery of Palmer. On the division of these Presbyteries, Mr. Houston and his congregation were united to the Presbytery of Palmer, and he was directed by Synod to convene the new Presbytery and moderate the first meeting. The position he had taken on the state of the country, however, had rendered him unpopular with his ministerial brethren, and the unfriendliness resulting therefrom led him to omit the duty assigned him by the Synod. Thereupon the Synod directed the Rev. Moses Baldwin, of Kingston, to act in his stead, and Mr. Houston having promised that he would satisfy both the civil authority and the Synod for the course he had taken, was recommended to bring the evidence of such satisfaction to his Presbytery, and through them to the Synod. This action was taken in September, 1776, more than a year after his dismission by the act of the town, and while he was as yet ecclesiastically, although not practically, pastor of the church.

The Synod met at Londonderry, September 3, 1777. At this meeting a committee from Bedford appeared and asked the advice of Synod respecting their troubles with their pastor. Mr. Houston, being present, was interrogated as to his promise to give satisfaction to Synod respecting his conduct. It appearing that he had not done so, he was deemed guilty of a breach of promise and contempt of Synod, and deprived of his seat in the body until he should give satisfaction to the Synod for his conduct, either directly or through his Presbytery. The committee from Bedford was also directed to bring the matter of their grievances before their Presbytery in the regular way.

The following year, September 3, 1778, at Londonderry, the Synod reaffirmed its action respecting Mr. Houston, declaring his contempt of Synod to be highly blamable, but promised to recommend him to the churches as a member in good standing on his compliance with their requisition. At this meeting of Synod, Bedford congregation and Mr. Houston were annexed to the Presbytery of Londonderry, and that Presbytery was directed to take cognizance of their affairs. Before the adjournment of the meeting, however, the troubles in Bedford again came up for discussion, and, both parties agreeing, the Synod passed the following resolution:

"*Whereas*, There appears to be a dissatisfaction among the people of Bedford relative to the Rev. Mr. Houston, whereby he is not likely to be useful among them in the ministry, by consent of both parties, this Synod do dissolve his pastoral relation to said congregation."

Mr. Houston is described as having been of a stern and inflexible disposition, but the progress of the war, coupled with the almost universal condemnation of his countrymen, led him, subsequently, to modify his position. He had stood out in defense of his views to the point of surrendering his pastoral charge and losing his standing in the Synod. But now, being left free to act according to his own will, he appeared before the authories of the State and took the oath of allegiance, of which the following is a copy:

"State of New Hampshire, } In Committee of Safety, October 28th, 1778.

"This may certify all persons that the Rev. John Houston has taken the oath of allegiance and fidelity to this, and the United States of America

"Attest M. WEARE, Chairman."

At the meeting of Synod, at Windham, the following year, September 15, 1779, Mr. Houston's name appears on the roll of Synod, and also the following minute in the record of its proceedings:

"A report being given by Mr. Stickland and Mr. Williams that the Rev. Mr. Houston brought from the State of New Hampshire a testimonial satisfactory to this Synod, do now restore him to full standing with this body."

Mr. Houston's name appeared on the roll of Synod up to the time of its dissolution, 1782. He remained in connection with the Presbytery of Salem, which succeeded the Synod, until 1785, when, in June of that year, at a meeting in Sylvester, the Presbytery gave him the following letter of dismission and recommendation:

"*Voted, unanimously*, that the Rev. John Houston agreeable to his petition to us be dismissed from this body, and recommended to the churches where our God in his Providence may call him."

He afterwards united with the Associate Presbytery. Mr. Houston continued his residence in Bedford,

preaching as he had opportunity, and making, occasionally, what might be called missionary tours into Northern New Hampshire and Vermont. He died February 3, 1798, aged seventy-five years.

From the time of Mr. Houston's dismission, 1778, until 1804, a period of twenty-six years, the church was without a stated pastor. How it survived this long period without the stated preaching of the gospel it is difficult now to understand. The whole period is almost a total blank with respect to any matters of historical interest. The names of Benjamin Smith and James Little (elders) occasionally appear on the rolls of Presbytery and Synod as delegates from Bedford.

In the records of the town we find that a certain sum of money was voted annually to provide preaching. Rev. William Pickles, a native of Wales, and a man of considerable pulpit power, supplied them statedly about two years, from 1787 to 1789, but aside from this there was no regular preaching in the town. During this long period of destitution the church members became much scattered, and there was almost no spirituality in the church. No revivals of religion are recorded, and it would seem that there had as yet been no general religious interest in the church from the beginning of its history, although there were, undoubtedly, some conversions under the ministry of Mr. Houston. Towards the close of the century there were decided indications of a desire to secure again a settled ministry. It was voted in town-meeting that the money appropriated for preaching should be used only for those who would come as candidates, and the committees appointed to secure the same were desired to apply to Presbytery for supplies in a regular way. Early in the beginning of the century six new elders were appointed to serve with those already in office, and Rev. Mr. Morrison, of Londonderry, was invited to ordain them and administer the Lord's Supper.

March 6, 1804, the town voted a call to the Rev. David McGregore, of Londonderry, and in May of the following year Mr. McGregore accepted the same.

On the 5th of September, 1804, Rev. David McGregore was ordained and installed pastor of the church in Bedford by the Presbytery of Londonderry, Rev. Dr. Morrison, of Londonderry, preaching the sermon.

Mr. McGregore completed his collegiate course at Dartmouth College in 1799, and studied for the ministry under Dr. Morrison. Upon his settlement in Bedford the affairs of the church assumed altogether a more favorable aspect. Meetings of session were recorded and delegates regularly chosen to attend meetings of Presbytery. In 1806 a regular system of ministerial visitation was inaugurated, in which the elders alternately accompanied the minister. Numbers were added to the church from time to time, and church discipline was more strictly observed. The year 1818 was marked by a state of general religious interest, and during the year twenty-two persons were received into communion with the church.

Mr. McGregore was a man of superior social qualities, and commanded the respect of his congregation, as well as of his brethren in the ministry. Many of those who united with the church under his preaching became eminent for usefulness, remaining firm in their attachment to the cause of the Master to the end of life. A few of them survive to the present day, and still bear witness to the earnest gospel preaching and ministerial fidelity of the pastor through whom they were converted to Christ.

During the earlier part of his ministry Mr. McGregore labored as a missionary in connection with the New Hampshire Domestic Missionary Society, extending his tours into the northern section of the State. His labors were blest in the awakening of considerable religious interest in the places where he preached.

The relations of Mr. McGregore with the people of his charge were marked by harmony and good-will throughout. During his ministry the church increased in strength and influence, the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper were regularly and more frequently administered and the general tone of morals and religion improved. He was a man of sound doctrinal views and of good pulpit ability. His sermons, some of which are still extant in manuscript, evince a logical mind and a diligent study of the Holy Scriptures. He is spoken of as having faithfully preached the gospel, enforcing the practical duties of religion with great fidelity.

In April, 1825, Mr. McGregore apprised his church of his desire for a dissolution of the pastoral relation, and requested them to unite with him in application to Presbytery for the same. Accordingly, the Londonderry Presbytery, at its meeting at Nottingham West (now Hudson), on the last Wednesday in April, 1826, dissolved the pastoral relation between Mr. McGregore and the church in Bedford. Mr. McGregore removed to Falmouth, in Maine, in 1831, and died there October 18, 1845, aged seventy-four. He was the nephew of Rev. David McGregore, and great-grandson of Rev. James McGregore, the first minister of Londonderry. His pastorate continued twenty-one years, as did that of Mr. Houston.

About the time of Mr. McGregore's dismissal a Presbyterian Society was formed in the town, in accordance with the laws of the State, and to it the general affairs of the church were committed. While, therefore, the town negotiated with Mr. McGregore on the terms of his dismissal, nothing appears in the records with regard to the call of his successor.

On the 5th of July, 1826, Rev. Thomas Savage was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bedford by the Presbytery of Londonderry, being its third settled minister. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Whiton, of Antrim, N. H.

Mr. Savage was born in Boston, September 2, 1793. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and graduated at Harvard in 1813, the eleventh of his family who had graduated at that institution. Having pursued the study of theology for three years at Cambridge, he accepted an invitation to become a private tutor in Louisiana. About this time he experienced a change of views with respect to the system of theology he had adopted, and finished his preparation under the care of the Mississippi Presbytery. By that body he was ordained to the work of the ministry in 1822, and preached two years at Baton Rouge.

Returning North in 1824, he supplied the pulpit of Dr. Colman, of Dorchester, for one year during his absence, and immediately after received his first invitation to preach in this town.

Mr. Savage entered upon his life-work here under very encouraging circumstances. He was young, vigorous, finely educated and fully imbued with the spirit and energy needed for his work. He was earnest in his piety, remarkable for the urbanity of his manners and for the genial kindness of his disposition. He was, withal, an eloquent preacher, possessing superior pulpit address and power, and soon won to himself the affection of his people, the esteem of his ministerial brethren and the respect and confidence of the people of that part of the State where, during his long pastorate, his name became the synonym, not of what it literally imported, but of those virtues which are the embodiment of a perfect Christian gentleman. Politeness—genuine Christian politeness—was, in fact, his distinguishing characteristic. To a temperament naturally genial were added the refinements of education and the graces of the Christian life, making him, says Dr. Wallace, in his memorial discourse, "a model for the young, a pattern for the Christian and an example to be imitated by that profession to which he was an ornament."

In the freshness and vigor of his early life Mr. Savage devoted himself to the work of the ministry, and the results of his labors were soon apparent. He immediately brought to the attention of the Session the duty of systematic visitation, and a plan was adopted that had for its object "a revival of religion," by bringing the question personally to the attention of all. The town was divided up into districts, and committees of visitation appointed to go from house to house, pledging themselves "unitedly to engage in the work, immediately to go about it, and not to grow cold or weary in it." The Sabbath-school, which had been previously held in school-houses, without much interest, was now transferred to the church and held during intervals of Divine service, with happy effects. On the 11th of October, 1827, a Thursday afternoon prayer-meeting was commenced, which has continued without interruption until the present day, now almost fifty years. In 1829 a temperance reform began and a temperance society was formed, through the joint influence of Mr. Savage, and a temperance discourse delivered by Dr. Justin Edwards. The result of this movement was, that whereas seven places were licensed in the town during 1829, by the selectmen, for the sale of ardent spirits, only two were licensed the following year.

These Christian efforts were ordered, in the Providence of God, as preliminary to that wonderful work of grace which swept over the country in 1831. The church in Bedford was partaker, to a large degree, in that revival season, and accessions were made at that time which have had a lasting influence upon the church and the word. At the May communion of that year five were added on profession of faith; in September, ninety-one; and the following January, seventeen, making one hundred and thirteen in all. This was certainly a most encouraging result for the young pastor, and for a country church it certainly evinces a work of no ordinary magnitude. Many of those brought into the church at that time became bright and shining lights in the world; nearly all of them continued to adorn the Christian profession to the end of life, and some still survive to attest to the present generation the genuine nature of the work of Divine grace in their hearts.

It was during this revival year that the question of building a new meeting-house first took definite shape. The old building had stood and served its purpose for a period of seventy-five years, and was now too small and inconvenient to meet the wants of the growing congregation. During the year 1831 subscriptions were started and an association formed for building a meeting-house. The building was finished during the following year, and on Christmas Day, December 25, 1832, the house was solemnly dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

In the succeeding years Mr. Savage continued to enjoy the confidence of his people, and accessions were yearly made to the membership of the church, as fruits of his ministry. In an historical discourse prepared and published during 1841, he reported that two hundred and seventy-two had been added to the church on profession since his settlement, being an average of eighteen per year.

On the 19th of May, 1850, the town celebrated the centennial anniversary of its incorporation. It was a great day for Bedford. Many distinguished visitors, former residents of the town, and others, were present. It was estimated that about two thousand persons participated in the festivities. The Hon. Isaac O. Barnes, of Boston, a native of Bedford, delivered the centennial address. A history of the town—the joint work of Rev. Mr. Savage, Dr. P. P. Woodbury and Mr. William Patten—was published, embracing most of the facts of interest connected with the town history up to that date. It was the result of great labor and is an unusually interesting book of its kind.

Once more, near the close of his ministry, Mr. Savage was permitted to witness the Divine approval

of his labors in a revival of religion. In 1864 a revival began in Manchester, in connection with the preaching of the evangelist, Rev. A. B. Earle. The work extended to Bedford. Special meetings were held, and a deep and general interest prevailed. As a result, seventy-two persons united with the church during the year on profession of faith.

On the 3d of January, 1866, the pastoral relation between the Rev. Thomas Savage and the church in Bedford was dissolved by the Presbytery of Londonderry. The pastorate of Mr. Savage extended over a period of nearly forty years, and embraced the most important period of the church's history. He had succeeded in binding the church together in harmonious action in all Christian work, and bringing it forward to rank with the strong churches in the State. His pastorate, on the whole, was eminently successful, and the influence of his labors will long be felt upon the cause of religion in this community.

Mr. Savage did not long survive the termination of his pastorate. He died on the 8th of May, 1866, aged seventy-two years.

"As a preacher," says Dr. Wallace, "Mr. Savage was practical and impressive. He did not dwell so much on the distinctive doctrines of the gospel as many preachers. He did not preach theology as a system. Yet he preached salvation only by the cross. But its doctrines were mingled with precept, as the leaven pervades the mass in which it is hidden. They appeared not as the veins penetrate the marble, but as the painter's color shades the whole."

Rev. Anton Little was installed pastor January 3, 1866; Rev. Ira C. Tyson, May 9, 1869; and Rev. D. Herbert Colcord, the present pastor, September 8, 1881.

CHAPTER III.

BEDFORD.—(*Continued*).

Centennial Celebration—Civil History—Town Clerks from 1750 to 1880—Representatives from 1762 to 1880—Physicians—Lawyers—Population—Extracts from Matthew Patten's Journal—The Old Militia—Military Record, 1861–65—List of Soldiers—Bounties and Expenses.

Centennial Celebration.—One of the most interesting events in the history of Bedford was the celebration of the centennial of the town, May 19, 1850.

Peter P. Woodbury was president of the day, with the following vice-presidents: Thomas Chandler, Moody M. Stevens, Samuel Chandler, John French, John McAllister, Theodore Goffe, John Patten.

The committee of arrangements consisted of the following: Leonard C. French, Willard Parker, Daniel Moore, Isaac Darrah, John Patten, John Adams, Adam Chandler, Andrew Dow, G. W. Riddle, Joseph H. Stevens, John Barr, L. C. French (2d), Thos. Holbrook, Charles F. Shepard, John Goffe, Elijah C. Stevens, Gardner Nevins, Rodney McLaughlin, James Walker, Simon Jenness.

The address on the occasion was delivered by Hon. Isaac O. Barnes. Remarks were also made by Horace Greeley,[1] Rev. Mr. Adams, Rev. Mr. Clark, John Atwood, Mr. Savage, Rev. C. W. Wallace, Rev. J. T. Woodbury, Dr. Leonard French, Hon. C. E. Potter, James O. Adams and others.

The toasts on the occasion were as follows:

"*19th of May, 1750.*—Ever to be remembered by the descendants of Bedford—the petitioners on that day to crave a charitered incorporation, when by they could support their religion, which was that, and that only, they petitioned for."

Responded to by Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York City.

"*19th May, 1850.*—Thanks to God, our religious institutions are still with us, and we most earnestly pray they may be the last, and, above all other things, supported by us and our posterity."

Responded to by Rev. Mr. Davis, of Amherst.

"*Our Parents.*—Long, long left us, come to reap their reward of glory—with gratitude we remember them, may we ever practice their virtues and teach them to our children by precept and example."

Responded to by Rev. Mr. Clark, of Manchester.

"*The Emigrants, and Guests of Bedford.*—We greet you welcome to our town, and our festive board. Pleasant and profitable to most as to-day's friends, and acquaintances,—it is the first time and the last, we shall ever meet on such an occasion, in Bedford."

John Atwood, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., responded.

"*The changes of one hundred years.*—The woolen and linen wheels for the cotton-mills and spinning jennies,—are not more wonderful than the horse's two days' journey to Boston, with wooden jumpers, with a tub of butter on either side, or both, filled with linen cloth or thread, to the steam-engine and the telegraph wires."

"*England, Scotland and Ireland.*—Our mother countries; their united blood produces the best of stock, defying the world for competition."

Rev. James T. Woodbury, of Acton, Mass., responded.

"*Brown Bread.*—May the hale yeomanry of old Bedford never despise the hearty and substantial food of their ancestors."

Response by Hon. C. E. Potter, of Manchester.

"*Our Posterity.*—May this day be remembered, one hundred years hence, by our descendants who shall then be on the stage of action."

Responded to by Dr. Leonard French, of Fitchburg, Mass.

"*The Scotch-Irish.*—They left the north of Ireland, braved the dangers of the ocean, and came to these western wilds to enjoy their religion and liberty. May their offspring appreciate such noble virtues, and cherish them as a rich legacy handed down from their forefathers."

John Aiken, Esq., of Andover, Mass., responded.

"*The Orators of the day.*—If our *homes and farms* appear as well a century hence as they do to-day, posterity will have no reason to be ashamed of their inheritance."

Hon. Isaac O. Barnes spoke briefly on the subject of education.

"*The Ladies of Bedford.*—Ever prompt and energetic in every undertaking of a worthy and commendable character."

James O. Adams, of Manchester, responded.

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[1] Horace Greeley was born just over the line of Bedford, in Amherst, the school he attended and the better portion of his father's farm being in Bedford, where he resided during a portion of his early years.

Civil History.—The following is a list of town clerks from 1750 to 1885:

John McLaughlin, 1750, '51
Matthew Patten, 1752, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73
John Bell, 1773, '74, '75, '76, '77
William White, 1777, '78, '79, '80, '81
Thomas McLaughlin, 1782
John Kand, 1783, '84
Josiah Gillis, 1785, '86, '87
William Moor, 1788, '89, '90
William McAllis, 1791, '92, 1801
David Patten, 1792, '93, '94, '95, '96, 1807, '08, '09, '10
Phineas Aiken, 1797, '98, 1800, '02, '03, '04
Samuel Chandler, 1805, '06
Moody M. Stevens, 1811, '12, '13, '14, '15
William Moor, 1816, '17
Alfred Foster, 1818, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26
Samuel Chandler, 1827, '28
Leonard Walker, 1829, '30, '31, '32
Isaac Riddle, 1833, '34
Daniel Moor, Jr., 1835
Frederick A. Mitchell, 1838, '39, '40, '41, '42
Samuel Gordon, 1838, '39, '40, '41, '42
John Parker, 1842
Andrew J. Bow, 1843, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48
Benjamin F. Wallace, 1848, '49
Matthew Bell, 1849
Daniel K. Mack, 1852, '53
Chandler Spofford, 1854, '55, '56, '57
Benjamin Hall, 1858, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64
William W. Wilkins, 1865, '66, '67, '68
John Hedgman, 1869, '70, '71
Theodore A. Gobbe, 1872
Silas A. Riddle, 1873, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85
George W. Flint, 1875

REPRESENTATIVES.—The following is a list of representatives from 1762 to 1885:

John Goffe, 1762, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75
Paul Dudley, 1775, '76, '77, '78
John Orr, 1779, '82, '85, '86, '87, 1841, '42
Samuel Patten, 1781
Matthew Thornton, 1783
James Martin, 1784, '85, '91
Stephen Peaslee, 1786, '88, '89, '90, '92, '93, '94
Hugh Riddle, 1798, '99, 1813
David Patten, 1800, '01, '02
Phineas Aiken, 1803, '04, '14
William Riddle, 1805, '06, '07
Samuel Chandler, 1808, '09, '10, '11, '16, '17, '18
Josiah Gordon, 1819, '20
Thomas Chandler, 1821, '22
William Moor, 1823, '24, '25, '26
William Riddle, 1827, '28, '29, '30, '31
Ebenezer French, 1827
Joseph Colley, 1828, '29, '35
James McK. Wilkins, 1834, '35, '37
J. B. Bowman, 1838, '39
John French, 1840
Thomas Chandler, 1841, '42
William Patten, 1843
L. C. French, 1843, '44, '46
William P. Riddle, 1847, '48
Gardner Nevins, 1847, '48
A. S. Patten, 1849
Chandler Spofford, 1849
L. C. French, 2d, 1850
A. J. Bow, 1850
1851 Benjamin F. Wallace and Moody M. Stevens.
1852 James Morrison and Thomas W. Moore.
1853 Noyes Poor.
1854 James French.
1855 James French
1856 Russell Moore.
1857 Russell Moore.
1858 Thomas G. Hillsbaugh.
1859 Thomas G. Hillsbaugh.
1860 Henry Hale
1861 Henry Hale
1862 William B. French.
1863 William B. French.
1864 George W. Riddle.
1865 George W. Riddle.
1866 Silas Hillsbaugh.
1867 Silas Hillsbaugh
1868 Samuel Patten.
1869 Charles H. Moore.
1870 John Hedgman.
1871 George W. Gobbe
1872 Thomas G. Worthley
1873 Voted not to send.
1874 Voted not to send.
1875 Emil F. Campbell.
1876 George W. Gobbe.
1877 Voted not to send.
1878 William M. Allaster.
1879 Voted not to send
1880 Charles B. Beal.
1882 John A. Riddle
1884 Freeman B. French.

Physicians.—Dr. Nathan Cutler came to Bedford from Dunstable, Mass., in 1777, and moved back in 1782.

Dr. John Quin came to Bedford in 1782, from Halifax, Vt. He was a relation of Dr. Cutler and had a family. After staying a year or two he removed to Massachusetts.

Dr. Nathan Cutler, son of the former, came to Bedford in 1789; he married Elizabeth Swett, and died May, 1809.

Dr. William Wallace came to Bedford in 1805; his native place was Milford, N. H. He died in 1821. His widow, sister of Rev. E. L. Parker, of Londonderry, survived him many years.

Dr. Baird came to Bedford in 1811; left in 1813, and went to Nelson; he resided, while in town, with Thomas Wallace.

Dr. Page came in 1810, and resided in Bedford but a few months.

Dr. Frederick A. Mitchell came in 1813; he was born in Peterborough. He married Lucy, daughter of Deacon Phineas Aiken. He left the practice in 1815, but lived in town till 1835.

Dr. P. P. Woodbury came to Bedford in 1815; he was born in Francestown, N. H.

Dr. Silas Walker came to Bedford in 1827; born in Goffstown; died in 1843.

Dr. Houston came to Bedford in 1824; resided at Piscataquog; stayed one year, and then went to Western New York.

Dr. Levi B. Johnson came to Bedford in 1825; stayed two years; he boarded at the village.

Dr. Robert Riddle, son of Hugh Riddle, began to practice at Hooksett; came back to his father's in 1825; practiced medicine till his death, which occurred in 1828.

Dr. Henry Clinton Parker, son of James Parker, Esq., studied medicine in Philadelphia; began to practice at the village in 1838.

Dr. Leonard French, son of Leonard C. French, studied medicine with Dr. Crosby; began to practice in 1845; stayed one year in town, and removed to Ashby.

Dr. John D. Walker, son of Dr. Silas Walker, studied medicine with his father, and began to practice in 1840 or 1841.

Dr. John Harvill came to Bedford in 1849; began to practice at the village, and after one year went to California.

The present physician is Frank D. Rowe.

The history of Bedford also makes mention of the following lawyers who resided in town: James Underwood, James Parker, Isaac McGaw, J. B. Bowman, James McWilkins, John Porter.

POPULATION

1767

Unmarried men from 16 to 60 years	59
Married men from 16 to 60	43
Boys from 16 and under	93
Men 60 and above	13
Females unmarried	117
Females married	54
Slaves (male, 6; female, 3)	9
Widows	6
Total	394

For 1775 we have the following return, dated "Bedford, October 27, 1775."

"Males under 16	109
Males from 16 to 50 not in army	76
Males above 50	28
Persons gone to the war	14
Females in all	241
Negroes and slaves for life	10
Total	478

"Rittenhouse, 88. Oct. 25, 1775

"Then personally appeared John Bell, and made solemn oath to his fidelity and impartiality in numbering the souls in Bedford, and making return of the several ages and sexes, as in the columns above thereof.

"Sworn before, MATT. PATTEN, J. P."

"There are 37 guns lacking to equip the inhabitants of Bedford. There are 114 lbs. powder in Bedford, according to information, and no town stock of ammunition.

"JOHN BELL."

The population in 1783 was 762 (framed houses, 93[1]; 1800, 1482; 1810, 1296; 1820, 1375; 1830, 1554; 1840, 1543; 1850, 1913; dwelling-houses, 312; families, 344; farmers, 267; laborers, 161; shoemakers, 10; blacksmiths, 5; brickmakers, 33; machinists, 10; carpenters, 8; physicians, 2; clergyman, 1; lawyer, 1; teacher, 1; scholars attending school this year, 589; value of real estate owned, $594,600.[1]

EXTRACTS FROM HON. MATTHEW PATTEN'S JOURNAL.

"March 29, 1775. Was chosen town clerk. Voted to give me 80 pounds, old tenor, for what I should record for the town this year, and they were to find me paper to write the minutes of the town on.

"October 20, 1775. Snow fell, ankle deep.

"July 18, 1776. John Smith, of New Boston, informed me that a boat had lot my bedstead that he had in keeping, so she could not live. I got Mr. McNeil, of New Boston, to bottom her for me.

"September 13 & 14, 1776. A great frost, sufficient to kill all the cucumbers.

"November 27, 1776. Went to Londonderry, to know when the Gen. Court sat, found it to be next Tuesday. On the 30th set out for Portsmouth, went as far as Mr. Murphy's, in Londonderry, and received an account that the Gen. Court had adjourned till Tuesday, 10th December, next.

"September 4, 1777. Mr. Houston lectured in the forenoon on the 1st chapter of John, and preached in the afternoon, it being the first sermon ever preached in our meeting house. 11th, Mr. Houston lectured in the forenoon on the 12th, 13th and 14th v. of the first chapter of John, and preached in the afternoon, from Amos, fourth chapter and 12th verse.

"January 22, 1778. Mr. Houston lectured on part of the 3d chapter of John's gospel. There were but 17 persons at meeting, by reason of the snow, which was deep, and poor paths.

"June 8 & 9, 1779. Fished at Nonsuckcag Falls and got 120 shad, and I gave Robert McMurphy 10 of them, and I got 1 shad and a small salmon, for my part, from the setting-place. Wm. Peters fished for me by the halves.

"July 15, 1766. I joined with Samuel Patterson to fish for salmon, and catched 2; one weighed 12 lbs., and the other 18 lbs. The small one I had, and the large one he had. Both. We raised the bridge over Piscataquog river, and set out net that night, and by morning we had a 9 and a 6 pound salmon; the large one I had, and the small one Patterson had.

"March 12, 1764. This morning, about 2 o'clock, a considerable smart shock of an earthquake, which wakened me out of sleep.

"March 4, 1762. I attended a meeting of the towns of Amherst and Bedford, at Bedford meeting house, to choose a representative; I was chosen moderator by a unanimous choice, and Col. Goffe was chosen representative by 46 votes, and Capt. Barron had 13.

"April 1, 1764. Snow fell near 3 inches deep.

"June 7, 1771. Attended the funeral of Capt. Barron, and was one of the under bearers.

"July 3, 1771. I went to Derryfield meeting-house, and heard Mr. Ward, of Plymouth, preach.

"November 27, 1778. I have 2 bushels of corn a day for writing.

"May 19, 1780. Was a thunder-shower in the morning, and was followed by an uncommon darkness, the case is not accounted for. It was so dark that one could not know a man but at a small distance, and were obliged to keep a light in the kitchens to see to do anything. The night was extraordinary dark until 1 o'clock, that a person could not see his hand when held up, nor even a white sheet of paper. Day and night cloudy. Cause unknown. The works of the Lord are great and marvellous, and past finding out until He graciously please to open them."

The Old Militia.[2]—Persons who held commissions in the militia in the town of Bedford:

Stephen Dole, colonel; James Aiken, captain; Phineas Aiken, lieutenant; James Gilmore, ensign; William Dole, captain; Nathan Barnes, captain; Andrew Aiken, captain of cavalry; James Moor, lieutenant; ——— Dunlap, major; ——— Bass, captain; William Moor, captain; James McLaughlin, ensign; John M. Alister, captain; Thomas Chandler, captain; Joseph Colley, captain; Thomas Bart, captain; Colley, 1845 to 1847.

William Moore, appointed captain August 8, 1812; promoted adjutant July 1, 1816; promoted colonel June 20, 1818; resigned March 9, 1829.

Moody M. Stevens, appointed lieutenant June 20, 1811; resigned July 26, 1816.

Leonard C. French, appointed ensign June 20, 1811; promoted captain July 26, 1816; resigned June 23, 1818.

Enoch Dole, appointed lieutenant July 26, 1816; promoted captain June 23, 1818; resigned February 10, 1819.

Jesse Parker, appointed ensign July 26, 1816; promoted lieutenant June 23, 1818; promoted captain February 10, 1819; resigned April 4, 1821.

William Chandler, appointed ensign June 23, 1818; promoted lieutenant February 10, 1819; promoted captain April 9, 1821; resigned April 9, 1824.

Robert Moor, appointed ensign February 10, 1819; promoted lieutenant April 9, 1821; promoted captain April 9, 1824; resigned January 31, 1825.

David Stevens appointed ensign August 25, 1821; promoted lieutenant April 9, 1824; resigned January 31, 1825.

Samuel Campbell, appointed ensign April 9, 1824; promoted captain February 2, 1825; resigned March 21, 1828.

Benjamin Nichols, appointed lieutenant February 2, 1825; promoted captain March 3, 1828; discharged April 17, 1830.

Joseph C. Moor, appointed ensign February 2, 1825; promoted lieutenant March 1, 1828; promoted captain April 17, 1830; resigned February 8, 1832.

Samuel G. Colley, appointed ensign September 5, 1829; promoted lieutenant April 17, 1830; promoted captain February 20, 1832; resigned April 8, 1834.

David Sprague, appointed ensign April 17, 1830; promoted lieutenant February 20, 1832; resigned April 8, 1834.

William Goff, appointed captain April 9, 1834; resigned August 28, 1843.

Rufus Merrill, appointed captain August 28, 1843; resigned February 5, 1848.

Nathaniel Moore, appointed lieutenant August 28, 1843; promoted captain February 6, 1848; resigned June 5, 1849.

William A. Kimball, appointed ensign August 28, 1843; promoted lieutenant May 22, 1845; resigned March 14, 1849.

William R. French, appointed lieutenant May 25, 1848; promoted captain June 14, 1849; resigned March 14, 1842.

Frederick Hodgman, appointed lieutenant June 11, 1849; promoted captain March 11, 1842; resigned July 7, 1843.

William Mitchell, appointed ensign June 11, 1849; promoted lieutenant March 14, 1842; resigned July 7, 1843.

Benjamin Hall, appointed ensign March 14, 1842; promoted captain July 7, 1843; resigned March 20, 1844.

Charles A. Moore, appointed ensign July 7, 1843; resigned May 27, 1844.

Philip C. Flanders appointed captain October 13, 1845; removed by address, June session, 1846.

F. F. French, appointed ensign October 13, 1845; resigned April 20, 1847.

Thomas G. Worthley, appointed lieutenant October 13, 1845; promoted captain April 20, 1847; resigned April 6, 1848.

[1] Census for 1850.

[2] From History of Bedford.

Joseph B. Flint, appointed ensign April 20, 1847; promoted lieutenant August 24, 1847; promoted captain September 4, 1848; resigned May 4, 1849.

James B. Moore, appointed ensign August 24, 1847; resigned August 7, 1848.

Robert C. Moore, appointed ensign September 4, 1848; resigned May 22, 1849.

William Moore, 2d, appointed lieutenant September 4, 1848; promoted captain May 4, 1849.

William P. Cogg, appointed lieutenant May 22, 1849.

Rufus K. Brown, appointed ensign May 22, 1849.

George W. Goffe, appointed ensign August 24, 1849.

In the year 1814 a company of exempts was formed in Bedford, numbering about sixty men, which was composed of men forty years of age and upwards, who were not liable to do military duty, according to law, but armed and equipped themselves at their own expense, for the protection of their country, which was then engaged in hostilities with England, and held themselves ready to march at a moment's warning. Their first officers were the following: Isaac Riddle, captain; John Holbrook, lieutenant; Samuel Chandler, second lieutenant; William Riddle, ensign.

It will be perceived that during the War of 1812 there were more than two hundred men armed and equipped in the town of Bedford, who held themselves in readiness to march in defense of their country. At the time the British invaded Portsmouth, the company of exempts under Captain Isaac Riddle, the infantry under Captain William Moore, and the Grenadiers, under Captain William P. Riddle, met at centre of the town, and drilled every day for two weeks, expecting hourly to have orders to march to meet the enemy at Portsmouth.

In the year 1815 the infantry company, embodying in its limits all of the town of Bedford, was composed of about one hundred and fifty men. The field officers of the Ninth Regiment, deeming it too large for the purpose for which it was intended, created a volunteer company by the name of the Bedford Grenadiers, numbering forty-eight rank and file. For military tactics and strict discipline it stood the highest in the Ninth Regiment, and was considered one of the first companies of the State. It was organized before the close of the War of 1812. The uniforms were of American manufacture. Coats were made of homespun cloth, colored blue, trimmed with yellow silk braid and bright buttons. Pants were made of white cotton jean or drilling, manufactured from No. 16 cotton yarn, and wove by the Misses Patten, of this town. Vests of the same. Gaiters made from black velvet. Black wool hats, furnished with a brass front-piece, impressed with the American eagle. The plumes were of white with a red top, made from geese feathers by Mrs. Theodore Goffe, of this town.

In the year 1821 the company procured a new uniform, similar in style to the first one, but of a richer material, substituting English manufacture for American.

The company continued to hold its rank as one of the best companies of the State until it was disbanded, in the year 1834.

Its officers were the following:

William P. Riddle, appointed first captain December 24, 1815; promoted major May 10, 1820; promoted lieutenant-colonel June 23, 1821; promoted colonel June 15, 1824; promoted brigadier-general June 24, 1824; promoted major-general June 25, 1833; resigned June 8, 1835.

Isaac McGaw, appointed lieutenant December 29, 1815; resigned February 10, 1818.

William Patten, appointed ensign December 29, 1815; promoted lieutenant February 10, 1818; promoted captain August 28, 1820; resigned April 9, 1821.

Alfred Foster, appointed ensign February 10, 1818; promoted lieutenant August 28, 1820; promoted captain April 9, 1821; promoted major June 18, 1827; died in office.

John Patten, appointed ensign August 28, 1820; promoted lieutenant April 9, 1821; promoted captain August 12, 1825; resigned December 19, 1827.

Daniel Gordon, appointed ensign April 9, 1821; promoted lieutenant August 12, 1825; promoted captain December 22, 1827; resigned November 22, 1829.

Rufus Merrill, appointed ensign August 12, 1825; promoted lieutenant December 22, 1827; promoted captain December 2, 1829; resigned April 10, 1832.

John P. Houston, appointed ensign December 22, 1827; promoted lieutenant December 2, 1829; promoted captain April 18, 1832; resigned April 16, 1834.

James Peach, appointed ensign December 22, 1829; resigned April 16, 1832.

Samuel Patten, appointed lieutenant April 18, 1832; promoted captain April 17, 1833; resigned April 26, 1834.

Samuel Morrison, appointed ensign April 18, 1832; promoted lieutenant April 17, 1833; resigned April 26, 1834.

R. McLaughlin, appointed ensign April 17, 1833; resigned July 22, 1834.

In the year 1842 a volunteer company was formed, under the style of the Bedford Highlanders. Their uniforms consisted of coats made from green and Highland plaid, with a plaid scarf; pants of white, trimmed with black velvet; hats of black velvet, with black plumes.

Its first officers were the following:

Charles I. Shepard, appointed captain April 11, 1842; resigned October 13, 1845.

Joshua Vose, Jr., appointed lieutenant April 11, 1842; appointed captain October 13, 1845; resigned April 28, 1847.

Timothy F. Moore, appointed ensign May 24, 1841, promoted lieutenant October 13, 1845; promoted captain April 20, 1847; resigned December 9, 1847.

Alfred M. Afloe, appointed ensign October 13, 1845; promoted lieutenant April 28, 1847; promoted captain December 9, 1847; disbanded.

William Moore, 2d, appointed ensign April 20, 1847; promoted lieutenant December 9, 1847; disbanded.

William McDole Fetson, appointed ensign December 9, 1847; disbanded.

Field and Staff Officers.

Silas Walker, appointed surgeon September 17, 1824; resigned September 2, 1826.

Robert Riddle, appointed surgeon's mate September 2, 1826; died in office.

H. C. Parker, appointed paymaster August 25, 1821; resigned September 6, 1831, appointed surgeon December 11, 1838; resigned March 4, 1841.

Isaac Riddle, appointed adjutant July 2, 1824, promoted major June 21, 1834; resigned June 12, 1835.

Lewis F. Harris, appointed quartermaster July 25, 1824; resigned October 22, 1828.

A. J. Dow, appointed adjutant July 2, 1827; resigned August 14, 1840.

Leonard Rundlett, appointed quartermaster July 20, 1835; promoted brigade inspector September 9, 1839; resigned 1845.

A. B. Bowman appointed paymaster August 16, 1838; promoted adjutant August 14, 1840; resigned 1841.

George W. Riddle, appointed quartermaster August 23, 1848.

Military Record, 1861–65.—The following, com-

piled and arranged by George W. Riddle, is the record of Bedford during the War of the Rebellion:

FIRST REGIMENT (Three Months)
Mustered in May 1, 1861.

Lyford Hunt, Company C.

SECOND REGIMENT (Three Years).
Mustered in June 1, 1861.

W. Gaze Kendall, Company C; died at Camp Bradford, Md., November 15, 1861.

THIRD REGIMENT (Three Years).
Mustered in August 23, 1861.

Eli E. Bowman, Company A.
William H. Plumer, Company A; discharged for disability.
John Locklin, Company H.
William A. Butterfield, Company H; discharged for disability.
Thomas Adams, Company H; served three years.
George W. Adams, Company H; killed at Pinckney Island, S. C., August 21, 1862.
Samuel Adams, Company H; discharged for disability August 2, 1862.
John N. Campbell, Company H; wounded severely June 16, 1862; discharged for disability March 20, 1863.
W. H. H. Nichols, Company H; wounded August 1, 1862; discharged for disability October 30, 1862.
Andrew J. Campbell, Company H; died of disease September 8, 1862.
Charles J. Andrews, Company K.
Corporal John A. Armstrong, Company K; killed in action at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 15, 1864.
Sergeant George Way, Company K; wounded August 16, 1864.

FOURTH REGIMENT (Three Years).
Mustered in September 18, 1861.

Captain Edwin Whitford, Company E; promoted to captain May 10, 1865.
Sergeant Thomas S. Burns, Company E.
George H. Blood, Company E.
Sergeant John P. Hodgeman, Company K.
Corporal Samuel B. Mace, Company K.
George W. Mace, Company K.
Corporal Samuel McDoel, Company K.
Lieutenant John Fullerton, Company K; promoted to first lieutenant August, 1865.
Sergeant James McConihe, Company K.

SEVENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).
Mustered in November 1, 1861.

Sergeant Charles C. McPherson, Company I; supposed killed at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863.
Henry Oliver, Company I; died of disease September 15, 1862.
Orsbow F. McPherson, Company I.
John R. Young, Company I.
Edward Tatro, Company G; died of disease March 22, 1862.

EIGHTH REGIMENT (Three Years).
Mustered in December 23, 1861.

Joseph F. Cady, died in service.
James W. Harriman, Company F; discharged for disability March 3, 1864.

NINTH REGIMENT (Three Years).
Mustered in July 12, 1862.

	Town Bounty.
George Hodgman, Jr., Company B; died of disease, Falmouth, Va., November 3, 1862	$50.00
	$50.00

TENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).
Mustered in August, 20, 1862.

Corporal Alfred Quaid, Company A; captured at Fair Oaks, October 27, 1864; died at Andersonville prison	$50.00
Albert N. Jenness, Company A; served three years	50.00
William F. Conner, Company A; wounded severely September 29, 1864	50.00
Walter B. Campbell, Company A; wounded severely June 3, 1864	50.00
Charles Seavey, Company A; wounded severely July, 1864, also September 29, 1864	50.00
Jackson Butterfield, Company A; served three years	50.00
Horace Townsend, Company A; wounded severely June 3, 1864	50.00
Samuel Seavey, Company A; served three years	50.00
Charles N. Parkhurst, Company A; died Fredericksburg, December 17, 1862	50.00
Page Campbell, Company B; died of wounds received March 11, 1864	50.00
George C. Campbell, Company B; served three years	50.00
Silas Campbell, Company B; wounded at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862	50.00
Isaac Campbell, Company D; captured at Fair Oaks, Va., October 27, 1864; died at Andersonville prison	50.00
Daniel S. Campbell, Company D; discharged for disability October 14, 1864	50.00
John H. Campbell, Company D; served three years	50.00
Andrew S. Campbell, Company D; deserted at Falmouth January 22, 1863	50.00
Charles S. Campbell, Company D; discharged for disability May 17, 1864	50.00
William Philbrick, Company D; served three years	50.00
George A. Blood, Company D; died at Portsmouth, Va., November 10, 1864	$50.00
William Adams, Company D; died of disease at Falmouth January 12, 1863	50.00
Albert F. Kelley, Company F; discharged at Fair Oaks October 27, 1864	50.00
Sergeant George C. McPherson, Company H; captured at Fair Oaks, Va., October 25, 1864; died in Andersonville prison, Ga.	50.00
John Roby, Company H; served three years	50.00
Lysander Gardner, Company H; discharged for disability April 1, 1863	50.00
Charles N. Townsend, Company H; transferred to V. R. Corps August 13, 1863	00.00
H. H. Walker, Company H; served three years	50.00
Edmund Kendall, Company H; transferred to Signal Corps May 25, 1864	50.00
John G. McLaughlin, Company H; taken prisoner; served three years	50.00
	$1250.00

ELEVENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).
Mustered in August 28, 1862.

	Town Bounty.
Charles A. Riddle, Company C; transferred to V. R. Corps April 15, 1864	$50.00
James A. Riddle, Company C; wounded severely December 13, 1862; discharged for disability	50.00
Joseph O. Smith, Company E; captured June 22, 1863; died in Andersonville prison	50.00
	$150.00

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).
Mustered in September 22, 1862.

	Town Bounty.
T. J. Wiggin, Company D; transferred to Signal Corps April 28, 1863	$50.00

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT (Nine Months).
Mustered in October 9, 1862.

	Town Bounty.
John Hodgman, Company E; wounded severely	$200.00
Andrew C. Giles, Company E; wounded severely	200.00
William H. Hodgman, Company E; died of disease at Carrollton, Va., January 24, 1863	200.00
James S. Lord, Company L	200.00
J. L. Whittemore, Company E; wounded slightly	200.00
	$1000.00

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT (Nine Months).
Mustered in October 16, 1862.

	Town Bounty.
Robert H. French, Company G; died in service	$200.00
George W. Boynton, Company G; died in service August 14, 1863	200.00
William P. Mudge, Company G; served nine months	200.00
	$600.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE CAVALRY REGIMENT

Mustered in March, 1864

	Town Bounty.
Charles J. Parker, served three months	$50 00
Whole amount paid from town treasury for thirty-nine volunteers to September 1, 1864	$4,550 00
L. R. Lodge, unascertained	
George E. Moore, Company K	
Daniel Way, Company K, severely wounded June 13, 1864, died at Fort Warren	
Samuel A. Stark, enlisted March 16, 1865, for one year	$200 00

FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTERY.

Mustered in September 24, 1861

	Town Bounty.
Silas Holbrook, wounded severely December 13, 1862, discharged for disability December 14, 1864	
Albert E. Holbrook, killed at Petersburg, Va., July, 1864	
John Lord, wounded, transferred to V. R. Corps	
John A. Patten, enlisted March 21, 1865, for one year	$200 00
Edward H. Patten, enlisted March 21, 1865, for one year	200 00
	$400 00
	$4,600 00

DRAFTED MEN WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES

Mustered in September 1, 1864.

	Individual Bounty.	Town Bounty.
Gilman H. Moore	$140 00	$200 00
Walter I. Batchelder	125 00	200 00
Roger H. Vose	175 00	200 00
Freeman E. French	115 00	200 00
Cornelius J. Brown	200 00	200 00
Charles H. Kimball	175 00	200 00
Lewis Woodbury	200 00	200 00
George Whitford	140 00	200 00
Farnham Jenkins	140 00	200 00
Daniel R. Barnard	175 00	200 00
Clinton French	170 00	200 00
Horace S. Campbell	175 00	200 00
George E. Shattuck	160 00	200 00
John G. Vose	175 00	200 00
Walter Gage	175 00	200 00
Joseph G. Hilbrook	175 00	200 00
Charles H. Sargent	175 00	200 00
John H. Lord, in person	175 00	200 00
	$2,875 00	$3,400 00
Individual bounty added		2875 00
		$6275 00

VOLUNTEERS FURNISHED BY TOWN OF BEDFORD

Under the call of October 17, 1863. The town cashed the United States bounty of $300 00

	Town Bounty.	U. S. Bounty.
William Jones	$150 00	$300 00
Edwin Burns, deserted January 13, 1864	150 00	300 00
Charles Prescott	150 00	300 00
Charles Lacey	200 00	300 00
George E. Yates	150 00	300 00
George S. Allen	150 00	300 00
John Nelson	225 00	300 00
Charles Peterson	225 00	300 00
Samuel Collard, veteran	275 00	300 00
Peter Darby, died of wounds June 18, 1864	200 00	300 00
James Grady	225 00	300 00
W. P. Mosley, V. R. C.	275 00	$3,300 00
George W. Cutter	14 00	
Larkin Sargent	150 00	
	$2,939 00	2939 00
		$5,864 00

Average of $122 each.

RE-ENLISTED VETERANS.—THIRD REGIMENT

Mustered in February, 1864

	Town Bounty.
Corporal John A. Armstrong, Company K, re-enlisted February 12, 1864, killed at Drury's Bluff, May 13, 1864	$200 00
Sergeant George Way, Company K, re-enlisted February 12, 1864, wounded August 16, 1864	200 00
Corwin J. Parker re-enlisted February 25, 1864	200 00
	$600 00

FORTIETH REGIMENT.

	Town Bounty.
Lieutenant John Fullerton, Company K, re-enlisted February 15, 1864	$200 00
Sergeant John P. Hodgman, Company K, re-enlisted February 15, 1864	200 00
	$400 00

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	Town Bounty.
John R. Young, Company I, re-enlisted February 27, 1864	$200 00
Onslow F. McPherson, Company I, re-enlisted February 27, 1864, deserted May 24, 1864	200 00
	$400 00
	$1400 00

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Mustered in March, 1864.

	Town Bounty.
George Blood, Company G	
Walter T. Hackett, Company G, died of wounds June 12, 1864	

HEAVY ARTILLERY REGIMENT (One Year).

Mustered in September 2, 1864.

	Town Bounty.
Corporal Herbert R. Fullen, Third Company	$300 00
Charles M. Bowman, Third Company	300 00
William Smith, Third Company	300 00
Walter M. Smith, Third Company	300 00
Ferdinand Reuter, Third Company	300 00
Charles O. Townsend, Third Company, died of disease at Fort Williams, November 21, 1864	300 00
Eben Foss, Third Company, mustered out	300 00
Mustered in September 17, 1864.	
Sergeant Austin C. French, Tenth Company	300 00
Wiggin T. Abbott, Tenth Company	300 00
Gilman T. Moore, Tenth Regiment	300 00
	$3000 00

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED BY ENROLLED MEN

Mustered in March, 1865.

	Individual Bounty.	Town Bounty.
Horace Holbrook, one to three years	$200 00	$300 00
Enoch E. Gage, one to three years	200 00	300 00
	$400 00	$600 00
Individual Bounty added		400 00
		$1000 00

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Mustered in March, 1864.

	Town Bounty.
Herman Schneller, one to three years	$300 00
	$1200 00

UNITED STATES NAVY (Not credited on enrollment).

Josiah G. Woodman, A. A. paymaster U. S. Navy, killed on board monitor "Catskill," August 19, 1864, by a shot from Fort Wagner, while bombarding Charleston, S. C., his remains were brought to Bedford and interred with Masonic honors.

Hugh B. Barnard, clerk, monitor "Catskill."

Silas A. Robble, clerk, U. S. steamer "Oneida" and "Canandaigua."

Captain T. J. Rollins, acting master steamer "Sassacus"

credited on enrollment	$300 00
	$21,094 00

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

W. W. Wilkins, assistant surgeon, Tenth New Hampshire Regiment.

George E. Woodbury, assistant surgeon, First U. S. Volunteers.

NUMBER OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED FROM BEDFORD

16 men in First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments, Navy and Medical Departments, received no town bounty

12 men in Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Sixteenth, and Cavalry Regiments, received town bounty of $150.00

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28 men volunteered prior to September 1, 1864

60 men furnished under call of President since September 1, 1864, who have received from the town of Bedford, and from principals who have furnished twenty substitutes $820.00

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112 men $24,430.00

217.63

Expenses of enlisting, paid from town treasury $427.00

AGGREGATE BOUNTIES AND EXPENSES

Paid by town of Bedford and twenty individuals since September 1, 1864, for sixty soldiers, and cost incurred by provost-marshal, September 1, 1865

Call	Expense	Individual Bounty	Town Bounty
July 3	18 drafted men	$297.00	$300.00
Oct. 14	34 volunteers	$11.70	340.00
1864	Two enlisted		
Feb. 1	4 enlisted, 11 men	137.50	1650.00
July 18	10 men, H Artillery	1,000	300.00
	2 substitutes, Bedell, and Gage	1000	600.00
	1 navy, Captain Rollins		300.00
Dec. 17	4 men, one year	2,000	1800.00
	60 men	$4,445	$5,827.00	$8,660.00
Individual bounts			4,250.00
Expenses			142.73
			$22,552.73

EXPENSES OF ENLISTING ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO SOLDIERS

For the town of Bedford during the war, and the amount of cash paid out of the town treasury

March, 1863. Paid George W. Riddle for services enlisting thirty-seven volunteers, in Fourth, Eleventh, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments, and for cash paid out, as per $22.00

Received of United States for enlistment of seventeen men $187.00

Balance $21.17

1864. Dr.

March. Cash paid G. B. Moore $40.00

T. W. Moore, Jr., expenses paid out 7.40

Hackett, Way and Blood, and expense enlisting 27.00

George W. Riddle, services in finding quota, enlisting twelve men, getting credits, state bounties, etc., seventeen days 3.00

Cash paid, expenses, six bill 2.50

$142.40

Cr.

Cash balance on hand $21.17

Received of U. S., enlistment fees of Moore, Blood, Way and Hackett 70.00

$91.17

Balance paid from town treasury, 1865 $51.23

Total expense paid from town treasury for procurement of quota and enlisting sixty three men, to July 1, 1864 $72.23

Aug. 1864.

Expense of enlisting ten men, heavy artillery

L. B. Boardman, bill	$3.50
D. B. Atwood	38.82
S. A. Shepherd	23.87
	$126.60

March, 1865.

Expense of enlisting ten men

George W. Riddle, four days	$8.00
Cash expenses	9.70
	$17.70

Total $237.03

BOUNTIES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADJOINING TOWNS

Town	No. of men	Bounties	Expenses	Average cost to State of enlisted men	Average cost per man per year
Amherst	161	$20,440.00	$854.22	$132	$44.00
Merrimack	132	34,125.00	1,170.00	265.70	88.00
Goffstown	167	26,750.00	142.00	161	53.66
Weare	158	16,850.00	1,291.00	96.96	32.00
Bedford	112	19,180.00	247.00	1.85	1.57

* Exclusive of U. S. and individual bounties.

HISTORY OF BENNINGTON.

BY REV. JAMES HOLMES.

CHAPTER I.

This town was incorporated December, 1842. The committee were John Dodge, John W. Flagg and John H. Fleming. Before 1800 there was quite a population on this soil. It was known as Hancock Factory village and Society Land. You may trace the west line of the latter, beginning at the south and then north, including the present Carkin place and that of John D. Butler, crossing the steps of the meeting house north to N. Whitney's, and from that to the Baldwin Bridge, then east, taking in the houses on the road to Francestown. Besides, when this town was formed it took from Deering some ten houses; also, a strip of territory was taken from Greenfield and some change made on the Francestown line.

Society Land, as if it were a town, kept records,—first date, 1782, and are full and well kept.

The following quotation (1797) may aid the curious inquirer. Three school districts were made by Benjamin Killam, Gideon Dodge and Isaac Tenny, selectmen.

"*North*.—Robert Dinsmore, Nathaniel Farrington, Joseph Hardy, Tim Webster, Isaac Tenny, Silas Tenny, Matthias Fuller.

"*Middle*.—Joseph Huntington, John Colby, Andrew Taylor, John Fuller, Gideon Dodge, Nathan Crane, Benjamin Killam.

"*South*.—John Felch, Hugh Bell, Matthias Gibson, Zacheus Boston, Daniel Dane, Moses Eaton, Thomas Wilson."

This purports twenty-one heads of families, and at that time living in Society Land. Some of these farms are identified, and three are still in the family name. In early times the roads were poor and the hills steep. One informs the writer that her father was accustomed to go to market six times a winter; would load up, go three and a half miles, leave his load, return home and rest the first night; start early the next morning, and be absent near a week to Beverly, Salem or Boston. This was common seventy or eighty years ago. Some time since the estimate of cultivated land in this town was three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine acres, and when the country was new no doubt the crops were good. There are at present some excellent farms and well cultivated, whereas the many neglected ones should receive more labor and more fertilizers, and so benefit the owners. Within a few years past some of the buildings have been repaired and painted,—an example that others might follow. The best cultivation of the soil helps the community.

The facilities from water-power is another item. The advantages are many; five dams cross the river, the upper for the powder-mill, now owned by the Paper-Mill Company, to retain water for a time of need.

The Goodell Company have the second dam and the large shop attached. From this a telephone connects the one at Antrim, two miles distant. In this one the famous hammock-chairs are made. In many ways Bennington and South Antrim are inseparable,—each quite dependent on the other.

The third dam is for grist-mill, saw-mill, shingle-mill, etc. The Hancock history will give early and late facts. First, Joseph Putnam, then Dustan's & Burtt's (father and sons), John Carkin, George W. Barns, Jonathan E. King, and now, John L. King. All the time business enough to cause the industrious to prosper.

The fourth dam was for the cotton-factory. This work was commenced about 1810 by Benjamin Whittemore and his brother, the father of Amos; and soon, on the death of the second mentioned, Amos and his brother, George Alfred Whittemore, carried on the factory business for a few years. Rather the beginning of it was spinning cotton-yarn; much of it was at first woven by the women in the old way.

The fifth dam is at W. T. Barker & Co.'s paper-mill, where they have made every essential improvement,—laying new foundations, putting in steam-power for work continually, that no time be lost. The owner is prompt and thorough in his business, and seeks help that are willing to be faithful. Edward Finley, the leader in the mill, is a Scotchman, trained to this from a boy. In the two years past the solid advancement has been marked.

Town Hall and School-Rooms.—For many years

there had been two school districts in the village, and, after much discussion, it was decided to unite in one district, and have a graded school, primary and grammar. The town needed a hall for meetings and business. The committee to build the two were Hon. Amos Whittemore, William Eaton, C. J. Kimball, George P. Griswold. The whole was finished 1871, at a cost for the former, $2456.27, and for the latter, $3800. It was said to be done in a workmanlike manner. It has been thoroughly repainted, and the past summer the roof has been slated; cost, $313.87. The idea has been to secure the best teachers and the best schools. Much has been done for the youth in town, and in this the lovers of good order should persevere.

On December 17, 1805, a Baptist Church was organized and recognized by a council, at the house of Joseph Eaton, of Greenfield, by the name of the Peterborough and Society Land Baptist Church. The constituent members were John Colby, Joseph Eaton, Benjamin Nichols, Isaac Tenney, Jonas Dodge, Elizabeth Eaton, Mary Dean, Sally Eaton, Mary Darrah, Elder Farrier, Mary B. Haggitt, Mary Hall, Charity Dodge. November 27, 1807, Gideon Dodge united.

August 19, 1824, it was voted to call it Society Land Baptist Church. When Bennington was incorporated, in 1842, the name was changed to Bennington Baptist Church, and August 29, 1857, it was voted to call it Antrim Baptist Church.

Very little is known of the early pastors of the church. As far as can be ascertained, they were Elders Elliott, Westcott, Farrar, Goodnow, McGregor and Joseph Davis, and Revs. J. A. Boswell, F. Page, John Woodbury, Zebulon Jones, Amzi Jones, J. M. Chick, S. L. Elliott.

Rev. W. W. Lovejoy was pastor from 1850 to 1855. On January 2, 1852, it was voted to hire Woodbury's Hall, at Antrim, and February 6, 1852, it was voted to hold the meetings all the time at South Antrim. The pastors since then have been Rev. W. Kimball, 1856-62; Rev. L. C. Stevens, 1863-65; Rev. W. Hurlin, 1866-73, seven years, being the longest pastorate in the history of the church; Rev. E. M. Shaw, 1873-79; Rev. W. H. Fish, being stated supply from August, 1877, to April, 1878, during Mr. Shaw's absence on account of sickness; Rev. H. F. Brown, 1879-84.

The 6th of July, 1839, a council was called and formed a Congregational Church. At this period the friends of the cause decided to build the meeting-house. A committee chosen,—John Dodge, Samuel Baldwin and Benjamin Whittemore.

Amos Whittemore took the contract to build, and for this he employed the most skillful workers. When finished it was dedicated with rejoicing.

Rev. Ebenezer Colman supplied two years. November, 1841, Mr. Albert Manson was called and ordained as pastor, and continued nine years. He still lives in Quasqueton, Iowa. June, 1850, Rev. N. C. Ransom came and supplied three years. Rev. J. M. Whiton, D.D., having resigned at Antrim, removed here and preached till his last sickness and death, September 27, 1856. June, 1857, Rev. Daniel McClenning began a supply of near two years. Then Rev. William Claggett was here two years. August, 1861, Rev. Enoch H. Caswell supplied, who was removed by death, November 11, 1863. After a few months Rev. Ira Morey came up from the oppressions of the South, and deeply interested the people, though his health was frail, and he died November 27, 1864. December, 1865, Rev. Caleb Tracy began to labor and closed January 3, 1868. There are many months between the above supplies when there was only occasional preaching. November 6, 1869, Rev. James Holmes first preached, and continued till February, 1883. The church then sought a pastor, and, after the usual trial, chose Mr. Josiah H. Heald, a student at Andover Seminary, who was ordained as pastor September 10, 1884. The occasion was one of deep interest to the town, for the people rejoiced.

By the liberal subscriptions of the citizens and from large gifts of friends in other places the society has secured a personage which is another ground of rejoicing,—"Credit to whom it is due."

George Alfred Whittemore, $200; John D. Butler, $200; Samuel Baldwin, $100; Nathan Whitney, $100; George Andrew Whittemore, $50; Caleb Jewett Kimball, $50; D. H. Goodell, $25; A. M. Woodbury, $25; Willard S. Carkin, $25; other men in town, $20, $10 $5, or less sums; over thirty ladies in this place, $10, $5 or less sums; W. T. Barker & Co., $50; B. F. Whittemore, Boston, $25; Geo. E. Payson Dodge, Chicago, $50; Hon. W. B. Dinsmore, New York, $250.

In this we see the people had a mind to "*give*."

The following have been the deacons of the church: Frederick A. Mitchell, May, 1840; Isaac Baldwin, May, 1840; Francis Barnham, September, 1845; John J. Whittemore, September, 1845; Charles H. Coggin, November, 1875; Charles H. Kimball, November, 1875.

The same year the meeting-house was erected the hotel was built by Arnold Burtt; the house on that site was removed to where Abraham Burtt lives. The people rejoiced in having so large a public-house. That same season the new road to Francestown was made, which was a help to farmers and travelers. Before this time Mr. Burtt had built the residence that Geo. And. Whittemore owns, and not long after he erected the large farm-house shed and barn where his widow has since lived with her daughter and family, and the mother, the oldest person in town, born April 19, 1798. John and Betsey S. Carkin came to this town in 1823. He built the first gunpowder-mill in this section of the country and continued the manufacture for over fifty years.

He died in 1883, aged ninety-one years. His wife

died in 1866, aged seventy years. They had five children,—Willard Smith, George Anson, Harriet Augusta, Clintina Marion, Edward Jones,—now all dead but Willard, who still has his home in Bennington, but is extensively engaged in the chain of Western Lakes as a contractor in the dredging business. Also has coal-mines in West Virginia. Consequently remains at home very little, as his business has been entirely at the West for the last twenty years. John Carkin was a man well proportioned, six feet in height, two hundred pounds in weight. He was known in all this region and far away, as his teams carried the powder to market. His son Willard, when twelve years old, would drive one team and his father another. This son is, in many ways, like the father. The residence of Mr. Carkin is pleasant, farm well cultivated, occupied by Mrs. Carkin and daughter, now in her teens. The history of this town has been made brighter by the benevolence of this man, as well as by the influence of his father and mother.

John W. Flagg came when a young man, had learned the trade of paper-making, then worked by hand-power. Esq. Flagg was one of the committee when the town was incorporated, and chosen the town clerk for a long series of years. He was naturally an efficient man, his penmanship superior, a great reader, fine memory; now a well-preserved man, yet eighty-two last October. When in middle life he was in the excessive use of tobacco, but, becoming convinced of its injury, he reformed, and has since given his influence for the right, saying much to persuade youth to abstain, and is reaping the good fruit of his resolution. He stands in wide contrast with those steeped and infected with the poison, and, of course, he is a true temperance man.

Samuel Baldwin, in 1826, came from Antrim, set up the business of blacksmith, and soon built the brick house he has occupied ever since, except from 1832, when he was at North Branch some four years. Could the facts in his life be gathered and weighed, how much ground for thanks to God, the Giver of all mercy. He is a strong man in body and mind. He has taken good care of himself, had a system in his labor, in his rest, has accomplished much and still lives in a green old age,—eighty-two last June, but seems younger by ten years. He was one of the committee to build a church. He was a teacher in his youth of day-schools and in the Sabbath-school down to this present time. He was trusted with much business and represented the town. Here it may be well to make mention of his son, Samuel Dexter, who in early life carried out goods; though frail in health, was energetic and successful in business.

George W. Burns, whose home is at Milford, has spent much time in this town; for over twenty years has owned and operated the powder-mill; also the grist-mill and saw-mill; has dealt very largely in wood and lumber. Lately has erected many dwellings here and in Antrim. As the railroad was building, Mr. Burns was concerned in various ways. He has furnished employment to many men and teams, and is still operating. He sold the saw and grist-mill to Jonathan E. King, and at this writing John L. King has the whole care of the business. There is enough to give prosperity.

Caleb Jewett Kimball, son of Isaac and Lucinda (Tenney) Kimball, was born at Mason village, (now Greenville), Ma, 7, 1817; married Ruth Barge Felt, daughter of David and Susan Pollard Felt, of Temple, November 11, 1841. Located at Milford and resided there till 1849, when they removed to Wilton, where they remained till September 18, 1851, when they removed to this town. Mr. Kimball's business was that of a blacksmith and tool-maker. In 1860 he commenced the manufacture of hoes and continued for a term of years. In 1873 his son, George E., became equal partner in the manufacture of edge-tools and cutlery, employing some ten men. Mr. Kimball was superintendent of the Congregational Sabbath-school fourteen consecutive years, 1860 to 1874. A consistent member of the church and society, very judicious in his counsel. The writer is pleased to testify that Mr. Kimball and his three sons have nothing to do with strong drink and tobacco.

Frederick H. Kimball has secured the most desirable and sightly location in the village, and erected a home of much taste and value. His carpenter, Albert Goodwin, of New Boston, has earned in this place a high character in his trade.

Josie Caldwell has built a neat and convenient home for herself and daughter, now six years old, and will not need to move from house to house. She adds one new residence to the town.

In the records of Society Land we learn that the Dodge farm was taken up in 1783. Gideon Dodge, son of James Dodge, of New Boston, married Charity Cole, of Beverly, Mass., March 10, 1785, and moved to the house he had built.

Of the four sons, John was the one who stayed at home, and he was a leader in Society Land and Bennington till his death, at the age of seventy-two. This was September 23, 1865. A few years since, the family built a large addition to the house, and the place is called "Bennington Heights." The best barn and shed in the town; the former, one hundred feet long, is slated. Near by stands the venerable elm of one hundred years' growth.

The Andrew Taylor farm is now owned by Eugene Holt. The brick house was built by Mr. Taylor about 1800. The present owner has built the ell and fitted the whole for boarders.

May 15, 1797, is the family record of Moses and Susanna Favor. The sixth child's name was Emerson, born July 26, 1800.

James E. Favor, his son, owns the homestead. Three years since, the house was burned; the barn was saved. He soon, with courage, erected a fine

boarding-house, neat and commodious, the roof slated. The site is high. The scenery is delightful and is quite attractive to summer boarders. It is three miles from the railroad station. The proprietors of all these houses have teams to carry their patrons and friends, and so make their stay pleasant and healthful.

John F. Dodge, son of Solomon and Susan Felch Dodge, born November 30, 1833, has been these many years a noted, stirring man in town, a ready writer and correspondent for newspapers.

W. D. Woods and family are all natural singers, possessing much taste and skill in the church at funerals and in all social entertainments. Mr. Woods has often composed hymns and tunes to be used in special cases, which are a comfort to friends.

He and his brother, Eben F., were for a time associated together in tool manufacture, and invented improvements, taking patents that are used by the Goodell Cutlery Company. Mrs. E. F. Woods has for a long time assorted the articles made, and is quick to see any defect. Now it takes seven ladies of taste and skill to do that part. Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Woods ride two miles morning and evening to fill their mission.

Hugh Bell, son of Abigail Kitterage Bell, born in Andover, Mass., February 11, 1771, married Nancy, daughter of Captain David and Sarah C. Wilson, of Deering. Eight children. Now, November 11, 1884, four are living. Twenty-one grandchildren and thirty-two great-grandchildren. Mr. Bell's daughter Betsey became the wife of Samuel Baldwin. Nancy, another daughter, is Mrs. Jameson, of Antrim, who has suffered so much about her sight.

Wesley Wilson, born March 25, 1810, has lived in the town from his childhood. A carpenter by trade, and does well in many others, as mason, painter, paper-hanger, pattern-maker. He thinks, is well-informed, has done much in all town business, represented the town and is one to be trusted. He it was who finished the inside of the meeting-house.

He built the house from which Esquire Flagg has just moved. Also the one this way from Mr. Carkins'. Besides, he has fitted up many other houses. Buying the Deacon Burnham residence, has refitted the house, shed, barn and yard-fence in the best style. He married Rachel Caldwell, September 18, 1834; she died September 25, 1884, they having lived together over fifty years. Their children are Orville, born June 15, 1838; Orline A., born December 23, 1840.

Hon. Amos Whittemore was long a prominent actor in the history of Bennington; born March 3, 1802; married Ruth Bullard, December 6, 1825. Before this he had commenced business in the village.

The cotton-factory was built, and this youth when about eighteen bought the machinery for it. The material came to use; the large and small things were planned. A boarding-house was required, and the large brick house was erected. Some time after it was made two tenements, as it is now. It required means, skill and energy. He built the brick store, then his own house, besides many others. He was kind to help others, often became surety and sometimes to his own hurt. He was a benefactor to the town; gave land where he wished a vestry might be erected. The citizens do hold his name in high esteem. In early years he represented the town and later was State Senator.

George Alfred Whittemore, his brother, was born October 12, 1807. These two were workers together in many ways for the good of the community. This brother, as you have already read, headed the subscription for the parsonage and annually helps to support the minister and make up the charitable contributions. He was the first postmaster and continued some thirty years, and representative to Concord.

Another brother, John J. Whittemore, born March 6, 1810, married Sarah Bullard, December 5, 1834. She was born February 20, 1809. This man was most valuable in every place he filled. He was chosen deacon, and felt diffident about accepting the office; yet he did accept, and the few years he lived proved that he did right. Was much trusted and represented the town at Concord.

These parents had two sons and one daughter, all trained to industry. How great the change when, by a short sickness, the husband and father was called to his reward, December 9, 1859! God's promises have been fulfilled to her who so deeply mourned.

The oldest son of this deacon, John, was many years ago chosen deacon, and just at this writing re-chosen that he may fill the place of his father.

George Andrew Whittemore, born April 21, 1837. He fills a most vital place in the town; has had the confidence of all classes. Has often been urged to accept of office, but is slow to accept; yet years since so unanimous was the vote for him as town treasurer that he accepted, and has been a number of years re-elected. He was chosen treasurer of the Congregational Society after the death of his Uncle Amos, who had filled the office some forty years. He was first on the committee to secure the parsonage. Has been postmaster since 1862.

Robert Dinsmore, born in Windham, November 14, 1751, married Sarah Dickey, settled in Society Land, where, from 1781 and after, he was often in town office. They had eleven children. John, born March 23, 1781, remained at home, married Betsey Talbot, of Francestown. He died November, 1843. Horace Fuller, a son, born February 25, 1814, resides in Francestown. Betsey, daughter of the above Robert, born March, 1796, married John Dodge, the father of John C. Dodge, who has six children, three sons and three grandchildren living. This John C. Dodge has had all kinds of town office,—representative 1868 and 1869.

Samuel Abbott came from Andover, Mass., 1801; married Mrs. Ann Wallace. They had three children.

One of these still lives in Amherst,—Mrs. Sarah Dodge, a widow, eighty years of age, a lady of much energy and benevolence. Mr. Abbott was very prominent in town-meetings; died March 29, 1833.

Samuel Abbott, the oldest man now living in town, was born in Hillsborough, October 18, 1800. He is living with a daughter, Mrs. Wilkins. In the house are four generations at present time.

William Gillis, born January 30, 1803, married Dorcas Pettee, and have lived where they now do more than fifty years.

Charles Gray, born in Hancock, December 19, 1800. Married, first, Edna Wilson, 1820; seven children. Married, second, Olive Stiles; child, Augustus W., born May 28, 1843, who married, January 25, 1866, E. Abbie Wilkins. Two sons, George A. and Charles H., now living, youth of high promise. The father was three years in the war to crush the Rebellion. He is popular; a moderator of town-meetings.

Samuel Whitney, son of Smyrna and Ruth (Whitney) Whitney, of Westminster, Mass., born March 7, 1821, bought the paper-mill of G. P. Hall, 1865. Mill burned February 20, 1867, and rebuilt by him the same year. He died in Fitchburg, March 31, 1868.

Nathan Whitney, brother of Samuel, born in Westminster, July 20, 1828. Came to Bennington September, 1866; took an interest in the paper-mill with his brother Samuel, which continued till the mill was sold to settle the estate of Samuel Whitney. He then continued to run the paper-mill in company with Lyman Patch, of Fitchburg, Mass., till December 1, 1871. In 1876 he hired the mill built by Taylor D. Lakin, and put in wood-pulp machinery, and ran it three years.

Nathan Whitney married, first, Mary S. Tolman, November 27, 1850; second, Charlotte M. Belcher, November 30, 1864. Their children are Frank E., born June 9, 1853; Caroline L., born December 25, 1856; William B., born June 10, 1866; Samuel E., born October 12, 1867.

Frank E., a graduate of Dartmouth, 1878, settled as physician, Rochester, N. H.; Carrie married Dr. Hadley, resides at Block Island; William B., in Amherst College; Samuel E., ready to enter this coming summer.

B. F. George owns the place of his ancestors. He has lived in Nashua, is a civil engineer, was employed in building the railroad to Keene last November. He was chosen to represent the town March, 1885.

Town Clerk, William H. Darrah; Treasurer, George Andrew Whittemore; Selectmen, Wesley Wilson, B. F. George, E. J. Dodge; Superintendent, Rev. J. H. Heald. Population, seven hundred and ninety-three.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SAMUEL BALDWIN.

Samuel, son of Isaac and Bethia (Poole) Baldwin, grandson of Colonel Nahum and Martha (Low) Baldwin, of Amherst, was born in Antrim, June 15, 1802. In early manhood he established himself at Bennington (then Hancock Factory village) as blacksmith, building, before marriage, his shop and house, where he lived fifty-four years. He married, September 30, 1830 Betsey G. Bell, daughter of Hugh and Nancy (Wilson) Bell, of Francestown, who died August 5, 1862. A family of seven children were born to them, two sons and five daughters (three of the latter of whom survive their father).

Improving to the utmost his limited advantages for education, very fond of reading, and a close observer, he was well informed on all subjects of general interest; earnest, liberal, public-spirited, he was thoroughly identified with all the interests of the town, serving as representative in 1857 and 1858, and on committee in various public enterprises; was the first manufacturer of cutlery in town; retired from a successful career in 1870, devoting his last years to farming, which he much enjoyed. He married, second, Mrs. Martha (Gregg) Lear, of Manchester, January 18, 1871, who died February 24, 1880; third, Mrs. Margaret (Temple) Peaslee, of Nashua, May 2, 1882, who survives him.

Mr. Baldwin died February 18, 1885, after a long life of unwearied industry, fidelity to duty and spotless integrity,—a loving father, a faithful friend and an humble Christian.

Samuel Baldwin

HISTORY OF BROOKLINE.

BY ITHAMAR B. SAWTELLE.

CHAPTER I.

BROOKLINE is situated on the southerly border of the county, having Milford on the north, Milford and Hollis on the east, Pepperell and Townsend, in Massachusetts, on the south, and Mason and Milford on the west. It has an area of ten thousand two hundred acres, nearly four hundred of which are covered with water. Except a square mile, taken from its northwest corner in 1794, when the town of Milford was incorporated, it is quadrilateral in form, the longer lines extending north and south. It is drained by the Nissitisset River, which is formed principally by the confluence of small streams from Mason and Milford. It passes through the town in a southeasterly direction, entering the southwest corner of Hollis, and onward through a part of Pepperell, where it empties into the Nashua. Its waters are extensively utilized in each of these three towns to drive machinery. There are two natural ponds in this town, the Massapetamaups,[1] situate in the southern part, near its postal centre, and Lakin's Pond, in the northeast part. The former is about a mile in length, varying from one-third to one half of a mile in width; the latter is much smaller, but an exceedingly beautiful sheet of water. These ponds are much frequented by sailing and fishing-parties. The surface of the town is uneven, and the soil for cultivation is generally ordinary; still, there are some farms which well pay the husbandman for his toil, yielding the fruits, grasses and grains in abundance. In order to give a distinct idea of the manner in which this town came into existence, from its fragmentary origin, it will be necessary to give some dates of the grants of land from the General Court of the province of Massachusetts Bay. In 1673 the old town of Dunstable (then and until the running of the province line in 1741 in Middlesex County) was incorporated, and embraced within its limits more than two hundred square miles of land. The whole of the towns of Nashua, Hollis, Hudson, Dunstable and Tyngsborough, and parts of the towns of Amherst, Milford, Merrimack, Litchfield, Londonderry, Pelham, Brookline, Pepperell and Townsend were carved out of this township. In 1732 Townsend was incorporated, its northerly line passing, in the language of its charter, "West 31° North," just at the south of Brookline village. In 1731 the General Court granted to Benjamin Prescott and others, inhabitants of Groton, for losses of land which went to make up the town of Littleton, "10,800 acres of land in a gore between Townsend and Dunstable." This tract was bounded,

"Beginning at the N. W. corner of Dunstable at Dram Cup Hill, by the Souhegan River just South of the Rail Road bridge over the river, near Wilton line; then running South on Dunstable line past the West end of Massapetamaups pond to the line of Townsend; thence Westerly on Townsend line 256 rods, to a pillar of stones, thence Northeasterly 208 rods, to Dunstable corner first mentioned."

In 1739 that portion of Dunstable situate west of a line running north three hundred and forty-eight rods west of Flint's Brook was legalized as a precinct known as West Dunstable. This precinct, in 1746, was incorporated into the town of Hollis, known to the Indians by the name of Nissitisset. The settlement of the province line by His Majesty in Council, surveyed in 1741, caused a commotion among landowners and chartered bodies politic. By this line nearly one-third of the town of Townsend from its north part was cut off into New Hampshire. Dunstable was severed in twain, leaving about an equal amount of territory in each province. The new line left the grant at the west of Dunstable, known as Groton Gore, entirely in New Hampshire, and legally in possession of the Masonian proprietors. In 1749 Joseph Blanchard, for the Masonian proprietors, deeded a large part of this gore, with other ungranted lands, to William Lawrence and thirty-two others, it being the same territory which, in 1768, was incorporated into the town of Mason. The southeast corner of Mason was then established in the province line, three hundred and seventy rods westerly of Hollis' southwest corner; and the northeast corner thereof was the same distance from Hollis' northwest corner. Mason in no part approached nearer Hollis than three hundred and seventy rods; hence the Mile Slip, so called.

[1] Being translated from the Indian tongue, signifies great bear pond.

Most of the early settlers of Hollis chose the best lands situate in the eastern part of the precinct. The most eligible place for a meeting-house was considerably east of a line drawn due north and south through the centre of the town. Everything was quiet when the first minister was settled in the parish in 1743; but in 1746, after its incorporation into a town, and at the time when the second meeting-house was being built, there was much excitement about its location. Citizens of the western part of the town (now a part of Brookline) felt much aggrieved at being left at "so great a distance from public worship," thirteen of whom petitioned the General Court of New Hampshire, praying for the "appointment of a committee to view the situation, and to fix a place for the meeting-house, and that the raising of it might be postponed till the committee could report."

This petition was dismissed by the House of Representatives August 11, 1746.

For a long time the voters of the west part of Hollis submitted to taxation to support the ministry there, the same as the rest of the inhabitants, although a new town, made up from the west end of Hollis, the Mile Slip and that part of Townsend left in New Hampshire, by the running of the province line, was the topic which engrossed the attention of the people living in these several portions of territory.

The attention of Hollis was called to this matter in 1764, when that town "voted to measure east from the meeting-house to the town line, and then measure west from the meeting-house the same length of line, and all west of a north and south line to be set off to the One-Mile Strip, so called." The like vote was passed in 1768, at the annual town-meeting.

On the 30th day of March, 1769, this new town was incorporated by the name of Raby, so called from a town of that name in the county of Durham, in the north part of England, from which some of its settlers emigrated.

It thus appears that the west part of Hollis, the northeast part of Townsend, cut off by the running of the province line, and the southeast part of what was Groton Gore (the Mile Slip) were combined to form this township.

The first settlers were Scotch-Irish Puritans by the name of McIntosh and McDonald. Three brothers of the last name located in the east part of the town, on Hollis line, where a few rough, split head-stones, in the forest shade, still mark the spot where they were buried.

All the settlers, except Jasher Wyman, the town clerk of Townsend, who was greatly disgusted at being cut off into New Hampshire by the new province line, were exceedingly poor.

At first, after its incorporation, the dwellers in different parts of the town were not social; but the War of the Revolution soon coming on, united them, and they went into that struggle in good earnest.

The Raby records are very full during this period. No census of the town had yet been taken, but, as near as can be learned, it contained about one hundred and seventy inhabitants, and sent forty persons into the land and naval service of the patriots.

At a town-meeting, in April, 1777, the Committee of Safety was instructed "to see what every man has done since Concord fight."

Eleven Raby soldiers went in a Hollis company, two of whom belonged to the Raby Committee of Safety.

Mr. Worcester, in his history of Hollis, wrongfully claims them as Hollis men. The Hollis tax-lists of 1777 show that they were non-residents, and on pages 379, 380 and 381 (v. p. 1779) of Hollis records are the names of all tax payers who paid the "Continental tax," or the tax assessed to pay the Hollis soldiers. Not one of the names of the eleven soldiers he claims can be found in this list.

> "Facts are chiels that winna ding
> And downa be disputed."

The following are the names of the Raby soldiers in the Revolutionary War:

Alexander McIntosh, Archibald McIntosh, James McIntosh, James Cusick, William Spaulding, Nathaniel Barker, Nathaniel Patten, Jeremiah Hobart, Swallow Tucker, Daniel Shedd, Josiah Seward, John Cusick, Isaac Shattuck, Benjamin Patten, Benjamin Shattuck, William McIntosh, Samuel Douglas, Clark Brown, Samuel Russell, James Dickey, Jonas Flagg, Phineas Aston, John Cummings, Isaac Stevens, Jr., Elias Dickey, Caleb Brown, Benjamin Mussey, Aaron Russell, Randall McDonald, James McDonald, Thomas Robbs, Moses Powell, James Campbell, Andrew Russell, Jonas Shedd, Robert Seaver, Thomas Dickey, Matthew Wallace, Samuel Farnsworth, Joshua Smith.

So poor were the people at the close of the war that they were unable to support either a schoolmaster or a minister of the gospel. The records made by James Badger, Alexander McIntosh and Randall McDonald, the town clerks of that period, will, however, compare favorably with those of the neighboring towns. On the 15th of February, 1786, on petition of the citizens of Raby, setting forth their narrow limits and other grievances, the General Court annexed a tract of land, of the uniform width of three-fourths of a mile, from the west side of Hollis to the town of Raby. This time Hollis was the disappointed party. The town had been settled for more than thirty years before it felt able to bridge the Nissitisset at the mouth of Massepetanapas Pond. A source of much trouble and disgust to the people of the place was the existence of a gang of thieves in this vicinity, the leader of which belonged to Raby. In such disrespect was the town held that a citizen took no pride in, or scarcely owned that he belonged to Raby. A change of the name of the town was discussed, and finally, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1798,—in answer to the petition of the selectmen Randall McDonald, Benjamin Farley and Alexander McIntosh,—the General Court changed the name of Raby to Brookline.

Ecclesiastical.—The town raised small sums of money from time to time to support preaching till a

church was gathered, on the 10th of December, 1795, consisting of the following members: Benjamin Farley, Ezekiel Proctor, Joshua Smith, Clark Brown, Ephraim Sawtelle, Eleazer Gilson, Joshua Emerson, Joshua Smith, Jr., Samuel Farley, Lucy Farley, Rebekah Campbell, Hannah Shattuck, Abigail Sawtelle, Hannah Gilson and Lydia Emerson. Tradition says that these people were accustomed to attend church quite regularly in the adjoining towns previous to this time. Rev. Samuel Dix, of Townsend, took much interest in this little band of believers, visiting and preaching to them often after his usual Sabbath services with his people had closed. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Leonard Wadsworth, who was ordained October 11, 1797. He was born in Stoughton, Mass., March 9, 1769, was graduated from Brown University, 1793. He was a man of exemplary character, and he secured and held the confidence of his people during the entire twenty years of his ministry, till his death, November 25, 1817. After his death the church was without a pastor for a long time; meanwhile one William Warren, a graduate from Dartmouth College, of 1809, was employed to supply the pulpit. He came from Dighton, Mass., and united the offices of preacher and physician. He caused much excitement, and many joined the church, but he finally proved to be a bad man. The town record of September 18, 1821, "chose the selectmen a committee to notify Dr. Warren that he is discharged from any further ministerial services." From this time till 1827 quite a number of different men supplied the pulpit, among whom was the Rev. Samuel H. Tolman. The second pastor of the church was Rev. Jacob Holt, a graduate from Dartmouth College, 1803, a native of Andover, Mass., ordained January 31, 1827; sermon by Rev. Humphrey Moore, of Milford, N. H. Mr. Holt was a good man, strictly sincere and conscientious, but of moderate ability as a preacher. He was dismissed, at his own request, (no record) some time in the summer of 1831. He moved to New Ipswich soon after, and he died there in 1847, aged sixty-six years.

The third pastor was Rev. Henry E. Eastman, ordained December 9, 1835; sermon by Rev. James Howe, of Pepperell. During his pastorate there was a strife between the different sects about the meeting-house. The Congregationalists left the house, and for a long time held their meetings in the schoolhouses. Mr. Eastman remained about two years, when he entered the service of the American Home Missionary Society. During the years 1837 and 1838, Rev. Ebenezer Hill, of Mason, labored with this church and people.

The present Congregational meeting-house was built in 1838, and on the 27th of February, 1839, it was dedicated with appropriate services, and on the same day the fourth pastor, Rev. Daniel Goodwin, was ordained; sermon by Rev. Edward L. Parker, of Derry, N. H. Mr. Goodwin is a native of Londonderry, was born January 25, 1809, graduated from Dartmouth College, 1835, Andover, 1838. He was dismissed May 2, 1855, by an *ex parte* council, "with renewed expressions of fraternal confidence and esteem; the Council recommend him to the churches of our Lord." Soon after, Mr. Goodwin moved to Mason, where he became a settled minister, from the duties of which he has since retired. In November, 1884, he was chosen representative to the General Court for the town of Mason.

Rev. Theophilus P. Sawin was the fifth pastor of this church, installed December 11, 1856; sermon by Rev. Ezra E. Adams, of Nashua. Mr. Sawin was born in Sherburn, Mass., 1817. He obtained a good academic education, was a teacher in Lynn, preached in Harwick, Mass., and from April, 1851, to the time of his installation, in Brookline, he was city missionary for Manchester, N. H. On the 7th of May, 1866, he resigned his pastorate, much to the regret of his people. He is a man of excellent natural ability, is possessed of a good share of "mother wit" and is popular with his denomination. He is now (1884) located at Lyndeborough, N. H. The sixth pastor was Rev. John H. Manning, ordained March 6, 1867; sermon by Rev. Charles Smith, of Andover, Mass. August 19, 1868, Mr. Manning died suddenly of brain fever, aged forty-four years. The seventh pastor and present incumbent is Rev. Francis D. Sargent, ordained October 20, 1869; sermon by Rev. A. H. Plumb, of Chelsea, Mass. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1866, Andover, 1869. Mr. Sargent is the peer of any minister of his age in the county, and he is appreciated by his entire acquaintance. The meeting-house of this society was removed, raised up and remodeled, with excellent taste, in the summer of 1875, and recently a clock, the gift of some person or persons unknown, has been placed in the belfry. The outlook for the future promises well to the Congregationalists.

The Methodists.—There was a certain Methodist preacher who labored in this vicinity during 1850 and 1851, called "Father Moulton" by some, and by others "the breaking-up plow for Methodism," and who belonged to the New England Conference. The biographer of Rev. Horace Moulton says of him: "He probably organized more Methodist Churches from converts saved through his instrumentality, the last half-century, than any other minister of our Conference." At that time the Methodists worshiped in the old meeting-house on the hill, and its walls echoed his ringing appeals in his revival work, in which he had been engaged in more than forty towns. He preached the first Methodist sermon in Brookline.

Rev. Samuel Tupper, of Townsend, during 1851, supplied the pulpit part of the time. He was succeeded by Rev. Amos Merrill and others. The church was organized by the presiding elder, Rev. C. N. Smith, May 12, 1852, and it consisted of Rev. Amos Merrill (preacher in charge) Ralph Burns, Gardner

Shattuck, Samuel Gilson, Henry Spaulding, Randall Daniels and Eliab B. Shattuck. Mr. Merrill remained about two years, when he left for another field in Vermont, the church membership having increased to twenty-two in number. About this time, by vote of the town, the Universalists came in possession of the old meeting-house, when the Methodists hired Union Hall, and they worshiped there most of the time, till they had a church edifice of their own. They increased in numbers slowly till 1856, when Mr. Goodwin was dismissed, at which time his warmest friends joined them. Some of them that went over from the orthodox were men of considerable worldly wealth, which was a perfect god-send to this feeble little church. Gaining numbers for the next dozen years, they built their meeting-house, which was dedicated November 11, 1868; sermon by Rev. Sullivan Holland. This church, during its history, has enjoyed the services of many pastors of various degrees of ability and spirituality, and since its organization it has been held in the bonds of peace and fraternal kindness.

Industries.—Among the first goods made in this town, which brought in any money, were potash and shaved shingles. There was plenty of hard wood to be used for the former, while the hills were crowned with gigantic pines for the latter business. For the first thirty years in the present century there was a large amount of chestnut posts and rails made and sold to the farmers in the northern and central towns of Middlesex County, Mass. The manufacture of hard wood, beef, pork and rum-barrels was the principal business. These goods were drawn to Boston by ox-teams, and it required four days to complete the journey both ways. Wool-carding and cloth-dressing were carried on by Abraham Betterly from about 1818 until he was unable to compete with better machinery and more skilled labor. More than fifty years since, the firm of K. & E. Bailey did an extensive and lucrative business in morocco-dressing. The large three-story structure standing near Hall & Smiths' mill was their manufacturing establishment. Lumbering has been, and still is, a prominent business. At present there are four saw-mills in town, used principally in making pine-coopering stock. This branch of industry is in the hands of Joseph A. Hall, who employs about fifty workmen. Hobart Kendall & Co., cabinet-makers, have an excellent water-power and good facilities for carrying on that trade. They employ more than forty workmen and are putting some elegant furniture into the market.

War of the Rebellion.—New Hampshire responded promptly to the call of the "martyr President" for men to assist in the suppression of the slave-holders' Rebellion. At a town-meeting in Brookline, May 11, 1861, after the passage of some spirited resolutions, "*Voted*, to give the families of men who enlist the sum of ten dollars per month." Brookline furnished sixty-six of its citizens and thirty-three substitutes, during the war, for the land and naval service. Fourteen legal voters of the town lost their lives, either in battle or by the casualties of war. Not having men enough at any one call to form a company, they served in different regiments. Four of them were in the navy. The following list contains the names of the Brookline volunteers, no notice being given the substitutes. The names of those who lost their lives are in italics:

Thomas D. Bennett, John C. Bennett, Moses Bohonon, Charles Bohonon, Clinton Bohonon, John Bohonon, George P. Brown, David H. Burge, Benjamin D. Burgess, Asa S. Burgess, *William C. Bontwell, Irvin Collins*, David H. Cochran, Lewis L. Emery, *Jonas C. French*, Albert M. French, Lorenzo Green, Cyrus N. Griffin, *Harvey M. Hall*, David A. Hill, Edgar J. Hobson, Daniel Kendall, Asa J. King, James A. Merrill, Ward Messer, George W. Pierce, Oliver P. Ricker, Charles H. Russell, *Augustus L. Sawtelle*, Warren Shattuck, *Daniel W. Smith*, Perley A. Smith, *Stephen A. Spaulding, Albert Spaulding*, Amos F. Spaulding, Charles H. Stiles, John A. Stiles, David P. Stowell, John F. Wetherbee, Ezra S. Wright, William M. Wright, Bryant W. Walker, Edward E. Parker, Charles Cutter, James H. Burgess, James S. Burgess, John C. Burgess, *Eli S. Doughty*, George W. Foster, John A. French, *Orrin A. French*, Charles H. Gardner, Charles Gilson, James Gillis, Peter W. Gould, *Warren C. Hardy, Albert N. Jetts*, George H. Jetts, Oliver Y. Mann, Joseph C. Shattuck, Eugene L. Nelson, *Charles Wetherbee*, William H. Wright, *Lewis T. Wright*, George Little, Edward F. Jetts.

In those battle-years, which seem so near, but are so far away, these men went at their country's call steadily, sometimes wearily, but never doubting the justice of their cause. At the close of the war they separated and old comrades went their way in life, never to meet again. But Decoration Day affords some of them the gracious privilege, for a brief hour, to greet their brothers in arms; to call to mind again the scenes and trials of a soldier's life; to talk of the bivouac and battle, and to commemorate those sterner days noted for the bravery both of the living and the dead.

A post-office was established at Brookline in 1828, and David Harris, M.D., was the postmaster. The office was kept in his house for a number of years. It was for some time kept in the ell part of the hotel (then a store), and from thence it went across the street to the store built by James N. Tucker. Its location was changed twice after this time, with the change of the national executive magistrate, and finally, in 1861, it was moved to the north end of the street, where it still remains. The route commenced with a horse-back mail carrier from Townsend to Brookline, and return three times during the week. Soon after, a route from Nashua to New Ipswich through Hollis, Brookline and Mason, went into operation, and mail-stages made three trips weekly from Nashua to New Ipswich, till some time after the completion of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, when the route was abandoned; the mail was carried from Pepperell to Brookline. Now two daily mails ply between the railroad station in Townsend and Brookline.

The following is a list of postmasters:

David Harris, appointed January 2, 1828; William S. Crosby, appoin-

ted June 4, 1832; David Harris, appointed September 11, 1841; James S. Tucker, appointed July 30, 1841; Ithamar B. Sawtelle, appointed December 4, 1841; Reuben Baldwin, appointed April 5, 1846; James N. Tucker, appointed July 25, 1849; Joseph C. Tucker, appointed April 26, 1850; Sumner S. Kendall, appointed April 14, 1855; Henry B. Stiles, appointed June 5, 1861.

Fire-Engine.—About 1820 the militia system began to be unpopular in New England. Training in the "old company" was anything but agreeable to the beaux of that period. Fines were often paid rather than to bear arms. In the large towns uniformed companies were organized, which were filled by those able to meet the expense and spend the time necessary to make a good appearance on dress parade. A few young men in Brookline, in order to escape this duty, petitioned the General Court for a charter for a fire-engine company, which was granted in 1826. This act exempted about a score of the soldiers from military duty. This company has kept up its organization from that time to the present, has had its regular meetings, has worn out one or two engines, and has been the means of saving considerable property from the devouring element.

At the beginning of the present century, and for some time after, the number of books and newspapers to which the people had access was very limited. The *Farmers' Cabinet*, published at Amherst, was the only paper circulated in this town. The weekly bundle of papers for Brookline used to be sent by the publisher to Milford, and the subscribers took their turns regularly every Saturday to go over after it. In 1823 the Brookline Social Library was incorporated. It contained a small number of volumes of travel, history, biography and English literature, and at first was circulated freely. After the postal service reached the town, newspapers from Boston and other places took the attention of its readers and it was little used. About 1855 the young men of the town, by subscription, purchased a collection of books and held them in common for their own amusement and instruction. Additions to this library of a few books were made annually till 1878, when it was assumed by the town, and it is now a free public library, containing between one and two thousand volumes.

Representatives.—From 1775 till 1793, when Mason had the legal number of ratable polls, Raby was classed with that town in the choice of representative to the General Court. James Campbell, of Raby, represented this constituency several times during this period. After Milford was incorporated (1794) Raby was classed with that town, and for 1796 and 1798, Benjamin Farley represented them. From the last date till 1804 the town records do not show who filled this office, and the presumption is that a Milford man was chosen. The following is a list of the representatives:

Samuel T. Boynton, 1804, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09	Benjamin Shattuck, 1816, 17, '18
James Parker, 1810, 11, 12, '13, '14.	George Daniels, 1819, '20, '23, '24
	Thomas Bennett, 1821, '22, '25, '26, '28
William S. Crosby, 1829, '30, '31.	Nathaniel W. Lund, 1873
David Harris, 1832, '33	Francis A. Peterson, 1874, '75
Reuben Baldwin, 1834.	William J. Smith, 1874, '75
Horace Warner, 1835	Joseph V. Hall, 1876, '77
Ensign Bailey, 1836, '37, '40, '41	James B. Hall, 1879, '80
James Parker (son of the above) James Parker), 1838, '39	James C. Parker, 1874, '77
Alpheus Shattuck, 1842, 43, '44, '45, '46, '66.	Joseph Sawtelle, 1875
Ithamar B. Sawtelle, 1846, '47, '48	David S. Fessenden, 1874, '75
James N. Tucker, 1850, '51.	Franklin McDonald, 1876, '77
Benjamin Gould, 1852	Rollin G. Russell, 1878, '79, '80
Nathaniel Shattuck, 1853	Edward T. Hall, 1881
Henry B. Stiles, 1854, '55.	Charles E. Shattuck, 1882 (deceased).
Jos. C. Tucker, 1857, '58, '62, '63.	Samuel Sawtelle, 1884

The following-named gentlemen have been the justices of the peace:

Richard C. Shannon, Benjamin Farley, Randall McDonald and Samuel Douglass, appointed previous to 1800; Samuel T. Boynton, James Parker, Benjamin Shattuck, George Daniels, William S. Crosby, Thomas Bennett, Nathaniel Shattuck, James Parker (son of the former James Parker), Alpheus Shattuck, Ithamar B. Sawtelle, Isaac Sawtelle, Benjamin Gould and George W. Bridges.

Population.—The first enumeration of the people of Raby was made by the selectmen in 1786, at which time its population was 262. The United States decennial census gives the following numbers: 1790, 338; 1800, 454; 1810, 538; 1820, 592; 1830, 641; 1840, 652; 1850, 718; 1860, 756; 1870, 741; 1880, 698.

In 1870 only twenty-four of its population were of foreign birth, and at present there is not a specimen of negro or mixed race residing in Brookline.

The town is connected by telephone with Nashua, Hollis, Townsend and Fitchburg. For so small a place its citizens are quite enterprising. On the 8th of September, 1869, they had a spirited centennial celebration, addressed by Ithamar B. Sawtelle, poem by Edward E. Parker and chronicles by Theophilus P. Sawin. These exercises, although of ordinary interest, except to people of the town, engaged the close attention of about three thousand people. From the stand-point on the hill, where the McDonalds settled, looking westerly and southerly, Brookline presents to the eye rather a pleasing picture. The glassy shimmer of Massapetamapas Pond adds a water view to the scenery; and then the green hills beyond, and nearer at hand the village nestling at the base of "Little Tanapas Hill," arrest the attention. Here the houses, while they are not expensive, are, for the most part, kept in good repair, giving an air of thrift to the general appearance. An abundance of shade-trees, especially when they are clothed in their summer verdure, adds much to the attraction of the place. The town has none very rich and few that are poor; and, although they altercate and jostle at the ballot-box and different church-bells call them to worship on the Sabbath-day, they are very friendly with each other, and enjoy happy homes.

> "Whatever deep science has given at our call,
> The science of home is the choicest of all
> To beat back these demons of discord and sin
> That always are trying to steal their way in
> To use all the means God has placed in our sight
> To make our homes innocent, happy and bright

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALONZO S. WALLACE, M.D.

Alonzo Stewart Wallace, M.D., of Brookline, Hillsborough County, N. H., was born in Bristol, Me., on the 17th day of February, A.D. 1847, and consequently is thirty-eight years of age. He is the only son of David and Margaret Wallace. His father, David Wallace, was born in New Hampshire, being the son of David Wallace, one of the pioneer settlers of that State, and is doubtless of Irish descent. His great-grandmother was Nancy Palmer, in whose veins flows English blood.

Dr. Wallace is essentially a self-made man. Born and bred in the humbler walks of life, in a section of our country far removed from business centres, and at a time when the best advantages for education and self-improvement had not reached that section of his native State, he early felt that yearning for personal advancement—sometimes called ambition—which, in our New England life and training, has led the way to high and scholarly pursuits.

Unaided and alone, almost unadvised, this young man, with that resolute will and unyielding determination that has characterized his whole life, began his journey in pursuit of an education. Receiving little encouragement from his surroundings, at a time and in a community when higher education was rather despised than commended, he set to work with a zeal and fervor that found partial satisfaction in attendance upon the district school in winter in the little "red school-house."

Being born and bred in a maritime town, he began the career of a sailor when very young, and rose with surprising rapidity in that calling, and when he abandoned it for higher pursuits had filled many responsible positions, the last being that of first mate of a barque.

At the age of eighteen he began a career of teaching in the district schools of his native town, and began his first work for a higher education in Lincoln Academy, New Castle, Me., then under the direction of Grenville M. Thurlow. He pursued with great diligence and perseverance his studies, teaching in winter, attending on the academy a term now and then, till he had mastered its full course of study and was fitted for Bowdoin College. Afterward he attended the East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, Me.

He was engaged in teaching in various sections of his native State and in Massachusetts from 1868 to 1872. At an early age he was called to fill the position of principal of the Rockport (Me.) High School, and superintendent of the schools of his native town. He resigned his position at Rockport to accept the position of first assistant teacher of the Reformatory School for the city of Boston, and was soon promoted to the position of principal. He held this position for a number of years, which was an exceedingly difficult one to fill, on account of the character of the pupils who necessarily attend there. He, from the first, was master of the situation, and at once gained the love and confidence of the boys under his charge and the esteem and respect of the city officials. During his labors here he became intimately acquainted with Dr. S. H. Durgin, then port physician for the city of Boston, since and for many years the able and efficient chairman of the Board of Health for that city. This acquaintance ripened into a strong and personal friendship, which exists to this day, and this, no doubt, gave choice to Dr. Wallace's chosen profession. While in charge of this important school he began the study of medicine, and had obtained a good knowledge of anatomy and physiology when he gave up his charge to enter upon an extensive and thorough preparation for his life-work. He attended the medical school of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., and also that of Portland, Me., graduating at the medical school of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., in the year 1874.

During his preparation for medical practice he was under the instruction of Professors Frost, Crosby, Brackett and Green, and it is safe to say that few young men ever entered upon their profession better equipped.

After six months' service at the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, he resigned to accept the position of first assistant port physician for the city of Boston. He was soon afterwards promoted to port physician of the city, to fill the place formerly occupied by his friend, Dr. Durgin. In 1879 he resigned the office and entered upon his practice in Brookline, in this county, where he now enjoys a large and increasing practice, and has the respect and esteem of the whole community and of all who know him. Dr. Wallace is a member of the secret Order of Odd-Fellows and of the United Order of the Golden Cross and Massachusetts Medical Society. In politics he has been a life-long Republican and a strong advocate of the temperance cause.

He joined the Orthodox Church while attending school at the Lincoln Academy, and has ever since adhered to that faith. He is by no means in his Christian life a bigot, but follows the advance-guard of religious thought.

He married an estimable lady in the person of Mary F. Maynard, of Lowell, Mass., the only child of Charles and Harriett Maynard, by whom he has three children, one bearing the name of Arthur Lowell, in honor of the birth-place of his wife.

The Puritan spirit, the master-influence of New England civilization, has a satisfactory type in Dr. Wallace. He has always regarded the influence of the humble homes of New England as the great influence that has shaped our New England character and wrought the "amazing miracle of America!" His estimation of early New England life is best expressed in that passage of New Hampshire's greatest man, Daniel Webster, which has always been to Dr. Wallace

George S. Wallace M.D.

the choicest gem of all that man's writings, as follows: "It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised amid the snow-drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hills there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist. I make to it an annual visit. I carry my children to it, to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections and the touching narratives and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living, and if ever I am ashamed of it, or if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who reared it and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all the domestic virtues beneath its roof and, through the fire and blood of a seven years' Revolutionary War, shrunk from no danger, no toil, no sacrifice to serve his country and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted forever from the memory of mankind."

Dr. Wallace's New England character and training, united with persistent energy and untiring industry, have given us, in the subject of this sketch, another and striking example of that reward which attends upon honest effort among a people governed as we are governed.

In the year 1879, Dr. Wallace came to Brookline. The position was one of peculiar difficulty on account of existing conditions occasioned by the great popularity of his predecessor, Dr. D. H. Dearborn. Three years before this quite a number of the citizens took the matter in hand of securing a resident physician. For years the community had depended upon medical skill from the surrounding towns. The time seemed to have come when a physician was demanded, whose home should be in their midst. By chance Dr. Dearborn was secured, and the hearts of the people went out towards him. This heartiness of welcome, coupled with a skill in his profession, won him a large place in the affection of both the town and the outlying villages. On this account nearly every one predicted failure for any one who should succeed him. Dr. Wallace entered upon the work of this field under stern circumstances, and while an entire stranger, he soon gained a popularity that was as remarkable and more wide-reaching than that of his predecessor. Within a very short time his practice enlarged to such an extent that only the possession of an almost perfect physique enabled him to attend to the multiplied calls upon his time and skill. From almost the first four horses were in constant requisition, and night and day, in many seasons of the year, were alike working hours for him. Many difficult and delicate surgical operations have been performed by Dr. Wallace, some of which taxed the nerve and knowledge of older physicians in the neighborhood. As a citizen, Dr. Wallace, from the first, identified himself with every reform, social, moral and religious. No subscription paper or solicitor for a worthy object ever met his disapproval or failed to receive hearty indorsement and substantial aid. In 1881 he was elected a member of the School Board, and his labors in that direction, often performed under a stress of business that would have unnerved most of men, have been valuable to the town and encouraging to every well-wisher of youth.

Dr. Wallace has gained the reputation of being an ardent temperance man, exhibiting his absolute dislike and even hatred of the rum traffic and fashionable tippling both in his professional life and public career. It has been said many times and with truth that while some physicians may by their prescriptions lay the foundation for a drunkard's career in many lives, Dr. Wallace can never be charged with such a responsibility, for if he found it necessary to prescribe a stimulant to one whose taste was vicious, he would so disguise it with drugs as to make it well-nigh nauseous. We think we speak what we know when we say that he has done more towards suppressing the swinish habit of rider and beer guzzling than any man in our community. Although Dr. Wallace did not unite with the Congregational Church in this place by letter from the church in New Castle, Me., until March, 1885, yet he was ever in sympathy with church and pastor. No firmer friend to the cause of truth and religion could be found in the community, and the pastor always felt that he had in him a firm friend, a valuable helper and a sympathizing worker. Generous to a fault, no poor person ever applied to him for aid but he received more than he asked. Hundreds of dollars in bills were given to the deserving poor or those who were otherwise unfortunate. Many will be able to rise up in the future and call his name blessed and his works noble. To lose such a man from any community would seem to be a loss almost irreparable.

The following letters will show the esteem in which he was held by his associates in Boston:

"OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

"Boston, March, 1879

"Dr. Dearborn

"Dear Sir,—Dr. A. S. Wallace, our port physician, is about to leave us, and asks me for a letter to you. His leaving us will be a source of regret, but a letter in his behalf is a pleasant one. I have known him well for two years. His student course, largely under my direction, was pursued at Boston, Brunswick and Hanover, taking his degree in medicine at the latter place in 1874. He was selected by the Dean, from his class of twenty-five, at Dartmouth, to assume the duties of assistant physician, under Dr. Earle, of the Northampton Lunatic Asylum, which duties he began four weeks before graduating. He filled that position with credit to himself for six months, and was then requested to accept the position of assistant port physician under our charge. At the end of about six months he was promoted to the position of port physician and assistant physician to the city institutions at Deer Island. He has held the last two positions for two years, and has won for himself the reputation of a prompt and efficient officer, a polite gentleman, a kind, devoted and untiring physician. His record is one of which he

may well be proud. He has done about half the work at the institution, where over two thousand patients are treated in bed and as many more outside, annually, including a great variety of medical and surgical cases in both sexes, from infancy to old age.

"He has also had the advantage of the rare opportunities afforded by our quarantine service. This experience has been an unusual one, and will be of great service to him and his patients wherever he settles. He is strictly temperate, moral and upright in every particular. His present position necessarily separates him from his wife and two children, whom he loves dearly, and with whom he feels he must be, and therefore seeks a home and private practice. If he comes to your place I think you will not be disappointed in speaking of him in unmistakable terms. To his faithfulness to duty and powers of endurance I have never seen any limit. Of our regret in losing this officer we shall speak at another time. Of his success in private practice I can have no doubt.

Very truly yours,

"S. H. DURGIN, M.D.,
"*Chairman Boston Board of Health.*"

[SEAL.] "PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

"Deer Island, Boston Harbor, April 15, 1879.

"DR. A. S. WALLACE.

"*Dear Doctor*,—We, who hereunto sign ourselves, deeply regretting your departure from among us, desire you to accept the accompanying pieces of gold as a slight expression of the high regard and esteem in which you are held by your friends and associates, both officially and socially, during the past ten years.

"Wishing you 'God speed' and a glorious success in your new field of labor,

"We remain,

"Yours most truly,

"GUY C. UNDERWOOD, Superintendent,
"JOHN W. DADMUN, Chaplain,
"HORACE BERRY, M.D., Resid't Physician,
"CHARLES C. PAIGE, Engineer,
JOHN J. COLLIER, Clerk,
"JOHN B. SWIFT, M.D.,
W. PRESTON WOOD, Asst. Superintend't,
SETH PERKINS, Carpenter,
"EBEN M. SEAVER.

JAMES HARVEY HALL.

James Harvey Hall, the son of William Hall, Jr., was born in Brookline, N. H., June 22, 1810. His educational advantages were limited to the common schools of his native town; but being of a bright, active turn of mind, he obtained a fair rudimentary education. He worked on a farm during boyhood, and also learned coopering, and when he had attained his majority he went to the town of Lyndeborough and engaged in barrel manufacturing; this he continued there until the time of his marriage (1835). He then went to Francestown, where he resided four or five years, when the advancing age and declining health of his parents made it necessary that he should return to his native town of Brookline and take care of them.

Upon his returning to Brookline he engaged in a branch of business which he continued through life, and which proved very remunerative.

The homestead and adjoining lands were quite heavily timbered, and he engaged in burning charcoal. He was a man of untiring energy, and he pushed his business assiduously and earnestly, and, meeting with eminent success, he gradually added to his landed possessions; conducted farming on quite a large scale, became the owner and conductor of a grist, saw and planing-mill on property adjacent to the home farm, and also the owner of valuable tenement property in Charlestown, Mass.

He represented his town in the State Legislature in 1869 and 1870. He was an ardent temperance man and a total abstainer, and from early manhood was a consistent and valued member of the Congregational Church, and one of its most generous supporters, paying yearly, for several years, two hundred dollars and over for the support of the gospel in his native town. He remembered in his will the church of his native town, and his memory has further been perpetuated in this direction by a generous contribution by Mrs. Hall for the remodeling of the church edifice, and by his son, E. T. Hall, in the gift to the church of an excellent bell, which now hangs in the tower.

In business matters Mr. Hall was remarkably far-seeing and sagacious. While proverbially slow in expressing an opinion or forming a conclusion on any subject, yet his judgment, once pronounced, was almost invariably found to be correct. Every improvement in the social or business affairs of the town found in him an earnest advocate. He was an active, honest, earnest man, and one of the most useful citizens of his town.

He was twice married,—first, to Mary A., daughter of Major Nehemiah Boutwell, of Lyndeborough, November 10, 1835. They had five children, only two of whom are now living,—Edward T. and Mary F. (now the widow of Deacon George W. Peabody). Mrs. Hall died January 24, 1853. Mr. Hall married, as his second wife, October 20, 1853, Mary J., daughter of Matthew A. and Jane W. (Christie) Fisher, of Francestown, N. H. By this marriage there are no children.

Mr. Hall died August 15, 1874. Mrs. Hall still survives (1885). She is a great-granddaughter of Deacon Samuel Fisher, who came from Ireland in what was known as the "starved ship," and a niece of Mrs. Levi Spaulding, who was a missionary at Ceylon for more than fifty years. Mrs. Hall's mother (recently deceased) was a sister of the late Hon. Daniel M. Christie, of Dover, N. H.

James H. Hall

HISTORY OF FRANCESTOWN.

BY REV. W. E. COCHRANE.

CHAPTER I.

THIS tract was known to hunters and explorers long before its settlement, on account of its "beautiful meadows." As early as July 18, 1673, a "plat had been accepted" under the government of Massachusetts, purporting to cover most of the surface of this town, as now existing. This amounted to nothing, as the location was dangerously remote from any settlements. But it shows the attractiveness of the locality in those early days. These open, green, grassy meadows were like oases of beauty in the dense forests. The clearings had been made, perhaps centuries before, *i. e.*, by flowage. The beavers, then very numerous in this section, cut small trees and twigs with their teeth, set up the short sticks a few inches apart in the mud, and wove in brush between them. Then, with their flat, strong tails as trowels, they plastered this dam on both sides with mud, thus making quite a strong barrier, and raising ponds of considerable extent. As the streams were then much larger than at the present day, and these dams were numerous and put in well-chosen places, to the eye of the first white men, New Boston and Francestown must have seemed to be about one-fourth covered with water. But when, very early, the beavers had been destroyed by hunters, on account of their valuable fur (a rapid and easy work), the dams they had made soon rotted down, the ponds were mostly drained off, and over the soft ground, long covered with water, grass sprang up luxuriantly and was just in season for the settlers. This wonderful grass crop at once attracted attention. It was of excellent quality, was high as a man's head and easy to get. Soon men came up from the lower towns in the summer, harvested the grass and made stacks of hay in warm, dry places. Then, with a rude "camp" of logs and some partial shelter for stock, they drove up cattle in the fall and wintered them on the hay, some adventurous young fellows staying in camp till spring, occupying their time in tending the stock and fire, and in hunting sable along the streams and larger game upon the hills. And this process soon led to the permanent settlement of the town.

The first actual settlement was made by a Scotch man named John Carson, and the date usually assigned is 1760, though it is probable he was on the ground part of several years before, and that other settlers had made beginnings previous to that year. But the spot on which Carson located, and much of the east and best part of Francestown, was then a part of New Boston. That town, granted by Massachusetts January 14, 1736, had quite a show of settlers and "improvements" when the celebrated "Mason claim" was finally successful and the title was purchased by the "Masonian Proprietors" (1746). But the course of the "grantees" and settlers of New Boston was so honorable toward these new owners that, after conference of committees from each party, the said "Masonian Proprietors" not only, for a small consideration and with a few reservations, deeded the whole of the old grant, but also a large and valuable tract on the west, called "New Boston Addition" (1751). And when New Boston was incorporated, in 1763, this "Addition" was incorporated with it as a part of said town. It extended nearly as far west as the present village of Francestown. Hence, John Carson, named above, was one of the first Board of Selectmen of New Boston. He was also chosen one of the "Dear-Keepers." The following year the town of New Boston chose John Carson chairman of a "Comite to Looke for a miniester, or miniesters, in order that we may have Some preaching." Men living in the "Addition" continued to be appointed to various offices for the whole town. When New Boston looked toward the attainment of a minister for the town, Thomas Quigley, of the "Addition," was appointed chairman of the committee to "talk With the Revd. Mr. Solomon Moor in Regard to his Setteling in New Boston." David Lewis, of the "Addition," was twice on the Board of Selectmen. In this way, and most of the time in great harmony, the "Addition" belonged to New Boston twenty-one years. With characteristic shrewdness, the settlers and land-owners in that town had sought these rich lands on the west, and several of the leading New Boston men, for various reasons, had "lots assigned to them in the New Addition"

Yet they seem to have foreseen from the first that the union was only temporary, as they voted December 29, 1763, that the "New Addition Shall have their pairt of preaching amongst themselves During their Stay with the old town as a pearish." Hence, the following year they built their meeting-house near the centre of the old town, and quietly waited till the population might be large enough for a division. Accordingly, a petition was presented to the Legislature, under date of July 22, 1771, and signed by thirty-nine men, asking that the "New Boston Addition" and a part of Society Land adjoining might be incorporated into a town.

This petition was successful after the due formalities, and this tract was incorporated as the town of Francestown June 8, 1772. It received its name from Frances, the wife of Governor Wentworth, and was written "Frances' Town" in the old records. They held their first town-meeting (John Quigley being empowered to call the same) at the house of William Starret, July 2, 1772, and chose John Quigley, John Dickey and William Starret their first Board of Selectmen. At this meeting they chose a committee to "Senter the town," and went on with the usual votes and measures required in this new undertaking. The population slowly but constantly increased, improvements went on, roads were made and the little town was every way hopeful and prosperous. Then came the long, hard struggle of the Revolutionary War, which greatly hindered the growth of the town.

But those hardy men and noble women bravely did their part for liberty. A year before the war they were disposed to be loyal to the King, but the cruelty and injustice of the mother-country gradually brought them all over to the popular side. Even as early as June 10, 1775, they showed their determination by choosing a committee of seven, with John Dickey chairman, "to examine and try aney person or persons that are or Shall be Suspected of being Enemies to the Country." That surely was pretty decided and pretty vigorous loyalty! A large proportion of the men of the town were constantly in the army, exchanging places from time to time, as appears by the following record: "Voted to choose 5 of a Committee to receive the accompts and prize the turns of the men that Has ben into the Scarvice With out aney town bounty." From time to time they paid largely from the town treasury to fill quotas and to increase the pay of those already in the field. And they showed no disposition to give up. Seven years after the battle of Lexington they voted to raise men to "Serve in the Continentle Armey for the term of three years or during the War."

When war with France was probable (1795) Francestown voted to make up "ten dollars per month to every soldier, and fifty cents additional per day for any 'extraordinary service at home.'"

In the War of 1812 a large delegation from Francestown were in the field. Captain Hugh Moore, of this town, commanded a company.

In the War of the Rebellion—as always before—Francestown was intensely loyal. The town voted that the "Selectmen fill the quota on the best terms possible, but not limiting the cost," and to "pay the highest sum allowed by our State laws to fill all quotas this year," and so on till the close of the war. At the March meeting immediately preceding the surrender of Lee they voted to fill all quotas at whatever cost or effort, showing their zeal and determination to the last. The full proportion of the sons of Francestown laid down their lives for the Union.

The population of the town was, in 1775, two hundred; in 1783 selectmen returned "65 male Poles;" in 1850 the population was eleven hundred and fourteen; 1870, nine hundred and thirty-two; in 1880, nine hundred and thirty-seven. In this town the water-power is small, and the people are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. It is a good farming town, and, with good, neat buildings and well-cultivated land, has a general appearance of thrift and success. There is much attractive scenery, and the town furnishes a large variety of views from mountain to intervale. The centre of the town (its only village) is a beautiful country village of about one hundred families. Its principal street is broad, well-shaded and about half a mile long, having on either side many substantial residences, and some venerable with time, though in neat repair. This village contains a hotel, library building, school-house, two churches, academy, two stores, two banks, carpenter's shop, blacksmith-shop, harness-shop, milliner's apartment, two physicians, etc. Near the main street is a cabinet-factory of considerable business. Also below, and on a branch street, is Mill village, so called, which is so near as to be conveniently reckoned as a part of the chief village. It has a blacksmith shop, saw-mill and about fifteen families. Francestown village is high and conspicuous from afar, and is justly an occasion of pride to the people of the town.

Francestown is located a little northwest of the centre of Hillsborough County; is bounded on the north by Deering and Weare, on the east by Weare and New Boston, on the south by Lyndeborough and Greenfield, and on the west by Greenfield and Bennington. It is four miles from the railroad, the nearest depot being that of Greenfield. The north part of the town reaches Antrim depot at a distance of four or five miles. The Manchester and Keene Railroad was chartered and surveyed through Francestown.

The soil of this town is, for the most part, strong and good and somewhat rocky. The southeast part inclines to a sandy loam, easy to cultivate and very productive. The northeast part, with broad ridges and smooth, high fields, sloping southward, presents the comeliest farms.

The two south branches of the Piscataquog River

rise in this town, being the only streams of much importance within its borders. The largest of these issues from Pleasant Pond; the other from Scoby's or Haunted Pond. These two ponds form the chief collections of water in the town. Pleasant Pond is in the north part, is narrow and nearly a mile long, and is a placid and beautiful sheet of water. The Haunted Pond is large, circular in form, and situated in the east of the town, near New Boston line.

There is but one elevation of land in Francestown to be dignified by the name of mountain, and that is Crotchet Mountain, having an altitude of six hundred feet above the common in the village. It has two principal summits, one covered with growing wood, the other almost a naked, solid ledge of rocks, from which the prospect is very extensive and charming.

In the east part of Francestown, not far from the point of the first settlement, there is a soapstone quarry that has given the town some note. It is considered the most valuable quarry of its kind in the United States. It has been extensively worked for a long series of years, vast quantities of the stone having been transported to Nashua and there manufactured. The work of the quarry is chiefly done by steam, and is vigorously prosecuted at the present time, the stone being removed in large bulk, and at the factory it is made into an untold variety of articles, chiefly stoves, mantels and fire-places. This quarry has added considerably to the wealth of the town.

Francestown has a national bank with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. President, M. L. Morrison; Cashier, Hon. G. W. Cummings. And also a savings-bank, incorporated 1868. President, Hiram Patch; Cashier, Samuel D. Downes.

The first settled minister in Francestown, as shown by the town records, was Rev. Moses Bradford, ordained and installed September 8, 1790. A church had been organized as early as 1773, and various calls had been given from time to time, but none accepted before the above-named date.

Many of the early settlers were Presbyterians, and the town "voted to Settel a minister a Cording to the Presbyterans' rules;" but they agreed eventually to become a Congregational Church, and this was the only church in town until a very recent date.

Mr. Bradford remained pastor of the church thirty-seven years. His successors were as follows:

Austin Richards, 1827–36; Nathaniel S. Folsom, 1836–38; James R. Davenport, 1839–42; Jonathan McGee, 1843–50; Lothrop Taylor, 1851–57; Charles Cutler, 1857–66; Austin Richards, 1866–70; Charles Seccombe, 1871–73; Henry F. Campbell; Henry M. Kellog; and the present pastor, Rev. John A. Rowell, who began service December 17, 1882.

This church recently erected a new and most convenient house of worship, which was dedicated July 1, 1884, free of debt.

About the time of the close of the pastorate of Rev. Henry F. Campbell, named above, a new church was organized in town, called "The Independent Congregational Church," its members coming partly from the old body and partly from without. This new organization retains the old church edifice, which they have extensively repaired and improved, making a very desirable house of worship. They are now in fellowship with the Unitarian denomination, have a good parsonage and are united and flourishing under the pastoral care of Rev. Joseph Wassall.

Francestown Academy has been for more than eighty years an occasion of pride and honor to the town. The first term was taught in 1801 by Alexander Dustin, a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1799. The town voted, August 25, 1800, to give "permission to School Class No. 3 to maintain their school-house on the common," in which school-house, it is supposed, the academy, then called the High School, had its beginning. It was a low, unpainted, small structure, with only one room and exceedingly rude accommodations, and the thirty pupils that attended must have crowded it full.

Among the number this first term was Hon. Levi Woodbury, LL.D., then a boy of eleven years. The school was open only one or two terms each year for a long time, and under various teachers, and with no great success.

The academy was not incorporated till June 24, 1819. About this time the corporation, by gift of individuals in the town, came into possession of the upper story of the "Old Brick Academy," still standing on the east side of the common, and here many prosperous terms of school were kept. Here Dr. Bard, Isaac O. Barnes and others taught, and here President Pierce and other distinguished men fitted for college.

In 1841 an old building was moved on to the spot occupied by the present edifice, and fitted up for the better accommodation of the school. Here, under Rev. Horace Herrick and Rev. Harry Brickett, the academy flourished and gained an excellent reputation. The old building, just repaired and occupied to the full, was burned March 27, 1847, and the present desirable building was built the same year. The academy celebrated its semi-centennial May 6, 1851, at which Hon. Levi Woodbury, a pupil of its first term in 1801, gave the oration, and President Pierce and others made addresses. The old institution is still in a prosperous condition. It has done a great deal for the community. Many of its pupils have come to honor. One President of the United States, two United States Senators, several Congressmen, one major-general and many judges, lawyers, ministers, doctors and inventors began their course of study here. The instructors since 1841 have been Rev. Horace Herrick, Rev. Harry Brickett, Professor Henry E. Sawyer, Rev. Sylvanus Hayward, Dr. Martin N. Root, Rev. Charles E. Milliken, Rev. Samuel B. Stewart, Rev. Frank G. Clark, Professor Samuel E. Prescott, Thomas O. Knowlton, Esq., Professor James

E. Vose, Professor H. S. Cowell and Professor B. S. Hurd, the present successful incumbent.

Francestown may fairly be credited with a people of greater education and intelligence than most New Hampshire towns. Nearly all its citizens have been, more or less, students, and many graduates of the academy. Hardly a man can be found living here, having been born and brought up in the town, who is not capable of doing any and all town business. The women also are well educated. The long-continued existence of the academy here has tended to elevate the people, and to lead them into superior lines of reading and thinking. Young hearts have been fired with high ambitions all these years. As a consequence, a host have gone from this town to fill places of trust all over the land. In even thousands of places of honor and importance the sons and daughters of Francestown may be found. They have learned to work their way. They can be trusted. Many of more recent years are now silently building up fortunes and reputations. They will be heard from. They will make their mark on society. They will mould future opinions and characters. But only a few names among these worthy sons of Francestown can be given in this brief sketch of the town,—a sketch made all the more brief because a full and careful history of Francestown is expected to follow at no distant day. Some leading names are these:

Hon. Levi Woodbury, LL. D., born December 22, 1789, graduate of Dartmouth College 1809, admitted to the bar 1812, first offices held in town, town clerk and chairman of selectmen, Francestown, 1815; judge of Superior Court 1816, at early age of twenty-seven years; Governor of the State 1823; Speaker of the House 1825; twice United States Senator; Secretary of the Navy; Secretary of the Treasury; and judge of the United States Supreme Court, which last position he held at his death September 7, 1851

Hon. Samuel D. Bell, LL. D., born in Francestown, October 9, 1798, graduate of Harvard 1816, chief justice of New Hampshire; called "one of the most eminent and profound jurists of New England;" died in Manchester, July 31, 1865

Hon. John Bell, born in Francestown, November 13, 1894, graduate of Bowdoin College 1822, United States Senator from New Hampshire, died at Gilford, N. H., May 26, 1875

Rev. James T. Woodbury, long settled in Acton, Mass

Hon. Titus Brown, member of Congress

Hon. Judge William Parker,

Dr. P. P. Woodbury

Dr. George H. Bixby and others.

Before the day of railroads Francestown was a place of large business. Other towns came here to trade. From three to five ample stores were in operation. The County Courts were largely held here. The "Second New Hampshire Turnpike" was built through Francestown, and for years a "through stage to Boston," and heavy teams transporting produce, and a great amount of private travel poured through the town.

All this, with the academy, made a lively and prosperous place. And still, both for situation and character, this is one of the most attractive towns in the State, and all her many scattered sons and daughters look back with just pride on their early home.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MARK BALCH.

Mark Balch was the son of William and Abigail (Johnson) Balch. William Balch was a native of Francestown, and was by trade a tanner and currier. He spent the first few years of his married life in New Boston, N. H., and then returned to his native town, where he prosecuted his calling and spent the principal part of his business life. He was successful in business, and about thirty years prior to his death he removed to Redding, Mass., where he fitted up a pleasant, comfortable home, and the residue of his days were spent there. He was a much respected citizen and held various offices in church and town.

Mark Balch was born in New Boston, March 30, 1820, and was brought up to his father's trade. Most of his boyhood and youth, however, was spent at school. He fitted for college at the Francestown Academy, an excellent school, and although he never carried into execution his design of attending college, yet the advantages he enjoyed for study were very fair and had been well improved, and he became a very fair scholar, and even after his school-days were ended he continued his studies, and through life was a reading, thoughtful, studious man. After quitting school he engaged in the tanning business with his father for a time, but feeling an inclination for commercial pursuits, he went to Manchester in 1860 and engaged in the hardware trade with Mr. John B. Varick. After several years spent in this place he returned to Francestown, and succeded Mr. Paul H. Bixby as cashier in the First National Bank of Francestown. He filled this station up to the year preceding his death, when he retired. During part of this period he was also town-clerk and treasurer.

He was married, May 2, 1850, to Laurilla H., daughter of Peter F. and Lucy H. Farnham, of Francestown. Mrs. Balch's ancestors were among the early colonists of Massachusetts. Her paternal ancestors were from Andover, in that State, and in the maternal line the Deans played an important part in the history of Dedham, Raynham and adjacent towns.

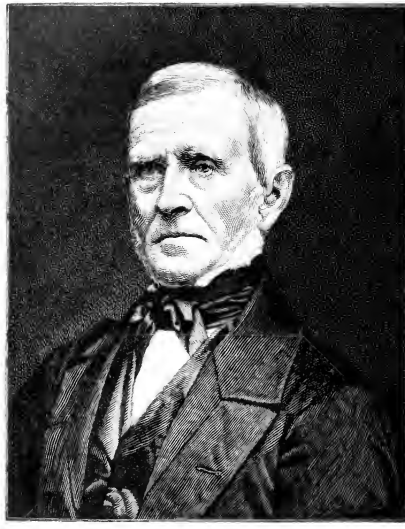
The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Balch was not blessed with issue.

Mr. Balch's lungs were never strong, and about two years preceding his demise consumption was developed, which resulted in his death, December 16, 1879.

GEORGE KINGSBURY.

George Kingsbury was the son of Joseph and Silence (Richards) Kingsbury, and grandson of Joseph Kingsbury, who was a native of Dedham, Mass. His ancestors of both the paternal and maternal lines were among the pioneers of that part of Eastern Massachusetts, and played an important part in the development of that colony. The "Richards Geneal-

Marie Balch



George Kingsbury

ogy" gives a very complete account of the origin and history of that family. Of the Kingsburys we have not been able to find authentic data concerning any member earlier than Joseph, the grandfather of George, except that two brothers of that name came from the north of England to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and "joined the Plymouth colonists." The records are incomplete, but evidently one of these brothers was the ancestor of the Dedham Kingsbury. Joseph Kingsbury, the father of George, came to Francestown, N. H., when the virgin forest was almost unbroken, and he and his young wife suffered all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life.

They went resolutely to work, however, to make for themselves a home in the wilderness, and both being industrious, frugal and hopeful, they gradually overcame the difficulties under which they labored, and succeeded in amassing quite a comfortable property for that day, and both lived to see the forest covered hills, among which they had pitched their early abode, converted into fruitful farms and dotted with cheerful homes. Mr. Kingsbury became one of the most successful and substantial farmers of his town, and one of its most useful and respected citizens. He built, in after-years, on the site of his early homestead, a substantial brick residence, which is now owned by Mr. Oliver Pettee. They had nine children, six of whom grew up to maturity, and all but one of whom married. Their names were George, Leonard, Hannah, Joseph, Julitta and John Langdon. Hannah married Stephen Whipple (deceased), of New Boston, and died leaving one son, Joseph K., who is in business in Boston, Mass. Joseph (deceased) married Betsey Everett (deceased); they had four children, only two of whom grew up to maturity. Julitta (deceased) married Rev. Almon Benson (deceased), of Centre Harbor, N. H.; she died without issue. John L. (deceased) married Abigail Hyde (deceased); they had six children.

George Kingsbury was born in Francestown, N. H., February 1, 1795. He was brought up on his father's farm, and, like most farmers' sons of that early day, had but limited advantages for an education. His father, while a man of strong, practical common-sense, was an uneducated man, and his life's work had been spent among scenes where brawn and muscle were more requisite than "book-learning;" consequently he was disposed to regard a day spent in study as a day lost. He undervalued the advantages of education, and, as a result, did not afford his children the opportunities he might in that direction. This lack of schooling in his youth was a source of life-long regret to Mr. Kingsbury. His was that cast and calibre of mind that would have utilized and applied to a worthy purpose the power which knowledge gives, and while in youth the opportunity for study was denied him, yet throughout the long years of his after-life he was always a reading, studious man, and to his honor be it said he gave his children all the advantages he could, and was anxious that his sons should attend college. Their tastes, however, did not so incline them. One of his daughters, Harriette Newell, graduated at Mount Holyoke Seminary.

Mr. Kingsbury remained on the home farm till his marriage, which was in his twenty-eighth year. He married, May 7, 1822, Sally, daughter of Ebenezer and Lucy (Battelle) Everett, of Francestown. Her parents were also from Dedham, Mass., and were from a somewhat noted family, of which Edward Everett was, perhaps, the most famous member. Her grandparents on the maternal side were Ebenezer and Prudence (Draper) Battelle. On the paternal side she is descended from Richard Everett, who was one of the original founders of Dedham, in 1636. The family have always been, and are yet, a prominent one in the town, and particularly in that part of Dedham now Norwood. Mrs. Kingsbury's father was an industrious and prosperous farmer, and did considerable at lumber business. When George Kingsbury was married his father purchased a farm near the old homestead, and George took charge of it and resided there about seven years. The old gentleman then sold this place, and George went on another farm belonging to his father, where he remained three years, when he purchased a farm of his own near the soapstone quarries and on this place he remained twenty-six years and reared his family until his youngest child had become of age. He then sold his farm to one of his neighbors, and, purchasing a pleasant building site in the village of Francestown, with eleven acres of land attached, he erected thereon a comfortable and commodious dwelling, and here his declining years were spent.

He was by nature and habit an energetic and industrious man, and even after the necessity was passed with him for hard labor he could not lay aside the habits of a lifetime, but was continually active in beautifying and improving his home and surroundings up to the time of his death. He was a man who attended strictly to his private business affairs, and had no ambition to hold office or mingle in public affairs. He was, theoretically and practically, an earnest friend of the cause of education. His own children he kept in constant attendance at the academy in their native town, and when money was needed for any purpose pertaining to the educational interests of the community he was always among the first to respond. For many years, during more than half the latter part of his life, he was an earnest member of the Congregational Church.

He had six children.—

Harriette N., married Sylvanus Jewett, a Presbyterian clergyman, and had one daughter, Hattie Newell, who only lived to be four years old.

George, married Betsey A. Hyde, of Francestown, resides about two miles from the village, and is a prosperous farmer. They have three children,—George

Albert, married Sadie M. Heald, and is now manufacturing ice in De Land, Fla.; Warren, married Ella A. Wagner (they have one child living; they reside in Duquoin, Ill., where he is in trade); Henry L., a building contractor, married Nellie H. Stevenson (they have one child, and reside in De Land, Fla).

Sarah E., resides at home with her widowed mother.

Hannah F., died in infancy.

Caroline H., now the widow of H. F. Blakeslee, of Illinois; he was a machinist, and his son George has followed in the same occupation. She has four children, three sons and one daughter. Their children were George, married Mary R. Holt (has three children and resides in Duquoin, Ill.); Mary E., their daughter, married John L. Holmes (he is in trade in Chicago, and has one son); Frank A., another son, is in school; and Willie Everett, the youngest, lives at present with his mother in Duquoin, Ill.

Mark Justin, the youngest of the children, enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, United States Volunteers, September 5, 1861, and served through the war, participating in numerous engagements, among others, Shiloh, Fort Donelson and Fort Henry. He was mustered out in 1864, and afterwards became purser on the United States transport steamer "Colonel Cowles," and died while in this employ, April 12, 1865. He was an heroic soldier, a true and devoted son and an intelligent, cultivated man. When in the service he always refused a furlough, on the principle that married men who had wives and children to look after should receive whatever favors of that kind there were to be granted. His early death was a severe blow to his aged parents. His remains rest on Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay. George, the elder brother, was also a soldier in the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted in the Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, September 27, 1864, was in the siege of Petersburg, etc., and served until mustered out at the close of the war.

George Kingsbury, Sr., died October 14, 1869, aged seventy-four years, eight months and fourteen days.

HISTORY OF GOFFSTOWN.

BY A. F. CARR, M.D.

CHAPTER I.

Geographical—The First Settlements—Names of Pioneers—Original Grant—Narragansett No. 1—The Masonian Claim—Grant of Goffstown—Conditions of Grant—The Masting Business—The Masting Troubles—The King's Sheriff—Incident.

THE town of Goffstown lies in the northeastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: North by Merrimack County, east by Merrimack County and Manchester, south by Bedford, and west by Weare and New Boston.

Edmund Burke, the great English statesman, once remarked that "they who never look back to their ancestors will never look forward to posterity," and there is great appositeness in the remark. He who never suffers his mind to revert to the past, its actors or its story will care little for the welfare of the future. He is supremely selfish who gathers the harvest without one thought of him who plowed the sward and sowed the seed, or upward unto Him whose sun warmed and whose rains watered it, and whose care watched it through each successive stage of its growth.

It is natural and commendable to look to those who have gone before us; they toiled through the summer's heat, winter's cold, and we are reaping the benefit of their labors; they hewed the ancient woods away and left us these cleared fields, ready for the plow, the seed and the harvest. They were ready to do all and to suffer all that they might plant a garden here in the wilderness. They called no man master, and the germ of freedom which they planted here became the noble liberty tree of the Revolution.

It is natural that we should wish to know something of these pioneers of civilization, of their toils, of their privations, of the courage with which they braved the perils of the wilderness, of wild beasts and of wilder men; for from them is derived all that is peculiar to the New England character, its energy, its perseverance, its ingenuity, its hatred of tyranny in all its forms and manifestations.

How valuable would we esteem a diary of one of the earliest settlers of the town! We would like to know what were the thoughts of Job Kidder, when clearing the poor-house farm, when warned by his faithful dog of the approach of Indians, who frequently passed his clearing in crossing from Amoskeag Falls to Goram Pond, when, as was his custom, he retreated to his log shanty and there, with his three guns and no other companion, he was ready to let them pass or fight as they chose; or Matthew Kennedy, hauling hay upon a hand-sled from the bog in New Boston, to keep his cow and three sheep from starving during the long winter, with no other companion but the howling wolf; or of Mrs. Gilchrist, a widow, who lived solitary and alone near where Charles Hadley now lives, who, when returning from a visit at a neighbor's living near the old Cummings Butterfield house, being upon horseback, with her youngest child in her arms, heard the screams of two catamounts in pursuit. Casting away the child's blanket to attract the attention of the beasts and delay pursuit, she clapped one foot upon either side of the horse and run him home, just entering the log stable and closing the door as two large-sized catamounts sprang upon the hemlock trees which formed the corner-posts of the stable, tearing away the bark in their efforts to reach the horse, which they were unable to do, though they persevered until nearly morning.

An insight into their every-day life and thoughts would be most valuable; but they have passed away, and the story of the early settlers of Goffstown, with its startling romance and stern realities, has nearly perished with them. Few materials only exist, scattered and imperfect, in musty records and uncertain tradition, gathered only by great labor and antiquarian zeal and patience, and these, though unattended by important consequences, nevertheless possess peculiar interest. Go back a little more than a hundred years. We are looking out from beneath the topmost branches of a tree upon the summit of the Uncanoonucks; far as the eye can reach stands the primeval forest; through the interlacing branches of the trees we catch glimpses of the waters of the Piscataquog.

Antipas Dodge, John Dinsmore, McClary and Sessions have made a little clearing upon the south side

of the mountain. Mr. Todd has toppled down a few trees at the Moore place. Butterfield and Robie have let daylight into the forest a little north of Mr. Todd's clearing. Matthew Kennedy is one of the first settlers, and the first white child born in town was Samuel Kennedy, his son. He lived where E. F. Aiken formerly lived; we see his farm in quite a flourishing condition as compared with his neighbors, and there is Lieutenant Moses Little living half-way up the Robie Hill, with his four acres of cleared ground; Asa Patter has a clearing, and lives in a smart frame house, the smoke from the chimney of which rises above the trees, and is nearly, if not the identical house, west of Mr. Balch's; and his neighbor, Job Dow, has a fine house for the time, where Joseph Hadley now lives, while the smoke of John Goff's chimney rises from the site now occupied by Mrs. Artemas Whitney's house. Alexander Walker, the old town clerk, has quite a large clearing upon what is still called the Walker place, though now owned by Lewis Sargent, where Mrs. Walker, of Irish origin, extracts teeth, and is the obstetrician of the settlement. They have a numerous family, and are regarded wealthy; but one after another of their sons becomes dissipated and involved in debt, for the payment of which the old gentleman became bound, and he ends his days in the poor-house or is supported by the town.

Samuel Blodgett has a large clearing a mile or so from Amoskeag Falls, and is regarded the wealthiest man in town, as he was in many respects the most remarkable one.

These families are scattered along the hillside, hid away in the sunny nook, by the meadow patch or buried among the dark pines on the banks of the river. An honest and, with some few exceptions, a frugal, faithful and pious people, all foreigners or of foreign extraction, who, in common with other settlers of New England, came here for the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, which was denied them in the country of their birth. They sought and found it in the country of their adoption, through much tribulation and many perils, perils to which men of ordinary will would have succumbed; perils which the brave heart can alone encounter and come off victorious; perils from which there was no escape by day, and which the night only served to magnify and to fill with more gloomy forebodings. Men toiled and worshiped with their rifles by their side, and the mother, when she laid her children down to sleep, knew not but their slumbers would be disturbed by the war-whoops of the merciless savage. For one hundred and thirty years, including the early settlement of this town, the Indian wars, with but brief intervals of peace, had continued.

Professor Sanborn, in his "History of New Hampshire," says,—

> "The prowling Indian lurked near every dwelling; the farmer at his toil, the worshiper at the altar, the mother beside her cradle and the infant slumbering in it were the victims of the merciless savage, again and again was every town in New Hampshire visited and the atrocities of former years repeated.
>
> "The men cultivated their fields with arms at their sides or within their reach, the women and children shut themselves up in garrisoned houses and sometimes, when their husbands and sons had been murdered, heroically defended themselves. No night passed without posting sentinels, no day without careful search for concealed foes. It was impossible to enjoy the meagre comforts which life and slaughter had spared. Then very dreams were horrible, because in them the scalping knife seemed to flash before their eyes, and the war whoop resound in their ears. To most men a premature death would have been preferred to such a life. It was one long, protracted agony of apprehension, alarm, terror and suffering."

Judge Smith, of Exeter, remarks that, "drawing a circle round this village as a centre, twenty-five miles in diameter, the number killed and made captives by the Indians within it was, during a period of forty years, seven hundred." In 1710 the brave Winthrop Hilton fell while at work in his own woods. He was regarded as the most fearless of the brave, the most venturous of the daring, and his death was universally regretted by his townsmen. His sharp, black eye and long, bright gun struck terror into the hearts of the savages. They thirsted for his blood.

In 1745 the State of New Hampshire suffered from an Indian invasion, when all the horrors of the former Indian wars were revived and renewed. The frontier towns of Keene (then called Upper Ashuelot), Swanzey (Lower Ashuelot) and Concord (then known as Pennacook) suffered, besides many other towns, which were visited and some murders were committed, houses burned and harvests destroyed. No man walked abroad unarmed; it was unsafe to leave the stockade to milk a cow or feed an animal.

Robert Walker, being in the habit of trapping upon a small stream in the neighborhood of Hiram Tirrell's, noticed upon several occasions that furs had been taken from his traps, and one morning, while passing down this stream, being upon land formerly owned by Hadley Stevens, he espied an Indian taking aim at him with his gun. Walker waited a moment, calculating about the time he would pull the trigger, which he did, and dropping at the critical time, the ball from the Indian's gun passed over his head. The savage gave a whoop, supposing that his shot had been fatal to Walker, and rushed towards him for his scalp; Walker sprang up, brought his gun to his left shoulder, fired and killed him. Being fearful that other Indians were near, he started for the garrison immediately, but afterwards visited the scene, and found where the Indian's ball had struck, and judged that he did not drop a moment too soon to avoid being hit. Walker's gun was fixed for a person shooting from the left shoulder, a place in the breech being hollowed out for the cheek, and the identical gun is still in existence in that neighborhood.

The territory now known as the town of Goffstown, in connection with six other townships, was granted by the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, in 1728, to the soldiers, or heirs-at-law of the soldiers, of the King Philip or Narragansett War, which ended full fifty years before the grant was made; so, probably, very few of the soldiers were then living.

In June, 1733, it seems these grantees, in number about eight hundred and forty, met on the town common in Boston for the purpose of dividing, equitably, the land thus given to them. They formed themselves into seven separate societies, and each society organized and chose an executive committee to look after its interests, who met by appointment in Boston on the 17th of October, 1733. The numbers who of the several townships, from one to seven, were placed in a hat and successively drawn. Goffstown was drawn as Narragansett No. 4, and was thus called for a number of years.

The territory of New Hampshire was granted to an English naval officer by the name of John Mason, who, after spending large sums of money upon his grant, died in 1635, without realizing any benefit from his investment, leaving his landed estate to Robert Tufton, upon condition that he should take the name of Mason.

Massachusetts unjustly claimed the entire possession of Mason's grant, and in 1641 assumed the government of New Hampshire, and, finding that she could not make good her claim before the King in Council, she very cunningly adopted the plan of granting townships to actual settlers upon the land thus claimed, so that the fee in the same should be in the people of Massachusetts. Southegan East (or Bedford), Southegan West (or Amherst), Narragansett No. 4 (or Goffstown), Rumford (or Concord), Bakerstown and Tyngstown (or Pembroke), were each chartered upon this plan.

When the controversy was settled between Massachusetts and the heirs of Captain John Mason, commonly known as the Masonian proprietors, the latter, establishing their claim, made a grant of the township of Goffstown (Goffe is the Celtic for Smith) to Rev. Thomas Parker, of Dracut; Colonel Sampson Stoddard and John Butterfield, of Chelmsford; Joseph Blanchard, Robert Davidson, John Coombs and James Karr, of Dunstable; John Goffe and John Goffe, Jr., James Walker, Matthew Patten, John Moore, Timothy Corliss, Thomas Farmer, Zaccheus Cutting, Samuel Patten, Alexander Walker, all of Southegan East (or Bedford); Thomas Follensbee, Joshua Follensbee, Caleb Paige (who cleared and settled upon the Abram Buzzel place), Benjamin Richards, (previous to the expedition against Fort William Henry ten sachems had been dispatched by the French as messengers to the northwestern tribes, to invite them to become the allies of the French. In consequence of this summons a tribe, called the Cold Country Indians, appeared at the siege. By these cannibals many of the prisoners were slain and eaten. Two of them seized a lad named Copp and were leading him away by the shirt-sleeves. His cries caught the attention of Benjamin Richards, who was a bold, athletic man,—one of the Rangers enlisting from Goffstown—who rushed after them and snatched away the boy, leaving the shirt-sleeves in their hands. Colonel Bailey was pursued by these savages and ran barefooted through the woods to Fort Edward, a distance of fifteen miles, and thus escaped being roasted. Colonel Rogers' brother, Richard, who was a captain, died of small-pox a few days before the siege of Fort William Henry). Peter Morse and Caleb Emery; John Dow, Peter Harriman, of Haverhill (afterwards a soldier in the French and Indian War; was at the sacking of Quebec, and subsequently settled upon the place where Stillman Merrill now lives—1883); Abram Merrill, Benjamin Stevens, John Jewell, Ephraim Martin, Nathaniel Martin, Aaron Wells, Caleb Dalton, all of a place called Amoskeag; James Adams, son of William Adams, William Orr, Job Kidder and John Kidder, of Londonderry; William Read and Robert Read, James McKnight, William Cummings, all of Litchfield; Samuel Greggs, Edward White, Esq., John White, all of Brooklyn; which grant was made at Portsmouth in the month of December, 1748, upon the following conditions and limitations, viz.:

"That the whole tract, saving the particular tracts hereinafter mentioned, be divided into sixty-eight shares, or rights, and each share or right be laid out into three distinct lots, and numbered with the same number on each of said lots; the number beeing sixty-one and end with sixty-eight; that one of the said shares be for the first minister of the Gospel, who shall be settled on said tract of land hereby granted, and shall remain there during his life, or until he shall be regularly dismissed, to hold to him, his heirs and assigns, and one other lot or share for and toward the support of the Gospel ministry forever; that two of the three lots that shall belong to each share shall contain one hundred acres each."

But without quoting further, it goes on to state that the minister's lot shall be as near the meeting-house as possible, and that another of said shares be reserved for the use of the proprietors, the grantors of the said premises and their assigns forever; that seventeen of said shares be exonerated from paying any charges towards a settlement and not held to the conditions of the other shares until improved by the owners, or some one holding and improving under them; that within one year from the time of drawing each owner of a share shall have a house sixteen feet square, with a chimney and cellar, upon one of his lots, and some person living in said house, and four acres of land inclosed, cleared and fitted for mowing and tillage; and in two years have four acres more cleared and fitted for mowing and tillage; and in three years have four acres more cleared, making in all twelve acres from the time of drawing.

No small amount of labor with our present facilities of doing business, and at that time it must have called forth all of their hardy strength and endurance. And furthermore, "that the settlers, within three years from the time of drawing for shares, build a meeting-house fit for the worship of God, for the use of those who shall then or subsequently dwell within said territory of Goffstown, and after three years from the time of the completion of said house shall constantly maintain public worship of God therein. That each owner of the said forty-eight shares shall, at

or before the drawing for lots, pay the sum of thirty pounds, old tenor, including what they have already paid, towards carrying on the settlement, to be deposited in the hands of such persons as the owners shall choose, to defray the charges of surveying and laying the land out into lots, building a meeting-house, supporting the gospel for the first six months, laying out highways, etc.

"That all white pine trees growing on said tract of land, fit for his majesty's use in masting the Royal Navy, be and are hereby reserved to his majesty, his heirs and successors forever." This was likewise a condition of the charter of incorporation, and many a mast has Goffstown furnished for the royal navy. But, luckily, to the conditions herein stated, through the bravery of our forefathers, we are not at this day holden. The event of the Revolution effaced all titles of royalty.

The school lot was near the Samuel Robie farm; the minister's lot at Deacon E. P. Sargent's, or where William Hopkins now (1883) resides; the lot for the support of preaching near Walker Little's.

Goffstown in former years afforded a vast quantity of lumber, and in the time of royal surveyors, deputy surveyors and agents were always appointed to prevent waste in the King's woods. Masts of great size and extra quality were cut upon the Piscataquog and its branches for the royal navy. The stump of a pine-tree is now, or was a few years ago, upon the Jonathan Bell farm, where a yoke of "six-foot" cattle were turned around upon its face. The tree was so large that it could not be drawn off, and Captain Eliphalet Richards said "it took about all the rest of the wood growing upon an acre of ground to burn it up." But if they had let it remain until this day, there are those who would have removed it, sawed it into planks, made it into sashes and doors and had them in houses in Australia in about the time they were burning it up,—such now is the excellence of machinery and the power of steam. Yet had we of this generation forests to clear, Indian wars to fight, the Revolution to pass through and a government to establish, it is doubtful whether we should have had the steamboat, railroad, electric telegraph and telephone to boast of as the inventions of the nineteenth century. Arts never flourish in time of war, and invention is all directed to the production of more efficient weapons for the extinction of the human race.

The masting business was so important that troops were repeatedly ordered out to protect the mast-men. The office of surveyor of the King's woods was holden by Governor Wentworth, who had his deputies in all places where the pine grew in plenty. These deputies were the cause of a great deal of vexation and trouble. The owner of the land, before he commenced cutting, was under the necessity of employing a deputy surveyor to mark the trees upon the land reserved for the use of the King, and if he neglected to have his land thus surveyed, from inability to pay for surveying, or other cause, and proceeded to cut his lumber, the same was forfeited to the King. In this way, whole mill-yards of lumber got out by the settlers for building their houses and barns, were often forfeited. The Governor would ride past the mill in a coach, stop, and order the broad arrow to be marked upon each log, and the same was the King's. After this mark ⊕, the owner or mill-owner dared not touch a log. They were then advertised and libeled in a Court of Admiralty, and sold at public auction, and the proceeds over and above expenses went into the King's treasury. But, something like official transactions of this day, if the proceeds of sale covered expenses, it was not inquired into very much, especially if the Governor stood well with the King.

In the *New Hampshire Gazette* of February 7, 1772, a large lot of lumber was advertised as being seized in this way at Richard's, Patter's, Dow's and Rowle's mills, in Goffstown, and Clement's mills, in Weare (at the Oil-Mill village, at the mill formerly owned by Christopher Simons). Such seizures made a great many patriots ready, by revolution or any other way, to change a government so annoying.

On the 13th of April, 1772, Mr. Whiting, King's surveyor or sheriff of Hillsborough County, and a Mr. Quigly, his deputy, of New Boston, proceeded to Clement's Mill to serve an Admiralty writ upon one Mudgett, who lived at the Oil-Mill village. Mr. Whiting made the arrest, but Mr. Mudgett suggesting that he would furnish the necessary bail in the morning, the sheriff and his deputy went to Mr. Quigly's tavern to put up for the night. Meantime the fact of the arrest got noised about and a most remarkable bail was got up. In the morning some twenty or thirty men, with their faces blackened, rushed into Whiting's room, who, seeing their intention, seized his pistol and would have fired had he not been seized himself and disarmed, and most gloriously pummeled by the incensed lumbermen, two on a side holding him up by the arms and legs, while others crossed out their accounts of certain logs, hauled and forfeited, upon his naked back. Quigly, his assistant, showed more fight, and was secured only by taking up the ceiling over his head and beating him with a long pole thrust down from the garret. After stirring him up with the aforesaid long pole and beating him to their heart's content, he was secured, their horses were led to the door, and amid jokes and jeers of the populace (their horses' tails, manes and ears having been cut off) the woe-begone officers were assisted upon their backs in no gentle manner and sent off. This was a high-handed outrage and ill-brooked by the sheriff, who was disposed to have things his own way. He proceeded to Colonel Goffe, of Bedford, and Lutwiche, of Merrimack, who, at his request, ordered out the *posse comitatus*, and armed with muskets marched to the scene of the outrage, but the rioters

had fled to the woods. One of them was subsequently found and committed to jail. The War of the Revolution soon after coming on, Mudgett and "his bail" escaped punishment, and the affair in a few years was looked upon as meritorious rather than otherwise. The old meeting-camp was a little way from Joseph Hadley's house, or between Hamilton Campbell's and Mr. Grant's. One hundred oxen were kept there. There was another camp about a mile from this. A man, by the name of McAfee, once, in the spring of the year, crawled upon his hands and knees from one camp to the other, for which he was to receive a beaver hat, which was not paid. Alfred Story's grandfather once saw a monstrous mast drawn down the Piscataquog River by one hundred oxen, and when near where the Dow bridge now stands the sled cut through the ice, but was pulled out and taken down the Mast road to the Merrimack and probably went down the river to Boston, and so on to London for the royal navy.

Old Captain Eliphalet Richards said "that he bought the timber upon ten acres of Parker's intervale for one hundred dollars, and the masts and timber were so thick upon it that he was obliged to haul a large portion away before felling the whole. There was not room enough for them all to lay without lying upon each other, which would make it inconvenient to get them off."

Another condition in this grant was (and it would have been well if it had never been annulled, or rather that it had been revived after the Revolution and continued to our day), viz.,—"That no hindrance to the free passage of the fish be placed below the crotch of the river, so called, or where the stream branches off to New Boston and Weare."

It is a shame that a few mill and factory-owners, by not being compelled to build fish-ways, should keep back from our streams so much excellent and healthy food as the sea-fish, which were accustomed to come up here and spawn, afford. The salmon, shad and alewife ought still to inhabit our streams a part of each year. During the early settlement of our town they constituted an important source of food. One of the oldest inhabitants of this town, who died a few years ago (Captain E. Richards), said that the salmon collected together in such numbers in the Spring opposite Mr. Whitney's, in what was and now is called the Deep Hole, that the noise they made by slapping their tails upon the water as they were forced above the surface by the pressure of those beneath, that some men who were working near the river thought that the Indians were crossing, and only discovered the real cause when reconnoitering more closely, to make certain before spreading the alarm of "Indians!"

The same person used to tell of the great success he had in catching salmon just above Dow bridge, where the Indians, in olden times, cut a handle in the side of a large rock to help them climb its steep face from the projecting part where their feet stood. This handle was broken off by William Merrill, when a wanton boy, throwing a stone.) Mr. Richards said they took three barrels of salmon at that place in one day.

So important were the fisheries at Amoskeag that in the grant of this town the Legislature of Massachusetts reserved such quantity of land as was deemed proper by the court for the fishery. People at the present day can form no proper estimate of the abundance of fish that swarmed in the Merrimack and its tributaries. The river, rivulets and brooks in the spring of the year were literally full of salmon, shad, alewives and eels. These fish were so plentiful as to be used by the Indians and early settlers as manure. Mr. Richards said "that he manured the land upon the east side of the village with shad and alewives, putting one shad or two alewives into each hill of corn, and had an abundant crop." It was a very stimulating manure, and, like guano, impoverished the land in time. The Indians called the land worn out in this way "souhegan, or souheganish." Alewives ran up the small brooks and were thrown out by women and children with shovels and pieces of bark; cart-loads of them were caught in weirs and in the Merrimack in seines and nets. In the *New Hampshire Gazette*, May 23, 1760, the following item, under the editorial head, appeared and was copied in a London paper: "One day last week was drawn by a net, at one draught, two thousand and five hundred fish out of the Merrimack, near Bedford, in this province. This was thought remarkable by some people." Indeed, so numerous were the salmon in those days that, in imitation of an old Scotch custom, when boys were apprenticed to any trade, one of the special conditions in the indenture was that they should not be obliged to eat salmon oftener than three times a week. We should not object to this now, especially if the salmon was fresh and a few green peas were added to the diet. The wish was that meat would last until fish came. The diet of the inhabitants has very much changed since those primitive days. Porridge, samp-broth, hog and hominy, with now and then the steak of the deer or black bear, constituted the staple dishes after the fishing season was over. One reason, it is supposed, why those who built dams across rivers were not required to build fish-ways was, that when food could be obtained so easily it caused a great deal of idleness. It is related of a man in Litchfield, who crossed over the river to do a day's work in the town of Merrimack, which is just opposite, that his employer, Mr. McGaw, inquired of him if he had been to breakfast. He made rather an equivocal reply, saying that he ate three little shad before he started, but did not consider it much of a breakfast for a man going to a day's work.

The potato was not generally known to the early settlers. It was first introduced by men from Londonderry, who came here from that town, and its value as an article of food was not understood for several

years after its introduction. Plummer Hadley's father raised one year three barrels, and it was the wonder of the whole town what he was going to do with so many of them. This vegetable seems to have been introduced into New England by the Scotch-Irish, who settled in Londonderry. It is reported that one of these settlers gave a few tubers to a gentleman of Amherst, Mass., which he planted, and which grew in great luxuriance, producing balls. These he cooked in various ways, but could make nothing of them, and it was not until the spring, when the plough passed through the hills, that he discovered his mistake.

The grandfather of Alfred Story made a carriage by cutting down a crotched tree, hewing the butt down to a spire, and pinning a few pieces across the forks to hold the meal-bags on, or other articles he might wish to transport through the woods. This answered a very good purpose where there were no roads and many fallen trees to get over. After they built highways cart-wheels were made of the cut of some big log with a hole in the centre dug out for the axle. Some men in town may remember seeing such.

Game was very abundant in this region. Piscataquog is said to signify a good place for deer. Judge Potter, in his "History of Manchester," says that the Cedar Swamp, situated in the east part of the town, was famous for deer, moose, bear and sometimes the catamount. Also the lynx, fisher, beaver, otter and a species of panther, called by the Indians *loweasom*, of a bluish color, like the Maltese cat, were found here. It still inhabits the deep forests of Canada, and is regarded as a very fierce animal. Several years ago John Gilchrist's son saw a catamount feeding upon one of his father's cows in the vicinity of the Yakem Hill. It was afterwards killed in the town of Lee, and when seen at Manchester, after it was killed, it weighed one hundred and eighty pounds. It doubtless lived along the Uncanoonuck, Saddleback, Pawtuckaway and other mountains. The young man who killed it was out hunting foxes; his dog drove it up a tree near his father's house. The boy went up to the tree and saw the formidable animal, and immediately proceeded to his father, who was ploughing in a field near by, for help. The old man could not believe that it was anything larger than a house-cat and told the boy to stay and plough and he would go down with his goad-stick and kill it. The boy besought his father to go with him far enough to know where he was if he got killed in the encounter, which he was fully determined upon. This he consented to do, though all the time thinking his son's eyes had magnified the proportions of the animal. Armed with his double-barreled-gun, the boy approached very near the tree, in the fork of which the catamount sat watching the dog, when it was attracted towards the young hunter by the breaking of a twig beneath his feet. It immediately crouched for a spring; at that moment the boy fired, aiming between the eyes, and none too soon, for the leap of the catamount carried him within a few feet of the boy, and the way he made the leaves and brush fly, being blinded by the shot, convinced the old farmer that it would take something more than his goad-stick to quiet him. The other charge from the gun gave him his "quietus," as the first had penetrated to the brain through the eyes, both of which were put out, or he probably would have lived long enough to have done mischief. People will remember the number of dogs, calves and sheep killed about here that year. Two hounds near Charles Hadley's were killed while in pursuit of the catamount.

The bears were very numerous in this vicinity in the days of the first settlers. Ebenezer Hadley, father of Captain Peter E. Hadley, who first settled upon what is now known as the Teal place, lost a hog weighing near three hundred pounds, and found it near Mr. Whitney's with its shoulders eaten up by the bears. He afterwards moved upon the place where Charles Hadley lived, in 1859, and hearing one of his hogs squealing, he ran out, and found a bear trudging "off with it in his forepaws, and the hog squealing out foul play" with all his might. Within the recollection of Captain Peter Hadley, the sheep suffered from the ravenous wolves. A three-days' hunt was usually sufficient on the part of an ordinary hunter to supply a whole neighborhood with deer, moose and bear-meat. It was remarked by an old gentleman, who died about 1850, that within his recollection there were more deer in the town of Weare than there were sheep at the time he made the remark.

It was upon the southern bank of the Piscataquog, about ten miles this side of New Boston village, in the twilight of a summer evening, nearly one hundred and eighty years ago, that the renowned warrior and hunter, Joe English, was resting after a weary day's hunting. His two long guns, elaborately ornamented with brass nails, and well loaded with three balls, were carefully placed away in the hollow of a tree, which was still alive and growing, that they might be protected from the dampness of the approaching night. Joe had not been upon good terms with his tribe, being suspected by them of giving information to the whites of any hostile intention they might entertain, and they were determined to kill him, if possible. Something attracted Joe's attention and he discovered three Indians creeping upon him. Without a moment to spare, he set off at the top of his speed for his stronghold upon a hill now known as Joe English. With the quick wit of an Indian, finding the chances of escape against him, he slackened his pace until his pursuers were almost upon him, that they might become more eager in the pursuit, and so he prolonged the chase until near the top, when he started off with great rapidity and his pursuers after him, straining every nerve, hoping to take him alive. As Joe came upon the brink of the precipice (which every one has observed who has passed the southern side of the hill,) he leaped behind a jutting rock, and waited in breathless anxiety; but a moment passed,

and the hard breathing and measured, but light, footsteps of his pursuers were heard, and another moment (with a screech) their dark forms were rolling down that fearful declivity, to be left at its base food for the hungry wolves. Thenceforth the hill has been known as "Joe English," and well did his constant friendship to the English residents deserve so enduring a monument. Joe was killed not long afterwards near Dunstable, and the grandfather of Charles Ryder's wife, father of Deacon James Cochran, found the guns many years afterwards in the same hollow tree, each loaded with three balls. They were kept in his family, and frequently used, and were esteemed excellent guns, and are still in New Boston, and were traced out a few years after by the writer.

Joe English was the grandson of the sagamore of Agawam (now New Ipswich), whose name was Masconomonet. He came to his death while conducting Lieutenant Butterfield and wife to Pawtucket (or Dunstable), the story of whose death is familiar to many of the old inhabitants. Lieutenant Butterfield was the great-great-grandfather of T. R. Butterfield, and was a prominent man in his day both in war and in peace.

A very large catamount was killed by a man named Parker upon a little stream just below Elnathan Whitney's. Parker was a hunter, and left the house of Mr. Carr, who lived there then, and was walking up the stream just before sundown; it had become quite dark in the thick woods, when he saw directly in his path a couple of very brilliant eyes. Without stopping to inquire to whom they belonged, he leveled his gun, fired and ran back to Mr. Carr's. The next morning he found the animal with a ball in his brain. Another was killed by Messrs. Patten and Walker, of Bedford, upon the west side of the Uncanoonuck, not a great way from the residence of the Widow Leach (1859). They were hunting, and their little cur dog drove one up a tree. As they approached the tree and discovered the character of their game, Walker says, "As I am the best shot, I will fire first," which he did, and missed his mark. Patten waited for Walker to load, and then fired, bringing the beast down badly wounded, when Walker terminated its life with his hatchet. Walker kept the tail as a trophy.

The Kennedy family, who were among the first settlers, came from the garrison at Bedford, and cleared their farm, returning every night for fear of the Indians. They built a small grist-mill, which would crack up a few bushels of corn and rye every day, and which proved to be very convenient for the early settlers of this town. The stones of this mill lay in the brook upon McDougall's farm, and are about two feet in diameter. They can still be seen (1859) in the brook a little south of the new road running from Joseph McDoell's place to Richardson's, about the middle of the Andrew McDougall farm. Judge Potter tells this story. "Not long after the settlement of this town, General Stark, then plain Mr. Stark, or Captain Stark, crossed the river from Derryfield, or Manchester, with a friend from down below, as Boston was usually called, to hunt in the Cedar Swamp for deer. Stark stationed his friend in a good place, near the deer's run or path, and fearing he might be troubled with the 'buck ague' as the dog drove along the deer, he placed himself a short distance from him upon the same run, so in case his friend should miss, he might have a shot himself. He had but just got placed when he heard in a subdued voice, 'Stark! Stark! come here!' Stark, supposing that he had discovered a moose or deer, replied, 'What do you see?' 'The devil,' answered his friend, and immediately came the report of his gun. Stark rushed forward, and there, almost at the feet of his friend, lay a huge catamount in the agonies of death, while his friend was deliberately loading his gun. Discovering the animal among the lowermost branches of a tree, his fierce eyeballs glaring, his tail lashing the limbs, he had called Stark to come to his assistance. Startled at his voice, the catamount prepared to leap upon him; but the hunter was in time, and placed a ball very handsomely between his eyes, notwithstanding which this powerful animal made a bound of thirty feet toward his intended victim. Upon viewing the scene, Stark thus expressed his satisfaction of his friend's qualities as a hunter, 'Well, I guess you'll do!'"

Building highways, encroachment upon the unappropriated lands, the neglect of the committee chosen in 1752 to build the meeting-house were the principal articles acted upon at the proprietors' meeting up to the year 1761, when George III., by the grace of God, King, defender of the faith, etc., etc., by and with the advice of trusty and well-beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor and commander-in-chief of the province of New Hampshire, declared to be a town corporate, to have a continuance until the 25th day of March, 1763, to be known by the name of Goffstown. John Goffe, Esq., was appointed to call the first meeting, at which Alexander Walker was appointed town clerk, and held the office twenty-six successive years.

John Goffe was the most renowned Indian hunter and fighter upon the frontier in his day. He was a man of marked character, and for sixty years was identified with all the stirring scenes of the most exciting period of our country's history.

Stark, Rogers and Shute served under him through the Indian and French wars, and during the War of the Revolution he was almost constantly in the public service, and though the military teacher of such men as Stark, Rogers, Hazen and Stevens, at Amoskeag, he resembled, in many respects, the brave Colonel Haviland, of the British army, who every Sabbath held religious meetings in camp, and conducted them himself, and whose soldiers were known as the "saints." Colonel Goffe frequently conducted religious meetings, and it is said of him that he was apt at exhortation and prayer. He was at Fort William Henry, which surrendered to the French, where eighty

out of two hundred of the New Hampshire Regiment were murdered by the Indians, and where Thomas Campbell, William Caldwell and Josiah Warren, of New Boston, barely escaped with their lives, and who celebrated their escape ever after during their lifetime, meeting in turn every year at each other's houses.

Rogers, the pupil of Gode, was a most unscrupulous character. Old Mr. Shirley used to relate an anecdote of him, illustrating this trait. Rogers, Stark and Samuel Orr, of this town, were up in the vicinity of Baker's River (called by the Indians Asquamchumauk; near by is Moosilauke, a place where moose live, according to the Indian dialect. John Patch, one of the first settlers of the town of Warren, often had twenty-five barrels of moose-meat in his cellar at a time), hunting, in time of peace, with the Indians. One afternoon, while the three (Rogers, Stark and Orr) were sitting in their camp, three Indians called upon them and remained with them until a little before sundown, when they departed. Not long after they left, Stark and Orr missed Rogers, who was gone so long that they began to have apprehension of his safety; but about midnight he returned and carelessly threw into one corner of the cabin the scalps of the three Indians, whom he had tracked and slain. Stark reproved him for killing these Indians in time of peace. "Oh! damn it!" says Rogers; "there'll be war before another year!" Rogers' father was mistaken for a bear, when approaching the camp of one Stinson, somewhere in Montolonghny, a part of Dunbarton, and was killed,—the second man buried in the town of whom there is any record.

The next meeting was warned to meet at the barn of James Carr. One of the articles in the warrant was to see how much money the town would raise to hire preaching. The whole amount of money assessed in 1763 was £1006 11*s.* 6*d.*, old tenor or old currency, one-half of which Job Kidder was to collect and William McDoell the other half.

The records of the town present up to this period the usual difficulties under which all new settlements labor before they get the machinery of government to operating well, and before they obtain the comforts of the older towns. The most talked of seems to have been in Follansbee's not building a mill over Harry Brook.

Samuel Richards proposed to build one over Piscataquog River, and leave a free passage for the fish. But this proposition was not entertained, as it was believed it would hinder the fish from passing up, and thus destroy an important source of food.

In fixing a location for a meeting-house, there seems to have been as much difficulty as in our time, showing that human nature is about the same in every age. They voted at first to have it built upon the south side of the river,—in the words of the record, "on the convenientest place in the crotch of the roads as they lead from the bridge to the Mast road." A protest was entered against this in the following November, signed by twenty individuals, on account of its being too far from the centre of the settlement. The location was finally agreed upon, and a vote taken to have it completed in one year.

This was not carried into effect to the letter, for it was many years before the house was finished, and, long after, articles were in the town warrants for meeting "to see if the town will vote to sell any more pew-ground, and if they will appropriate the money from such sales towards finishing the house." In the sale of "pew-ground" probably we are to understand that each purchaser may have such a portion of the floor, and build the pew himself; but concerning this we know not.

CHAPTER II.

GOFFSTOWN (*Continued*).

War of the Revolution—First Action of the Town—Voted to Purchase Stock of Gunpowder—Captain Joshua Martin's Company—First Committee of Safety—List of Soldiers—Incidents of the War.

THERE was an article in the town warrant in 1774 to see how much money the town will vote to hire a schoolmaster for the present year. But before the meeting the startling news of the battle at Lexington had evidently reached this retired township, and it was voted to appropriate it to the purchase of a stock of gunpowder, and to omit raising any money for schools or preaching.

Three half-barrels of gunpowder, two gross of flints and three hundred pounds of lead assigned to Thomas Shirley to purchase at Exeter, and a like quantity to Captain James Karr, at Cambridge. This was stored beneath the pulpit, or, as some understood it, in the big sounding-board over it,—the meeting-house being a central place of rendezvous, and perhaps to obey to the letter the old Puritanic injunction, which was to "Obey God and keep your powder dry."

When the news of this battle reached Goffstown it spread like wildfire among the settlers. Almost to a man, they left their implements of husbandry wherever they happened to be using them, and hurried to the place of rendezvous, and a company under Captain Joshua Martin was speedily enrolled and marched to the seat of war.

In a neighborhood about four miles from here, consisting of three families, three men were engaged in hauling and piling wood upon a piece of burned ground, when a messenger brought the news of the battle. The three started immediately to their houses for their guns. The wives of two of the men seized hold of them in their anxiety and besought them not to go. "Oh!" said the men, "we must defend you at a distance; it won't do to let the British come here." They had but one horse between them to carry their provisions, and upon which, as they became tired, to ride occasionally. In the evening after their departure these women met at the house of

Mrs. Campbell, the most resolute of the three (the great-grandmother of Hamilton Campbell); very soon there was weeping. "Oh! we shall never see them again; they will all be killed." "Pooh!" said Mrs. Campbell; "I would not care what the devil became of them, if they had only left the old mare." This raised a laugh, as well as their spirits.

The females partook largely of the Revolutionary spirit, and Goffstown ladies cast bullets and made cartridges, and were always distinguished for habits of industry. Rarely would one enter a house without hearing the hum of the spinning-wheel or the stroke of the loom. All articles of clothing were of domestic manufacture. The wool and flax were grown, carded, spun, woven, colored and made into garments at home. To use foreign goods was considered extravagance. For several years their clothes were not even fulled.

In 1775, Alexander Walker, Captain James Karr and Captain Alexander Todd were chosen, with the selectmen, a Committee of Safety, as recommended by the Continental Congress, convened at Exeter. In 1776, James Eaton, Enoch Sawyer, Captain Joseph Little, Moses Wells and Joshua Buswell constituted this committee. In the following year the town was canvassed by Samuel Richards, Joshua Martin and Thomas Shirley, to ascertain what each man had done in the Continental service in the war. It was voted this same year that the selectmen provide a stock of gunpowder, lead and flints. A motion was also made to have the selectmen ascertain what had become of the guns taken by this town of the State, and stopped at Cambridge by order of General Washington; but the motion did not prevail, supposing that they were in good hands, and doing good service for the cause. It was also voted to pay Amos Richards and Samuel Carr for taking two deserters to Londonderry, and also to pay Samuel Kennedy for pork he let the men have who went to Concord battle. Samuel Blodgett presented his bill to the town this year for services as selectman, amounting to fifty pounds, and for four hundred and eighty-two miles travel, and for removing several families sick of small-pox,—all of which he begged the town to accept. Quite a liberal present.

In 1778 there was an article in the town warrant, "To see what course the town would take to procure four men for the Continental service." A committee was appointed to procure four men or go themselves. This vote was subsequently reconsidered, the committee not liking this summary manner of enlistment, and Moses Little, Alexander Gilchrist and Robert McGregor were chosen a committee to canvass the town again, and see what each inhabitant had done, and appraise it at its true value, in order that a proper and just assessment might be made for any future service called for.

Goffstown furnished its full quota of soldiers to the Continental army.

The following is nearly a correct list of their names. There may be a few omissions, but it is the best record that can be obtained, and probably the most accurate. Those marked with a star (*) were killed or died in the service:

Captain Samuel Richards, Lieutenant Moses Little, Lieutenant Timothy Blake, Ensign Jesse Carr,* Antipas Dodge, Ichabod Martin, Timothy Moshire, Reuben Kidder, Obed McLane, London McGregorie, Joseph Marsh, David McClure, David McClure, Jr., Robert Spear, John Dunsmore, Alexander Gilchrist, Robert Gilchrist,* Robert Gilchrist, Jr., John Sessions* and wife, Lieutenant Phillip Ferrin, Alexander McDoell,* in both wars (the French and Indian), and died while returning from the War of the Revolution to his home; William McDoell, Jr., James McPherson, John McFerson, John Todd, Collins Eaton,* Jonah Woods, John Little, John Gilmore, Matthew Kennedy, Andrew Newell* (killed at the evacuation of Ticonderoga), Eleazer Emerson, Seth Wyman, Samuel Dunlap, Samuel Remick (wounded at Bennington and brought home by Captain E. Richards, with two other young men), Timothy Johnson, Samuel Barr, John Woods, Edward Woods, Samuel Smith, David Stevens (brought home sick, wounded, and died), Benjamin Stevens, Jr., Ward Clark, Nathan Hawes, Amos Richards, Eliphalet Richards, Simon Flanders, Charles Sargent, David Bursiel, Reuben Kemp, Robert McGregory, William Houston, Jesse Dickey, Isachar King, John Butterfield, Jonathan Bell, John Bell, Nathaniel Stevens, Ezra Myrack,* Joshua Wilson, John McClintock, Joshua Bell, Benjamin Cass, Augustus George, Joseph Hadley, McAllister, William Wilson, John Brown, Daniel Andrews, James Kendrick, David Richardson, James Walker, John George, Samuel Eaton, Thomas Saltmarsh, Silas Wells, William Kemp* (killed, together with Andrew Newall, while on a scouting party from Fort Independence), Ebenezer Ferren, Thomas Shirley, Joshua Martin, Elijah Kidder, Jacob Sargent, Samuel Orr* (wounded in the leg near the knee, which is usually fatal) and Stewart Mars (colored man), seventy-four in all.

Thirteen were killed or died of disease in the service. Many of them returned home with painful, though honorable, wounds.

Colonel Moses Kelley mustered a part of these men into service, and was out a short time himself. Several were at the battle of Bunker Hill and a number continued through the war. Captain Eliphalet Richards, then a boy of seventeen, Nathan Hawes, not quite fifteen, Amos Richards, Robert Spear, Charles Sargent, Reuben Kemp, Samuel Remick, Samuel Dunlap, William Houston and John Butterfield were at Bennington. Butterfield had seen service in both wars and was a resolute soldier. The others leaned upon him for support and encouragement. Mr. Richards related that at the battle of Bennington they were marched up to where the Hessians were entrenched, and, like all frontiermen, took to a tree as a protection against the bullets, and commenced firing at the heads of the enemy, whenever they raised them over the logs. There were six of the Goffstown boys behind a tree, and Hawes was squatting in a hollow in the ground, made by the uprooting of a tree, loading and firing as fast as he could; but very soon the enemy's bullets began to cut the twigs and leaves all around him, when he leaped up, exclaiming, "Condemn it, Life, I can't stand this," and got behind the tree; but in a moment an officer rode up and ordered them to *charge*, so, with a shout, they rushed forward, Butterfield leading. The enemy fled, and in the charge the Goffstown boys got separated.

Richards, in leaping the breast-work, saw a much

better gun than the one he carried lying beside a dead Hessian, which he exchanged for his own, and carried it through the remainder of the battle, and took it home with him, and afterwards sold it to some shoemaker then living in town, forever after regretting that he had not kept it as a memorial of the fight. Richards and Charles Sargent kept together, and when following the retreating Hessians, one of their baggage-wagons passed near them; they both drew up and fired, and one of the horses dropped dead; the driver immediately jumped down, cut it loose and drove on. "Ah," said Mr. Richards, "Butterfield had been with us we should have captured the wagon; but we were both young and stopped to load our guns before rushing on." Hawes kept with Butterfield, and in going through the woods came suddenly upon three stalwart Hessians, grim in their tall bearskin caps; Hawes thought it was all up with him and began to cry. Butterfield motioned them to throw down their guns and surrender, when, no sooner were their guns thrown down, than Hawes drew a bead upon one of them and he drive; but Butterfield caught the motion in time, and knocked the muzzle of his gun up, and the bullet passed harmlessly over the Hessian's head, who expressed his satisfaction with many grimaces, imitating Hawes and the way Butterfield saved him, which afterward afforded merriment to the boys from this town when seated in the evening around their campfire. They would make the Hessian, as every newcomer dropped in, go through with his description of the manner in which Butterfield saved him from Hawes' bullet.

Previous to this battle Stark had become disgusted with his treatment by Congress, and as New Hampshire sympathized with him, at the time Congress received the news of the battle it was about reading this State out of the Union. Of course there was a "hoot face," and each member started upon the "double quick" with his nose for the back track. Thus the boys of Godstown participated in one of the most important engagements which took place during the war, previous to which the tide of battle was flowing disastrously to the American arms. Burgoyne, with an army of ten thousand veteran troops, boasted of his ability to march through the centre of our possessions and form a junction with the southern department under Cornwallis. So sanguine were the British officers of this that shortly after the affair at Hubbardstown, General Frazer said to three American officers, prisoners of war, who were embarrassed with their Continental money, "Here," pulling out a handful of guineas, "take what you choose; give me your note; I trust to your honor to pay me at Albany, for we shall probably overrun your country and I shall meet you there." They took, upon these conditions, three guineas each. This was before the battle of Bennington. Not long after, October 7, 1777, this same General Frazer was opposed to the American Rifles under Morgan, who could never endure a defeat. It was in vain that Morgan drove him from one position to another; Frazer, upon his iron gray steed, was forever rallying them and bringing them back to the front. Morgan became excessively chafed, as he was wont to be when victory long remained doubtful, and seeing, as he did, that it was only through the powerful influence which the officer upon the iron gray exercised over them that the British soldiers could be brought back to face the deadly shots of the American Rifles, he suffered himself, in the heat of the combat, to give an order, which no one in his cooler moments regretted more than himself. Riding up to three of his best shots, he exclaimed, pointing to the officer upon the iron gray, "Do you see that officer?" "Yes." "Well, don't let me see him much longer; the success of the American arms is of more consequence than any one man's life." The three riflemen sprang lightly into the lowermost branches of a tree, and as the tide of battle flowed in their direction, the three rifle-shots were heard, and Frazer, the brave and generous soldier, rides never more the iron gray to battle.

> "The lightning may flash and the thunder may rattle,
> He heeds not, he hears not, he's free from all pain
> He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle,
> No sound can awake him to glory again."

The British grenadiers immediately broke after the fall of their leader, and fled to their entrenched camp. The notes were never paid. The battles upon the plains of Saratoga soon followed, and that army of ten thousand veteran soldiers, under the most accomplished general of the age, surrendered to the American General Gates,—a result which the battle of Bennington led directly to, and, indeed, so much spirit did it infuse into the breasts of the desponding patriots that it was little else, ever after, but one series of victories.

The American arms triumphed, and to Stark and his brave New Hampshire boys forever rests the honor of beating back, at Bennington, the first reflucnt wave of the Revolution, which shortly left us upon the high ground of Liberty and Union.

Ensign Jesse Karr, whose father first settled the Cheatham Whitney farm, died of small-pox at Crown Point. One of the old inhabitants, Mr. Shirley, used to say that Karr was the best built man in town, that he was a fine-looking soldier, and expected home, to be married to a young woman, on the very day that they received the news of his death. The young woman referred to (1859) died here in our midst at a very advanced age. Weeping in her old age, as she was wont to in her youth, the untimely fate of the young ensign, and though she had frequent offers of marriage as her family was of the best in town—in her younger days, she refused them all, and died faithful to her first affection.

> Nor would she change for Cupid's bow
> Her own heart-loving mould
> Nor let the cold chance his glance

The leaf its hue, the flower its bloom,
But less around her heart were spun
That could not, would not be undone."

Collins Eaton and Andrew Newell were killed in passing through a place called the "Cedars," somewhere in New Jersey. They were killed by the Indians, who had secreted themselves in the trees. Collins Eaton lived in the Deacon Ephraim Warren house. Eleazer Emerson was killed at the evacuation of Ticonderoga. Some one saw him by the roadside with his leg broken.

Joshua Martin was a soldier in the French war, and also served during the War of the Revolution. He was a member of a company of Rangers, under the celebrated Captain Rogers, in the old war, and in an attack from a party of French and Indians near Lake Champlain, January 21, 1757, was badly wounded in the hip.

Rogers and Stark had a great many wounded in this action, and killed of the enemy one hundred and twelve, beside taking many prisoners. On their retreat to Fort William Henry, while crossing the first narrows of Lake George, and just as the sleighs had come to their relief from the fort, they were looking back upon the ice, and observing something black following them at a distance, supposing it might be one of their stragglers, a sleigh was sent back for him; it proved to be Joshua Martin, of Goffstown, the grandfather of the present Joshua Martin (1859). His hip-joint had been shattered by a shot which passed through his body also, being in a crouching position when it was received. He was left for dead on the field of battle, but had revived and followed his comrades' tracks to the lake, and after that kept in sight of them. He was so exhausted that he sank down the moment the relief reached him. He was taken to the fort, recovered of his wound, served through the war and died at an advanced age. His escape seemed providential. On the night of their retreat the Rangers made a circuit to avoid a large fire in the woods, supposing it to have been made by the Indians, not being in a condition to renew the fight. This detour caused them to lose time, so that Martin, who had kindled the fire to warm himself, was enabled to follow and get in sight of them on the lake; otherwise he must have perished.

Joshua Martin was a son of one of the earliest settlers of this town. They were originally from what was called Harrytown, and had a ferry across the Merrimack River, known now as Martin's ferry. His father died when he was young, and his mother used to run the ferry-boat herself, and could manage it very well. Joshua and his older brothers obtained their support principally by hunting and fishing. It is related that the boys once went up the brook upon the east side of the river in a deep snow, in hopes of finding some deer yarded in the swamp near the head of the brook, taking no other weapon than an ordinary chopping axe. Upon entering the swamp they met with a large track of some kind of an animal and followed it up; in a short time they came upon a catamount beneath a hemlock-tree, gnawing at a deer it had just slain. Instead of running at the first sight of the animal, they determined to attack it. The animal showed no intention of leaving its breakfast, and no signs of being disturbed, save an occasional whisk of its tail upon the snow. The young men, after some consultation and some signs of fear upon the part of the younger, commenced operations. The younger, with a club made a feint of attacking the animal in front, while the other with his axe crept up in the rear of the catamount, which kept busily gnawing the bones of the deer with more fierceness, and, at intervals, as they approached, he lashed the snow with his tail, and throwing it in the air as if stirred by a fierce wind, at the same time giving vent in a low, deep growl, still gnawing at the dead deer, when the oldest boy dealt it a blow with his axe, breaking its back-bone, and Joshua dealt it some vigorous blows with his club, which soon dispatched it, when it was hauled home in triumph.

Joshua was quite a lad then. He had often heard his brothers relate tales of hunting and adventure exhibiting their courage, and before he was fairly in his teens he told his mother that he would like to see a bear. "Pooh!" said his mother, "you would run at the sight of one." "I guess not, mother," the boy would say. So, one evening, to test Joshua's courage, she threw a bearskin over her, and, imitating as well as she could the rolling gait of the bear, she burst into the house, and by the dim firelight looked for all the world like a veritable bear. Joshua was a good deal surprised, as well he might be; but seizing a pitch pine knot, with one crack he laid the old woman out as stiff as a maggot. She ever afterwards had a pretty good opinion of Joshua's courage.

CHAPTER III.

GOFFSTOWN—(*Continued*).

Educational Work of Rev. McGregor's Pupils—Intermediate Lads set their Lawyers—Physicians—Samuel Blodgett—Early Customs.

THE inhabitants of Goffstown have never been distinguished for their attachment to educational interest among themselves, or in the community at large. We can show a much larger list of graduates from the bloody battle-fields of the Revolution and the subsequent war than from any institution of learning.

The first money designed to be appropriated to the employment of a school-teacher was used for the purchase of gunpowder and lead, and we have often thought that the boys of the present time would be the last to find fault if such a disposition of it now should be made. This is wrong; there is no good reason why Goffstown should be behind other towns

in the list of her educated men. We have material enough, keen, shrewd and active minds; all that is wanted is encouragement and opportunity. The early settlers, in carrying on their lumbering operations, needed all of the help they could muster, and when hunting in the fall they must take the boys with them, so that they seldom saw the inside of a school-house, and Dillworth's spelling-book looked more formidable to them than the black bear or tawny catamount. These boys grew to manhood, practical men, without fully comprehending the advantages of education, and considered that they were discharging their whole duty to their children by giving them a little better opportunity for education than they enjoyed themselves.

Yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages, the generation of which we are speaking presents some examples of a most extraordinary business talent. In fact, for enterprise and business, the men of Goffstown have always occupied the front rank. They took always to the main chance and the shortest cut to reach it. Pretension, show and charlatanry never prevailed here. This distrust of the utility of new things, though mainly a praiseworthy trait, has sometimes in our history afforded considerable amusement. There are people now living who remember how those opposed to the innovation of having the meeting-house warmed by a stove perspired on the first Sabbath after it was put up, and how rapidly they cooled off when they discovered there had been no fire kindled in it during the day, and the stove had never been connected with the funnel. Before this fact was known they became so heated and were so sleepy that the preaching did them no good. It was amusing to see the martyrdom they endured wiping the sweat from their faces.

The epidemic of the Salem witchcraft barely entered the town. There were arrests made of two women for bewitching two men. One was tried before Esq. McGregor and the other before Dr. Gove and Esq. Dow. Both, to the honor of the intelligent magistrates, were acquitted.

Robert McGregor, son of the Rev. David McGregor, of Londonderry, settled in Goffstown in 1777. He volunteered his services and joined the troops mustered in New Hampshire under the command of General Stark, and was appointed his aid-de-camp, which office he filled at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was very energetic as a merchant and business man. He was proprietor and projector of the first bridge which crossed the Merrimack River on the site now occupied by the Old Central bridge.

Many in those days were incredulous as to the practicability of the enterprise. Among these was his neighbor, John Stark, who lived upon the opposite bank of the river, who remarked to him, "Well, Robert, you may succeed, but when the first passenger crosses I shall be ready to die."

In sixty-five days, however, from the time when the first stick of timber was felled in the forest, the bridge was opened for passengers, and the general lived for many years to cross and recross it.

It was called McGregor's bridge. McGregor was one of the original proprietors and directors of the Amoskeag Canal, of which Samuel Blodgett, another of the celebrities of Goffstown, was the projector, which was one of the earliest works of the kind in this country. McGregor resided in Goffstown many years, and his farm on the Merrimack embraced a large portion of the land and water-power now owned by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

Among the most distinguished of the early settlers of this town were Samuel Blodgett, Moses Kelley, Colonel Goffe, Samuel Richards, Asa Patter, John Butterfield, Thomas Shirley, James Karr, Matthew Kennedy, Joshua Martin, William McDodd and the Poors. There was a Mr. Worthley who was one of the first settlers, and lived near where David A. Parker afterward lived, near the cove, so called, but was driven off by the Indians. He afterward returned and was again disturbed, and moved to Weare, and settled near the Cold Spring, and is buried with his wife near there.

The following is a list of the lawyers who have resided and practiced law here:

John Gove, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1792, read law with William Gordon and practiced here until 1806.

Thomas Jamesson, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1797, read law with John Harris and practiced law here until 1813.

Jonathan Aiken, graduated at Dartmouth College 1813, read law with Josiah Forsaith and practiced until 1818.

Josiah Forsaith, graduated at Dartmouth College, read law with J. B. Upham and Caleb Ellis and practiced until 1825.

Priest Steele, graduated at Dartmouth College 1818, and practiced law here until his death.

John H. Slack, graduated at Dartmouth College 1814, here a short time.

Charles F. Gove, graduated at Dartmouth College 1817, practiced law here until 1820, and read law with J. Forsaith and at the Dane Law School.

Samuel Butterfield.

George W. Morrison, read law with P. West, Jr., commenced practice at Goffstown, 1837, and moved to Manchester in 1839.

John Steele, read law with his father and commenced practice with him in 1861, entered the New Hampshire Cavalry in 1863, served through the war as first lieut.-hand, returned at the close of the war and died in 1866.

There have been for physicians: Dr. Webster, Dr. Cushing, Dr. Jonathan Gove, Dr. David L. Morrill, Drs. John and Ebenezer Stevens, Dr. Walkers, Dr. Wrights, Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Crosby, Ziba Adams, Drs. Daniel and John Little, Dr. Flanders, Dr. Carr, Dr. Newhall, Dr. Charles F. George and Dr. Frank Blaisdell.

Dr. Gove was considered to be the first physician in this section of the State. Dr. Morrill was Senator of Congress and Governor of the State, also a minister of the gospel, and altogether a man of talent.

Perhaps one of the most distinguished of the early settlers of the town was Samuel Blodgett, who, in many respects, was a remarkable man.[1]

[1] See History of Manchester.

The first settlers of Goffstown were very industrious in their habits; they had no public amusements, but when it was convenient they used to assemble at each other's houses and have a social meal and a good time discussing the news which each one had picked up, as there were no newspapers then. Every member of the family attended these gatherings, the children amusing themselves with games suitable to their ages, the mothers taking care of the youngest, and in the mean time plying the knitting-needles or sewing, and sometimes, when much hurried, bringing the cotton and wool cards with them, while the men usually made their appearance about four or half-past four o'clock, and at five o'clock all partook, after invoking the Divine blessing, of a bountiful supper, which the good housewife had previously prepared.

Now, a supper in those days was a pretty substantial meal and was usually given the first of winter. First, early in the day, a big spare-rib was hung by a stout string before the blazing fire, and properly turned and basted by one of the younger girls, until it was beautifully browned and cooked through to an "iota," not a particle of it charred or scorched, when, meeting the mother's approval, it was removed to a convenient place to await the time for setting the table; then, with some steaming hot potatoes and gravy, the first course was ready.

Potatoes were considered quite a "nobby" dish in those early days, few families having them, the brown loaf being the usual substitute, and was seldom missing from the table, even after potatoes became abundant.

The second course was a monstrous chicken-pie, upon the making of which all the good housewife's culinary skill had been exhausted. As large a milk-pan as could possibly be crowded into the mouth of the oven was covered with a crust, made out of home-made wheat-flour finely sifted as possible, which, with plenty of butter, was made nice and flaky. Covering the bottom of the pan first, then filling in the chickens properly cut up and duly moistened, salted and buttered, a top crust was adjusted; a second and third one followed, each a little less in diameter than the first; then a row of stars and hearts, artistically ornamented with a trunk key, the centre of the crust having a hole sufficient for the escape of the extra steam and moisture, and altogether giving forth such an appetizing odor, when removed from the oven to the table, that not a man or woman of them all refused to have their square wooden trenchers (which were used instead of plates as now) bountifully filled up with chicken-pie, and all pronounced it delicious, "just the nicest and most flaky crust they ever did see." And our ancestors did not fib.

How they ever managed to find room for the pudding, which succeeded the chicken-pie in regular order, must be set down as one of the lost arts, which has never been transmitted down to us dyspeptics of the nineteenth century; but the truth of history obliges us to state that not one of the guests present refused to have their trenchers filled with the pudding, and to have a cup of tea, which, Aunt Huldah affirmed, was made strong enough to bear a flat-iron up. This tea, which was not an every-day luxury, had the effect to loosen every tongue, and conversation never flagged until the clock struck nine, which was the usual time for starting home. Then there was gathering in hot-haste the steed,[1] and each one was soon on the way home, pronouncing it a delightful time.

But such a bountiful repast was not always provided. An old man many, many years ago related that a play-mate of his father's younger days came to his father once much excited, exclaiming, "Charlie! you must come over to supper at our house to-night; we are going to have the best supper you ever heard of." "What can it be?" said Charlie; "do tell us right away." "Rye-doughnuts, fried in lamprey-eel grease, by crackee; what do you say to that?" "I'll be there," said Charlie. And sure enough, with the maple molasses to dip them in, it was no small job to fry them as fast as a half-dozen big, hungry boys could make way with them.

CHAPTER IV.

GOFFSTOWN.—*Continued*.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Congregational Church—Baptist Church—St. Matthew's Church, Episcopal—Methodist Episcopal Church.

Congregational Church.—This town was settled in 1741 or 1742, and was chartered June 17, 1761. The people at that time were, as in all New England towns, a church-going people. It was considered disreputable to be habitually absent from Divine service on the Sabbath. Accordingly, we find that as soon as possible after receiving their charter, measures were taken to secure the ministrations of the gospel. At the first annual town-meeting, held at the barn of Thomas Carr (where the meetings were convened for many years), it was "Voted, that one hundred pounds be raised for preaching," and Deacon Thomas Karr and Asa Patter were appointed a committee to expend it. It was also "Voted, that half the preaching be at James Karr's and the other half at John Smith's." It is probable that all the public religious services of that day were held in barns, as we find by a vote in March, 1763, that it was the will of the town that the preaching for that year be at James Karr's barn. At the same meeting one hundred pounds was appropriated for preaching. At the annual meeting March 5, 1764, three hundred pounds was appropriated, and it was "Voted that two hundred pounds be preached

[1] Contributed by Rev. Samuel F. Gerrald, being part of a sermon preached by him in Goffstown, July 9, 1876.

out at John Smith's, and the other one hundred thereof be equally divided on each side of the Piscataqua River." The next year the same amount was appropriated, but the services were all to be held "at Thomas Karr's barn." In 1766 the amount voted for preaching was reduced to one hundred and fifty pounds, and the selectmen were instructed to expend it. In 1767 only nine pounds was voted for this purpose, but as three pounds was all that was raised for town charges, it is probable that the difference was owing to the shrinkage of the currency. Two somewhat curious votes stand side by side in connection with the annual meeting of this year, which will serve to show the changes time and truth have wrought. The one is "that the town support no school this year;" the other, that it "pay for the rum used at the bridge by the Mast fordway."

It will have been observed that the town, rather than individuals, supported public worship at this time. The towns also erected the meeting-houses. The Congregationalists were the "standing order," and so all the tax-payers, for many years, contributed to the support of this denomination. There was a provision, however, by which those conscientiously opposed to this order, and in favor of some other, could be released by the selectmen, in which cases their taxes went to support the denomination to which they were attached. There were many Presbyterians, some Anabaptists, as they were called, and a few Episcopalians, that in this manner were released from supporting the Congregationalists. But all voters must pay their proportion towards the support of some religious worship, and for many years the town assessed and collected all moneys expended for this object. Various sums were yearly voted by the town for this purpose, until the formation of a church and the settlement of a pastor, when the sum was usually voted by the church, but assessed and collected by the town.

The Congregational Church was organized October 30, 1771. Its records for the first ten years of its existence were destroyed by fire many years since, so it is impossible to give its strength or say very much about it for that time. The names of eighteen persons, incidentally mentioned, who must have been members, have been culled from the subsequent records; and, as most of these are names of men, it is safe to presume that more than fifty must have been added to the church during this period.

It is probable that a Presbyterian Church or society was formed very soon after, for in an old record-book of the Londonderry Presbytery, lost for many years, but recently discovered in one of the antiquarian book-stores of Boston, is this record from the minutes of a meeting held at Newburyport, Mass., May 13, 1772: "Ordered that a certificate be delivered to the Presbyterian society of Godfstown, manifesting their being under the care of this Presbytery." The Presbyterians held a service, more or less, every year in private houses and barns, but never had a meeting-house nor a settled minister, although a certain Mr. Pidgin preached for them some time. Very little can be ascertained in regard to this church. In the town records, under date of April 16, 1781, fifty-six names of males are appended to a declaration that they are Presbyterians. It is possible that not until this year did they become a separate legal parish, though relieved from paying "rates" in 1773.

From the beginning there were some Anabaptists, as they were then called, "whose parish rates," at their request, were applied to the support of Baptist preaching at Hopkinton, where they attended till 1783. During this year a church of this order was formed in town, though it had hardly more than a name to live until it was reorganized in 1820. They were without a house of worship till 1834, when the present structure was erected.

There were also a very few Episcopalians, whose parish rates were applied at Newburyport, Mass. How often these persons worshiped in that place we have no means of knowing, but they hardly could have gone so far more than once or twice in a year. The town records have this entry under date of March 7, 1791,—"This certifies that Captain John Butterfield hath joined the Episcopal Society in Godfstown, and means to support the gospel in that mode of worship. (Signed) John Smith, John Clogston, Wardens." Under date of March 4, 1793, is this record,—

"This may certify all persons whom it may concern that Mr. Enoch Eaton, of Godfstown, professes himself to be a member of the Episcopal church, now erected in said town, and has helped to maintain the gospel in that line for some time past, as witness our hands, John Bow, John Butterfield, John Smith, William McDougal, Wardens."

From this it would appear that there was at that time an Episcopal Church or society in this town, but I have been unable to discover other evidence of it.

As early as 1766 the inhabitants began to move for the building of a place of worship. At a town-meeting held September 29th of this year, it was "*Voted*, that the meeting-house be built on the south side of the river on the convenientest place in the crotch of the roads as they lead from the bridge to the Mast road." This is very near where the Baptist Church now stands. It was also "*Voted*, that the house be forty-four feet long, thirty-eight feet wide and twenty-two feet post," and that "it be raised, boarded and shingled by the first day of October next." But the question of the two sides of the river disturbed our fathers, as it has their children, and the opposition to this vote was so strong that the committee did nothing. The town was also about evenly divided upon another question. The settlers on the north side of the river were mostly Congregationalists; those on the south side were mainly Presbyterians. The latter, in getting a vote to build on their side of the river, gained a temporary triumph. But the votes were soon rescinded. The next July the town voted to build a smaller house "near Deacon Karr's shop," which vote was rescinded at the following March

meeting in 1768. But our fathers evidently were becoming wearied with this contention, and so at this meeting fixed upon the location, and empowered Samuel Richards, Enoch Page, William McDoell, Asa Patter, Joshua Martin, Job Rowell and Thomas Karr to build the house "according to their own mind."

On the 27th of April, 1768, the house, which most of us remember, standing near the school-house at the Center, and which was taken down in 1869, was raised. It was not completed for several years. Various sums were appropriated from year to year for this purpose. It was occupied as a place of worship as soon as shingled and boarded. In August, 1769, the "pew-ground" in the body of the building was sold at a "vendue," and the avails were used toward completing the house. The names of the purchasers at that time were Samuel Blodgett, William Gilchrist, Robert Gilmore, Captain James Karr, Deacon Thomas Karr, Job Kidder, Joseph Little, Captain John Mack, Daniel McFarland, Samuel McFarland, Asa Patter, Samuel Richards, Benjamin Stevens and Moses Wells. The "vendue" occupied two days, and was probably accompanied with considerable discussion. Others afterwards secured "pew-ground," until most of the body of the church was sold.

The second house of worship in town was erected in 1815 and 1816, and was dedicated July 3, 1816, Rev. John H. Church, D.D., of Pelham, preaching the sermon. It stood upon or very near the present site of Mr. Samuel M. Christie's house. It was quite a large building, with galleries on three sides, and had a bell. After its erection services were held in this house two-thirds of the time, the other third being in the old house at the Center. In 1845 it was taken down and moved away.

The third meeting-house was built in 1838, which was the one occupied by the Methodists, and which was struck by lightning and burned a few years since. The old meeting-house had become quite dilapidated and uncomfortable, and a new one, upon which the town should have no claim, was very much needed. Besides this, there was a feeling on the part of those living in the Center and east part of the town that they were not receiving so many privileges as the west village, a large part of the preaching being at the latter place. They were also hoping to form a parish of their own, and so have sanctuary privileges every Sabbath. Their desires, however, were not realized, and in 1842 the house was sold to parties by whom the Methodist Church was organized.

During the pastorate of Rev. Isaac Willey, and largely through his influence, the present house of worship was erected, at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars.[1] It was dedicated in October, 1845, from which time all the Sabbath services were held in this house. Its seating capacity was increased in 1869 by the addition of twenty-eight pews.

A parsonage, costing, complete, about two thousand seven hundred dollars, was built in 1870, and a chapel or vestry, for the social meetings of the church, was erected in 1875, at an expense of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Having spoken of the houses of worship, we naturally next come to the ministers of the gospel. A history of the ministers of olden time is largely a history of the church over which they were settled. There was then, on the part of church members, very little of what we now call religious activity. Such a thing as a layman talking religion or praying, otherwise than in his own family, was hardly known. About the only public expression of religious life consisted in attending the two very long preaching services on the Sabbath, being punctual at the communion, and presenting one's children for baptism. Upon all these points they were very strict. The church was, therefore, more largely than now, what its pastor made it.

At a town-meeting held August 31, 1769, it was "*Voted*, that we keep Mr. Currier four days," meaning, probably, four Sabbaths. It is likely he had already preached several Sabbaths, being employed by the committee for that year, and that the town, with a view to his settlement, wished to hear him longer, as we find that, on the 24th of October following, a committee was appointed to treat with him in regard to settlement. On the 13th of February, 1770, a formal call to settle in the ministry was voted him by the town; but for some reason it was not accepted. It was renewed July 29, 1771, and was accepted the 17th of August following. He was to have, as a settlement, the use of a certain tract of land, reserved by the proprietors of the town for that purpose, and £40 a year the first five years, £45 the next three years and £50 a year after eight years. His salary was to be paid, one-half in corn and the other half in labor. He was ordained October 30, 1771, the same day the church was organized. Mr. Currier was settled by the town rather than by the church. The ordaining council, which also recognized the church, was composed of Rev. Daniel Emerson, of Hollis, Rev. Henry True, of Rumpstead, and Rev. Henry Gyles Merrill, of Plaistow, chosen by the town, besides five chosen by Mr. Currier, whose names are not given. His ministry was a brief one for those days—a little short of three years. He was very intemperate in his habits, and was dismissed by the town and church August 29, 1774, without the advice of a council. Probably he did not care to appear before one.

Rev. Joseph Currier was born in Amesbury, Mass., March 18, 1743; was graduated at Harvard College in 1765, and studied theology in private. After his dismissal from this church he removed to Corinth, Vt., where he died July 24, 1829, aged eighty-six.

[1] This was the cost in money. Had time and labor been reckoned, the amount would have been largely increased.

This town shared in the burdens of the Revolutionary War, furnishing seventy-four men for the army, besides large quantities of beef (thirteen thousand pounds at one time) assigned them by the government as its quota. For this reason, probably, after Mr. Currier left, there was no stated preaching, but only occasional supplies, till 1781. The fact that the Presbyterians and Anabaptists had been relieved, April 19, 1773, from paying their rates for Congregational preaching may have had something to do with it.

On the 27th of December, 1781, Cornelius Waters was ordained and installed pastor of this church, the call having been voted the 23d of August previous. In this transaction the town had no part. The churches in Sutton, Amherst, Merrimack, Pembroke, Plaistow, Atkinson, Hollis, Concord, Warner, Hopkinton and Hampstead were invited on the council. As preparing the way for his coming and his success in his ministry, the church observed the 1st day of December as a day of fasting and prayer. Rev. Henry True, of Hampstead, was moderator of the council, and Rev. Jeremiah Barnard, of Amherst, scribe. Mr. True gave the charge to the pastor, Rev. Jacob Burnap, D.D., of Merrimack, gave the fellowship of the churches, Rev. Giles Merrill, of Plaistow, the ordaining prayer, and Rev. Elijah Fletcher, of Hopkinton, the concluding prayer.

He received a settlement of one hundred pounds and a salary of seventy pounds a year for the first five years, and eighty pounds thereafter. He seems to have been a very worthy man. During his ministry fifty-seven were added to the church and thirty-three "owned the Covenant." During the latter part of his pastorate there were dissensions in the church. A council was called for their settlement, but they were not settled. A day of fasting and prayer was appointed, but the difficulties continued. Mr. Currier was too loose in his habits, and Mr. Waters by some was thought too strict. The lovers of ardent spirits were determined he should leave. So he asked a dismission, which was granted May 4, 1795, after a ministry of fourteen years. To the record is appended the following: "Notandum Bene. The vote accepting his resignation was passed in the east end of the meeting-house on the common, at the time of the annual parish-meeting by adjournment, and the church condescended to do it to quell the violence, rage and confusion which prevailed in a distracted party of the church and parish in the parish-meeting." The opposition won the day, which was all they cared for, as the leaders ceased attending meeting or helping in the support of worship, so that after three years it was found necessary to expel them.

Cornelius Waters, the second pastor of this church, was born in Millbury, Mass., May 12, 1749; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1774. Like Mr. Currier, he studied theology in private. From here he removed to Ashby, Mass., where he was installed in 1797 and dismissed in 1816. He continued to reside in Ashby till his death, July 30, 1824.

After the expulsion from the church of those disaffected with Mr. Waters, the sober, second judgment of the people convinced them that they had *all* done wrong. There had been much hard feeling between the Congregationalists and Presbyterians. An unholy strife for members had been carried on by both churches. A day of fasting and prayer was appointed, and the Christian people were humbled. A vote was passed by the Congregational Church that they would thereafter be more careful in the reception of members. The result, in a few words, was that a "plan of union" between the two churches was adopted December 29, 1801, and they became one, under the name of the Presbyterian-Congregational Church of Goffstown. The government was to be according to the Congregational polity, with the right of appeal to Presbytery or mutual council, as the parties might elect.

Up to 1790 the Half-Way Covenant seems to have been in use. This was an arrangement by which adults whose outward lives were correct by "owning the covenant" were permitted to receive the rite of baptism themselves, and present their children for this ordinance. We have the names of thirty-eight persons who were admitted under this covenant. It made bad work with religion wherever it was adopted, as it was virtually a letting down of the bars of the church to any who chose to come in in this way, without any personal interest in the Saviour of sinners. This Half-Way Covenant was originally promulgated in 1662 by a council convened in Boston by the General Court of Massachusetts, to settle existing difficulties in the churches. The reason for its adoption was because at that time none but baptized persons could vote. But it was adopted or was in use in many places, as here, a long time after this reason had ceased to exist, so far as applied to town affairs. All who "owned the Covenant" could, however, vote on church affairs, and much trouble was sometimes made in consequence. It seems gradually to have fallen into disuse in this place, as, ever after the union of the two churches, the church members regulated their own affairs as now, except that in the matter of choosing and dismissing pastors the act of the church must be accepted by the parish, as now by the society.

Upon the adoption of the plan of union, December 29, 1801, a call was extended to Mr. David Lawrence Morril "to settle with us in the work of the gospel ministry," and he was ordained and installed March 3, 1802. He received a settlement of three hundred dollars and an annual salary of three hundred dollars. For the purpose of meeting the desires of the Presbyterians, six elders were appointed, namely, John Richardson, Jonathan Stevens, Thomas Warren, Thomas Shirley, Thomas Kennedy and Robert Moore, the last three having been, originally,

Presbyterians. John Taggert and William Story were soon after added. The ministry of Mr. Morril was, on the whole, a successful one, for he was a man of prudence, ability and piety, and so won the confidence of the entire community. Thirty-four were added to the church during his pastorate. The Presbyterian and Congregational elements, however, were not quite in harmony, and many of the former withdrew in 1803. Intemperance prevailed in the church to an alarming extent, but, to the credit of the church be it said, every case was met by discipline. Mr. Morril's health having become poor, or rather his voice failing him, he resigned his charge and closed his labors November 4, 1809. His resignation was not acted upon by a council till July 10, 1811. It is probable that in the intervening time he occasionally preached. From this time till the latter part of 1818 there was no regular preaching, although the town appropriated for this purpose in 1816 the sum of two hundred dollars, the society the same amount in 1817, and one hundred and fifty dollars in 1819.

David Lawrence Morril was born in Epping, June 10, 1772. He never went to college, but studied theology with Rev. Jesse Remington, of Candia. In 1808 he received the degrees of A.M. and M.D. from Dartmouth College, and in 1825 the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont. He continued to reside in this town for many years after his dismissal, in the practice of medicine, and was moderator and clerk of the church until another pastor was chosen. He represented the town in the Legislature from 1810 to 1816, inclusive, the latter year being Speaker of the House. The same year he was elected to the United States Senate for six years from March 4, 1817. He was also Governor of the State in 1824–25. He removed to Concord in the autumn of 1831, where he engaged in the book trade, and where he died January 27, 1849.

In 1816 an ecclesiastical society was organized for the support of Congregational worship, called the Religious Union Society, which was incorporated December 11, 1816. This remains until this day.

In 1819 a call was extended to Mr. Hosea Wheeler, which was declined.

In the spring and summer of 1819 the place was blessed with a very powerful revival, under the preaching of Rev. Abel Manning. Sixty-eight were received into the church in the year 1819, the largest number ever received in any one year. In the "History of the New Hampshire Churches," Rev. E. H. Richardson says of this revival, "There were a few women whose persevering prayers, in the midst of great obstacles, were answered in this revival of religion. They *prayed* it into existence."

Benjamin Henry Pitman was ordained October 18, 1820, for the term of five years. During his ministry, in 1822, the Religious Union Society received by will of Thomas W. Thompson one hundred and seventy acres of land, the avails of which were to be used for the support of a Congregational minister. Mr. Pitman had many warm friends, and he was earnestly requested to remain longer than his five years, but he declined. He was dismissed November 15, 1825. The following incident occurred during his ministry, which illustrates the difference between those times and these: In the autumn of 1825 the Bog road, so called, was built, and Mr. Pitman, as road surveyor for one of the districts, had charge of a certain part. Strong drink was freely used at that time, and thought no sin, provided one did not take enough to overcome him. On this occasion Mr. Pitman did, and as a consequence got into a quarrel with some of his men. But, to his honor be it said, he afterwards sought and obtained the forgiveness of the individuals and of the church—for the quarrel, not for the drinking. The bibulous propensities of the inhabitants at that time were strongly developed. Shall I give you the names of those licensed by the town to mix and sell liquors that year? They were Daniel Farmer, Robert Hall, Jonathan Butterfield, Gideon Flanders, Parker & Whittle, John Smith, Ephraim Warren, Daniel M. Shirley, Eliphalet Richards and John Little.

Mr. Pitman was born in Newport, R. I., November 28, 1789; received neither a college nor a seminary education, but probably studied theology in private. On leaving this place he returned to Newport, R. I. He died March 8, 1868. I cannot ascertain whether he ever preached after leaving this place.

It will have appeared that there was need of a temperance reformation in this place. "When the enemy cometh in like a flood," we have the promise that "the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him." It was just about this time, 1826, when the temperance reformation in this country commenced. A few had received the light, but most were in darkness. Rev. Henry Wood, who followed Mr. Pitman, was a total abstinence man. He was ordained May 31, 1826. Through his exertions and that of a few of the church, a vote was passed that year discountenancing the use of liquor at funerals. That was as far as they could go at that time, as rum was used upon every occasion by nearly every person. It was always set before the minister when he made his parish calls. But so much advance had been made under Mr. Wood that, in the winter of 1829–30, a vote was passed by the church testifying against the use of liquors in any form, except as medicine. It is not to be inferred from this that every member of the church had become a teetotaler, but that the light was breaking and the temperance cause advancing. Mr. Wood was not only a temperance man, he was a spiritual man, whom many with us to-day remember with tender interest. His ministry was blessed with revivals, one hundred and fifty-two being added to the church. He seems to have left on account of inadequate support. He was dismissed November 29, 1831.

He was born in Loudon, April 10, 1796; was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1822, where he was tutor the following year. He studied theology at Princeton, 1823–24, and was professor of languages in Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, 1825, from which institution he received the degree of D.D. in 1867. After his dismissal from this church, November 30, 1831, he preached three and a half years in Haverhill, five and a half years in Hanover, edited the *Congregational Journal* at Concord for fourteen years, preached at Canaan two years, was United States consul in Syria and Palestine four years, and chaplain United States navy from 1858 until his death, at Philadelphia, October 9, 1873.

On the day after Mr. Wood was dismissed Rev. David Stowell was ordained. The ministry of the former closed and that of the latter commenced in the midst of a revival. It is somewhat remarkable that all the discussions in regard to raising Mr. Wood's salary, some of which were heated, did not have the effect of driving away the Holy Spirit; but doubtless there were fervent prayers continually ascending that He might continue to abide with them. These facts teach this truth,—that a revival does not depend on any one man, not even upon the minister. Mr. Stowell was a strong temperance man, and dealt its enemies many heavy blows.

A sermon which he preached in this place forty-one years ago, and which was printed, is said to be a fair example of his style. He was dismissed December 15, 1836, the cause assigned in his letter of resignation being ill health. This letter is full of tenderness and affection, and a hearty vote of confidence in him was afterwards passed by the church.

Mr. Stowell was born in Westmoreland, December 29, 1804; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1829; studied theology in private. Before coming here he taught the Derry Academy two years. He went from here to Townsend, Mass., where he was installed pastor June 28, 1837. While there the fellowship of the churches was withdrawn from him, on account of alleged misconduct. He went to Fitzwilliam and engaged in farming for a number of years, and died there March 29, 1854.

All the pastors who have thus far been named have passed to their reward. Most of them were good and faithful men, though not without their faults. They are now seeing the fruits of their labors, as they could not see them here. In most cases the seed they sowed was good; it was watered with their prayers and tears, but it did not spring up till they had passed away. It very often occurs that God sends one generation into the world to sow seed, the harvest of which another generation shall gather.

We come now to the ministry of Rev. Isaac Willey, who was installed November 23, 1837. He was the first pastor of this church who had ever had a previous settlement. He came here from Rochester, where he was ordained January 18, 1826, and dismissed in 1834.

His pastorate here extended over nearly seventeen years, the longest term of any.

Just after Mr. Willey's settlement, as he was engaged to preach all the time at the west village, the members of the church living at the Center and in the east part of the town, to the number of sixty-four, feeling that they were neglected by the removal of the meetings to the west village, sought letters of dismission for the purpose of forming a church of their own at the Center. They applied to Mr. Wallace, before he was settled at Manchester, to preach for them. If we may judge from the votes passed at that time, this request was entertained in a Christian spirit, without any attempt to force them to remain. The result was their petitions were withdrawn, and an arrangement was made by which Mr. Willey was to preach one-third of the time at their new house.

During Mr. Willey's ministry, his house, situated where David Grant's now stands, was burned in the dead of night, with most of its contents, and he and his family, ten in number, were left without a shelter. In this fire many of the valuable papers and records of the church were destroyed. His pecuniary loss was largely made up to him through the liberality of friends in this and adjoining towns.

From the "History of the New Hampshire Churches" I make this extract: "In the beginning of 1841 a woman in the character of a preacher came to this town, and held meetings almost daily. Her hearers increased until the large church (the old church at the Center), holding nearly one thousand persons, was filled. She professed no connection with any existing church, and was sustained for a time by persons who had been expelled from the Congregational and Baptist Churches. In the following spring, 1842, more than one-half the voters in town, and nearly all those who had never been willing to support any other preacher, came to her support. A number of persons, who had made a profession of piety hastily, were drawn off from each of the churches. The excitement occasioned by her preaching after a few months declined."

This event seems to have caused great fear to the church. There was, however, hardly any occasion for it. Had the church let it entirely alone, doubtless the excitement would have passed away sooner than it did. It sometimes requires a highly sanctified human nature and common sense to let such things alone. The advice of Gamaliel to the people, after the excitement produced by Peter's preaching, is often worth following in these days,—"Refrain from these men, and let them alone: for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought: but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it, lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."

Fifty-five were added to the church during Mr. Willey's ministry; but his work is not to be measured alone by this standard. He closed his labors March 27, 1853, but was not formally dismissed till May 17, 1854.

He was born in Campton, September 8, 1793; was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1822, and studied theology at Andover with the class of 1825, and also with Rev. Bennet Tyler, D.D. After completing his labors here he was appointed agent of the American Bible Society for New Hampshire, retaining his home here until 1865, when he removed to Pembroke, where he now resides.

A call was extended by the church and society in 1854 to Mr. Franklin Tuxbury, but it was not accepted.

The next pastor was Rev. Elias H. Richardson. He was born in Lebanon, August 11, 1827; was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1850; at Andover Theological Seminary in 1853. He was ordained pastor of this church May 18, 1854, and was dismissed October 30, 1856. Subsequently he was pastor at Dover seven years; at Providence, R. I., three years; at Westfield, Mass., five years; at Hartford, Conn., seven years, and was settled at New Britain, Conn., in 1878, where he now is. He received the degree of D.D. from his *alma mater* in 1876.

Rev. John W. Ray became acting pastor April 1, 1857. He was invited to settle, but declined. He closed his labors May 1, 1867. He was born in Chester, December 23, 1814; was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1843. Previous to his coming here he had been a teacher in Atkinson's Academy; Manchester High School; at Eastport, Me.; at Merrimack Normal Institute; at Pinkerton Academy, Derry; and also pastor at Rockville, Conn. Since leaving here he has been acting pastor at Hastings and Lake City, Minn., being now at the latter place.

Mr. Charles A. Towle was called to the pastorate in 1868, but declined.

The present pastor was born in New (now East) Alstead, July 11, 1834; was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1858; studied theology two years at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in the class of 1861; was ordained pastor at Stoddard, October 2, 1861; and installed pastor of this church February 4, 1869, having commenced his labors two months previously.

A roll of the church from the beginning had never been kept. Within a few years one has been made, as accurate as possible, and it now has upward of eight hundred names. Without a doubt, it should contain from twenty to fifty more, who were members from 1771 to 1781, but the records are lost. The eighteen names we have were found scattered through the subsequent records, where reference was made to them.

There have been seasons of revival and depression in the history of this church. Several important revivals has it enjoyed,—in 1802, under Mr. Morril; in 1819, under Mr. Manning; in 1826–28, under Mr. Wood; in 1831–32, under Messrs. Wood and Stowell; in 1835, under Mr. Stowell; in 1864, under Mr. Ray; and the one in 1875. Two-fifths of all the additions to the church from the beginning have occurred in these years. Against these occasions of rejoicing we must place other seasons of depression and trial, when the hand of God has seemed to be against us because of our sins,—when there were dissensions within and trouble without, when the prevailing iniquity of the place seemed to render futile all efforts to bring about a better state of things, and when defection, intemperance and worldliness seemed about to rend the church in pieces. God, having planted the vine, would not leave it to be destroyed. When its uprooted seemed imminent, He watched it with tenderest care; when the soil about it had become dry and hard, He watered it with the Holy Spirit. It has been with it as with the church of God from the beginning; there have been times when it seemed as though it would die, but it has never died,—it never can die so long as there remain in it those who are true to their Master and to each other. We still live because "hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

There has been progress. The advance may not have been seen from year to year, but we can see it now. Within the memory of those now living a member of this church sought a letter of dismission and recommendation to a Methodist Church, which was met by the appointment of a committee to discipline her. To-day we should all have said to a similar request, "Go, and God be with you."

In early times the services of the sanctuary were very lengthy,—the two sermons were each about an hour long, as often running over this time as coming under. The prayers were very long,—the "long prayer," so called, not usually less than thirty minutes. Between services the people went to the "noon-ing-house," where they warmed themselves at a huge fire of logs, and with flip and cider. Here also they ate their brown bread, or beans, or other refreshment they had brought with them. Here the women filled their dishes with coals for their foot-stoves. No other artificial heat was tolerated in the house of God for many years, and when at last stoves were introduced, there was, upon the part of the conservatives, a great outcry. They claimed they were uncomfortable because they were comfortable, and they predicted the judgment of heaven because of the sacrilegious innovation. There were no prayer-meetings in those early days, no Sabbath-schools, almost no books or newspapers. The Sabbath services furnished about all the mental food the people had, save what they received from the Bible.

The first notice we have of a prayer-meeting in this place was in 1826 (August 16), when one was appointed by the church, and neighboring ministers were invited to attend and aid in carrying it on. April 5, 1838, a monthly prayer-meeting was established, and June 9, 1844, it was made a weekly meeting. It was evidently given up some time after, as a vote is recorded, January 7, 1847, reviving it. Let it not be inferred there was no praying by God's people before

this, because there was not social prayer. Our fathers did not know its power and its blessedness. They acted according to the light they had. Surely there has been progress here.

The first notice of Sabbath-schools was in 1821, when several were appointed in the various school-houses of the town upon Sabbath afternoons. Of what the exercises consisted we have no account, but probably of little more than the memorizing the Bible and the Catechism. When the Sabbath-school was introduced as a part of the regular services of the sanctuary I am not informed.

It may surprise some of you to know that slavery ever existed in this place; but this must have been the case, as, September 1, 1785, "Catherine, a negro, formerly belonging to Esq. Blodgett, was baptized."

In looking at the way the Lord has led us, during the more than a century of our existence, we have abundant reason for taking courage and pressing forward. The timid seldom win a battle. God said to Joshua, "Be strong and go forward." If Joshua had been a timid man, and there had been no courageous one to take his place, the entrance to the promised land without doubt would never have been attained.

Baptist Church.[1]—Previous to the year 1802 there had existed for several years in this town a branch of the Baptist Church at Hopkinton; but in that year an independent church was formed, including in its membership residents of Goffstown, Bow and Dunbarton. This organization was maintained until March 18, 1820, when it was dissolved, and upon the same day the present church was organized with a membership of thirty-four, including several persons who presented letters from the church in Londonderry, in this State, and Haverhill and Gloucester, in Massachusetts.

The first election of church officers took place April 29th, when Jonathan Rand and Moses Gould were chosen deacons and Moses Gould was chosen clerk, and on the following Sabbath the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was observed for the first time, and sixteen new members, who had been baptized by Elder John B. Gibson, of Weare, were given the hand of fellowship.

The church had no pastor until June 29, 1822, when a call was extended to Elder Gibson, who accepted and immediately entered upon his duties.

The present house of worship was dedicated July 2, 1834, previous to which time the church had held its meetings in private dwellings, in school-houses and occasionally in the old East meeting-house, when it was not occupied by the Congregationalists, by whom it was used a portion of the time. The church was admitted to the Salisbury Association in 1820, but withdrew in 1828, and was one of the churches that formed the Milford Association in that year.

The early records not being complete, it is impossible to ascertain the exact number of baptisms, but some three hundred persons have been received upon profession of their faith since the present organization was effected. Several interesting revival seasons have been enjoyed, when large numbers were added to the church.

This church may be said to be the mother of several churches in this vicinity. November 27, 1828, thirteen members were dismissed to form the church in Dunbarton; May 28, 1829, nine members were dismissed to form the church in Amherst; July 26, 1835, ten members were permitted to form a branch church at Amoskeag; and December 29, 1836, forty-four members were dismissed to form an independent church at that place.

A glance at the present condition of the two churches in Manchester will reveal the growth to which this child has attained. Since its present organization the following pastors have served the church:

Rev. John B. Gibson from June 29, 1822, to February 28, 1828; Rev. Simon Fletcher from June 25, 1829, to April 29, 1830; Rev. Ferdinand Ellis from September 29, 1831, to August 29, 1832; Rev. William N. Slason from July 2, 1834, to March 1, 1835; Rev. George Evans from April 28, 1836, to February 3, 1839; Rev. Abel Philbrood from July 1, 1840, to December 30, 1841; Rev. Ephraim K. Bailey from March 6, 1842, to January 1, 1844; Rev. James W. Poland from March 5, 1844, to January 1, 1847; Rev. David P. French from February 28, 1847, to March 10, 1850; Rev. James W. Poland from March 28, 1850, to April 3, 1854; Rev. D. P. Deming from May 1, 1854, to April 1, 1858; Rev. Luther C. Stevens, November 7, 1858, to October 18, 1863; Rev. William H. Eaton from September 1, 1864, to July 1, 1868; Rev. John S. Haradon from September 6, 1868, to October 2, 1870; Rev. James W. Poland from April 1, 1871, to January 1, 1875; Rev. John H. Nichols from July 25, 1877, to April 29, 1883; Rev. Edward T. Lyford, the present pastor, since May 6, 1883.

The church has also enjoyed the services of other brethren, whose names do not appear among those of the regularly settled pastors, and of these the name of Rev. John Peacock deserves special mention, his faithful labors being so abundantly blessed of Heaven in the winning of precious souls.

The present officers are: Pastor, Rev. Edward T. Lyford; Clerk, Charles Hazen; Treasurer, Joseph B. Gilmore; Deacons, Joseph B. Gilmore and Francis O. Colby.

St. Matthew's Church.[2]—An Episcopal Church was in existence in this town during the last century; but the date of its organization is unknown. It was always small, and had become extinct before the organization of the present parish, which was in 1866. Rev. S. Y. Compton was the first rector, services being held in a public hall.

The corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid in the spring of 1868 by the late Rev. James H. Eames, D.D., of Concord, at the request of Bishop Chase. During the same year regular services were discontinued. The church building was erected mainly through the liberality of friends in the diocese, and in Boston and New York.

[1] By Charles Hazen.

[2] By Rev. W. H. Cutler.

Services were first held in the new church in January, 1870. In the year 1874 the parish became a mission in charge of the Rev. G. Brinley Morgan, from which time services have been held without interruption, under the successful ministrations of Rev. W. S. Whitcomb and Rev. H. A. Remick. The present incumbent, Rev. W. H. Cutler, took charge in September, 1883.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Goffstown Centre.[1]—The first church edifice in Goffstown was built by the town, the work being commenced in 1768, but not completed for several years. It was at the "Centre," on the north side of the road, a little west of where the school-house now stands. It was used as a house of worship by the Congregational Church and also as a town-house. In 1816 another house of worship was completed at the West village, and thereafter services were held at the Centre only one-third of the time. This, together with the fact that the old church was very much out of repair, led the members of the Congregational Church at the Centre, in 1838, to erect a new house of worship, with the view of having a parish of their own, with preaching every Sunday. This house stood where the Methodist Church now stands.

In 1841 a Miss Parker, who claimed to be independent of all churches, but who had formerly been a Methodist, began to preach at the old church and also to hold meetings at school-houses in various parts of the town. Large crowds came to hear her; several professed conversion. Meanwhile the Congregationalists had not carried out their plan of having preaching every Sunday, and Rev. Isaac Willey, of the West village, preached in their new house one-third of the time. Some may have been dissatisfied with this arrangement. At any rate, some of the Congregationalists at the Centre became supporters of Miss Parker, and a controversy arose as to their right to use the new house of worship, which was settled by selling the entire building to two individuals who favored Miss Parker's meetings. When the new converts and others asked Miss Parker what they should do, she advised them to form a Methodist Church. Mr. Harvey Stevens went to Manchester and consulted with Rev. Elihu Scott, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church there, who, in turn, consulted with Rev. Schuyler Chamberlain, presiding elder of Concord District. Arrangements for a Methodist meeting were made, which was held in the new church in the autumn of 1842. Schuyler Chamberlain, Elihu Scott and other preachers were present. The meeting continued several days and a number of persons were baptized. A society was organized. The two men who owned the church edifice sold the pews to various individuals, and the services of Rev. Mr. Smart, a local preacher, living at Concord, were secured until the next session of the New Hampshire Conference, which occurred June 21, 1843. Rev. Samuel S. Mathews, a local preacher, was sent to Goffstown, and preached here one year. Mr. Mathews was twenty-seven years of age, having been born in London, N. H., January, 1816. He joined the New Hampshire Conference in 1844, and was stationed at Exeter. The next two years he was at East Salisbury, Mass. In 1847 he was stationed at Rochester, but in the autumn of that year he was cut down by a prevailing epidemic. He died September 6th. He was a man of great zeal and deep piety. His labors at Goffstown were attended with success. The new church prospered, and at the end of the year he reported sixty-five members.

In 1848, Warren F. Evans was sent to Goffstown, and at the end of the year he reported an increase of seventeen members. Mr. Evans was a good scholar and an original thinker. He held pronounced views upon the subject of holiness. After filling several appointments, some of them important ones, he withdrew from Conference, and after a few years went to the West. His subsequent history is not known to the writer of this article. He was followed at Goffstown by Alexander H. Fullerton, who labored here two years, during which there was an increase of eleven members.

In 1848, Ezekiel Adams was stationed at Hooksett and Goffstown. He was assisted in his work by D. B. French, who seems to have preached at Goffstown rather more than Mr. Adams. John McLaughlin, who came next, although he had been a member of Conference for two years, was still pursuing his studies at the Methodist Biblical Institute, which had recently been removed from Newbury, Vt., to Concord, N. H. His subsequent appointments were Nashua, Claremont, Lawrence, Mass., and Great Falls. He died December 20, 1857, aged thirty-four years. For the next nine years, 1850–58, Goffstown was supplied by students from the Biblical Institute, among whom were O. B. Pitcher, Rodney Gage, A. F. Herrick (now of the New England Conference), Edwin W. Parker (now a missionary in India) and Stephen L. Baldwin (whose name has since become prominent in the history of missions in China). These students were able to do little or no pastoral work, and often sent a fellow-student to supply the pulpit, so that some years there were as many as ten or twelve different preachers, and during a part of one winter there was no preaching. This was very disastrous to the interests of the church, and the minutes of 1856 report but twenty-five members.

In 1859 and 1860 there was no regular preaching. In 1861, through the efforts of Harvey Stevens, Thomas Sargent, Daniel G. Davis and others, the services of a student, named John G. Gooding, were secured for a part of the time. The place continued to be supplied by students until the Biblical Institute was removed to Boston, in 1867. The names of those who had charge of the station, and who preached,

[1] By Rev. E. R. Perkins.

some of them, nearly every Sabbath, were as follows:

1862, Henry W. Ackerly; 1867, John H. Hillman; 1868, Thomas Chipperfield, 1869–70, S. W. Ruland; 1867, Edgar A. Brannan.

Under the pastorate of J. H. Hillman the membership, as reported in the minutes, increased from twenty-six to forty-six. He is now a member of the New Hampshire Conference. The appointments since 1867 have been as follows:

1868, Warren B. Osgood; 1869–70, Watson W. Smith; 1871, Eleazer Smith; 1872, William F. Bennett; 1873–74, Elbridge Bradford; 1875, R. Dearborn; 1876–77, J. Mowry Bean; 1878–80, D. W. Downs; 1881–82, Irad Taggart; 1883, J. G. Harrison; 1884–85, Edward R. Perkins.

Warren B. Osgood was a student of the Theological school at Boston. He was from New York, and was connected with the New Hampshire Conference but one year. Watson W. Smith and J. L. Harrison have withdrawn from the Methodist Church on account of change of views. Eleazer Smith died at Concord, N. H., in February, 1879, having been in the ministry fifty-one years. He was a good man, an earnest and faithful preacher. Among his appointments were Montpelier, Vt., and Concord, N. H. He was twice chaplain of New Hampshire State Prison, in all fourteen years.

Elbridge Bradford was transferred in 1882 to the Northwest Iowa Conference. Under his pastorate there was a good revival interest, and the church was greatly strengthened. R. Dearborn did not fill his appointment, and his place was supplied by N. P. Philbrook. All the other preachers in the above list are still members of the New Hampshire Conference.

On the 18th of August, 1877, during the pastorate of J. Mowry Bean, the church was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. Although there was no insurance, a new church was erected before the close of the year. The debt of two hundred dollars incurred at the time has since been paid. In 1881, under the pastorate of Irad Taggart, a new parsonage was erected, at an expense of about fifteen hundred dollars. The society is free of debt, and has a fund of over sixteen hundred dollars, the legacy of the late Sally Harriman. The present membership is fifty-five. There is a good congregation and a prosperous Sunday-school.

CHAPTER V.

GOFFSTOWN—(*Continued*).

Incorporation of Town—Changes in Boundaries—List of Town Clerks—Representatives—Military Record, 1861–65—Names of Soldiers—Mason Hall—Masonic History—Rob Lodge, No. 27, F. and A. M.; Bell Lodge, No. 93, F. and A. M.—Webster Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F.—The Press—The Enterprise—The Herald—The Union—The Advertiser—Statistical.

This town was incorporated June 16, 1761, by the Governor and Council of New Hampshire, to continue a corporate body until March 25, 1763. April 5, 1763, the incorporation was revived, to continue "until we shall please to approve or disallow the same."

July 2, 1822, a portion of the town was taken to form the town of Hooksett. June 20, 1825, some islands in the Merrimack River were annexed to the town, and June 18, 1836, the farm of Isaac Parker, in New Boston, was annexed. It retained this area until July 1, 1853, when a portion of the town was annexed to Manchester, it previously having extended to the Merrimack River.

Town Clerks.—The following is a list of town clerks from 1761 to 1886:

Alexander Walker, from 1761 to 1772; William Page, from 1787 to 1795; Josiah Chandler, from 1796 to 1800; William Page, from 1800 to 1802; Joseph Craig, from 1802 to 1805; John Gallistel, from 1805 to 1811; Ephraim Warren, from 1811 to 1830; Moses Post, from 1830 to 1831; Robert Craig, from 1831 to 1835; Charles F. Gove, from 1835 to 1836; Moses Post, from 1836 to October 18, 1841; Moses Ruby, from October 18, 1841, to March, 1841; George Post, from 1841 to 1845; Benjamin Stevens, second, from 1845 to 1846; Moses Ruby, from 1846 to 1848; Franklin Post, from 1848 to 1849; Alfred Post, from 1849 to 1854; Ephraim B. Wells, from March, 1854, to December 23, 1854; David S. Carr, from December 23, 1854, to March 11, 1856; Alfred Post, from 1856 to 1858; David Patten, from 1858 to 1859; Charles F. Gove, from 1859 to 1860; Orrin Moore, from 1860 to 1862; George P. Henry, from 1862 to October 20, 1868; John Steel, from October 20, 1868, to March 9, 1869; Frank F. Flint, from 1869 to 1871; Frank B. Flanders, from 1871 to 1876; Franklin Hadley, from 1876 to 1879; George L. Hooper, from 1879 to 1881; Ernest Johnson, from 1881 to the present time.

Representatives.—The following is a list of representatives from 1779 to 1886:

In 1779, Robert Montgomery was elected representative to attend at the General Court, at Exeter, for the ensuing year; 1780, Robert Montgomery; 1781, Enoch Sawyer; 1782–83, Robert Mc[illegible]; 1784, William Page; 1785, Robert Mc[illegible]; 1786, William Page; 1787, Robert Mc[illegible]; 1788, William Page; 1789, voted not to send; 1790, voted not to send; 1791–92, Robert Montgomery; 1793, voted not to send; 1794–95, John Patten; 1796, not given; 1797, John Patten; 1798, Robert Montgomery; 1799, John Butterfield; 1800–01, John Butterfield; 1802, Jonathan Gove; 1803–04, John Butterfield; 1805, not given; 1806–07, John Butterfield; 1808–10, David L. Morrill; 1811, not given; 1812, William Brown; 1813–14, John Patten; 1815, Robert Hall; 1816, John Patten; 1817–18, Robert Hall; 1819, Jesse Carr; 1820, David Steel and Gideon Flanders; 1821, Jesse Carr and Elphalet Richards; 1822, Jesse Carr and Elphalet Richards; 1823, David Barr and Charles F. Gove; 1824, David Barr and Charles F. Gove; 1825, David Barr and Charles F. Gove; 1826, Charles F. Gove and Noyes Post; 1827, Charles F. Gove and Noyes Post; 1828, Robert Craig and Jesse Carr; 1829, Robert Craig and Isaac Flanders; 1830, Isaac Flanders and Benaiah Richards; 1831, Benaiah Richards and Henry B. Stevens; 1832, Henry B. Stevens and Moses Post; 1833, Moses Post and Benjamin Stevens, second; 1834, Benjamin Stevens, second, and S. T. Jones; 1835, Stinhard T. Jones and Noyes Post; 1836, Noyes Post and Elphalet Richards, Jr.; 1837, Elphalet Richards, Jr. and Joseph Sargent; 1838, Elphalet Richards, Jr., and Joseph Sargent; 1839, Benjamin Stevens, second, and Ephraim Warren; 1840, Benjamin Stevens, second, and Ephraim Warren; 1841, Samuel Goodhall and Henry Tewksbury; 1842, Samuel Goodhall and Henry Tewksbury; 1843, Alfred Post and George P. Hadley; 1844, Benjamin F. Blanchard and John Tewksbury; 1845, Benjamin F. Blanchard and John Tewksbury; 1846, Alfred Post and Moses P. Carr; 1847, Seth Woodbury and William Bunton; 1848, Daniel Little and Seth Woodbury; 1849, George P. Hadley and Joseph Dunlap; 1850, John S. Carr and David M. Taggart; 1851, John S. Carr and David M. Taggart; 1852, John Dunlap and Gilman Robertson; 1853, John Dunlap and Gilman Robertson; 1854, Thomas R. Butterfield and Alfred G. Robie; 1855, Gideon Flanders and John Gallistel; 1856, Gideon Flanders and John Gallistel; 1857, Benjamin Gove and Joseph D. Kennedy; 1858, Joseph D. Kennedy and Alfred Post; 1859, David S. Ferson and William P. Warren; 1860, William H. Eaton and John S. Littlefield; 1861, Rodney Johnson and John M. Parker; 1862, Eleazer D. Hunkins and John Gove; 1863, George B. Moore and Peter E. Hadley; 1864, John K. Richardson and Daniel E. Austin; 1865, David M. Taggart and Thad-

deas W. Richards; 1873, Elphalet Richards and Charles Morgrage; 1874, Alvan Hadley and Jesse E. Jenkins; 1875, Kendrick Kendall and John Tewksbury; 1876, George Cox and William Hadley; 1877, Lewis H. Stark and Josiah Laselle; 1878, Franklin Hadley and Amos H. Merrill; Leonard Robertson, elected in the fall of 1878; 1880, Sylvanus B. Gilchrist; 1882, David A. Taggart; 1884, George P. Hadley (second).

Military Record, 1861–65.—The following are the names of those who enlisted from Goffstown during the late Rebellion, exclusive of the first of the three months' regiment:

John L. Harriman, Samuel A. Kidder, John Bartlett, Samuel Stark, William H. Farmer, Henry Page, Nathan H. Roberts, David A. Page, John L. Manning, Benjamin F. Harriman, Lewis Merrill, Warren P. Elliott, Walter A. Lawrence, Anson Elliott, Charles Martin, Calvin Merrill, Andrew J. Roberts, Walter J. Richards, John M. Stark, Russell Stevens, Henry Rowell, Albert Q. George, George W. Wells, Horace W. Black, Isaac W. Martin, Thomas L. Rich, Rodney Hadley, George N. Cutler, Henry Moore, R. W. Aiken, Nathan A. Gowan, Hiram A. Heath, Frederick Merrell, John A. Heath, Willard P. Thompson, Henry Stark, Solomon Smith, Benjamin D. Belcher, Edwin Stark, Kimball F. Blaisdell, Henry Baker, Edward Barnard, Edwin G. Bowen, Charles Willey, Albert Story, Isaac Willey, Frederick D. Moore, W. H. D. Cochran, Lewis J. Gillis, William B. Hart, Jonathan Boyles, John Quirk, Nelson Richards, Nathaniel F. Sweat, Robert Richards, John E. Richards, Oscar Perkins, Lewis R. Caley, John Brown, William Sidney, William O. Morgrage, Norton R. Moore, Jackson Willard, George Hope, Lewis Sargell, Martin V. Wyman, Trophile Thebadia, Andrew J. Aiken, John B. Lucian, James N. Gault, Cyrus S. Sargent, Jerry Breene, Charles H. Lanchester, Francis M. Simpson, Benjamin Buckley, Henry M. Burrows, A. B. Merrell, David A. Worthley, Benjamin Greer, Jr., Isaac B. Bell, Clifford K. Burns, John H. Kennedy, William L. Otis, George E. Tarell, Albert P. Jehonnett, John Tetrell, Henry E. Blaisdell, James Murry, Elbridge Barr, Timothy M'Carthy, Rovall H. Bolue, Cornelius D. Donnahoo, Wayland F. Balch, W. H. H. Black, Samuel A. Richards, Joseph Dow, William Sargent, Isaiah L. Sweat, William Provencea, Horatio O. Tibl, William B. Dodge, Thomas Baker, W. F. Stark, Thomas Howard, Herman J. Eaton, John Flanigan, Sylvester Godfrey, Patrick Farley, Benjamin F. Quinby, John O'Neil, Marshall A. Merrill, Thomas O. Grady, Henry C. Richards, Leonard N. George, Godfrey Jehonnett, Horace Sharley, Jason Miller, Joseph Comfort.

The following are the names of those who enlisted to go to Portsmouth in 1863, into the Heavy Battery:

Fredrick L. Swaitts, Charles J. Drew, Samuel B. Weston, John S. Poor, James L. Hunkins, Frank Harriman, George A. Gilchrist, Charles Morgrage, Malcom McLane, Daniel Kidder, Joseph E. Stevens, Edward J. Collins, Moses W. Woodbury, George F. Bidwell, Daniel L. Woodbury, William H. D. Cochran, George Whipple, George A. Merrill, James F. Wyman, Edwin Flanders, Stephen Lawrence, Darwin M. Poor, James R. Ferson, John B. Jones.

Bible Lodge, No. 27, F. and A. M., was chartered May, 1816, with the following charter members: Jonathan Gove, John McGaw, Thomas Raymond, Jesse Carr, William Fowler, Thomas Kenedy, Samuel P. Kidder, Jr., David L. Morill. The First Master was Jonathan Gove, and the Second Master, Jesse Carr.

For a time it ranked among the first lodges in the State. In 1824 a large number of its members petitioned for a lodge in Bedford—Lafayette Lodge, No. 41 (now located in Manchester),—which, with the anti-Masonic excitement, diminished the membership, and in 1835 it was voted to dissolve the lodge.

Bible Lodge, No. 93. F. and A. M., was chartered May 16, 1877, with the following-named persons as charter members: James H. Conner, Josiah Laselle, David A. Paige, Amos H. Merrill, Charles F. George, James G. Taggart, Oren J. Balch, James R. Ferson, Jesse E. Junkins, John K. Richardson, Wallace Caldwell, Abel M. Davis, Charles E. French, Isaac J. Paige, Thomas M. Harvell, Henry H. Johnson, J. Frank Warren, Benjamin F. Merrill, Charles H. Hadley. First officers were James H. Conner, Master; Josiah Laselle, Senior Warden; David A. Paige, Junior Warden; Amos H. Merrill, Treas.; Charles F. George, Sec.

The present officers are as follows: James R. Ferson, W. Master; Charles F. George, S. Warden; Abel M. Davis, J. Warden; Joseph Crain, Treas.; James H. Conner, Sec.; Isaac J. Paige, Chaplain; Charles E. French, S. Deacon; Leslie S. Bidwell, J. Deacon; William H. Colby, S. Steward; Henry W. Parker, J. Steward; John K. Richardson, Marshal; Otis F. Sumner, Tiler; James G. Taggart, Representative. Past Masters: James H. Conner, Josiah Laselle, David A. Paige, Amos H. Merrill, James G. Taggart.

Webster Lodge. No. 24, I. O. O. F.,[1] was instituted March 26, 1877, by Alonzo F. Craig, M. W. Grand Master; Henry A. Farrington, Deputy Grand Master; Joel Taylor, Grand Secretary; Robert C. Furnald, Grand Treasurer; Joseph Kidder, Grand Chaplain; Alfred P. Hendrick, Grand Marshal; Benjamin Fletcher, Jr., P. G., Representative.

The charter members were William H. Weeks, Charles A. Whipple, Robinson Brown, Kendrick Kendall, Frank Blaisdell, M.D., Isaac J. Paige, Norman L. Richards, Calvin Richards, Charles G. Barnard, Edwin A. Blaisdell, Nathan J. Currier, Calvin Martin, Henry Moore, Frank H. Woodman, William U. Carlton, John E. Leizer, Selwin T. Martin, Edson L. Raud, George W. Paige, Charles C. Hadley, L. Henry Stark, John W. Story, Albert L. Emerson, Henry W. Merrill, Thaddeus W. Richards.

The first officers were R. Brown, N. G.; Isaac J. Paige, V. G.; William U. Carlton, Secretary; Frank H. Woodman, Treasurer; Henry W. Merrill, Warden; Edwin A. Blaisdell, Conductor; Frank J. Paige, Outside Guardian; John E. Leizer, Inside Guardian; Nathan J. Currier, R. S. N. G.; Kendrick Kendall, L. S. N. G.; William H. Weeks, R. S. V. G.; Charles G. Barnard, L. S. V. G.; George W. Paige, R. Scene Supporter; Charles A. Whipple, L. Scene Supporter; Charles C. Hadley, Chaplain; Kendrick Kendall, Nathan J. Currier, William H. Weeks, Trustees; L. Henry Stark, Calvin Richards, Henry Moore, Investigating Committee; Henry Moore, Calvin Martin, L. Henry Stark, Finance Committee; Frank Blaisdell, M.D., Examining Surgeon.

The Noble Grands have been as follows: R. Brown, I. J. Paige, F. H. Woodman, C. G. Barnard, William H. Weeks, E. A. Blaisdell, Calvin Martin, F. Blaisdell, K. Kendall, G. W. Paige, S. T. Martin, L. H. Stark, C. H. Gregg, C. Morgrage, F. J. Fletcher.

The present officers are H. Moore, N. G.; L. S. Bidwell, V. G.; F. Blaisdell, M.D., Sec.; R. Brown,

[1] By R. Brown.

R. S. N. G.; G. Henry Holt, L. S. N. G.; William H. Dow, R. S. V. G.; Charles F. Ferson, L. S. V. G.; Daniel H. Holt, Right Scene Supporter; Earnest Whitney, Left Scene Supporter; Charles H. Gregg, Warden; George B. Stevens, Conductor; Fred. K. Hazen, Inside Guardian; E. A. Blaisdell, Outside Guardian; Frank T. Moore, Chaplain; Representative to Grand Lodge, K. Kendall; C. Mongrage, E. A. Blaisdell, F. J. Fletcher, Finance Committee.

The lodge at present numbers about seventy members, and is in a flourishing condition; composed of some of the best citizens of Goffstown.

The Press.—There have been several small publications started in Goffstown from time to time, all, however, being short-lived. *The Excerpts*, published annually, in the interests of the inhabitants, January 1, 1870, '71 and '72, by Henry E. Blaisdell; *The Herald*, Mrs. H. L. Harvey, editress; *The Union*, Mrs. G. D. Davis, editress, in the interests of the Methodist Society; *The Advertiser*, by Frank E. Paige.

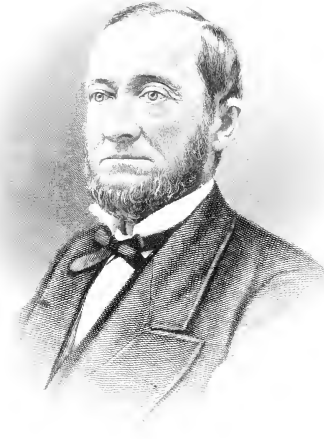
Statistical.—The following is the inventory of the town for 1885: Number of polls 475, $47,500; 425 horses, $35,482; 4 mules, $200; 74 oxen, $1826; 821 cows, $26,357; 561 sheep, $1768; 126 neat stock, $1434; 56 hogs, (taxable), $462; stock in public funds, $5500; in banks, $8450; in trade, $35,650; mills and machinery, $9650; money on hand and at interest, $216,448; total valuation, $1,198,327; increase over last year, $26,869; amount of tax levied, $7248.66; rate, including highway tax, 59 cents on $100; number of dogs, 138. There are 281 children in town between the ages of five and fifteen years. Population, 1699.

Goffstown has various manufacturing interests which give life and stability to the town. There are three physicians in the town,—A. T. Carr, C. F. George, and Frank Blaisdell,—and one lawyer, Hon. Samuel Upton. There is one hotel in the village, H. H. Dustin, proprietor; and two summer hotels, the Shirley Hill House, S. D. Johnson, proprietor; and the Scribner Hill House, H. S. Scribner, proprietor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN McGAW PARKER.

The first ancestor of the subject of this sketch was Josiah Parker[1], who came from England prior to 1700 and settled in Cambridge, Mass. His son Thomas was a clergyman, and was the first settled pastor of the church at Dracut, Mass., and died there in 1765. His son John[2] settled in Litchfield, N. H. His second son, William[3], was born in 1775. He married Hannah Aiken, who died September 30, 1818. His second wife, Hannah (Adams) McGaw, was born August 22, 1788, and died February 26, 1869. By the first union there were four children,—Rodney, George W., Caroline and Margaret Ann. By the second union there were also four children,—Hannah A., born November 13, 1819; John McGaw, born September 17, 1822; David Adams, born October 5, 1824; and William H., born August 6, 1831, who died in infancy. William[3] was one of the early settlers of Goffstown, N. H., and became largely identified with the lumbering and the mercantile trade and was also an extensive farmer and, for his time, one of the prominent and successful men of the town. He died August 9, 1839. His wife, Hannah Adams, was a superior woman, a descendant of that honored family whose representatives were called to the executive head of our nation, whose Christian influence over her family was most ennobling and "whose children now call her blessed." The subject of this sketch at an early age attended the district school of his native town, where he received the rudimentary part of his education, and after some time spent in the academy at Hopkinton, N. H., he completed his education at old Derry Academy, and entered the store of his father as clerk. After several years of experience in mercantile life gained in his father's store, also in a store in Concord and in the store of William Whittle, in Goffstown, he, in 1843, started on his own account in the mercantile trade at the old stand of his father's, where, in 1847, he associated with him his younger brother, David A.,—under the firm-name of J. M. & D. A. Parker,—and for almost forty years they have pulled together, carrying along large agricultural as well as mercantile interests. They have also invested a large capital and engaged extensively in the wood and lumber business for many years, and by sound judgment and indomitable energy have accumulated a large property. The building of the Manchester and North Weare Railroad added greatly to their business facilities, and they became its largest patrons. On the 30th of November, 1854, Mr. Parker married Letitia C., daughter of the late Captain Charles Stinson, of Dunbarton, N. H. Mrs. Parker was born March 9, 1835. The children of this union are three,—Charles Stinson, born November 3, 1855; Henry Woodman, born February 26, 1859; and Frank Adams, born June 1, 1866. Charles was married, August 30, 1877, to Ella J. Holt, who died February 3, 1878. Charles and Henry are associated in the mercantile business at Goffstown and are doing a large and profitable business. Mr. Parker is a Republican in politics, and has been elected to various offices, in each of which he has shown fidelity and good sense. He was a member of the State Senate in 1858–59. In 1855 he was elected commissioner for Hillsborough County, serving two terms, and in 1869 represented his town in the General Court. In 1876 and 1877 he was councilor from his district, being elected from a strong Democratic district, thus showing his popularity even among political opponents. At the institution of the State Board of Equalization, in 1879, he was com-



John M. Parker

Chas Sumner

missioned by the court as one of the five members, was reappointed in 1881 and selected as president of the board. In 1879, at the organization of the Guaranty Savings-Bank of Manchester, he was elected president, which office he still holds. He is also one of the directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Manchester. Mr. Parker has been postmaster of his native town, has gained a wide celebrity as a successful auctioneer, is often called to act as referee in the adjustment of disputed questions, and in all matters of a public nature he takes a most lively interest, and has won a most enviable reputation. New Hampshire is justly proud of such a son.

CAPTAIN CHARLES STINSON.

The subject of this sketch was born April 18, 1800, in Dunbarton, N. H. He was grandson of William[2] Stinson, one of the early settlers of this town under the Masonian grant of 1751; was born of Scottish parents in Ireland, March 15, 1725. From that country, while young, he emigrated with his father to Londonderry, N. H. In the year 1751–52 he commenced a settlement in Starkstown (afterward Dunbarton), where for a time he lived alone in a log cabin, in which, on one occasion, he received as a visitor the Rev. David McGregore, "Not having a table," says the historian of Londonderry, "nor anything that would answer as a better substitute, he was obliged to make use of a basket, turned up." The Rev. Mr. McGregore, in asking a blessing, pertinently implored that his host might be "blessed in his basket and in his store." This blessing was literally fulfilled, as Mr. Stinson became one of the most wealthy persons in the vicinity.

He was prominent in the settlement of the township, and filled with credit many offices of trust and importance, and by industry and economy became one of the most substantial freeholders within twenty miles of his residence.

William Stinson was married to Agnes Caldwell, March 26, 1754, and died August 21, 1803. She was born June 17, 1734, and died July 23, 1818. By this union there were twelve children.

William[3] Stinson, Jr., second son of William Stinson, Sr., born March 4, 1762, married Jane Cochran, of New Boston, N. H., who was born in 1776. He was an excellent farmer and intelligent man. He was often employed in town affairs, was liberal and hospitable, especially to the poor. In him they found a friend.

His wife was a superior woman, who looked well to the ways of her household, and their house was one of the most agreeable visiting-places in town. From this union there were five children. William Stinson, Jr., died April 8, 1822. Jane C. Stinson died April 28, 1820.

Captain Charles[4] Stinson was the oldest son of William Stinson, Jr. At an early age he displayed a love for farming, and made progress in the district school. At Bradford Academy, Massachusetts, he ultimately acquired what education it was his privilege to obtain. When eighteen years of age he was appointed commander of Dow's Troop. He was an active officer during the celebrated Goffstown muster, where he obtained the title that followed him through life. He was well known in this section of the State for his good judgment and his sound integrity.

As a farmer he was active, and naturally of a strong constitution, he was able to carry on a great amount of work, and as a reward of his industry, he added to his original inheritance a good property.

As a resident of Dunbarton, N. H., he was active and prominent in its affairs. He was county commissioner, selectman, treasurer and twice elected to the Legislature. In 1867 he sold his large estate and moved to Goffstown, where he spent the remainder of his days in quietness and attending to his business affairs.

Captain Charles Stinson married Susan, daughter of Robert and Prudence Cochran, of Sharon, Vt., May 15, 1831. Susan was born October 27, 1803, and died March 23, 1838. He married, second, Mary Ann, daughter of Moses and Sally Poore, of Goffstown, N. H., May 29, 1839, born August 28, 1811.

Captain Charles Stinson died August 8, 1878. There were three children by the first union, and one by the second.

Children.—Jane[4] Stinson, born October 5, 1833, married Wallace Caldwell, of Byfield, Mass., July 15, 1858.

Letitia C.[5] Stinson, born March 9, 1835, married John M. Parker, of Goffstown, November 30, 1854.

Susan C.[5] Stinson, born October 22, 1837, married George Byron Moore, November 29, 1860. Mr. Moore died of pneumonia April 11, 1872. On May 17, 1877, she married Judge Edwin S. Jones, of Minneapolis, Minn., where she now resides.

Mary A.[5] Stinson, born August 1, 1841, married Charles A. Pillsbury, September 13, 1866, of Minneapolis, Minn., where she now resides.

THE SHIRLEY FAMILY.

The first ancestor of the New Hampshire Shirleys, of whom we have any record, was James Shirley, who was born, probably, in the north of Ireland, in Ulster County, in 1649. This was the year that Cromwell sent his famous Ironside Legion into Ireland, and avenged the terrible massacre of the Protestants in 1641. It is not improbable that the ancestors of James Shirley, if not James himself, came from Scotland to Ireland in one of those currents of emigration that set out from one country to the other, as the waves of religious persecution swept hither and thither, as Catholic or Protestant was in the ascendant. It is even possible that James Shirley, as well as his ancestors, may have been a native of Scotland, and, with his parents, have been among the exiles driven from Scotland, in 1660, under the

cruel persecutions of James Graham, of Claverhouse, who was the tool of James, viceroy of Scotland and brother of James II. These immigrants from Scotland were Presbyterians. Fifty years before, in 1642, many of their ancestors had settled in Ulster, on lands confiscated upon the overthrow of the Earl of Tyrone, who had rebelled against James I. This immigration kept up until 1641, when the hatred of the natives had so increased that it culminated in an attempt to exterminate the entire Protestant population, and in the attempt forty thousand Protestants were slain. This massacre was avenged by Cromwell, who, for the first time, brought all Ireland to England's feet. For forty years more the Scotch and Irish lived side by side in the north of Ireland, always hating and always at feud with each other. The expulsion of James II. from the throne of England, in 1688, was followed by the accession of William III., and a new religious war in Ireland, the Catholic Irish supporting James, and the Presbyterian Scotch rallying about the standard of William. It was during this turbulent period—1690–91—that the famous siege of Londonderry occurred. William triumphed, and in the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim the cause of James and the Catholics was overthrown. But the brave defenders of Londonderry fared but little better than their Catholic besiegers. The acts passed in the interest of the Church of England bore as heavily against the Scotch Presbyterians as against the Irish Catholics. Many emigrated, and among the number was the faithful band that settled Londonderry. They sailed in five vessels, and landed in Boston, August 4, 1718. That winter they passed in Casco Bay, suffering terribly. The next year they heard of Nutfield, on the Merrimack, settled there and renamed it Londonderry. Thence they spread, and they and their children became the pioneer settlers of Derry, Chester, Windham, Bedford and Goffstown. James Shirley arrived in Chester in 1730, at the great age of seventy-six, bringing with him a full-grown family. He was a farmer, and is chronicled as living to the extraordinary age of one hundred and five years. It will thus be seen that the Shirleys spring from a hardy, industrious, reliant and long lived ancestry.

With *James*[1] *Shirley* came three sons,—*John*[2], *James*[2] and *Deacon Thomas*[2]. Captain *James*[2] *Shirley*, who died in 1796, was a seventh son, and famous for curing king's evil (or scrofula) by the stroke of the hand. Thomas was born in Ireland in 1728, and died in Goffstown in 1808, aged eighty years. His son, *James*[3], was born in Chester in 1759, and died in Goffstown, March 31, 1855, aged ninety-six years. He married Mary Moore, daughter of Colonel Daniel Moore, an officer in the Revolutionary War. For his second wife he married Mrs. Abigail McCutchins, the mother of Moses and General Luther McCutchins. Mrs. John Swallow and Mrs. Robert M. Shirley. Their children were Nancy[4], Jane[4], Thomas[4], Daniel M.[4], James[4], John[4], Gilman[4], William[4] and *Robert M.*[4]

Nancy[4] Shirley, born 1784; died December 12, 1818; married Joshua Vose, of Bedford; children,—Joshua, Daniel, James and Nancy.

Jane[4], born 1785; died December 9, 1865; married William McKinney, of Newberg, Ind.; children,—Margaret, born 1806; Mary, born 1808; John, born 1810; James, born 1810; William, born 1814; Thomas, born 1817; Joshua, born 1819; Nancy, born 1822; Harriet, born 1825; Martha, born 1828; Cornelia, born 1830; Cordelia, born 1830.

Thomas[4] Shirley, born 1789; died May 13, 1834. He was a teacher, and died at Satassia, Miss., aged forty-five years. He never married.

Daniel M.[4] *Shirley*, born 1791; died August 23, 1855; married Jane Moore, daughter of Robert Moore, of Bristol. He was a farmer, and lived on a part of the original homestead farm on Shirley Hill, the house on which, still standing, was the second two-story frame house built in town. Their children were,

Robert M., born November 24, 1819; died April, 1883; married Margaret Dodge, of Goffstown.

Nancy, born December 26, 1823; married Gilman Shirley; children,—Alma, born 1849; Frank, born March 29, 1854; Clinton, born October 6, 1857.

Mary, born May 10, 1826; died December 1, 1869; married Ephraim Heald; children,—George, born 1849; Hattie, born July 8, 1852.

Joseph, born April 22, 1831; married Nellie Niles, of Bombay, N. Y.; children,—Ardello, born 1859; died 1865; Delbert, born 1861; Jennie, born 1869; Delmay, born 1871; Hattie, born 1875.

Harriet, born April 2, 1835; married Sylvanus D. Johnson; children,—Cora Belle, born February 10, 1859, died July 12, 1859; Horace Shirley, born October 22, 1867, died October 12, 1869; Shirley Moore, born January 8, 1869; Helen Inette, born February 2, 1871.

Daniel, born September 26, 1838; married De Ette Sackett, of Potsdam, N. Y.; children,—James, born February 23, 1876; Emma De Ette, born July 4, 1879.

Horace, born March 19, 1841; enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; drowned in Vermillion Bayou, La., April 17, 1863, at the age of twenty-two. He was one of the thousands of noble and patriotic youths who gave their lives to their country in the war which saved the Union and freed the slave.

James[4] *Shirley*, born May 5, 1794; died August 8, 1863. He graduated at Dartmouth College, read law at Albany, N. Y., but soon left for Augusta, Ga., resuming studies and having charge of an academy there. He began practice at Florence, Ala., and pursued it at Huntsville, Ala., but finally settled at Vicksburg. His character was unblemished, his benevolence exalted and his loyalty to the Union uncompromising. It was at his plantation that the

E. C. Shirley

interview occurred between Generals Grant and Pemberton, which led to the surrender of Vicksburg. He married, first, Harriet, daughter of James Wadsworth, of Norwich, Conn., in 1829. In 1835 he married Adeline, daughter of Abraham Quincy, of Boston, Mass. James Jay, oldest son of James and Harriet Shirley, was born in 1825; died 1852. His widow, Harriet, and daughter, Emma (Mrs. Andrew Criddle), reside in Clinton, Miss. Children by second marriage,—Frederick, born 1836, died 1873, unmarried. Quincy, born 1848; graduated at West Point; died 1879; he married Margaret Parks. Alice, born 1844; married General John Eaton, United States commissioner of education; their children are,— James Shirley, born 1868; Elsie, born February 6, 1871; John Quincy, born 1873.

John[4] *Shirley*, born 1797; married Margaret Houston; lives at Suspension Bridge, N. Y. Children,— Alfred, born 1819; married Jane Woodbury. Maria, born 1827; married Andrew Kimball; their children, —Lauron H., born 1850; Emma J., born 1852, died 1876; Ella F., born 1854, died 1877; Clara M., born 1857, died 1881; George A., born 1859; John S., born 1855, died 1861; Gilman, born September 20, 1823, married Nancy Shirley; member of Company G, One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteers, killed in battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864. John Shirley, died May 10, 1885; married Susan Parker, of Hooksett; children,—Josephine, born 1849; Charles, born 1850; Quincy, born 1858; Susey, born 1862; Mary Jane, born 1823, married Griggs Holbrook, member of One Hundred and Seventieth New York Volunteers, died in Andersonville prison; married, second, Joseph H. Stevens, died 1880; children,—Margaret Abbie, born 1866; Alice Maria, born 1868; John Hadley, born 1870; Fred Hodgman, born 1873; married, third, Andrew Kimball. Sarah, born 1836; married Matthew Dolphin; died 1869; children,—George Alfred, born 1867; Carrie Shirley, born 1869. Margaret, born 1840; married James Cooper, 1863; children,—Thomas Shirley, born 1865; John Maxwell, born 1867; Ella Margaret, 1869; Robert James, 1871; Mary Emma, 1874.

Gilman[4] *Shirley*, born 1799; died at Gilmanton Academy, Franklin County, Ala., August 18, 1822, aged twenty-three; unmarried.

William[4] *Shirley*, born 1802; died at Courtland, Franklin County, Ala., August 25, 1824, aged twenty-two.

Robert M[4]. *Shirley*, born January 5, 1808; married Sophia McCutchins, born April 15, 1805, died December 6, 1870; married, second, Lucretia Houston, born July 20, 1820. For fifty years Mr. Shirley was one of the prominent farmers and business men of the county. He is now retired from active business, and in his retirement, as in his active life, is distinguished for his kindness, integrity and liberality. He was a seventh son, famous for curing king's evil. Children (by first wife),—

James Quincy[5], born November 14, 1829; married Elmira McPherson, of Bedford; educated at New London; went to California in 1850, at the age of twenty; engaged in mining and stock-raising in California, Idaho, Utah and Oregon; a pioneer and successful operator in the latter business. At the early age of twenty-one he drove a large herd of cattle from Council Bluffs to San Francisco.

Mary Helen[5], born May 23, 1839; married Frederick Eaton, dry-goods merchant of Toledo, Ohio; child, Helen, born August 5, 1866, died April 13, 1876.

Abigail Frances[5], born November 21, 1844; married Colonel James B. David, of Amherst; resides in Somerville, Mass.; child,—James Quincy, born May 30, 1874.

Edward Carlton Shirley[5], born December 5, 1834, in Goffstown, N. H.; married Amanda Malvina Baldwin (April 24, 1862), daughter of Deacon Nahum Baldwin, of Manchester; children,—Mary Vicksburg[6], born July 4, 1863, the day of the fall of Vicksburg; Robert Lawrence[6], born May 12, 1868; Florence Sophia[6], born February 17, 1871.

Colonel E. C. Shirley is one of the best known and most prosperous farmers in the State. He tills the homestead farm on Shirley Hill, which he has improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. His occupation is that of his immediate and remote ancestry in an unbroken line, and which has so strikingly conduced to longevity in this family. His home combines the attractiveness of rural life and the happiness of the domestic circle, united with a generous hospitality and troops of friends. Colonel Shirley was educated in the district school until he was eighteen years of age, and was then sent to New Hampton, where he remained until the breaking up of that school. He then went with Professor Knight to New London, where he remained three years. After leaving school, Colonel Shirley went to California in 1856, where he remained two years, engaged in various employments. Returning to New Hampshire, he was engaged in lumbering operations until 1862, when his father moved to Manchester, leaving the homestead to his care and possession. Colonel Shirley has always taken an active interest in military and agricultural affairs. He has held a commission as second lieutenant in the Amoskeag Veterans, aide-de-camp to Governor P. C. Cheney, with the rank of colonel, and on "New Hampshire Day," at the Centennial at Philadelphia, was officer of the day. He was also assistant quartermaster on the staff of Brigadier-General Clough, New Hampshire National Guard. He is a member and trustee of the New England Agricultural Society, and for three years was chief marshal at the exhibitions. He is also a member of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society, and chief marshal at four exhibitions. He is also one of the founders of the Piscataquog Valley Agricultural Association.

LEMUEL NOYES PATTEE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Massachusetts, February 5, 1804. His parents, while he was very young, removed to Godfstown, N. H., and in this romantic and beautiful village he passed his boyhood days. He attended the public school, and there received the foundation for an education on a more extended scale than was to be acquired in the district school.

While yet of tender years he was placed in the office of Judge Charles H. Gove (then a resident of that town), and under the private tuition of that distinguished jurist became fitted for the discharge of the responsible duties of later life. Mr. Pattee, after leaving the office of Judge Gove, worked as a farmer during the summer months for several years, and during the winter taught in the district schools of several of the adjoining towns with a good degree of success.

In 1827 he married Vashti L., daughter of Joseph and Margaret Little, of Godfstown. They had one child,—Mary F., who was born March 29, 1828, and was married to John B. Woodbury, of Antrim, N. H., March 6, 1849.

Mr. Pattee was the proprietor of a country store for several years, and in this department of industry achieved a good degree of success.

In 1842 he was elected register of Probate, and in September of that year removed to Amherst, N. H., at that time the county-seat of Hillsborough County, where, for ten years, he discharged the duties of that responsible office with rare intelligence.

During his residence in Amherst he represented the town in the General Court. At the close of his service as register of Probate he removed to Antrim, in the same county, which town he also represented in the General Court.

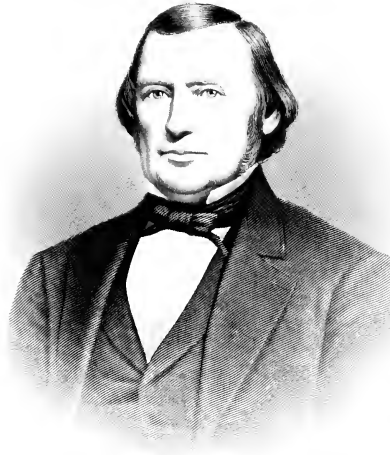
At the June session of 1855, Mr. Pattee was elected Secretary of State, and served to June, 1858, being reelected each year. He discharged the duties of this responsible office with singular fidelity, and, as a matter of political history, was the first Secretary of State elected under a Republican administration, Hon. Ralph Metcalf being Governor.

Mr. Pattee was an active member of the Whig party, and assisted in the formation of the Republican party, and acted with it up to the time of his death, with but one exception. Being an admirer of General George B. McClellan, he voted for him for President.

Mr. Pattee was liberal in his religious views, was a constant attendant upon and a liberal contributor to the support of public worship. He was a genial man, an interesting and fluent talker, a good citizen and much respected by all who knew him.

A beautiful portrait in oil, the gift of his widow, hangs in the office of the Secretary of State, from a copy of which the accompanying engraving was made.

Mr. Pattee died April 1, 1870, aged sixty-six years, and was buried in the family lot in Godfstown, N. H.



Samuel N. Patter

HISTORY OF GREENFIELD.

BY S. FRANCES PEAVEY.

PREFACE.

THE task of gleaning the following items of Greenfield history has been a laborious one, on account of the scarcity of materials.

Not a single continuous history of even one family of the early settlers has been found, and only a few diaries, extending over brief periods. It is by detached fragments of family history, mostly obtained from the recollections of our oldest citizens, of incidents related to them by their ancestors, that we are enabled to lift the veil that envelops the past enough to catch fitful glimpses of the domestic life of the pioneers. The motives that led to the occupancy of the then nameless wilderness are obscure, but seem to have been the love of adventure, a desire to be free from the conventionalities of society, and the cheapness of the land which afforded opportunities to acquire homes with slender pecuniary resources.

Had not these brave adventurers been stalwart physically, mentally and morally, they would not have dared to cope with the dangers, privations and hardships that must have loomed up before them.

Armed with axe and fire, they compelled the sturdy monarchs of the forests to retire, and allow the sun and rain, combined with incessant toil, to coax from the virgin soil, clad in the sable robes of its primal occupants, sustenance for themselves and their loved ones.

Bravely, hopefully and perseveringly they labored to lay the foundations on which their posterity might erect noble superstructures. Did they succeed? Let our prosperous town decide. Were they happy? The shadowy glimpses of home-life, that we catch through the long vista of years, seem to suggest an affirmative answer.

The writer would gratefully tender her thanks to those of the inhabitants of the town, to former residents, and to all others who have aided her by furnishing scraps of history, incidents and facts and dates, otherwise unattainable.

MISS S. FRANCES PEAVEY.

CHAPTER I.

"PETITION FOR THE SETTING OFF OF THE NORTHWEST PART OF THE TOWN, 1788.

"*To the Honorable Generall Court of the state of N. H*

"The Petition of the inhabitants of the Society Land, So Called, humbly shew that your Petitioners, Living in S^d Society, Labour under many disadvantages and inconveniences by not Being in a Corporated Town, And cannot Enjoy Such Privileges as to Render their Circumstance Agreeable. Wherefore, your Petitioners Humbly Pray that that Northwest Part of the town of Lyndeborough, of which the inhabitants hath for some years past been desirous of being better accommodated, May be Annexed to that part of the Society Land Lying South and Southerly of the Crotched Mountain with Lyndeborough Slip, and incorporated into a town therewith, and your Petitioners, as in Duty Bound, will Ever Pray.

"Benjamin Pollard, Stephen Gould, Alexander Parker, Robert Rodgers, Samuel Farmer, William Glover, Dugless Robeson, William McCrae, Ebenr Farrington, Thomas Addyson, John Waugh, Pyam Herrick, Samuel Cudworth, Samuel Weeks, Oliver Holt, William Wilson, Robert Alexander, Thomas Atkison, John Chase, Timothy Cudworth, Jonathan Gillis, James Ramsey, Robert Waugh, John McMaster, Charles Cavender, John Ramsey."

"Society Land, Apr 27th, 1788."

"The Petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of a gore of land lying between Lyndeborough and Peterborough, known by the name of Lyndeborough Gore, Humbly Shews That your Petitioners have been encouraged to settle in this Mountainous part of this State, in expectation of being incorporated with some Adjacent Inhabitants into a body Politic, with the same privileges that other towns enjoy,—that your petitioners and families Consist of Forty one souls, and live seven miles, or upward, from Lyndeborough Meeting house, and, in addition to the badness of Travel generally attending new Settlements, we have to cross the Petit Monadnock Mountain to attend Public worship, that we have not power to raise any money for laying out and repairing highways or Schooling our Children,—that public Instruction in the great duties of life and the education of our Children we Esteem as a duty and Privilege, and think it of great importance, either in a Religious or political view, who live we are, by our local Situation, deprived of, and must so remain or quit our habitation unless relieved by the Hon^d General Court, that That part of Lyndeborough that is adjacent to us lies west of the Petit Monadnock Mountains and that part of the Society Land that lays South of the Crotched Mountain, and is bounded on the west by the Contoocook River can more Conveniently accommodate us any other way than by being incorporated together with us and one Range of Lots in the Town of Peterborough, and that with them we think ourselves Able to make every Necessary provision for the enjoyment of Privileges and Advantages that other towns enjoy.

"Therefore we pray that your Honors would incorporate us with the Inhabitants above mentioned into a body Politic, with the same privileges and Immunities that are enjoyed by other Towns in this State, as Grant as Reliefe, as you in your wisdom shall see fit.

"Joseph Ratchelder, Joshua Holt, Peter Peavey, Joseph S. Lovejoy, Thomas Peavey, Nathan Lovejoy, John Fletcher, William Blunt, John Holt, John Dane, Timothy Holt

"Lyndeborough Gore, May 25th, 1790."

Consent of Peterborough to Foregoing, 1790.—At a legal town-meeting of the inhabitants of Peterborough, upon the 18th day of October, 1790:

"*Voted*, to grant to the persons petitioning the General Court the east Range of Peterborough in Case they obtain from Lyndeborough and other places what they have petitioned for to be incorporated into a Town.

"Attest, THOMAS STEELE
"*Town Clerk.*

"Peterborough, October 18 day, 1790."

Greenfield was incorporated June 15, 1791, and was composed of portions of Society Land, Peterborough and Lyndeborough, and land between the two last-named towns, called Lyndeborough Gore.

Daniel Emerson, Esq., of Hollis, was authorized to call the first town-meeting. They met at the house of Mr. Daniel Gould, the 5th of July, 1791. After opening the meeting, adjourned to the meeting-house, at which town officers were chosen.

By an act passed December 28, 1791, the boundaries were changed and established. December 11, 1792, the two east ranges of lots of land in Greenfield, in that portion which, previous to the incorporation of the town, was known as Lyndeborough Addition, were annexed to Francestown. July 4, 1872, another portion of this town was annexed to Francestown. A portion of the territory now comprised in Greenfield was settled, in 1771, by Captain Alexander Parker, Major A. Whittemore, Simeon Fletcher and others.

It has been stated that the name Greenfield was given the town by Major Whittemore.

Greenfield is situated in the southwestern part of Hillsborough County, in latitude 42° 55′ north, and longitude 71° 48′ west (from Greenwich). It is bounded north by Bennington and Francestown, east by Francestown and Lyndeborough, south by Lyndeborough and Temple, and west by Peterborough and Hancock.

It comprises an area of sixteen thousand nine hundred and four acres, irregular in shape, nearly the entire border-line from northeast to southwest forming a curious succession of right angles.

It is drained by the Contoocook River, which separates it from Hancock.

The surface is broken by many hills, while two mountains, Crotched and Lyndeborough lie partly within its precincts. The soil is consequently varied in character, the low lands being adapted for tillage and the hillsides for grazing. Its leading industry is agriculture. The same influences which impart severity to its winter climate make it a welcome and healthful summer retreat, easy of access since the extension of the Boston and Lowell Railroad to the place in 1874, and the Manchester and Keene in 1878.

The village consists of a church, school-house, post-office, hotel, depot, several stores and a steam-mill, together with a goodly number of neat and well-preserved dwellings.

From its high central position it is visible miles away, at various points, and the tops of its highest hills command on three sides a grand and extensive view of the surrounding county far beyond the limits. Away to the east, past hill and dale and village spires, rise the twin heads of the bold Uncanoonucs, while to the west, far across the broad intervening plain, dotted with half-concealed farm houses, Monadnock rears his symmetrical form, towering high in air like a lofty sentinel keeping guard over the long line of approaching hills that stretch far to the northward.

It has five ponds, known as Hog Back, Mud Pond, Gould Pond, Bower's Pond and Pollard Pond. The last named, located in the west part of the town, is the largest, being about one mile long and one-half mile wide.

For many years it has been a favorite resort of pleasure-parties, and many a wary pickerel has been lured from its silent depths to be cooked and devoured on its shores, with that savage relish which excursionists rarely fail to exhibit.

For more than half a century a succession of its sons and daughters have emigrated to other parts of the country, many of whom have occupied honorable positions in the professional, business and literary world.

The habits of patient toil, frugality, self-denial and endurance, acquired through the hardy occupations of their early lives, have doubtless proved a surer passport to success than any inheritance of wealth could have procured.

The settlers of this town were mostly of English and Scotch-Irish descent. The Ramseys, Beans and Pattersons emigrated from the ancient town of Londonderry. The Holts, Abbotts and Peaveys came from Andover, Mass., and were numerous in the south part of the town.

To Chelmsford and Marblehead we are indebted for some of our earliest settlers, among whom were the Savages, Reynolds, Fletchers and others.

The early settlers were industrious and frugal, and planned with a wise reference to the future welfare of the town.

They raised large families and so trained them for life's duties that many of them have occupied honorable positions in almost every State in the Union.

But few of the descendants of the pioneers now inhabit the town.

"August 8, 1791. At a legal meeting of said voters and others, inhabitants of the Town of Greenfield, at the meeting-house in said town, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1791, Chose Lieut. Amos Whittemore, Moderator

"*Voted*, to raise eighteen pounds, to be laid out in preaching, the present year.

"*Voted*, to accept the account of the committee that was chosen to carry the matter of incorporation through the General Court

"*Voted*, to raise three pounds for necessary town charges.

"*Voted*, that Messrs. Joshua Holt, Benjamin Pollard and Joseph Hinmond be a committee to supply the desk the present year.

"*Voted*, to choose three choristers, chose Joseph Batchelder, Thomas Pearsons and Thomas Carlton, Jr.

"*Voted*, to have the Psalm read one-half of the time, and the other half to sing without reading.

"*Voted*, to allow the constables for pence on the pound for collecting the taxes.

"The town voted to join with the church in calling a last, to have the Church organized in this town.

"Joseph Hubbard, T. C."

First Roads.—Roads were first laid out to accommodate individuals, and rendered passable by cutting trees as near the ground as possible, thus clearing a space of sufficient width for teams to pass.

"A Transcript of a road leading from the centre road, so called, upon the line betwixt Thomas Batman's farm and Alexander Parker's, until it comes to said Batman's North East corner; from thence to the North East corner of Samuel Butterfield's clearing, and south from Joseph Eaton's barn to the bridge

over the pond brook, as near as the land will permit. By the Selectmen of the Society, 1787."

In 1791 a road was laid out, two rods wide, beginning at the west line of Lyndeborough Slip, so called; thence westerly through land of Nehemiah and Ephraim Holt, to Peterborough west line.

In 1793 another road, beginning at John Holt's house; thence running northeasterly to the log causeway; thence northwesterly to the meeting-house spot.

In 1795 a road was laid out "beginning at the County road the south side of the meeting-house; thence easterly, by marked trees on the north side of the road, through land of Samuel Weeks, Elijah Broadstreet, William Parker and Jesse Dodge, also through land of Moses Lewis to a little brook in said land; thence easterly to the road that leads to Lyndeborough."

Before 1795 a road was laid out "beginning at the easterly line of the town of Greenfield, running southwesterly to John Grant's east line, south side of Grant's house, till it strikes the road that leads by Philip Fletcher's to Lyndeborough meeting-house." Several other roads were early laid out, and used only as bridle-paths.

First Crops.—The first crop on burnt ground was rye; the surface was as thoroughly harrowed as it could be on account of obstructions, and the seed was pecked in with a hoe around rocks, roots and stumps. The yield was usually abundant; it was reaped with a sickle and threshed with a flail. Potatoes and turnips grew well on any land. Flax yielded large crops both on new and cultivated land. It was considered women's work to pull and spread it on the grass ground to rot. The early pastures yielded timothy, clover and other milk and butter-producing grasses. Corn did better on land that had been cultivated a few years.

First Mills.—Isaac Cobbett had a fulling-mill from 1820 to 1823 on land bought of Deacon David Patterson. He had the privilege of flowing the meadow for a pond until the 10th of May. He built and lived in the house now occupied by James Lewis.

He was succeeded by Mr. —— Locke, who carried on the same business several years, until the gradually diminished water rendered it unprofitable.

The first saw-mill in town was built by Jeremiah Baldwin, just below the junction of a brooklet from Crotched Mountain, and a small stream which is the outlet of the Gould Pond.

The first saw and grist-mill was erected by Major Peter Peavey, on the brook at the outlet of the Bower's Pond. This mill was relinquished for want of water.

Deacon John Savage had a mill on the Hardy Brook, so called, which afforded power for sawing fall and spring. It was destroyed by fire. James Sawyer has a saw-mill on the same stream, which can only be operated a few weeks in the year, and is the only remaining mill in town carried by water-power.

The inhabitants of the place had long felt the inconvenience of having neither saw nor grist-mill in town, and after enthusiastically agitating the subject, decided to form a stock company and build a steam-mill.

A company was formed and a committee chosen, consisting of Charles Richardson, John J. Dunckle and Stephen Holt, Jr., to superintend the construction of the mill.

It was located in the village, on Depot Street, a few rods west of the junction of the four roads.

It was a large, heavy-timbered building, and furnished with heavy and expensive machinery. The mill was operated by Stephen Holt, Jr. Silas B. Winn was engineer.

It did considerable sawing and grinding, but the expenses of running it were too large to render it a profitable investment. It was destroyed by fire in June, 1851. A second steam-mill was built by the Hopkins Brothers, on the same site; after running it a few years they sold the engine to Edwin Jaquith, of Peterborough, and the building to S. D. Downes, of Francestown, who refurnished it with new machinery. It was burned to the ground in May, 1883. The site was immediately purchased by George F. Russell, who erected a mill and is now running it.

Wild Animals.—The animals found here by the first settlers were deer, wolves, bears, foxes, wild-cats, porcupines, woodchucks and squirrels. Wild turkeys, partridges, woodcocks, owls, and a variety of other birds were also found.

Domestic Animals.—Oxen were the most useful of all the domestic animals for conveying agricultural products to distant markets; as there was no pasturage, the earliest settlers seldom kept more than one cow.

Horses were trained to carry heavy burdens and bulky loads. They were accustomed to carry two persons and a child.

It was not an uncommon method of performing short journeys to "ride and tie," which means that a part would ride to a specified place, and hitch their horse by the side of the road, walk on until the other part came up, and thus alternate.

Hogs were numerous, and in early spring they were yoked, ringed and allowed to run at large.

CHAPTER II.

GREENFIELD (*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

First Church.—Previous to 1791 the people assembled on the Sabbath for worship at private houses, but after the town was incorporated they felt the need of a meeting-house for secular as well as religious purposes.

December 6, 1791, Deacon Cram, James Ellinwood and Paul Cragin were chosen by the town to appraise

a building owned by several proprietors, located on the site of F. C. Fletcher's present house.

They reported that the meeting-house was worth twelve pounds, and the town voted to raise nine pounds to repair said house, the work to be done by the last of the following June.

A church was organized in this house, as will appear from a "copy of the proceedings of the first Church of Christ in Greenfield."

June 25, 1794, this meeting-house was again appraised and sold to Mr. Broadstreet, and moved to the lower part of the village, where it is now owned and occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Horace Undworth.

"Several persons of the Town of Greenfield, who are in full communion with the Church of Christ in Temple where they formerly belonged, Desirous of being embodied into a distinct Church in this place, met together and proceeded as follows

"1st Chose Dea Cram Chairman

"2dly Voted to request the assistance of an Ecclesiastical Council to be convened the Seventh day of September, following

"3dly Chose a committee to send to the churches in Lyndeborough, Wilton and Temple, to desire the assistance of their elders and delegates on this occasion

"4thly Voted that Dea Cram acquaint the inhabitants of the town with the proceedings of this meeting, and desire their attendance when the Council should meet

"On the Seventh of Sept. 1791, the Council were convened at the house of Joshua Holt Rev Mr Greenlidge and Rev Fuller, from Lyndeborough, Rev. Mr Fisk and Maj Abbott, from Wilton, Rev. Mr. Miles and Esq. Cragin, from Temple After inquiring the design of calling the Council, The information was as follows About twenty persons, now inhabitants of Greenfield, having obtained dismissions and recommendations from the several Churches to which they belonged wish to be embodied into a Church here, and eight persons who are not members in full communion with any church, have expressed their desire of taking the covenant upon them and be embodied with the Church here

"The persons who stand thus propounded are John Reynolds, William Burnham, Jonathan Ballad and their wives, also, Hannah, wife of Stephen Burnham, and Lucy, wife of Peter Peavey

"The Council, being satisfied with the information, agreed that Mr Miles should preach in the forenoon and Mr Fisk in the afternoon, and that the Church be embodied.

"The names of the persons embodied are as follows Dea Benjᵃ Cram, Robert Bay, John Reynolds, Philip Fletcher, William Burnham, Nathan Cram, George Person, Joshua Holt, Joseph Batchelder, John Dane, Jonathan Ballad and their wives Widow Mary Fletcher, Mary, wife of The Carlton, Dinah, wife of Wᵐ Blunt, Hannah, wife of Stephen Burnham, Lucy, wife of Peter Peavey, James Ramsey, Dea Cram, Joshua Holt, Joseph Batchelder, Robert Bay and James Ramsey were chosen a committee, in presence of the Council, to act hereafter in behalf of the Church An Ecclesiastical Council convened at Greenfield on the 7th of September, 1791 Agreeable to the letters missive from a number of persons in said Greenfield, who were members in full communion with the Church of Christ, expressing a desire that they might be embodied into a distinct Church, and the Churches convened in Council approving of their proposal, a number of persons appeared before the Council and in a solemn manner entered into a Covenant with God and with each other (names before mentioned), and they were accordingly acknowledged to be a regular Church of Christ

"In testimony who to we, the Pastors and delegates of the Churches of Lyndeborough, Wilton and Temple, have hereunto set our hands

"SEWALL GREENLEAF
"ABEL FISK
"NOAH MILES
"ANDREW FULLER
"ABIEL ABBOTT
"FRANCIS CRAGIN"

June 25, 1794, the town chose the following committee to look out a site to build a meeting house upon: Daniel Campbell, of Amherst; Timothy Farrar, New Ipswich, and John Duncan, of Antrim.

This committee report,—

"That they have viewed the several places of the town, and the different spots shown us by individuals, and recommend to the inhabitants to build said meeting house on a small hill in Oster's cleared land, so called, and we have accordingly set up a stake and spotted a stump for the front of the house, and, although we do not altogether approve of the ground in its present state, we yet think that by the labor of the inhabitants, it may be made eligible, and, all things considered, recommend it as the best place

"*Voted*, to accept the above report

"JOSEPH HERRICK, *Town Clerk*."

"At a Town-Meeting on the 31st day of August, 1795

"*Voted*, to raise the meeting-house with ladder

"*Voted*, to have one hundred men to raise the meeting-house.

"*Voted*, to have nine from Peterborough, nine from Temple, nine from Wilton, nine from Lyndeborough, nine from Francestown, nine from Bancock and six from the Society

"*Voted*, to send a Committeyman to each town to invite the men to help raise the meeting-house

"*Voted*, to choose a committee to form a plan for the Public Expense of raising the meeting-house

"The Comunity Report One Hogshead of West India Rum and half a Quintal of Codfish, half a hundred of Shugar, the Raisers to have a luning at Nine o'clock in the morning and a dinner at one of the Clock

"*Voted*, to accept the report of the comunity

"*Voted*, to invite the Rev Mr Goodrich to attend the raising, also to invite Doctor John Peabody

"*Voted*, that Messrs Isaac Foster and Joseph Batchelder be a committee to keep order on the ground a raising day

"Dec 1, 1795 *Voted*, to finish the meeting-house in three years from next April

"JOSEPH HERRICK, *Town Clerk*."

Ministry.—The Rev. Timothy Clark was the first settled minister, according to the church records. He was ordained January 1, 1800, and after a pastorate of several years, on the first Sabbath in June, 1810, after much solemn deliberation and inquiry to know his duty, requested a regular dismission from his pastoral office. His reasons for so doing were,—1st, inadequacy of temporal support; 2d, a persuasion in his own mind that the church and people were not so well united in his religious sentiments and public administrations as to render it duty for him to continue among them.

The church, in the month of September, 1810, in regular meeting, voted,—1st, their desire that the pastor should continue in office, and that they were willing to unite with the other inhabitants of the town in raising his salary; otherwise, 2d, should the town decline, that they were willing to unite with them and the pastor in calling an ecclesiastical council for his regular dismission. The town, in the same month, September, 1810, in legal meeting, voted to comply with the pastor's request, and he was dismissed May 1, 1811.

A town-meeting was called on the 23d of November, 1811. At said meeting the church and society united in voting to give Rev. John Walker a call to take the pastoral care of said church and society. An acceptance of said call was manifested by the pastor-elect on the 29th of December, 1811. He was ordained February 5, 1812, and continued as acting pastor for several years, when, at a church-meeting,—voted, that it is thought expedient that the pastoral connection between the Rev. John Walker and this church be dissolved. Voted, that a committee of two

be appointed to confer with the selectmen, to inform them what the church have done relative to the dismission of the pastor, and to request a regular town-meeting to inform the town on what terms of dismission the pastor has proposed. Agreeable to the result of council, he was dismissed August, 1822.

His ministry was faithful and successful, during which time upwards of eighty were added to the church.

Rev. Francis Danforth graduated at Dartmouth College in 1819; ordained over the church in Greenfield the 6th of June, 1823. He served as acting pastor for nearly eight years. Died in Clarence, N. Y., in 1845. An earnest Christian and useful in his day.

CHAPTER III.

GREENFIELD.—(*Continued*).

Home Life—School—Military, Etc.

Home Life.—The following glimpses of pioneer life were obtained from one who, in 1794, made her bridal trip to a Greenfield forest home, where she reared a family, spent a long and useful life, and now, with her husband and all her children, rests in "God's Acre," near the meeting-house where she constantly worshiped. Most of the settlers lived in log cabins a short time, and then built framed dwellings. Their houses and barns were usually separated by a garden or small field.

In fair weather the cattle were fed in the yard, and the bars were left down that they might go to the nearest brook or spring to drink. Water for household purposes was brought from the nearest springs, frequently many rods away.

The all-important room in the house was the large, long, low kitchen, usually facing the north. It contained a wide, deep fire-place, which in winter was piled high with logs that warmed the well-ventilated apartment in the day-time and afforded light sufficient for nearly all domestic purposes in the evening. At the right hand of the fire-place was a capacious brick oven, with an ash-oven under it. A long high-backed settle stood ashant, across one end of the broad, smooth, stone hearth. An open dresser adorned with shining pewter rested against the wall beside a fall-table. Several broad shelves afforded convenient places for baskets of wool and tow, piles of rolls, cards and various miscellaneous articles.

The studding was adorned with hanks of flax, bunches of wool and skeins of flax and tow yarn. A row of smooth poles, resting on wooden hooks, attached to beams overhead, served as hat-rack and clothes-bars, and in one corner frocks, blankets and hoods were huddled together on wooden pegs. In one end of the room stood a high bed, beneath which was a trundle-bed, a large and a small spinning-wheel, and, not unfrequently, a loom, swifts and reel and quill-wheel shared places with other domestic implements. A large brass or iron kettle (for washing), a huge dinner-pot, tea-kettle, long-legged spider and long handled frying-pan comprised their principal cooking utensils. They did all their baking in the oven, except rye short-cakes and Indian trench-cakes, which they baked on boards before the fire. Besides manufacturing nearly all their clothing without the aid of machinery, and providing food for their families, they made soap, beer, candles, wax, starch, glue, dyes, ink, syrups, ointments and pills. They knew the medicinal virtues of barks, roots and herbs, and, by judiciously prepared home remedies, lessened doctor's bills. For breakfast, children, and often the entire family, ate "spoon victuals," consisting of milk, rye or Indian gruel, samp broth or bean porridge. Brown bread, baked beans and baked Indian pudding formed one of their substantial dinners. Another was a "boiled dish," served on a large pewter platter; sections of pork, beef or mutton occupied its centre and were flanked on all sides by piles of vegetables. A smaller platter held a cylindrical boiled Indian pudding, which was served as the first course.

The family stood round the table while the father "asked a blessing," and at the close of the meal stood while he "returned thanks." They were very economical, and nothing was wasted. The number of years a family had kept house could be ascertained by their pile of almanacs, for books and papers of every description were carefully preserved. Children were received as blessings, and thanks were returned in the "house of God" for their bestowal.

The old meeting-house was built, owned and controlled by the town. After the passage of the act allowing each denomination in town the use of the house its proportionate share of the time, one Sabbath in each month was allotted for the use of a few individuals of another denomination. Thus the First Evangelical Church was without a place of worship one-twelfth of the time. After having repeatedly and unsuccessfully endeavored to make some arrangement with the town that would enable them to have the continued use and control of the place of worship, a council of ministers was called, who decided that it was for the interest of religion that the church should have the entire control of their place of worship, and advised the church to build and own a meeting-house. Acting upon this advice, the church voted to build, and in 1838 the majority of the church, with the assistance of other church-going people, erected a neat and commodious edifice, which was dedicated February 13, 1839, and the next day (February 14th), at the old meeting-house, the church voted to remove its meetings for public worship, and for the transaction of all church business, to the new meeting-house which they had erected and dedicated, after the expiration of the engagement with Mr. Field, which would ter-

minate in April. Then the church commenced worship in the new house, and, after employing different ministers for a brief period, employed, successively, Revs. David P. Smith, Jonathan McGee and Daniel Goodhue, under whose ministrations the church was united and prosperous and remarkably harmonious. In 1864 the diminished numbers of church-goers in both houses rendered it expedient that the churches should unite and occupy one place of worship. After much preliminary arrangement, both churches disbanded and united under the name of the Union Congregational, and occupied the old meeting-house, the upper part having been fitted up for a place of worship and the town having relinquished its control over it. Subsequently, the new church edifice was sold and fitted up for private dwellings. It was sold for about three-fourths of its cost, and the amount divided among the original stockholders.

A Congregational Church was organized at the old meeting-house November 19, 1839. "Voted to give the Rev. Bancroft Fowler a call to become the Pastor of this Church, and that the Ecclesiastical Council now convened be requested to install him over this Church on the morrow." Mr. Fowler was accordingly installed on the 20th, agreeably to the above request. The pastoral relation subsisting between Mr. Fowler and this church was dissolved, at his request, April 22, 1845, after which Rev. Noah Emerson, followed by Revs. Le Bosquet, Marshall and Case, supplied the pulpit until the two churches disbanded and united in 1867.

Rev. George W. Ruland, the present pastor of the church, is a native of New York. He served in the Army of the Potomac in 1861–62, then resumed teaching in Suffolk County, N. Y., until September, 1864, when he came to New Hampshire, and graduated in 1867 from the Concord Institute, now known as Boston School of Theology. In connection with his pastoral work, Mr. Ruland is well-known as an active, outspoken minister for total abstinence and prohibition. He interests himself in the work of the schools and has served on the Board of Education in Littleton, Pembroke and Greenland. His first year's labor here has been successful and attended with marked revival interest and accessions to the church. He was installed May 26, 1885.

Cemeteries. - The oldest cemetery in town is situated on the east side of the road leading from Francestown to Lyndeborough Mountain, and north of the road running over Lyndeborough Mountain, it being land given about 1755 by Simeon Fletcher, whose solitary habitation at that time was a few rods north of it, and where now his dust reposes with many of his descendants and others of the neighborhood.

On the farm originally owned by Major Amos Whittemore is a family burying-lot, although names on the headstones show that others have been permitted to be buried there, among whom were Rev. Charles Whiting and wife.

The cemetery connected with the meeting-house was laid out in 1797 by the following committee: John Reynolds, Amos Whittemore, Elijah Broadstreet and Joshua Holt, the land being owned by the town.

More of the early settlers repose there than in all the other cemeteries. Most of the available room has been occupied, and many entire families have been buried there. A town receiving-tomb is accessible from the road. About the centre of the yard are the private tombs of Rev. John Duncklee and Dr. Samuel Fitch.

Rev. Peter Holt and Rev. David P. Smith rest near together in the most elevated portion of the lot. There are several fine monuments and many marble headstones of modern style interspersed with ancient slate-stone slabs, and numerous hillocks indicate unmarked graves.

GREENVALE CEMETERY.—"March 12, 1878, a committee was chosen by the town, consisting of George S. Peavey, David Stantell and David Ramsey, to act in conjunction with the Selectmen to investigate the matter of enlarging the old cemetery north of the church, and report at a future meeting.

"April 26, said committee recommended the purchase of a tract of land situated about one mile east of the village, and south side of the forest road, at a cost of three hundred dollars.

"Sept. 2. *Voted*, that eight acres be enclosed within a suitable fence, and laid out in lots in a good, substantial manner, at an expense not exceeding three hundred dollars, and that hereafter it shall be called Greenvale Cemetery."

The first turf was broken to receive the remains of Captain Benjamin Hardy, an aged native of the town and a man of sterling worth.

The first monument was placed in the family lot of Deacon Levi S. Holt, where two members of his family now repose.

A tall granite monument marks the resting-place of Deacon Peter Peavey, an esteemed native and life-long resident of the town, and in close proximity is the unique and elegant monument erected to the memory of Rev. Samuel H. Partridge, late pastor of the Union Congregational Church.

Schools. - As early as 1792 a "vote was taken to choose a committee of eleven to divide the town into school districts. At this time the town was divided into seven school districts, and thirty pounds raised for the support of a school."

Before the erection of school houses, barns and private dwellings were used as places of instruction. In the early part of the century we find the following names recorded as superintending school committee: Rev. John Walker, Captain John Burnham, Farnum Holt, William Whittemore, Peter Peavey and Amos Whittemore, Esq.

In most of the districts there are two terms of school each year. A fall term of select school is often supported in the village, which is attended by pupils from all parts of the town.

Many scholars supplement the district-school instruction by attending High Schools and academies, where they are fitted for teachers and successfully follow that occupation.

March 14, 1885, an appropriation of three thousand dollars was made in District No. 3, the centre of the town, for the erection of a suitable school building, with a hall on the second floor for literary purposes.

Military.—

"1795. An article to see what method the town will come into to raise their proportion of men called for out of Captain Whittemore's Company, agreeable to General orders, which proportion is sixteen.

"1798. An Article To see what method the town will take to raise the men that are called for in town.

"July 7, 1812. *Voted*, to give some encouragement to the Soldiers raised in this town for six months."

A draft of the following men was made destined to Portsmouth: Peter Peavey, Jacob Peavey, John W. Bean, John Savage, Nathaniel Reynolds and David Emerson. From the following order for muskets, given to Stephen Holt in 1838, it is evident that a company existed known as the Light Infantry:

"That the twelfth Company of Infantry, belonging to said town of Greenfield, and the twenty-sixth Regiment of New Hampshire Militia, having the number enrolled and completely uniformed as the law prescribes, doth apply to said State for their quota of muskets for said Company."

Another well-officered company was organized about 1830, known as the Rifle Company, which did military duty until 1851, when, by legislative enactment, this company disbanded. Prior to August, 1862, forty-two three-years' men volunteered from the town, and were sworn into the United States service.

ROLL OF SOLDIERS

SECOND REGIMENT

Edmund Dascomb, second lieutenant, wounded July 13, 1863; died of wounds July 13, 1863, grave 11, section A, Gettysburg Cemetery, New Hampshire lot.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Harrison Marshall, discharged for disability May 9, 1863.

FOURTH REGIMENT

Harry Elwood, wounded July 24, 1864; died of disease, date unknown.
Antoine Goddard, discharged for disability January 26, 1863; died in Rockport, Va.
Charles H. Wilson, promoted corporal; wounded May 20, 1864, mustered out September 27, 1864.
William P. Winn, discharged at Beaufort, S. C., April, 1864.
George D. Stiles, re-enlisted February 20, 1864.
George F. Launcey, died of disease August 24, 1863.
Dearborn S. Moody, re-enlisted February 17, 1864.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Albert L. Murphy, wounded June 3, 1864, promoted corporal; discharged for disability September 29, 1864, died in hospital.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT

Lewis P. Wilson, promoted to captain January 12, 1865.
Perkins W. Hopkins, mustered out June 2, 1865.
Antoine Goddard, wounded severely September 29, 1864.
Ahira Z. Jones, died August 21, 1863.
John J. Draper, wounded slightly June 15, 1864.
Ervin L. Lee, killed at Gaines' Farm, Va., June 1, 1864.
George D. Chapman, died August 24, 1863.
Joseph Ash, discharged for disability February 28, 1863.
Samuel G. Stearns, died August 11, 1863.
Sewal P. Stearns, killed in action June 1, 1864.
Ambrose W. Stearns, died at Richmond, Va., May 28, 1865.
John E. Spaulding, wounded slightly June 1, 1864, discharged by Special Order No. 239, Ex. 50, War Department, July 16, 1864.
John Clark, killed in action September 29, 1864, at Virginia.
Jacob Gannet, died at Greenfield, N. H., May, 1864.
John W. Herrick, died August 21, 18[illegible]
Herbert Lee, died August 31, 186[illegible]
William H. Powers, promoted corporal, discharged March 1, 1864.
Thomas S. Stuart, promoted corporal, discharged November 1[illegible], 1863.
Nathaniel Eaton, discharged by order March 1, 1864.
George L. Messer, promoted to second lieutenant March [illegible], 18[illegible]
George L. Messer, Jr., re-enlisted January 1, 1864.
Noah Paro.
John Cain.
W. O. Woodbridge.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT

Oscar C. Stiles, mustered out August 20, 1863.
Dennis Hurlahey, mustered out August 20, 1863.
John Gage, mustered out August 20, 1863.

Recreations.—Most of the early settlers were large-hearted people, ready and willing to assist their neighbors. They were accustomed to combine utility with recreation, and heartily enjoyed helping a newcomer tend his burning "slash" and a townsman pile his blackened logs.

Trainings and musters, town-meetings, Fourth of July celebrations and election-day gatherings were highly prized. Wrestling and other athletic sports were popular pastimes on such occasions. Aged, middle-aged, young men and boys attended raisings. The old men made the wooden pins to fasten the timbers together. The boys distributed them and carried the pail of toddy round. Strong men raised the frame, a broadside at a time, stimulated by the stentorian cry of "Heave her up! heave her up!" by the master-workman. When the raising was completed the older people went home, but the younger ones remained for an evening frolic. There were huskings in the fall, spelling-schools, school exhibitions and evening parties in the winter, and sweet "sugaring off" gatherings in the spring. They loved, wooed and wed, and the brides expected to bear their shares of life's burdens. There was a spirit of rivalry among the women to see who could make the handsomest flowered coverlets, plaid blankets and table linen. Girls were taught common sewing, hem-stitching, embroidering and marking samples at school. Evening neighborhood parties were very enjoyable. Sometimes a tincture of credulity and superstition was apparent in their love for marvelous stories, and a disposition to find out the incomprehensible was manifested in their warm debates about God's foreknowledge and decrees. Informal calls to see how stock was thriving and how crops were turning out were common, and served to increase neighborly interest and diminish envious tendencies. Thankgiving was the day that was anticipated the longest and enjoyed the most heartily. It was both a secular and a religious feast. Some of the settlers prolonged it to two days.

Two or more families would take the first dinner at one house, and the next day at another.

Samples of everything that had been raised on the farm were cooked, and placed on the table together, as a thanks offering for the bounties of the year. A boiled dish, with all its accompaniments, baked meats and fowls, puddings and pies, were temptingly

displayed, and after a longer grace than usual had been said, good appetites did ample justice to the most imposing meal of the year.

They were early taught to obey their parents, say "Yes, sir," and "No, sir," treat their superiors with deference and all others with courtesy. They were required to rise early and wait upon themselves, and to do their allotted work before they stopped to play.

After supper the father read a portion of God's word, extinguished the candle and all the family rose and stood while he implored forgiveness for the sins of the day, both of commission and omission, and besought his heavenly Father to watch over them during the defenseless hours of sleep.

Many of them kept Saturday evening as a preparation for the Sabbath, and Sabbath eve as holy time. They were strict in the observance of the Lord's day,—no walking nor riding, except to go to meeting; no gathering berries, nor cracking nuts, nor amusements of any kind were allowed.

They rose early, worked hard and were prudent in all their expenses, but generally they were cheerful, hopeful and contented.

Road-Breaking.—When the highways needed breaking out, all the men and boys in the neighborhood met with their teams and shovels and worked until the roads were passable, when they agreed to meet at the house of one of the party after the evening home-work was done.

Proceeding to their homes, they did their chores, covered their fires with ashes, put a scalding tub on an ox-sled and laid bundles of straw around it.

The tub was filled with small children, while the larger ones, with their mothers, sat on the straw bundles, and the men stood up by the sledstakes, and the larger boys gleefully ran ahead. If there was no moon, one or two tin lanterns with tallow candles illuminated the merry party on pleasure bent.

On their arrival they were ushered into the large, long kitchen, where the flames from the great open fire-place diffused a ruddy light through the room.

On a beam overhead, in front of the fire, a cord with three iron hooks was suspended, and a rib, or some other delicious roast, filled the room with savory odors.

The men discussed the interesting topics of the day, often growing excited over political or religious subjects.

The women, clad in their warm domestic flannels, and with fingers deftly plying knitting-needles, talked of domestic concerns, while the children chased the grotesque shadows on the walls.

At an early hour the sled was reloaded, and all returned to their homes with increased interest in their neighbor's prosperity, those who lived on the same road occupying the same sled.

CHAPTER IV.

GREENFIELD.—*Continued.*

Manufactures—Post-Offices—Physicians—Lawyers, Etc

THE earliest articles manufactured for market were boat oars and pine shingles. Timber suitable for oars grew near the South Mountain. Two or more neighbors would go into the woods together and split and shave oars. They likewise split and shaved pine shingles, performing the work in the forest where the trees stood. These articles, thus manufactured, were carried to Salem, Mass., with ox-teams. They carried bags of hay for their oxen and buckets of provision for themselves. At night they put up at a tavern, where they often found teamsters from Vermont, who went loaded with pork, venison and potash, and usually returned with salt, rum and dry fish. After caring for their teams they would buy a mug of flip, open their buckets and partake of a hearty supper, and then, seated in the bar-room before the landlord's cheerful fire, or lounging on the high-backed settle, they would spend the evening telling stories and hearing news. The genial landlords of those days got the earliest news. It took about three days for news to travel a hundred miles. They were ready to start homeward bound with the earliest gleams of morning light, and the first evening after their return the neighbors called to hear a description of their journey, and all the news they had collected.

Post-Offices and Postmasters.—A post-office was established in 1808, and James Miller appointed postmaster. He was followed by William Whittemore, who was appointed in 1823 (no record of having been commissioned); Ezra Prescott, July 9, 1823; Lewis Wilson, September 3, 1828; William H. Whittemore, June 13, 1832; Jacob Stephenson, March 1, 1841; William H. Whittemore, October 7, 1842; John J. Duncklee, September 21, 1848; Jacob Stephenson, December 29, 1853; Rufus Hardy, April 16, 1867; Horace Cudworth, January 13, 1870; Frank R. Patch, January 27, 1874; Samuel H. Partridge, April 15, 1884; Warren Lewis, June 12, 1884.

POST-OFFICE AT SOUTH GREENFIELD.—This office was opened May 28, 1878, and John R. Russell appointed postmaster, who continues to hold the appointment.

Captain Joseph Reynolds, of this town, carried the mails several years, on the County road, from Greenfield to Amherst, on horseback, over Lyndeborough Mountain. After a few years the Forest road was built, and we then had a mail every other day from Boston, by way of stage-coach. At present it is carried by the Boston and Lowell Railroad.

Physicians.—Dr. Samuel Fitch came to Greenfield in 1800. He was born in Acton, Mass., and studied medicine with Dr. Wyeth, of Sherborn, Mass. He married Miss Eunice Perry, of that place. He practiced medicine in Greenfield until age and feeble

health compelled him to retire to a more quiet life. He died November 1, 1857.

About this period doctors used to visit their patients on horseback, carrying their lancet, calomel, ipecac and rhubarb in their saddle-bags, and in cases of typhoid fever they often left medicine for four successive days, vigorously forbidding the use of water.

When they were called out in the night they carried a tin lantern with a tallow candle in it to guide them through the forests, over corduroy bridges and through sloughs.

Dr. John Ramsey was a native of town and one of the pioneers of the practice of medicine. He graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in 1816. He died July 10, 1864, aged seventy-five years. Dr. Ramsey was extensively known as a good practitioner of medicine, as a man of good judgment and sound common sense. He had seen nearly fifty years of practice, and it can be said to his credit that he never grew rusty in his profession. He was the oldest physician in this section of the country, and had been extensively called in consultation with his professional brethren. It was always a pleasure to meet him; he was true, reliable and cheerful, a man of honor and integrity. He was everywhere highly respected by his medical brethren. He was ever fearful of the powerful and dangerous effects of medicine on the human system. The subject of this notice pursued the even tenor of his way in his own town for nearly half a century, without the people being aware of the great blessing and comfort he was to the community or, perhaps, rightly appreciating his true character. His memory will long be cherished by many a grateful patient, as well as by all his medical brethren.

Dr. James S. Burtt was born in Andover, Mass., 1791. He studied medicine with Dr. Luther Smith, of Hillsborough Bridge. He attended a course of medical lectures in Vermont. In 1842 he became a resident in the northwest part of the town and practiced his profession for several years. He died in 1873, aged eighty-two years.

Dr. Isaac N. Danforth was born in 1835, at Barnard, N. Y. He is the son of Hon. Albert H. Danforth, who was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature and a prominent man of that State. He was educated at the common schools of that New England town. At the age of twenty-three he entered the office of Dr. Samuel P. Danforth, his uncle, making such rapid progress in his studies that he shortly entered the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and graduated from that institution three years later. He was, soon after graduation, elected resident physician of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane. On account of his health, he resigned this position and removed to Greenfield, N. H., where he practiced his profession for four years. In 1866 he removed to Chicago. His public and private life are alike an honor to his name and his profession. He married, in 1868, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Skelton, a well-known Methodist clergyman of Chicago for many years. Dr. Danforth was succeeded, for a short time, by Dr. Willard D. Chase, of Claremont, N. H., who is now located at Peterborough, and highly respected by the medical profession.

Samuel H. Partridge was the only resident physician of the town from 1869, until his death, in 1881. He was an amiable man and an amiable physician.

Dr. Nathaniel F. Cheever, our present physician, came from the practice of his profession in Nashua, N. H., the 1st of June, 1884. Dr. Cheever studied for his profession at the Universities of Michigan and Vermont, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Md. He bought the place known as the "Old Parsonage," and settled down to the enjoyment of domestic life with the only daughter of W. T. Spear, of Nashua.

The air is salubrious and invigorating, and the water pure and generally sufficient.

The inhabitants are usually quite healthy, many of them having lived to an advanced age.

The town does not afford a competent support for one physician without his earnings being supplemented by practice in adjoining towns.

Lawyers.—General James Miller was the first lawyer established in Greenfield. He married Patty Ferguson, and resided in the house now owned and occupied by Zebediah Peavey from 1804 until 1808. His infant son James died there July 28, 1804; also his wife, May 12, 1805, in the twenty-third year of her age. General Miller's office was on Main Street, nearly opposite the hotel. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1807. "It was doubtless owing to the circumstance of his having learned the manual exercise while yet a school-boy that he became a general rather than a politician or a man of letters."

Early in the nineteenth century he was chosen captain of the Hancock Artillery, and in 1808 he received a major's commission in the United States army, it being the highest commission at that time issued to any one in the State of New Hampshire.

He was born in Peterborough, N. H., April 25, 1776, and died in Temple, N. H., July 7, 1851.

Hon. Alson B. Abbott was born in Greenfield, N. H., on the 3rd of November, 1844. He was the son of William and Sarah J. Abbott, of that place, both of whom are now deceased. In childhood he removed to Andover, Mass., where he pursued his preparatory course and was fitted for college. During his student life, moved by the same patriotic impulses that animated so many hundred youthful spirits at the North when the tocsin of rebellion rent with rude blast the sky of our nation's safety, he enlisted and served his time in the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, seeing active service at various places, including Fort McHenry, Federal Hill, Monocacy Junction and Harper's Ferry. In 1866, shortly after graduating at

Dartmouth with honors, he was chosen principal of the Warrensburg Academy, and the following year, a vacancy having occurred in the academy at Glens Falls, he was selected to take charge of it as principal. In this relation he continued for five years, serving with great acceptance and satisfaction to the patrons of the school. The academy was never more prosperous and flourishing than it was during this entire period. He received from his *alma mater* the degree of Master of Arts in 1869, and while teaching, having at the same time pursued the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1872. In 1873 he was married to Sarah, oldest daughter of the late James Morgan. In 1874 he traveled through the Southern States, and the following year made the tour of continental Europe and the English isles. Soon after his return from abroad his superior administrative abilities as "a man of affairs" came to a gradual recognition by an appreciative public by his being chosen, in 1878, a director in the First National Bank of Glens Falls, and a director in the Glens Falls Insurance Company, both of which positions he has continued to hold to the present time (1885). The ensuing fall he was elected to the New York Assembly, where he was distinguished not only by his readiness in debate and his attention to his duties, but also by his courteous, affable demeanor. The following season he was elected an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Abbott is yet in the early prime of an active manhood, and his fine intellectual training, his scholarly attainments and superior culture, his aptitude at business affairs, and gentlemanly address give promise of a future replete with usefulness, and an old age honored and respected.

Ezra Prescott, Esq., read law with Hon. Titus Brown, of Francestown, and commenced practice in that town, when, in 1824, he removed to Greenfield, and occupied the same office that General Miller did.

In 1828 he was elected register of deeds for Hillsborough County, and removed to Amherst in the fall of that year.

The following are some of the persons born in Greenfield or have spent their early lives there who have graduated at different colleges; Moses Ordway, Rev. John Duncklee, Joshua Holt, Jr., Francis W. Cragin, Rev. Anzi Jones, Rev. R. C. Stanley, David B. Ramsey, Alson B. Abbott, Charles D. Fitch.

Among others who have studied professions may be mentioned Jacob Holt, M.D., Philadelphia; William H. Ramsey, comptroller of currency in Wisconsin eight years; Amon Robinson, a good historian, now in New York; Francis W. Cragin, M.D., Norwood, Mass.; Francis P. Fitch.

George W. Putnam keeps a livery stable.

Forest and Other Roads. As Greenfield is on the direct line of travel from the north portion of this State and Vermont, it was felt absolutely necessary to have a road built from Hancock, through Greenfield, to Lyndeborough, suitable for travel with heavily-loaded teams, likewise for a regular line of stage-coaches. After a long struggle between enthusiastic effort and determined opposition, in 1831 a road was laid to complete a direct connection between Charlestown and Nashua.

In 1832 the road was built through Greenfield, and several hundred dollars were expended in leveling hills, which rendered the numerous teamsters jubilant over the improvements on their route. William Whittemore and Zebediah Peavey purchased the first stage-coach. It was built by Abbott & Downing, of Concord, N. H. Michael A. Whittemore went to Concord with a pair of horses, which he attached to the new vehicle and drove to Greenfield, and entered the village during a heavy shower. The next day a team was improvised, and the owners, with other gratified townsmen, took a ride to Hancock, and returned in the most exultant mood. When on its first regular trip, its driver, Noah L. Jackson, cracked his whip and drove up to the tavern on an airy gallop, where it was received with enthusiastic cheers by the villagers and many other inhabitants, who were standing in the street to witness the important event. The upper end of the route was owned by Morrison & Jackson, and the lower end by Dean & Tarbell.

In 1837, Colonel Hiram T. Morrill bought Tarbell's interest in three teams from Nashua to Hancock, the company being Morrill & Dean. In about two years Dean sold his interest to Hall, and the firm was changed to Morrill & Hall. Colonel Morrill drove the stage-coach twelve years in succession, and owned an interest in staging until about the time of the completion of the railroad to Greenfield, in 1874.

The various other roads in town are in a respectable condition. Money for keeping them in repair is raised by a highway tax, and road-surveyors are appointed in each highway district, who allow the inhabitants to work out their taxes under their supervision.

January 1, 1874, the railroad was opened for travel from Wilton to Greenfield, and a long train of cars brought some twelve hundred stockholders and others, who entered the cars along the line, and likewise many individuals from Boston, who were entertained in the town hall with a free dinner.

Peterborough Railroad from East Wilton, through Lyndeborough to Greenfield, eleven miles, is operated by the Boston and Lowell Railroad.

There is a telegraph connection from Boston and Keene, and telephone from Francestown. Large quantities of soapstone from the quarry there are shipped from our depot.

As a point for shipping freight on the Boston and Lowell road, Greenfield is of considerable importance.

Stores and Traders.—The first trader in town was Ambrose Gould; he came previous to 1802. The store he occupied is now used as a dwelling-house on the corner of Main Street and Slip road. A few years later Joseph Bachelder opened a store in the south

part of the town, on the farm now known as the Isaac Foster place. In 1816, Butler & Patterson traded in the west end of Mr. Samuel Gould's building, Mr. Gould occupying the east end as a harness-shop.

Whittemore Brothers traded in the Long Block and did an extensive business. They were followed by Peavey & Gould.

In 1826, Carkin & Cragin opened a store in the ell part of a large building situated on the site of the present hotel. The main building was destroyed by fire, but the ell was saved and the goods returned in a damaged condition. Subsequently, a hotel was erected on the site of the burnt building.

Amasa Farrier kept a store from 1832 to 1837. He was followed by Grant & Dane, William Abbott, Duncklee & Jones, H. H. Duncklee, Rufus Anderson, G. P. Fletcher and L. P. Wilson.

At an early date Mark Bailey built the store now occupied by Patch & Lewis.

He was succeeded by Robert Bradford, Albert Hardy, Horace Cudworth, C. H. Hopkins, Bradford & Co.

In 1873, C. H. Hopkins erected a large and modern building on the west side of Slip road, near Main Street. The upper part contains two commodious tenements.

The first floor is occupied by the owner, who is an extensive dealer in flour and grain, as well as most other articles usually found in a country store.

C. F. & G. S. Peavey are extensive dealers in cattle, sheep and meat. They send their meat to Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Boston markets. Their slaughtering establishment is fitted up with modern conveniences and labor-saving devices.

Brooks & Spaulding are the only blacksmiths in town. They are skillful workmen, and give strict attention to their business.

George D. Pollard is a builder, and also celebrated for his judgment and success in moving buildings.

A. H. Hopkins, D. W. Barnham and George F. Russell are experienced carpenters.

Earle Searle, formerly a blacksmith and timman, is now a manufacturer of wooden measures, whose excellence is not surpassed by any other workman.

Taverns. Tradition says that one of the earliest taverns was kept by John Savage, his house being finely located on the brow of a hill about three miles from the centre of the town, on the County road that leads over Lyndeborough Mountain.

We find recorded the name of Samuel Weeks, licensed to keep tavern in 1794.

In 1824, John Carkin opened a tavern in the Centre village. Among his successors have been Elbridge Hardy, Mark Bailey, Horace Whittemore, S. S. Tenney, William H. Gowing, Luther Gray, Geo. J. Whittemore, H. H. Duncklee and John D. Emerson.

In 1881 the hotel formerly owned by H. H. Duncklee was purchased by J. D. Emerson, and thoroughly remodeled inside and out. He introduced modern conveniences into his pleasant apartments, which are appreciated by his numerous guests, particularly by his summer boarders from the cities. Mr Emerson is a popular conductor on the railroad from Greenfield to Boston.

The Records. The records of the town are written in a bold and legible hand, and are generally well preserved. Church records are continuous and full, and the records of the various local societies are minute and accurate. The Sabbath-school owns a full library. There is also a small circulating library in town. Many newspapers are taken, and people are generally well informed on the popular subjects of the day.

The town is Democratic by a large majority.

The number of ratable polls in Greenfield in 1885, one hundred and seventy six.

Valuation of the town in 1884, two hundred and seventy-four thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars. Population in 1884, six hundred and fifty-two.

The tax-payers in 1784 were Captain John Abbott, Major Abiel Abbott, Captain John Holt, William Blunt, Abijah Clark, Joseph Batchelder, Joshua Holt. In 1790 the following additional names are found: Timothy Holt, Joseph Severance, John Fletcher, Nathan Lovejoy, Daniel Holt, Isaac Foster.

Oak Park Association. At the first meeting of this association, April 22, 1875, the following officers were chosen: President, D. H. Goodell, Antrim; Secretary, Joseph Farnum, Peterborough; Treasurer, David Starret, Greenfield. Executive Committee: Greenfield, John Fletcher, Albert H. Hopkins, George S. Peavey, Leonard Bailey and Benjamin Hardy; Lyndeborough, Luther Cram, Andrew Holt, David Putnam, George Spaulding and John Richardson; Hancock, Orland Eaton, W. A. Washburn, A. B. Stone, J. S. Spaulding, C. P. Bugbee; Francestown, H. Y. Simpson, Henry Richardson, William H. Farnum, George A. Duncklee, John Morse; Bennington, John F. Dodge, W. D. Woods, John C. Dodge, Hartwell Lakin, Heber Presby; Antrim, D. H. Goodell, George A. Cochran, Morris Christie, Eben Bass, John M. Duncan; Peterborough, George H. Longley, S. I. Vose, E. W. McIntosh, John Q. Adams and Charles Wilder.

The first fair was held September 16 and 17, 1875. As a social gathering it is greatly enjoyed by both young and old, and the exhibits of farming implements and other results of scientific research, utilizing the latent forces of nature to lessen manual labor, serves to awaken the dormant energies of many a son and daughter of toil.

All the towns and cities of Hillsborough County, and the towns of Jaffrey, Dublin, Harrisville and Stoddard, in Cheshire County, are comprised within the limits of this association.

The grounds are finely located, easy of access and within three-fourths of a mile of the depot of the

Nashua and Lowell and the Manchester and Keene Railroads.

The track of the Manchester and Keene Railroad runs within twenty rods of the grand entrance gate to the grounds, and passengers are left and taken on at that point.

Temperance Work.—The Hillsborough County Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union met in the Congregational Church, December 28, 1881. At the close of the afternoon session a union was formed under the auspices of Mrs. Charles Richardson, of Amherst, N. H., president of the county society. The names of the first officers were: Mrs. S. H. Partridge, president; Mrs. Charles F. Peavey, Mrs. Charles H. Hopkins, Mrs. Henry Holt and Mrs. Levi Holt, vice-presidents; Mrs. Sarah M. Pollard, secretary; Mrs. Henry Holt, treasurer. These, with a membership of thirty, have been actively engaged in temperance work until the present time, 1885.

Motto.—"Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit."

The following petition has been presented to the selectmen, asking for the enforcement of the law:

"In behalf of the officers and members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, we respectfully represent that we have cogent reasons for believing that intoxicating liquors are habitually sold in our village, in violation of law, and to the detriment of the place and good order of our community. We therefore respectfully but urgently pray your honorable body that you will promptly proceed to execute the law in such case made and provided, to the end that the sale of intoxicating drinks shall be effectually suppressed, what so ever consequences exist. And we fully believe that in so doing you will have the support and approval of the great majority of our citizens."

Greenfield Grange was organized by C. C. Shaw, secretary of State Grange, March 14, 1874, with the following officers: Master, John Fletcher; Overseer, David Starrett; Lecturer, Samuel G. Hartshorn; Steward, Willis D. Hardy; Assistant Steward, George D. Pollard; Chaplain, Alfred N. Hardy; Secretary, Sidney H. Hardy; Gate-Keeper, Nahum Russell; Treasurer, Alfred W. Savage; Ceres, Mrs. John Fletcher; Pomona, Mrs. Taylor D. Lakin; Flora, Mrs. Willis D. Hardy; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Samuel G. Hartshorn.

Through the influence of this grange agriculture has received a new impulse, and much practical knowledge has been diffused.

The most formidable impediment to successful farming consists in the deterioration of the pasture lands, which do not afford feed for more than one-third of the number of cattle that they did fifty years ago.

Milk is sold for the city markets and for the Wilton Creamery, and the town grange, with neighboring granges, is agitating the subject of more creameries.

Organ Festival.—A meeting was called, and an association formed, and arrangements were made for a grand organ festival, to be held February 22, 1871.

The committee of correspondence sent out over a hundred letters of invitation to former residents of Greenfield, and to the many and generous replies received George S. Peavey responded as follows:

"Greenfield remembers her absent sons and daughters, especially her distinguished ones. She rejoices at their prosperity. She is ever proud to meet them, and gladly does meet so many here to-night, and remembering those who are separated by many an intervening mile, some of whom have sent us substantial tokens, as we have just seen, of the interest they still feel in the town, and in the prosperity of its religious institutions, therefore, *Resolved*, that we, the citizens of Greenfield present, give expression to our gratitude by a vote of thanks to all former residents and friends of Greenfield present for their presence and aid, and also to those who have responded by letter with expressions of sympathy and material aid."

The evening passed pleasantly, and the result was very gratifying.

CHAPTER V.

GREENFIELD (*Continued*).

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MAJOR AMOS WHITTEMORE settled in town as early as 1771. He was born in 1746 and died in 1827. He was a soldier of the Revolution and was with Washington when a battle was fought at White Plains, when New York was in possession of the British and the Americans were obliged to retreat.

William Whittemore, Esq., son of Major Amos, was born in 1781 and died in 1876. He was a native and almost a life long resident of Greenfield. He held many trusts in the gift of the county and represented the town in the Legislature for sixteen consecutive sessions. He was one of the original members of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. His remembrance dated back to the time when Greenfield was almost a wilderness, two houses comprising all that the town then contained.

One of the first settlers in town was Simeon Fletcher. He was born in Chelmsford, Mass., May 2, 1722. He married Mary Davis.

Deeds say that he owned a farm in Chelmsford in 1744, which he sold. Then he removed to the province of New Hampshire (a few years later), and took up some five hundred acres of land in what is now known as the southeast part of Greenfield, built a house and there founded a life-long residence. Five generations of Fletchers have lived there, and four were born there.

A daughter, born soon after they came here, was the first white female born in town. He had two neighbors, who settled north of him, one on a hill near Crotched Mountain. He was a man of philanthropic heart, for when roads were unknown he would elevate a pine torch-light at night as a token that all was well with him, and receive a similar signal if all was well with his neighbors. He was the first man in town that ever cut hay enough to winter a cow.

Simeon and Mary had seven children,—Persis, married a Beasom; Annie, married an Ordway; and

Mary, a Balch; John and Olive died at the old homestead; Philip married Mary Harper, and tilled the ancestral acres.

He was a brave man, for he took under his own roof his father, mother and mother-in-law. He had twelve children; one lived to be nearly ninety-nine. He always had a bed for the poor who might be strolling over the hill in those days. One morning, as he was going through the woods to his brother Simeon's, unarmed, he met a bear, which stopped and looked at him, but when he raised his voice and brandished his walking-stick Bruin made a hasty retreat into the wilderness, and the courageous man went on his way undauntedly.

When one of his neighbors was bodily injured, and liable to die before a physician could be procured, he hastily constructed a stretcher, and, with a few others, carried him to Milford, by marked trees, to receive medical aid.

He and his brother Simeon were in the Revolutionary War, and at West Point they were on guard the night that General Arnold attempted to surrender the fortress to the British. After his return home we find the following receipt, now extant:

"TREASURY OFFICE, New Hampshire, January 19, 1790

"Received of Mr Philip Fletcher Thirty-seven pounds, six shillings, in part of State Certificate Tax, of Fifty Pounds, eleven shillings, in part of Continental Facility Tax, of Lyndeborough for the year 1788

"WM. GARDNER, *Treasurer*."

Philip died at the age of seventy-two. Simeon married Mary Huston, and lived to see all of his children laid in their graves. He died at the age of eighty-four.

Philip, Jr., lived at the old homestead with his father; he raised hops for sixty years, and sold them in Boston. For seventy-one consecutive years he never failed to assist in getting hay from his meadow. From pine-trees that grew near this meadow he and his brother-in-law, Gates Perry, made shingles, and carried them to Boston with an ox-team to buy groceries to be used at the ordination of the minister, Rev. John Walker. He carried the first load of soap-stone from Francestown quarry to Boston with an ox-team, and made more journeys to Boston with oxen than all the other men in town.

Of the fourth generation now living in town are Deacon John, Gilman P. and Franklin C. Deacon John attended Hancock and Francestown Academies. He has taught school in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Kentucky. For a decade of years he has served as Sunday-school committee in this town. He still owns a part of the original land bought by Simeon more than one hundred and thirty years ago.

Gilman P. has been a trader here for many years. Franklin C. is an enterprising farmer.

The children of Deacon John, who are the fifth generation, were born on the original homestead, and, doubtless, received inspiration from the grand and romantic scenery with which nature has surrounded their ancestral home. This sacred homestead has been the birth-place of thirty Fletchers, twenty of whom have died there.

Thus we find the Fletchers identified with Greenfield since the first white man made his home on her soil.

Ramsey Ancestry. Captain Hugh Ramsey, of Scotch-Irish descent, from the north of Ireland, part owner and captain of a sailing-vessel, sailed into Boston Harbor eight or nine times between the years 1718 and 1725, bringing many of his relatives bearing the name of Ramsey, who emigrated to this country in order to escape the religious intolerance of the Established Church.

They sought homes in different States,—in Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Georgia, New York and New Hampshire. Many settled in Londonderry, N. H., from which place Captain John Ramsey, with his nephew, James Ramsey, Jr., came to Society Land (now Greenfield) in 1774, and bought adjoining farms about three miles west of the present site of the village, where they lived and died.

From these two were descended all the Ramseys of Greenfield. Captain John's children were William (father of John Ramsey, M.D.), Lieutenant John, Samuel, Ebenezer, Mary (Mrs. Boyd, of Francestown), Margaret (Mrs. David Parker, of Antrim), Anne (Mrs. John McKeen, of Deering) and Jane, a droll and sarcastic spinster, stories of whose eccentricities have enlivened many an hour for the present generation, while walls echoed and reechoed to merry peals of laughter at the rehearsal of her quaint jokes and witticisms.

Captain John's wife is said to have been a strict observer of the Sabbath, and whenever the children manifested undue levity during sacred hours she was accustomed to remonstrate with them in the following original and forceful words: "You'll be sweet nuts for the de'il, come cracking time;" the mere mention of which undesirable fate doubtless produced the desired effect of repressing their childish mirth, and restoring the solemn silence regarded by the ancient Puritans as necessary to the contemplation of themes naturally suggested by holy time.

James Ramsey, Jr., had several brothers and sisters, viz.: Hugh, of Holderness, N. H.; William, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Matthew, of Rumney, N. H.; Robert, of the State of Maine; John, who died unmarried in Derry; Mrs. Steele, of Walpole, N. H.; Mrs. Martha Boyce, of New York; and Mrs. McGlothen, of Walpole, N. H.

The children of James Ramsey, Jr., and Mary Nesmith, his wife, were David, who married Hannah Marshall; John, who married Margaret Steele, of Antrim; James, who married Nancy Tenney; Elizabeth B., who married Thomas Holmes; Margaret, who died at twenty-six, unmarried; Mary Nesmith, who married Ebenezer Hopkins, of Francestown. John M. Ramsey, of Grand Rapids, Mich., born November

27, 1809, and David Ramsey, born December 27, 1811, and the only remaining resident of Greenfield of the name of Ramsey, are the only surviving children of David, son of James Ramsey, Jr., the other seven having "passed over the river" at a comparatively early age.

Abbott Biography.—William Abbott and his wife, Hannah Bailey, came to Greenfield from Andover, Mass., about the year 1801, and settled near the base of Peterborough Mountain. In this secluded but romantic spot, partly inclosed by forests, while a gentle slope stretched away into meadow-land toward the south, they saw seven of their thirteen children grow up to manhood and womanhood, content with the simple pleasures afforded by the surroundings of their rural home and adorned with those Christian graces which are the fruit of early Christian training.

Reared thus amid God's great pictures, so full of beauty and inspiration, and in air melodious with the sweet, liquid notes of the nightingale and the rapturous songs of ecstasy the bobolink pours forth from his little throat in spring, it is no wonder they early manifested a remarkable fondness for music, and that some of them developed a rare musical ability, well appreciated both in their native town and in places where they subsequently lived. And no wonder they have since so often revisited this enchanting place with enthusiastic delight, and lingered with reluctant feet upon the threshold where a thousand joyous memories of earlier years made dearer than ever the "home, sweet home," on the rugged mountain-side. (See Abbott history.)

Deacon Joshua Holt, of Andover, Mass., had six sons and five daughters, each of whom was baptized in the Orthodox Church the first Sabbath after his or her birth. Previous to 1780 he purchased a tract of wild land in what was then called Lyndeborough Gore, and subsequently Peterborough Slip, and afterwards incorporated into Greenfield. For the entire tract he paid a pair of oxen.

His son—Rev. Peter Holt, settled in Epping, and his son Deacon Solomon remained with him as home son

His other sons Deacon Joshua, Deacon John, Deacon Timothy and Deacon Stephen settled on the above-mentioned land, and became industrious, enterprising and successful farmers.

They were pillars in the church, and held various town offices, and were prominent in carrying out every enterprise connected with the welfare of the town.

They were liberal in the support of religious, military and educational institutions, and so educated their families for the various duties of life that many of them have occupied positions of trust in almost every State in the Union. Many of them became prominent instructors, and their influence still remains, for the town has always furnished a large proportion of teachers. All the brothers spent their lives and died on their farms.

The daughters,—Mary, married Isaac Foster; Phebe, married Deacon Joseph Batchelder; Chloe, married Captain Francis Bowers; Hannah, married Captain Ephraim Holt, all of Greenfield; Bethia married Deacon Daniel Kimball, of Hancock. Their father always evinced a generous interest in the temporal, as well as the religious, welfare of the settlement. He gave the church its first communion service. In 1793, Ephraim Holt, of Andover, Mass., bought a lot of wild land in the southwest corner of Greenfield. His first crop was a large yield of rye, which he carried to Salem, Mass., with an ox-team, and sold for silver money, which he brought home in a stocking, and which amounted to enough to pay for his land.

He was a successful farmer, a military captain and a justice of the peace. He held various offices of trust, represented the town in the Legislature and was one of the selectmen seventeen years in succession.

He had seven children. Himself and wife and all his children now repose in the same lot in the cemetery near the church.

In 1789, Major Peter Peavey, of Wilton, N. H., purchased a lot of wild land near the base of South Mountain, in Greenfield.

He built a log house about eighteen feet square, with a huge stone chimney reaching just above the chamber-floor, and from there it was topped out with sticks plastered with clay on the outside and inside. In one of its three windows, about a foot square, was a rude lattice covered with oiled paper; the others, instead of glass, had boards, which were removed when light was needed. The crevices between the logs were filled with moss. The door was wide enough to admit a hand-sled loaded with logs to fill the yawning fire-place. He moved his effects on an ox-team, and his wife rode on horseback with a pair of large saddle-bags, a bundle strapped to the rear of the saddle, a tin lantern dangling from the saddle-horn and baby Peter, Jr., in her lap. Her horse walked faster than the oxen, and when she reached the last house she lighted the candle in her lantern, entered the forest and pursued her roadless way, guided by blazed trees, and arrived at their house before her husband, and kindled the first fire in their new home.

Subsequently, his brother Thomas purchased an adjoining lot, and both brothers carved fertile farms out of the primitive forests, reared large families and occupied a front rank among the sturdy settlers of the town.

Zebediah, son of Captain Thomas Peavey, one of the early settlers of Greenfield, was born in the southeast part of the town in 1795, and is the oldest person now living there. He was liberally endowed with common sense and a discriminating judgment.

He was enterprising, honest, industrious and persevering. His occupations were farming and dealing in cattle and sheep, which he successfully followed. He was early chosen captain of a military company,

Zebediah Perry

and was often honored by his townsmen with positions of honor and trust. His family consists of two sons and two daughters. His sons follow the occupations of their father, and honor the town by devotion to its interests.

In 1824 he married Mary B., daughter of Deacon David Patterson, and subsequently purchased her father's homestead in Greenfield village, which he has owned and occupied ever since.

On the 24th of March, 1884, they celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding in the same room where the original ceremony was performed.

Friends came from far and near to congratulate the aged pair. Although the groom had seen eighty-eight birthdays and the bride eighty-two, they were both, mentally and physically, in a remarkable state of preservation. Their countenances retained the animated expression of middle-life, and they greeted their guests with youthful vivacity and pleasant allusions to former days. Their cheerful rooms were filled with the perfume of fragrant flowers, the gifts of absent friends. After a social season, letters from friends (unable to be present) and a poem, written for the occasion, were read. One letter was written by the only surviving witness of their marriage. The blessing of God was then invoked by their pastor, Rev. Mr. Partridge, short speeches were made, old-time songs and hymns were sung and joined in by the bride, who, for threescore and ten years, had aided the church choir and enlivened social gatherings with her musical voice.

Refreshments were temptingly displayed on tables loaded with wedding and other tastefully arranged cakes and fruits. Tea and coffee were served in the identical cups and saucers which the bride set before her guests sixty years ago. At an early hour the visitors retired, feeling that they had enjoyed a remarkable occasion, and wishing the happy pair many more wedding anniversaries.

Jacob Richardson, Esq., an early settler of the town of Greenfield, was born at Billerica, Mass., on the 10th day of August, 1769, and of the sixth generation from Thomas Richardson, who, with his two brothers, Ezekiel and Samuel, came from England to this country prior to 1740. He received a better education in the schools of his native town than fell to the lot of most young men of that day. When about twenty-one years of age he came to Milford, N. H., or the territory which was soon after incorporated into the town of Milford. In 1793 he married Sarah Lewis, daughter of Benjamin Lewis, who then resided on the banks of the Souhegan River, where Captain E. P. Hutchinson now lives. He removed to Greenfield in 1798, built a house in the village, which is now in good condition and owned by one of his descendants. He followed blacksmithing and farming, and represented the town in the State Legislature in the years 1815 and 1816; he held other offices of trust; left five sons and four daughters. He died there on November 9th, 1839, aged seventy years.

Jacob Richardson, Jr., eldest son of the above-named Jacob Richardson, was born in Milford, N. H., January 17, 1794, and was the first male child born in that town after its incorporation. He obtained a good education, and on the appointment of General James Miller as Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, accompanied him, arriving at the port of Arkansas, the Governor's headquarters, December 26, 1819. He rejected his appointment to the clerkship of Phillips County, because in that sparse settlement the fees would not pay. A year or more afterward he rejected the appointment as one of the judges of a court, because of fever and ague and other malarial diseases, which had so greatly reduced him that he decided to return East. He arrived in New Hampshire in August, 1821, after an absence of two years. In 1822, and for forty years afterwards, he was connected with Barrett's silk-dyeing establishment, the latter part of which as a partner under the firm-name of Barrett and Richardson. He accumulated a handsome property. Died November 3, 1864, from an injury received by the horse-cars in front of his office, 140 Washington Street, Boston.

Colonel Lewis Richardson, second son, was born there August 3, 1801. He early went to Massachusetts to reside; represented the town of Medford in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1838 and 1839, returning to Greenfield in 1840. He was selectman twelve years, moderator twenty years; represented Greenfield in the New Hampshire Legislature in 1848 and 1849; was county commissioner for Hillsborough County for three years; died at Greenfield on the 21st day of August, 1878.

Albert Louis Richardson, third son, was born at Greenfield October 16, 1803; has mainly resided in Massachusetts. His early occupation was that of a civil engineer; has been postmaster at East Woburn, Mass., for about thirty years. For several years prior to 1876 he took a lively interest in procuring, arranging and publishing the "Richardson Memorial," a volume of about one thousand pages, giving a history of the three brothers first mentioned, their posterity and many others of that name.

Charles Richardson, the fourth son, was born at Greenfield July 30, 1809, where he resided until 1853; in early life was prominently connected with the militia of the Twenty-sixth Regiment; represented Greenfield in the New Hampshire Legislature in 1850 and 1851; also a member of the Constitutional Convention for the revision of the constitution in 1850, and held other offices of trust; elected register of deeds for Hillsborough County in 1853, when he removed to Amherst, where he now resides, and has been for the last thirty years a successful pension attorney.

Colonel Cyrus Richardson, the youngest son of Jacob Richardson, was born there August 23, 1812;

was a blacksmith by trade, and carried on largely, in connection with his brother Charles, the manufacture of cast-iron plows; passed some time in California; held the office of town clerk in Greenfield in the years 1856 and 1857; was town treasurer several years, and commanded the Twenty-sixth Regiment of New Hampshire militia; died at Greenfield February 10, 1861.

Edward A. Richardson, son of Charles Richardson, above mentioned, and of the eighth generation from Thomas, was born in Greenfield on the 27th day of April, 1843; attended the schools of Greenfield and Amherst; fitted for college at Meriden; spent three years at Dartmouth College; went to California in 1865; about two years later was connected with the Bank of California, with a capital of ten millions, and then considered the great moneyed institution of the West. Some years since, while there was great activity in mining stock, he, as dividend clerk, paid to the stockholders of two mining companies, which were in part controlled by the bank, a monthly dividend of a million dollars to each of the companies. He is still connected with the bank, and is its foreign correspondent.

TOWN OFFICERS

Moderators.—1791, Daniel Emerson, Jr. 1792, John Savage. 1793, Robert Boy. 1794, Amos Whittemore. 1795, Joshua Holt. 1796-97, Amos Whittemore. 1798, Joshua Holt. 1799, Joseph Ellinwood. 1800, Amos Whittemore. 1801, Joseph Ellinwood. 1802, Joseph Bemick. 1803, Amos Townsend. 1804, Joseph Ellinwood. 1805, James Miller, Esq. 1806-12, Amos Burnham. 1813-14, David Ramsey. 1815, Ebenezer Farrington. 1816, Amos Burnham. 1817, Ebenezer Farrington. 1818, Amos Burnham. 1819, Stephen Holt. 1820-23, Abraham Whittemore. 1824-26, John Ramsey. 1827-28, Ephraim Holt. 1829, Abraham Whittemore. 1830-33, John Ramsey. 1834, Ephraim Holt. 1835, Joshua Holt, Jr. 1836, John Ramsey. 1837-39, Paul Coggin. 1840-48, John Ramsey. 1849-50, Amos Burnham. 1851-52, William Whittemore. 1853-54, Lewis Richardson. 1855, Charles Richardson. 1856-58, Lewis Richardson. 1859-60, Gilman P. Fletcher. 1861-66, Lewis Richardson. 1867-70, George S. Peavey. 1871-75, Henry H. Dunckley. 1876-77, Charles F. Peavey. 1878, Henry H. Dunckley. 1879-81, John Fletcher. 1882, Sidney H. Hardy. 1883-84, Nathaniel P. Fletcher. 1885, Henry H. Dunckley.

Town Clerks.—1791-95, Joseph Bemick. 1796-97, Benjamin Abbott. 1798, Joshua Holt. 1799-1800, John Savage. 1801-2, Joshua Holt. 1803-4, Ebenezer Farrington. 1805-06, Paul Coggin. 1807-10, Joshua Holt. 1811-12, Ebenezer Farrington. 1813-15, David Ramsey. 1816-17, John Ramsey. 1818, Paul Coggin. 1819-20, John Ramsey. 1821, William Savage. 1822-24, John Ramsey. 1825-27, George S. Peavey. 1828-29, Charles Holcomb. 1830-31, Edward Richardson. 1832-33, Warren Lewis.

SELECTMEN

1791—Joseph Bemick, James Ramsey, Joshua Holt.
1792—Joseph Bemick, James Ramsey, Joshua Holt.
1793—Joshua Holt, Eben Farrington, Jonathan Ballard.
1794—Joseph Bemick, James Ramsey, Benjamin Abbott.
1795—Joseph Bemick, James Ramsey, Benjamin Abbott.
1796—Eben Farrington, Paul Coggin, Joshua Holt.
1797—Eben Farrington, Paul Coggin, Joshua Holt.
1798—Eben Farrington, Paul Coggin, Joshua Holt.
1799—Joshua Holt, Eben Farrington, Paul Coggin.
1800—John Savage, Asa Bolman, John Bane.
1801—Eben Farrington, Paul Coggin, Joshua Holt.
1802—Joshua Holt, Eben Farrington, Paul Coggin.
1803—Eben Farrington, Paul Coggin, Jacob Richardson.
1804—Eben Farrington, Paul Coggin, Jacob Richardson.
1805—Paul Coggin, Jacob Richardson, Stephen Holt.
1806—Paul Coggin, Stephen Holt, Jacob Richardson.
1807—Joshua Holt, Pyam Herrick, Amos Whittemore.
1808—Joshua Holt, Pyam Herrick, Amos Whittemore.
1809—Joshua Holt, Pyam Herrick, Amos Whittemore.
1810—Joshua Holt, Pyam Herrick, Amos Whittemore.
1811—Eben Farrington, Amos Burnham, Ephraim Holt.
1812—Eben Farrington, Amos Burnham, Ephraim Holt.
1813—Eben Farrington, Ephraim Holt, Jacob Richardson.
1814—David Ramsey, Ephraim Holt, Samuel Lewis.
1815—David Ramsey, Ephraim Holt, Samuel Lewis.
1816—David Ramsey, Ephraim Holt, Samuel Lewis.
1817—David Ramsey, Ephraim Holt, Samuel Lewis.
1818—David Ramsey, Ephraim Holt, Samuel Lewis.
1819—David Ramsey, Ephraim Holt, Samuel Lewis.
1820—David Ramsey, Ephraim Holt, Samuel Lewis.
1821—David Ramsey, Ephraim Holt, Samuel Lewis.
1822—David Ramsey, Ephraim Holt, Samuel Lewis.
1823—David Ramsey, Ephraim Holt, Samuel Lewis.
1824—David Ramsey, Ephraim Holt, Samuel Lewis.
1825—David Ramsey, Ephraim Holt, Samuel Lewis.
1826—Ephraim Holt, Samuel Lewis, William S. Ramsey.
1827—Ephraim Holt, Samuel Lewis, William S. Ramsey.
1828—William S. Ramsey, Zebediah Peavey, Moody Butler.
1829—William S. Ramsey, Zebediah Peavey, Moody Butler.
1830—Paul Coggin, William Savage, William Cavender.
1831—John Ramsey, William Savage, William Cavender.
1832—William Savage, William Cavender, Isaac H. Foster.
1833—William Savage, William Cavender, Isaac H. Foster.
1834—William Savage, William Cavender, Isaac H. Foster.
1835—William S. Ramsey, Zebediah Peavey, Hugh A. Abbott.
1836—William S. Ramsey, Zebediah Peavey, Hugh A. Abbott.
1837—Zebediah Peavey, Hugh A. Abbott, William S. Ramsey.
1838—Zebediah Peavey, Hugh A. Abbott, Jonathan Patch.
1839—Zebediah Peavey, Hugh A. Abbott, Jonathan Patch.
1840—Zebediah Peavey, Hugh A. Abbott, David Ramsey.
1841—David Ramsey, Lewis Richardson, Douglass E. Gould.
1842—David Ramsey, Lewis Richardson, Douglass E. Gould.
1843—Lewis Richardson, Hermon Abbott, Moses Robinson.
1844—Hermon Abbott, Moses Robinson, Charles Richardson.
1845—Hermon Abbott, Charles Richardson, Peter Peavey.
1846—Charles Richardson, Peter Peavey, Hiram Hardy.
1847—Charles Richardson, Peter Peavey, Hiram Hardy.
1848—Charles Richardson, Peter Peavey, Ephraim Holt.
1849—Charles Richardson, Peter Peavey, Ephraim Holt.
1850—Hermon Abbott, Jacob Stephenson, Lewis Richardson.
1851—Hermon Abbott, Jacob Stephenson, Lewis Richardson.
1852—Lewis Richardson, Hermon Abbott, Ephraim Holt.
1853—Lewis Richardson, Zebediah Peavey, Amos March.
1854—Lewis Richardson, Zebediah Peavey, Amos March.
1855—Henry H. Dunckley, William L. Savage, John Fletcher.
1856—Henry H. Dunckley, William L. Savage, John Fletcher.
1857—William L. Savage, James Sawyer, Horace Cudworth.
1858—James Sawyer, Lewis Richardson, Hiram Hardy.
1859—James Sawyer, Hiram Hardy, Ephraim Holt.
1860—Ephraim Holt, Cyrus Richardson, John M. Ramsey.
1861—John M. Ramsey, Gilman P. Fletcher, Rufus Hardy.
1862—John M. Ramsey, Gilman P. Fletcher, Rufus Hardy.
1863—Gilman P. Fletcher, Rufus Hardy, John B. Eaton.
1864—Rufus Hardy, George S. Peavey, John H. Reynolds.
1865—George S. Peavey, John H. Reynolds, Lewis Richardson.
1866—John H. Reynolds, Lewis Richardson, Henry Holt.
1867—John Fletcher, Alfred W. Savage, Nahum Russell.
1868—Alfred W. Savage, Nahum Russell, John B. Russell.
1869—Alfred W. Savage, John B. Russell, Franklin C. Fletcher.
1870—John B. Russell, Franklin C. Fletcher, Henry Holt.
1871—Franklin C. Fletcher, Henry Holt, James Sawyer.
1872—Henry Holt, Frank Brooks, Albert H. Hopkins.
1873—Frank Brooks, Albert H. Hopkins, Sidney H. Hardy.
1874—Albert H. Hopkins, Sidney H. Hardy, John B. Russell.
1875—Sidney H. Hardy, John B. Russell, William L. Savage.
1876—Henry H. Dunckley, Franklin C. Fletcher, Charles H. Hopkins.
1877—Henry H. Dunckley, Franklin C. Fletcher, Charles H. Hopkins.
1878—Franklin C. Fletcher, Charles H. Hopkins, John H. Reynolds.
1879—Charles H. Hopkins, John H. Reynolds, Lewis Holt.

John "Ramsey

S. H. Partridge

1880.—John H. Reynolds, Levi S. Holt, Willis D. Hardy
1881.—John R. Russell, John T. Robertson, Warren Lewis
1882 John T. Robertson, Willis D. Hardy, Alfred W. Savage
1883.—Willis D. Hardy, Alfred W. Savage, Daniel W. Burnham
1884 —Alfred W. Savage, Daniel W. Burnham, John T. Robertson
1885.—Daniel W. Burnham, John T. Robertson, Gilman P. Fletcher

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.—1791-1800, Joseph Herrick; 1801, Ammi Burnham, 1802-3, Joseph Herrick, 1804-06, Amos Whittemore; 1807, James Miller, 1808-14, Amos Whittemore; 1814-15, Jacob Richardson; 1816-28, William Whittemore; 1829-32, Ephraim Holt, 1833-36, Paul Chapin, Jr.; 1837, William S. Ramsey 1838-40, William Whittemore, 1841-43, Zebadiah Peavey, 1844-45, David Ramsey, 1846-47, Hermon Abbott; 1848-49, Lewis Richardson; 1850-51, Charles Richardson, 1852, Hugh A. Abbott, 1853-54, Henry H. Dunckley; 1855-56, David Ramsey, 1857-58, Gilman P. Fletcher, 1859-60, John Gregg; 1861-62, John B. Fayor, 1863-64, Nahum Russell; 1865, Hiram Hardy, 1866, John B. Fayor; 1867-68, George S. Peavey; 1869-70, Alvin W. Savage; 1871-72, John R. Russell 1873-74, Henry Holt, 1875-76, Henry H. Dunckley, 1877, David Starrett, 1878-79, Albert H. Hopkins, 1880, Greenfield, classed with Bennington; 1881, W. H. Barnes, Bennington, 1882-83, Charles H. Hopkins, 1884, Franklin C. Fletcher.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN RAMSEY, M.D.

Dr. John Ramsey was born in Greenfield, N. H., November 24, 1784. He was the son of William and Jemima (Smith) Ramsey, and grandson of John Ramsey, an Irish emigrant to Londonderry, N. H., in the early days of that historic colony.

Dr. Ramsey's father was a typical New England farmer, and during the years of his minority Dr. Ramsey's time was spent alternately laboring on his father's farm or attending school, and the vigorous out-door exercise thus obtained laid the foundation for a rugged and strong constitution, which served him well in the arduous labors of his after-life as a country physician, with an extensive practice, when the rigors of New England winters made the long and cheerless night-drives over rough and lonely roads anything but an easy task.

His education was obtained at Londonderry Academy, and, being a close student, with an apt and retentive memory, he became quite a proficient scholar.

He studied medicine with Dr. James Crombie, of Temple, an eminent physician of his day, and afterwards pursued a course of study at Hanover Medical College, from which institution he graduated.

He began the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon, N. H., where he continued about three years, when he removed to Greenfield, N. H., in November, 1818, and established a practice which continued through the remaining active years of his life, and the extent of which was only limited by his capacity to attend to it. For a period of forty-seven years he was almost constantly at the bedside of the sick.

He was famous as a healer of disease, success attending his efforts, perhaps, more largely than is usual with the profession. His fame extended to the surrounding towns and his services were in constant demand. He was a man of very kindly heart, whose presence in the sick-room brought sunshine and cheerfulness. That he was generous to a fault many of those still living, who were recipients of his kindness, can testify.

Notwithstanding his extensive practice as a physician, Dr. Ramsey still found time for the exercise of other duties of citizenship. He was selectman of the town of Greenfield many years, and was town clerk during more than half the many years he was resident there. He also did a great deal of probate business. He was a director of the Peterborough National Bank several years, and was a member of the New Hampshire State Medical Society.

In religious belief he was a Congregationalist, and a stanch Republican in politics. He was an ardent temperance man and an earnest advocate of whatever tended to the good of his fellow-man.

He married Ophelia Davis, of Westford, Mass., November, 1818. They have three children, all of whom are living,—John Milton, now residing in Peterborough; Mary Davis, now Mrs. Dr. Leonard French, of Manchester; and William Henry, now residing in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mrs. Ramsey died June 20, 1828, and Dr. Ramsey married, as his second wife, Janet, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Moore) Steele, of Peterborough, N. H., October 1, 1829. By this marriage there is no living issue.

Dr. Ramsey died July 10, 1864. Mrs. Ramsey still survives and resides in Peterborough, N. H.

REV. SAMUEL HUDSON PARTRIDGE, M.D.

Rev. S. H. Partridge, M.D., was born at Dalton, N. H., October 15, 1827. He was the son of Lewis and Betsey (Fay) Partridge. He was brought up as a farmer's son, and fitted for college at Francestown Academy, but failing health prevented his entering college, and for a time he applied himself to study and teaching. Having an inclination for the ministry, he studied theology with Rev. Dr. Barstow, of Keene, N. H., and was licensed to preach by the Monadnock Association August 13, 1850. After preaching a year and a half at Sebec, Me., he located at Hillsborough Center, N. H., where he was ordained May 10, 1853, at the same time uniting with the Union Association, of which he was a very valuable, and, at the time of his decease, the oldest, member. He labored as pastor at Hillsborough Center nearly five years, when he removed to Lebanon, Me., at which place he was acting pastor of the church one year. In July, 1859, he took charge of the Congregational Church at York, Me., and here he spent ten active, useful and happy years of his life. But his constitution, never strong, finally gave way before the severe climate of the sea-coast, and he was compelled to seek the interior to recuperate his declining health. He spent about a year in Peterborough, when, his strength in a measure returning, he assumed the care of the

Congregational Church at Greenfield, N. H., and continued in that pastorate until a few days prior to his decease. He had just resigned his charge when he was stricken with the illness which proved fatal.

While in the active discharge of his duties as minister he studied medicine, and qualified himself for practice, and for a period of twenty-three years he practiced medicine, supplying the pulpit at the same time. He was a conscientious, earnest man, studious, intelligent and unremitting in labor, and as a physician was very successful. One who knew him well says of him: "As a minister he labored arduously and greatly to the profit of his hearers. As a physician he entered the houses of his people only to enter their hearts as well." The constant and exhaustive labor necessarily involved in the practice of two professions simultaneously undoubtedly operated to shorten his life. He would often ride thirty miles on the Sabbath in attendance on the sick, and attend three services besides. It may be truly said of Dr. Partridge that his life was spent in doing good for others. He was interested, actively, in every movement calculated to benefit the community or elevate the mental or moral tone of the people among whom he lived.

He was possessed of a high grade of intelligence, and mentally and morally was highly attuned. In the midst of the many practical duties of his more than ordinarily busy life he found time to court the muses, and many pearls of thought has he enshrined in verse. Many of his productions have been published and some of them are of rare beauty and merit.

He married, March 25, 1851, Elvira, daughter of Joel and Mary (Blakesly) Fay, a native of Dalton, N. H., but at the time of their marriage resident in Peterborough. They had three children,—Lizzie M., afterwards Mrs. Warren Lewis (she died August 23, 1884, leaving three children), Abbie N. and Arlena E., the two latter unmarried.

Perhaps no man who ever died in Greenfield, was more sincerely mourned by so wide a circle of friends and acquaintances than was Dr. Partridge. The spotless purity of his life, the unselfish nature of the man, as manifested in so many ways, and the active, intelligent interest he invariably manifested in all that pertained to the welfare of his people, very naturally endeared him to those with whom he came in contact.

He died May 22, 1884. A very beautiful monument marks his last resting-place in Greenfield cemetery.

CHARLES D. FITCH.

Charles Darwin Fitch was born in Greenfield, N. H., November 29, 1815. He was the son of Dr. Samuel and Eunice (Perry) Fitch, and grandson of Samuel Fitch, of Massachusetts. Dr. Samuel Fitch was born in Acton, Mass., and came to Greenfield, N. H., about the beginning of the present century, where he began the practice of medicine. In this profession his life was spent, continuing in the active duties of a practitioner more than forty years.

His family consisted of two sons and two daughters. One of his daughters, Louisa, afterwards became Mrs. Jeremiah Peavey. Phebe, the other daughter, died young. Francis P., the elder son, became an eminent physician. He practiced many years in Amherst, N. H. Then, after a few years spent in Milford and Nashua, N. H., and Wakefield, Mass., he moved to Vineland, N. J., where he died December 24, 1874.

Charles D. was the youngest of the four children. After receiving instruction at the schools of his native town, he attended the academy at New Ipswich, and also received private instruction under the tutelage of different teachers. He entered Dartmouth College when but seventeen years of age, and graduated in the class of 1837, and the same year we find him installed as preceptor of the academy at Henniker, N. H. He chose teaching as his avocation, and, as an instructor of youth, met with undoubted success. He remained at Henniker, as teacher, two years, and soon after leaving there he went to Louisiana. In this State—chiefly at St. Francisville—he spent four years as private tutor. Returning to his native town, we next find him, in 1846, in Castleton, Vt., attending a course of lectures as a student in medicine. He pursued his medical studies a considerable time, but finally abandoned his intention of becoming a physician, and returned to teaching as an occupation. In 1847 he was instructor in the Amherst High School, and he taught after this, at various times, several terms in Amherst. In 1850-51 he taught the High School at South Windsor. In the latter part of 1851 he taught a select school in Greenfield, and the following winter taught the common school in Center District. In 1852 he taught the High School at Greenfield, and 1853 and 1854 he was principal of the academy at Conway, Mass. The last session he ever taught was at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, N. H. He then purchased a home (where his widow now resides) in Greenfield, to which he permanently retired. He married, March 11, 1857, Lizzie D., daughter of Deacon Peter and Doreas (Holt) Peavey. Two children were the issue of this marriage,—Frances Louisa, who graduated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, spring term, 1883, and is now engaged in teaching at Temple Grove Female Seminary, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; and Orianna P., who is now in her third year at Mount Holyoke Seminary.

Professor Fitch was superintendent of public instruction in his native town one year, and was leader of the choir in the Evangelical Church many years; and, after the union of the churches, he was leader of the choir in the Union Congregational Church to the time of his death. He was an ardent lover of music, and an enthusiast on that subject. Though not the possessor of a powerful voice, yet his

C. D. Fitch

Peter Perry

hearty soulfulness gave zest to his singing and made him a successful leader. He was superintendent of the Sabbath-school many years, and continually sought to elevate the moral tone of his pupils and all those with whom he came in contact. He was an earnest friend of the cause of education, and a most zealous advocate of moral reforms of every kind. To all kinds of intemperance he opposed himself aggressively and continually. Greenfield possessed, perhaps, no more public-spirited or self-sacrificing citizen. As an illustration of his department toward those under his charge, and its natural result upon their moral and intellectual natures, the following quotation from a letter written him by one of his former pupils, may serve to give an idea of the estimation in which he was held: "Never shall I forget, while memory lasts and reason has her power, the friendly and encouraging words that occasionally, in my intercourse with you, fell from your lips. The impressions that I received when in your society seem to give more strength to my character."

Mr. Fitch died December 19, 1877.

DEACON PETER PEAVEY.

Deacon Peter Peavey was born in Wilton, N. H., July 29, 1788. His father, Peter Peavey, was a native of Andover, Mass., and his mother, Lucy Cummings Peavey, of Hollis, N. H. In May, 1790, the family, following a line of marked trees, removed to a tract of unincorporated land on the northern slope of the mountain known as Pack's Monadnock. With few advantages for acquiring an education in youth, he succeeded in fitting himself for teaching, in which occupation he excelled, especially in the management of large and difficult schools. His pupils, now old and gray-headed men, are found in this and all the surrounding towns. His patriotism and love of martial music and military display was manifest at an early age, and culminated when a call came for volunteers from the town in the War of 1812, he being the first to leave the ranks of the militia, then on parade, and step forward to the post assigned for volunteers. He was followed by his brother Jacob and others.

On the return home, after the enlistment, when the tears and pleadings of mother and sisters were threatening to damp the ardor of their patriotism, the father (better known as Major Peavey) exclaimed, "That's right *boys, go!* *Give* it to *them!* Never let them *see* your *heels*."

In the autumn of 1814 he went out as a non-commissioned officer in the company thus raised, and continued in the service till the close of the war. For such service he received a government pension during the last few years of his life.

In June, 1819, he was married to Miss Dorcas Holt, a daughter of Deacon John Holt. They had two sons and three daughters. The second daughter, named for the mother, died at the age of five years. The others are all living. This first union was sundered by the death of the wife, October 6, 1856.

April 9, 1857, he married Tamesin Holt, a sister of the deceased wife. She survives him. He received the ordinance of baptism September 18, 1791, at the age of three years, Rev. Sewall Goodridge, of Lyndeborough, officiating. In September, 1812, at the age of twenty-four, he made a public profession of religion, uniting with the church in Greenfield, Rev. John Walker, pastor. At the organization of the Evangelical Church of Greenfield, January 8, 1834, he identified himself with its interests. At its organization he was chosen one of its deacons, who, with an equal number of elders, chosen from the Presbyterian element, constituted the session. At a meeting of the session, held January 9th, he was elected clerk of the session and also clerk of the church, both of which offices he held until the church disbanded, in 1867, to form the present Union Congregational Church. He was leader of the choir connected with the Evangelical Church during its entire history, a period of more than forty years.

His relation to the Sabbath school was never sundered, continuing in active service as a teacher, with unusual constancy, till a few months before his death, and occasionally until three weeks previous to the injury that laid him aside from all work.

His sympathy with the spirit of progress that belongs to the present generation was shown in his last decision, left with his sons, to be buried in the new and spacious cemetery recently purchased and laid out by the town, the remains of his first wife and "little Dorcas" to be removed and laid beside him.

Deacon Peavey died on the evening of the 26th of October, 1879, after an illness of one week.

During the eventful period of his life he was at different times teacher, then merchant, and later in life a farmer, in which calling he died.

Of his children, Hannah, married Nelson Abbott, of Wilton, N. H.; Dorcas A., died in childhood; Lizzie D., married Charles D. Fitch, and resides in Greenfield (Mr. Fitch died December 19, 1877); John Peter, married Mary J. Patch, of Greenfield, resides in Montreal, province of Quebec; Charles, resides in Montreal and is unmarried.

HISTORY OF HANCOCK.

BY ORLAND EATON.

CHAPTER I.

HANCOCK is situated in 42° 59′, and was incorporated November 5, 1779, agreeably to the petition of Robert Duncan and twenty-five others. It was bounded north by Antrim, east by Contoocook River, south by Peterborough and Dublin and west by Packersfield. January 16, 1794, that part of the estate of Joseph Putnam, of Society Land, which lay to the east of the river in Great Lot No. 9, was annexed to Hancock, and January 1, 1849, that part of the farm of John Flint which was situated in Antrim was annexed to Hancock. In 1842 Hancock Factory village (formerly Putnam's Mills), with a few farms to the west of this village, became incorporated as a part of Bennington, Hancock Factory village being its centre.

The west part of the town is quite hilly, the highest elevation in the town, Mount Ska-tu-tah-kee, two thousand feet high, being situated in this part. Miller Mountain is also quite an elevation in its northern section, while Nahors Hill, near the northeast corner, and Norway Hill, near its centre, are considerable elevations. The town is generally agreeably diversified with plains, hills and valleys, and since its recent fine railroad accommodations is becoming a popular summer resort. Excellent tracts of intervale land are located on the Contoocook and its tributary streams. It is properly regarded as a good farming town. Lake Nubanusit, situated partly in Hancock and partly in Nelson, is the largest body of water in the town. Hunt's Pond, a little to the southeast of this, Half-Moon Pond, near its southern border, and Norway Pond, at its centre, are also fine bodies of water. The first settlement in the limits of the town was begun by John Grimes, near the shore of Half-Moon Pond, in 1764, although he returned to Peterborough to winter in 1764–65. Shortly after this, George McCleury, Moses Morrison and William Lakin settled near him, and a few years later a few families had located near Great Pond (now Lake Nubanusit) and elsewhere; but the breaking out of the Revolutionary War greatly retarded its settlement, until about the time of its incorporation. Hancock was named in honor of Governor John Hancock, of Boston, who was a large owner in Great Lot No. 2 (the centre of Hancock) at the time of its incorporation, and was the second incorporated place to take the name of that great man, who, as president of the Continental Congress, was the first to affix his name to our country's Declaration of Independence, Hancock, Mass., being its senior by three years. The town commenced its corporate existence under some peculiar hardships, on account of the war and the depreciation of the Continental money. They also labored under disadvantages in having no place set apart for a centre and burying-ground, these, together with a ministerial lot, being generally given to the towns previously incorporated. Deacon James Bosley, of New Ipswich, gave the town a place for a centre and burying-place a few years later, and the town bought a farm for its first minister of the heirs of Governor Hancock.

Hancock is justly regarded as a healthy town, the only "unusual sickness" having been the dysentery scourge of 1800.

Mills and Manufactures.—The streams of Hancock as now constituted are small and its mills but few. During its early years these streams were more valuable, as the forests were in part remaining, and the swamps and meadows largely undrained. There was also a larger local demand for lumber for building, and more grain (especially rye) to be ground than in later years. The following abandoned mill-sites are to be found in Hancock at the present time:

1st, Solomon Wood's saw-mill; 2d, Henry Prentiss' clothing-mill; 3d, Edmund Davis' saw-mill; 4th, Richard Kimball's clothing-mill; 5th, James M. Johnson's sash and blind shop; 6th, Volney H. Johnson's planing-mill. The above were on the Davis Brook. 7th, Samuel Ames, saw and grist-mill, on Ferguson Brook. 8th, Thomas Spaulding's grist-mill; 9th, Henry Spaulding's grist-mill; 10th, the Fox Tannery. These were on the Bosley Brook. 11th, Nicholas Lawrence, saw-mill; 12th, Jesse Rodgers' saw-mill; 13th, Scott & Hunt's (afterwards Hall's mills) grist-mill; 14th, Amos Hall's bobbin-shop. 15th, Milton Hill's cabinet-shop. 16th, French & Symonds' saw and grist-mill. The five last being on Moose Brook.

We have given the original builders' names to each of these abandoned sites.

The dams of two other mills spanned the river, but the mills themselves were in Greenfield.

There were manufactories of potash at the Centre,

first by Andrew Seaton and later by David Low. Samuel Bullard also carried on a lively business at the Centre as a hatter for several years. The mills now located in the corporate limits of Hancock are Edward Danforth's saw-mill, on Ferguson Brook, and John Newell's mill on Hosley Brook, which is a saw and grist-mill, and also contains a full set of machinery for the manufacture of pails, also a fine shingle-mill and iron turning lathe with much other machinery, and is operated by an extra miller. The sash, door and blind-shop of the late James M. Johnson, a little to the east of the mill last named, and on the same stream. The Willey Mills, so called, on Moose Brook, now owned and operated by Rev. J. W. Coolidge; this mill, in addition to the usual advantages of a well-appointed saw and grist-mill, enjoys the advantage of a side-track on the Manchester and Keene Railroad, which gives it great advantage in the matter of handling grain and other freights, especially since this railroad has become a shipping-point. The steam tannery of A. G. Foster, in the south part of the town, is also a well-appointed establishment.

Having noted the mills and manufactures of what is now Hancock, it seems proper that we should briefly mention a section which, for threescore years, was identified with the interests and included in the limits of Hancock, first as Putnam's Mills and later as Hancock Factory, but now the centre of the thriving town of Bennington.

At the time of the incorporation of Hancock, Joseph Putnam, a native of Wilton, and of the same lineage as General Putnam, was a resident of and a miller in Temple; but finding his water-power insufficient, he soon after began to look for a better location, and October 14, 1782, purchased a lot of land at the Great Falls of the Contoocook, described in the deed as follows: "A certain lot or tract of land lying in the Royal Society, so called, viz.: in lot Number 31, in the North range, as they are laid out and marked, said lot laid out on the original right of Jotham Odion, Esq., of Portsmouth, deceased." This lot covered and included all the east side of the now used water-power of Bennington village, and was annexed to Hancock on his petition, January 17, 1794. He soon commenced a clearing here and built a house where the present hotel stands, and was here with his family early in 1783, erecting his saw and grist-mill soon after, where the present one stands. November 16, 1789, he added by purchase one hundred and seven acres on the opposite side of the stream, and owned most of what is now Bennington village for years.

Mr. Putnam carried on an extensive business, both as a miller and a farmer here, for over a score of years, but was unwilling to part with any of the water-power he did not himself use, as it would injure his farm. He sold his property here to John Dustin in 1804, and removed to Alstead, and subsequently to Marshfield, Vt., with his son Jacob, where he died February 12, 1826. He left a numerous and honored line of descendants. We are indebted to his grandson, Judge E. D. Putnam, of Montpelier, Vt., for facts as to his residence here.

Of John Dustin, the second owner of these mills, little is known at this writing by the writer.

John D. Butler, a wealthy citizen of Bennington, is his grandson.

Hancock Factory was built in this village, in 1810, by Amos Whittemore, Sr., Benjamin Whittemore and Paul Cragin. They, with help, cut and hewed the timber and had the frame raised in one week. Benjamin Whittemore was the first agent. They manufactured at first cotton yarn and put it out to be woven by hand, but soon put in a few looms. In 1825, Amos Whittemore, Jr., became the agent, and the next year built an addition to the first mill of thirty feet to the west, three stories high, and added some twenty-five or thirty looms, employing about fifty hands.

It is said that for a time after this nearly one-half of the cotton goods made in New Hampshire were manufactured here.

The next agent (who was also one of its owners) was Benjamin A. Peavey, who ran it for a few years, after which it was idle for a time. This is now Kimball's cutlery establishment.

Chapin Kibbee put in a fulling-mill in the west end of the Putnam Mill, (then Bart's), in 1815, and Merick Wentworth built a mill for carding and cloth-dressing, where D. H. Goodell & Co.'s works now stand, in 1820. This spot was occupied as a paper-mill and manufactory of writing and blank-books for some years by John W. Flagg, Esq., while it was in Hancock.

In 1835, Lewis Fletcher built and started a paper-mill where Barker & Co.'s now stands, which was subsequently operated by Gilbert Hall and others.

About 1820, Jeptha Wright commenced the manufacture of rifles and excellent fowling-pieces here. He manufactured the fine rifles carried by the rifle companies of Greenfield, Henniker and Amherst in the palmy days of these fine military organizations. Mr. Wright subsequently removed to Hillsborough and died there.

It will be seen by this sketch that mills were standing *on every spot* where mills are now operated in Hancock Factory when it parted company with the mother-town.

Highways, Railroads and Telegraph. The first important thoroughfare in Hancock appears to have been what is now known as the old Stoddard road. This road was an extension of the Windy Row road in Peterborough, north through Hancock and corners of Antrim and Parkersfield to Stoddard, and was a great traveled road to Boston from the towns to the north and northwest of Hancock during the last few years of the past century.

About the commencement of the present century

the old County road, as it was called, became the leading thoroughfare for the same class of travel as had been earlier accommodated by the road first-mentioned.

Hancock turnpike was chartered from Milford to Marlow early in this century; but, after several meetings of the corporation, it failed to be built, except on paper, the Forest road, so called, later taking its place as a road for teams and a stage and express route through the town. A good business was done for many years on this road from Hancock and the towns above to Nashua, and later to Wilton depot.

The building of the Peterborough Railroad, from Wilton to Greenfield (it never got to Peterborough), and the Monadnock Railroad, from Winchendon, Mass., to Peterborough, subsequently gave depots within some six or seven miles, respectively, of Hancock Centre before the town had railroad facilities of its own. Prior to 1870 a survey of a route for a railroad from Manchester to Keene had been made through the north part of Peterborough, and, soon after this, a preliminary survey was made to determine the feasibility of locating this road through the south part of Hancock.

On the 25th of January, 1875, at a legal town-meeting, the citizens of Hancock voted a five per cent. gratuity to the Manchester and Keene Railroad if it would build a road through the town within one-half a mile of its town hall. Subsequent surveys proving this route feasible, the road-bed was located here rather than in Peterborough, as had been earlier proposed.

The first earth was moved on the line of this railroad on land of Lewis Symonds, in Hancock, in the spring of the following year, and the road was completed for business (from Greenfield to Keene) in 1879. The building of the Manchester and Keene Railroad through Hancock seemed to render it necessary that both the Monadnock and Contoocook Valley roads should connect with it, and the Peterborough and Hillsborough road was soon commenced, crossing the first-named road at Hancock Junction.

Hancock now has two railroads through its territory, with depots at Hancock Centre, on the Manchester and Keene Railroad, and Cavender's, on the Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad, while there is also a union depot at the junction. There is also a much-used side-track at Coolidge's mill.

It is worthy of remark here that Bennington, Hancock's daughter, is the only other town that carries the rails of both these roads.

A post-office, by the name of Elmwood, has recently been established at Hancock Junction, of which Henry F. Robinson is the postmaster.

The junction, at the hour of three P.M., would remind a stranger of some smart, young Western city, on account of its numerous trains of cars.

Telegraph lines have been extended along both these roads, with operating stations at Hancock Centre and Hancock Junction.

Schools.—The first appropriation for schools in Hancock, of which we have any record, was made on the first Tuesday of December, 1787, when the town voted to raise ten pounds for schools, and a committee was chosen by the town for its proper distribution; but we have no record of any school-house for four years thereafter.

Soon after the settlement of its first minister, Rev. Reede Paige, the town, under his lead, took a very advanced position for those days in relation to its school advantages, and the Centre District was authorized to build a two-story school building, the upper story to be used as a High School room.

It was in this upper room that Rev. Brown Emerson, for nearly seventy years the pastor of the South Congregational Church of Salem, Mass., and his brother, Rev. Reuben, of Reding, in the same State, obtained most of the higher education which fitted them for college and their future usefulness.

In later years we find as students here Hon. George W. Nesmith, of Antrim, a man who for many years adorned the bench of his native State, and is now, in his green old age, the president of the Orphans' Home in Franklin, and, a little later, Franklin Pierce, of Hillsborough, who subsequently became the President of the United States. This building was burned about the close of the first quarter of the present century. On the 14th of June, 1836, the Hancock Literary and Scientific Institution was incorporated, Dr. Jonas Hutchison and seventeen others, with their associates and successors, being authorized to build a school building and maintain a High School here. This school was mainly under the control of the Milford and the Dublin Baptist Associations, and was for several years in a very flourishing condition.

Among its eminent instructors we will name Professors Jones, Colcord, Burnell, Ephraim Knight and True.

About the same time Hancock Academy was instituted and a fine brick building erected, and for several years two large High Schools were in successful operation here at the same time. This was under the control of the Congregationalists.

Among its eminent instructors we might name Messrs. Rice, Scott, Gilbert and others. Among the eminent men who were pupils in these schools we will name ex-Governor William B. Washburn, of Massachusetts, who held successively the offices of Representative in Congress, Governor and Senator of that State, and is now the honored president of the American Missionary Association, his father having been a native and his grandfather an early settler here; Francis Jewett, of Nelson, for several years the popular mayor of Lowell; Professor Ephraim Knight, a native of the town; Rev. Daniel Goodhue, who responded to the sentiment of "The Schools of Hancock" at its late centennial; Joseph Davis, Esq.; Hon. George Stevens, of Lowell; Judge Aaron W. Sawyer, of Nashua; and we might mention many more.

The present distribution of the school fund is equalized as much as it can well be among its scholars.

The town was constituted a High School District in 1873. One or more terms (usually two) of this school yearly have been enjoyed by all its scholars who choose to attend and can pass the necessary examination.

About the commencement of the present century an association was formed in Hancock which, for nearly thirty years, sustained a circulating library of some three hundred volumes here.

In 1860 a town library was commenced with some two hundred and fifty volumes, which has now been many times increased. This institution has now a fine library building, a gift to the town by one of its sons, Adolphus Whitcomb, and a moderate trust fund from legacies of Ebenezer Hubbard and Abijah Hadley, the income of which is used in the purchase of additional volumes.

Lawyers.—Only three persons have been known to the writer as having a law-office in this town, Andrew Wallace, from Milford, who appears to have been an excellent man and a good lawyer, being the first. He was the town's representative in 1822, 1823 and 1824. Mr. Wallace returned to Milford and died there.

Hon. Luke Woodbury succeeded him, beginning his practice of the law here, but moved his office to Antrim in 1826. Mr. Woodbury was long a judge of Probate for this county, and at the time of his death a candidate for Governor, with almost a certainty of election. The last lawyer to open an office in Hancock was Hon. Timothy P. Fuller, who had been a lawyer of note and a judge of the courts of Caledonia County, Vt. Mr. Fuller and his wife both died here in 1854. Several of the natives of Hancock have won distinction at the bar elsewhere, among whom we will note Charles Wheeler, son of Noah and grandson of Jonas Wheeler, of this town (and an uncle of Charles James Fox, named below), who won high honors in the courts of Missouri. Charles James Fox, son of Jedediah and Sarah (Wheeler) Fox, was born in Hancock October 28, 1811, as appears from abundant written testimony (although his birth-place has been claimed elsewhere). Mr. Fox fitted for college at Francestown Academy, under the private tuition of Rev. Archibald Burgess, of Hancock, and was graduated from Dartmouth College with high honors in the class of 1831. He studied law with Hon. Isaac O. Barnes, of Francestown, and completed his law course at the New Haven Law School. He then entered the law-office of Judge Daniel Abbot of Nashua, whose partner-at-law he soon became. He soon after became treasurer of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, and was for eight or nine years county solicitor of this county. He also held the office of commissioner in bankruptcy. He was a member of the Legislature from Nashua in 1837, and was appointed one of the committee to revise the Statutes of New Hampshire, with Judges Bell and Parker, in 1841-42, a rare compliment to one so young, and published his valuable "Town Officer" soon after this date. On account of declining health, he traveled in Egypt and the West Indies in 1844-45, of which he published interesting sketches. He died, after a long sickness, at Nashua, February 17, 1846, aged thirty-four years. Industrious to the last, the hours when such exertions were possible were devoted to the revision of the "History of Dunstable," which was published soon after his death, and to poetical compositions, chiefly on religious subjects. With all his honors he was a Christian, and few men so young have left so glorious a record. Mr. Fox married Catharine Pinkman Abbot, a daughter of his law-partner, who, as the widow of ex-Governor Samuel Dinsmore, of Keene, now survives him; also one son, Dr. Charles W. Fox.

The Whitcomb brothers—Charles and Adolphus—sons of John Whitcomb, for so long the postmaster of Hancock, went to California, where Charles soon died. Adolphus won distinction and wealth there. He now resides in Europe. It is to his munificence that Hancock is indebted for its fine library building.

Algernon B. Baldwin has won a high rank in his profession in Chicago, as has Charles A. Wood also, in Salmon City, Idaho. Edward B. Knight (a brother of Professor Ephraim Knight) has become eminent as a lawyer also, in Charlestown, W. V.

Prominent Individuals and Families.—John Grimes was the first person to locate in Hancock with the view of making the place his home. Mr. Grimes was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to Hancock by way of Peterborough in 1764, locating at a spot near the south shore of Half-Moon Pond. The spot of the settlement of this pioneer was marked by its citizens with an appropriate monument in 1884. He remained but a few years in Hancock, and returned to the "old hive" in Londonderry, where he died. His widow resided in Hancock with her son, William Grimes, within the memory of some now living.

Moses Morrison was also of Scotch descent. Samuel[1] was driven under the walls of Londonderry in the famous siege of 1688. All his children emigrated to America. John[2] was one of the first settlers of Londonderry, N. H., his son, Jonathan[3], being the *first* male child born in that town. Moses[4] was the youngest of eight children of this John[2], and was born in Londonderry, June 7, 1732. He married Rachel Todd, and located near Half-Moon Pond, in Hancock, prior to the birth of his son Andrew[5], who was born here January 21, 1770. He was a great story-teller, and has been called the "Gulliver" and "Arabian Knight" of Hancock; but we do not indorse the statement of the historian of a neighboring town, that "it is for this only that his memory has survived him." The early records of Hancock prove him to have been a man of ability and useful-

ness in the town where he spent his latest years and died. A grandson of his, Samuel[7] Morrison, of Alstead, has been for many years a man of usefulness and honor there, and has recently celebrated his golden wedding. He, with his brother, Benjamin F., of the same town, have greatly aided in the preparation of facts for the "History of Hancock." These brothers are also the grandsons of Deacon James Hosley, of Hancock. The historian of Hancock, Rev. W. W. Hayward, is a lineal descendant of Moses Morrison. Mr. Morrison and his descendants have occupied the soil of Hancock for over one hundred and fifteen years.

ROBERT DUNCAN was of Scotch descent. George[1] was a native of Scotland, who emigrated to Ireland. George[2] was born, lived and died in Ireland. George[3], with all his children, came to America. George[4], his oldest son by his second wife, Margaret Cross, was grown to manhood when he arrived in Londonderry. He married Letitia Bell and left seven children. Robert[5], his second son, married Sarah, daughter of Colonel Andrew Todd, of Londonderry, and was an early settler in Hancock. Hon. John Duncan, of Antrim, who was the representative for years of Hancock and Antrim, was his brother. Mr. Duncan was undoubtedly the most influential man in the town at the time of its incorporation. He drew up, headed and circulated the petition for the act of incorporation, and was chairman of the first Board of Selectmen chosen at an annual town-meeting, and chosen at the same time its town clerk, which office he afterwards held for a time. Mr. Duncan was also chosen one of the first deacons of the church in Hancock, and held the office at the time of his death. He was also much employed in the settlement of estates of deceased early settlers. He died in the midst of his usefulness, January 25, 1793, at the age of forty-nine years. Samuel[6] married Sarah Miller, of Peterborough, and settled on the homestead, but died in the prime of life, April 20, 1807, aged thirty-nine. Hiram[7], who was only two years old at the time of his father's death, was the only child of Samuel and Sarah (Miller) Duncan who arrived at man's estate. He settled in Jaffrey in trade, and was a man of great business capacity, but died young, leaving one daughter, Sarah[7] Miller Duncan, now the wife of Hon. Peter Upton, of the Governor's Council, who is a leading business man of that town, and, with their son, Hiram Duncan Upton, has charge of the banking interests of that place. Hiram D. being also president of the Northwestern Trust Company of Dakota. Mrs. Sarah M.[7] (Duncan) Upton is the last survivor of Deacon Robert Duncan who ever bore the family name. Deacon Josiah[6], of Antrim, son of Deacon Robert[5], of Hancock, was a thoroughly good man and an elder of the Presbyterian Church there, who is said to have been "a living example of Romans xiii. 11." He left no sons. Deacon Robert[6] also went to Antrim, and married his cousin, Mrs. Naomi (Duncan) Newton, daughter of Hon. John[5], and was said to have been one of the most efficient elders this ancient church ever had. They had no children.

JAMES[6] DUNCAN was a brother of Robert, named above, and seven years his junior. He came to Hancock from Society Land a little later than his brother Robert and settled on Norway Hill. James was chosen a deacon of the church at the same time as his brother, and continued in the office until his death. He was also much in town affairs. He married Jane Christie, who was said to have been one of the smartest girls of her day. It is related of her that on one occasion she won a wager of forty dollars by reaping more grain in a day than the smartest male reaper of Londonderry. They had eight children.

I. Sarah[7], who became the wife of Samuel Fox, and died in early married life, leaving two children.

II. Letitia[7] became the wife of Martin Fuller and had four children: (1) Thomas James Duncan, who was a lawyer of note and Representative in Congress from the East District of Maine for eight years, and was second auditor of the treasury under Buchanan. (2) Lydia J., who became the wife of Rev. L. H. Stone, of Cabot, Vt. (3) Mary, who was the wife of Stearns Foster, of Keene. (4) Hiram, who is a prominent citizen of Hancock.

III. George[7], who settled in Antrim, where he was a prominent citizen.

IV. Susan[7], who became the wife of John Brooks, of Hancock. No children.

V. James[7] died in early manhood.

VI. Christy[7] settled on the homestead, and was a prominent citizen of the town and a noted land surveyor for many years. He married Lois Dow, and they had seven children: (1) Lydia A.[8], who was for years a teacher, and became the wife of Rev. Mr. Stone, of Cabot, Vt. (2) Sarah[8] is the wife of Rev. Daniel Rice, formerly the principal of the academy here, now located in Minnesota. (3) James[8] studied medicine, but died young. (4) Stephen D.[8], a teacher at Wilmington Del. (5) John[8] settled in Hancock, and married Mrs. Almira P. Wilkins, and has two sons,—George C.[9], a dentist and druggist at East Jaffrey, and Christy H.[9], an esteemed citizen of Hancock. (6) Nathaniel[8], who resides in North Chelmsford, Mass. (7) Elizabeth G.[8], a teacher at the time of her death.

VII. and VIII. Rebecca[7] and Isaac[7] (twins). Rebecca[7] became the wife of Hon. T. P. Fuller, of Hardwick, Vt., who late in life located here. Isaac[7] located in Stoddard and died there leaving honored descendants.

SYMONDS FAMILY.—Joseph Symonds[1] was born in Shirley, Mass., January 30, 1746, and married Mittie Cummings, a native of Hollis.

Mr. and Mrs. Symonds came to Hancock from New Ipswich about the time of the incorporation of the town, locating on Norway Hill, and they and their descendants have been, and are to-day, among the most useful and honored of its citizens.

Mr. Symonds was a member of the first Board of Selectmen chosen at an annual town-meeting. He was often in town business, and for several years its town clerk, and was a useful and respected citizen. He and his wife, Mittie, were among the original members of its church. Their children were,—Joseph[5], known as "Captain Jo," who married Hannah, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph Dodge, of this town, and lived and died here.

Captain Joseph[5] Symonds was a man of great business capacity, and was honored by the town with most of the positions of trust within its gift. Their children were,—Nancy[6], who became the wife of James Bowers. Hon. S. L. Bowers, of Newport, is her son. Hannah[6], who became the wife of Rev. Sylvester Cochrane, of Antrim. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane died in Michigan. Judge Lyman Cochrane, of that State, was their son. Amelia[6] became the wife of Captain Gardner Nay, and died in California. Joseph[6], who died in infancy. Joseph[6], married Annais Cavender, and died in Manchester in 1849. Rebecca[6], who was married to James Davis, and lived and died much respected in Hancock. Lewis[6], married Persis Robinson, of Hancock, and has always lived in the town.

Lewis[6] is a man much respected, and has represented Hancock in the Legislature. William F.[6], the oldest child of Lewis[6] and Persis (Robinson) Symonds, is, perhaps, to-day the most popular man in the town. He has been seven years a selectman, and is at this writing its representative to the Legislature. He married Abbie M., daughter of Elijah and Mary (Hills) Washburn, of this town, who is a first cousin of ex-Governor W. B. Washburn, of Massachusetts. They have three children—Henry A.[7], Annie L.[7] and Herbert W.[7]. Thus it will be seen that the Symonds family has been prominent in Hancock for over a century.

Almon[5] was a blacksmith, and resided in Bennington. Mittie[5] became the wife of Peter Fox, and removed to Marlow, where their descendants are now living. Asa[5] was long a deacon of the church in Hancock, and a useful Christian man. His son Asa[6] is now an honored citizen of the town.

Mellia[5] became the wife of Captain Jacob Ames, and left highly respectable descendants. Henry Ames Blood, of Temple, the historian of that town, was her grandson.

Charles[5] was married to Sallie, daughter of Moses Dennis, Sr., December 26, 1809. They had several children, among whom, John[6] is perhaps the most esteemed in Hancock, as it was through his efforts that the annual Symonds reunions (which have grown into town picnics) were established in Hancock. The recent death of Hon. John Symonds is sincerely lamented here. We learn that, by a provision of his will, the city of Keene, which was his adopted home, is to receive a large legacy for the benefit of its public library. Lucy[5] married, but had no children.

James Hosley.—Savage says "Horsley James[1], of Newton, married Martha, daughter of John Parker; had James." This Martha was born May 1, 1649, in Cambridge. Their son, James[2], married Maria —, and came to Billerica, Mass., in 1699. Their son, James[3], born May 19, 1704, settled in Townsend, Mass. He married Exercise — —, and died in that place when his son, James[4], was quite young. James[4], or Deacon James, as he was called here, was a remarkable man and one of the greatest benefactors Hancock ever had. He was born in Townsend January 19, 1734. At the age of thirty-two we find his name as one of the selectmen of the place, and he was chosen a deacon of the church there at about the same date. From 1770 to 1781 he was either moderator, town clerk, one of its selectmen or on a war committee every year. In 1775, Mr. Hosley held the offices of moderator, town clerk and chairman of the Board of Selectmen. He was also captain of the Townsend Minute Men and led them to Lexington at the alarm of April 19th of that year. Being the "best-balanced man in all respects" (see History of Townsend) in the town, and needed in its civil affairs, and having a large family, his only other service in the field was in 1777, when a company of men (most of them veterans with families) was raised in Pepperell, Townsend and Ashby to assist in the campaign against Burgoyne. Colonel William Prescott, the hero of Bunker Hill, and two majors were in the ranks of this company, which unanimously chose James Hosley its captain,—a rare tribute to his popularity and military capacity. This company participated in the battles preceding and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Deacon Hosley sold his farm in Townsend at about the time of the incorporation of Hancock, and a little later removed to New Ipswich, in this State, where he also held the offices both of selectman and town clerk. While a citizen of New Ipswich he gave, by deed, to the town of Hancock the common on which its public buildings and Pine Ridge Cemetery are situated, and soon after removed to Hancock with his family. After becoming a resident of the town he held the office of town clerk for years. No one who may have occasion to examine the records of Townsend, Mass., New Ipswich or Hancock can fail to admire his legible chirography. He also held the office of justice of the peace, and was much employed as a conveyancer here. He was one of the original members of the Church of Christ here, and the first person chosen as its deacon. Deacon Hosley died April 19, 1809, exactly thirty-four years from the day when he led his Minute-Men towards the point where "the embattled farmers stood, and fired the shots heard round the world." The *Amherst Cabinet* of May 23, 1809, gives a short but graphic account of him and the imposing ceremonies attending his interment, and closed the article with this adage of Pope: "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

His descendants (none bearing the family-name residing here now) are numerous and highly respectable. Ex-Mayor John Bosley, of Manchester, who is a native of Hancock, is his great-grandson; James[4], Samuel[3], John[2].

EBENEZER WARE.—It is a tradition of the Ware family that it is of Welsh descent. Ebenezer[1] and Esther (Hunting), his wife, were residents of Needham, Mass., where their son, Ebenezer[2], was born, and spent their last years with their son, who was an early settler here. Ebenezer[2] married Alice Eaton. Their only child, Ebenezer[1], has long been a prominent citizen of Hancock. He early learned the trade of carpenter. The Literary and Scientific Institution, with the boarding-house connected therewith, and the late residence of Jedediah Fox, in the village, will remain as monuments of his skill. Mr. Ware has held nearly every office within the gift of his townsmen. He is a great reader, and the owner, probably, of the largest private library in the town. He married Martha E. Lakin. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living.

Physicians.—Dr. Thomas Peabody, who had been a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, was a resident of Hancock for a short time in its earlier history. Dr. Robert Taggart came here from Hillsborough in August, 1790, and Dr. William Brown, from Sullivan, in March, 1791, but their stay was probably of short duration.

The first physician who practiced his profession here was Dr. Stephen Kittridge. He came to this place from Francestown the 6th of October, 1790. He was a successful physician and a good man. He was a deacon of the church, and so had double title, being sometimes called deacon and sometimes doctor. He died about 1806, leaving his practice with his successor, Dr. Peter Tuttle, who was born in Princeton, Mass., April 15, 1781. Dr. Tuttle began his work in Hancock in October, 1806, and proved himself to be a skillful physician. He married a daughter of his predecessor in 1808, and brought up a large family of children. He held the office of justice of the peace, and was respected both as a magistrate and a citizen. At the time of his death Dr. Tuttle was vice-president of the Southern District of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He was Master of the Altemont Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and was buried with Masonic honors. He died March 13, 1828. He was a genial man, always ready with a joke, and decidedly popular in his profession. He died mourned and lamented.

Dr. Jonas Hutchinson was born in Milford, N. H., June 2, 1792. He commenced the practice of medicine in Hancock at the age of twenty-three. He was a man of fine powers and great energy. He was for several years town clerk, and representative to the Legislature in the years 1833, 1834 and 1835. He connected himself with the Baptist Church, and was largely instrumental in founding the Literary and Scientific Institution, which for a few years was so prosperous.

He remained in town until November, 1841, when he removed to Milford, continuing the practice of medicine until a few months before his decease. He died in September, 1857.

He was an influential citizen, and his removal from town was a cause of regret.

Contemporaneous with Dr. Hutchinson we find Drs. Rand and Wood. Dr. Nehemiah Rand came here from Francestown, and removed to Nelson after a few years. He was considered a good physician.

Dr. Jacob A. Wood was born in this town May 14, 1810. He spent his boyhood working on the farm during the summer and attending school in the winter. At the age of sixteen he went to Francestown to learn the saddler's trade; his health not being very firm, he remained but a short time. Some years later he began the study of medicine with Dr. Crombie, of Francestown, whose daughter he afterwards married. Subsequently he was a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, and attended medical lectures in Boston and at the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, receiving his degree in the latter place in 1836. He commenced practice at once in his native town.

He soon had an extensive practice, and was highly esteemed; but after some years he deemed it best to seek a wider field, and about the year 1851 he removed to Boston, remaining there some six years. During his stay in Boston he became so celebrated in the treatment of spinal diseases that his friends in New York urged him to establish himself in that city. He finally did so, and there remained until his death, March 21, 1879. Dr. Wood was a member of Dr. Booth's Church, of University Place, New York. He was a good friend and a devoted husband. As a man, dignified, firm and decided, yet gentle, genial and generous, gladdening the hearts of those with whom he came in contact. He lived a noble and self-sacrificing life, and died trusting firmly in the Master he had served so faithfully.

In the year 1842, Dr. James M. Stickney came to Hancock. He was a son of Dr. Jeremiah Stickney, of Antrim. He was a very pleasant man to meet, and was esteemed both as a physician and a citizen. After remaining here six or seven years he removed to Pepperell, Mass., where he was very successful in his profession.

Dr. Levi W. Wilkins spent a short time in Hancock after Dr. Wood and Dr. Stickney left. He bought out the former. Although he made a favorable impression and proved himself to be a good physician, he did not remain long, removing to Antrim.

Dr. De Witt Clinton Hadley was born in Hancock, June 12, 1823. He was educated at New Hampton and Meriden, N. H., and was graduated in medicine

at Woodstock, Vt., in 1849. He practiced medicine eight years in his native town, and died February 11, 1859.

Dr. Hadley was a promising physician, and was just beginning his life-work when disease laid a heavy hand upon him. His death was a sad blow to his numerous friends.

Dr. I. Craigue was born in Troy, Vt., in 1832. He was graduated in medicine from the Harvard Medical College in 1857. He was for a short time assistant physician at the Insane Retreat at Hartford, Conn. From Hartford he came to Hancock, where he remained until 1863. He then went to Chester, Vt., remaining there till 1875. Finding country practice too severe for him, he removed to Lawrence, Mass., where he resided until his death, in 1877. His removal from Hancock was a cause of general regret. He was a true Christian, always found on the side of truth and the right. Such men are always missed.

Dr. R. G. Mather, who had previously been a surgeon in the army, practiced medicine in town for a short time; he afterwards gave up general practice and gave his attention to dentistry, in which profession he gained quite a reputation. He was a native of Newport and died in Hancock.

Dr. Albert H. Taft came to Hancock from Nelson in 1867, and remained there until 1872, when he removed to Winchester, N. H., where he has been successful as a physician. Dr. Taft had a great many friends in Hancock, especially among the young people.

Dr. Horatio McIntire, also from Nelson, was the physician of the place during the building of the Manchester and Keene Railroad. Dr. McIntire had seen service in the army, which gave him an advantage above many in the treatment of cases of injury to the workmen. He removed from Hancock to Milford, and is now in government employ in New York City.

Dr. H. H. De Beck, a native of Maine, succeeded Dr. McIntire, but returned to his native State after a short practice here.

Dr. A. A. Haig, a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., commenced the practice of medicine in Hancock in the early part of 1883. He has a good practice in Hancock and Harrisville, and is also often called to the neighboring towns.

Physicians and Dentists who were Natives of Hancock, but have practiced in other Places.—There have been several physicians and dentists, who were either natives of Hancock or were brought up there, whose active lives have been spent elsewhere. The list we give is necessarily an imperfect one.

Dr. Jabez B. Priest was the son of Levi Priest, of this town, and from 1816 to the time of his death, in 1826, was a very successful physician in Peterborough, where he died of epidemic dysentery, at the age of thirty-six.

Dr. John Boutelle was the second son of Deacon William Boutelle. He was born in Leominster, Mass., April 1, 1783. At the age of five years his parents removed to Hancock. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1808 (the first college graduate from Hancock). After his graduation he was for a time tutor in the same college, and was for some ten years engaged in teaching, when he began the practice of medicine at Edgecomb, Me., where he continued to the close of his life. He died April 30, 1853. He was a sincere Christian, an affectionate husband and a good citizen.

Dr. David Knight Boutelle was the oldest son of Thomas Boutelle, who was the fourth son of Deacon William Boutelle. He was born at Landgrove, Vt., October 6, 1811. At the age of fourteen years, with his parents, he removed to their native town (Hancock), which was his home until he was twenty-one years of age. He had a common-school education, and at the age of eighteen attended a term at a select school in Hancock, taught by Mr. B. Y. Wallace.

After attaining his majority he took a course of study at the Teachers' Seminary at Andover, Mass. He then taught for several years in the grammar schools of Warren, R. I., and New Bedford, Mass. He subsequently studied dentistry at Providence, R. I., which profession he has successfully practiced in Newport, R. I., Manchester and Peterborough, N. H., and Worcester, Mass. In 1869, with the hope of improving his impaired health, he removed to Lake City, Minn., where he now (1885) resides.

Dr. Jonathan Lee, son of Jonathan Lee, studied medicine with Dr. Peter Tuttle. He practiced his profession many years at Syracuse, N. Y.

Dr. Adams Knight, son of Deacon Aaron Knight, was for many years a successful physician in Springfield, Vt.

Dr. William H. Weston, oldest son of Captain Ephraim Weston, was born August 8, 1849, in Hancock. He was graduated at the Medical Department of Columbia College, in New York City, in 1878. After his graduation he associated himself for a time with Dr. Hoyt, in Grafton, N. H. From this place he went to New York, and was associated with Dr. J. H. Wood. After the death of Dr. Wood he continued the treatment of spinal diseases at the old office at Cooper's Institute until the spring of 1881. Preferring general to special practice, he removed to 406 West Twenty-second Street.

Dr. George Bowers, oldest son of Mark Bowers, was born in Hancock, October 10, 1831. He was graduated at the Philadelphia Dental College, and practiced his profession in Springfield, Vt., fifteen years, removing to Nashua, N. H., in 1877, where he now (1885) resides, a successful practitioner. His brother, Dr. Samuel O. Bowers, is also a successful dentist at Hillsborough Bridge.

Dr. Cyrus H. Hayward, oldest son of Calvin Hayward, was born in Hancock, November 7, 1840. He was graduated at the Boston Dental College in

March, 1870. He soon became a member of the New Hampshire Dental Society; was elected in 1880 delegate to the American Dental Association, and in June, 1884, he was chosen one of the Board of Censors for the State. He began the practice of his profession in Peterborough, N. H., soon after his graduation, where he has remained until the present time. His standing in the profession is of the first class.

Dr. Albert E. Ware is in the successful practice of dentistry in this, his native town, and Dr. Charles Coolidge is doing a good business in Bristol, N. H. Dr. George C. Duncan is also in successful practice in East Jaffrey.

Military History.—The compiler of this record makes no claims to accuracy in detail. It has been almost impossible to obtain any data, especially in regard to the militia of the town.

As yet no records have been found, although diligently inquired for. In 1718 it was enacted by the Legislature that all able-bodied men between the ages of sixteen and sixty, with a few exceptions, be held liable for military duty. Later, this law was so modified that the military age was between eighteen and forty-five. When the first company was organized it is impossible to determine. In 1789 there was an article in the town warrant to have the town divided into two military districts, that two companies might be organized, but at the town-meeting the article was passed over.

There was for a brief period a company of cavalry. Hancock Artillery was organized early in the nineteenth century. Its first captain—afterwards General Miller—was then a young lawyer in Greenfield.

Of General Miller, Hawthorne said, "He was New England's most distinguished soldier."

His motto at Lundy's Lane, "I'll try, sir," was for a long time printed on the knapsacks of the company. In 1849 the militia was disbanded. After the close of the War of the Rebellion the old Hancock Artillery, with a new name, was organized, but it is now disbanded.

Among the early settlers, William Lakin and his brother Oliver had served in the French war.

There were but few inhabitants in the town until towards the close of the Revolutionary War; therefore but few men were actually sent from Hancock. The few settlers that were here were not indifferent, as the town records will show. They furnished their quota of Continental beef as best they could, and taxed themselves to pay bounties to those who were in the field.

William Lakin, Jr., Thomas Williams and Lemuel Lakin were in the service.

William Lakin, Jr., was a member of the First New Hampshire Regiment. He was discharged November 3, 1782, wounded in the hand and hip; examined April 1, 1789; received a pension of two dollars a month.

A large proportion of the early settlers served in the army before they became residents of Hancock, some of them with distinction. The following list, made up from various sources, may be incomplete, but is, without doubt, correct as far as it goes. We only give their names, without regard to rank or term of service.—

Samuel Ames, Ebenezer Barker, David Barker, John Bowers, William Boutelle, John Bradford, Salmon Bridgett, John Brooks, John Cummings, Abraham Davis, Isaac Davis, Oliver Davis, Moses Dennis, Joseph Dodge, Jeremiah Eaton, Lemuel Eaton, Samuel Eaton, Thomas English, Peter Fletcher, Jeremiah Fogg, John Gay, John Gibson, Abijah Hadley, James Healey, Nathaniel Hazelton, Daniel Kimball, Simeon Lakin, Josiah Lakin, Oliver Lawrence, Thomas May, Jonathan Mcrgery, Robert Matthews, Abraham Moors, Timothy Moors, Ebenezer Pratt, Abner Preston, Levi Priest, Thomas Peabody, Peter Putnam, Joel Russell, David Sloan, Joseph Smoods, Samuel Turrell, Elijah Washburn, Joseph Washburn, Salmon Wood, William Williams, Jr., Abel Winship.

In the War of 1812–14 quite a number of Hancock men served for a short time, and a few during most of the war. The records do not, in every instance, give the towns from which the soldiers went, so that it is impossible to give a correct list.

Simeon Lakin was sergeant in Captain Benjamin Bradford's company, First Regiment; served from April 1 to May 1, 1813.

Samuel Dennis was corporal in same company.

Abraham Davis and Robert Matthews, Jr., were privates in same company.

Moses M. Lakin enlisted during the war in Captain Benjamin Bradford's company, Forty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, Denny McCobb, colonel, March 9, 1814; promoted to sergeant June 18, 1814.

John Y. Lakin, corporal, enlisted at the same time.

Phinuney Wheeler, sergeant, enlisted December 15, 1813.

Thatcher Bradford, third lieutenant in Captain Hugh Moore's company, detached militia, sent to Portsmouth in an emergency, enlisted for three months, September 18, 1814. With him went Isaac Brooks, Benjamin Ball, Abraham Davis, John Gibson, William Gray, Jesse Hall, Mark Pierce and Peter Rumrill, privates.

Charles Boutelle was fifer in Captain S. Trivett's company, Second Regiment, detached militia; enlisted for sixty days, September 27, 1814.

Abijah Hadley, Amasa Reed, Benjamin Stone, Joseph Washburn, Watson Washburn, Asa Washburn and Eli Washburn, privates, enlisted in Captain William Greig's company, of Antrim, September 27, 1814, for sixty days.

Samuel Matthews, Daniel Lakin and Benjamin Tuttle served as privates from September 11 to September 28, 1814, in Captain Alfred Smith's company, Fourth Regiment, detached militia.

Whitcomb Way enlisted for sixty days September 28, 1814, in Captain Josiah Bellows' company, of the First Battalion, detached militia.

John Robinson, ditto.

Ebenezer Hubbard served in Captain McNeil's company, Eleventh United States Infantry, for two months, from July 1, 1813.

Otis Wheeler and Timothy Paige were educated at West Point. Mr. Wheeler held the rank of captain in the regular United States army and served in the Florida War. He was also long in service in Louisiana and Arkansas, and died recently in Missouri, leaving one son a judge and one a United States marshal. Mr. Paige served under General Harrison in the Indian wars. He was stationed at one time at New Orleans, and for a time had command at Key West. He held the rank of lieutenant in the regular army.

In the late Civil War Hancock bore a fair share of the burden.

SECOND REGIMENT

Captain Ephraim Weston commanded Company G, Second Regiment; died December 9, 1861.

Sylvester C. Dunklee was a private in same company; mustered June 5, 1861; severely wounded July 2, 1863; mustered out June 21, 1864. His father, Sylvester J. Dunklee, subsequently enlisted as a recruit in the same company, was wounded at Gettysburg, and discharged for disability.

SIXTH REGIMENT, COMPANY E

John A Cummings enlisted at Peterborough, but he was a son of Hancock ; first lieutenant November 20, 1861 ; captain April 23, 1862 ; discharged to accept promotion ; major of cavalry April 5, 1864 ; is now ex-mayor of Summerville, Mass

Frank E. Gray enlisted November 28, 1861 ; second lieutenant April 20, 1863 ; severely wounded May 12, 1864

Charles E. Barker enlisted corporal November 28, 1861 ; drowned in the Potomac August 15, 1862

Henry A. Barker enlisted November 28, 1861 ; discharged for disability January 19, 1863

Myron J. Dunklee enlisted December 10, 1861 ; died January 20, 1862

Albert L. Murphy enlisted November 28, 1861 ; re-enlisted December 27, 1863 ; was wounded in service

Willis A. Nutting enlisted November 28, 1861 ; mustered out November 27, 1864

Charles M. Sheldon enlisted November 28, 1861 ; mustered out November 27, 1864

Harlen P. Knight enlisted as a recruit in August, 1862 ; killed at Fredericksburg December 24, 1862

Gardner, his brother, enlisted at the same time from Nelson

This regiment was in twenty-five regular battles, or forty engagements in all.

SEVENTH REGIMENT

Heber J. Davis, second lieutenant Company I, July 19, 1861 ; first lieutenant Company A, February 6, 1864 ; was on the staff of General Hawley ; was severely wounded at Fredericksburg

Alden S. Johnson, Company K, — Regiment ; enlisted October 12, 1864 ; discharged February 12, 1865

EIGHTH REGIMENT

Jesse Willson, enlisted December 24, 1861 ; discharged for disability April 10, 1862

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, COMPANY G

William H. Clark, enlisted September 19, 1862 ; wounded September 22, 1864

Samuel Hadley, enlisted September 19, 1862

G. W. Matthews, enlisted September 19, 1862 ; discharged November 20, 1865

Marcus B. Todd, enlisted September 19, 1862 ; died May 18, 1863

Porter B. Weston, enlisted September 19, 1862

Edwin Ware, corporal, promoted to first sergeant and to lieutenant, enlisted September 19, 1862 ; wounded four times

Charles W. Washburn, musician, enlisted September 19, 1862

This regiment was in about fifteen regular battles, among which were Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Harrison, etc., and was the first to enter Richmond after Lee's retreat.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, COMPANY G

Alden S. Wood, enlisted October 24, 1862 ; first sergeant, November 1, 1862 ; mustered out August 20, 1865

Albert A. Buxton, enlisted November 14, 1862 ; mustered out August 20, 1865

Elverton G. W. Dunklee, enlisted October 24, 1862 ; mustered out August 20, 1865

Horace Farrer, enlisted October 24, 1862, died at Baton Rouge, La., June 23, 1863

James H. Johnson, enlisted October 24, 1862 ; drowned at Springfield Landing, July 2, 1863

Edward P. Kimball, enlisted October 24, 1862 ; mustered out August 20, 1865

Hartwell H. Shepherd enlisted November 3, 1862 ; died on his way home

David L. Wood, enlisted October 24, 1862 ; died at Baton Rouge, La., July 12, 1863

The service of this regiment was short, but it suffered severely from the climate and hard marches.

Coryden D. Keyes and his son, Owen B., were in the Sixteenth Regiment. They enlisted from Wilton, but they had always lived in Hancock and their monuments are here. The father died at Baton Rouge, La., June 28, 1863, and the son at Cairo, Ill., August 20, 1863

Franklin Doe, served three years in Company C, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers

Horace Bowers was a member of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers

James H. Bugbee, enlisted in an Indiana regiment, but was counted from this town. He was killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863

Albert Bugbee was in the Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers ; mustered in September 17, 1861, and served nearly four years. He was three wounded, being in nineteen engagements

John C. Wilkins was a member of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Battery

John A. Ballard, enlisted from Peterborough in the Thirteenth Regiment but he was many years a citizen of Hancock, and was buried here

Charles L. Symonds, was a member of Company I, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Regiment, and died in the service

Albert H. Tait, of Nelson, but for several years afterward a citizen and physician of Hancock, was mustered into Company E, Ninth Regiment, as corporal, August 6, 1862 ; discharged for disability September, 1863

William W. Hayward was mustered into the Thirteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, September 26, 1864, as chaplain ; mustered out on account of expiration of regimental organization, January 6, 1865 ; was offered a commission as chaplain of Second Maine Cavalry in March, 1865 ; but declined to serve

James Emory Beardsley, enlisted in the Second Company, Massachusetts Cavalry, in 1862. He was severely wounded at Fredericksburg

Charles A. Wood was the first volunteer enrolled in Wisconsin, his adopted State, in April, 1861 ; made orderly sergeant of Company B, First Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers ; elected captain August 1, 1861 ; made lieutenant-colonel Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers November 2, 1861 ; resigned on surgeon's certificate June 28, 1864

The parents of Major-General John Gray Foster were natives of Hancock.

It is not necessary to give a sketch of his eminent services here, as there is a notice of him in the history of Nashua, which was for many years his home and where he was buried.

Several patriotic citizens of Hancock put in substitutes. Some of these "subs" served faithfully, but more deserted.

Ecclesiastical History.—At a town-meeting held April 24, 1780, it was voted that the meeting-house and burying-place be on Norway Plain. This was a little more than five months after the town was incorporated.

On the 8th of June, the same year, it was voted that money be raised to hire preaching. The sum of money raised each year to sustain preaching was small, only enough for four or six Sundays. Most of the meetings, until the first meeting-house was built, in 1790, were held at the house, or rather the barn, of Mr. Joseph Symonds.

The Congregational Church was organized in August, 1788. It consisted of seven female and ten male members,—John Cummings, Sarah Cummings, William Williams, Mary Williams, James Hosley, Joseph Symonds, Mile Symonds, Joseph Dodge, Molly Dodge, James Duncan, Salmon Wood, Sybil Wood, John Bowers, Elizabeth Bowers, Samuel Turrell, Abner Whitcomb, Susanna Gates.

The first pastor of the church, Rev. Reed Paige, A.M., was ordained September 29, 1791. Mr. Paige was born in Hardwick, Mass., August 30, 1764. He was the son of Colonel Timothy Paige (a gentleman of ability, who filled a number of important stations,

both civil and military, with fidelity and honor). He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1786, studied divinity with Dr. Emmons, of Franklin, Mass., was a Hopkinsian of the straightest sect and, what was then very unusual among the orthodox clergy, was an ardent Democrat in politics. He published two ordination sermons, an election sermon, 1805, and several others on different occasions. He is described in the "Gazetteer" of New Hampshire "as a learned, pious, able and faithful minister, a good citizen, an honest and upright man, a firm patriot, and zealous and able advocate of his country's rights, which very much endeared him to the people of his charge, who frequently elected him to represent his town in the State Legislature, of which he was a member at the time of his death." Mr. Paige died, much lamented, July 22, 1816.

During the six years after the death of Mr. Paige the pulpit was supplied by different ministers. An attempt was made to settle some of them, but no one seemed able to unite all the elements in the town until December 25, 1822, when Rev. Archibald Burgess was ordained. Until about the year 1817 or 1818 the town was the parish. At that time the town ceased to act, and a society was organized to act in conjunction with the church.

Mr. Burgess was the son of Asa Burgess, and was born in Canterbury, Conn., February 2, 1790. He was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1814. He was a strong man, and was decidedly of the opinion that it would be for the best interest of the town to retain all the religious elements within his own church. When he was aroused few men were his superiors, or were more active than he. No one could sympathize more tenderly with the sorrowing and the afflicted. He died February 7, 1850.

His successor, Rev. Asahel Bigelow, was installed May 15, 1850.

Mr. Bigelow was born in Boylston, Mass., May 14, 1797. He was the son of Andrew Bigelow. He graduated at Harvard College in 1823. Soon after he went to the seminary at Andover, where he graduated. He was ordained at Walpole, Mass., in 1828. He had there a pastorate of twenty-one years.

His work in Hancock was eminently successful. Reared in the severe school of adversity, and coming to Hancock in the mature years of his manhood, with an earnest Christian spirit, he endeared himself to all who became acquainted with him. August 16, 1877, at the ripe age of fourscore, he passed on to the higher life.

Rev. Hervey Gulick, the present pastor of the church, was born March 27, 1846. His ancestors for generations have resided in Northampton County, Pa. He graduated from Pennsylvania College in 1868.

He studied and began the practice of law; but finding his profession uncongenial, he abandoned it and entered Union Theological Seminary, from which he was called to preach at Hancock. He was ordained and installed pastor of the church November 5, 1879, the hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town.

He has proved himself to be a Christian gentleman, and it is to be desired that his term of office will be as long as that of his predecessors.

As early as 1792, John Cummings asked to be relieved from his ministerial tax, presenting as a reason therefor a certificate from a Baptist minister in Hollis.

In 1798, there was in the town warrant the following article:

"To see if the town will exempt those who profess to belong to a Baptist society in this town from paying towards Mr. Paige's salary this present year, or a longer term if they shall think best."

Nine men were exempted.

A Baptist Church was organized May 6, 1840. It was an offshoot from the church then known as the Baptist Church of Hancock and Society Land.

Services were sustained till 1852, when the church ceased to be active.

Several pastors served the church; but as no records have come to hand, the compiler will give from memory the names of Revs. Mr. Pierce, Frederick Paige, Lorenzo Tandy and Mr. Guilford.

In 1822, Rev. Leonard Willis, then a young man, was instrumental in forming a Universalist society, that sustained preaching at intervals for nearly forty years.

About the same date Rev. Zenas Adams, from Marlow, organized a Methodist Church, which has also ceased to exist.

In the interval between the pastorates of Mr. Paige and Mr. Burgess several Unitarian clergymen occupied the pulpit of the church at different times. There was also growing out of the anti-slavery movement some trouble in the church; fifteen or more became what were then known as "Come-outers." The Miller excitement in 1843 had its share of attention, but the steady hand of Mr. Burgess guided his church safely through it all.

An apostle of what was known as the "Latter Day Saints" visited the town, and once, at least, occupied the church, but it is not recorded that he made any converts.

MEETING-HOUSES.—The first meeting house, as has already been recorded, was built after a long struggle in 1790. It was a plain structure, without steeple and without bell. In 1819 it was burned to the ground.

In 1820 a new church, more commodious than the first, was erected, with comparatively little effort. In one day the pews were sold for seven thousand dollars. In 1851 this church was removed from nearly the centre of the common to a position deemed more suitable, and repaired and modernized, having an attractive audience-room in the upper story and a commodious town hall below.

There was a small Methodist meeting-house built in the western part of the town some years ago, but not a vestige of it remains.

In 1836 the Congregational Society erected a two-story brick building, the upper story of which is used for a school and the lower story for a chapel. The chapel has within a few years been remodeled, and is at the present time one of the most attractive rooms for the purpose for which it is used that can be found anywhere.

The sons and descendants of Hancock who have entered the ministry can be counted by scores, among whom we will mention Rev. Brown Emerson, who, after a course of study with his pastor, Rev. Mr. Page, was a pastor sixty-eight years, most, if not all, the time in Salem, Mass.

Two of his brothers, Noah and Reuben, were also ministers of the gospel.

Rev. William Clark, D.D. (son of John Clark of Hancock, and grandson of William Clark, of New Boston[1]), was born September 28, 1798. He fitted for college at Bradford Academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1822, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1827. He was employed as an agent for the A. B. C. F. missions in Massachusetts and Connecticut until settled over the Congregational Church in Wells, Me., in 1829. After a pleasant and profitable pastorate of six years, he was again called into the general service of the Congregational Church of New England.

During forty consecutive years he acted successively as agent of the American Tract Society at the West District, secretary for Northern New England of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and secretary of New Hampshire Home Missionary Society.

Dartmouth College conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on Mr. Clark in 1875. On retiring from official labor, in 1876, he became a permanent resident of Amherst, N. H.

Mr. Clark responded to the sentiment "The Clergy of Hancock," at the centennial of the town, as did also another descendant of Hancock, Rev. Josiah L. Seward, of Lowell, Mass., a prominent representative of the Unitarian denomination.

We would also mention Rev. Horace W. Warthen, who is now a leading preacher and worker in the Methodist denomination in the State of Vermont; Rev. Ared S., son of Jonas Lakin, presiding elder of the Marion District, Alabama Conference of the Methodist Church and Rev. F. M. Chapin, now a missionary of the American Board at Kalgan, North China, who unites in his veins the blood of the families of Wheeler, Knight and Goodhue, all belonging to Hancock.

ORLAND EATON, Esq.[1]—The Eatons of this country trace back their ancestry to five early emigrants,—

I. Francis Eaton, who, with his wife Sarah, came over in the "Mayflower," in 1620.

II. John and Abigail Eaton, who came in 1635, and settled in Dedham, Mass., where members of the family continue to reside. John[3] occupies the ancient homestead of his ancestors. Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, now the head of the Civil Service Commission, is of this branch.

III. William and Martha Eaton settled in Reading, Mass., about 1636. Ex-United States Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, represents this branch.

IV. Jonas and Grace Eaton came to Reading, Mass., about 1640. The wife of Rev. Mr. Gulick, of Hancock, is descended from that family.

V. John and Ann Eaton settled in Haverhill, Mass., about 1644. Among their descendants we notice General John Eaton, United States commissioner of education.

The Eatons of Hancock are descended from John and Abigail Eaton, who settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1635. John[1], John[2] and William[3] lived and died in Dedham. William[3] married Mary Starr, a granddaughter of George Bunker, of Charlestown, Mass., who was the owner of the top of "that hill of glory" (see "History of the Star Family"). His son, Jeremiah[4], married Elizabeth Woodcock in 1751, and settled in Needham, Mass., dying there about 1800. He had four sons and four daughters. Three of the daughters died young. The youngest, Alice[5], married Ebenezer Ware, of Hancock. All the sons removed to Hancock. Jeremiah[4] remained unmarried. Moses[5], Lemuel[5] and Samuel[5] married and had families; many of their descendants are now living in Hancock and the neighboring towns. Lemuel[5] was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; he was present when Washington took command of the army at Cambridge. He was disabled from doing military duty in the later years of the war by the bursting of a gun, which tore off his left thumb. He married Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer and Esther (Hunting) Ware, of Needham, February 16, 1792, and removed to Hancock the same year, where he was a useful citizen.

His oldest son, Lemuel[6], was born October 17, 1794. Lemuel[6] was a man respected by his townsmen. He served several years on the Board of Selectmen, being a member of the board when the separation took place between the town and the new town of Bennington (the other members being John I. Whittemore and Samuel Knight). He married Eunice, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Chandler) Jewett, of Nelson, June 2, 1831. Their only child, Orland[7], was born July 11, 1836. He is one of the few men in town who retain the old homestead of the first settlers of the name.

His advantages for education were such as were afforded by the common schools and the academy of his native town. He early developed a taste for historical and genealogical research. He was the prime mover for the celebration of the centennial of the incorporation of his native town, in 1879, and as chairman of the town history committee, and as its agent, he has been indefatigable. Without his persistent and earn-

[1] By Rev. William W. Hayward, B.D.

est efforts the undertaking would have been a disastrous failure. Letters have been sent all over the country, and a rich harvest of facts have thereby been garnered, which, in due time will be given to the world.

Mr. Eaton served four years as one of the selectmen of the town, and one year as its representative to the Legislature. He has held a commission as justice of the peace for over fifteen years.

Desiring railroad facilities for the town, he drew up, signed and circulated a petition to the selectmen for the call of the town-meeting at which Hancock voted its gratuity to the Manchester and Keene Railroad, which vote decided the question in regard to the locality of the road, not only bringing it through Hancock, instead of Peterborough, but also making necessary the Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad with the junction in Hancock.

At the age of twenty-two Mr. Eaton united with the Congregational Church, and has been either a teacher in, or the superintendent of, its Sabbath-school nearly every year since that time.

He was chosen deacon of the church in October, 1874, and has been re-elected by a unanimous ballot for the same position, holding it at the present time. He married Almeda E., daughter of Sherburn and Hannah (Poddefordi Barker, of Hancock, November 21, 1861. Mrs. Eaton is the seventh from Richard Barker, of Andover, Mass.,—Richard[1], Ebenezer[2], Philemon[3], Ebenezer[4], Jessie[5], Sherburn[6], Almeda[7].

They have no children; an adopted child of much promise, Albert Orland, died June 19, 1883.

REV. WILLIAM WILLIS HAYWARD B.D.,[1] the subject of this sketch, was born in Hancock, N. H., October 17, 1834. His ancestors were identified with the earlier colonial and Revolutionary history of Concord, Mass. Joseph Hayward, the fifth in regular descent from George Hayward, of Concord (1635–71), emigrated, with his wife, Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Charles Prescott, to Dublin, N. H., and settled on the shores of that most beautiful of all the small inland lakes of that picturesque region. At the age of twenty Charles Prescott Hayward, born in Concord, son of the above, settled in Hancock, where he soon after married Sarah Mason, of Dublin.

Charles Hayward, the seventh from George, of Concord, born February 22, 1806; married Ann Lakin, November 15, 1832. Miss Lakin, we find in the record, was the great-granddaughter of William Lakin, the third man who settled in Hancock; also the great-granddaughter of Moses Morrison, the second settler in Hancock. We find, also, that both the father and grandfather of Miss Lakin—the mother of the subject of our sketch—were closely identified with the interests of the town for a period covering over half a century.

William Willis Hayward, born October 17, 1834, is, therefore, the eighth in descent from George Hayward, who settled in Concord in A.D. 1635.

Before proceeding, let us go back to the earlier period in the history of William Willis Hayward. We find that George Hayward's estate yielded an income of five hundred and six pounds,—a large amount in those early days. In the direct line we find the name of Joseph[2], the third child and second son, who married Hannah Hosmer in 1665, who died, when he married Elizabeth Treadwell, in 1667. The youngest child of this marriage was Simeon H.[3], born in 1683, who married Rebecca Hartwell, in 1705. The wife of Simeon lived to the great age of ninety-four. She died in 1776. Simeon having died in 1719 at a comparatively early age. In the wife of Simeon[3] we have a connecting link between the colonial and Revolutionary periods of American history, in which Joseph[4] Hayward, the fifth son by the marriage of Simeon Hayward and Rebecca Hartwell, became a conspicuous character. He married Abigail Hosmer. His son Joseph married Rebecca Prescott, a daughter of Colonel Charles Prescott, who was the leading man in Concord during the entire Revolutionary War. The social positions of Colonel Prescott were such in those times as to greatly enhance the value of a family relation possessed of so much military tact and dash as Joseph Hayward displayed upon many trying occasions. In the French War he became noted for his courage and skill. Soon after, when the storm of the Revolution had burst upon Lexington and Concord, Lieutenant Hayward, by his undaunted bravery, captured a British soldier after having slain his two comrades with his own hand, actually seizing from one of them a gun as it was pointed at his own person from the window of the room where they were concealed. He then seized upon two chaises in Cambridge, slaying a hostile occupant in each, and brought the chaises to Concord.[1]

Contributed by Rev. S. Ellis, Lane, D.D.

Note.—"An account of the Provincial Stores at Concord, Mass., 1775.—2 Lieut. Joseph Hayward, of Concord gives notice that on the nineteenth of April last, in the Fight he took from the Regulars in Montown, 1 Horse and Chaise. The Chaise was owned by Mr. Reuben Brown, of Concord. What remains of his hands is a mouse-colored Horse near 14 hands high, old, poor and dull; a good Bed-quilt Tawny on both sides; a good Lumber Riding hood, brown colour; one Pillow and a piece of Bed-Tick. The owner may have them by telling the mark and paying the charges of this advertisement."

Thus it will be seen that the subject of this sketch can boast of an ancestry of which any New Englander may well be proud. His early educational advantages were such as were at the time offered in the country towns of New England, supplemented by some two years at the academies in Hancock, Peterborough and Francestown, and one season at the New England Normal Institute, in Lancaster, Mass. He taught in the country schools nine winters, and sub-

[1] Colonel Prescott was the son of Dr. Jonathan Prescott, of Concord and was descended from Sir James Prescott, of Standish Hall, England. One of the guns captured was still owned by his son in 1877.—See Shattuck's Concord.

sequently three terms in a private school. His success as a teacher was marked. At the age of twenty-one he was chosen as a member of the superintending committee of schools in Hancock, and at later periods served one year as superintendent of schools, in Newfane, Vt.; three years on the School Board in Keene, N. H.; and one year as superintendent of schools in that city.

He spent about two years in private study with Rev. Lemuel Willis, of Warner, N. H.; was ordained as a Universalist minister June, 1859. Subsequently he spent two years at Tuft's Divinity School, and took the degree of B.D. in 1871.

He has had settlements in Newfane, Vt.; Fairfield, Me.; in Wakefield, Acton, Methuen, Plymouth and South Framingham, Mass., and Keene, N. H., besides several short engagements elsewhere. His present residence is S outh Framingham. On September 7, 1859, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Chase, of Keene, N. H., a daughter of Mr. Hosea Chase, a near relative of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, who for over twenty-five years, has ever proved an efficient helpmeet to him, beloved by all.

He served a few months as chaplain of the Thirteenth Maine Volunteers during the late war, and proved himself as one willing to share with the soldiers in the perils of the field, as well as in the comparative safety of the camp and hospital. It was during the brief experiences of Mr. Hayward with the army in Virginia (now West Virginia) that he was joined by his wife at Martinsburg, then Sheridan's base of supplies, who was winning great and constant victories in the valley of the Shenandoah. The little army at Martinsburg, therefore, was the object of repeated and untiring attacks on the part of the Confederates, led chiefly by Mosby, the noted guerrilla. Mrs. Hayward reached Martinsburg, to the surprise of her husband, by a night ride from Baltimore at a time when firing upon the night-trains over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was a constant occurrence; and her whole sojourn with the army was marked by this same spirit that always captivates the soldier. She was a splendid horsewoman—so rare an accomplishment—and even appeared on the field. Nor did she fail to improve her opportunity to minister in a Christian, womanly way to the welfare of those with whom she met in the hospital,—writing letters for the sick and wounded and taking care of money for their families, which she concealed in times of danger about her person. God cared for her in the midst of many dangers.

The length of this sketch only leaves room to add a few words as to the literary ability of the subject of this article as a preacher and lecturer, whose genial soul shows itself in all he does. With all his ability, —of no ordinary cast,—his heart is ever orthodox, in the truest sense, as a preacher, and as a lecturer he is always welcome. His centennial address will be remembered by all the citizens of Hancock, and also the beautiful lecture on Longfellow by all who heard it.

TOWN OFFICERS.

1779—Jonathan Brand, town clerk
1780—Robert Duncan, town clerk.
1781.—Robert Duncan, town clerk.
1782.—Joseph Symonds, town clerk.
1783.—Robert Duncan, town clerk.
1784.—James Duncan, town clerk.
1785.—Joseph Dodge, town clerk.
1786.—Joseph Dodge, town clerk.
1787.—James Bosley, town clerk.
1788.—Joseph Symonds, town clerk.
1789.—James Duncan, town clerk
1790.—James Bosley, town clerk.
1791.—James Bosley, town clerk.
1792.—James Bosley, town clerk.
1793.—James Bosley, town clerk.
1794.—James Bosley, town clerk
1795.—James Bosley, town clerk, Samuel Gordon, representative
1796.—James Bosley, town clerk, Samuel Gordon, representative.
1797.—James Bosley, town clerk, Samuel Gordon, representative
1798.—James Bosley, town clerk, William Brooks, representative
1799.—James Bosley, town clerk, William Brooks, representative
1800.—James Bosley, town clerk, William Brooks, representative
1801.—James Bosley, town clerk, William Brooks, representative
1802.—James Bosley, town clerk, William Brooks, representative.
1803.—James Bosley, town clerk, William Brooks, representative
1804.—James Bosley, town clerk, William Brooks, representative.
1805.—David Wood, town clerk, William Brooks, representative.
1806.—Joseph Symonds, town clerk, William Brooks, representative.
1807.—Joseph Symonds, town clerk, William Brooks representative.
1808.—Samuel Gates, town clerk, William Brooks, representative
1809.—Samuel Gates, town clerk, Reed Paige, representative.
1810.—Joseph Symonds, town clerk, Reed Paige, representative.
1811.—Joseph Symonds, town clerk, Reed Paige, representative.
1812.—Joseph Symonds, town clerk, Reed Paige, representative.
1813.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, Reed Paige, representative.
1814.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, Reed Paige, representative.
1815.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, David Nahor, representative
1816.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, Reed Paige,[1] representative.
1817.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, David Nahor, representative.
1818.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, Thatcher Bradford, representative
1819.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, Thatcher Bradford, representative
1820.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, Thatcher Bradford, representative.
1821.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, Thatcher Bradford representative.
1822.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, Andrew Walker, representative.
1823.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, Andrew Walker, representative.
1824.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, Andrew Walker, representative.
1825.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, Joseph Symonds, representative.
1826.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, Joseph Symonds representative.
1827.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, Henry Whitcomb representative.
1828.—Jonas Hutchinson, town clerk, Joseph Symonds representative.
1829.—Jonas Hutchinson, town clerk, Thatcher Bradford representative
1830.—Jonas Hutchinson, town clerk, Joseph Symonds, representative
1831.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, Amos Whitcomb, representative
1832.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, Amos Whitcomb representative.
1833.—John Whitcomb, town clerk, Jonas Hutchinson, representative

[1] Reed Paige, Hancock's representative in the Twenty-second Congress, died during the year, and was succeeded by Hon. John Quincy, of Antrim, during the time.

[2] Rev. Reed Paige, the representative for 1816, died during the year, and David Nahor was chosen to fill the vacancy.

1834—John Whitcomb, town clerk. Jonas Hutchinson, representative.
1835—John Whitcomb, town clerk. Jonas Hutchinson, representative.
1836—John Whitcomb, town clerk. Thaddeus Bradley, representative.
1837—John Whitcomb, town clerk; Kendall Gray, representative.
1838—John Whitcomb, town clerk; Kendall Gray, representative.
1839—John Whitcomb, town clerk; Kendall Gray, representative.
1840—John Whitcomb, town clerk. David Patten, representative.
1841—Goodyear Bissell, town clerk. David Patten, representative.
1842—Goodyear Bissell, town clerk; Goodyear Bissell, representative.
1843—Joseph Davis, town clerk. Ebenezer Wade, representative.
1844—Joseph Davis, town clerk. Ebenezer Wade, representative.
1845—Joseph Davis, town clerk. Abijah Heath, representative.
1846—Joseph Davis, town clerk. Abijah Heath, representative.
1847—Reuben S. Lakin, town clerk. Abijah Heath, representative.
1848—Joseph Davis, town clerk. Charles Bancroft, representative.
1849—Joseph Davis, town clerk. Charles Bancroft, representative.
1850—Ambrose C. Blood, town clerk. Joseph Davis, representative.
1851—Ambrose C. Blood, town clerk. Joseph Davis, representative.
1852—Ambrose C. Blood, town clerk. William Gray, representative.
1853—Ambrose C. Blood, town clerk. William Gray, representative.
1854—Ambrose C. Blood, town clerk. David Patten, representative.
1855—Ambrose C. Blood, town clerk, no representative.
1856—Ambrose C. Blood, town clerk; Benjamin Goodhue, representative.
1857—Ambrose C. Blood, town clerk; Benjamin Goodhue, representative.
1858—Ambrose C. Blood, town clerk. Joseph Knight, representative.
1859—Ambrose C. Blood, town clerk. Joseph Knight, representative.
1860—Ambrose C. Blood, town clerk. Asa Symonds, representative.
1861—Ambrose C. Blood, town clerk. Asa Symonds, representative.
1862—Ambrose C. Blood, town clerk. Hiram Fuller, representative.
1863—Ambrose C. Blood, town clerk. Hiram Fuller, representative.
1864—Ambrose C. Blood, town clerk. Mark N. Spalding, representative.
1865—Ambrose C. Blood, town clerk. Mark N. Spalding, representative.
1866—Virginius D. Tuttle, town clerk. Lewis Symonds, representative.
1867—Virginius D. Tuttle, town clerk. Henry Knight, representative.
1868—Virginius D. Tuttle, town clerk. Avery M. Clark, representative.
1869—Virginius D. Tuttle, town clerk. Avery M. Clark, representative.
1870—Virginius D. Tuttle, town clerk. Orland Eaton, representative.
1871—Virginius D. Tuttle, town clerk. Joel Gates, representative.
1872—Virginius D. Tuttle, town clerk. Joel Gates, representative.
1873—Joseph Davis, town clerk. Lewis Symonds, representative.
1874—Joseph Davis, town clerk. Andrew B. Stone, representative.
1875—Joseph Davis, town clerk. Andrew B. Stone, representative.
1876—Joseph Davis, town clerk. Reuben S. Lakin, representative.
1877—Joseph Davis, town clerk. Reuben S. Lakin, representative.
1878—Virginius D. Tuttle, town clerk. John H. Tuttle, representative.
1879—Virginius D. Tuttle, town clerk. Adolphus G. Foster, representative.
1880—Virginius D. Tuttle, town clerk. Zephyr W. Brooks, representative.
1881—Virginius D. Tuttle, town clerk. [illegible]
1882—Virginius D. Tuttle, town clerk. Charles G. Matthews, representative.
1883—Virginius D. Tuttle, town clerk. [illegible]
1884—Virginius D. Tuttle, town clerk. William E. Symonds, representative.
1885—[illegible]
1886—Joseph Davis, town clerk. Reuben S. Lakin and Reuben S. Lakin, representatives.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Oliver, David and Jonas Davis, three brothers, came from Leominster, Mass., and settled in Hancock, N. H., in 1794 or 1795, being the third generation in this country. Eleazer Davis, their grandfather, emigrated from England about the year 1730. He served in the French and Indian War. When peace was declared, the body of troops with which he was connected was discharged far away from white settlement, and on their way home many died for want of food and clothing, subsisting for many days on bark, nuts and berries.

Eleazer Davis made his way home successfully, after enduring hardships and privations for many days, nearly famished. Oliver Davis, son of Eleazer, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, being one of the Minute-Men of those days. When the intelligence came that the British were marching to Concord, he shouldered his old musket, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, where, for lack of ammunition, they fought the red-coats with the butts of their guns. Oliver Davis, grandson of Eleazer Davis and son of Oliver Davis, Sr., was born in Harvard, Mass., May 12, 1767; married Sally Pollard, by whom he had six daughters and one son. After the death of his first wife he married Relief Heath, by whom he had seven more children,—five sons and two daughters.

Having only a small farm and a large family to support, he found it advisable to sell and buy one where he could farm more extensively by giving employment to his boys and maintain his family easier. He was successful in selling his place in Hancock, where he first settled, and moved to Acworth, N. H., in 1822, where he lived until his decease, in 1851. The older boys were hired out, while the younger ones were kept at home to help do the work on the home place. He exacted all the wages for labor of his boys till they became of age, when he would say, "Now, boys, I have nothing to give you; go and do the best you can and be good boys," which was one of the best legacies ever bequeathed to children, for they all knew how to work, and succeeded in getting a good living.

Joseph Davis, the subject of this biographical sketch, was the fourth son and fifth child of the second marriage, born in Hancock, Hillsborough County, January 14, 1813; lived at home till he was sixteen, when he was let out to work for Dr. Stephen Carlton, of Acworth, a man of high attainments, sound judgment and good abilities, one who stood high in his profession. He represented his town in the Legislature the two years he lived with him. It was during these two years that he obtained much useful information from those who had received a

Joseph Davis

liberal education by being in their society, observing their manners and listening to their discussions. These influences made a strong impression on his mind, and he determined he would some day teach a district school, if nothing more. The doctor had a large library, to which Joseph had access, and which he read every opportunity that presented, from which he received much knowledge and useful information.

The next three years of his minority Joseph was hired out to Hon. Amos Perkins, of Unity, N. H., one of the most influential men of the town, of strong mind, good abilities and sound common sense. From him he derived much knowledge in respect to transacting business, which information he was ever ready to give, as he was well posted, both in regard to men and parties of that time. He was a gentleman of the old school, whom every one loved and respected. Therefore, being in the society and under the advice and good influence of such men of business talent and learning, it only stimulated him to greater exertions to procure an education as soon as he could obtain means to do it. His father, being in humble circumstances, was not able to educate his children beyond what learning they could obtain from the common district schools, which were only open six or eight weeks in summer and usually the same in winter. The next season after he was twenty-one he worked out, and earned money enough to pay his expenses to attend the academy at Cavendish, Vt., which was a very flourishing institution at that time. Among the students who attended that term was Dr. A. A. Miner, now of Boston. At the close of the term he received from the preceptor a certificate of recommendation as well qualified to teach, which was a great help to him in obtaining a school. He engaged a school that winter at ten dollars per month, for fifteen weeks, and boarded around with the parents of the scholars, which was usual in those times. Being successful in his first school, he was greatly encouraged and continued to teach, working summers and teaching winters, earning money sufficient to pay his expenses of books, clothes and to go to school spring and fall terms. After the first term at Cavendish he attended the literary and scientific institution at Hancock, where he went three years at fall and spring terms. After closing his studies at that institution he devoted his early life to teaching, which was his delight, and the height of his ambition was to be in a school-room giving instruction to the young. He followed teaching for over thirty years, from six to eight months each year. Being successful in his employment, his wages increased from ten to fifty dollars per month, including board. He taught the graded school in Milford, Wilton and Greenfield, also a select school at Hillsborough Bridge. He was employed to take charge of the select school in South Orange, Mass., two years, and the graded school in Lincoln, Mass., one year. During the thirty years as a teacher he had from fifteen hundred to two thousand different scholars, who went forth to different parts of the world to play their part in the great drama of life.

In 1840 he married Mrs. Eliza B. Wallace, widow of Dr. John Wallace, of Milford, N. H. She was young and accomplished, endowed with a strong and active mind and of high moral and intellectual qualities. She was social, pleasant and dignified in every position she was called to fill. The sick and distressed were objects of her care and sympathy, never hesitating to go, when duty called, to watch with the sick or assist in helping to relieve the sorrows of those whose friends had died. Her maiden-name was Eliza Burns. She was of Scotch descent, being the third generation in this country. At the time Davis married her she had one son, by Dr. Wallace, by the name of John J. Wallace, who is now living in Peoria, Ill. By the second marriage she had two children,—Charles J. and Emma C. Davis. Emma C. died when two years old. Charles J. married Sarah Twiss, by whom he had three children when she died. He never married afterwards; went to Palatka, Fla., where he died July 2, 1883.

Soon after Joseph Davis married he settled in Hancock, N. H., his native town, opened a store, where he continued in the mercantile business some ten years, and at the same time continued to teach winters, while his clerk carried on the trade of the store.

In 1850 he sold out his stock of goods and purchased a small farm, devoting his time to agricultural pursuits, still continuing his school-teaching each year. He was elected town clerk, to which office he was elected eleven years at different times; was chairman of the Board of Selectmen three years, town treasurer and superintending school committee fifteen years, and, in 1850 and 1851, was chosen representative to the General Court. Such testimony to his fidelity and ability by his friends and fellow-citizens was highly appreciated. He endeavored to discharge the duties of the offices to which he was chosen faithfully and acceptably. He was employed doing business at the Probate Courts for many years in settling and helping others to settle estates. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1851, and now holds a commission of justice of the peace and quorum throughout the State.

Thus, by his own exertions, industry, perseverance and economy, he secured his own education, earned his own money, paid for his own schooling, and, in fact, he is what we call a self-made man, ever social, pleasant and jovial with his friends and neighbors, and one for whom they show much kindness and respect. By strict adherence to the discharge of his duty when business called he has been able to accumulate sufficient means to enable him to pass the remainder of his life with ease and comfort at his old homestead at Hancock, his native town, with his friends and fellow-citizens, passing quietly down the stream of life till he sleeps with his fathers.

HISTORY OF DEERING.

BY GEORGE C. PATTEN.

CHAPTER I.

DEERING is one of the border towns in the county, being bounded on the north by Henniker, which is in Merrimack County, and also by Hillsborough, the most northerly town in Hillsborough County. It is separated from Antrim, on the west, by Contoocook River, while Weare and Francestown bound it on the east and south, respectively. The surface, which is broken and hilly, is divided, topographically, into three sections—the westerly, central and easterly portions. The three post-offices—West Deering, Deering and East Deering—also mark those distinctions. Each section is separated from the other by high ranges of hills, extending north and south quite through the town, the only break in them being utilized by the main road leading from one section to the other. About one-third of the surface of the town, including the entire westerly portion, is drained by Contoocook River, the remainder forming the water-shed of the north branch of the Piscataquog River, which rises in this town. Its sources are Dudley Pond, in the northerly, and Gregg Pond, in the southerly part of the town. The Dudley Brook, flowing from the first-mentioned pond, unites with the one flowing from the latter near the easterly line of the town. These two ponds have a surface area of forty and one hundred acres respectively. Mud Pond, situated about one mile west of Dudley Pond, flows into Smith Brook, which, after receiving Patten Brook, forms the Stearns Brook, the latter uniting with the Dudley Brook above mentioned. The Piscataquog Water-Power Company have lately come into possession by purchase of the mill at the outlet of Gregg Pond and the adjacent flowage to the extent of three hundred acres, and have built a dam one thousand feet long and twenty feet high, having a flowage capacity of seventeen feet, at a cost, including the land damage, of more than twelve thousand dollars. It is intended to supply water to the mills located on the Piscataquog River between North Weare and Manchester when the supply from the natural sources fails or runs short. The water-shed of the reservoir, including the drainage of the Lyon and Wilkins Brooks, embraces an area of more than four square miles. Fulton Pond, located one-half mile south-west from Gregg Pond, is the highest elevation of water in Deering, being nearly one thousand feet above sea-level. Its overflow runs south into Francestown. The old New Hampshire turnpike passed through the westerly section of the town, and is still the main traveled road. The old hotel of that period still dispenses hospitalities to the traveler that passes that way, through its venerable landlord, James M. Appleton. The extension of the Northern Railroad from Hillsborough Bridge to Hancock Junction passes directly through the old Cork muster-field. Here, for many years, during the palmy days of the old New Hampshire militia, were mustered, in the month of September, the troops belonging to the Twenty-sixth Regiment, comprising those able-bodied citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty, from the towns of Hillsborough, Windsor, Antrim, Hancock, Francestown and Deering, for inspection and review. From early dawn until late in the afternoon the air resounded with the strains of martial music mingled with the shouts of the peddlers and hawkers crying their wares. Here also might be seen the "razor-strop man," known from Boston to New Orleans, always happy in his numerous sales and in the consolation of still having a "few more left of the same sort." The speeches and addresses of the reviewing officers were calculated to inspire the troops with the impression that it was not a burden, but a privilege and right, to bear arms; but, somehow, after years of successful application, the old militia law did become a burden, and, together with Cork muster has become a matter of history.

Geological Formation.—The principal rock formation is gneiss. No granite ledges fit for building purposes are known to exist within the limits of the town. A few granite boulders have been found evidently deposited during the glacial drift. One of these, found on the Grimes place, now owned by Wm. McNeil, is worthy of special mention, since it furnished the building stone for several of the earlier constructed farm-houses in the town. These old houses are all of

similar construction, as, for example, that one on the Grimes place; on the farm of Robert P. Cressey; on the farm of Bartlett S. Brown; on the farm of Josiah H. Loveren, etc. A quartz ledge is developed on the farm of Rodney Gove, and on land of Russell Tubbs, Esq., near the centre of the town, from which many fine specimens of crystallized quartz have been taken. A mine of plumbago on the farm of S. S. Clement, Esq., was worked for several seasons; but the vein or lode running constantly deeper into the hill, the engineering difficulties in working the mine became so great as to lead to its abandonment. The ore was of excellent quality, and would have paid liberally for the working, had it not been for the above conditions. The whole surface of the town bears marks of the glacial drift, the general direction of which was from north to south. The ridges of land extend in the same direction, the southerly slopes of which are smoother and better adapted to cultivation than the northerly portions of the same. The outlets or overflow of all the ponds is in the same direction—from north to south.

Clay-beds exist in the west part of the town, near the river; also on the farms of George C. Patten, Bartlett S. Brown and Horace B. Cressey, from which brick were made to supply the wants of the earlier settlers.

Proprietary Records.—Deering originally formed a portion of Society Land. This territory became the property of the Masonian proprietors in 1746, by the purchase of the Masonian patent. Previous to this purchase the land titles in New Hampshire had been subjected to much litigation and dispute. John Tufton Mason, the original grantee of all the lands within the Province, died without entering into possession of them. After his death the dispute was still carried on between New Hampshire and Massachusetts which claimed jurisdiction over the territory of the former, until finally settled by the arbitration of the crown in favor of the former province. The heirs of Mason then revived their claim and sold to a company of individuals, mostly wealthy residents of Portsmouth and vicinity, all the right and title of John Tufton Mason to the lands within the province of New Hampshire. The individuals or shareholders of this company were styled the "Proprietors." They commenced business in 1748 by quit-claiming to actual settlers all those grants of land made by New Hampshire and Massachusetts during the period of dispute, and making new grants in their own right. This policy secured to them the possession of the vacant lands with little or no opposition. A large territory bounded on the south by Salem-Canada (now Lyndeborough), Peterborough and Monadnock No. 3, (now Dublin); on the north by Nos. 6 and 7 in the line of towns, so called (now Henniker and Hillsborough); on the west by Monadnock Nos. 6 and 7, (now Nelson and Stoddard); on the east by Weare's Town and New Boston, was vacant land, —that is, not covered by any previous grant. It therefore became the property of this company, as above stated. From the circumstance of its being owned in common, it gradually became known as Society Land, and the name of Cumberland, which had been previously applied to it, fell into disuse. The proprietors caused a survey to be made of the whole territory in 1753, under the direction of Colonel Joseph Blanchard, and at a meeting of the proprietors held at Portsmouth, October 17, 1753, Robert Fletcher, the surveyor who executed the work, made a report and presented a plan of the survey. The whole tract was divided into fifteen equal shares, corresponding with the number of shares in the company. There were also fifteen river or intervale shares of five hundred acres each, laid out between the great falls, so called (now Bennington village), and Keyes Farm, (a small reservation of five hundred acres laid out on the Contoocook River, joining on the line of towns). The large shares contained on an average four thousand acres; but where the land was not so good, more land was taken to make each share equal in value. The report and plan of the surveyor were accepted and a drawing of the lots took place.

No. 1 was drawn by Mark H. Wentworth; No. 2, by Samuel Solly and Clement March; No. 3, by Colonel Joseph Blanchard, Nathaniel Meserve, Joseph Green and Paul March; No. 4, by John Wentworth, Esq.; No. 5, by Daniel Pierce and Mary Moore; No. 6, by George Jaffery, Esq.; No. 7, by John Moffat, Esq.; No. 8, by Thomas Wallingford, Esq.; No. 9, to the right of Jotham Odiorne, Esq., deceased; No. 10, by Joshua Pierce; No. 11, by John Thomlinson and John Tufton Mason; No. 12, by Thomas Packer, Esq.; No. 13, by John Ringe, Esq.; No. 14, by Theodore Atkinson, Esq.; No. 15, by Richard Wibird, Esq. Nos. 1 to 7 were on the west side of Contoocook River, while the remaining eight shares—that is, from 8 to 15—were on the east side of the river. The river or intervale shares were numbered with the same numbers as the large shares, from 1 to 15, and drawn with the same number, so that each shareholder held a large lot and a river lot numbered with the same number. From this date the land comprising those shares became the private property of the individuals to whom they were drawn. Big lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, together with the portions of the intervale lots lying east of the river opposite to the former, became the territory of Deering in 1774. The westerly portions of 8 and 9, together with additions from Lyndeborough and Peterborough, became Greenfield in 1791. Easterly portions of 8, 9 and 10 became Francestown in 1772; 1, 2 and 3 became Hancock in 1779; 4, 5, 6 and 7 became Antrim in 1777. A small territory still remained around the great falls, bearing the name of Society Land until 1842, when it was incorporated into a town under the name of Bennington, receiving additions of territory from Deering, Francestown and Hancock. These six towns, it will be seen, bear a closer

relation to one another than any other towns in the State, with the exception, perhaps, of those that grew out of the ancient towns of Chester and Londonderry.

First Settlement of Great Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.—For more than ten years subsequent to the survey of Society Land this portion of the same remained an unbroken wilderness, undisturbed save by the hunter and explorer. Great Britain, with her New England colonies, were gathering their strength for the final struggle which terminated in the capture of Quebec, in 1759, forever ending the Indian depredations which had devastated and retarded the border settlements. In 1761 those families who had commenced a settlement in Hillsborough in 1744, and fled on the approach of Indian hostilities, began to return and rebuild their ruined habitations. Weare, granted by the proprietors in 1749 to Ichabod Robie and others, was being settled, and in 1765, John Tufton Mason sold to Samuel Robie, John Webster, Robert Graham, Matthew Forsaith, John Shackford, William White, Robert Mills, all of Chester, and Robert Moore, of Londonderry, all his right and title to one undivided half of big lot No. 11, in Society Land, being two thousand acres, more or less, for the consideration of one hundred pounds. The same year, John Thomlinson, a merchant of London, gave Theodore Atkinson and Mark H. Wentworth, of Portsmouth, power of attorney to set off or divide his share of the same lot from that of Mason.

The parties in Chester, together with Robert Moore, of Londonderry, quit-claimed the northerly half of the said lot to John Thomlinson, through his attorneys, the said Atkinson and Wentworth; while the latter, for the said Thomlinson, quit-claimed the southerly half or moiety to the said Robie and others. The lot was surveyed by Daniel Nichols, afterwards a settler and citizen of Antrim. The northerly half, as well as the southerly, was divided into twenty lots, No. 1 joining the intervale lot on the west, and the numbers increasing in their order to 20, which joined on Weare. The year 1765 is memorable in the history of the town as marking the date of the first settlement made by Alexander Robinson, on the farm now owned by William T. Smith, about two miles south of Hillsborough bridge. At this period bears and wolves were numerous, and the hill beneath which Mr. Robinson selected a building spot for his home, and where he lived for many years, was the favorite haunt of the latter animal, and still bears the name of Wolf Hill. Tradition relates that a bear came down out of the forest one day and began a raid on Mr. Robinson's hogs. His wife, hearing the outcry, (Mr. Robinson being away from home), seized an axe and made such a vigorous onslaught on brutin as to cause him to beat a hasty retreat, leaving his prize to the weaker but lawful owner.

William Forsaith came from Chester soon after Mr. Robinson commenced his settlement. He was the son of Matthew Forsaith, one of the purchasers of Mason's half of big lot No. 11. Mr. Forsaith settled the David Carter place, west of the David Wilson farm. There is good authority for the assertion that there were only three settlers within the limits of the town in 1767. Alexander Robinson and William Forsaith were two of that number.

Robert Mills, the son of Robert Mills, of Chester, who was also one of the grantees of the Mason moiety in No. 11, assisted the surveyor in subdividing the same into settlers' lots, marking the trees designated for the corners, and for many years afterwards was considered as authority in settling any dispute or doubt that arose in relation to them. He settled on the Gawn Mills place, so-called, now owned by William Colburn. William Aiken and Thomas, his brother, from Londonderry, settled on farms or lots adjoining the former, recognized as the Levi White place, and the latter as the Luther Aiken place. These lots are all in great lot No. 11, the three latter in the southern or Mason division.

Samuel Patten, in 1767, commenced clearing up a lot in great lot No. 14, Atkinson's right or share, and, having erected his humble dwelling, came up from Marblehead, in 1768, with his wife and son, six years old, and made a permanent settlement, which lasted without change during his life, he dying in 1819. His son, whose name was Jonathan, grew up and served a term of enlistment in the Continental army during the Revolution. He died in 1832. His widow survived him nearly thirty years, drawing a pension from the government. John Shearer settled a lot adjoining Samuel Patten's lot on the east, while Alexander Hogg settled a lot just south of Patten's lot, in the south range of Atkinson's right. William McKeen settled on lot No. 10 in Atkinson's right, and in 1771, Elias Hasseli received of Anthony Wibird and John Penhallow, heirs of Richard Wibird, who drew big lot No. 15, a settler's deed of one hundred acres of land in said lot 15, for the consideration of five shillings and settling the lot. This lot was No. 3 in the subdivision, and is identified as the farm where Alvah Gould now lives. At length, in 1774, so many settlers had come as to justify them in petitioning the General Court for an act of incorporation, and James Betton, Esq., was chosen as their agent to present their petition. Their application was successful, and, in honor of Governor John Wentworth's wife, whose maiden-name was Frances Deering, the new town received the name of Deering. The act of incorporation is given below with some slight changes in orthography.

"Province of New Hampshire } (L.S.) George the third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"To all People to whom these presents shall come greeting:

"Whereas our loyal Inhabitants of a Tract of Land within our Province of New Hampshire aforesaid, commonly called and known by the name of Society Land, containing by estimation about six miles square, 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 to us to be conducive to the general Good of our said Province, as well as of the said Inhabitants in pathcular, 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 aforesaid, by and with the advice of our trusty and well beloved John Wentworth, Esqr., our Governor and Commander-in-chief of our said Province, and of our Council of the same, have erected and ordained, and by these presents, for us and our Heirs and Successors, do will and order that the Inhabitants of said Tract of Land and others who shall improve and inhabit thereon hereinafter, the same being butted and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the Northwest Corner of Francestown, from thence East to the easterly side line of the Society Land so called; from thence North to the Corner of the said Society Land; from thence by the said Society Land westerly to Contoocook River bounding partly on the Town of Dunbarton and Hillsborough from thence, as said Contoocook River runs, so far as that an East line shall strike the said Northwest Corner of Francestown, from thence by said East line to the Bounds first mentioned, be and they are hereby declared to be a Town corporate by the name of Deering, to have continuance forever with all the Powers and authorities, privileges, immunities, and Franchises which any other Towns in our said Province by law hold and enjoy to the said Inhabitants or those who shall hereafter inhabit there and their Successors forever, always reserving to us, our Heirs and Successors, all the white pine Trees that are or shall be found, being and growing within and upon the said Tract of Land fit for the use of our Royal Navy. Reserving also unto us, our Heirs and Successors, the Power of dividing said Town when it shall appear necessary and convenient for the inhabitants thereof, Provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby declared that this Charter and Grant is not intended, and shall not in any manner 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 authorized to assemble and by the majority of the Votes present to choose all officers and transact such affairs as in the said Laws are declared. We do by these presents nominate and appoint William Clark, Esqr., to call the first meeting of the Inhabitants to be held within the said Town at any time within Ninety days of the date hereof, giving legal notice of the time and design of such meeting after which the annual meeting for said Town shall be held for the choice of said officers and the Purposes aforesaid on the First Tuesday in the month of March annually.

"*In Testimony* whereof we have caused the seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our aforesaid Governor and Commander-in-chief the seventeenth day of January, in the fourteenth year of our reign, Annapo Domini, 1774.

"J. WENTWORTH.

"By his Excellency's command with advice of Council,

"THEODORE ATKINSON

"Recorded in the Book of Charters No. 4, Folios 183, 184 and 185."

Complying with the above conditions of the charter, the first town-meeting was called by the said William Clark, and held at the house of Alexander Robinson, inn-holder. (A list of town officers is given in another column, to which the reader is referred. It extends from the first town-meeting in 1774 to 1885.) It was voted at this town-meeting that "the Selectmen be a committee to settle with Esquire Betton for obtaining the charter of said town." It is also worthy of note that from this town-meeting up to 1819, which marks the date of the Toleration Act by the Legislature, money was raised at every town-meeting for preaching.

A short church history will be found in another column.) The laying out of highways through the new settlements within the limits of the town received the first attention of the selectmen. As a specimen of the description and form of recording the laying out of those primitive roads, the following transcript is copied from the town records, and is the earliest on record:

"Deering, April 8, 1774. A Petition for a Highway from the Road wide Beginning at Widow Hill's and of Due Breadth thence Running West Bearing, south until it comes to John Shearer's land; thence west as near as the ground will allow of a Road just to south of said Shearer's House. thence west until it comes to Samuel Patten's East line, and so still west, so as to run that point as near as we will allow, until it comes to said Patten's Improvements, at a place south of his house, and so on still west, so as to run that point as near ground will allow, until it comes over a brook, which Enters out of a meadow at an old Beaver Dam about forty rods west of Samuel Patten's west line.

"ELIAS HASSELL,
"NEHEMIAH AIKEN,
"JOHN SHEARER. } Selectmen.

"A true Record, attested,

"NEHEMIAH AIKEN, Town Clerk."

A road, the record of the laying of which bears the same date as that of the above, was laid by William McKeen's to Hillsborough ferry, located nearly opposite the residence of the late Reuben Loveren, Hillsborough Bridge. At length a bridge was constructed across the river above the ferry, where the stone bridge now stands, and September 6, 1779, the town voted "That there be a Road opened to meet y' Road leading from y' Bridge in Hillsborough in Exchange for y' one leading to y' Ferry during the Continuance of said Bridge." This structure was called by the people who used it "the Bridge," and was as much used or utilized by the inhabitants of Deering as by those of Hillsborough. The name bridge soon became associated with the place or locality, which was, therefore, known as "Hillsborough Bridge." This growing manufacturing village, which properly begins at Hillsborough line, on the south, about one-third of a mile from the stone bridge, is the principal market for produce and lumber of a large portion of Deering at the present time. The war-cloud of the Revolution was gathering over the New England colonies, culminating in the battle of Lexington, on April 19, 1775. Deering, it will be seen in another place, was represented there by one of her settlers, and, when called upon the next year to join the Association Test, which was virtually an act of Independence several months earlier than the act or Declaration assumed by Congress, responded with the following signers:

Benjamin Lattle, Ephraim Aldrich, Benjamin Bradford, John Watkins, William McKeen, Elias Hassell, Francis Grimes, Samuel Patten, John Shearer, Abram Gove, Bray Wilkins, Timothy Wyman, Jonathan Wyman, Timothy Wyman, Jr., James Grimes, Samuel Chandler, Nehemiah Aiken, John Bailes, Joseph Wakefield, William Robertson, Ebenezer Blood, Alexander Bogg, William Aiken, William Forsith, Thomas Aiken, David Wilson, John Lyon, Joseph Cutts, Robert Mull, Ephraim Clark, Alexander Robinson, Joseph Robinson, William Bradford.

Thirty-three, comprising the names of all the citizens of the town at that time not lunatics or paupers, with the exception of the names of two, who were reported as refusing to sign, viz.: John Bartlett, Jonathan Straw. It is not to be inferred that these two men were Tories because they did not sign with the rest of their townsmen. They might have held conscientious scruples against bearing arms or withheld their names from motives of policy or timidity, although friendly to the American cause. The next year, 1777, on the

news of the advance of Burgoyne, Nenian Aiken, with eighteen men from Deering, marched to the relief or defense of Ticonderoga; but, hearing that the fort had been evacuated, he returned with his men, being absent and in the service three days. In this campaign against Burgoyne, Benjamin Bradford, of Deering, served under General Stark at the battle of Bennington as second lieutenant. The next year, 1778, we find Nenian Aiken serving as lieutenant under General Sullivan in the defense of the New England coast against the British fleet. The records of the town throughout the war show that the inhabitants contributed their full share towards keeping the Continental army supplied with men either from their own borders or by hiring substitutes from other places—paying their war taxes in specie or supplying beef and grain. The depreciation in the paper currency may be seen in a vote of the town at the annual meeting in 1781, at the house of Alexander Robinson, when it was "voted that five thousand pounds be raised to marke and repair highways"—in New Hampshire currency, $16,666.66^2_3$, a pound being 3.33^1_3. It was also voted, at the same time, to allow twenty pounds per day for men and oxen. The next year the price per day for men and oxen for work on highways was fixed at four shillings per day for men and oxen, which indicates the return of confidence by the people in the financial condition of the country, or under the pressure of the law which was enacted at this time to regulate the currency. So great was the distress for money to pay war taxes that an effort was made to tax corn raised on burnt ground; but the town, at their annual meeting, failed to sanction the scheme, and it was abandoned. We are not able at this time of writing to give a complete list of the names of those who served in the Continental army; some of them will be found in the general genealogical list, —while many were hired—not citizens of Deering, by the agents of the town to fill their quota, as in the late Civil War.

Captain Nenian Aiken, one of the most prominent citizens of the town from its earlier settlements, removed West about the year 1790, selling his homestead to Abraham Gove.

A return of the ratable polls to the General Court of New Hampshire, for the year 1783, by the selectmen, Evan Dow and Abram Gove, numbers them at eighty six. The return is indorsed as follows:

"Deering, December 26, 1783.

"Gentlemen,

"N. B.—Not having time to go back to A Inclose upon Oyo, as the is not one within Eight Miles, we must pray to be Excused, as this Return we are Able to make forth here."

In 1785 a dispute between the town of Weare and the "Proprietors," in relation to the westerly line of said town, was settled by the court in favor of Weare. The territory in dispute was about two hundred and fifty rods wide on the south end, and three hundred at the north, extending the whole width of Deering, adjoining Weare. By the decision of the court in this lawsuit Deering lost from her territory about two thousand eight hundred acres, as will be seen by the following petition and certificate:—

"To the Honble Senate And House of Representatives in and for the State of New Hampshire, Your Petitioners humbly Sheweth.

"Whereas, the Proprietors of the town of Deering, in the County of Hillsborough, have given up To the Town of Weare a Certain Tract of Non-Improved Land, and said Proprietors of Deering have Denied paying taxes on said Land for the year 1786, And said Land Being Inventoried and Returned To the Honble General court as Belonging to the Town of Deering, as it may Appear hereafter, Therefore, we humbly pray your Honours would be pleased to Abate the taxes for the years 1786, 1787, on said Land, or any part thereof, as your Petitioners are in Duty Ever Bound to Pray.

"Evan Dow,
"Alexander Wilson,
"Thomas Merrill,
} *Selectmen of Deering.*

"Deering, June 4th, 1787."

In 1797 a library association was incorporated by an act of the General Court, on the petition of Robert Alcock, Thomas Merrill, Thomas Aiken, Wm. Aiken, Wm. Forsaith, James Shearer and their associates. For many years the members kept up their organization; but it long ago became extinct, although some of the books are still extant,—useful only to the antiquary and book-collector.

No school-houses were erected until 1806, or about the time the present school-district system was adopted. Previous to this period the schools were carried on, like the religious meetings prior to 1790, in private dwellings and barns. Money was voted sparingly from 1782 every subsequent year for schools; but with the proviso that, if not used, it should be turned into the town treasury. In the year 1790 the town voted "No more draw-backs on school money." To the influence of the ministers associated with the church formed in 1789 must be credited this change of feeling in the people in regard to education. The town never receded from the vote of 1790, but have kept increasing their appropriations for the support of schools to the present time.

The prescribed limits of this paper have already been exceeded. The indulgence of the publishers only permits us to add the following memoranda of the weather, etc.: The history may properly be said to close with the year 1800. The year 1800 was noted as a period of heat and drought. Much sickness prevailed. October 7, 1804, snow fell to the depth of a foot. Potatoes, apples, together with some patches of corn, were covered by the snow. Many parties picked their best, or winter fruit on the Sabbath, in order to save enough for winter supply. January 19, 1810, is noted as the cold Friday. No snow was on the ground; but the intense cold and high wind rendered it a day long to be remembered. The mother of the writer has often related that she started for school on the morning of that day, residing at that time in Weare, but was soon forced to seek the friendly shelter of a neighboring habitation to prevent herself from perishing in the cold, her kind neighbor accompanying her back to the home of her parents. No snow fell, it is said, until the last of February.

The winter of 1811-12 is on record as very severe. During the winter the spotted fever appeared, but was said not to be so prevalent in Deering as in Antrim,—the Contoocook River seeming to form a barrier in checking the ravages of the disease.

September 15, 1815, is the date of the great gale which swept over a portion of New England. Many of the old-growth forests, on the hills and other localities, exposed to the wind and rain, which were from the southwest, were prostrated, compelling or accelerating the clearing upof many hill-tops and slopes, which would otherwise have remained in forest-growth. The year 1816 was long remembered as the cold season. Hardly sound corn enough was raised to supply the wants of the farmers, for seed to plant the ensuing year. The spots on the sun, it is related, could be seen by the naked eye. The year 1826 is known as the grasshopper year. A long protracted drought favored their growth and increase, so as to cause the destruction of the grass and grain crops, leaving very little for the farmer to harvest.

August 28th a heavy rain occurred which washed the grasshoppers into the small streams in such quantities that bushels of them could be gathered on the banks of the same after the subsidence of the flood. 1852, 1853 and 1854 were very dry years, the latter noted for bush and forest-fires. A great freshet in the spring of 1852 caused great damage to the mills, highways and bridges.

The murder of Keeland Chase, in 1860, caused a degree of excitement hitherto unknown to the inhabitants of Deering. He was found in his barn with his skull fractured. An inquest was held over his body, but no verdict was ever rendered nor any one arrested for the crime.

July 25, 1881, thunder-storms passed over the northerly portion of Hillsborough County, causing the destruction of many buildings by lightning. During the night following the barn of Carleton Clement, Esq., was struck by lightning and consumed, his house and other buildings being only saved by the exertions of the neighbors, who came to the rescue by dipping up buckets of water in the door-yard adjoining the blazing barn, supplied by the torrents of rain which fell at the same time. The lights of other fires in adjoining towns, which were visible during the lulls of the storm, together with the circumstances above described, rendered it a night never to be forgotten.

The murder or assassination of Edmund Wood, on the 18th of August, 1883, within a mile of his home, while returning from Hillsborough Bridge, caused much feeling and excitement, which extended to the adjoining towns. Suspicion at once fastened on Nathan Brown, the neighbor of the murdered man, as the perpetrator of the foul deed, and he was arrested and tried at Manchester before a jury selected for this special case. The jury failed to agree, seven, it is said, voting for acquittal and five for conviction. The able counsel for the prisoner, Hon. Charles Burns, very pointedly remarked in his plea to the jury, "The prisoner was soon to appear before a higher tribunal from which there is no appeal." This remark has been verified. Nathan Brown expired June 9, 1885, from a stroke of paralysis, making no confession or implicating himself in any way with connection in the crime.

In conclusion we may say Deering has been and always will remain an agricultural town; but it can be said to her credit that she has paid liabilities, including those of the late civil war, to the amount of more than thirty thousand dollars, raised by taxation, and is now substantially out of debt.

Church History.—The history of the church in Deering is so thoroughly identified and interwoven with that of the town, especially in the earlier portion of the same, that it is difficult to draw the line between them. Deering, like many of her sister-towns, drew her first settlers from the earlier Scotch-Irish settlements of Chester and Londonderry. Not a few of them were born in Ireland, emigrating to the latter towns, and then, after a short stay, removing to settle in Deering. They carried with them the religious beliefs and tendencies peculiar to those people, and no sooner had they established themselves in their humble homes than they made provision according to their means for having public worship. These meetings were held in private dwellings and barns. From three to six days' preaching were all the town was able to pay for during the first decade in the history of the town. The town voted in 1779 "to settle a minister at a convenient season." No minister, however, was presented with a call for ten years afterwards. A movement was made in 1789 to erect a meeting-house. Nothing came about, however, until 1786, when the town voted to build a house fifty-five feet long, forty-five feet wide, two stories high, with a convenient porch at each end. Two years previous to this vote a dispute arose in relation to the location of the meeting-house, the centre of the town being found, by a committee chosen for this purpose, after an actual survey, to be near where the buildings of Albert Gregg are now located. The inhabitants of the town not being able to agree upon this locality to set the meeting-house, it became necessary to petition, through the selectmen, Evan Dow and James Whitaker, the General Court for a committee to locate the same. Captain Joseph Simonds, John Duncan and Robert Wallace were appointed June 12, 1784. This committee attended to their duties, and July 5, 1784, reported as follows:

"The Committee appointed to settle the place to build a meeting-house in said Town meet, and Upon viewing the Premises and Considering Arguments, Report that the place agreed on is East of the center, about 15 Rods South-East of James Shearer's house, on Hiram Merrill's line, and about 30 Rods South of the Road through the Center of Hancock's Right, and the Meeting House which is submitted by the Committee

"Joseph Simonds,
"John Duncan,
"Robert Wallace."

The next year, 1785, the town voted to petition the General Court to grant a tax on the non-resident lands within the limits of their territory (many of the proprietors or their heirs still holding large tracts which were constantly increasing in value). This was done through the selectmen, Nenian Aiken, Alexander Gregg and Samuel Anderson. An act was passed November 4, 1785, granting a tax of one penny per acre on all lands, except those owned by Quakers. The town voted in 1787 to clear the lot selected for the meeting-house, identified as the place where the town-house now stands, including the common above. At the annual meeting in March, 1788, the town voted to lay out the certificates in the hands of the committee for underpinning the meeting-house for lumber, etc.

"*Voted*, also, that each Surveyor of highways come with all his hands in his District, and work one Day fixing and laying out the stone for Underpinning the Meeting-house, and that the Select Men appoint the day for each Surveyor to work in his warrant.

"*Voted*, to Raise 40 Dollars, or twelve pounds, to be paid in Grain, Rye at four shillings per bush., and Indian corn at three shillings per bush., to buy Nails—the Committee for preparing for Raising the Meeting-house to purchase the same.

At an adjourned meeting, held March 18th, the same year, the town voted to purchase four barrels of rum for raising the meeting-house, and the committee provide one meal of victuals for spectators on the town's cost.

"*Voted*, to pay sixty Dollars' worth of the Grain for Raising the Meeting-house by the first day of May next, and the other hundred dollars voted to be paid in Grain at or before the fifteenth of August next.

"*Voted*, that each person leave said Grain at Lt. Alexr. Gregg's, Mr. Thomas Merrill's or Capt. Robert Alcock's."

There not being considered a sufficient number of men competent to assist in the raising of the meeting-house frame within the limits of the town, invitations were extended to the adjoining towns for help. The call was responded to, and on the day appointed the people of the town assembled, together with those invited from outside, and the body of the house frame was raised the first day without accident, leaving the roof to be raised on the following day. Those from out of town were quartered for the night among the inhabitants, each one taking one or more of the strangers, according to their means of accommodation, and on the following day the raising of the frame was completed. It was not until two years afterwards, however, 1790, that the house was closed in, and the pews put in, and the whole structure placed in a suitable condition for religious worship.

Rev. Solomon More, of New Boston, and Rev. Jonathan Barnes, of Hillsborough, organized the first church in the year 1789. The Congregational form of government was adopted. It was, as is alleged, constituted of nine persons, all males,—five by letters from other churches and four by profession. The town voted to extend a call about the same time to Rev. Mr. Gillet to settle with them at ninety pounds, as a settlement, and sixty-five pounds as an annual salary. The call was not accepted, and after a lapse of two years the form of church government was changed to Presbyterian.

The town also voted at this time to give Rev. Daniel Merrill a call by a majority of two. The church did not acquiesce in this call; but Mr. Merrill was employed for a season to preach, and under his labors fifty persons were added to the church, the most of whom were heads of families. After five years under the Presbyterian the church returned to their original Congregational form of government.

In 1798 the church extended a call to Rev. Christopher Page to settle as minister. The town acquiesced and voted Mr. Page seventy pounds salary and twenty-five cords of wood, or eighty pounds exclusive of the wood. Although Mr. Page did not accept the call, he preached here for a time.

For two years after Mr. Page removed the town voted, respectively, one hundred and one hundred and fifty dollars to hire preaching; but it is uncertain whether those sums were expended for that purpose.

No steady supply of the pulpit was secured after Mr. Page's departure until 1800, when Mr. David Long received a call, which he did not accept, although he preached a few months.

In 1801, Rev. Mr. Sleigh was invited by the town to become their settled minister.

The church was opposed to his settlement, while the majority of the town strongly favored him.

Through the agency of certain ministers, it is said, another church was formed, over which Mr. Sleigh was installed. He continued his labors with this church until 1807, when he was dismissed at his own request, and his church soon became extinct.

In the mean time the old orthodox church had kept up its organization by having occasional preaching and the administration of the Lord's Supper.

The town, from this time up to 1819, as has been stated elsewhere, raised annually small sums of money to hire preaching.

The year 1819 marks the date of the passage of the Toleration Act.

The men who labored here after the removal of Mr. Sleigh were Rev. James Richards, afterwards a foreign missionary. Rev. Jabez Fisher supplied the pulpit for about five years. During his labors fifteen were admitted to the church by profession. After his removal there were only occasional and interrupted supplies until 1829, when Rev. Eber Childs became pastor of the church, until dismissed, by his own request, in 1834.

Rev. Peter Holt succeeded Mr. Childs in 1835, continuing his connection with the church as pastor until 1840.

After a period of three years Rev. William Richardson was installed. He was dismissed, at his own request, in 1847, in consequence of an affection of his eyes. He removed to Manchester, N. H., and became interested in real estate, thereby acquiring a large property. Both he and his wife, an estimable

lady, are deceased, leaving no issue. Rev. Edmund Burt labored here two years after Mr. Richardson's departure.

He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Gale, who remained three years, during which period he succeeded in organizing an academy, which has been at various times quite an effective means of education to the youth of the town.

Rev. James W. Perkins, to whose article in the "New Hampshire Churches" we are indebted for some portions of this sketch, began his ministry with this church in 1854. After Mr. Perkins' ministry, which was closed on account of his feeble health, Rev. Mr. Nutting supplied the pulpit for one year, followed by Rev. Samuel Gerould in 1859, succeeded by Rev. E. F. Abbot.

Rev. Morris Holman preached to this church for several years, and in 1877, Rev. A. B. Palmer was the stated supply; in 1878, C. H. Taintor; no meeting in 1880; in 1881, H. C. Cowell, also in 1882; in 1883, Rodney C. Cochran; in 1884, George A. Dickey. The organization of this old church has become extinct or nearly so.

In 1829 the old meeting-house was abandoned as a place of worship, the orthodox society building a new one a few rods farther to the north, within the limits of the common. At this time there existed quite a numerous class of people at the easterly part of the town—Methodists, Free-will Baptists, etc.—who had no place of worship. They made a proposition to the town, at a special meeting called for the above purpose, to finish up the old house and occupy it for public worship. The town voted to relinquish their right to the old house and give the new society three hundred dollars towards the expense of building a new town-house, provided the latter incurred the remaining expenditure. This proposition would probably have been accepted, but a new and unexpected opposition now arose. Many of the pew-owners in the old house refused to give up their right and title, although no longer occupied by them. The meeting broke up with much ill-feeling on the part of both parties, and a society was immediately formed at East Deering, under the name and title of the Free Salvation Society, and in December, 1829, a plat of land was purchased of James or Amos Peaslee for a church site, and the next year Mr. Reuben Loveren built, by contract, the church now standing at East Deering, as he had the one at the Centre the year before. For many years the Methodists and Free-will Baptists held, alternately, meetings, and also the Universalists, who owned a share in the house. The Baptist and Universalist societies have become extinct, while the Methodist society holds regular meetings every Sabbath, A. B. Russell being the present pastor.

Burying-Grounds.—On the easterly slope of Wolf Hill, in full view from the little village of the Centre, which it overlooks, is located the old burying-ground which marks the last resting-place of many of the first settlers of Deering. Tradition points out a spot in the southeast corner of the grounds where the skeleton of a man was discovered lying beneath a fallen tree. An axe near by and several felled trees, including the one which rested on the body, indicated that he had commenced a clearing, interrupted by the accident through which he lost his life. The deer-skin breeches he had worn were recognizable, but no trace of his identity was ever found, and his remains were interred near the place where they were found. He was supposed to be some fugitive from justice or a deserter from the army. It soon after occurred to the settlers to use this locality as a burying-place for their dead, and on September 15, 1783, the town voted "to give Bray Wilkins seven dollars for Clearing and fenceing the graveyard according to law." This old burying-ground is full of graves, with but few headstones, and the names of most of those interred there must be forever unknown.

A burying-ground was laid out in the eastern part of the town on the south end of lot No. 13, Ringe's right. At the annual meeting in 1785 the town voted "that Nat Gove have four dollars and three-quarters for clearing and fencing the same."

In 1811, John Hogdon, of Weare, gave to the town of Deering one-half an acre of land, located in the west part of the town, by the side of the old turnpike, for to be used as a burying-ground, Ebenezer Gay, David Ellingwood, Samuel Morrill, the committee chosen by the town, giving bonds to fence and keep in repair the same forever. These conditions have been complied with up to the present time and the area of the original grounds enlarged.

In 1851 a new burying-ground was laid out near the church at East Deering, and which has lately been enlarged.

In 1825 the town purchased of Isaac Wilkins about one acre for a burying-ground. It is located on the farm of Andrew Wilkins, No. 7, in the south range, Packer's right. These grounds were enlarged a few years ago to meet the necessities of the population in that part of the town.

Robert Alcock, about the year 1809 or 1810, laid out a family burying-ground near the residence of the late Luke Otis, giving at the same time a plot of land adjoining the same as a public burying-place, provided the town would assume the expense of fencing, etc. The proposition was accepted, and large additions have been made to it by private enterprise, the latter additions being utilized by the population of Hillsborough Bridge, one-third of a mile distant.

Notices and Genealogies of the Earlier Settlers of Deering.—Alexander Robinson, the first settler of Deering, settled on the farm now owned and occupied by William T. Smith. This farm is in the south range of Ringe's right, or No. 13. We can find no trace of his family, but we learn from the town records that he offered the town his property, provided the

latter would take care of himself and wife. The proposition was not accepted.

William Forsaith, said to be the second settler in Deering, came from Chester. He settled on the lot west of that of the David Wilson farm, which is in the north range of the great lot or right No. 11. He married Jane Wilson, sister of David Wilson, who settled on the lot east of the above-described lot. His children were,—

Mathew, who married Jennie McClure.
William, who married —— Rose, from Lyndeborough.
Mary, who married Hugh More, of Francestown.
Dr. James Forsaith, who married Nancy Forsaith, of Chester.
Jonathan Forsaith married Naomi Butterfield, of Goffstown.
Thomas married a lady in Portland, Me.
Jennie married Jonathan Butterfield, of Goffstown.
Esther married Reuben Wilson, of New Boston.
Robert married Nancy Caulwell, of Henniker.
Josiah married a lady in Boston, Mass.
Sarah married Reuben Page, of Weare.

Children of Jonathan and Naomi Forsaith.

William Forsaith, twice married,—first to Lydia Downing; second, to Relephe George. Children by first marriage: Marilla married, first, Charles Codman; second, James Richards, of Goffstown; Ursula married S. Dow Wyman, of Hillsborough. Mr. Forsaith has resided in Deering during the whole of his active and useful life, and, although nearly ninety years old, still retains his faculties so as to relate many incidents which took place in his early life, and consequently in the earlier history of the town. He relates that his grandfather, William Forsaith, carried a bushel of seed-corn on his back from Chester to his farm in Deering, a task that not many young men would like to undertake even on a wager.

John married Sarah Carter.
Rodney married Eliza Curtis.
Alfred married in Maine and died there.
Naomi married David Carter.
Jane married William McFerson.
Woldend married in Maine.
Emiline married Jeremiah Bennet.
Josiah married in Maine and removed to Pennsylvania.

Children of Mathew and Jennie Forsaith.

William Forsaith married Catherine Rose, of Lyndeborough, settled in Alexandria, N. H.
Mary married Hugh More, of Francestown.
David married Nancy Mills, daughter of Robert Mills.
James married Betsy Wilson, daughter of Alexander Wilson, who settled the farm now occupied by William Forsaith.
Margaret married Samuel Bell.
Lucinda married John Wilkins.
Zilla removed to New York.
Cyrus removed West.

Children of David and Nancy Forsaith.

Alonzo died unmarried.
David settled in Stoughton, Mass.
Sally married Horace Grove, of Deering.
Mathew married Elzira Wilkins.
John settled in Lowell, Mass.
Robert married Mary A. Ellsworth; died in the [illegible].
George settled in California.
James, unmarried; resides in Deering.
Squire married Colby; resides in Antrim.
Warren lives in the West.
Horace married a daughter of John Gage; resides in Manchester, N. H.

Samuel Patten settled the farm now occupied by Joseph N. Gove and George C. Patten. He bought three adjacent lots of land—viz., Nos. 20, 21 and 22—in the south range of the Atkinson right, the last-numbered, lot 22, being his first purchase, and is worthy of notice as being the earliest deed to actual settlers found on record of land within the limits of the town. The date of the deed is April 10, 1770. It is the only deed of land in Deering recorded in Rockingham County. He married Priscilla More in Ireland; came to Marblehead, Mass., in 1765, his wife joining him in 1768 with a child six years old, and removed the same year to settle on the above-described lot.

Children of Samuel Patten.

Jonathan, born in Ireland, married Abigal Blood.
John died unmarried.
Samuel Patten married Hannah Boees, or Bois, of Londonderry.
Betsy married Aaron Travis.
Polly died unmarried.
Jesse married Polly Gove; settled in Henniker, N. H.

Children of Jonathan and Abigail Patten.

Esther married Hiram Hurd; settled in Neport, N. H.
David married Alice Tubbs; settled in Hancock, N. H.
Johnathan married Phila Hurd.
Mary married Edward Chase.
Abigail married David Wilkins.
Eliza married Rev. Ebenezer Chase.

Children of Samuel and Hannah Patten.

John married Mary Kimball.
Samuel married Lydia Whitaker.
Sophronia married Henry Codman.
Hannah died unmarried.
Eliza died unmarried.
Alonzo married Rhoda Ladd.
Melissa married Benjamin F. Gove.

Children of Aaron and Betsy Travis.

Priscilla married Daniel Hook.
Jesse married Sarah Lacy.
Samuel married Hannah Lacy.
Mary married Caleb Philbrook.
Gilman married Lucretia Brown.
Reuben married Eunice Stearns.

Children of Jonathan and Phila Patten.

Nyrhe married Joseph Stearns, Jr.
Phila married David Chase; settled in Henniker, N. H.
Abigail married Benjamin Martin, deceased.
Edward married Mary Conant; removed West.
Sarah married Mark Peaslee, deceased.
John removed West and married there.

Children of John and Mary Patten.

George C. married Lucy A. Roper, of Francestown, N. H.
Nancy S. married John N. Currier; settled in Manchester, N. H.

Children of Alonzo Patten.

Edwin settled in California.
Joseph is a physician and resides in Bethlehem, N. H.

Children of George C. and Lucy A. Patten.

William H. Patten married Velona E. Dodge.
Helen L.
Susie H. married Arthur S. Hood, Manchester, N. H.

NOTE.—The family of George C. Patten are all that remains of the Pattens in Deering.

William McKeen, one of the first settlers of Deering, was the son of Samuel McKeen, who settled in Amherst, N. H. His father was a brother of James McKeen, of Londonderry, known as Justice McKeen. The ancestor of the McKeens was James McKeen, who lived in Ireland. He was a zealous Protestant and took part in the defense of Londonderry. He had three sons,—James, John and William. The wife of John, whose name was Janet, had by him four children,—James, Robert, Samuel and Mary. He intended to emigrate with his brother James, but died

before the embarkation. His widow, however, with her four children, came over with the other emigrants. Her son Samuel, as above stated, had by his wife, whose name was Agnes, a numerous family. William was the sixth son, and married Ann Graham or Grimes, a sister of Francis Grimes, one of the earlier settlers of Deering. They had six sons and four daughters,—

John married Ann Ramsy, Greenfield, N. H.
David married Nancy Ferson, Deering, N. H.
Robert married Sally Barnes, Deering, N. H.
William, Jr., married Lydia Hadlock, Deering, N. H.
Moses never married.
Samuel never married.
Rose married —— Clough, Whitefield, N. H.
Mary married —— Withington.
Betsy married William McNeil, Rockingham, Vt.
Jane never married.
Agnes never married.

Children of William, Jr., and Lydia McKeen.

Walter married Leonora Gould, Hillsborough, N. H.
Albert married Vienna Paine, Bellingham, Mass.
Nathan married Susan Hubbard, Candia, N. H.
Levi married Carrie Massey, Nashua, N. H.
J. C. Dodge died young.
Sarah married A. W. Dickey, Deering, N. H.

Children of Albert and Vienna McKeen.

Frank A. married Clara Bowers.
Susie A. married George H. Andrews.
Mary E. married J. N. Andrews.

Children of Robert and Sally McKeen.

Leonard married Angeline Dickey, Deering, N. H.
Elbridge married first, Jane Colby, second, —— Colby.
Adaline married Calvisia Smith, Boston, Mass.

NOTE.—The name of McKeen has become extinct in Deering.

William and Thomas Aiken were two of the first settlers of Deering. They were grandsons of Edward Aiken, who emigrated, like the McKeens, from the north of Ireland about the year 1722, and settled in Londonderry. He had three sons, Nathaniel, James and William. Nathaniel settled on his father's farm, and had five sons,—Edward, John, James, Thomas and William. The two latter settled, as above stated, in Deering. William settled the farm occupied by the late Levi White, and Thomas settled the lot just west of William's. William died when about fifty-three years of age. Thomas died in 1831, aged eighty-two years. He was a good mechanic; he made wheels for spinning linen, reels, spools, etc. His old shop is still standing, and many of his wheels are still extant. William and Thomas each had a son John. William's son had *light* hair, while Thomas' son had *dark* hair. To distinguish them, therefore, they were known respectively, as *red* John and *black* John. Red John had a large family, only two of which are now living,—Electa, widow of the late David Wilson, of Deering, and Joseph, who lives in Cambridge, Mass. The names of those deceased were Calvin, William, Martha, Relief, Luther, Harriett, Rebecca, Jane.

The children of Black John were Elmira, Cyrus, Caroline, Hermon, Fanny, James. Hannah, a daughter of William Aiken, married John Gillis, of Deering,—his farm joined Thomas Aiken's on the west. The children of John and Hannah Gillis were William Aiken Gillis, Thomas, Worcester, John, David, Horace, Hannah, who married Reuben Boutwell, is now a widow and lives in Hillsborough, N. H. Mark, James M. and Charles are not living.

The name of Aiken as well as Gillis is now extinct in Deering.

David Wilson settled the farm known for more than a century as the "David Wilson place." The house now standing on the farm was built by him in 1786. His children were,—

James married Mary McNeil.
Betsy married John Grimes.
Jenny married Josiah Moore.
Nancy married Hugh Bell.
Hannah married, first, Robert Gibson; second, James Cochran.
Sally married first, —— Hill; second, —— Dustin.
Susan married Nathan Murdough.
David, Jr., married first, Jenny Dickey, second, Margaret Dunmore.

Children of David and Jenny Wilson.

Eliza, who died at the age of nineteen, unmarried.
Sally, who died at the age of three.
Hannah married James Forsaith.
Sarah M. married Luther Aiken.
David T. married Electa Aiken.
Susan married George Smart.
Mary, who died at the age of seventeen, unmarried.
James, who died at the age of forty-one, unmarried.
William D. married Sarah E. Chase.

The only child of David and Margaret Wilson was Eliza D., married George A. Ramsdell, of Nashua, N. H.

Reuben Loveren settled the farm now occupied by Robert P. Cressey. His father, Ebenezer Loveren, of Kensington, purchased, in 1773 and 1774, several lots of land in Atkinson's right, in Deering, notably lot 25, in the north range, identified as the lot on which the farm buildings now stand. Also, part of lot 27—twenty acres in the south range, identified as the lot on which the farm buildings stand on the Josiah Loveren place. Reuben Loveren came and settled on lot 25 about the year 1777, being seventeen years of age.

He laid his camp by the side of a large boulder still recognizable, east of the highway leading by the buildings half-way between the highway and Dudley Brook. Although he died in 1815, at the early age of fifty-five, the large house on the premises, and the massive stone fences or walls which cover this large and noble old homestead bear witness to his industry and energy. He married Sarah Hilliard, and had a numerous family,—

Dolly married David Rowell, of Deering.
Sally married Daniel Gove, of Weare.
Ebenezer married Annis Rowell, removed to Medford, Mass.
Elizabeth married Robert Goodale, died the present year (1887).
Mary married Joab Patterson, of Hopkinton, N. H.
Reuben married Abigail Bartlett.
Anna married Daniel Bartlett, Jr.
Hilliard married Hannah Goodale.
Huldah married Daniel Symonds.
Nancy married Samuel Dodge.

Children of Reuben and Abigail Loveren.

Rachel married, first, Elijah Eastman, of Weare, removed to New York, who re-married again, Mrs. Nancy Dodge.

Reuben married Martha Whittle, of Deering; settled at Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.; deceased.

Joseph H. married Elizabeth Whittle; resides at Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.

Children of Ebenezer and Annie Loveren.

Gilbert married Celenda Cram, of Weare.

Alvah married Matilda Smith.

Reuben married Rhene Codman, of Hillsborough.

David married; settled in Medford, Mass.

Nancy married —— Richardson.

Abram Gove, of Kensington, settled on the farm of Benjamin L. Bartlett in 1774. This farm is identified as lot 26, in the north range of the Atkinson right or lot 14; he purchased the lot settled by John Shearer, known as the farm on which Charles F. Gove now lives, removing there the same year. He was a man of great energy and industry, and soon had his farm fenced with stone wall. He became a large landholder; built a large house similar to the one on the Loveren farm adjoining. He had a numerous family, and married Mary Nudd, of Kensington.

Children of Abram and Mary Gove.

Sarah married Nathaniel Chase.

Nanna married —— Jones; removed West.

Jonathan married Polly Goodale.

Abram, Jr., married Nancy Jones.

Samuel married Abigail Newman.

Mary died unmarried.

Betty married Moody Lakin.

Polly married Jesse Patten.

Lydia never married.

Ebenezer married Nancy Rowell.

Benjamin married Mary Wallace.

Jemima married Gardner Brooks.

Children of Jonathan and Polly Gove.

Polly married Richard Manahan.

Almira married Thompson Manahan.

Jemima married Joseph Gerry.

Horace married Sarah Forsaith.

Jennie married Giles Alcock.

Children of Samuel and Abigail Gove.

Rodney married Nancy Smith.

John married Caroline Alcock.

Joseph married Aurilla Cram.

Samuel married Harriet Newman.

Two died in infancy.

Eliza married, first, William Whittle; second, Stephen Downing.

Sarah Ann married, first, Greely Barnett; second, John Hoyet.

Benjamin died unmarried.

Children of Benjamin and Mary Gove.

Mary Ann married Enoch Hadley.

Caroline married Thomas Butterfield; settled in the West.

Maria married —— Page; settled in the West.

Benjamin L. married Melissa Patten; settled in the West.

Hannah Jane.

Elizabeth.

Charles F. married Aurelia Wordsworth; settled on the old homestead.

One died in infancy.

John Shearer settled the farm now owned by Charles F. Gove, soon after Samuel Patten settled 22, which bounds it on the west. These two lots are in the north range of Atkinson's right, while the Alexander Hogg farm (now owned by Scott Bailey, of Weare) is in the south range of the same right, and is lot 27. It is worthy of mention that these three lots were measured out and sold to Samuel Patten, John Shearer and Alexander Hogg, respectively, before the survey of Atkinson's right had been completed and the lots numbered. John Shearer sold his lot in 1774, as above mentioned, receiving in exchange lot No. 26, of Abram Gove. A few years afterwards he sold the latter lot to Samuel Shearer, his brother. The latter built the grist-mill owned by the late Jonathan Runnals. Samuel Dunlap operated this mill for Samuel Shearer for several years.

Ebenezer Loveren, the brother of Reuben Loveren, settled on the Josiah Loveren place about the same time his brother came to Deering, in 1777. He built the large house on the premises, still standing, and the lot on which it is built is identified as lot No. 27 (twenty acres), in the south range of Atkinson's right, No. 14. The land south of the buildings and the highway which separates Atkinson's and Ringe's great rights, or lots Nos. 13 and 14, and which belongs to this old homestead, is recognized as lot No. 15 in the north range of Ringe's right, while the land belonging to the same homestead, lying west of the lot 27 (twenty acres), is identified as lots 26 and 25 in the south range of Atkinson's right.

Ebenezer married Eunice Hadlock. His children were,—

Ebenezer, Jr., born April 25, 1792; died young.

John married Clarissa Richardson; settled on the old homestead.

Betty, died young.

Sarah married Joshua Downing; settled in Deering.

Benjamin married Esther Bartlett; settled in Hopkinton, N. H.

Children of John and Clarissa Loveren.

Josiah married, first, Asanath Gregg; second, Nancy Peabody; now settled in Antrim, N. H.

Eunice married Jacob Gordon, of Henniker; settled in Maine.

Hannah married Humphry Nichols; settled in Maine.

Clarissa married Hiram G. Patten; settled in Warner, N. H.

Ebenezer married Susan Crowe; settled in the West.

Emeline lost her life through an accident when about ten years of age.

Alexander Gregg, the son of Hugh Gregg, who emigrated from Ireland, settled the farm now occupied by John Wallace. His buildings were located near the great reservoir dam; the old well and the remains of the cellar excavations are still recognizable. He built the mill at the outlet of the pond. The old mill has long since disappeared, but the old mill-dam still remained until removed to make place for the reservoir dam. Alexander Gregg married Mary Cristie, who was born in Ireland. Their children were,—

Jane died single.

Hugh died single.

Peter C. married Mary Mills; settled in Goshen, N. H.

Alexander died single.

James married Judith Hadlock.

Samuel married Lydia Dodge; settled on the old homestead.

Anna married Enos Merrill; settled in Weare, N. H.

Reuben removed West, married; died at Monona, Iowa, in 1870.

Children of Samuel and Lydia Gregg.

Eunice married James Fulton.

James died single.

Asenith married Josiah Loveren; settled in Deering, N. H.

Samuel married Abby Wyman.
Lydia Ann married Almos Fairfield; settled in Antrim, N. H.
Rebecca died single.

Children of James and Judith Gregg.

Cristie married Mary Merrill.
Lydia married —— Stone.

The children of Peter C. and Mary Gregg were David, Nancy, Mary Ann, Jane, Reuben (who married Catharine Gregg, of Deering), Robert, Samuel, Emily, Cristie.

The brother of Alexander Gregg, Reuben Gregg, settled on lots No. 15 and 16, in the north range of big lot No. 11, the former recognizable as the Reuben Gregg place and the latter as the Hugh Gregg Place. He built the saw-mill and grist-mill, which supplied the wants and needs of that part of the town for many years. Those mills long since disappeared.

Reuben Gregg married, first, a sister of Alexander Wilson. Their children were,—

Hugh married Margaret Dodge; settled the farm of B. L. Cleveland (lot No. 16).
Thomas married Mary Currier; settled on the Elijah Clough farm.
Mary married —— Page.
Sally and Betsy died single.

Reuben, for second wife, married a Miss Houston. Their children were,—

Nancy married Jonathan Nesmith; settled in Antrim, N. H.
Alexander married Rebecca Wilkins.
Harriet.
Houston.
James married Hannah Whitaker; went West.
John married Betsy Dodge; died from exposure in the open air.
Milton married —— Peasley; settled in Henniker, N. H.

Thomas Bailey settled the farm of Thomas Merrill, usually designated as the John Wilkins farm. He came from Weare and married (unknown).

Children of Thomas and —— Bailey.

Thomas.
Eaton.
David married Mary Chase.
Nathan married Phebe Peasley.
Enos married Judith White.
Willard married Betsy Fulton.
Hiram married Mary Manahan.
Lydia married —— Walker.
Mary married Robert Fulton.
Mehitable married Alexander Wilson.
Nancy married Stephen Manahan.

Robert Fulton, of Francestown, married Sarah Brown. He, in 1786, bought lot No. 10, south range, Mason's big lot No. 11, of James Graham, and in 1797 lot No. 11, in the same.

Children of Robert and Sarah Fulton.

Alexander.
Samuel never married; he opened the second store in Deering, in the vicinity of the Dr. James Forsaith place; died at the residence of his brother James, on the old homestead, in 1849.
James married Hannah Faulkner; settled on the old homestead.
John.
Jonathan.
Robert married Sally Wilkins; settled in Bradford, N. H.

Children of James and Hannah Fulton.

Betsy died single.
James married Eunice Gregg; settled on the old homestead.
Lyman died single; settled in Baltimore, Md.
Jennie married John Gillis.
Robert married Mary Richardson.
Curtis married Elizabeth Glover.
Abel died in infancy.
Mary died single.
Charles died single.
Hannah married John Reed, Nashua, N. H.

Children of James and Eunice Fulton.

Lydia A.
Joseph W. married, first, Laura A. Harndon; second, Lucy A. Sargent.
Hannah J. married Henry Gove.
Charles married Mary A. Wilson.
Mary E. married Urvin G. Rowell.
NOTE.—The family name of Fulton is now extinct in Deering.

Ebenezer Lock, son of Ebenezer Lock and Elizabeth, his wife, of Woburn, Mass., was born 1734; married Lucy Wood.

He had three sons,—Ebenezer, Jonathan and Benjamin,—all of whom settled in Deering and died there. Ebenezer, the father, discharged the first gun at Lexington, Mass., upon the British troops, April 19, 1775, working away some ten minutes before a shot was fired elsewhere by the Americans. He served through the war as a private, and some years later joined his sons in Deering, living with his youngest son, Benjamin, and died 1816.

Children of Ebenezer and Lucy Lock.

Jonathan married Lucy Brooks, of Woburn, Mass. During the Revolution he served the Continental cause as a mariner. When he came to Deering he settled on the farm now owned by Albert Hadlock. His only daughter, Lucy Lock, married Hezekiah Hadlock.

Ebenezer married Mollie Eastman, of Weare. Their children were Frederic (died young), Reuben and Charles. The father served in the Continental army and was wounded in the knee. He died from the effects of this wound after some years of suffering, a pension helping him support his family. After his decease his widow removed with her two sons, Reuben and Charles, to Pennsylvania.

Benjamin, third son of Ebenezer, was born 1765. He married Anna Eastman, of Weare. He enlisted in the Continental service in 1780, at the age of fifteen, and served until the close of the war. The farm finally settled upon by him is recognized as the one on which Wm. Whitaker now lives.

Children of Benjamin and Anna Lock.

Ebenezer married Sarah Bartlett, settled in Lempster.
Benjamin died in childhood.
Jonathan died in childhood.
Benjamin married Betsy Bartlett, of Weare.
Luther married Lydia Johnson, of Weare.
Anna died in infancy.
Roswell died single.
Anna married Colonel John Bartlett, still living.
Lucy married Solomon Bartlett.

Children of Ebenezer and Sarah Bartlett.

Eleanor married Jonathan Page, of Weare.
Marvin married Abigail Wilkins, whose only surviving child is James F. Lock, of Deering, married Martha E. Chase.

Stephen Locke settled the farm now occupied by Gillman Whitaker in 1784. He married Sally Hopkins, of Charlestown, Mass.

Children of Stephen and Sally Locke.

Sarah died single.
Stephen died young.
Susan married Moody Chase, settled in Deering.

Nancy married Christopher Simons, of Weare, N. H.
Lucy married Jonathan Goodale 2d, of Deering
Stephen married Sarah Peaslee, settled on the old home stead.
James married Keziah D. Leasbe

Children of Stephen and Sarah Lock.

Stephen died in infancy
Irena married James Priest, Weare, N. H.
Salina married Gilbert Small, Weare, N. H
Lewis N. married Harriet C. Kendall.
Ira D. married Ayscneth Meshier
Nancy E. married Gilman Clough.
Lucinda died young
Lavina died in infancy.

Children of James and Keziah D. Lock.

Levi J., still living with his grandson, J. G. Morrill
Oliver married Mary L. Porter, settled in West [illegible], Mass
Andrew J. married Lizzie H. Greenleaf.
Lucinda died young
Lucina married James F. Hinkley.
Elbridge G. H. died in infancy
Alfred married Mary E. Mazzey
Irene R. died young
Keziah M. died in infancy

Children of Andrew J. and Lizzie H. Lock.

Harry D.
Hattie B.

Children of Alfred and Mary E. Lock.

Fred E.
Arthur W.

James Whitaker, one of the first settlers of Deering, left a large family with his wife Susannah Simons, of Haverhill, Mass.

Isaac settled in Maine.
Sarah died single
Deane married Mary Chase.
Susannah married Jesse Whitaker, of Weare
Joseph settled in Maine
Mary married Samuel McAlister
Peter married Sarah Alcock
John married three wives,—first, Lydia Chase, second, Anah Bickford, third, Ruth Killom
Betty died single.
Nehemiah married Phebe Bryant
Jonathan married and settled in New York.

Children of James and Mary Whitaker.

William C. married Sarah J. Collins.
James S. married Abigail Collins.
Charles
Lydia died in infancy
Gilman married Lydia Neal

Children of Nehemiah and Phebe Whitaker.

Hiram married first, Ellen Monroe, second Harriet Tuttle.
David settled in Lowell, Mass
Susannah married Samuel Osborne, Weare, N. H.
Abbie married Daniel Burton Bramhall, N. H.
Anna B., still living with her brother, Hiram, on the old homestead.
Ophelia married Morgan Elliott

Children of William and Sarah J. Whitaker.

Francis
John J. died young

The only child of James and Abigail Whitaker living is Mary E. Whitaker.

William Chase, from Seabrook, N. H., settled the farm south of the old burying-ground, near East Deering, being lot 14 in the south range of Ringe's right. Through his industry and frugality he accumulated a large property. Besides his farming interests, he carried on the business of a banker, loaning money to all who gave good security. He subsequently settled on the farm now owned by James F. Lock, and lived there until his death.

Children of William and Lydia Chase.

Mary married James Whitaker.
Sally married John Downing
Lydia married John Whitaker
Nancy married Isaac Wilkins
Abigail married James Wilkins.
Betsy, single.

Robert McFerson, of Chester, settled the farm now owned by Augustus Wilson, recognized as No. 15 in the north range of Atkinson's right. The date of his deed is June 25, 1773, fixing approximately the time of his settlement. He married Mary Cristie, of Londonderry.

Children of Robert and Mary McFerson.

Sarah never married
Katherine married Thomas Mundaugh, Acworth, N. H.
Robert died young.
Thomas lost at sea.
Nancy married David McKeen, settled in Antrim, N. H.
James Cristie married Mary Bennet settled in Billerica, Mass
William married and removed West.
Note.—The family name is now Abbot

William McFerson, brother of Robert McFerson, settled in the south part of the town, on the farm known as the Witter Wilson place; removed to Cork (West Deering), at the foot of the Falls, so called, and lived on the farm known as the Joe Ellingwood place. He married Mary Blair, and they had eight children,—

Anna married Robert Mills
Hannah never married.
Mary never married.
Hugh married Hannah Butterfield, settled in New York.
Robert married, first Sally Wilkins, second Sally Gregg; settled in New York
Sally settled in Charlemont, New York.
Rosanna never married.
William married Jane Epworth, settled in Charlemont, N. Y.

The two brothers, William and Robert, fathers of the above families, served in the campaign against Burgoyne; were at the battles of Lake George and Saratoga. William was left in the woods on the march as too sick to go on; but his brother Robert found and cared for him until he recovered.

John Bartlett settled the farm now owned by George Bartlett. He married Hepzibath Stevens, in Chester, and removed to Deering in 1773.

Children of John and Hepzibath Bartlett.

Solomon married Anna Stevens
John, Jr., married Mary Simons, settled in Weare, N. H.
Daniel married, first, Abigail Stevens, second, Elinor Stevens, third, Hope White
Lydia married John Simons
Hepzibath died young.

Children of Solomon and Anna Bartlett.

Hepzibath married Jonathan Straw.
Nancy married —— Putney.
Abigail married —— Putney.
Sarah married Ebenezer Lesk.
Mary married Jesse Brown
John married Sarah Sanborn, settled in Sunapee, N. H. His fourth son was the Hon. Charles H. Bartlett, of Manchester, N. H.
Solomon married, first, Hannah Hadlock; second, Lucy Lock.
Esther married Benjamin Lovejoy.

Rebecca married Jesse Collins.
George married Polly Simons; settled on the old homestead.
Irena married Stephen Rowell.
Greeley married Sarah Ann Gove.

Children of Daniel Bartlett.

Solomon died young.
John married Anna Lock.
Daniel married Anna Loveren.
Abigail married Reuben Loveren.
Dorothy never married.
Josiah married Mary Gove.
Kerenhappuch married Stephen Rowell.
Erastus Harvey married Sarah Chase.
Elinor married Parker Bartlett.

Children of George and Polly Bartlett.

Enoch H. Bartlett married Huldah Sleeper.
Solomon, unmarried.
Ira, unmarried.

Children of John and Anna Bartlett.

Abigail, unmarried.
Benjamin L., unmarried.

NOTE.—George Bartlett and family, residing on the old homestead; Erastus H. Bartlett, living on the old homestead; Benjamin L. and Abigail Bartlett, with their mother, Anna Bartlett; Mrs. Josiah Bartlett, living on the Josiah Bartlett farm, are the only survivors of the family name in Deering.

John Simons settled the farm owned by Bartlett Simons, lot 18 in the north range of Thomlinson's and Mason's great lot No. 11. He married Lydia Bartlett. Their children were,—

Daniel married Huldah Loveren.
Hannah married Stephen Brown.
Bartlett married Almira Stuart, of Henniker.
Garvin died single, killed by lightning.
Eliza married Eaton Sleeper, Francestown.

Children of Daniel and Huldah Simons.

Daniel died single.
Lovilla married —— Davis.
Nancy Jane married Matthew Forsaith.

Children of Bartlett and Almira Simons.

Garvin died single.
Ellen married Samuel Sprague.
Lydia married Bartlett S. Brown.

Samuel Chase, of Kensington, settled on the farm of Alexander Wilson (deceased), in 1818. He married Esther Manahan, of Francestown. Their children were,—

Mary married David Bailey.
Jonathan married Clarissa Kimball.
Ezra married Mary Eastman.
Samuel married Lydia Holbrook.
Wells married Maria Bailey.
Sarah married Erastus H. Bartlett.
Ira M. married Josephine Leland.
Betsy Jane married Theophilus H. Kimball.

Ezra had one son, Ezra Allen, and Samuel one, Samuel David. Wells has two children living,—Samuel Warren, married Virginia Hulth, and Charles. Ira has five children living,—Frederick, Edwin, Roscoe, Harry and Laura.

Children of Jonathan and Clarissa Chase.

Charles M. married Charlotte Turner.
Sarah F. married William Wilson.
Cleora J. married Henry Wallace.
Stephen K. married Martha ——.
Clara Anna married John Barnard.
Minnie Bell.

Jonathan Goodale and Stephen Goodale settled in Deering, the former on the farm owned by J. G. Morril, and the latter on the farm of Lewis Goodale, Esq. Their father, Robert Goodale, removed from Salem, Mass., and settled in Weare, N. H. He married, second, Mary Fowler.

Children of Robert and Mary Goodale.

Stephen married Mary Greenleaf.
Jonathan married Sarah Hadlock.
Mehitable married, first, —— Young; second, ——Corlis, Weare, N. H.
Esther.

Children of Stephen and Mary Goodale.

Polly married Jonathan Gove; settled in Deering.
Jonathan married Lucy Locke; settled in Deering.
Robert married Elizabeth Loveren; settled on the old homestead.
Stephen married Judith Rowell; settled in Vermont.
Mehitable married Stephen Chase; settled in Maine.
Nancy married John Corlis; settled in Weare, N. H.
Hannah married Hilliard Loveren; settled in Deering.
Clarisy died single.

Children of Jonathan and Sarah Goodale.

Levi married Mary Howlett; settled in Hillsborough, N. H.
Isaac died single.
Lydia married Jabez Morrill.
Clara married Robert Carr; settled in Hillsborough, N. H.
Betsy married Mark Sterrett.
John H. married Celestia Mooney; resides in Nashua, N. H.

JOHN HARRISON GOODALE, youngest son of Jonathan and Sarah Goodale, was born October 2, 1816. He worked on the farm till seventeen years old; prepared for college at Newbury, Vt.; graduated at Middletown, Conn., in 1840, taught school at Columbus, Ga., five years; was editor at Manchester from August, 1848, to November, 1860; went to California in 1864; traveled in Alaska and British Columbia in 1867; returned to New Hampshire in 1869; was Secretary of State in 1871–72; was superintendent of the public schools of Nashua from 1875 to 1878, and is author of "History of Nashua" in this volume. He has a valuable collection of minerals and Indian stone relics. In 1848 he married Celestia S. Mooney, of Northfield, N. H., who died in October, 1863. In 1871 he married Josephine B. Atkinson, of Tilton, N. H. They have one child, Charlotte A. Goodale, who was born May, 1875. Mr. Goodale resides at Nashua, passing the midsummer, with his family, on a farm overlooking Asquam Lake, in Holderness.

Children of Robert and Elizabeth Goodale.

Fanny married Peter Y. Fryer; settled in New York.
Lewis married Emma J. Whittle; settled on the old homestead.
Eliza Ann married Albert Hadlock; settled on the Jonathan Lock farm, in Deering.
Harriet died in infancy.
Frank P. settled in Holyoke, Mass.

Children of Jonathan and Lucy Goodale.

Louisa married John D. Muzzy.
George W. married Martha L. Newton.
Elbert married, first, Celestia T. Smith; second, Laura A. Chandler.
Hilliard L. married Sarah E. Tead.
Levi W. married Frances E. Kidney.
James L. died single.
Elizabeth H. married Robert D. Carr.

Children of Stephen and Judith Goodale.

Mary married Calvin Metcalf.
David married Ella E. Batchelder.

Stephen married Abbie L. Myrick
Mercy H. married A. E. Austin
Clara married P. F. Stowell
Caroline died in infancy
Justin M. married Ellen Herbert
Walter F., died in infancy

Joshua Downing, from Henniker, settled on the farm previously owned by the Quimbys,—lot 17, in the north range of the Ringe right. It had been owned by Nathaniel Chase before the Quimby brothers purchased it, and still earlier by Nathaniel Gove, the brother of Abram Gove. Joshua Downing married Patience Chase, of Weare. Their children were,—

John Downing married Sally Chase
Joshua, Jr., married Sarah Loveren
Lydia married William Forsaith
David died in childhood
Judith died in childhood
Mary married Samuel Dunlap
Stephen married Mrs. Eliza P. Whittle
Daniel died in childhood
Nathan married Martha Clark; removed West
Abial married David Gregg
Peter married Mary A. Gutterson; settled in Wakefield, Mass.

Thomas Merrill settled the farm now occupied by Elbert Goodale, near the centre of the town. While clearing and preparing his land for settlement he boarded with Levi Hadlock, who lived at the east part of the town, at a distance of more than two miles. He married Lydia Abbot, of Andover, Mass.

Children of Thomas and Lydia Merrill

Thomas A., D.D., married Eliza Allen; settled in Middlebury, Vt.
Nathaniel married Anna Willkins; settled in Deering, N. H.
Enos married Anna Gregg; settled in Weare, N. H.
John married Nancy Barnard; settled in Weare, N. H.
Charlotte Lucretia married Jonathan Clement; settled in Deering.

Children of Nathaniel and Anna Merrill

Thomas Azro died at sea, single.
Lydia married Levi H. Sleeper, Manchester, N. H.
John W. married Maria A. Holt; settled in Cambridgeport, Mass.
William D. married Lavinia Wilson.
Martha and Mary, twins. Martha married Eben Sumner, settled in Nashua, N. H.; Mary married Cristy Gregg, settled in Deering, N. H.

Children of Enos and Anna Merrill

Anna died single.
Charlotte Lucretia died single.
Hannah died single.
Thomas A. married Lucinda Wilkins; settled in Deering, N. H.
Mary Jane died single.
Lydia A. died single.
Eliza Judith died single.

Benjamin Brown married Deborah Hadlock, who was a sister of Joseph Hadlock, who at one time lived in Deering. The former settled Lot No. 7, in the north range of Ringe's right. He was killed by the falling of a tree, in the prime of life, leaving a large family of young children, viz.: Stephen, married, first, Abigail Travis; second, Hannah Simons. By first marriage he had Lucretia, who married Gilman Travis. His children by second marriage were John, married Priscilla Atwood; settled in Concord, N. H.

Lydia married Simon Green.
Lewis settled in Danvers, Mass.; married there.
Benjamin settled in Danvers, Mass.; married there.
Frank died single.
Eliza married George Buswell, Concord, N. H.
Mercy Ann married George Young, Concord, N. H.
Bartlett S. Brown married Lydia Brown.
Almira died single.
Phebe, only daughter of Benjamin Brown, married Jonathan Clark.
Benjamin died young.
Levi married Hannah Dow.
Jesse married, first, Mary Bartlett; second, Annie Colby.
Nathan married Sarah Arlin.
David married Hannah Morrill.

Children of Levi and Hannah Brown

Sylvia Ann married Harrison Philbrook.
Almedia C. married Duane Brainerd, Concord, N. H.
Mary died single.
Levi Orrin died single.
Annie died in infancy.
Sewell B.
Hannah Avis died in childhood.
Elvira died single.
Melissa D. married Charles Dunkley, Concord, N. H.

The children of Jesse and Mary Brown were:

Hiram married Martha Gove.
Albert died single.
George settled in Manchester, N. H.; married there.
Giles E. married, first, Elizabeth Travis; second, Ellen Flint. His only child by first marriage was Jesse R., who married Leona Collins.

Samuel Brown settled on the easterly half of lot No. 9, in Ringe's right, now known as the farm of James F. Lock. We have no record of his family.

Hezekiah Hadlock, from Weare, N. H., settled the westerly half of lot No. 9, in Ringe's right, in 1776. This farm may be known as the Dana Hadlock place. He married a Miss Fogg, of Seabrook. His children were:

Hezekiah married Lucy Lock.
Judith married James Gregg.

Children of Hezekiah and Lucy Hadlock

Hannah married Solomon Bartlett.
Belinda married David Rowell.
Phebe married Jonathan Peaslee, of Weare, N. H.
Lucy J. died single.
Judith Ann married David P. Willkins.
Albert married Eliza Ann Goodale.
Dana B. never married.

Levi Hadlock settled on lot No. 11, in Ringe's right,—the farm now owned by Horace B. Cressey. He came from Amesbury, Mass. He married a Miss Currier, and their children were,—

Lydia married William McKeen.
Sarah married Jonathan Goodale.
Eunice married Ebenezer Loveren.
Polly married Ephraim Codman, Hillsborough, N. H.
Hannah married Peter Codman.
Levi Jr., removed West; died single.
Nathan married Ann Call; settled in Bangor, Me.

Albert and Eliza Ann Hadlock had one child,—

Lucy Jane, who married Alvin Tubbs.

Robert Gove, of Weare, purchased from Joseph Hadlock, in 1778, lot No. 10, in Ringe's right, fixing approximately the date of his advent into Deering. He married Sarah Huntington and settled on the above-named lot, adding, by purchase, other lands to his homestead. His children were,—

Hannah, who married Herod Chase; settled on the old homestead.
John married, first, Sarah Dunsack; second, Mrs. Relief Dickey.

Hubbah B. married James B. Estes
Annie married Amos Breed.

Herod Chase was the son of Moody Chase, who married Susan Locke. The latter left a large family, viz.:

Stephen married, first, Nancy Kelley; second, Mehitable Goodale.
Rhoda married Samuel Palmer.
Herod (above), three married,—first, Hannah Gove (above); second, Mrs. Caroline Gove; third, Mrs. Hannah E. Varney.
Hiram married Hannah Wood.
Cyrus married Delia Wood.
Sarah married George Day.
Louisa married twice,—first, a Mr. Nelson; second, a Dunham.
Leonina married a Nelson.
Judith married Moses Barrington.
David married a Miss Call, of Weare.
Dexter married a Miss Smith.
Two died in infancy,—fourteen in all

Joshua Folsom, from Epping, N. H., settled on the farm occupied by the Danforth brothers, in the northeast part of the town. He married Mary Brackenbury.

Children of Joshua and Mary Folsom

Betty died at the age of fifteen years.
John married Patience Richardson; settled in Sandwich, N. H.
Anna S. married John Johnson; settled in Henniker, N. H.
Joshua married Catherine Hedman; settled in Zanesville, O.
Samuel married Nancy Lovering; settled in Lowell, Mass.
Abigail married Moses Brown; settled in Henniker, N. H.
Sarah and Mary, twins. Sarah married William Wallace, of Henniker, N. H. Mary married Thomas Whittle, of Weare, N. H.
Lydia married Samuel Tutherly, settled eventually in Claremont, N. H.
Hannah married Rufus Tutherly; settled in Weare, N. H.
David died at the age of twelve years.
Rachel married David Alley; settled in Henniker, N. H.

Thomas Whittle eventually settled on the old homestead with Mary, his wife.

Children of Thomas and Mary Whittle

William married Eliza P. Gove; settled in Weare, N. H.
Thomas Parker married Mrs. Almira Lock; settled in Henniker, N. H.
Joshua F. married, first, Amanda Roby; second, Mrs. Sarah C. Wallace; settled as a physician in Nashua, N. H.
David F. married Charlotte Nichols; settled in Hillsborough, N. H.
Hannah married Charles Farnsworth.
Martha A. married Reuben Lovering; settled at Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.
Mary E. married Joseph Lovering; settled at Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.
Emma J. married Lewis Goodall; settled in Deering, N. H.
NOTE.—The name of Folsom, as well as Whittle, has become extinct in Deering.

Amos Chase, from Seabrook, settled the farm now occupied by Henry Ashby. He married Elizabeth Kimball, of Hopkinton. By this issue he had seven children,—

John married Sarah Hanson, of Weare; settled the farm now occupied by John Crough.
Mary married Nathaniel Whatcher, of Maine.
Edward married Mary Patten; settled on the old homestead.
Rhoda married Samuel Straw, of Hopkinton.
Dolly married Abram Dow, Seabrook.
Rachel married Enoch Gove, of Weare
Lizzie married Elisha Frye, Sandwich.

Children of John and Sarah Chase

Otis married Phebe Willard.
Amos married Mary Hanson, Weare.
Edward married Sarah Chase.
Winslow married Hannah Dow.
James and Moses were twins.
James married Maria Thompson
Moses married Martha Blood.
Charles married Emma Thompson
David married Lydia A. Chase.
David was drowned when eight years of age
Rodney died in infancy.

Children of Edward and Mary Chase

Eliza married, first, Daniel G. Dow; second, William B. Walker.
Edward died in infancy
Ann B. married Samuel H. Jones
David P. married Phila Patten
Mary, single.

Children of Joseph G. and Phebe Dow.

Harriet married Lawrence Keeley
Amos C. married Sarah J. Nichols.
Daniel G. married Jennie Raymond
Edward C. married, first, Roanna Chase; second, Emily A. Webber.
Ann C. Dow married Gilbert P. Hill.

Eliza was the only child of William B. and Eliza Walker.

Humphrey Peasley settled the farm now occupied by Rodney Gove. He came from Amesbury, Mass., in 1782, and bought lot No. 15 in the south range of the great Wibird lot No. 15. This lot is identical with the one on which the buildings of Rodney Gove now stand. Two years afterwards he purchased lot No. 16, just east of the above-described lot. These two lots, of one hundred acres each, comprised the old Peasley homestead. He married Phebe Dow, of Weare, built a large house on the premises, which has been remodeled to the form of the one now standing, as mentioned above. He subsequently, with his son Jonathan, built a saw-mill, located on Patten's Brook, running through lot No. 15, about one hundred rods below the mill of William H. Patten, as it now stands. It has long since disappeared.

Children of Humphrey and Phebe Peasley

Jonathan married Sallie Hook.
Keziah married Abram Chase.
Nancy died single.
Stephen died single.
Abraham married Eliza Alcock; settled in Manchester, N. H
Eliza died single.
Humphrey married, first, Abigail Atwood; second, Betsy Brown.
Mary married Dudley Chase
Phebe married Nathan Badley.

Humphrey is still living in Deering, and Phebe, who resides in Manchester, N. H.

Bray Wilkins settled on the Timothy Matthews farm, on the south side of Wolf Hill, near the old burying-ground. He married a Mrs. Blanchard.

Children of Bray and Lucy Wilkins

Lucy died unmarried.
Sally married Robert Fulton
Anna married, first, Nathaniel Merrill; second, Stephen Carr.
Betty married Joseph Kimball.
Rebecca married Alexander Gregg.
David married Abigail Patten.
Isaac married Nancy Chase.
James married, first, Abigail Chase; second, —— ——
John married Lucinda Foxsaith.

Timothy Matthews, who married Betsy Huntington, lived on this old Wilkins homestead for many years after the death of Bray Wilkins and the removal of the latter's son James to Henniker. In his old age

he removed with his wife, leaving no issue, to Henniker, and the buildings on this old homestead have long since disappeared.

Adam Manahan settled on lot No. 14, in the south range of Thomlinson and Mason's great lot No. 11,—the Ephraim Fuller place. He married twice. By first marriage he had:

John.
Richard married Polly Gove.
William married Mary Bowers.
Joseph.

By second marriage:

Mary married — Bailey.
Elvira married Solomon Bailey.
Stephen married Nancy Bailey (above).
Thompson married Almira Gove.
Mark Aubentine, by profession a physician, removed West.

Andrew Aiken settled on the farm occupied by Carlton Clement.

Children of Andrew Aiken and Margaret Aiken.

Elizabeth.
Mary.
Margaret.
James.

Margaret Aiken was born in 1783, and was widely known as "Peggy" throughout Hillsborough County. She died at an advanced age at the Wilton County farm a few years ago.

Samuel and William Anderson settled on farms adjoining. They acquired their title to their land in 1794. Samuel bought, at the vendue sale of the land of Thomas Packer, Esq., deceased, lot No. 3, in the north range of Packer's right, and the same year sold to William Anderson the same lot No. 3, which was bounded on the east by land of Jonathan Locke, identified as the farm on which Albert Hadlock now lives.

William Anderson married Margaret Clark. His children were,—

Margaret married Enoch Muzzey, of Weare, who settled on the old Anderson homestead.
Eliza married Reuben Lovering as a second wife.

Children of Craig and Margaret McCoy.

Mary Eliza married Alfred Locke.
William married Mary Griffin, settled in Somerville, Mass.
Martha married Horace Cressey.
Sarah.
Dimond died young.
Erwin.

William Codman settled on lot 12 in Wilbird's right, No. 15, in 1778. He was the first physician in town to practice his profession, which he did for many years. He died in 1811. His children with his wife Mary were,—

Henry married Sophronia Patten.
Peter married —— ——.
Charles married Mahala Atwood.
Abbie.

Alexander Hogg settled the farm owned by Scott Bailey, of Weare. The date of his deed is 1771,—lot 27, south range of Atkinson's right. He married —— ——. Their children were,—

William Hogg married Anna Follansbee.
Samuel Hogg.
A daughter married a Pettingill.

Children of William and Anna Hogg.

Jonathan married Rebecca Hogg.
Priscilla married Benjamin Colby.
William died single.
Mary married Jonathan Kelley.
Sarah died single.
Benjamin married Catherine Blood.
Follansbee married Susan McCoy.
Lucy married Moses Chase as a second wife.
John removed to Haverhill, Mass.

Thomas Hogg, George Hogg and Robert Hogg, brothers of Alexander Hogg, lived in Deering at one time, but owned no real estate as we can learn. Thomas had one son, Samuel Dana, and a daughter.

George Hogg enlisted in the Continental army, but soon deserted and came back to Deering, where he managed in some way to avoid the officers sent for his arrest. He, together with his family, lay upon Dudley Pond for many nights in succession to elude the officers, thereby so impairing the health of his daughter Molly, then an infant, as to cripple her for life. The records of the town show that his family was a public charge for many years. William Hogg, the son of Alexander Hogg, enlisted in the war, and the records show that the town voted to give Alexander Hogg, his father, one hundred and thirty-six dollars in consideration of his son's going to war. The latter drew a pension during the later period of his life. He taught many of the first schools in Deering and adjoining towns.

Parker Nois lived at one time on No. 8, south range of Ringe's right. He was thrice married, the last time to Dorcas McCoy. He had a large family. Among the rest was Russell T. Nois, who married, first, Mary Currier; second, Sarah J. Forsaith. Parker Nois removed to Haverhill, his former place of residence.

Robert Alcock settled on lot No. 9, in the south range of Wilbird's great share or right, No. 15. The date of his deed is June 7, 1776. He was engaged in mercantile business in London, where he was born; afterwards in Marblehead or Salem, Mass.; from thence he removed to Weare, N. H., where, remaining only a short time, he removed to Deering. He opened the first store, located on his farm, as above described. This farm may be identified as the Nathaniel Colby place. He served as town clerk and selectman for many years, and was chosen representative by the town from 1794 to 1805,—eleven consecutive years. He was then chosen Senator from his district (No. 8) for a term of years; afterwards appointed to the office of judge of the court for the county of Hillsborough, which office he held until disqualified by age. As a member of the church and a citizen of the town, in a private and public capacity, no man ever more drew the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen.

He married, first, Elizabeth Marong; second, Elizabeth Currier; third, Mary Currier. Children were,—

Mansil married, first, Lucy Bradford; second, unknown.
Robert married, first, a sister of Peter Codman; second, a Miss Blaisdell, third, a Miss Grant.
Elizabeth.
John married Mattie Sheaver.
James married, first, Polly Stuart; second, a Mrs. Taylor.
Benjamin married, first, a Miss Page; second, unknown.
Joseph married Lucy Hobson.
Samuel married Betsy Chadwick.
William married, first, Ruth Gerry; second, Judith Colby; third, Theresa Howe.
Betsy married a Tennant.
Nancy married Samuel Kimball.
Sally married a Goodwin.
Ann.
Two died in infancy.

Children of Mansil and Lucy Abell.

Mansil married Lucy Bacon.
Cyrus died single.
Clara married John Tandy.
Timothy and Robert, twins. Timothy married Kate Howe; Robert died single.
Luke married Mahala White.
John and Lucy, twins. John married Hannah Baldwin; Lucy married Jonathan Ellsworth.
Sally married Peter Whitaker.
Baxter married ——.
Alvet died single.
Frederick married Eliza Putney.

Children of Robert and first wife.

William.
Betsy married Jonathan Danforth.
Ruth married Peter Codman.
Grace died single.

By second wife.

Robert married, first, Clarissa Flanders; second, Mary Tarleton.
Stephen married, first, Sally Wilson; second, a Miss Pope.
Christopher married a Miss Flanders.

Children of James and Polly Alcock.

Nancy married Daniel Brown.
Henry married Charlotte Cheney.
James M. married Caroline McCoy.
Mary married Freeman Dow.
Anna married William French.
Clarissa married Joel Ballard.
Charles married Nancy J. Parker.

Joseph's children were Elbridge, Harriet, Joseph, Samuel's children were,—

Marony, Marony,—both died in childhood.
Elizabeth married Milton McCoy.
Eva A. married Josette (Alcock) Appleton.

William's children were,—

William H. married Almira A. Smiley.

By second wife.

Two died in infancy.
Ora married John Ellingwood.
Harriet married Gideon Page.
Jane married Wilson Campbell.

By third wife.

Irene, unmarried.
Cyrus H. married a Miss Brown.

NOTE.—The descendants of Robert Alcock, under various names, are still the most numerous in Deering of any of the first settlers of the town.

Caleb Whitaker, the son of William Whitaker, of Weare, settled with his father on lot No. 26, in Ringe's right, identified as the farm of Russell Tubbs and that of the late Wheeler Barnes. He married Mrs. Nancy White. His children were,—

Hannah married James Gregg.
Lydia married Samuel Patten.
Roxiana married George Smart.
Daniel married Hannah Blodgett.
Joseph Wheeler died in childhood.
Charlotte married ——.

William White married Nancy Mathis, who married, second, Caleb Whitaker, above. Children of William and Nancy White were,—

Nancy married Levi Brown.
Anton married Louisa Crane.
William married Mary Wilson.
James married Lovina Clough.
Judith married Enos Bailey.
Mahala married Luke Otis.

John Morrill served in the Continental army as a private soldier. It is not known from what town or precinct he enlisted; but after the close of the war, or the expiration of his term of service, he married Abigail Knight, of Atkinson, and after a short term of residence in Hillsborough removed to Deering, where he spent the remainder of his life, dwelling in various localities, finally with his son Joseph on the farm known as the Frank Gould place. The writer, when a boy, often heard him speak of his experiences in the war, especially of being in the battle of White Plains, so bloody and disastrous to the American army, alleging that his "right and left-hand men" were killed during the engagement. He also spoke of seeing General Washington, for whom he was detailed at one time as a servant or waiter, being at that time less than seventeen years of age.

He had seven children,—

Joseph married Catherine Smith.
Samuel married Rachel Spaigne. He enlisted in the War of 1812 as a soldier, and died from disease.
Mary married Joel Heath.
Sarah married William Heath.
Abigail married Elijah Thurston.
Hannah married David Brown.
John married ——; settled in Deerfield, N. H.

Isaac Smith, the son of Ichabod Smith, married Nancy Codman, and eventually settled on the southerly half of No. 12, in Wilbird's right, No. 15. His children were,—

Isaac married Amelia Stevens.
Catherine married Joseph Merrill.
Rene married a Jones.
Agnes married William Campbell.
Henry married Mary Tuton.
Turner removed West.
Loraine married Samuel Gibson.
Jael Smith died in childhood.
Princess married a Fletcher, settled in Troy, N. Y.
Achasa married a Spaulding, settled in Troy, N. Y.
Larnard married a Vermont lady, settled in St. Clair, Mich.

The children of Isaac and Amelia Smith were,—

Matilda married Alvah Lovejoy.
Nancy S. married Robert Tuton.
William T. married Mary Ann Morgan.
Calvin S. married Maria ——.
Isaac married Josephine Whittle.
Esther married Adam Pickey.
Francis O. married Mary A. Peasley.
Theresa married, first, William Pickey; second, Deacon Christie, of New Boston; third, John McCollum, Mont Vernon.
Ellen M. died in childhood.
George D. married Margaret ——.

Nathaniel Colby bought the farm settled by Robert Alcock, removing there from Hopkinton. He married, first, Patty Muzzey; second, Mary McKeen. Children by first marriage were,—

John died unmarried.
Elizabeth married Frank Russell; five West.
Nancy married Elbridge McKeen.

By second wife.

Eben married Ella Grace Elbridge.
Lucy.

Daniel, brother of Nathaniel, married, first, a Miss Emery; second, Lucy Cowen. Children by first wife were,—

Belinda married Richard Clement.
Pamelia died single.
Charles died in the Civil War.
Two girls died in infancy.
Squiers.
Samuel removed West.
Diana

Joseph Kimball, of Weare, first settled on lot No. 23, south range of Atkinson's right. He afterwards purchased the reservation given to the first settled minister,[1] when Mr. Sleigh, the incumbent, removed to New York. This reservation is located in the northerly part of No. 6, north range of Packer's right, and is the farm now occupied by Mr. Fulton. He married Betsy Wilkins. Their only child was Eliza, married Francis Mitchell. The children of Francis and Eliza Mitchell were Charles (married Mahala Coburn), Sarah (married, first, Augustus Wilkins; second, Francis F. Fulton), James (married Almira Twist), Joseph (married Alice Barnes), George (died in the Civil War as a soldier), Albert B. (died single). Francis Mitchell, for second wife, married Mrs. Charlotte Jaqueth.

Silas Parker Barnes (or Barron, as it was once called) was the father of the Barnes families or races described below. He emigrated from England. His children were,—

Benjamin settled on Alexander Robinson's farm, after the latter deceased.
Samuel Barnes married Sally Lund
Sally married Robert McKeen
Alice, single.
Wheeler and Hannah, twins. Wheeler married Nancy Gay. Hannah married Charles Craft.
Silas married Oliver Chatman.
Rodney died single.
Mary E. married Samuel Cutler.
John married Clarissa Colony.
Harriet married Charles Martin.

Children of Wheeler and Nancy Barnes.

Clinema died single.
George married Carrie Spencer
Sarah married George King
Charles married Nelly A. Coolidge.
Mary married Peter Kimball.
Edward died in the Civil War from disease contracted while a soldier.
Frank married unknown.
John married Ann Wilson

[1] Lot 5, Ringe's right, a small portion of No. 6, north range, Packer's right, was included in the reservation.

Children of John and Clarissa Barnes.

Alice M. married Joseph Mitchell.
Kittie F. died in childhood
Willie and Hattie were twins,—the former is single, the latter married Joslin Gleason.
Horace married Mary Nelson.

Moses Colman married, first, Jennie Wallace; second, Betsy Bennett; third, Jane Ross. He settled on lot 13, Wibird's right, No. 15, afterwards removed to West Deering. His children by first wife were,—

William W. married Dorcas Mellen.
John married Hannah Colman.

By second wife he had,—

Lucy married Horace Ferson.
Nathan married Hannah Chess.

William and Dorcas' children were,—

Mendall M. married Margaret Forsaith.
Charles H. married Addie C. Mills.

Evan Dow and his brother, Stephen Dow, settled near the centre of the town, in Ringe's right. Their father, Captain Reuben Dow, of Hollis, after the battle of Lexington, raised a company of soldiers from Hollis and Pepperill, marched to Bunker Hill and brought away from the field on that eventful day a bullet in his ankle. The bullet, which was extracted, is still preserved; but the effects of the wound are said to have eventually caused or hastened his demise. He had three sons, Daniel, Stephen and Evan.

Children of Stephen, who married Abigail Hunt, of Hollis.

Lois married Caleb Duncan, of Hancock, N. H.
Stephen married —— Hall, of Gloucester, Mass.; settled in Weston, Vt.
Hannah married —— Spaulding; settled in Weston, Vt.
Nathaniel married —— Adams; settled in Hancock.
Jeremiah married Sally Eastman, and settled on the old homestead in Hollis.
Abigail married Timothy Wyman, Jr., of Hillsborough, N. H.

Children of Evan Dow, who married Sarah Philbrook, of Weare, N. H.

Sarah married Nathan Cram.
Reuben never married.
Hannah married Jonathan Cram.
Lydia married Lorel Cram.
Evan, Jr., married Nancy Balch, of New Boston, N. H.

Elias Hassel settled on No. 3, north range of great lot No. 15, Richard Wibird's right. This lot is a settler's lot, and given to Hassel for the sum of five shillings and the consideration of his settling on the lot. The date of the deed is June 17, 1771. It is identified as the Gould farm. Hannah, who married Samuel Morrill, and settled on the old homestead after Hassel removed to Hillsborough, is the only child of Elias and Mary Hassel.

James White, of Framingham, Mass., settled on the farm now occupied by Henry Holton about the year 1807. He married Susannah Flint. Their children were,—

Sophona died single
Rhoda married Moses Roach.
James married Abigail Coburn.
Artemas married, first, Sarah Case; second, Charlotte Burbey.
Susan married Joel Bixby
Cynthia married Hiram Smith.
Eliza A. married William Brown.
Jason married Mary Case.

Nathan White, brother of James White, above mentioned, was the son of John White, who settled on the farm now occupied by David McAlister about the year 1787. He married Susannah Eaton. His son Nathan lived on the same farm with his father and married, first, Dorcas Wilson; second, Hannah Ordway. His children by first marriage were,—

Ann married John Sterrett.
Dorcas married Samuel Kimball.
Nathan married Jane Smith.
Mary married William Matten.

His children by second marriage were,—

Harrison married, first, Esther Burley; second, Amelia Morrison.
Nancy died in childhood.
Harriet married David McAlister.
Lovina died in childhood.
Nancy died in childhood.

Luther Travis married Nancy Shearer, and settled near the residence of John Barnes. His children were,—

John died insane.
James married a lady from Reading, Mass.
Levi married Amra Hall.
William married Eliza Heath.

The children of Eliza and William Travis were,—

Lucinda married Albert Heath.
Dexter died in the Civil War.
Giles died insane.

Adam Dickey, from Londonderry, settled on lot 30, south range of Ringe's right, about the year 1785. He married Betsy Furgurson. Their children were,—

William married Mary Wilson.
Jennie married David Wilson.

The children of William and Mary Wilson were,—

Betsy Jane died in childhood.
Alexander married Sarah McKeen.
Angeline married Leonard McKeen.
Mary married James S. Allen.
Eliza Jane died single.
Caroline died in childhood.
Clara W. married Gawn W. Mills.
Adam married Esther Smith.
Caroline died in childhood.
William married Theresa Smith.
Mandana.
Perkins.
Three died in infancy.

Rolandson Ellinwood, of Amherst, settled on lot 12, south range, next to the intervale lot, Packer's right, in 1793. He also purchased lot 11 in the same range, and the southerly half of lot 12 in north range of the same right. He married Abigail Hildreth. The children of Rolandson and Abigail Ellinwood were,—

David married Alice Aiken.
John married Ruth Baker.
Abigail married Phineas Wilkins.

He married for second wife Eunice Nichols. Their children were,—

Charles died single.
Mary Jane married Benjamin Nickerson.
Eliza married Joseph Nickerson.
David married a Miss Stetson.
Harriet L. married Rodney Wilkins.

John and Ruth Ellinwood's children were,—

John B. married, first, Lenora Alcock; second, Evaline Page.
James S. married Rachel G. Turner.
Mary died in childhood.
Abigail died in childhood.
Ruth S. married Luther Cheney.

Children of James S. and Rachel G. Ellinwood.

Frank P. married Maria P. Bartlett.
Mary S.
Flora J.
Clara E. married Myron E. Johnson.
Sarah Lyzzie.
Clark S.
Scott L.
Note.—The latter family are all of the name that reside in Deering.

Joseph, son of Rolandson and Abigail Ellinwood, settled on or near No. 1, Thomlinson's moiety in big lot No. 11. His children were,—

Nancy married a Mr. Long.
Hattie married John Burbank.
Joseph settled in Grafton.
Phineas settled in California.
Eunice removed West.
Abbie married a Mr. Walker.
Horace died a soldier in the Civil War.
Mary Ann married Charles Joy.

Joseph Dow, from Goffstown, settled on or near the intervale lot in Ringe's right. He married Mary Wells, and their children were,—

Joseph died in childhood.
Benjamin died single.
Daniel died in childhood.
Roxanna died in childhood.
David married Lucretia Alcock.
Sarah married James Ross.
Freeman married Mary Alcock.
Lyman married, first, Eliza Wood; second, Esther Hadley.
Hiram died single.

Parker Morse settled on the farm just north of Thomas Merrill's, known as the John Wilkins place, No. 13, in Thomlinson's moiety of big lot No. 11. Parker Morse had the following children by Love, his wife: Parker, Lovy, Joseph, Josiah, Samuel, Deliverance, Mary and Sarah.

Francis Graham, or Grimes, from Londonderry, settled lot 5, Wibird's right, No. 15. He married Sarah Cochran.

Children of Francis and Sarah Grimes.

John married Betsy Wilson.
James married Jane Giffin.

Children of John and Betsy Grimes.

Hiram married Clarissa Forsaith.
Jane married James Butler.
Susan married Alden Walker.
Francis married, first, Mary Chase; second, Lucinda Egleston.
David W. married, first, Harriet Tuttle; second, Elizabeth Jones.
Sarah C. never married.
James W. married Elizabeth Neally. He graduated at college; studied law; removed to Iowa; became Governor of the State; afterwards United States Senator; died a few years ago, leaving a large property.

Timothy Wyman married Elizabeth Shattuck, and settled in Hollis, but removed to Deering about the year 1777 or 1778. His children with Elizabeth, his wife, were,—

Timothy married Abigail Dow (see Stephen Dow).
Nathan settled in Vermont, was three times married,—first, to a Miss Stuart; second, unknown; third, Patty Howard.
Elizabeth married Jesse Emery.
Ebenezer married, first, Mehitable Clement; second, Betsy Manly.
Sybil married Jonathan Sargent.
Reuben married Rhoda Bothwell.
Abel died young.
Sally married Josiah Kelton.
Polly, twin with Sally, married Isaac Merrill.
Hannah married John Smith.
Daniel married Louisa Moore.

Children of Timothy and Abigail Wyman.

Lot died young.
Stephen Dow married Urania Forsaith.

The children of Ebenezer and Betsy Wyman were Elizabeth, Mehitable, John S., Charles, Daniel (died young), Abigail Dow, Daniel, Almira, Almena, and Moses.

The children of Daniel and Louisa Wyman were Squiers Clement, Louisa Maria, Ann Sophia, Laura Fidelia, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, and Loella Matilda.

Charles Battrick, from Concord, Mass., settled on the Robert Mills place, at the head of the falls, so called. He married, first, Betsy Blake. Their children were,—

Charles married Lucinda White; second.
Olivia married Lotsa Sweetser.
Elias B. died young.
Samuel married, first, a Miss Sweetser; second, a Miss Fuller.
Otis married Julia A. Blood.
Edward married Lucinda J. Bryant.
John E. married, first, Maria Bixby; second, a Miss Barker; third, Martha Barker.

He married for second wife Achsa Waugh; their children were,—

Betsy died single.
Robert W.
Uriah H. died in childhood.
Bainbridge married Martha Bamford.

William Waugh, from Londonderry, married Susannah Walker. Their children were,—

Nancy married Benjamin Masterman.
Rebecca married Joseph Stevens.
Susannah married ——— ———.
Joseph married, first, Sally Kendall; second, Fatna Dow.
Achsa married Charles Battrick.
Robert died single.

Ezra Fisher settled the farm now occupied by Luther Cheney. He married a Miss Bixby, of Francestown; their children were,—

Giles married a Miss Campbell.
William died young.
Ezra died single.

The brother of John Bartlett, Jacob, settled lot 20 in Thomlinson's right. Jacob Bartlett married a Miss Sargent, and had the following children:

Sarah married Benjamin Collingham.
Stephen married Phebe Whitaker.
Abigail married Samuel Balch.
Joshua married Patty Chase.
Jacob married Catherine Hall.
Martha married Jonathan Gage.
Hannah died single.
Mary died single.
Betsy married Manly Peasley.
Fanny married Gillman George.

Children of Stephen and Phebe Bartlett.

Phebe died single.
Relief married Willard Coty.
Almira married Elijah Mason.
Hannah.
Parker Bartlett married Eleanor Bartlett.
Fanny married Hugh Craig.
Stephen married Edna Craig.
Oliver H. P. married Lorna Morse.

Children of Parker and Eleanor Bartlett.

Rotheous E. married Emma J. Merril.
Rosella A. married Parker Craig.
Erastus B. married Jennie Orne.
Ai married Allie Jones.
Sarah married Edwin Rice.

Hezekiah Wilkins settled on lot No. 7, south of Parker's right, No. 12, about the year 1800. He married Margaret Armor. Children were,—

Gawn died single.
Polly married Benjamin Huntington.
Sally married Robert McPerson.
Isaac married Roxanna Eaton.
Rodney married Harriet Ellingwood.
Andrew removed West.

Phineas Wilkins settled on No. 8, just west of No. 7, above described. He married Abigail Ellingwood. Children were,—

Louisa married Benjamin Roberts.
Nathan.

James Eaton settled lot 9, just west of 8, above. He married, first, a Miss McClure; second, unknown. The children by first wife were John, David, Samuel, James, Isaac, William; one son lost his life by the accidental discharge of a gun, Polly (married David Bass), Roxanna (married Isaac Wilkins). Children of Isaac and Roxanna Wilkins were,—

Gawndied in childhood.
Lucinda married Sewell Packhard.
Malvina married William Forsaith.
Eliza married Mathew Forsaith.
Andrew A. married Calista Goodhue.
Augustus married Sarah Mitchell.
Frances married Charles J. Taft.

Carleton Clement settled on lot No. 11, Wibird's right, after Andrew Aiken. He married Keziah Dow. Their children were,—

Jonathan D. married, first, Charlotte L. Merrill; second, Cynthia J. Hanson.
Squiers S. married Hannah Gage.
Richard married, first, Nancy Hutchins; second, Belinda Colby.
Keziah D. married Adam Dickey.

The brothers of Carleton Clement were Samuel, who married Sarah Buntin, and Richard, who married Mrs. Carleton Clement.

The children of Jonathan and Charlotte were,—

Charlotte married Horace Gould.
Jonathan Dow married Vienna Dickey.

By second marriage he had one child,—Moses H., who married, first, Ora Dow; second, Eliza Dow.

Children of Squiers and Hannah were,—

Carleton married Mary G. Comstock.
Charles H. married Anna Preston.

Benjamin Ballard, from Oakham, Mass., settled on the Newman farm (now in Bennington) in 1816. He married Ruth Woodice. Their children were,—

Benjamin died in childhood
Cynthia married John Parker.
Ruth married Amos Whittemore
Polly married Samuel Abbott
Sally married John Whittemore.
Eliza married, first, Eldridge Wilson; second, James Wilson.
Calvin married, first, Mary Dunlap; second, Jane Dresser; third, Lucia A. Wilson
Martha married George Eaton
Benjamin married Rosanna Whitcomb
Joel married Clara Alcock

George Sumner settled the farm known as the Farrington place. He twice married. By first marriage his children were George, Charles, William, Eben, Thomas, Lucy, Sybil, Mary, John, Eben (married Martha Merrill).

Asa Goodnow, from Sudbury, Mass., settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Wilson. He married Orril Burnap. His children were,—

Anna married Elizabeth Eaton.
Persis married, first, Daniel W. Carpenter; second, Dr. Josiah R. Farrington, third, Samuel Wilson.
Dexter died young.
Orril died in childhood.
Edelia married George W. Colby

Russell Tubbs, from Alstead, settled on lot 22, Ringe's right. He was a successful merchant, and held many places of honor and trust in the gift of the town. He married Desire Healy, of Washington, but left no family.

Dr. Mical Tubbs, brother of the Russell Tubbs above mentioned, settled on lot 24, south range, of Atkinson's right. His family with his wife Esther, were,—

Hiram.
Alice married David Eaton
Mical married a Miss Stewart
Eben L. died single.
Russell married Mary Gordon
Desire married Richard Colby.

Russell Tubbs by this marriage had one son, Alvin, who married Lucy J. Hadlock.

Nathaniel Gove, brother of Abram Gove, settled on lot 17, Ringe's right. His children with Elizabeth, his wife, were Daniel, Nathaniel, Jr., Peter and Enos. He removed to Vermont about 1790.

Isaac Currier married Elizabeth Hadlock, and settled in Deering, removing from Amesbury, Mass. He occupied the farm known as the "Currier Farm" for more than a century.

Children of Isaac and Elizabeth Hadlock

Polly died single
John settled in Solon, Me
Isaac married Lydia J. Head
James married Mary A. Bewlet
Sarah married Daniel Crum.

The only one of Isaac and Lydia Currier's children now living is John N., who married Nancy Patten; resides in Manchester, N. H. The family name is extinct in Deering.

Robert Mills, son of one of the first settlers in Deering, is spoken of in another column. He married twice. His second wife was Margaret Dinsmore. Children by second wife were,—

James died insane
Adam married
Isaac married Hepsibath Whatten
John, William and David removed West
Nancy married David Forsaith

Adam and Lydia's children were,—

Gawn W. married Clara Dickey
Robert married Fanny Colburn
Five died in infancy

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1774 TO 1885

1774.—Ninian Aiken, town clerk; Elias Hassel, Ninian Aiken, John Shearer, selectmen.

1775.—Ninian Aiken, town clerk; Thomas Aiken, Robert Mills, William Aiken, selectmen.

1776.—William Forsaith, town clerk; Benjamin Bradford, William Aiken, Robert Mills, selectmen.

1777.—William Forsaith, town clerk; James Grimes, Bond Little, William Bradford, selectmen

1778.—Robert Alcock, town clerk; Robert Alcock, Joseph Robinson, Samuel Preston, selectmen.

1779.—Robert Alcock, town clerk; Robert Alcock, Robert McPerson, Thomas Aiken, selectmen

1780.—Robert Alcock, town clerk; Ebenezer Blood, Levi Hadlock, Bray Wilkins, selectmen

1781.—Ninian Aiken, town clerk; Andrew Aiken, Nathaniel Sweetser, Benjamin Rolfe, selectmen

1782.—William Forsaith, town clerk; William Forsaith, William McKwen, David Wilson, selectmen

1783.—William Forsaith, town clerk; Evan Dow, James Whitaker, Adam Gove, selectmen; John Duncan, of Antrim, representative

1784.—Evan Dow, town clerk; Evan Dow, James Whitaker, Alexander Gregg, selectmen; John Duncan, of Antrim, representative.

1785.—Evan Dow, town clerk; Alexander Gregg, Ninian Aiken, Samuel Anderson, selectmen

1786.—Evan Dow, town clerk; Robert Alcock, Alexander Gregg, James Whitaker, selectmen

1787.—Evan Dow, town clerk; Evan Dow, Thomas Merril, Alexander Gregg, selectmen

1788.—Evan Dow, town clerk; Evan Dow, Robert Fulton, Reuben Lovejoy, selectmen

1789.—William Forsaith, town clerk; William Forsaith, Andrew Aiken, Thomas Bailey, selectmen

1790.—William Forsaith, town clerk; Joshua Folsom, Thomas Bailey, Alexander Wilson, selectmen

1791.—William Forsaith, town clerk; Joshua Folsom, Evan Dow, Parker Morse, selectmen

1792.—Evan Dow, town clerk; Evan Dow, Joshua Folsom, Alexander Gregg, selectmen

1793.—Alexander Wilson, town clerk; James Whitaker, Alexander Gregg (Alexander Wilson in place of Alexander Gregg, deceased), Ebenezer Locke, selectmen, Joshua Folsom, representative

1794.—James Shearer, town clerk; Levi Hadlock, James Whitaker, Parker Morse, selectmen; Robert Alcock, representative

1795.—James Shearer, town clerk; Adam Dickey, Parker Morse, James Whitaker, selectmen; Robert Alcock, representative

1796.—James Shearer, town clerk; James Shearer, James Whitaker, Robert Alcock, selectmen; Robert Alcock, representative

1797.—Samuel Graves, town clerk; William Forsaith, Robert Alcock, James Shearer, selectmen; Robert Alcock, representative

1798.—James Shearer, town clerk; Alexander Wilson, Samuel Morril, James Whitaker, selectmen; Robert Alcock, representative

1799.—Mathew Forsaith, town clerk; Alexander Wilson, Samuel Morril, James Whitaker, selectmen; Robert Alcock, representative.

1800.—John Graves, town clerk; Nathaniel Sweetser, Samuel Morril, Adam Dickey, selectmen; Robert Alcock, representative

1801.—Samuel Follett, town clerk; Robert Alcock, James Whitaker, Alexander Wilson, selectmen; Robert Alcock, representative.

1802.—Mathew Forsaith, town clerk; Benjamin Rolfe, James Shearer, James Whitaker, selectmen; Robert Alcock, representative

1813—Mathew Forsaith, town clerk; Benjamin Rolfe, Ebenezer Lovejoy, Samuel Morril, selectmen; Robert Alcock, representative.

1814—Samuel Fulton, town clerk; Benjamin Rolfe, Samuel Morril, Ebenezer Lovejoy, selectmen; Robert Alcock, representative.

1815—John Alcock, town clerk; Samuel Morril, William McKeen, Jr., Isaac Currier, selectmen; Benjamin Rolfe, representative.

1816—John Alcock, town clerk; Robert Alcock, Mathew Forsaith, James Whittaker, selectmen; Benjamin Rolfe, representative.

1817—John Alcock, town clerk; Mathew Forsaith, James Shearer, William McKeen, selectmen; Benjamin Rolfe, representative.

1818—John Alcock, town clerk; Mathew Forsaith, William McKeen, Jr., John Alcock, selectmen.

1819—John Alcock, town clerk; William McKeen, John Alcock, James Whittaker, selectmen; Benjamin Rolfe, representative.

1820—John Alcock, town clerk; William McKeen, John Alcock, Samuel Folsom, selectmen; Benjamin Rolfe, representative.

1821—John Alcock, town clerk; William McKeen, John Alcock, Samuel Folsom, selectmen; Benjamin Rolfe, representative.

1822—John Alcock, town clerk; Mathew Forsaith, John Alcock, Samuel Folsom, selectmen; Benjamin Rolfe, representative.

1823—John Alcock, town clerk; Thomas Bailey, Mathew Forsaith, Ebenezer Gay, selectmen; John Alcock, representative.

1824—John Alcock, town clerk; Mathew Forsaith, Ebenezer Gay, William McKeen, selectmen; John Alcock, representative.

1825—John Alcock, town clerk; William McKeen, Mathew Forsaith, Samuel Folsom, selectmen; John Alcock, representative.

1826—William McKeen, Jr., town clerk; Mathew Forsaith, William McKeen, James Fulton, selectmen; Mathew Forsaith, representative.

1827—Russell Tubbs, town clerk; Ebenezer Lovejoy, Thomas Bailey, Robert Gove, selectmen; Mathew Forsaith, representative.

1828—William McKeen, Jr., town clerk; William McKeen, Jr., Thomas Bailey, Robert Gove, Jr., selectmen; William McKeen, representative.

1829—Russell Tubbs, town clerk; William McKeen, Jr., Thomas Bailey, Robert Gove, Jr., selectmen; Russell Tubbs, representative.

1830—Russell Tubbs, town clerk; Thomas Bailey, Robert Gove, Jr., Benjamin Bullard, selectmen; Russell Tubbs, representative.

1831—Russell Tubbs, town clerk; Thomas Bailey, Benjamin Bullard, Robert Goodale, selectmen; Russell Tubbs, representative.

1832—Russell Tubbs, town clerk; Robert Goodale, William McKeen, John Grimes, selectmen; William McKeen, representative.

1833—Elnes Bailey, town clerk; Robert Goodale, William McKeen, John Grimes, selectmen; William McKeen, representative.

1834—Elnes Bailey, town clerk; Robert Goodale, William McKeen, John Grimes, Robert Goodale, selectmen; William McKeen, representative.

1835—William McKeen, town clerk; William McKeen, John Grimes, Robert Goodale, selectmen; William McKeen, representative.

1836—William McKeen, town clerk; William McKeen, John Grimes, Robert Goodale, selectmen; Samuel Gregg, representative.

1837—Robert Goodale, town clerk; Samuel Gregg, William Dickey, James Alcock, selectmen; Robert Goodale, representative.

1838—Russell Tubbs, town clerk; Samuel Gregg, William Dickey, John Wilkins, selectmen; Robert Goodale, representative.

1839—Valentine Manahan, town clerk; Robert Goodale, John Wilkins, Seth Gay, selectmen; William Manahan, representative.

1840—Robert Goodale, William Manahan, town clerks; John Wilkins, Seth Gay, Samuel Gregg, selectmen; William Manahan representative.

1841—William Manahan, town clerk; Robert Goodale, William McKeen, Ebenezer Lovejoy, selectmen; William Manahan, representative.

1842—William Manahan, town clerk; Robert Goodale, Ebenezer Lovejoy, Seth Gay, selectmen; Samuel Gregg, representative.

1843—William Manahan, town clerk; Robert Goodale, William McKeen, Ebenezer Lovejoy, selectmen; William Manahan, representative.

1844—William Manahan, town clerk; Robert Goodale, Samuel Gregg, Ebenezer Lovejoy, selectmen; William Manahan, representative.

1845—William Manahan, town clerk; Robert Goodale, Samuel Gregg, selectmen; William Manahan, representative.

1846—William Manahan, town clerk; Robert Goodale, Samuel Gregg, selectmen; John Wilkins, representative.

1847—William Manahan, town clerk; Robert Goodale, Samuel Gregg, selectmen; John Wilkins, representative.

1848—William Manahan, town clerk; James Fotsaith, John Bartlett, Samuel Gregg, selectmen; William Manahan, representative.

1849—William Manahan, town clerk; James Fotsaith, John Bartlett, Samuel Gregg, selectmen; William Manahan, representative.

1850—William Manahan, town clerk; Robert Goodale, Daniel Wyman, Leonard McKeen, selectmen; William Manahan, representative.

1851—William Manahan, town clerk; John Bartlett, James Fotsaith, Enoch Hadley, selectmen; Robert Goodale, representative.

1852—William Manahan, town clerk; Enoch Hadley, William Forsaith, Robert Goodale, selectmen; James Forsaith, representative.

1853—William Forsaith, town clerk; William Forsaith, Enoch Hadley, Horace Gove, selectmen; James Forsaith, representative.

1854—William Forsaith, town clerk; Horace Gove, Freeman Dow, John Bartlett, selectmen; William Forsaith, representative.

1855—William Forsaith, town clerk; Horace Gove, Freeman Dow, Bartlett Simons, selectmen; William Forsaith, representative.

1856—William Forsaith, town clerk; Bartlett Simons, Enoch Hadley, William Forsaith, selectmen; John Bartlett, representative.

1857—William Forsaith, town clerk; William Forsaith, Leonard McKean, J. S. Ellinwood, selectmen; F. Low, representative.

1858—William Forsaith, town clerk; Enoch Hadley, Leonard McKean, J. S. Ellinwood, selectmen; F. Low, representative.

1859—Russell Tubbs, town clerk; Enoch Hadley, Bartlett Simons, Hetrel Chase, selectmen; Freeman Dow, representative.

1860—James W. Ellsworth, town clerk; Leonard McKean, Rodney Wilkins, Adam Duckey (second), selectmen; L. M. Kean, representative.

1861—Cristy Gregg, town clerk; Leonard McKean, Rodney Wilkins, Adam Duckey (second), selectmen; L. McKean, representative.

1862—Cristy Gregg, town clerk; Josiah Lovejoy, Samuel Gregg, J. C. Moozy, selectmen; John Bartlett, representative.

1863—Cristy Gregg, town clerk; J. C. Mozzy, Horace Gove, Augustus Wilson, selectmen; John Bartlett, representative.

1864—Cristy Gregg, town clerk; Horace Gove, Augustus Wilson, Jonathan G. Chase, selectmen; Daniel Simons, representative.

1865—Cristy Gregg, town clerk; J. S. Ellinwood, Samuel H. Jones, Isaac Smith, selectmen; Reuben Lovejoy, representative.

1866—Lewis Goodale, town clerk; J. S. Ellinwood, Samuel H. Jones, Isaac Smith, selectmen; Reuben Lovejoy, representative.

1867—Horace Gove, town clerk; Isaac Smith, S. H. Jones, Chester A. Appleton, selectmen; J. S. Ellinwood, representative.

1868—William A. Mozzy, town clerk; Isaac Smith, S. H. Jones, Chester A. Appleton, selectmen; J. S. Ellinwood, representative.

1869—Samuel Gregg, town clerk; C. A. Appleton, B. L. Bartlett, Enoch H. Bartlett, selectmen; Isaac Smith, representative.

1870—Samuel Gregg, town clerk; C. A. Appleton, B. L. Bartlett, Enoch H. Bartlett, selectmen; Isaac Smith, representative.

1871—Andrew J. Locke, town clerk; Augustus Wilson, Matthew Forsaith, Samuel Wilson, selectmen; C. A. Appleton, representative.

1872—Andrew J. Locke, town clerk; Augustus Wilson, Matthew Forsaith, Samuel Wilson, selectmen; C. A. Appleton, representative.

1873—Andrew J. Locke, town clerk; Matthew Forsaith, Hiram Brown, E. J. Bingham, selectmen; Augustus Wilson, representative.

1874—Samuel Gregg, town clerk; Matthew Forsaith, E. J. Bingham, Daniel Hadlock, selectmen; Augustus Wilson, representative.

1875—Cristy Gregg, town clerk; B. L. Bartlett, D. B. Hadlock, S. H. Jones, selectmen; Matthew Forsaith, representative.

1876—Cristy Gregg, town clerk; Samuel H. Jones, E. J. Bingham, Andrew J. Locke, selectmen; Matthew Forsaith, representative.

1877—Alvan Tubbs, town clerk; A. J. Locke, Royal E. Otis, M. M. Colman, selectmen; Rodney J. Bingham, representative.

1878—Henry Gove, town clerk; J. S. Ellinwood, Almon Putney, J. G. Morrill, selectmen; Rodney J. Bingham, representative.

1879—M. M. Colman, town clerk; J. S. Ellinwood, Almon Putney, J. G. Morrill, selectmen; Robert P. Cressy, representative.

1880—Alvan Tubbs, town clerk; J. S. Ellinwood, A. Putney, J. G. Morrill, selectmen; Robert P. Cressy, representative.

1881—Alvan Tubbs, town clerk; R. E. Otis, Harrison C. Ferry, W. F. Whitaker, selectmen; Dana B. Hadlock, representative.

1882—J. G. Morrill, town clerk; R. E. Otis, Harrison C. Ferry, W. F. Whitaker, selectmen; Dana B. Hadlock, representative.

James Gregg

1878.—J. G. Morrill, town clerk; W. F. Whitaker, Harrison C. Ferry, William T. Smith, selectmen; Almon Putney, representative.

1879.—J. G. Morrill, town clerk; W. F. Whitaker Harrison C. Ferry, William T. Smith, selectmen; Almon Putney, representative.

1880.—Alvin Tubbs, town clerk; M. Forsaith, R. P. Cressy, J. S. Ellinwood, selectmen; Charles F. Gove, representative.

1881.—Alvin Tubbs, town clerk; M. Forsaith, R. P. Cressy, J. S. Ellinwood, selectmen.

1882.—Alvin Tubbs, town clerk; M. Forsaith, George H. Sears, William H. Gilmore, selectmen; Scott F. Dow, representative.

1883.—Alvin Tubbs, town clerk; M. Forsaith, George H. Sears, Charles F. Gove, selectmen.

1884.—Alvin Tubbs, town clerk; M. Forsaith, George H. Sears, Charles F. Gove, selectmen; Matthew Forsaith, representative.

1885.—Alvin Tubbs, town clerk; M. Forsaith, George H. Sears, William H. Gilmore, selectmen.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES GREGG.

The first name of this family of which we have record is *Hugh*[1] Gregg, a Scotchman, who had a son, Alexander[2], who was born November 22 (old style), 1746, and died, date unknown. He married Mary Christie[2], who was born June 14 (old style), 1749, and died September 13, 1817.

The children from this union were Jane[3], born November 29, 1774, and died September 11, 1822; *Hugh*[3], born October 14, 1776, and died April 12, 1859; Peter C.[3], born August 26, 1778, and died in 1869; Alexander[3], born November 27, 1780, and died January, 1834; James[3], born March 29, 1784, and died July 5, 1811; *Samuel*[3], born April 26, 1786, and died July 13, 1849; Anna[3], born August 21, 1789, and died February 4, 1834; Reuben[3], born May 19, 1793, and died July 7, 1871.

Samuel[3], who died in Deering, N. H., married, first, Lydia Dodge. She was born July 15, 1784, and died November 8, 1826. She had six children,—Eunice[4], born January 21, 1812, and married Mr. James Fulton, of Deering, whose portrait is to be found in this volume; *James*[4], the subject of this sketch, who was born August 18, 1814, and died, unmarried, February 9, 1871; Asenath[4], born September 13, 1816, and died September 12, 1855; Samuel[4], born March 18, 1819, and died February 3, 1879; Lydia A.[4], born March 6, 1822; Rebecca[4], born April 5, 1825, and died August 23, 1850. The second wife was Mary Currier, who died December 11, 1865.

Another very important branch of the Gregg family is that of Anna[3], who was married, in 1810, to Enos Merrill, of Deering, and had seven children,—Anna A.[4], born December 5, 1811, and died August 27, 1837; Charlotte L.[4], born January 20, 1813, and died April 29, 1861; Hannah[4], born April 20, 1815, and died July 10, 1834; Thomas A.[4], born March 17, 1817, is living; Mary J. C.[4], born February 27, 1819, and died December 6, 1837; Lydia A.[4], born November 17, 1825, and died December 30, 1864; Eliza J.[4], born August 30, 1827, and died September 2, 1854.

Mr. Gregg was born in Deering, N. H. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm. The common district schools of the town were attended by him, and he early showed a fondness for books, and, desiring better educational advantages, went to Hopkinton Academy for a time, and, later, finished at Hancock Academy. He learned the mason's trade, and worked at it in the summer months for several years, and in the winter taught school in Deering and in the adjoining towns, and was successful. Never of a robust constitution, his health failed; and on this account, with a desire for out-door work, he took up book-canvassing, and, for several years, followed it in many parts of the country, but chiefly through the West. He was careful and prudent in his money matters, and in the western country found it greatly to his advantage to make loans on real estate, by which means he became rich. Mr. Gregg was a member of the Free-Soil party, entertained broad views on religious subjects, and was liberal in his contributions to the cause of religion. It was during his travels through the country, and from his intimate contact with the people, that he discovered the need of Bibles among the poorer classes, which need he most nobly met by a gift to the American Bible Society of twenty-three thousand dollars.

Mr. Gregg died at the residence of Joseph H. Vaught, at Shopiere, Wis., where he had made his home for many years, beloved by all who knew him, and, through the American Bible Society, his influence will be felt for many years. The beautiful steel portrait of Mr. Gregg was donated by his eldest sister, Mrs. Fulton, of Methuen, Mass.

JAMES FULTON.

The ancestors of Mr. Fulton were Scotch-Irish, and came to America at an early date. The first definite record is of *Robert*[1], of Francestown, N. H., who was born in June, 1752. He married Sarah Brown, who was born in July, 1750. Her mother came from Scotland and settled in Derry, N. H. *Robert*[1] had six children, all boys, who were born as follows:

Alexander[2], born May 17, 1773; Samuel[2], born June 4, 1775; *James*[2], born October 18, 1777; John[2], born February 6, 1780; Jonathan[2], born June 25, 1782; Robert[2], born October 12, 1785.

James[2] married Hannah Faulkner, April 6, 1803. She was born July 24, 1779, and died December 30, 1853. There were ten children from this union, as follows: Betsy[3], born December 30, 1803, died November 8, 1828; *James*[3] (the subject of this sketch), born April 3, 1806; Lyman[3], born December 6, 1807, died December 30, 1879; Jenny[3], born February 27, 1810, died March 28, 1880; Robert[3], born July 2, 1812, is living; Curtis[3], born July 31, 1814, died May 29, 1850; Abiel[3], born September 18, 1816, died in infancy; Mary[3], born November 19, 1818, died May 16, 1842; Charles[3], born January 13, 1821, died De-

cember 30, 1847; Hannah[5], born August 25, 1823, is living.

Mr. Fulton was born in Deering, N. H. His father, James[4], who first saw the light of day in the stirring times of the Revolution, was a farmer, and young Fulton, with his brothers, assisted in the farm-work, and, being the oldest boy, was a leader in the work as well as the sports incident to the times. His educational advantages were limited to such as were obtainable in the common schools of the town, and his attendance there was limited to a few months in the winter season, as the summer months were given to the usual round of farm duties. The farm of the Fultons was one of the best to be found in this rugged section. At the age of twenty-two he left the old home and went into the machine-shop of John Smith & Co., at Andover, Mass., where he remained three and a half years, doing general work for a stipulated sum of money. Owing to the failing health of his parents, Mr. Fulton returned to the farm, and his father gave him a half-interest in it, and he cared for them as long as they lived. Mr. Fulton was successful as a farmer, and, December 1, 1835, married Eunice, daughter of Captain Samuel and Lydia (Dodge) Gregg, of Deering, by which union there were born five children,—Lydia A.[5], born September 23, 1836; *Joseph W.*[5], born September 7, 1839; Hannah J.[5], born August 3, 1842, died October 30, 1881; Charles J.[5] born December 25, 1848; Mary E.[5], born July 7, 1853. These children were born in Deering.

Joseph W.[5] married, first, Laura A. Harnden, who bore him two sons,—James Arthur[6] and Warren Gregg[6],—and she died February 10, 1871. His second wife was Lucy A. Sargent. Charles J.[5] married Mary A. Wilson, who bore him two children,—John W.[6] and Charles Warren[6], who died August 12, 1879. Mary E.[5] was married to Irving G. Rowell, of Weare, N. H., and has two children, Alice M.[6], born in Manchester, N. H., and Charles W.[6], born in Sunapee, N. H.

Mr. Fulton[5] was a Whig, and when the Republican party was formed he joined it, and up to the present time has maintained its principles and exercised his right of franchise in support of its candidates to public office. In religious belief Mr. Fulton[5] is a Congregationalist, and has always been a liberal contributor to the support of, and a constant attendant upon, public worship, and his daily life has ever been consistent and devoted. Mr. Fulton[5] held a commission from Governor Hill as captain in the New Hampshire militia. In 1873, his parents having passed away, Mr. Fulton[5] sold the farm in Deering and removed to Methuen, Mass., where his two sons had established themselves in a successful mercantile business, and there, in a pretty cottage in the suburbs of that lovely village, he is passing his declining years, in company with his beloved wife, surrounded by comforts befitting the closing years of a successful life.

James Fulton

HISTORY OF HILLSBOROUGH.

BY REV. HARRY BRICKETT, M.A.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction—Topography—Settlements—The Pioneers—The Cape Breton War—The French and Indian War, 1754-63—Resettlement.

THE town of Hillsborough has made a good record among the towns of Hillsborough County, to which it has had the honor of giving its name. It is my purpose to sketch briefly its history. The literature of the town, the sources from which its history may be gathered, and from which I shall truly glean, are rich in facts—in some cases scattered very widely at random—and are as follows: I. "The Annals of Hillsborough," by Charles James Smith, of Mount Vernon, delivered in a lecture before the Hillsborough Lyceum in 1841, it being the one hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of the town, rich in scattered material and full of genuine interest, showing commendable accuracy of research. Mr. Smith was then a young man, twenty-one years of age. He is enjoying life at home in Mount Vernon. II. A very readable article in the first volume of the *Granite Monthly*, published at Concord, from the pen of Colonel Franklin H. Pierce, of Hillsborough, a member of the bar, recently appointed judge-advocate of the Amoskeag Veterans, and United States consul to Matanzas, Cuba. Mr. Pierce is the nephew, namesake and heir of the late ex-President Franklin Pierce. III. Facts gathered and published under the title of "Early Town Papers," by Hon. Isaac W. Hammond, of Concord, Deputy Secretary of State. IV. "Military History of New Hampshire," by the late Hon. Chandler E. Potter, of Hillsborough. V. "History of New Hampshire Churches," by Rev. R. S. Lawrence. VI. The well-kept records of the town. VII. "The Press of Hillsborough County," prepared by Edward D. Boylson, of Amherst, a practical printer, an interesting and valuable history. In addition, I should mention the memory of aged citizens of the town, to whose well-told tales of early times in Hillsborough I have often listened with thrilling interest: such as the late James Chase, Perkins Coolidge, Jonathan Gould, Captain William Booth and the venerated school-teacher of the long ago, Miss Clarissa Stow, daughter of Deacon Joel Stow, of Stow Mountain farm.

It will appear from the records that the first settlers did good, if not the best, work. They were men and women, too, of pluck and endurance, just the ones to settle in what was then a wilderness infested with what were objects of terror to women,—bears and Indians. Their hardy frontier life fitted the men to become good soldiers.

In all the wars in which the nation has been involved,—the Cape Breton War, from 1744 to 1746, inclusive; the French and Indian War; the War of the American Revolution; the War of 1812; the Florida War; the war with Mexico, undertaken "to conquer a peace;" the War of the Rebellion, the fiercest and bloodiest of them all,—in all these wars Hillsborough has had a full part; its men have fought in the field, their blood has been shed and lives have been sacrificed. Hillsborough has furnished a full share of brave officers who led "to victory or to death." It will be found that the early settlers of the town were simple and frugal in their habits, and in their food made free use of milk and broth. It was the day of samp and bean porridge. The forests abounded in wild game,—the bear, the moose and the deer. The drumming of the partridge was heard in all directions, and the brooks and rivers afforded a plentiful supply of fish,—the trout, the perch and the salmon. Traveling for the most part was on foot; the roads were simply bridle-paths for years, and all riding was on horseback, often two on the same animal. The pillion was a well-known article, and one often used on Sundays.

As it is not originality of facts, but only their discovery, solution, right arrangement and clear statement, that is required of a historian, I shall take well-authenticated facts from whatever source I may be able without, in all cases, stating the source.

It will be my object to condense into the smallest compass that will allow the presentation of the most important and interesting facts in the clearest light. I desire to bring Hillsborough, past and present, its original settlers, its military achievements, its topography, the occupations of its citizens, its corporate industries, its professions, its progress in social life, in fine, Hillsborough and all that concerns it,—into a full and clear view. Very likely, after the greatest care in sifting facts that is possible, some things, taken for granted because so many times repeated without

contradiction, may be over or understated, and at this lapse of time, and especially on account of the disappearance of several generations of actors and the absence of well-authenticated documents, it may be found impossible to get any nearer the truth. It has recently been stated, on reliable authority,—of Walter Gibson, A. B., historian of Concord,—that original documents and records of several towns, including Hillsborough, were known to be in existence in 1815, in the possession of one Sarson Belcher, a hatter of Boston, deceased. Mr. Belcher was the executor of the will of Colonel John Hill, proprietor of the town of Hillsborough, and for whom the town was named. It is is hoped, though not confidently expected, that these papers may yet be in the possession of Belcher's heirs, and may fall into the hands of the local historians of the towns interested, viz.: Hillsborough, Rindge, New Boston and Peterborough. They would be of great value, whether corroborative or corrective.

Topography.—The town of Hillsborough is in the northwest corner of Hillsborough County. The original grant to Colonel Hill was for a section "about six miles square." Looking at it on a good map, it has the appearance of having two opposite parallel sides pressed a little together, forcing, thereby, an acute angle against one of the sides of Sullivan County and the town of Washington, in that county, and forcing a corner of Hillsborough into that town a considerable distance. It is bounded on the north by Washington and Bradford, on the east by Henniker, on the south by Deering and Antrim and on the west by Windsor and Washington. It is in latitude 43° 5′ north and in longitude 5° 5′ east. Its first line, beginning at the southeast corner of Henniker, deflects to the south 5° 30′ from due west. The surface of the town is greatly diversified with hill and valley, so much so that it is popularly, though erroneously, believed that this fact gave to the town its name of Hillsborough. There is, however, a limited extent of level land along the course of its streams.

Rivers.—The town is liberally, more than the average, supplied with living streams of water. The largest of these is the Contoocook, an important river, that assumes the name Contoocook—an Indian name meaning a place of crows—just as it enters the limits of the town at the corners of Deering and Antrim. It is formed by the union of two considerable streams, called, respectively, the South Branch and the North Branch, forming a union near the corners above mentioned.

The principal stream—the South Branch—takes its rise in the elevated swamps of Rindge, in full view from the railroad between Peterborough and Winchendon. It is augmented by streams from the eastern slope of the Monadnock Mountain and from the numerous lakelets lying at its base. It is still further increased by the drainage of Peterborough, Greenfield in part, Bennington, Hancock and Stoddard in part, so that it becomes of itself no inconsiderable stream. But as it enters Hillsborough it is greatly increased in quantity of water by the confluence of the North Branch, which rises in Horse-shoe Pond, on the west side of Lovell's Mountain, in Washington, forming Long Pond in Stoddard, flowing through a portion of Antrim, giving its own name to a flourishing village in the town of Antrim. Flowing a short distance in Hillsborough, which it enters on the south line, passing through the Lower village, it soon receives the waters of the Hillsborough River, so called, and the united streams join the South Branch, and they together form the Contoocook. The Hillsborough River takes its first supply from the drainage of the eastern slope of Lovell's Mountain, increased by a stream flowing from the marshy grounds of Bradford. It runs somewhat diagonally through the town for a distance of about seven miles. It is increased also by the drainage of the ponds in Windsor and from the Symond meadows, in Hillsborough. The stream which comes from the west does good work in turning wheel and driving machinery at the Upper Village, in Hillsborough. The Hillsborough River joins with the North Branch near the foundry near the residence, for so many years, of Major Charles D. Robbins, now of Bradford. The Contoocook, thus formed, becomes an important river, bearing an unfailing supply of water, available for industrial purposes as it flows through the Hillsborough Bridge village, and for its size it is doubtful if it can be surpassed by any stream in New England. There is descent enough for all practical purposes, and suitable locations for mills for a long distance down the river. There is no reason in the nature of things—except distance from market—why it should not, in time, create a rival of Lawrence or Lowell.

The town is also well watered with brooks, one plentifully supplied with the speckled trout, but which are, for the most part, among the good things that were, but are not. There are also three considerable ponds in town, viz.: Loon, a half-mile north of the Centre; Contention, about a mile northwest of Loon; and Campbell's Pond, in the eastern part, near the Henniker line and in the neighborhood of Jonathan Gould. Loon Pond deserves the name of a lake. It is much frequented as a summer resort. Seekers of rest and recreation began living in tents, as in the nomadic age; now cottages are going up on its shores. It abounds in bass, pickerel and pouts, and, in their season, the water lily.

As has been said, it well deserves the name of lake, for it is about two miles in length by three-quarters of a mile in width in its widest part. It is nearly surrounded with a fine forest growth. The waters are clear, cool in the hottest weather, and deep, and the fish caught from it are consequently of fine flavor and of the best quality. Those who own the land bordering claim the sovereignty of its waters; nevertheless it is open and free to all comers. The late

John Gilbert, of Boston, who owned a summer residence at the Centre, to which he had all his children and grandchildren repair to spend the summer months, had a well-trodden path to the harbor, where he kept his boats upon its cool and salubrious waters. As a regular camping-ground for spending one's vacation, Loon Pond was first brought prominently into notice by Rev. Harry L. Brickett, of Lynnfield Centre, Mass., the successful principal of Valley Academy and Union School, at Hillsborough Bridge, for three years, from 1876 to 1879, inclusive. Here he spent his summer vacations, in good part residing in camp and fishing. He entertained hosts of friends with fried fish and chowders which he prepared with his own hands, to the enjoyment of those who visited him, camping in the quiet and beauty of this sylvan lakeside retreat. Now the enterprising editor of the *Hillsborough Messenger*, Charles W. Hutchins, has built a summer-house for campers upon its banks, and every year many are the camping-parties that make merry upon its pleasant shores. The writer would suggest that, in memory of the late John Gilbert, of Boston, who for many years has done so much for Hillsborough Centre, it be called Lake Gilbert. Although the surface is so much diversified with hills and valleys, yet its elevations are hardly high enough to be called mountains, and most of the land has, at some time, been cleared to the very top of its highest hill. There is, however, one elevation famous in the early settlement of the town, which has received the name of Stow's Mountain, located in the northwest part of the town, in what is now best known as the Edgar Hazen neighborhood, and in that school district. Deacon Joel Stow (the father of one better known than he,—Clarissa Stow, to whom so many owe their first good start in learning) lived on the southeast slope of this mountain. Justus Pike lived highest up. A few years ago—just before the war—his house was taken down, brought to Hillsborough Bridge, and re-erected as a tenement-house just in the rear of the Methodist meeting-house.

A part of the farm of James M. Wilkins, near the Centre,—which, by the way, is made to be a very productive farm,—is on very high ground. As you go east towards Henniker from his farm the land rises to a great height, from which the view on a clear day is extensive and grand. A long stretch of the White Mountain range is seen, and sometimes Mount Washington itself.

The lowest part of the town is a little to the east of Hillsborough Bridge. It is up-hill from the bridge every way, except along the river road leading from Henniker to Peterborough, through Hillsborough Bridge village. That, for the most part, is a level road. The land rises gradually from the valley of the Contoocook, going north. A very hilly road leads from the Bridge village to the Centre through some of the best farms in town,—Baker's, Dutton's, the Clarkes', Taylor's and others. Another road, crossing the road from Hillsborough Bridge to the Lower village, at the distance of one mile, at the Deacon Sawyer place, now owned and occupied by Gawn Mills, leads over Bible Hill, owned and occupied by good farmers, then descends into a fertile valley, whence it climbs the rest of the way to the Centre. About two miles further south is the Old New Hampshire turnpike, leading through the Lower and Upper villages and on to Washington. The roads through the Centre lead to East Washington and Bradford. Over these roads, and converging towards the same point, the Centre, all of the people of the town once traveled on the Lord's Day to the one house of worship. The Centre was once an important village, and had its store and blacksmith-shop; but these long since disappeared. Death and removals have thinned its population and weakened its strength. Old and venerable men, once its strength and pride, have been dropping away one by one, and few young people are willing to stay on the good old farms to make their places good. The recent death of Mr. John Gilbert, a native of the Centre, a resident and business man in Boston during many years, has saddened the hearts of the people at the Centre, among whom he was accustomed to spend the summer months at his residence there.

The Soil.—Hillsborough has a strong and, for the most part, productive soil, complained of, however, by not a few, for its rocks and for being hard to cultivate. It once abounded in forests, some of which now remain, greatly diminished—especially within easy reach of the railroad station—during the last twenty-five years. As a compensation for this, large tracts of hill land have been allowed to return again to the condition of forests. Much of the new growth is now large enough for lumber. The tall and stately white pines that once abounded, reserved in the original charter for the King's navy, have now almost wholly disappeared, though, as it turned out, King George had but very few of them. Most of those now standing are of second growth.

The trees in the forests are of the usual kind found in other towns in the vicinity,—such as hemlocks, spruces (not so abundant), the ash, the oak (of several kinds, white and red), beech, white, red and rock or sugar maple, the butternut, fir-balsam (rich in liquid gum) and the cherry.

The sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*) deserves especial notice. It abounds in town. These trees have been spared in the general demolition for their value as deposits from which sugar is so readily obtained at a season of the year when other kinds of work are not so pressing. In one section of the town the sugar orchards of Wilkins, Clark Brothers and Dr. Dutton are noted for the quality and amount of sugar produced.

The Clark Brothers exhibited specimens at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and received honorable mention, and a correspondence was solicited by the agent of the French government

in regard to the subject and was carried on from the department at home, in Paris. The writer of this article had the pleasure of reading and translating the letters to the Clark Brothers from Paris, and knows that they were full of valuable information on the subject of sugar products and highly complimentary to the Clarks.

Great pains are taken by the best sugar-makers to keep the sap perfectly sweet and clean from its exudation from the tree to its entering the evaporating apparatus, so that it comes to market white, clean and pure.

Settlements.—The first settlement in Hillsborough, made in 1741, was one hundred and eighteen years after the first made in the colony, in Dover, in 1623, under the lead of Gorges & Mason, proprietors, by the favor of James I., of England. They sent out two small colonies. Their charter, embracing New Hampshire, included the territory lying between the sea and the St. Lawrence, and the rivers Kennebec and Merrimack. Massachusetts colony set up a claim to New Hampshire, in part, to all north of the Merrimack, and for many years the two colonies were united under one government. But in 1741, the very year that the first settlement was commenced in Hillsborough (then called No. 7), a final separation was effected between the two colonies. The separation was peaceably gained.

The first known visit of white men to the site of Hillsborough was in that year. Before 1741 it had been the unrestricted and favorite resort of Indians, as is known by the numerous Indian implements dug up in the process of cultivating the land with the plow and hoe along the margins of the streams. Where Hillsborough Bridge village stands (a place where there are natural falls in the river) it appears that they had a common resort. It is supposed that the Penmicook tribe claimed the whole region bordering the Contoocook River through its entire length. Traces of that tribe have been found along the whole of that river and its tributaries, even to the region of the Monadnock. Indian relics have been found through the valleys bordering the Contoocook and its tributaries.

In the year 1741 Hillsborough was an unbroken forest; not only so, it was the part of an almost unbroken wilderness, extending west to the Connecticut River and to the north indefinitely. Here and there a few settlements had been commenced,—one such by a single family in Antrim. In that year the boundary line was definitely settled between the colonies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire by a royal decree of Charles I., of England, and the township of Hillsborough (No. 7) was granted by Massachusetts to Colonel John Hill. He afterwards obtained a quit-claim from the original proprietors or their heirs, Gorges & Mason. He could then give an undoubted title to the land to those who came and bought of him.

Colonel Hill immediately employed and sent a competent surveyor from Boston to run the town lines and divide it into one hundred acre lots, and at once threw the land open for settlement. A small party responded favorably to his invitation, and came on to make themselves homes at a great distance from neighbors.

The First Settlers.—The principal of the first to come with axe and pick-hoe were Samuel Gibson, James Lyon, Robert McCluer and James McColley. The new settlers set themselves vigorously at work. They wrought with a will in felling trees, clearing with fire and axe, and putting in seed so as to raise something to keep the wolf—hunger—from the door and supply other necessaries of life; for at their distance from any market it would not be easy to convert ready money—if they had any that was convertible—into bread, meat, garments and other necessaries. Wool and flax, their own products, wrought into form by the skill and industry of woman's hands, milk from the home cow, bread from the growth of the newly-cleared fields, meat brought down by the trusty rifle were the means by which the early settlers lived in those early "days that tried men's souls." But not only for themselves at their homes, but for those, too, in the field fighting in a common cause, must they make provision. They bravely met all those numerous demands.

As an evidence of their good faith in starting this new settlement, they began from the very first to make provision to supply their spiritual wants which they regarded as absolutely imperative. They built a meeting-house, presumably of hewn logs, for at that early day, 1741 to 1746, there were no saw-mills in the limits of the town, and none nearer than New Boston. It met their wants. In one luxury, however, they indulged. The meeting-house was furnished with glass windows and with a bell, in use—at least a few years ago—in Groton, Mass. This building was located, as is believed, on the site of the buildings of the Clark Brothers, about half-way between the Bridge and Centre villages. At the same place they erected also a parsonage. Young men came with their wives to create a home for themselves and families, as they hoped, for life. It required no small courage for tender and delicate women, in the freshness of their lives, to start for a howling wilderness full of terrors, at least for women and children, —terrors from hostile Indians, against whom it was necessary to keep a constant watch and guard. The Indians doubtless felt that they were an injured race, as they saw their hunting and fishing-grounds interfered with by the pale-faces, and their forests disappearing under the blows of the woodman's axe and the fire. There, too, roamed at large the bear, sometimes exceedingly fierce when called upon to defend her young, provoked then to show signs of hostility.

James McColley, of Scotch Irish descent, a native of the north of Londonderry, which has furnished men unsurpassed in noble and heroic achievements,

took up his place of abode at what is now the Bridge village, on the ground now familiarly known as the Cyrus Sargent place, owned and occupied at the present time by the Hoyts. He built his log cabin—all the first houses were of logs—beside a huge granite boulder, which many years ago was blasted into fragments for building purposes and cleared wholly away. In this rude cabin was born into his family, January 18, 1742, the first child born of white parents in the town of Hillsborough. He was named John. He grew up to have a history.

At an early age John McColley became a soldier in the King's army against the French and Indians; afterwards he was a soldier in the American army against the same King (George the Third), and was among those sent to drive Burgoyne out of the country. This campaign was the turning-point in the War of the Revolution.

Another event, which also proved to be historical, took place in No. 7, the new town just settled. A daughter, Elizabeth, was born into the family of Samuel Gibson, in another log cabin, built where S. M. Baker now lives, on the road from the Bridge to the Centre, May 19, 1742, just four months, lacking a day, from the birth of John McColley. In due time, at an early age,—early enough, twenty-five years,—they were married in Litchfield, received a present of a farm from Colonel Hill, the proprietor, and removed to Hillsborough and made it their home.

In the same year (1741), and perhaps at the same time, came Francis Graham,—a name afterwards changed to Grimes, as the name Graham itself has been changed from the old Scotch Graeme. Francis Graham was the grandfather of John Grimes, himself the father of a large family, as families are now reckoned,—six sons and two daughters. One of these children died in infancy. The oldest of his sons, Hiram, is the father of Colonel James F. Grimes, whose life will be briefly sketched in this history. So far as can be traced, the third child born in the town was Ann Graham, daughter of Francis; born in 1743; married Deacon William McKean and died July 12, 1825. Deacon McKean was grandfather of Frank McKean, once candidate for Governor in the State. The name Graham, as has been stated, became, for some reason not now known, changed to Grimes.

It would be interesting to know, if we could, the amount of land cleared, the number and quality of the buildings erected and the number and names of the children born during this first settlement, lasting from 1741 to 1746. We must remember that Hillsborough was then absolutely new to white men; it was a wilderness, and a part of a still larger wilderness, with only here and there an opening, hardly making a noticeable break in the mighty stretch of forests that covered the entire land. New Boston had a few settlers; Peterborough and Hopkinton a few; Antrim had one in the very northeast corner of the town, nearest Hillsborough. Neighbors were not near enough to annoy in times of peace, nor to aid in times of danger from any sudden irruption of savages or beasts.

The Cape Breton War, 1744-46.—It is easy to conceive the alarm felt in the little settlement when, in three years from the time of their coming, in 1744, news came that war had been declared between France and Great Britain, and that, in consequence of that declaration of hostilities, the colonists in New England were affected unfavorably. A war on this side of the water, called "the Cape Breton War," was waged with great severity. An expedition was fitted out, in which New Hampshire bore a large share, the aim of which was to capture Louisburg, on Cape Breton, in Nova Scotia. The expedition was started in the autumn of 1744. Louisburg fell into their hands in the spring of 1745. By the fall of this fortress the French were greatly enraged. The Indian allies of the French were urged—nothing loth—to make a destructive invasion upon the thinly-settled towns in New Hampshire. These reports caused a hasty retreat of the new settlers from their rudely-constructed homes. They made the more haste from the news that came from Hopkinton, with only the township of Henniker between them and their treacherous foes,—the distance only some twelve or fifteen miles. They had learned that a large body of Indians—they went in companies of fifty or sixty—were on the war-path, and made, in the dead of night, an irruption into Hopkinton on the 23d of April, 1746. By the negligence of one who had gone out to hunt, the door of the block-house had been carelessly left unfastened. The Indians rushed in fully armed, and seized and carried off eight prisoners. When the Indians were about there was no safety in isolated houses, for they kept themselves hid for the most part during the day; if they did not, they showed no open hostility; but in the darkness of the night, during the defenseless hours of sleep, they made their attacks with tomahawk, scalping-knife and fire. Common prudence seemed to make it necessary for the settlers, few in numbers and scattered at wide intervals over the town, to leave. The Cape Breton War virtually closed between France and England soon after the fall of Louisburg; but the Indians were slow to learn it and unwilling to settle down in peace. The only way in which the settlers in new towns could stay was by converting their strongest house into a block-house for a common defense. The doors and windows were strongly barricaded, and all the inhabitants brought into it for protection. All work outside was done under the protection of an armed guard, and the greatest precaution would be taken against surprises. The news of the attack of the Indians upon Hopkinton in the dead of night, and the seizure of prisoners, caused a sudden departure of all the original settlers from the place. So, concealing, as far as practicable, their heavier articles of furniture and implements of husbandry, carrying

lighter articles by hand and driving their cattle before them, they start for the lower towns. Indians had been seen lurking about the falls, where the Bridge village is, so they thought it prudent to start at once.

Philip Riley, the only settler at the time in Antrim, the one referred to as living in the northeast corner of the town, on what is familiarly known as the Whittemore place (formerly the home of Judge Jacob Whittemore), went with them and acted as guide. They were more than satisfied with their experience of frontier life. The first settlement continued five years or a little more,—from 1741 to 1746. Fear of the Indians drove them away. We can see that the first settlers did not leave without good cause. I learn from the "Military History of New Hampshire," written with great pains-taking and accuracy of detail by the late Judge C. E. Potter, a resident of Hillsborough, that the Cape Breton War was undertaken mainly to wrest the fortress of Louisburg out of the hands of the French, through the New England troops, under command of Major Vaughn, of Portsmouth.

Governor Benning Wentworth was the first Governor of the colony of New Hampshire, and he entered vigorously into making preparations for the defense of the colony. In May, 1744, he sent out forty-one men under Captain Tebbits as scouts. These were not ordered to any particular place, but to be on the lookout for the enemy, wherever they might be found. Some guards were stationed at the most exposed places, as at Canterbury, Contoocook and some other posts. Colonel Potter has given the muster-roll of Captain Tebbits. He has also given the muster-roll of the men enlisted under Captain Clough, as volunteers to keep garrison where ordered. In the autumn of 1744 the plan was arranged by Major William Vaughn, of Portsmouth, for the capture of Louisburg. It was matured during the winter of 1744-45, and the expedition set sail in March for the place of rendezvous. Louisburg was the stronghold of the French on this continent, and from this place expeditions were fitted out against the English colonies in this country. It was thought that, as this was the very key to the French possessions on this continent, nothing should be left undone to get possession of it. New Hampshire furnished for this campaign five hundred men, one eighth of all the forces employed. A part of these served under Colonel Moore, of Portsmouth. One hundred and fifty of the New Hampshire men were attached to a Massachusetts regiment. Louisburg fell into the hands of its assailants June 17, 1745.

Notwithstanding the fall of their stronghold, and perhaps in consequence of it, the French incited the Indians to renewed hostilities, so that they kept the people continually harassed, and oftentimes filled with terrors at the unknown evils that might befall them. The people did their planting under the protection of a strong armed guard. Whenever a man had occasion to go to a neighbor's on an errand, he carried a loaded gun. Whenever he went to his barn, he went armed. While some were listening to a sermon inside the church, armed men walked to and fro on the outside for the sake of protection; and in case of the announcement of danger seen, the worshipers instantly seized their arms, and were ready for action at a minute's notice.

As has been said, the Indians went in large parties of fifty or sixty. It is said that in Rumford (now Concord), August 10, 1746, a party was ambushed by the Indians; five were killed outright, two were taken prisoners; only one escaped. And this was done between two garrisons with full complements of men, and the most distant not more than a mile and a half from the place.

The French and Indian War, 1754-63.—A greater war than the Cape Breton War broke out in 1754, called the French and Indian War, and continued until 1763, when, after various engagements resulting in great loss of blood and life on both sides, a treaty of peace was signed at Paris. It was in this war that Braddock was killed and Washington fleshed his virgin sword in blood, and bravely conducted the defeated army from the very jaws of destruction into a place of safety. The experience thus gained aided Washington in after years in leading the small yet heroic armies of the new republic safely on to victory and independence.

New Hampshire bore a full share in this ill-fated war,—a war, for the most part, with savages, seemingly without heart or conscience; a war in which women and children were often the helpless victims; a war full of terrors, especially to the unarmed and defenseless. In 1763 it came to an end. In the mean time Colonel Hill had matured all the plans for resettling the town, now that danger from Indians lurking to kill was over, and he was prepared, with the grant from Massachusetts, sanctioned by Governor Wentworth, and with a quit-claim from heirs of Gorges & Mason, original proprietors, to give satisfactory titles to the land.

Resettlement.—In 1763, the year the last-named war closed, Colonel Hill had employed Daniel Campbell, of Amherst, a skillful surveyor, to run out anew the lines of the town, and divide it into one hundred acre lots. Soon settlers began to pour in who had come prepared to stay. The following is the list of those who were known to be there in 1767. One family came before the war closed,—in 1762, five years before. The rest came a few at a time, and were these, viz.: John McColley, Captain Samuel Bradford, Lieutenant Samuel Bradford, Jonathan Durant, Jonathan Easty, Timothy Wilkins, John Gibson, Samuel Gibson, William Williams, Benjamin Lovejoy, William Pope, Jonathan Sargeant, Moses Steel, Isaac Baldwin, William Taggart, Isaac Andrews. Of these, it will be remembered that John McColley was the

first-born son and child in town. The two Gibsons were younger brothers of McColley's wife. The first settlers—who left during the Cape Breton War—never came back to Hillsborough to reside. Of these there were eight or ten families living at the Centre, the Bridge and near the meeting-house which they had built, located between the two. On the return of peace everything was favorable for success. Those who purchased could obtain a good title to their land. True, they were not wholly relieved from anxiety from fear of the Indians; still, they knew that they had the protection of the militia and every able-bodied man belonging to it, which could be called out for defense in seasons of danger at the shortest notice. The investment in Hillsborough lands seemed to be popular. Lands were bought not for speculation, but for homes. Men—young men—came with their wives, calculating to be contented and stay.

A word of admiration is due to the courageous couple Daniel Murphy and his wife, who came from Chester, and settled on what was afterwards named, and has since been called, Bible Hill. They were truly pioneers. The traces of his cellar on the old Symonds place (now owned and occupied by Alonzo Tuttle) have been seen by persons now living. It is reported that at one time he left his wife alone more than two weeks, with no human habitation nearer than New Boston. Mr. Smith, the first annalist of Hillsborough, tells the story so well that I will quote his exact language,—

"How desolate must have been her situation in this dreary solitude!" she afterwards related that on one occasion, so overpowered was she by a sense of her loneliness, and such strong wishes to hear the sound of a human voice answering to her own, that at midnight, when no sound was audible save the distant howl of the famished wolf and the distant moan of the waving pine, she went forth from her hut and cried aloud at the height of her voice, that she might hear the responsive echo sounding through the dim aisles of the forest."

It was through many perils, inconveniences and personal sacrifices that the town was reclaimed from its wilderness condition and made to become the pleasant abode of civilized life. For some time Murphy's family bore the strain of entire solitude. Unless they had become misanthropic through living alone, I should think the sight of other settlers must have been a joyous one. Man was made for social life. Society, as a rule, is indispensable to complete development.

CHAPTER II.

HILLSBOROUGH—*(Continued)*.

Incorporation of Town—The First Town-Meeting—The American Revolution, 1775-83—Veterans in the War—The Contoocook Bridge—Witches—Legends—Wild Game.

Incorporation of Town.—Hillsborough, having at the time twenty-two freeholders, was incorporated as a town in 1772, through the agency of Isaac Andrews, Esq. It is related that he secured the services of a Congregational minister, Rev. James Scales, of Hopkinton, the first minister of the town, to draw up the petition. This is one of those incidental facts which shows two things: first, that the clergy at that day were expected to know much relating to public business, and, secondly, that the estimation in which they were held was a right one. The charter of incorporation bears the date "November 11, 1775," and was issued in the name of "George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith," etc., "by and with the advice of our truly and well-beloved John Wentworth, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-chief of our province of New Hampshire," etc. The boundaries of the town are recited in the charter, and are marked by numbers placed upon beech-trees. The surveyor begins at the southeast corner of the town, the same as the southwest corner of Henniker, from a beech-tree marked 7, perhaps because the township was originally "No. 7." From that tree is the first southern line of Hillsborough, south, 84° 30′ west—this means that the line deflects to the south 5° 30′ from an exact east and west line—to another beech-tree marked 7, 8 and so on, till the first-marked beech-tree is reached. In the charter all the white pines in the town are reserved for the King's use. Colonel Hill paid a liberal fee to Governor John Wentworth for signing his name to the charter, viz.: a sum equivalent to fifty dollars in gold. But, then, it must be remembered he could afford to pay liberally to have his name transmitted to posterity in the name of the town; yet, strange to say, some think it is called Hillsborough because the land is so hilly. Some, more learned than wise, suppose it received its name from "Wills Hills, the Earl of Hillsborough, who was one of the Privy Council of George the Third, and whose residence was at Hillsborough, in the county of Down, in Ireland." It is said that it was originally named Hillborough, and that the *s* was inserted by a popular drift of pronunciation, and is now established by the law of *usus loquendi*. I think the fifty dollars given to Governor Wentworth for signing the charter settles the question that it was named for Colonel John Hill, the proprietor.

The First Town-Meeting.—The first town-meeting was held on Bible Hill, at Captain Bradford's tavern,—the first one built in town,—November 24, 1772. Captain Isaac Baldwin presided as moderator, and Isaac Andrews was elected town clerk. At that meeting it was voted to accept the charter, and Isaac Andrews, John McColley, Daniel McNeil, Isaac Baldwin and William Pope—six noble men and the ancestors of noble men—were elected selectmen.

First Meeting-House.—The first meeting-house was burnt during the time between the two settlements, when the town was destitute of inhabitants. Common rumor, right or wrong, fixes the act of burning upon one Keyes, of Weare, who, happening that way after all the inhabitants had left through

fear of the Indians, and having taken out the glass windows and buried them for his own use, set fire to the building, Nero-like, for the wicked pleasure of seeing it burn. As relics of the red men in the place, there were found buried in the earth implements of their daily use, such as spoons, ladles, pestles for pounding grains, hatchets, tomahawks, hooks and various other things wrought of stone or bone.

The American Revolution, 1775–83.—The second settlement had barely got under way when the great American Revolution broke out. The quarrel was of long standing. Repeated acts of injustice and oppression drove our forefathers into opposition to the acts of King and Parliament, and from opposition to open war in defense of their rights by the arbitrament of arms. In this war of nearly eight years Hillsborough bore a full share. The town of Hillsborough bore their part in furnishing recruits for the army. It should be borne in mind that the settlers forming the second and permanent settlement had been in the town but a very few years when the news of the battles of Lexington and Concord bridge electrified the whole country with a cry "To arms, to arms, and avenge our slaughtered countrymen!" Hillsborough caught the cry, and echoed it. This seems the best place to insert the names of those who responded favorably to this appeal,—those who did service for the country as soldiers in some capacity, as officers or privates, in the War of the Revolution, some of whom laid down their lives on the battle-field, while some bore the scars of battle to their graves.

Veterans in the War.—The names are as follows without their titles: Benjamin Pierce, Isaac Baldwin, Ammi Andrews, Isaac Andrews, Jr., Moses Steel, William Pope, Thomas Murdough, Solomon Andrews, John McNeil, Silas Coolidge, Samuel Bradford, Jr., John McColley, Samuel Symonds, William Booth, Asa Wilkins, Nathan Taylor, William Taggart, James Taggart, Archibald Taggart, Joseph Taggart, John Taggart, Robert Taggart, Nathaniel Johnson, Jacob Flint, James Gibson, William Jones, Jr., Baxter How, William Symonds, Zachariah Robbins, William Gammell, Nathaniel Parmenter, David Munroe, Timothy Grey, Thadius Monroe, Nathaniel Colby, Nathan Mann, and Daniel Kelhon—thirty-six men, and six of the same family name. Neither is it likely that these are all. So many names, at any rate, have been rescued from oblivion. They deserve of us to be written in letters of gold. If every town then settled in New Hampshire sent as large a proportion of their whole population to the war, then surely New Hampshire did her share. Some of the names in this list are already historic names,—heroes and the ancestors of heroes. Some of the men deserve special notice for the part they took in the war and for personal bravery on the field of battle. It would be a grateful task to the historian to say something of each, did space permit, and recount in detail the praiseworthy deeds they performed at their country's call for their country's good. We will never forget their names, nor the one great act of heroism —their going forth to fight for their country. We will gratefully transmit their memory down the generations.

As Captain Baldwin was the first of Hillsborough's men to die,—killed while doing his duty on the field, —as well as the very first to enlist from the town and secure the enlistment of others, it is proper that he should precede his brethren-in-arms on the historian's page. Captain Baldwin was born in Sudbury, Mass., in 1736, and was thirty-nine years of age when the War of the Revolution broke out. He married Eunice Jennison, of Natick, Mass., and, as has been already said, had come to Hillsborough in 1767, near the time of the beginning of the second settlement. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and when the news of the battles of Lexington and Concord came he was at work at his trade in Deering framing a barn.

Captain Baldwin was used to war, and had been, with Stark, of world-wide renown as a brave officer in the old French and Indian War, under the command of Major Rogers. Baldwin was the hero of twenty battles—this may be Homeric—"in those old wars." No sooner had he heard the news of the battles of Lexington and Concord than he made up his mind to have a part in what was to come. He quitted his job, hastened home, collected a company of volunteers and, putting himself at their head, with their entire approbation, started towards the noise of the guns. On their way they spent the Sabbath in Billerica, and attended church in a body. The pastor, Rev. Cummings, preached an appropriate sermon on the duty of patriotism.

They arrived at Medford June 17th, the day of the battle of Bunker Hill. The company over which Captain Baldwin was elected, on arrival at headquarters, was ordered to the field of battle, which they reached about twelve M., and immediately went into action. He was hit by a musket-ball in his breast, and fell mortally wounded about one o'clock in the afternoon. He was carried to the quarters for the wounded by two of his own town-men belonging to his company,—Lieutenant John McNeil and James Gibson. He lived until about sunset. After his death Lieutenant Ammi Andrews extracted the bullet and sent it to the wife of Captain Baldwin as a mournful reminder of the manner in which her husband met his death.

Andrews is a heroic name in Hillsborough. Lieutenant Ammi Andrews, born in Ipswich, Mass., came to Hillsborough at an early period of the second settlement, and located at what is now the Upper village, and, it is said, was proprietor of its whole site and much adjacent territory. Lieutenant Andrews served through the whole War of the Revolution, and was a sharer in the perils of the expedition to Quebec in 1775, under Colonel Arnold. He was taken prisoner

there by the British, but soon exchanged. A story is related of him in connection with that expedition that is worth perpetuating. In the winter of 1775-76, as they lay in winter-quarters three miles from the city of Quebec, the commanding officer was anxious to gain some news of the enemy's strength and position, and for that purpose expressed the wish that a British sentinel might be captured and brought into camp. Lieutenant Andrews volunteered to make the attempt. Some one said that he ought to have the best gun in the army. "Look here," said the gallant lieutenant, "is it a dead or a living man that you want? Because if it is a living man that you wish brought in, I do not wish to be bothered with a gun." He reached the city of Quebec, and, scaling its walls in the darkness of the night, at a favorable moment he sprang upon a sentinel as he was pacing his beat backwards and forwards with a musket. The lieutenant, who was a strong, vigorous man, a powerful athlete in agility, seized him by the throat, and told him he was a dead man if he made the least outcry. Taking him down the steep and dangerous mountain-side, leaping from one shelf of the precipice to another, he marched his prisoner three miles through the deep snows of Canada to the American camp. Lieutenant Andrews was distinguished as a business man in his day, and transmitted the same qualities to his descendants now living. He died in his bed March 30, 1833, aged ninety-seven years.

Captain Samuel Bradford also served through the war. He enlisted as an orderly-sergeant, and rose, for meritorious conduct, to the rank of ensign and also of lieutenant, performing adjutant's duty in Colonel Stark's regiment for more than two years.

The name of Benjamin Pierce, an honored Governor of New Hampshire of the olden time, is familiar to all readers of history. He was born in Chelmsford, Mass., December 25, 1757. His father's name was also Benjamin. At his father's death, when he was but six years of age, he went to live with an uncle (Robert Pierce, of Chelmsford), who brought him up to work on a farm. When the news of the first battle at Lexington (April 19, 1775) arrived he was plowing. He left the field, took his uncle's gun and equipments and started at once for the scene of danger. He was one of the "irregulars" who followed Pitcairn's wearied soldiers, retreating, by a forced march, towards Boston from Lexington—like others, loading and firing at his own order. He did not return to his uncle's, but enlisted in Captain Ford's company. He was then eighteen. He joined as a private, but in 1777 he was promoted to orderly-sergeant for securing the flag from falling into the hands of the enemy. He was again promoted to a lieutenancy, which commission he bore to the close of the war. He removed to Hillsborough after the return of peace, in the thirtieth year of his age. He was soon appointed brigade-major by the Governor. In 1789, in his thirty-third year, he was chosen to represent Hillsborough and Henniker in the Legislature, and served in that capacity thirteen years successively. He had found himself poor at the close of the war, in which, enlisting as a private, he had risen step by step until, at its close, he had the command of a company, and was on the staff of Washington when the army was disbanded, in 1784.

Having been employed as agent to explore a part of Cheshire County (now called Stoddard), and having finished the work, he returned to Hillsborough on horseback, by way of the "Branch," and stopped for the night at a log hut in the woods. Here he bought a small farm of fifty acres, and returned to Massachusetts. The next spring he returned to Hillsborough and commenced to clear his land. For a whole year he lived alone in his log cabin, cooked his own meals and slept upon a blanket, as he had learned to do in an eight years' experience on the tented field. He was married the next year, in 1787. In 1803, General Pierce was chosen one of the Governor's Council, and continued in that capacity five years. At the end of that term Governor Langdon appointed him high sheriff of Hillsborough County. He was again councilor and again sheriff of the county. In 1827 he was elected Governor of the State; and again, in 1829. He was elector of President in 1832. From 1775 to 1830, a period of fifty-five years, he was constantly employed in some public office. He died April 1, 1839, aged eighty-one years. This tribute I find paid to his memory: "He was patriotic, brave, noble-minded and charitable; a benefactor to his country and a blessing to his State and society; and no one memory associated with the past history of Hillsborough brings up higher feelings of respect and veneration than that of General Benjamin Pierce." As an illustration of his nobility of character, an anecdote is related of him while a prisoner on parole, having fallen into the hands of the British on Long Island. Attending a horse-race, he offended an English officer by an adverse opinion, which the Englishman thought too freely expressed, who thereupon struck Lieutenant Pierce with the flat of his sword. The blood flushed on the lieutenant's face; yet he quietly said: "Fettered by my parole, and unarmed, I cannot now resent this indignity, but the chances of war may yet bring us together." And so it proved. In an engagement between the armies of Generals Washington and Howe, contending for possession of the city of New York, in the summer of 1776, they met, crossed swords, and the Englishman fell pierced by the young American. He had a perfect contempt of a coward. Just before his death he invited his old Hillsborough co-patriots to a dinner, in honor of old times. One of the old veterans not being there, some one spoke of his absence. The Governor replied, "I invite no man to my table who is afraid of gunpowder."

An anecdote is related of him, when high sheriff of the county, that shows his generosity. He found im-

prisoned in the jail at Amherst three Revolutionary soldiers, who had proved themselves good soldiers for their country. At the close of their service they were penniless, the pay which they received being nearly valueless, and after weary days of travel reached home, only to be arrested and imprisoned for debt which they were wholly unable to pay. The general, taking the keys, paid their indebtedness, unlocked the prison-doors, and leading them outside, pointing above, he said, "Go, breathe the free air." It is no wonder that Governor Pierce was the idol of the people, though lacking the polished manners of his son, Franklin, for the people saw that he was a true friend and a champion for their rights.

Governor Pierce was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Andrews, Esq. The marriage was on May 24, 1787. She lived a little over one year, and gave birth to Elizabeth A., who was married to General John McNeil, the hero of Lundy Lane. She died August 13, 1788, in the twenty-first year of her age. He next married Anna, daughter of Benjamin Kendrick, of Amherst, in 1789. They lived in married life fifty-one years. She was the mother of eight children, among whom were Nancy, the wife of General Solomon McNeil, a brother of General John McNeil; Hon. Franklin Pierce, who attained the highest honor in the gift of the nation, and Henry Dearborn Pierce, the father of Colonel Franklin H. and Kirk D. He was the last of the Governor's children to go.

There are pleasant memories associated with the name of Lieutenant Robert B. Wilkins, who was a Bunker Hill hero, and quartermaster of General Lafayette's brigade. He was wounded at Bunker Hill. While serving under Lafayette he rendered at one time such signal service in taking some cattle from the British at Poule's Hook, opposite New York City, that Lafayette presented him with a full suit of officer's uniform as a token for meritorious conduct. He was familiarly known in the army, especially among the officers of his regiment, as "Bob Wilkes." At Lafayette's visit to America in 1825, more than forty years having elapsed, Wilkins was presented to his old general, but time had wrought such changes that he was not at first recognized. Allusion was made to some incident of the battle-field, which caused the Frenchman to look a little closer and scrutinize the features of the man before him. The whole at once flashed upon the memory of Lafayette; he recognized in the changed face, battered with the storms of life, his old companion in arms, and (the tears falling freely from many eyes) he fell upon Wilkins' neck, and, tenderly embracing him, exclaimed, "O, Bob Wilkes, Bob Wilkes!" and they both wept like children. Heads were uncovered and shouts arose which showed one writer says, describing the scene) how "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Wilkins died in Boston in August, 1842, aged seventy-seven years.

The Revolutionary War came to an end, as all wars hitherto have done, and those who had fought for years in the field and had suffered many privations returned home to the avocations of peace. But they had many difficulties to contend with. The paper currency, known as Continental money, continued to depreciate through the war until it was worth only one per cent. of its face value. Examples can be given. Daniel Killom paid for a farm ten thousand dollars in currency, which could have been bought for one hundred dollars in silver or gold; rye brought seventy-five dollars a bushel in currency, which three-fourths of a dollar in silver would pay for; it is said that Rev. Mr. Barnes' salary for a year was only sufficient to purchase a pig. Samuel M. Baker now owns that ten thousand dollar farm above referred to.

An inflated currency is a much-to-be-dreaded evil. It disarranges all the best-laid plans of the shrewdest business men. However, by degrees, men gained confidence again, and business was resumed on a healthy basis. Some manufacturing was done on a careful scale, farms were improved and things in general put on a thriving appearance. Public improvements were commenced and carried on little by little.

The Contoocook Bridge.—One noted improvement was building a bridge over the Contoocook River that should answer the purposes of general travel, which at this point seemed to be on the increase. The first bridge—made of wood—was erected where the present bridge now stands, in 1779, and was reconstructed seventeen years after, in 1796. The timbers, many of them, were beginning by that time to be tender and unsafe. There is an interesting note in Hammond's "Early Town Papers," in reference to this first bridge. It would appear that Colonel Hill, the proprietor of the township of Hillsborough, and who died in Boston, 1776, had subscribed or provided in his will the gift of one hundred acres of land in town towards building a bridge across the Contoocook at that time the settlers called the river the Connecticut). This subscription was made before the war; but so many things lacking, the building of the bridge was put off, and in the mean time Colonel Hill died. This will explain a petition of the town for authority to tax non-residents, that would bring a tax upon the unsold lands in town belonging to Hill's heirs. The petition bears date 8th day of May, A.D. 1780.

Correcting the spelling of the petition, which Hammond has given *verbatim et literatim*, it is as follows:

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

"*To the Hon. the Council and Assembly of said State to general court convened:*

"May it please your honors, we, the subscribers, freeholders in the town of Hillsboro, in said State, beg leave to petition, that whereas, the late John Hill, Esq., of Boston, who was sole proprietor in this town, did, before the commencement of the present war, promise to give one hundred acres of land towards building a bridge over Connecticut river, so called, in this town, which bridge we should have built four or five years ago, had it not been for this unhappy war, but at last we have completed said bridge, and the executors of the said John Hill have been solicited to make good their father's promises, but refuse. We,

thereforo, humbly petition that your honors would order a tax to be levied on the non-residents' land lying in town to defray the charges of building said bridge, as we labor under heavy burdens in town, and said bridge will be of great service, not only to the town, but also to the public, as said bridge cost us two thousand three hundred and three pounds, as money was last October, and if your honors shall in your wisdom see fit to grant this our petition, we, as in duty bound, shall ever pray," etc.

Signed by Samuel Bradford, Jr., and thirty-five others, among which are the names of Andrews, Taggart, Wilkins, Dutton and Booth.

The cost of that first bridge, "as money was last October," —viz., October, 1779,—in the words of the petition, in currency was the same—according to a decision by arbitration fixing the value of English money—as $11,118.97\frac{1}{2}$. The granting of the petition would be getting probably a full equivalent for Colonel Hill's subscription out of the parties who refused to make it good. Daniel McNeil was employed by the town to rebuild the bridge in 1809. These frequent repairs were a great bill of expense. Squire F. Clement, in 1824, built substantial abutments of solid stone-work at the ends and connected them over a space of forty feet with wood, as before. This lasted fifteen years, when, in 1839, the whole work was elevated five feet and the wood gave place to a splendid stone arch, which has stood without essential repairs forty-six years, to the present time. It is this splendid and substantial bridge that gives the distinctive name to the growing village to which it is an essential appendage, connecting the two sides of the river as really as if not separated by its waters. The scenery at this bridge is beautiful, and in time of high water grand in the extreme. The falls are an epitome of Niagara. The writer of this article, from a position in the parlor of his house, while living at the Bridge, had a most enchanting view. The water falling over the dam could be seen under the arch, and by imagining the scene to be carried back to some distance, it afforded a prospect not to be surpassed in beauty. The house referred to belongs to E. H. Bartlett, and is located just west of the bakery.

It may be asked how the people on their farms lived in those early days? How in the villages? Where all were comparatively in moderate circumstances, none very rich,—at least, such as would be accounted rich to-day,—did aristocratic feelings prevail as among the present generation, the children and grandchildren of the Revolutionary fathers? The answer will be "yes," but based more upon character tested by trial than now, oftentimes upon the mere accident of wealth, oftenest wealth gained by the toil and prudence of ancestors. They prided themselves—these old patriots—upon actual service rendered to the country,—a service of toil, danger, deprivation, but yet of love. A coward or a traitor was despised, no matter how rich.

They were devout, even though sometimes, when their anger was roused at some act unjust or mean that had been committed, they were considered rough and severe. They were in those early days a church-going community. They all appeared on the hill. The roads were dotted with travelers—very many on foot—to the place of worship. Then each man owned a share in the house of God by virtue of his residence in town and paying taxes. The minister was supported at the town's expense, and the gospel was literally free to the poor as well as to the rich. No man who was brave and true was looked down upon because he was poor, and no man wanting these characteristics of bravery and truth was looked up to, though he might be rich. These things changed, however, little by little, for the worse.

In those early days they were not wanting in healthy amusements, changing with the season of the year. One of these was the hunting-match. The whole community—except the very young, the very old, the doctor and the minister, with now and then one who had scruples in the matter—engaged in the affair. A leader for each side was chosen by common consent. These chose sides, and for several days the crack of the musket might be heard in all directions. The more obnoxious the animal, the more he would count in the game. The heads of some, the tails of others, were brought as trophies of success to the place of count, and the umpire decided which side had won the game. A supper, frequently paid for by the losing side, closed the affair.

There were amusements of which the young women had charge, others of which the men were the leading characters, to both of which both were admitted, and both considered necessary for the highest enjoyment. One of these was the quilting-party, the other the husking-bee. Apple-paring bees were also common. It may be said that such parties were too rude to be elevating, but the ancestors of the present generation of refined ladies and gentlemen in society were sound and true in heart and very rarely stepped over the bounds of propriety. Possibly the laugh was louder, but the laugh was the whole of it and left no lurking evil concealed. They were days remarkably free from suspicions,—days of mutual trust in families and among friends.

Witches.—Hillsborough, not to be outdone by surrounding towns, had its genuine witch-story. Aunt Jenny Robinson had the reputation of being a veritable witch, and could, I presume, as well as any other witch, ride through the air on a broom-stick. She had the reputation of being able to stop loaded teams until the drivers should go into her husband's tavern and get a drink. In this respect the spell which she used is not greater than is often cast over teamsters and those who are carried by teams. I will refer the reader to the story so pathetically told by the Hillsborough annalist, Mr. Smith, on page twenty-nine of his published lecture. There are so many witches in "curls and bangs" in these days that I may be excused from giving more particulars.

Legends of Beasts of Prey.—The early history of a town cannot be considered complete, especially to

the young folks, without its bear-story any more than without its witch-story. Both seem to be called for, and Mr. Smith, the annalist, did his duty faithfully. I cannot improve on his version of it, and will therefore give it in his language,—"Bears were frequently seen in town long after the wolves had been exterminated. Mr. James Carr, residing in the north part of the town, was a bear-trapper. On going to his trap one morning he found it gone." [I cannot explain how that could be,—how he could go to his trap if it was not there when he went, nor how he could be said to find it if it was gone.] "He armed himself with his rifle, and after following the track about a mile he espied a bear. He laid aside his gun, and commenced an attack with a club. The moment he struck at the bear it grappled him with its paw and seized his left arm in its jaws. Carr, disliking so close an embrace, with considerable effort drew from his pocket a knife and compelled Bruin to relinquish his hold. The bear, having in the struggle forced himself from the trap, retreated to a ledge of rocks near by. Thither Carr pursued him, though somewhat hurt by the encounter, and discharged his rifle at him several times before he killed him." Exit the bear, dragged away by the trapper. As late as the beginning of the present century, and before that from time immemorial, salmon abounded in the Contoocook River. Civilization, by damming the rivers and other streams, while it adds to artificial wealth, cuts off some of the resources of nature.

The wolf was once a troublesome animal in Hillsborough. Major Isaac Andrews has the reputation of killing the last wolf that was killed in town. He baited a fox-trap; nothing disturbed it for two days, but on the third day, on visiting the place, it was destitute of a trap. It was in the winter and the snow was deep; so, taking his gun, he followed on snow-shoes and killed it at the second firing.

Wild Game.—Moose and deer were sometimes killed in Hillsborough and vicinity. Aged people would sometimes almost scare children out of their wits by telling them frightful stories of wolves, bears and catamounts, so that when out in the dark they would imagine that they could often hear the tread of some wild animal. The generation that fought successfully the battles of the Revolution, and secured independence for themselves and their posterity, one by one came to the closing period of life, and the places that had known them knew them no more forever. One by one they had yielded in the race of life to younger competitors, and were contented to live again in their children and children's children. Yet old age is sometimes talkative, and the veterans of the Revolution awakened in young minds dreams of glory gained on the field of battle. The eye of the old man would sparkle with a new delight as he talked of camping in the open air and sleeping on the bare ground under the open sky; as he talked of evolutions in the field, marching and counter-marching in echelon of file and echelon of section, of the impetuous charge and the successful repulse.

CHAPTER III.

HILLSBOROUGH—*Continued*).

War of 1812—The McNeils—Men in the Ranks—War of the Rebellion—Industries of Hillsborough—Description of Hill Farms—Forests—Pine Timber—Contoocook Mills—The New Mill—Hillsborough as a Valley Academy.

War of 1812.—At length the time came for this new generation of Americans, and of Britons as well, to show their hand in war. As of old, there is with every generation of men the time when "kings go forth to battle," when some cause arises that calls men to the tented field. Another war arose between Great Britain and the United States, which were once her dependent colonies. It was called with us the War of 1812, as that was the year in which it was declared. It was a contest vigorously fought by brave men on both sides. It is difficult to state in precise language the real causes that led to that war, as in the final settlement made at Ghent nothing was decided except that each, by hard blows given as well as received, had vindicated most fully its honor before the world.

The war was fought with varying success on both sides by sea and by land; sometimes victory was claimed by each party. A treaty of peace was made and signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, December 24, 1814. Nevertheless, our greatest victory, which secured the Presidency to the victorious leader of the American army, General Andrew Jackson, was gained after the treaty of peace had been signed, viz., on January 8, 1815. In the War of 1812 Hillsborough furnished her quota of brave soldiers and skilled commanders, and was represented on many a hard and well-fought field. The sons of sires who fought with honor in the American Revolution are found fighting with equal skill and bravery with their fathers in the War of 1812. Lieutenant John McNeil was at Bunker Hill, his son at Lundy Lane.

The McNeils.—The name of McNeil occurs frequently in the war reports of the early days of Hillsborough. John McNeil, who was in the Louisburg expedition in 1744-45, in the Cape Breton War, came originally from Londonderry to Derryfield (now Manchester) and thence to Hillsborough. His son, Daniel, moved to Hillsborough in 1771, and was accidentally drowned in the Contoocook at Hillsborough Bridge. His son, John, was a captain in the War of the Revolution, was in the battle of Bunker Hill and was one of the men that helped from the field the fatally-wounded Captain Baldwin, the first of the Hillsborough men to die for their country. This Captain McNeil, of whom we have just made mention, married Lucy, the daughter of Isaac An-

drews, Esq. Of this marriage were four children, viz., Mary, born July 6, 1779; General Solomon McNeil, born January 15, 1782; General John McNeil, born March 25, 1784; and Lucy, who died in infancy. General John McNeil, the third of the above children, was an officer in the War of 1812. At the age of thirty he led his regiment in the battle of Chippewa, being its major, and ranking the other officers on the field, and for meritorious conduct was brevetted lieutenant-colonel July 15, 1814. In the same month General McNeil led the Eleventh Regiment in the engagement at Niagara, commonly called the battle of Lundy Lane, July 25th, just ten days after the battle at Chippewa. At this time he was brevetted colonel "for distinguished valor" in this battle. He was severely wounded and made lame for life in this engagement, being hit by a six-ounce canister-shot which shattered his right knee; yet he kept in the field till the close of the engagement and a glorious victory had been won. Nor had his promotions ceased. On the same day of the battle, July 25th, he was brevetted (a second time that day) brigadier-general. In 1830 he retired from the army and was appointed surveyor of the port of Boston by his friend, President Jackson. He held this office until his death. He died at Washington, D. C., February 23, 1850, at the age of sixty-five, in the full possession of all his faculties. General McNeil married a daughter of Governor Pierce, sister of ex-President Franklin Pierce. Of this marriage were a son and daughter. The daughter, Mrs. Frances McNeil Potter, relict of the late Hon. Chandler E. Potter, was born, I have been told, in Chicago, when it was a military post, when her father held command, and that she was the first white child born on the site of that city. Miss Fanny was a brave soldier's daughter, and shared in his glory. She has been distinguished for her courage, dignity of character and cheerful disposition under every allotment of Providence.

A son, named John W. S. McNeil for his father, and also the distinguished military chief under whom General McNeil held a commission, fell in Florida while leading an attack against the Indians, September 10, 1837. He was a lieutenant in the regular army, having been educated at West Point. He was killed at the age of twenty years and six months. His death closed up the line of succession in that branch of the family for transmitting the family name to posterity. Mrs. F. McNeil Potter is the only representative of the family,—the fifth generation from John McNeil of Londonderry. The historian wishes her a long and happy life.

Men in the Ranks.—Hillsborough furnished men for the ranks for the War of 1812. Among these were two well-known names to Hillsborough people, viz.: George Dascomb and Daniel Templeton. Mr. Dascomb died more than thirty years ago, a man useful in the church and in society greatly missed and lamented. Mr. Templeton lived to a good old age, and died at his son's in Cambridge, Mass., in 1881. Mr. Templeton was a conscientious Christian man, very slow in making up his mind and slower still in carrying it out. He received government scrip entitling him to draw a quarter-section of government land, which he did in Michigan. When sold, the land brings to the government a dollar and a quarter an acre. He employed a professional agent to locate his land, stating his place of preference. The agent, however, did not locate where he wished; and then began his trouble,—taxes upon taxes, heavy, because non-resident land is taxed heavily as a rule. He employed an agent, as I have said, and then a man to watch the agent, and after a while, getting suspicious, a third to keep an eye on both to see that they did not conspire together. He employed me to write to find out concerning the whole. I do not know who looked after me.

After the War of 1812 business was for a few years very brisk. Marcy's cotton-factory added to the enterprise of the inhabitants. It employed most of the spare hands in the place and kept up the price of female help. A whole generation gave their energies mainly to the pursuits of peace. The Florida War was carried on by the regular army, in which Hillsborough had representatives. But at length the sons of those who fought in the War of 1812 have work on their hands. War between the United States and Mexico was declared to exist by the act of Mexico. An army was raised and sent into Mexico under General Zachary Taylor "to conquer a peace." It was in this war that the gallant Hon. Franklin Pierce, afterwards President of the United States, fleshed his maiden sword in the blood of the Mexicans. Hillsborough was well represented in that war.

In the mean time the nation has been constantly growing, from a twofold cause,—natural increase from births and increase from immigration. The territory so immense occasioned differing interests in the different sections. And so it turned out that a civil war of gigantic proportions burst upon the nation in 1861. The different sections sprang to arms with different purposes in view,—on one side, to secure a separation of government, as well as of interests; on the other, to hinder the separation and preserve the Union. In this terrible war blood was poured out freely as water. Hillsborough sent her full share of brave boys, some of them, alas! never to return to dear and loving homes. The bones of some lie mouldering in Southern swamps. Some dying away or killed in battle were brought home for interment.

War of the Rebellion.—Besides privates and non-commissioned officers, some were honored with commissions, and did good service in the field. One held a colonel's commission,—James F. Grimes. Colonel James Forsaith Grimes was the son of Hiram Grimes and grandson of John Grimes originally of Deering, who removed thence with his family to Francestown as proprietor of the hotel in that place.

and thence to Hillsborough Bridge, to the place known long after as the Totherly place. The elder Grimes was a successful business man, and reared his family to business habits. Two of his sons went West, to Burlington, Iowa, and amassed each a large property. One of these, Hon. James W. Grimes, was in the United States Senate at the time of the Rebellion.

At the beginning of the late civil war Colonel James F. Grimes, of Hillsborough, received a captain's commission, and opened a recruiting-office at the Bridge. Enlistments were secured, and the tap of the drum was a familiar daily sound and the drilling of squads a familiar sight. The military spirit was roused in boys and men, and soon there began to be companies and regiments, of which the Hillsborough boys formed a part, getting ready for the field. Colonel Grimes, then a captain of the regular army, was constantly employed for some months in enlisting and drilling volunteers and recruits for the service, and with excellent success. He went himself to the field, and, in due process of time, by meritorious conduct in the field, he rose by degrees, and at length was breveted colonel. He remained in the army till the close of the war, being in the battles of the Wilderness, and for several years after its close doing military service in the South, his faithful wife sharing in camp-life. Their second child, John, was born in camp.

Hillsborough did its full share in the late war in furnishing men and money. The question is often asked, What did Hillsborough furnish for the defense of the government during the dark days of the Rebellion? The answer is ready: She furnished her full share. During the first part of the war there was a recruiting office in Hillsborough, and the waving of the Union flag was a familiar sight at the Bridge village. I subjoin a list of the distribution of men raised in Hillsborough who took part in the war, showing the number in the different regiments and other military organizations in the Union army.

The following list will show the distribution of the men belonging to Hillsborough who were sent to the War of the Rebellion:

Second Regiment	[illegible]
Third Regiment	1
Fourth Regiment	[illegible]
Sixth Regiment	[illegible]
Seventh Regiment	14
Eighth Regiment	[illegible]
[illegible]	
Eighth Regiment	[illegible]
Ninth Regiment	[illegible]
Eleventh Regiment	17
Twelfth Regiment	[illegible]
Fourteenth Regiment	1
Sixteenth Regiment	[illegible]
Seventeenth Regiment	2
Eighteenth Regiment	[illegible]
Cavalry	1[illegible]
Light Battery	[illegible]
Heavy Artillery	[illegible]
Sharpshooters	1
Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment	1
Seventeenth United States Infantry	5
Veteran Reserve Corps	9
Not reported and unknown	10
Total	195

Killed and died from wounds as nearly as known, forty-five.

In the spring of 1877 great pains were taken to find the graves of deceased soldiers who had been buried in cemeteries in use by the town, one of which was just over the line in Deering.

I will here insert the names of soldiers whose graves were then found and decorated with flowers and a flag. It will be seen that one was in the old French and Indian War exclusively, a goodly number served in the War of the Revolution, others in the War of 1812, but the largest list of those now sleeping with the dead served in the late Civil War, that nearly rent our land asunder. Since 1877 others have joined the army of the dead, as George Pritchard, the one-armed soldier citizen, and Warren Muzzey, so long the sole care of a loving and faithful wife.

The following is a list of Hillsborough soldiers who served in the several wars of the country whose graves were decorated with flags and wreaths of flowers on May 31, 1877, and succeeding years:

French and Indian War.—William Symonds, Jr.

War of the Revolution.—Samuel Symonds, Major William Symonds, William Taggart, Zachariah Robbins, Captain Isaac Baldwin, Lieutenant Amini Andrews, William Gammell, Daniel Kellom, Nathaniel Parmenter, David Munroe, Nathan Mann, Timothy Grey, Thaddius Monroe, Lieutenant John McNeil, Colonel Benjamin Pierce, Nathaniel Colby.

War of 1812.—Simon Robbins, Eli Wheeler, Jonathan Danforth, David Livermore, Luke G. Hosley, Captain Ransom Bigsbee, Captain Dickey, Stephen Richardson, William Pope, Benjamin Putney, John Adkins, David Roach, William Burrill, George Dascomb, William H. Heath, Richard Gould, Harvey Hubbard, Isaac Murdough.

War of the Rebellion.—Harm Munroe, F. W. Robbins, Charles P. Baldwin, John H. Clement, Captain B. S. Wilson, Captain S. Gibson, William N. Clapp, William Smith, Charles G. Hall, Captain George Robbins, Solomon Buford, J. B. Raliegh, A. H. Wood, Edwin Lewis, Leonard Lewis, David Lewis, Charles T. Robbins, John Adsit, William Burrill, Jr., Sergeant John Reed, Ingals Gould, L. S. Burt, Obadiah Rumrill, George Vose, Leander Eaton, Sumner McAdams, Thomas M. Carr, John Morrill, William P. Cooledge, A. Fairbanks, Richard D. Gould, William Burrill, Jr.

These foot up as follows:

French and Indian War	1
War of the American Revolution	17
War of 1812	18
War of the Rebellion	32
Total	68

The writer of this article had full opportunity to learn the griefs of households for "the unreturning brave." One case is of peculiar sadness. Some young men, having served their time, having been stationed among the deadly swamps of Louisiana, had at length received their discharge, and were about to return home the next day. Charles Me-

Clintock, a noble youth, who left his preparation for college to serve his country, was taken down with malaria, and left there to die and be buried hundreds of miles from his waiting and expecting friends. Willard Templeton, son of Daniel Templeton, was killed by a gun-shot at Petersburg. And so death came upon young Merrill, Runrill, Reed and Wilson; young Burt came home to die. But peace, blessed peace! came at length, thank God! The scars of battle have in the main been healed, though there are hearts that will not cease, but with the end of life, to feel and mourn in secret for their dead. We, to-day, enjoy the blessings of "the Union of States," which, by their sacrifice, has been preserved. Animosities between sections are dying away. The "gray and the blue" meet together to honor the brave men who died, some for "the cause," some for "Union." They were foes worthy of each other's steel.

Industries of Hillsborough.—Since the war the prosperity of the country has been unexampled. Immigration has rapidly increased our numbers. Hillsborough has shared in the new impetus given to business and in the coming in of foreign blood. The village at the Bridge has more than doubled since the war in its population and wealth. The principal occupation of the town, numbering sixteen hundred and twenty-three inhabitants in 1860, is that of farming in some of its various forms. The town has a strong, loamy soil, admirably adapted to the small grains and grasses; hence hay is raised in great abundance and good pasturage abounds. The land, for the most part, is too rough to admit the use of modern machinery. Most of the labor on most of the farms must be done by hand. Still, year by year, one field after another is cleared of stumps and stones to admit the use of the cultivator and mower, so that machinery is getting to be in quite common use in town. There is also along the streams some smooth and level land just adapted to improved machinery, thus greatly facilitating the work of farming.

The common productions of New England are raised. More bushels of wheat to the acre are sometimes raised without difficulty than is averaged in the great West. The advantage at the West is the illimitable acreage possible in a single field rather than in the amount on a single acre. And it is so in corn. At the West, cultivation of the soil is easier than in New England, being for the most part performed with the aid of horses or mules. The land in Hillsborough, where it is thoroughly worked, where the hay and grain raised on it are mostly fed out on the same, so that ample returns may be made for what is taken off, produces bountifully. True, it is hard to till in many parts,—perhaps this may be truthfully said of the greater part,—but it pays well for hard work; it rewards industry. The land reciprocates every favor received. It has been truthfully said, "If you tickle her with a hoe, she will laugh with a harvest."

Desertion of Hill Farms.—A change has been going on gradually which will continue indefinitely, viz.: a desertion of the high hills as tillage land, and their conversion into pasture land. This has already been done to a great extent. The original settlers preferred the hill land as their home. It was easier cleared. The timber was not so heavy, and was usually beech and maple. The land was dryer than in the basins. The stumps would decay sooner than in wet land. The first crops were better, as the low land, in its first state, needed draining to make it cultivatable or productive. Hence they sought the hills, at least far up their sides. They could see further. They could signalize each other better in case of danger. On the whole, they chose the hill country for its supposed advantages.

The ashes left upon the ground at its clearing was all that was needed for years to enrich it sufficiently to insure a good harvest. They were less liable to severe late frosts in spring and early frosts in autumn on the hills than in the villages; hence, away to the hills and ply the axe. In process of time the hills, being bared of their forests, became more dry in consequence; water sometimes is scarce or fails for a season; the soil becomes thinner from one period to another; the rain washes out the strength of the soil and bears it to the valleys; the wind drives away great portions in dust; usually it is found convenient to sell some of the hay and reduce the number of heads of cattle kept on the farm without returning an equivalent; the result is, the farm grows poor and the farmer poorer. The girls are married and go to their new homes. The boys, as they become young men of age, go West or to the villages. In process of time father and mother grow old and feeble, sell out to somebody wanting a pasture, and go to the village or to live with one of the children. And so it is that farm after farm in the most hilly section of Hillsborough has been deserted, and the once well-cultivated farms are either growing up to forests or the process retarded by great herds of cattle roaming over them at large. Whole school districts, where once was the hum of busy life, where once were troops of laughing children playing about the house and barn, are now deserted and the buildings either taken down and removed, or, if left, are fast falling to decay and "ruefless ruin." This process will doubtless go on. More than half the inhabitants of the town are now living within a mile of the arched bridge near the mills, which gives its name to the village.

These hill lands are actually depreciating in value every year, owing to two facts,—first, distance from the railroads, and, second, the natural disintegration of the soil, owing to frosts, heat and water, and its consequent subsidence to lower lands. The writer of this article knows from personal observation that in certain school districts, where once were from forty to sixty scholars, there are now only from ten to fifteen; and other districts have been reduced from forty, some to

two or three, and some to nothing. Nominally, the town has seventeen whole school districts, besides the independent district at Hillsborough Bridge, formed in accordance with the Somersworth Act; also a half-district in union with a half-district in Antrim, unless very lately the union has been dissolved. But this half-district for a considerable time furnished but one scholar. Another district in town, one larger in numbers, did not furnish, for several years, a single scholar of its own, but at length revived with one scholar and the teacher, sister and brother.

From all this it can be readily seen why some of the best farmers in town have turned their attention of late in so great a degree to the milk business and, in connection with producing milk, to the making of butter for market. The usual mode of proceeding is to allow the cows to run free in the pastures during the summer. Coming in in the late fall, they are kept in stable through the winter and fed with hay and ground feed, and butter is made for the market and sent weekly by railroad. Usually, the butter from these creameries brings at that season a good price and a sure sale during the winter months, and it is found to be more profitable than the usual way of making butter in the summer. The large farmers, after the season of milking is over, turn the cows out to pasture, reserving the best milkers for furrow cows or new milch cows the next winter, and selling the others for beef after they are well fattened.

Within the last ten years Hillsborough farmers have been coming into the foreground in the matter of butter-making, and do not fear now to stand in the market-place side by side with the famous butter-makers of Vermont, who for many years threw them completely into the shade. There are many good creameries in Hillsborough; many farmers furnish a first-class article in the way of butter. I will illustrate by referring to some few individuals well known in town, without wishing it to be inferred that there are not many others equally good, viz., Charles W. Conn, James Bickford & Son, James M. Wilkins, the Clark Brothers, the Gammells, Jeremiah Dutton, Samuel M. Baker and others for whose names I have not space, but whose sweet and yellow butter I have often tasted and know it to be good.

Forestry.—Another industry which furnishes business for many men in Hillsborough is cutting and drawing wood and lumber. The forests within three miles of the railroad station in town have been notably thinned; yet the wood is constantly growing, and every year wood and lumber are drawn from greater and still greater distances. On many farms the most profitable growth is the forest growth. To secure in the shortest time new timber fit to be cut, cattle should not be allowed to browse the young shoots. It should be as carefully guarded from them as a wheat-field. In a few years—if left to itself—it will be large enough for the wood-pile, or even the saw-mill. Hillsborough, especially back on the hills, abounds in forests, heavily timbered. It is thought that with all the waste, wood grows in town faster than it is used for all purposes.

Pine Timber.—It may be interesting to the general reader to learn any facts in regard to the growth of pine timber in Hillsborough. It will be remembered that King George III. reserved all the white pines for the use of the royal navy. The settlers did not relish this restriction, and soon entrenched upon the King's prerogative and cut pines for home use. Attempts were made to arrest men and bring them to justice for the *crime* of stealing timber from their own land; but the neighbors would interfere with the free and unrestricted course of *law* and *justice*, and the sheriff was sometimes glad for leave to return unmolested *without* his man. The writer has seen pines of great length drawn to the railroad for shipment to the navy-yard for masts, not, however, for King George. The pines, except very small ones, are nearly extinct in town.

Contoocook Mills.—A quarter of a century ago the old cotton-factory of the Mareys had passed into other hands, and about that time John B. Smith bought and took possession and set up the business of hosiery-knitting. The old saw-mill standing near the south end of the bridge, which had sawn boards, lumber and turned out shoe-pegs by the cart-load, passed into his (Smith's) hands, and was transformed into a large and convenient factory. For a time George D. Reaseler ran the south mill—the old cotton-factory—and J. B. Smith the newly-modeled one near the bridge, but at length the north factory came into his hands and for several years he operated both mills to the best advantage, and amassed a fortune. A few years ago the Contoocook Woolen Company was formed and now exists in active operation.

In the new company by far the heaviest owner is the original owner, John Butler Smith, and next to him his nephew, a sister's son, George Edward Gould, who is also foreman and business manager in the factories. Mr. Gould is a natural mechanic, a perfect genius in putting wrongs in machinery to rights, and equally competent to manage help as machinery. He is the regulator of all the internal arrangements, and has always enjoyed the perfect confidence of the head of the establishment. The Contoocook Woolen-Mills have a high and well-deserved reputation abroad. Their goods stand among the first, if not the very first, in the market, and are not excelled. They are exactly what they are recommended to be, both as to the material of which they are made and the weight and the work that is put into them.

These mills employ from fifty to a hundred hands, male and female, at remunerative wages. Besides, a great amount of work is done outside the mills,—such parts of the work as must be done by hand on under-shirts, drawers and socks. In almost every house for miles may be seen the inevitable garments, since the work is easy and commands ready pay once in two

weeks in money. The 15th of the month is a golden day at Hillsborough Bridge for help and the creditors of help. If the Contoocook Wooden-Mills should stop work, or should cease to give out work, many would be at a loss for spending-money. It does not pay, they say, but it is better than nothing. Yes, and it is a great deal better than making white cotton shirts, all told, as is done in Boston, at the rate of six cents apiece.

The New Mill.—The hope of Hillsborough Bridge and immediate vicinity has for many years centred on its excellent water-power,—on the work which the Contoocook might some day do for them. The Contoocook River has been regarded for a long period as the tutelary genius of the place. Only a small portion of its water-power has yet been utilized. It is believed that it might easily do all the work that it is now doing, and, in addition, turn as many spindles and drive as many shuttles as the Merrimack does at Lawrence or Lowell. Its grist-mills, saw-mills, yarn-factories, hosiery-mills and all the rest combined did not satisfy the longing minds of the people. There was something not possessed that was wanted. The project of "The New Mill" was started at length —perhaps spontaneously. It was called "The New Mill" before even the plan of it was drawn, a stone dug or a stick of timber drawn, or even cut. Shares were taken eagerly, money paid cheerfully, in hopes of having speedily a golden return. Work was commenced, the money which had been subscribed all used, and "The New Mill" not completed. Then bonds were issued, and more money raised on these. "The New Mill" at length was finished, from the water-wheel to the ventilator,—made for no particular use, but for any use that might be needed by the purchaser or renter. "The bonds" ate up "the shares," and, like Pharaoh's lean kine, were still hungry. No purchaser, no renter that would be accepted. "Waiting, still waiting." At length "The New Mill" was sold and put to use. It has added vastly to the business of the place by employing more hands requiring to be sheltered, fed and clothed. But it has not brought back the first thirty thousand dollars that was paid out for original shares.

Hillsborough Bridge has always been noted for handling "the nimble shilling." A ten-dollar bill started on its travels in the morning will make the acquaintance of a dozen pocket-books before night, in season to get back into bank within banking hours. And so it has always been that a small capital at the Bridge has been able to do a large and legitimate business. The starting up of the "New Mill," about seven or eight years ago, awoke to full action the latent energies of the place. House-building became at once a business, and lots for building purposes—always high at the Bridge, proverbially so—now rose to an unprecedented height, so that those who had lots to sell now received a part of their loss in "shares." Business of all kinds improved.

The corporate name of the New Mill is Hillsborough Wooden-Mills,—Rufus F. Frost & Co., proprietors; John Kimball, superintendent. The New Mill, even if it should get old enough to demand repairs, will always be "The New Mill." It can never grow old in the hearts of this generation. When the dam was built for this mill, John B. Smith, proprietor of the Contoocook Mills, built the north half, which he owns, and the mill privilege also, on the north bank of the river. He did this for two reasons,—one, that he might be able to control one-half of the water, it necessary, for the use of the Contoocook Mills; the other, to secure the means of running another "*new mill*," if he should think best at any time to do so. In former years that mill privilege had been used to advantage; it might be of advantage to use it again. Mr. Smith also owns the mill, last operated as a silk-mill, on the north bank of the Contoocook, east of the bridge across the river. Factories might be successfully operated, if built, for a long distance down the river.

The future of Hillsborough lies in the judicious use of the waters of the Contoocook. The river is better than a gold-mine, and there is an opportunity for great extension. The water can be conducted for a long distance down the river, and enough conveyed to carry machinery to an unlimited extent. Besides, there is abundant opportunity to hold water back in the vast reservoirs in Stoddard and in the adjacent towns, against a time of need, if such should arise. Hillsborough village is destined to be, at no distant future, a large manufacturing place. The Contoocook Mills, of years' standing, are a pledge of what it can do.

Hillsborough (or Valley) Academy.—It will be found, on inquiry, that about the year 1820 there was a wide-spread fever, both in New Hampshire and Vermont, for establishing incorporated academies—it was before the day of High Schools—with or without invested funds, as the case might be. Hillsborough Academy was incorporated by act of the Legislature in 1821. The first teacher was Dr. Simeon Ingersol Bard, of Francestown, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1821. He came to Hillsborough directly after graduation. He was small in size, wiry, elastic in his movements, boyish in appearance, but a man every way in mental ability and scholarship. His mind was keen in analysis, and he gave a high tone to the new academy. He afterwards taught in the academy at Francestown. So youthful was his appearance that one of the citizens of Francestown, not knowing who it was, saw him as he was going to the academy with some large books under his arm, and accosted him,—"Sonny, how do like your preceptor?" He was followed in the Hillsborough Academy by Rev. William Clark, D.D., of Amherst, a native of Hancock, a classmate of Dr. Bard in college, who taught several years before going to Andover, where he graduated in theology in 1827. He

is well and favorably known for work in the home missionary field in the State. His brother—Rev. Samuel Wallace Clark—took his place in the academy in 1823, taught one year and then went with his brother William to Andover, from which place both graduated in theology in 1827. Rev. Josiah Peabody followed, who graduated at Dartmouth in 1825. He was followed by the brothers (in turn) Robert Reed and Solomon Heath Reed, graduates of Dartmouth.

Another teacher of note was Benjamin F. Wallace, Esq., who became a veteran in the field and is well remembered in Hillsborough. Rev. Ephraim Taylor, Albert Baker, Esq., and F. B. Missey followed in turn. The academy was at first located in a brick building at the Lower village. Having at length done its work there, and good work, too, it reappeared at Hillsborough Centre under the instruction of Rev. Elihu Thayer Rowe, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1840, who was a practical and thorough teacher, who died in 1867. Others swayed with credit the educational sceptre on the hill, and the academy did good work there for years. In 1864, taking the name Valley Academy, it reappeared at Hillsborough Bridge under the auspices of Rev. Harry Brickett, assisted by his wife. Mr. Brickett was acting pastor, at the time, of the Hillsborough Bridge Congregational Church. The pupils numbered about one hundred and twenty.

In 1876 Valley Academy reopened with a fall and spring term, the winter and summer terms being in the same building, under the same teachers, and known as the Union School. Rev. Harry L. Brickett, son of Rev. Harry Brickett, a graduate of Oberlin College, class of 1875, was principal, and Miss Ellen J. Brickett, a graduate of the Ladies' Department of the same institution in the same year, was assistant. For three years, from 1876 to 1879, they taught with the best of success—the schools being crowded with scholars—four terms a year. In the fall of 1879, Mr. Brickett entered Andover Theological Seminary. They were followed by Dr. Frank P. Newman and Miss Mary Ellen Whittemore, who remained one year. Dr. Newman being called from there to the position of principal of Tubbs' Union Academy, Washington, his native town, where he has since taught with great acceptance, and has made his school rank among the first. Miss Whittemore, a graduate of Bradford Academy, Massachusetts, was called from Hillsborough to Bradford, N. H., where for several years she taught, with great credit, the Bradford Grammar School.

Mr. B. F. Hurd, a graduate of Bates College, Me., followed, and remained three years. Miss Epps was for a time his assistant; she was succeeded by Miss Gutterson. Mr. Hurd was called from here to Francestown Academy, where he still remains, doing faithful and efficient work. A primary department was started under his administration with good success. Mr. George A. Dickey, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1880, succeeded, and is the present principal. A new, commodious and elegant school-house, with four departments, has been built since Mr. Dickey's advent. Miss Jennie Breed, Miss Clara F. Potter and others are his co-laborers in educational work. Hillsborough may well feel proud of her schools. A good education is the best legacy for children.

CHAPTER IV.

HILLSBOROUGH—*Continued*.

The Scotch-Irish Element—The Professions—Law and Lawyers—The Ministry—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Churches—Methodist Episcopal Church—Baptist Church—Independents.

The Scotch-Irish Element.—The inhabitants of Hillsborough are descendants mainly of Puritan stock; but, like other stock in good companies, it has been somewhat watered. It will be found that no nationality can claim a decided majority. It is well known, however, that from the very start there has been a liberal sprinkling of the Scotch-Irish element. These were men unsurpassed in decision of character, determination, love of liberty, even to license; yet of the utmost fidelity in all social relations. They may be properly styled the defenders of the home.

The Scotch-Irish originally went from Scotland to the north of Ireland, which they made their home. Very likely there is, to a greater or less degree, an intermingling of Irish blood.

Londonderry, in New Hampshire, attracted the men from Londonderry and the region round about in Ireland.

The Scotch-Irish predominated in that town, and sent out emigrants to help in settling other towns. Hillsborough among the rest.

It is this blood that furnished most of our brave officers in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812, and they were not backward to volunteer to march in the ranks.

It is a race that possesses in a high degree pluck and fire. It possesses the pure Scotch firmness—almost obstinacy—that is determined to fight a cause out "on that line," to the fiery high blood of the Irish soldier that would charge, without flinching or turning aside, up to the very cannon's mouth.

It is an exceedingly interesting class of people, as studied in their adopted homes in Ireland. They were zealous Protestants, and, in the days of James the Second, of England, they adhered firmly to the cause of William of Orange against the tyranny of James. The story of the siege of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1689, is one of the most thrilling in history. They endured the most terrible tortures of famine, but held out till they were relieved and saved. It is the tendency of such blood to tone up society to a high level of honorable feeling. Some of the first settlers of Hillsborough came originally from Ireland. Their

descendants have, as a rule, been men of probity and unblemished character. They are generous to a fault, and will divide the last loaf. Hillsborough has felt the good influence of that blood.

The Professions.—The history of a town would be incomplete that left out mention of its professional men, —those who filled its pulpits, who pleaded at the bar, and administered the healing art,—who had to do with the souls, the wills and the bodies of the people. I ought to add another class, much, at the present time, more than formerly a profession, that of teachers of youth,—those who, while dealing mainly with the minds of pupils at a tender age, really lay the foundation, either well or ill, on which the superstructure of a life, good or bad, is built. It is fair to presume that the professions are made up of men of at least average ability, but of superior mental training.

Law and Lawyers.—Law is supposed to be the embodiment of justice and fair dealing among men. From the earliest ages of civilization there has been a class of men whose business is to know the law and be able to give sound and safe advice in regard to it. Hillsborough has been from the first the home of distinguished lawyers.

Among the first practitioners was David Starrett, a native of Francestown, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1798, and student of law in the office of Hon. Samuel Bell, of Francestown. He opened an office in Hillsborough in 1802. He was not regarded as a brilliant advocate, but as a safe adviser he had the general confidence of the people of the town and was confidently trusted by his clients. He resided in town ten years. He then mysteriously disappeared, never to return. In Smith's annals is a long account concerning it.

John Burnam, also a graduate of Dartmouth College, a student in the office of Hon. Samuel Bell, and later of David Starrett, succeeded the latter in 1812.

David Steele, born at Peterborough, September 30, 1787, graduated at Williams College in 1810, studied law with James Walker, Esq., and Hon. Charles G. Atherton, of Amherst; married, late in life, Miss Catharina Kendall, of Amherst, who yet survives him, and opened an office in Hillsborough, at the Bridge village, in 1813. He was a useful man, both in society and in the church. He died at Peterborough many years ago, between eighty and ninety years of age.

John McFarland opened an office at the Upper village in 1815, and died in Hillsborough in 1819.

Timothy Darling graduated at Harvard University in 1822, opened an office in Hillsborough in 1826 and remained in town just one year.

In 1827, Hon. Franklin Pierce, of national reputation, opened a law-office in the Lower village of Hillsborough, and continued there eleven years, when he removed to Concord. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1824, at the age of twenty, and three years later was admitted to the bar in his native State. He filled many positions of public trust with dignity and honor. From 1829 to 1833 he represented Hillsborough in the State Legislature, the last two years being Speaker of the House. In 1833 he was elected to Congress, where he served ably during his two terms till 1837, when he was elected to the United States Senate. He was then the youngest member of that body, being barely of the legal age required. In 1842 he resigned his seat and returned to Concord, where he resumed his legal practice.

His fluency of speech, his knowledge of law and his prominence as a public man gave him the first place at the bar of New Hampshire. In 1846 the position of United States Attorney-General was offered him by President Polk, but he declined. He also declined to run for Governor when nominated by the Democratic party in New Hampshire.

His military record was one of rapid rise. Enlisting as a private in a volunteer company, he became a colonel and soon after a brigadier-general. He took a prominent part in the Mexican War, where he served with bravery and honor under General Scott. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law in Concord. In 1850 he presided over the Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire. In 1852, at Baltimore, he was nominated, after a protracted struggle, on the forty-ninth ballot, over all competitors, as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States. He was nominated in the convention by two hundred and eighty-two votes to eleven for all other candidates. When the votes of the Electoral College were counted, Pierce had two hundred and fifty-four and Scott forty-two.

After 1857, which was the close of his administration, Mr. Pierce passed several years in Europe, returning in 1860. He died in Concord. It has been proposed to erect a statue to his memory, to stand in the State-House yard.

Albert Baker, an exceedingly popular man in the town and State, was a native of Bow, born February 10, 1810, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1834, read law with Hon. Franklin Pierce, and opened an office in Hillsborough in 1837.

There have followed men of brilliant talents,—Samuel H. Ayer, an able lawyer, who was sometimes pitted against Hon. Franklin Pierce at the bar, where he acquitted himself with honor. George Barstow, a native of Haverhill, a man of good mind and scholarship, a member of Dartmouth College, but who left before graduating. He succeeded as a man of letters rather than as a lawyer. He remained but a short time in town. Francis B. Peabody was also in Hillsborough for a short time. Of him but little is known. Francis N. Blood, a Hill-borough boy had an office and dwelling-house at the Lower village. He was regarded as a good lawyer, and an upright and honorable man. He died of consumption, leaving a good property, which he had gained in his profession.

Hon. James F. Briggs, of English parentage,—a dis-

tinguished counselor-at-law, an ex-member of Congress,—practiced at the Bridge several years, till his removal to Manchester. Charles A. Harnden succeeded Esq. Blood. He remained in Hillsborough but a short time after he was admitted to the bar.

Brooks K. Webber has been in the practice of law at the Bridge since the removal of Esq. Briggs. He is considered a safe adviser in law, and never counsels a client to incur the expense of a law-suit if he can avoid it by an amicable settlement. He has a good practice.

A. B. Spalding, of Lyndeborough, began to practice law the latter part of 1876, and remained a little less than two years. He left under a cloud, and has since died. Willis G. Buxton studied law with Brooks K. Webber, and in the Boston Law School. He was admitted to the bar and commenced and continued several years in practice in Hillsborough. He early removed to Pennicook, where he now is in successful practice. Samuel W. Holman has been at the Bridge several years in the practice of law. He studied law with Hon. Mason Tappan, of Bradford, Attorney-General of New Hampshire. Mr. Holman is rapidly acquiring a lucrative practice. The Pierces, Colonel Frank H. and Kirk D., brothers, are located at the Lower village, and are doing a good share of legal work. Colonel Frank H. Pierce, one of the firm, has recently received the appointment of judge advocate of the Amoskeag Veterans. He has accepted the appointment of United States consul to Matanzas, Cuba. J. Willard Newman, son of James Newman, prepared under Esq. Webber, and is now a practicing lawyer in Chicago. Others may have come into town and reconnoitered, hoping to find a place to hang up a shingle somewhere; but so long as the Pierces guard the Lower village, and Webber and Holman the Bridge, interlopers may as well know that there is no room; they had better not unlimber. Hillsborough has good lawyers now, fully competent to defend the interests of all its citizens and others who may apply,—men who are good judges of law and equity and safe advisers of their clients.

THE MINISTRY.—In the early settlements the ministers of the gospel did not stay long behind the pioneers, who came with axe, saw, auger, shovel and pick-hoe—to be supplemented with the plow—to clear, to build and to cultivate. Rude homes were soon constructed of hewn logs. The timber stood everywhere, and almost enough grew on the lot for buildings to make them—especially if a garden and small field were taken into the account—a shelter of logs sufficient to protect the family during the hours of sleep, and serve as a nucleus for the home, the dearest place on earth, whether a hut or a palace. At first there were no saw-mills and no means of sawing lumber except by hand. The tools most needed and used most were axe, saw, auger and chisel.

First, a home for the family; the very next, the meeting-house—rarely in those days in New England called a church—and the next, a parsonage. The first settlement, which, on account of imminent danger from a treacherous enemy, lasted only from 1741 to 1746, nevertheless built a meeting-house and a home for a minister. As has already been said, this meeting-house was burnt, and, as is believed, wantonly, for the malicious gratification of seeing it burn. A man named Keyes, as appears from the records was at the beginning of the first settlement in 1741, joint-proprietor with Colonel Hill. His name does not appear in the records as connected with the second settlement of the town. Business troubles may have soured the mind of this Keyes, of Weare, and so for revenge he may have fired the building. It was burnt. This Keyes may have felt himself wronged, and that the glass which he took out and buried was his.

During the time between the years 1767 and 1779—twelve years—public worship was held in warm weather in groves or in barns, in the coldest in private dwellings. Colonel Hill, now the sole proprietor of the town (by some means he has sloughed off Mr. Keyes), gave the town ten acres of land—now occupied at the centre of the town for the sole use of the church buildings and the cemetery—for these purposes and also for a common. In addition, he reserved from sale two whole lots of the one hundred acre lots and a part of another for the first settled minister. In the autumn of 1772 the church, concurred in by the town of Hillsborough, invited Mr. Jonathan Barnes, a licentiate, to come and settle with them as their minister and pastor. He accepted the call, came and was ordained and installed November 25, 1772.

The ordination exercises were held on Bible Hill, in the barn of Lieutenant Samuel Bradford. It was no uncommon thing in that early age, and even later, to hold religious services in a barn. The writer, in his youthful days in Newbury, Vt., frequently attended meeting in barns in the summer season; indeed, himself and sisters were baptized in a barn within his personal recollection. The name "Bible Hill" has frequently been alluded to. It is a familiar name in Hillsborough,—as well known as the Bridge, Lower, Upper or Centre village. A road from West Deering, one mile west of the Bridge village, running north and south, passes by the "Deacon Sawyer place," now owned and occupied by Gawn Mills, over a considerable hill, consisting of most excellent farming land, by the Jones, Burnham and Tuttle places. This is called "Bible Hill," common rumor has it, because the only Bible in town was owned by a family living there. Mr. Smith, who probably sifted the rumor, modestly puts it, to save the credit of the deacons of the church, that the only large Bibles in town were owned by Deacons Isaac Andrews and Joseph Symonds. I yield to that authority, and am glad to believe Mr. Smith the faithful annalist in preference to Madam Rumor, who has sometimes proved to be mis-

taken. It is hoped and believed that there were some small Bibles elsewhere, and that they were read and obeyed. Bible Hill at that time bid fair to be the leading place in town, outranking the Bridge even. It had in it the first tavern built in town, in 1766; the first town-meeting was held there in 1772; the first ordination, in 1772; the first captain of the first military company formed in town, and its first lieutenant, lived there.

The second meeting-house in town was built by the town, the same as the first, which had been burnt. The town passed a vote for the purpose of building a house of worship in May, 1773. It was carried into effect in 1779, and used thirteen years, when it was found to be insufficient for the increased congregation that was to come early every Sabbath morning and stay till late in the afternoon to listen to two long sermons, each of at least an hour's length, and prayers and singing in proportion. It was then removed from its site several rods, and converted into a school-house. As a meeting-house it gave place to another larger building, and better adapted to the wants of the town. "The new building"—they called it—was to be sixty-two feet in length, fifty feet in width and two stories in height, with porches on three of the sides, each having a door for entrance. The raising of this large building, lifted a broadside at a time, as was the custom in those days with all frame buildings, was no small affair. People came from far and near, even from distant towns, to help lift at the master-workman's call, "Heave, O heave!" and then to share in the inspiring contents of the barrel, liberally furnished for the occasion. Though professedly the building was for the Holy Spirit's dwelling, other spirits aided at the raising.

This building was used as a place of worship for twenty-eight years, with no means of warming it except the ladies' foot-stoves. In the very coldest weather worship was conducted in the pastor's kitchen. Before the settlement of Mr. Barnes as pastor, religious services were conducted by the ministers of other parishes, particularly by Rev. William Houston, of Bedford, and Rev. Samuel Cotton, of Litchfield. They assisted in the organization of the first church, which was gathered October 12, 1760, said to be the tenth church formed within the present limits of Hillsborough County prior to 1841, the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town. At the ordination of Mr. Barnes, Rev. Josiah Bridge preached the sermon.

I find the following town record of its vote in regard to the minister's support in Mr. Smith's annals. "*Voted* unanimously to fix the Rev. Mr. Barnes' salary That we will give him thirty pounds"—equivalent to one hundred and forty-five dollars and a few cents—"by way of settlement, thirty-five pounds a year for the first four years,"—equivalent to—$169.40,—"then forty pounds a year, until there shall be seventy families in town; and when there shall be seventy families, he is to be entitled to fifty pounds, whether sooner or later, until there shall be ninety families; when there is ninety families, he shall receive sixty pounds until there is one hundred and ten families; when there is one hundred and ten families, he shall receive sixty-six pounds, six shillings and four-pence, which last sum he shall continue to receive so long as he remain our minister." This last was to be the ultimatum. It will be remembered that, in addition, Mr. Barnes was to receive between two and three hundred acres of land as the gift of Colonel Hill. Mr. Barnes, having sustained the pastoral relation for thirty-one years, becoming incapacited for performing the duties of his office through paralysis resulting from a stroke of lightning, resigned his office as minister and pastor October 19, 1802, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and lived after his resignation only two years. He was esteemed as a good citizen and a good friend, a man of respectable talents and agreeable manners. As a preacher, he was regarded as leaning too strongly to what is called "the liberal side" in doctrine. He was active and laborious, working with his own hand to supply the wants which his salary, prudently used, failed to do. His heirs own and occupy the homestead. Mr. Barnes married a most excellent lady,—Miss Abigail Curtiss, of East Sudbury, Mass., in 1774, who became the mother of ten children. She survived her husband thirty-three years, dying in 1838, "universally beloved and lamented." She was esteemed by all her personal acquaintances as a true friend and a consistent Christian. Though not rich in this world's goods, she always gave something to the poor and needy, having a heart to feel for them in their poverty and want. She set the example in her early widowhood to attend meeting constantly when circumstances would permit. Her children called her blessed on account of her gentle goodness.

Rev. Stephen Chapin followed Mr. Barnes, and as one extreme follows another quite frequently, it is so with heat and cold as regards the weather. He proved to be very unlike his predecessor. He was ordained June 18, 1805, with a stipulated yearly salary of four hundred dollars. You note the change. English money, in which Mr. Barnes' salary was stipulated, is followed by federal money in the case of Chapin. The sermon was preached by the distinguished divine, Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D.D., of Franklin, Mass. The selection of a minister to preach the sermon was an indication of the course Mr. Chapin would take. He was the orthodox of the orthodox. He was regarded as very rigid in his belief, and sometimes preached so as to offend. It was, however, only what he regarded as vital truth. As he regarded Mr. Barnes as leaning too far towards the liberal side, he felt called upon to lean pretty strongly in the other direction. His fidelity to what he regarded as the truth of the Bible was the cause of his dismission in a little more than a year. He was young and inexperienced, full of zeal and a real desire to do good. The zeal of

the Lord's house ate him up. His farewell sermon, which was printed for distribution, was preached July 30, 1809. The reason for asking to have Mr. Chapin dismissed, as given by the committee of the church before the council, was, "Incapacity from want of health." He and his people had not become acquainted with each other, and great difficulties lay in the way of obtaining an intimate acquaintance. The people could not, or thought they could not, change from the genial ways of Mr. Barnes to the seeming severity of Mr. Chapin. There is not a doubt that Mr. Chapin was a thoroughly good man, and a better acquaintance between him and his people might have endeared him to them and secured his stay. The third pastor was another Chapin. If they could not keep the man, they would try the name again. Mr. Seth Chapin was called and ordained January 1, 1812, an unlucky year, the beginning of a war between the United States of America and Great Britain. The ordaining sermon was preached by Rev. Ephraim P. Bradford, of New Boston, the pastor of a Presbyterian Church. Rev. John M. Whiton, another Presbyterian, gave the right hand of fellowship.

Of this second Chapin little has come down to us. The people were too busy in attending to the state of the war to do much in the gospel line; so, after the war between the two belligerent powers was settled, they found time, on the 26th of June, 1816, to unsettle Mr. Chapin. He had become embarrassed with debt. While during war-time, usually, the people grow rich, the laborer gets higher wages, the producer higher prices, the man who depends upon a stated salary often gets less in amount paid than was promised, and the currency is inflated, while the price of everything he buys is doubled or nearly so. The writer knows whereof he affirms. Mr. Chapin's ministry, so far as appears on the record, was destitute of much fruit. He was a native of Mendon, Mass., an Andover graduate, and his wife a most estimable lady. The fourth pastor was not called until there had been an interregnum of pastors of three or four years, during which time the church "lived from hand to mouth." Licentiates from the seminaries came and went, among these Mr. Jonathan Magee. He was afterwards settled pastor, successively, in Brattleborough, Vt., Nashua and Francestown, and at the close acting pastor in Greenfield, over the Evangelical Church in that town. Mr. Magee supplied the church on the hill several months in 1818. The writer sat under his preaching seven years in Francestown, from 1841 to 1854. During a few months in 1851 he was supplying the Greenfield Church. He was by no means a brilliant preacher, but very gentlemanly and courteous in his manners. On the dismission of Rev. Seth Chapin, the town voted to discontinue the practice of hiring the minister and paying his salary. The salary after that time, 1816, was raised by voluntary contribution.

Next—to stay permanently—Rev. John Lawton came with his family in January, 1820, moved thereto by his own will and judgment. He was in the full strength of ministerial life, just turned forty, was a graduate of Middlebury College, and had studied theology with settled clergymen of repute, as at that time was frequently the case, and had been ordained in Windham, Vt., in October, 1809. He was twice married, the last time to Miss Abigail, only daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Barnes, of Hillsborough. Mr. Lawton commenced preaching immediately on coming to town with his family,—he had supplied a few Sabbaths previously to their coming,—and the next year he had gained such a hold of the hearts of the people that the church and society gave him a call to settle with them as their pastor. He accepted the call, and was installed the fourth pastor November 9, 1821. Rev. Joel Davis preached the sermon. Rev. J. M. Whiton, of Antrim, aided in the services; the rest of the names of helpers would be the names of strangers to Hillsborough people. Rev. Mr. Lawton, stayed until April 22, 1832, thirteen years, and at the end of that time asked for a dismission. He was at Hillsborough during the precious season of widespread revivals of religion, extending over New Hampshire and Vermont and elsewhere, which brought many thousands into the churches in comparatively a short time. At the time he asked a dismission the period of great revivals was past for that time, and a period of comparative coldness and indifference was taking the place of it in many churches once exceedingly active; the reaction told upon the ministry, and was the occasion of many vacant pulpits about that time, and changing of ministers. At one time Mr. Lawton admitted about seventy members into the church as the fruits of the revival of that one year, 1827. In these extensive revivals he had the help of Rev. Ira M. Mead, who acted as an evangelist, and proved to be very serviceable in assisting the pastor. After his dismission Mr. Lawton acted as home missionary, and as he was only fifty-four, or nearly that, he was vigorous, after resting, in prosecuting new work. It is said that while out West—resting from his long-continued and hard labors during those years of revivals—he built a wind-mill for grinding purposes. The work was admirably done. Everything seemed to betoken success; all was completed, except that the brakes had not been put on. There coming up suddenly a good wind, desirous of ascertaining whether it would run all right, he let on the wind. It was a perfect success; it went and went, round and round, and as there were no brakes on to retard its motion or regulate it, its velocity constantly increased, and as the wind kept on blowing without any let up for hours, the friction was so great that it wore the mill out. In his next mill he would be likely to put on the brakes before starting it. Rev. Milton Ward succeeded Mr. Lawton as the fifth pastor of the First Congregational Church in Hillsborough; commenced preaching in April, 1834, and was ordained July 23d

of the same year: sermon by Rev. Calvin Cutler, of Windham. Other familiar names are seen on the programme of exercises, such as Rev. Joseph Merrill, of Acworth, a most eloquent man in the pulpit. The writer sat under his preaching while teaching during a college vacation in Wellfleet, Cape Cod, Mass. Mr. Merrill made the consecrating prayer. Rev. John M. Whiton, of Antrim, a regular helper on such occasions in Hillsborough, gave the charge to the pastor. Rev. Austin Richards—who began his ministerial life in Francestown in the freshness of youth, not without his trials, some of them life-long, and who closed his ministerial life there in the feebleness of age after a long absence, supplying the church a year while they were destitute of a pastor—gave the right hand of fellowship. Rev. Daniel Stowell, then of Goffstown, a man of ability, over whom a cloud gathered in after-life, made the concluding prayer. Mr. Ward was dismissed by mutual council on account of a change of his belief respecting "the nature and constitution of the Christian Church." He became after his dismission an Episcopalian clergyman. Before he preached at all he was a physician, a graduate of the medical college at Hanover in 1829.

Rev. Seth Farnsworth next appears on the list as the sixth pastor at the Centre. He came in 1835, and supplied the pulpit one year, when he received and accepted a call to settle over the church and society. He was installed over the Hillsborough Congregational Church November 23, 1836. It was an occasion of great rejoicing at Hillsborough Bridge, inasmuch as a church building had just been completed in that village, and was to be dedicated the day of the installation. A large council and concourse of people came together to attend the double ceremony,—an installation and a dedication. There were to be two sermons,—the installation sermon, by Rev. J. M. Whiton; the dedicatory sermon, by the new pastor, Rev. Seth Farnsworth, the silver-tongued pulpit orator, in the estimation of his new charge. Rev. Archibald Burgess, of Hancock,—a giant in those days, physically and mentally, among his brother ministers,—had an important part, the charge to the pastor. "It was a day of triumph" at Hillsborough Bridge, never to be forgotten, to be told to children's children. The council informally advised that Mr. Farnsworth should make his home at the Bridge village, though there was no parsonage and it was difficult to rent a suitable house. He secured the house now owned and occupied by Amni Smith, and I have been told often of the delightful prayer-meetings held in his chamber-study by him and a few praying men, one of whom would, of course, be Deacon Samuel Morrison. His labors during the winter following his installation were abundant "in season and out of season." He supplied the two pulpits, on the hill and at the Bridge, on alternate Sabbaths. He had inspired the people with great love and confidence in himself, when, mysteriously to all, in four months from the time of his becoming pastor by the laying on of hands, he was removed by death, March 26, 1837, and was buried with great lamentations in the old burying-ground just back of Dr. Burnham's. He died in the freshness of his ministerial life, and almost before the holy oil of consecration at the Bridge was dry upon his brow. The memory of the good shall live. The name of Rev. Seth Farnsworth still lingers with affection in the hearts and memories of those who knew him, especially at Hillsborough Bridge. He was the first to occupy the new church. He was installed in it over the Hillsborough Congregational Church. He preached the dedication sermon at the consecration of the new building. He was the first minister who made his home at the Bridge village. When he was installed he was in full health and strength, and in the freshness of early manhood. He was born in Charlestown (No. 4), in New Hampshire, June 14, 1795, so that when he came to Hillsborough he was but forty years of age, and only forty-one when he was installed. He died before his forty-seventh birth-day. He was brought up to believe that all, irrespectively, would be saved. After a long struggle he gave up those doctrines as erroneous, and became, it was believed, a truly converted man. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1822, and ranked fair as a scholar. He studied theology under the direction of President Tyler, of Dartmouth College, was licensed, and preached at first for the Vermont Missionary Society. He preached in various places before coming to Hillsborough. He was an earnest and efficient worker, a zealous and faithful preacher of the gospel and a successful winner of souls. The disease of which he died was called "a lung fever." According to the account given concerning him, both as placed on record in "Smith's Annals" and in the reports of his associates in the church,—elderly people who were visitors at the sick-bed,—he died in the full triumphs of the gospel faith. To his wife he said just before his death, "I have been swimming, swimming, yea, I have been swimming in an ocean of bliss." For his people he sent a message by the minister who was to preach, to "receive with meekness the ingrafted Word, which is able to save their souls, and that they be doers of the Word and not hearers only."

Mr. Farnsworth was followed by Rev. Samuel G. Tenney as the seventh pastor of the Hillsborough Church. The installation sermon was preached by Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, of Concord, July 4, 1838. The next spring a new Congregational Church was formed, an offshoot from the First Church by letter, at Hillsborough Bridge, and was called the Hillsborough Bridge Congregational Church. Mr. Tenney was retained at the Bridge. No mention is made in the records of an installation. The deacons were Davison Russell, who lived at the Upper village; Samuel Morrison, who lived just over the line in Henniker; Tristram Sawyer, who lived one mile west of the

Bridge; and Frederick W. Symonds, who lived on Bible Hill. Mr. Tenney was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1823, and studied theology with Rev. Walter Chapin, of Woodstock, Vt. He remained at the Bridge about four years. He was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Cummings, who was installed pastor at the Bridge November 15, 1843. He remained pastor in charge until May, 1857, when he withdrew without formal dismission from the church as pastor. He removed and died in 1866, aged seventy-three.

Mr. Cummings was followed in 1857 by Mr. Harry Brickett, a licentiate of the Manchester Association of Congregational Ministers in July, 1854. He was born in Newbury, Vt., February 1, 1818, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1840. After graduating he taught two years in the academy in Jaffrey, at the same time studying medicine with Dr. Luke Howe, of Jaffrey, and afterwards with the medical faculty at Hanover,—Drs. Peaslee and Crosby. He was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy and was also in charge of the class in dissection. He attended two full courses of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College. He went to Francestown into the academy for one term, to finish the year for a friend, and after that term stayed seven years longer as principal, and married, August 18, 1846, Miss Eliza C., a daughter of Captain Joseph Cutter, of Jaffrey. He was principal of the Brown (Latin) High School, in Newburyport, from 1851 to 1853, and of the Merrimack Normal Institute, founded by Professor William Russell, at Reed's Ferry, Merrimack. He was invited to come to Hillsborough in the winter of 1857, preached a few Sabbaths, and came to stay permanently in May, 1857. He received ordination, declining installation, in the First Congregational Church in Manchester, Rev. Cyrus W. Walton then pastor, as an evangelist without charge, January 28, 1858. He remained in Hillsborough as acting pastor—made so by vote of the church in 1858—until April, 1865, a period of eight years. The church prospered under his ministry,—nearly as many as were in the church as members in January, 1858, at the time of his ordination, were added to it while he was their minister, from 1857 to 1865.

Rev. Stephen Morrill followed, coming in May, 1865. Mr. Brickett preached his farewell sermon in the forenoon from the text "Let brotherly love continue;" and Mr. Morrill his first sermon in the P. M. of the same day. Mr. Morrill stayed as acting pastor. During his ministry the meeting-house was moved from its location in the field to the Main Street, in the village. The people took sides, some for and some against the project, in regard to moving it, and some were offended, and Mr. Morrill did not escape censure. After resting on their oars after the dismission of Mr. Morrill at his request, the church called Rev. Henry B. Underwood, January 24, 1871; he accepted the call February 24, and was duly installed March 7, 1871. July 7, 1872, he resigned, "for want, as he assigned, of unanimity in the church," and was dismissed by advice of council July 16th of the same year. During the time he remained at the Bridge there was quite a religious interest and a few conversions. Among these conversions was Ammi Smith, an aged resident at the Bridge. Mr. Underwood was succeeded by Rev. John Bragdon, who came in the spring of 1873, and continued till near the close of 1875. Mr. Bragdon was an earnest worker in the Young Men's Christian Association, and he was skillful in managing young boys and gaining their affection. The desk being again vacant, Rev. Harry Brickett was recalled, after an absence of almost eleven years, at the commencement of 1876, which call he accepted. He preached his first sermon the second Sabbath in January, 1876. He remained about six years, until August, 1881, when he resigned the desk to take effect the 1st of September. Mr. Brickett officiated in all fourteen years. Rev. Abram J. Quick succeeded Mr. Brickett as acting pastor of the church, commencing November 6, 1881. He closed his labors July 29, 1883.

The present minister is Roderick J. Mooney, born in Dublin, Ireland, February 17, 1853, where he received a liberal education at the Dublin University. He received an invitation to preach at the Bridge, and came in the autumn of 1884. He is the only Congregational minister in town supplying at the Centre as well as at the Bridge. He has received a call to settle as pastor over the Hillsborough Bridge Congregational Church. The outlook for success is good; we wish him great success.

We will now go back to the original church at Hillsborough Centre, which we left destitute of a pastor in 1839. On the assignment of Rev. Samuel Gilman Tenney to the service of the church at the Bridge, Rev. George W. Adams was called to be pastor of the Centre Congregational Church March 26, 1840. He was installed October 21st of the same year, and dismissed January 17, 1844. Rev. S. Foiman supplied the pulpit during the summer of 1844. Rev. Elihu Thayer Rowe was called February 10, 1845, ordained May 28th of the same year, and dismissed, on account of ill health, November 30, 1847. Mr. Rowe was a man of great excellence of character and strength of mind. He was a classmate of the writer in college, and from a long and intimate acquaintance he knows whereof he affirms. His memory among the people on the hill will long be cherished.

Rev. Robert Page was acting pastor on the hill from 1847 to 1851. He was an experienced and judicious man. Rev. Mr. Durgin, familiarly called, from the color of his face, caused by iodine pills, the "blue man," supplied from 1851 to 1853. Rev. Samuel H. Partridge was called May 1, 1853, ordained May 10th in the same year and dismissed April 16, 1857. Mr. Partridge was a man with the fewest possible faults.

Rev. R. S. Dennis was acting pastor over Hillsborough Centre Church, which name it assumed on the formation of the new church at Hillsborough Bridge, from May, 1857, to May, 1859. He was a man sound in the faith, from Connecticut, and about sixty years of age. After his ministry there was a disagreement among the people forming the society, and some were anxious to secure a Methodist preacher. The result was that students from the Methodist Biblical Institute, then located in Concord, were employed during the succeeding two years. Prominent among these was Mr. Hatfield, a student of great strength and presence of mind, a good scholar and a pleasing and eloquent preacher. There was quite an interest excited on the hill on the subject of religion and several hopeful conversions, the interest reaching out into the regions beyond the hill. It was learned by the Congregational Church that its hold upon the people was losing ground. The new converts were formed by Mr. Hatfield into classes for instruction and preparation, to be received into the Methodist Society, at least, it was so understood. An effort was made to transfer the control of the church and society to a body of independent men, having no relation to the Congregationalists or responsibility to them, by vote of the pew-holders. This failed to be carried out, and a new church building was built in the interest of the Methodist Society. Much bitterness of feeling for the time was excited by this separation. The breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, in 1861, tended to widen the separation and deepen for the time the feeling. At this juncture of affairs Rev. John Adams, a wise and judicious man, of deep piety and great prudence, was called to take the helm. He was just the man for the place. Intelligent, wise, brave-hearted, true to the Union, he came and brought, by his wise counsel and action, peace to the troubled waters. The church prospered under his ministry, which continued from January 1, 1861, till his death, May 18, 1879. He was assisted during his sickness by Hervey Chapman, a licentiate, a young man of great zeal in the Lord's house.

After the death of Mr. Adams, licentiates from the Theological Seminaries and others served for short periods of time each, as Robert True, licentiate, through the summer of 1879.

Rev. Samuel W. Barnum, licentiate, supplied four weeks in the fall of 1879.

David Judson Ogden, licentiate, supplied five months ending April, 1880.

Rev. Augustus Alvord was acting pastor one year from May 1, 1880.

Rev. Harry Brickett, acting-pastor at Hillsborough Bridge, supplied three months in the spring and summer of 1881.

Rev. Aaron B. Piffers was acting pastor from August, 1881, to June 1884.

Rodney Cochrane supplied several weeks in the summer of 1884.

Rev. Roderick J. Mooney became acting pastor September 19, 1884.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This branch of the Lord's sacramental host has had a home in Hillsborough County for about half a century, and has done good work in saving souls. There are two societies and two church buildings,—one at Hillsborough Bridge and one at the Centre, with a good parsonage at the latter place. Owing to the itinerancy system, of course a large number of men have occupied the desks of the two parishes. The writer of this article had the personal acquaintance and brotherly intercourse with the men who filled the office of minister during fourteen years, from 1857 to 1865 and from 1876 to 1882, and he gladly bears testimony to the personal piety and excellence of the incumbents. They were, as a rule, men who were earnest in their labors for the good of the people.

The place of meeting at the Bridge formerly was at the extreme edge of the same large field that contained the Congregational Church, out of the village, on the road leading from the Bridge to the Centre; but about a quarter of a century ago it was brought down and located in the heart of the village, followed, a few years later, by the Congregational Church to the same street. The church at the Centre was built near the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, and it is possible that dissatisfaction with the Congregational Church among its own supporters may have had something to do with its erection. It seemed a pity that there should be a division at the Centre, as really the people are burdened to support two ministers.

As a rule, the two churches on the hill have worshiped side by side in peace, if not always with brotherly love. It is sometimes difficult to forget the causes of the separation, or of the attempt to secure, by a majority of votes, the church building of the old church for the occupancy of the new. The generation that were the actors in the matter are most of them with the departed, and the newer generation are coming up with the most kindly feelings, forgetting the old feud that sometimes embittered the feelings of the former. About a quarter of a century ago the Methodist Biblical Institute, at Concord, was in full operation, and the students ably supplied the desks. Among these Mr. Hatfield, at the Centre, was the most noted there, and William Van Benschoten at the Bridge. Others ranked high as men of talent. At the Bridge the name of Rev. Mr. Prescott is frequently mentioned as an able minister. Later, Rev. John A. Bowler, who remained three years at the Centre and at the Bridge, proved himself to be a man adapted to the place. The town showed their appreciation of his abilities and worth by giving him the superintendency of the schools—a work for which he was prepared and adapted, as he stood himself at the head of the profession as a teacher before he began to preach. The Methodist Church at the Bridge is in a prosperous condition, and is increasing in numbers

and in strength. The present pastor is Rev. F. H. Corson, who has started on his second year's labor under favorable auspices.

Baptist Society and Church.—Another church building stands between the two villages, in which worship, at longer or shorter intervals, is held, sometimes for several months at a time. It is a convenient building for the purpose designed, and has been kept by private liberality in good repair. The sheds for horses have disappeared. It was built in May, 1813, and a Baptist society supported preaching here several years. Quite a number of different persons acted as preachers to the society. A church, at first of sixteen members, was organized. Among the prominent and familiar names is Rev. John Atwood, of New Boston, who became its acting pastor in 1837 and stayed three years. In the same year an Independent Baptist Church was organized, and Rev. John Atwood became its pastor and held the office some years.

Independents.—In addition to the churches already named, other classes of worshipers have occupied Odd-Fellows' Block more or less on the Lord's Day. The Catholics have meetings at stated times. Since the erection and starting of "The New Mill" a large number of Catholic worshipers have moved into the place. The Universalists also hold meetings in the hall. Spiritualists also are addressed from the same platform. Hillsborough tolerates the broadest freedom in religious matters. Brethren of different religious live and labor side by side in the greatest amity. The masses of the people have but little choice between religions. The golden rule is very widely professed.

CHAPTER V.

HILLSBOROUGH—(*Continued*).

Social Organizations and Lodges—Physicians—Dental Surgery—Educational—College Graduates—The Public Library—Valley Bank—The Press—Stage-Routes and Stage-Drivers—Stores and Shops—Town Officers—Closing Remarks.

Secret Organizations.—I can only briefly refer to the various lodges in Hillsborough.

HARMONY LODGE, NO. 38, OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.—Is a flourishing society. Its place of meeting monthly is in Newman's Block. W. H. Story, at the present time, Worshipful Master; C. H. Quinn, Senior Warden; R. C. Dickey, Junior Warden; C. Cooledge, Treasurer; D. W. C. Newman, Secretary.

VALLEY LODGE, NO. 43, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.—Meets Friday evenings. Officers.—Noble Grand, H. Proctor; Vice-Grand, G. H. Travis; Secretary, P. H. Runnill; Treasurer, I. Putney.

HILLSBOROUGH LODGE, NO. 17, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Weekly meeting on Monday, at Castle Hall. Officers,—E. C. Black, Chancellor Commander; C. M. Clawson, Vice-Chancellor; J. H. T. Newell, Keeper of Records and Seals; G. W. Lincoln, Master of Exchequer.

SENATOR GRIMES POST, NO. 25, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—Meetings fortnightly, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. Officers,—H. P. Whitaker, Commander; John Buswell, Senior Vice-Commander; C. C. French, Junior Vice-Commander; J. F. Grimes, Quartermaster; J. H. George, Adjutant.

BEACON LODGE, NO. 34, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—Meetings in Knights of Pythias Hall every Thursday evening. I cannot give the officers.

VALLEY GRANGE, NO. 63, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—Meetings monthly, on the Tuesday before the full moon, in Congregational vestry. Officers,—M. M. Hadley, Master; W. E. Gay, Secretary; O. B. Huntley, Treasurer.

NORTH STAR ENCAMPMENT, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month. Officers,—L. G. Pike, Chief Patriarch; C. H. Quinn, Scribe; W. B. Pritchard, Treasurer.

Physicians.—The number of those who commenced "the healing art divine" in Hillsborough may almost be called legion. Previous to 1840 there had been eleven, as follows: William Little, Joseph Munroe, Benjamin Stearns, Joshua Crain, Luther Smith, Reuben Hatch, Mason Hatch, Thomas Preston, Simeon Ingersoll Bard, Nahum Parker Foster, Abraham Hazen Robinson. Some of these were men of ability and success in their profession. Dr. Luther Smith has been highly commended as a fair, honorable and liberal man in the profession. He commenced practice at the Bridge in 1809, and died in 1824, at the age of thirty-seven. Dr. Reuben Hatch practiced in Hillsborough twenty-four years, and removed to Griggsville, Ills. Dr. Thomas Preston was a native son of Hillsborough. His father was one of the decided free-thinkers in town, having caught the spirit from the French, who were here to help us during the War of the American Revolution. The doctor imbibed his principles and defended them. He was a fair-minded, honorable man in all his dealings. Dr. Simeon I. Bard was one of the most learned in his profession, but was fond of change. He practiced in town five years and removed. Dr. Elisha Hatch, a native of Alstead, was born July 17, 1796; studied with Drs. Twitchell and Adams, of Keene; graduated at Dartmouth Medical College; was skillful and honorable in his profession, and was accidentally killed by a fall from the high beams of his barn in 1863, aged sixty-six. In 1841, Abel Conant Burnham opened his office in town, beginning at the Centre in February of that year, and removing to the Bridge in October of the same. For forty-four years the doctor has remained faithful at his post, and seems now to have, if not all the vigor and endurance, yet all the enthusiasm, love of his profession and fidelity to his

trust of a young man, and certainly the ability to inspire greater confidence than he could himself have believed at the start. He had the best of advantages for fitting himself for his profession. Having obtained a good academic education at the academies of Francestown, Pembroke and Hillsborough, he commenced the study of medicine with the late Dr. Elisha Hatch, of Hillsborough, with whom he remained two years. The third year he was with Dr. Amos Twitchell, of Keene, one of the most eminent surgeons of his age. He attended three regular courses of medical lectures,—one at Woodstock, Vt., and two at Hanover, at the Dartmouth Medical College. He took his last course and degree in the fall of 1839; public notice thereof was given by the president of the college on Commencement Day, 1840. The year following he studied in connection with city hospitals, and afterwards spent a season at the University of New York, attending medical and clinical lectures in the city hospitals, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and spending his evenings and other spare hours in the dissecting-rooms. Dr. Burnham came into the profession fully "armed and equipped as the law directs," prepared to stay, and he has stayed at the Bridge while the tide of medical practitioners has flowed and sometimes rushed by in an almost constant stream. In 1841 only Drs. Hatch, Preston—then an old man—and himself were practicing in the town. He has and has had honorable competitors,—some noble men in the profession, some for a longer, some for a shorter time,—yet he has held a firm seat. Dr. John Goodell succeeded Dr. Hatch in 1859, Dr. Hatch leaving his practice and beautiful home at his place between the two villages, near the Baptist Church, which Dr. Goodell at once occupied. It was an unfortunate move for Dr. Hatch. While at the Bridge he bought the Esquire Steel place, into which he moved, and where himself and family were beginning to enjoy themselves when he met with a sudden death, as above mentioned. He lived after he came to the Bridge village four years. Dr. Goodell has somewhat impaired health, arising from injuries received from being thrown from a carriage. He has all the practice he cares for, and is respected and trusted. Dr. J. Q. A. French came into town soon after Dr. Goodell, and settled at the Upper village. He has a large circle of patronage, extending especially into Washington. Dr. B. H. Phillips came to the Centre in December, 1841, and left in October, 1842. He was succeeded by Dr. Swett, who died in the course of a year or two. Dr. Wilkins came, and in a few months died. Dr. B. Lyford came in about 1848 and stayed a few years and went away, and has since died. Dr. Skinner came, went, and in a short time he also died. Dr. George Priest, a native of the Centre, son of Benjamin Priest, once a pupil of the writer at the academy, remained for a time after his graduation, and is now at Manchester-by-the-sea in successful practice, living all these years in single blessedness. Dr. Charles Hartwell, a native of the town, practiced a few years and died.

Dr. Charles Gould, a native of the town, practiced a couple of years at the Centre and three or four more at the Bridge village, and removed from town. Dr. Joseph Parsons came about 1855, remained four or five years and died. Dr. Edward P. Cummings, son of Rev. Jacob Cummings, at one time pastor of the Congregational Church at the Bridge, came about 1855, remained two or three years in practice, and removed to Francestown and stayed two or three years. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted as surgeon in the navy, returned to Newburyport, his home, sickened and died. He was a true-hearted man. Dr. Constantine C. Badger succeeded Parsons, and remained for a few years, left, and died. Dr. J. P. Whittle, practiced a short time in Hillsborough, where he married, and then moved to Weare, where he has had an extensive practice for the last quarter of a century. Dr. Israel P. Chase, homœopathic, has been in town about thirty years, and has a fair share of practice, more than he sometimes feels able to do. He once published and edited *The Hillsborough Messenger* with great acceptance to the public. Dr. George W. Cook was in practice in town two or three years. He was followed by Dr. Marcellus H. Felt, who came in about 1876 and has remained to the present time. Dr. Felt is a popular man in town, and has gained quite an extensive practice. I ought to mention the name of Harvey Munroe, a pupil of the writer, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1858, from the Medical Department of the same in 1860, practiced some in town, but eventually settled in East Washington, and after successful work for about two years, died in 1863, aged thirty-one. After his death his widow, Mrs. Munroe, studied the science of medicine, attended medical lectures and entered upon a successful practice. The present practitioners of medicine in town live together in entire harmony. Drs. Burnham, Chase, Felt, Goodell and French have each a medical parish of his own, and there is no attempt to get practice away from one another. Their homes are but starting-points from which they ride long distances to their patients in town and out.

In medicine, as in theology, there are distinct schools. The historian, as a man, may have his preferences, but not as a historian. The two schools—allopathic and homœopathic—have lived and practiced side by side in Hillsborough without the local disturbance which is felt in some adjoining towns. In one town, within ten or twelve miles' ride of Hillsborough, a practitioner of one school wanted to hire some one by the month to help him hate a certain other person, who, he thought, interfered with his business, to get his practice for the other side, whether the patient should die or get well. No such wrangling in Hillsborough. Dr. Israel P. Chase came to Hillsborough Bridge from Henniker, where he had been in practice, and had

at one time an extensive practice both in Hillsborough and in Henniker, from which place he had just come. Dr. Chase is a genial man, especially in the sick-room, though bluff enough outside.

Dental Surgery.—Hillsborough has been distinguished for practitioners in the art of dental surgery. A quarter of a century ago the forceps, drill and burr were skillfully handled by Dr. S. Ball, naturally a perfect gentleman, and of great skill in his profession. Dr. Frank P. Carey once had an office and an extensive practice in town. Dr. Frank P. Newman also worked here for a time, and Dr. Whittle. Dr. S. O. Bowers has, however, held the ground against all comers, and is a most successful practitioner in his art. Others come and go, but he—like Dr. Burnham—comes and stays. Dental surgery has greatly improved as an art within the last ten or fifteen years. The use of anaesthetics has been of great service in preventing suffering in the extraction of teeth.

Educational—District Schools.—Hillsborough, from the commencement of its permanent settlement, has paid commendable attention to the education of its children. At the first settlements were made on the hills in preference to the low lands, as the soil was drier and the timber more easily cleared. It was owing chiefly to these facts that the remote parts of the town, for the most part made of high hills, were settled so early in its history. Fifty years ago the outlying districts were very large, not only in territory, but in the number of pupils of age to attend school. Some then contained sixty pupils, where now are less than one-fourth of that number; and others then contained from forty to fifty, where now not over a half-dozen are living. One district, once quite large, became reduced to one scholar belonging to the district; another, called the Sulphur Hill District, had for several years not a single scholar in it, but rallied at last with one scholar of its own and a borrowed one. While the schools in the outdistricts have grown smaller and still smaller, the schools in the Upper and Lower Village Districts and at the Bridge have greatly increased in numbers.

College Graduates.—Hillsborough has sent out, during its existence as a town, a goodly number of young men to receive a liberal education at colleges and higher seminaries. Not a few also of her young women have gone abroad for a higher education. Her first graduate from college was Abraham Andrews, who prepared for college under his uncle, Rev. Ephraim P. Bradford, of New Boston, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811, and became an eminent teacher.

Colonel Benjamin Kendrick Pierce, eldest son of Governor Benjamin Pierce, entered Dartmouth College in 1807, a classmate of Andrews and at the end of his third year left college and commenced the study of law, which also he left, at the breaking out of the War of 1812, for the army, which he entered with the rank of lieutenant, in the Third Regiment of artillery. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in the Third Artillery in the regular army, and remained until his death. He was distinguished for bravery in the field.

Rev. Francis Danforth graduated at Dartmouth College in 1819. Studied theology at Andover Theological Seminary, and became an efficient Congregational minister.

Rev. Aaron Foster graduated at Dartmouth College in 1822, and at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1825, became a home missionary, and died November 15, 1832, aged thirty-seven years.

Amasa Symonds entered Dartmouth College in 1821, and died at his father's house the next year.

Lieutenant Amos B. Foster, born July 15, 1804, was educated at West Point, from which he graduated in 1827. He entered service in the regular army and was brutally murdered by a private whom he reprimanded for disorderly conduct at Fort Howard, Green Bay, February 7, 1832, at the early age of twenty-seven years and six months. It was a sad and tragic event, which is circumstantially related in Smith's annals.

The next graduate in point of time was ex-President Franklin Pierce, the fourth son of Governor Benjamin Pierce, born November 23, 1804, and graduated at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Me., in 1824. He obtained from the college not only a good liberal education and the president's name to his diploma, but something which he regarded of vastly greater value, the hand and heart of the president's youngest daughter, Miss Jane M. Appleton, who proved to be both the ornament and honor of his home, whether in his unostentatious one at Hillsborough or in the more conspicuous one at the White House, at Washington.

Rev. Henry Jones graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835, and married, the next year, Miss Betsey, daughter of Eliphalet Symonds, of Hillsborough, and became a teacher.

His brother, Rev. Willard Jones, graduated at the same time and place, and also from the Theological Seminary at Andover. He was ordained as missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, July 4, 1839, and was married at the same time to Miss Miriam Pratt.

Edward R. Johnson entered Dartmouth College in 1880, and remained two years.

John Appleton Burnham graduated at Amherst College in 1833, and went into the manufacturing business at Manchester.

Joel Buchanan Stow, son of Deacon Joel Stow, of Stow Mountain fame, graduated at the Teachers' Seminary, Andover, Mass., and became himself a teacher in the West.

Rev. Levi Smith graduated at New Hampton and studied theology there.

Clark Coolidge, son of Lemuel Coolidge, entered the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., and died during his college course, July, 1840.

George Harvey Munroe, son of Colonel Hiram

Munroe, who was one of the leading men of the town for many years and a man of strong qualities of character, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1858, and in the Medical Department of the same college in 1860, and practicing a short time in his own town and in East Washington, died in the last-named place. He was a young man of superior scholarship and his prospects of success in life were very fair.

Alfred B. Dascomb, son of George and Mary Dascomb, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1858. He engaged successfully in teaching a few years, took a private course in theology and entered the Congregational ministry, of which he continues an ornament and strong helper. His services in Vermont and Massachusetts have been and are acceptable to the people to whom he ministers and to all who are personally acquainted with him.

John B. Smith fitted for college at Francestown Academy, and for a time wavered between a collegiate and professional life and a mercantile one; the latter carried the day.

Warren McClintock, son of Lake McClintock, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1864, and entered at once upon the work of teaching as a profession. He was a young man of great promise, the oldest son in the family. He fell by consumption in 1871, aged thirty-three years.

A brother, Charles, was fitting to enter college, but on the breaking out of the Civil War enlisted with other Hillsborough young men and did good service in the field. Just as they were mustered out of service, and were about to start for home, he sickened and died from malaria, and his remains lie among the swamps of Louisiana.

James Henry, a third brother, entered Dartmouth College and graduated in the same year that Warren died, in 1871, and he also died of consumption the same year, aged twenty-six.

A younger brother, John C., a faithful and enterprising fireman and engineer, avoided the classics and followed railroading, so as to be out in the open air; he, too, fell in early life a victim to the same fell disease, consumption.

They had five sisters by the same mother, and all but one have gone in the same way.

One sister, Abbie Sawyer McClintock, graduated at the Appleton Academy, New Ipswich.

Frank H. Pierce graduated at Princeton College, and was early admitted to the bar. He has been engaged in the practice of law since that time, at Concord and in his native town.

His brother, Kirk D. Pierce, studied law and is in successful practice at the Lower village. The Pierce brothers, both young men from the best stock, are bound to succeed. Hosts of friends are wishing them long, onward strides in a high and noble career. Age and experience develop new and higher qualities. They are aiming high, and will not be hindered from climbing to a high position.

Samuel T. Dutton, son of Deacon and Mrs. Jeremiah Dutton, graduated at Yale College. Since his graduation he has been a successful teacher, and is now superintendent of schools in New Haven, Conn. He married Miss Nellie North, daughter of John North, Esq., of New Haven.

His brother Silas entered Yale College a few years later, and stood high in his class as a scholar; but in his third year he succumbed to the power of disease and fell by the way, mourned by friends, both in and out of college. Their sister Mary has received the excellent advantages of the New Haven schools.

Mrs. Mary Isabel Towle, nee Ward, daughter of George B. Ward, after attendance at other schools, graduated in a select school in Boston.

Jacob B. Whittemore, son of the late William B. Whittemore, graduated at Phillips Exeter Academy, and for a time was a student at Yale College.

His sister, Miss Mary Ellen Whittemore, graduated at Bradford Academy, Mass., and has since been a successful teacher at Hillsborough Bridge, and also in Bradford, N. H.

Others, at about the same time, received the advantages of a high academical education, but the data are not at hand to make a correct record.

Among those who were pupils of the writer, long ago, in the Francestown Academy, who have been an honor to their native town by their useful lives, he remembers the Misses Munroe, of several families, Miss Print, Miss Towne, Drs. Munroe and Priest, Miss Eliza Smith, Miss Butler, the Marcy brothers and others whose names it would be a pleasure now to write. Not a few of these are among the honored dead.

Harry L. Brickett, son of Rev. Harry and Eliza C. Brickett, graduated at Oberlin College in 1875. He taught from 1875 to 1876 in Schroon Lake, N. Y. From 1876 to 1879 he was principal of Valley Academy and the Union School, at Hillsborough Bridge. In 1879 he entered Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1882. While in his senior year in the seminary he was called to his present pastorate at Lynnfield Centre, Mass., where he is now entering upon his fourth year of active service.

Ellen J. Brickett, daughter of Rev. Harry and Eliza C. Brickett, graduated from the Ladies' Literary Department of Oberlin College in 1875. She taught with her brother in Valley Academy and the Union School, at Hillsborough Bridge, from 1876 to 1879; in Deering Academy from 1879 to 1880; in Hooksett, N. H., in the grammar school, from 1880 to the present time, this being her fifth consecutive year in that school.

Julia E. Brickett, daughter of Rev. Harry and Eliza C. Brickett, graduated at East Lake George Academy, N. Y., in 1875; died at Hillsborough Bridge in 1876, aged seventeen.

Mary I. Brickett, youngest in the family, graduated at Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1884, and resided with her parents in Thetford, Vt.

Ada Buxton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Buxton, graduated at Tilton Seminary in 1884. She has had a large and successful experience in teaching for one so young.

Reuben W. Lovering, son of Reuben and Martha A. Lovering, entered Harvard University in 1880. He stood among the highest in scholarship and in manly exercises, earned large sums of money in tutoring and had the fairest prospects of achieving the greatest success. Alas! who can read a single page in advance in the great book of human life? Within a few weeks of the time of graduation he sickened and died, "the only son of his mother, and she a widow." Frank Wyman, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wyman, entered Harvard University in 1882, and has taken high rank as a scholar. Livy Whittle, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Whittle, is also at Harvard, taking a special course. Clara F. Potter, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Potter, took a special course in a select school in Manchester. Since then she has been constantly engaged in teaching in her own town, with marked success. Angie I. Marcy graduated at Cushing Academy, in Massachusetts, and has since had full employment, at remunerative wages, in teaching. Colonel J. F. Grimes has several sons away in institutions of learning. Of these, James W. is fitting for college at Phillips Andover Academy in Massachusetts. Marion A. Moore is at Framingham Normal Institute; Amy L. Story and her brother, Frederick G. Story, Cora Peaslee and her sister and Cora M. Kimball are at different institutions of learning; Hammond J. Dutton and George Eben Wyman are graduates of the English Department of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; William Dow, son of S. Dow and Ursula Rosette Wyman, is a graduate of Colby Academy, of New London. He is now in the insurance business in Chicago, Ill.

The Fuller Town Library.—Mark Fuller, at his death, left in his will to the town of Hillsborough the sum of two thousand dollars for the use of a town free library, on condition of keeping in repair, from year to year, perpetually, the family burial-plot in the cemetery between the Lower and Upper villages. The trustees were to be as follows: The three selectmen of the town, *ex-officio*, and two others, the first one to be elected for two years and the other for one—one going out and a new one elected each succeeding year. The town accepted the gift on its conditions, and chose Charles W. Conn for two years and Rev. Harry Brickett for one year. The trustees organized and chose S. D. Wyman secretary and established the library; Jacob B. Whittemore donated twenty-five dollars in the rent of a room for the first year.

Books were purchased and a catalogue made out and printed, the library-room fitted up for use and Willis G. Buxton appointed librarian. The Fuller Town Library was duly launched, and went into operation as a circulating library.

The town, at every annual meeting, has added one hundred dollars each year for the purchase of books, in addition to the income of the fund. Mrs. Mark Fuller, at her death, left in her will a large additional sum for the use of the library.

The Fuller Public Library is open every Saturday from 9 to 12 A.M., and from 6.15 to 9 o'clock P.M., and is free to all residents of the town over twelve years of age.

Valley Bank.—From a written report of the cashier, John C. Campbell, Esq., to the publisher of this history we learn the following facts: "1st, Valley Bank (State) was chartered July, 1860, and organized October 1, 1860. 2d, Directors, John G. Fuller, Amni Smith, John G. Dickey, James F. Briggs, Joshua Marcy, S. D. Wyman, F. N. Blood. 3d, President, John G. Fuller; Cashier, John C. Campbell. 4th, Stephen Kenrick was chosen president June 24, 1861, to succeed John G. Fuller, deceased. In December, 1868, the First National Bank of Hillsborough was chartered, and subsequently organized by the choice of Stephen Kenrick, Stephen D. Wyman, James F. Briggs, George Noyes, Jonas Wallace, James Chase and E. P. Howard, directors. Capital, fifty thousand dollars. President, Stephen Kenrick; Cashier, John C. Campbell. At the death of Mr. Kenrick, in August, 1884, James F. Briggs was chosen to succeed him. Present officers,—President, James F. Briggs; Cashier, John C. Campbell; present Board of Directors, James F. Briggs, Abel C. Burnham, George D. Ward, Charles W. Conn and John F. Jones. Surplus and undivided profits, $11,074.14."

The Press.—The first newspaper issued at Hillsborough Bridge was called *The Weekly News*, and sent out in the fall of 1859 by John K. Flanders, assisted financially by J. H. T. Newell. Through failures and other discouragements the paper passed through other hands in rapid succession, Mr. Newell all the time keeping his eye and hand on it to see that its money value did not escape him. In process of time it passed into Joe H. Potter's hands, who was a practical printer and did job-work. Mr. Boylston said the "late," but he is selling furniture now at Hillsborough Bridge. The editor was mistaken. The following I quote *verbatim* from Mr. Boylston's excellent "History of the Press:"

"*The Hillsborough Messenger* was commenced in December, 1867, by William H. Sargent, who continued its publication until June, 187-, when it passed into the hands of James P. Chase & Co. The senior of the firm was Dr. J. P. Chase, who in early life had been a practical printer, and whose advice was of great advantage to his son, the junior partner. In their hands the paper prospered and betokened success, which was clouded by the sudden decease of the junior partner, who was a great favorite with the community. Dr. Chase continued the paper, aided by Prof. Harry L. Brockett, until Feb. 1, 1877, when, by sale, it passed into the hands of Edwin C. Holton and Edward J. Thompson. Mr. Holton assumed the editorship, aided also by Prof. Brockett,—and Mr. Thompson, a practical printer, the direction of the office. In July, 1879, Mr. Thompson retired, and Messrs. Holton and Perry assumed the conduct of the paper."

Soon after Mr. Holton sold out his interest to Mr.

Ferry, who then assumed sole control. In 1882, Mr Charles W. Hutchins, foreman of the office, bought out Mr. Ferry, and now successfully manages the paper. It takes a high rank among the local papers of the State. Colonel L. W. Cogswell, of Henniker, who well knows how to wield the editorial pen, is local editor of Henniker, and has added by his work to the circulation and interest of the paper. Dr. Chase struck the right key in excluding from the paper, when under his control, everything not suited for a family paper. Those who have since him wielded the editorial pen and scissors have imitated his example. Mr. Hutchins spares no pains or expense in raising the character of *The Hillsborough Messenger*. Every one who has lived in the town on going away to live, takes with him the paper. He feels that it is a necessity, something he must have. Mr. Hutchins has won many true friends.

Stage-Routes and Stage-Drivers.—In former years Hillsborough Bridge was noted for the number and excellence of the stage-routes starting from it and centering there. The completion of the railroad to Winchendon and to Keene has made a change. As it is, three, and sometimes four, lines start out from the Bridge,—one through the Centre to East Washington and Bradford; one through the Lower and Upper villages to Washington (some of the time to Deering); and one, from time immemorial under the care of Hatch Burnham, formerly through to Keene, but now only to Stoddard. In the olden time famous drivers cracked the whip and held the ribbons; among others, the fearless Jackson, and Smith, with the stiff knee, but level head.

Stores and Shops.—Whatever is wanted for home consumption can be obtained at Hillsborough "at cost and more, too," and whatever is offered for sale and finds purchasers can be found in all the stores, and when one is out of a given article, by some means, in a very short time the rest are "out of it," too. It is a good place for trade, and there is a wide country from which to draw custom. There is one thing to be noted,—the same firms continue year after year for a series of years. The oldest firms are Dutton & Morse, I. S. Butler, Horace Marcy and Morrill & Merrell. There are some smaller stores. Miss Sara Farrar has kept a millinery-shop for years, and Mrs. Robert C. Dickey has kept one for the last four years. Henry C. Colby keeps, in the Newman Block, the best assortment of stoves and tin-ware. The Kimballs and Pickering wield the cleaver and deal in meats, and a shop for almost anything can be found in Hillsborough.

Hillsborough has been noted for many years for having a good assortment of drugs and medicines. Horace Marcy keeps a drug-store in connection with dry-goods. Robert C. Dickey is known far and wide as one who is master of the pestle and mortar, the alembic, retort, and crucible. Mr. Dickey's predecessor, Mr. Goodale, was a skillful druggist. The late Wm. B. Whittemore once dealt in medicines in the drug-store. Hillsborough has its silver-smith: W. H. Story keeps an assortment of silverware, and does repairing neatly at short notice. Fancy stores of various kinds are kept at the Bridge village. A five and ten-cent counter is the attraction at William J. Marsh's store, in Butler's Block.

Valley Hotel.—Hillsborough Bridge has been noted for good hostelry for at least the last quarter of a century. Oliver Greenleaf was among the most noted as an inn-keeper. He had the faculty of pleasing the traveling public in a wonderful degree. He was succeeded by others for short terms. The Childs Brothers kept the Valley Hotel with great acceptance to the public for several years. The present proprietor is Charles G. Putney. His rooms and tables are well filled. Hillsborough waited a long time, sometimes impatiently, for the "New Mill." It is beginning to wonder when the promised new hotel will take the place of the old one, with ample accommodations for the crowd that will certainly fill it to its utmost capacity. When that takes place, the new "History of Hillsborough," about to be forthcoming under the auspices of the town, will devote a paragraph in mention of it.

"To fulfill all righteousness" to make the history complete, a list of the town officers is subjoined. The curious may read, the indifferent pass it over unread. It will be interesting, at least, to those whose ancestors served the town in its early days. One can but notice that, as a rule, the early settlers were men of character and general intelligence. Men who were lacking in noble, yea, in great qualities, rarely undertake so perilous a work as founding a new State or town. Very often it is the very best portion of the community that embark in such an enterprise. The "Mayflower" and its consorts of the deep brought over some of the best blood in England to settle in the wilds of the New World. Some of the noblest men in Massachusetts followed, or led, rather, in the work of building the new town of Hillsborough from 1741 to 1767.

TOWN OFFICERS.

TOWN CLERKS.

	Years.		Years.
1772. Isaac Andrews	3	1794. Calvin Stevens	1
1775. Joseph Simonds	1	1805. Elijah Beard	1
1776. Samuel Bradford[1]	1	1806. Andrew Sargent	1
1777. William Pope	1	1816. James Wilson	7
1778. Timothy Bradford	1	1823. Andrew Sargent	7
1779. Samuel Bradford, Jr.	1	1830. Thomas Wilson	1
1780. William Pope	1	1832. Jonathan Beard	1
1781. Isaac Andrews	4	1855. Amos Flint	1
1786. John Dutton	7	1841. Jotham Meeds	1
1793. Enos Towne[2]	1		

[1] Captain Bradford died in August, 1776, and William Pope was elected his successor as first selectman and town clerk for the remainder of the year.

[2] Enos Towne died in 1794, and John McColley succeeded him for the residue of that year.

SUPERVISORS OF THE ANNUAL CHECKLISTS.

Years.		Years.	
1771 Timothy Wilkins	1	1811 Benjamin Peaslee	1
1772 Joseph Symonds	1	1812 Nehemiah Hunt	1
1773 Daniel McNeil	1	1813 John Burnham	1
1774 Andrew Bixby	1	1814 Luther Smith	1
1775 Joseph Symonds	1	1824 John Burnham	1
1776 James McAlley	1	1825 Reuben Hall	1
1781 Joseph Symonds	1	1826 Franklin Pierce	1
1782 Benjamin Peaslee	1	1854 Amos Hunt	1
1801 Otis Howe	1	1855 Thomas Wilson	1
1802 Benjamin Peaslee	1	1856 Nahum Hunt	1
1805 John Burnham	2	1857 Hiram Mack	1
1807 Benjamin Peaslee	1	1861 Albert Baker	1
1810 David Starrett	1		

SELECTMEN

Years.		Years.	
1771 Isaac Andrews	3	1795 Samuel Bradford	2
John McAlley	3	1795 George Peaslee	2
Daniel McNeil	3	1795 Elijah Read	2
Isaac Baldwin	3	1795 Jacob Spaulding	2
William Page	3	1795 Andrew Sargent	11
1777 Joseph Symonds	3	1795 Silas Dutton	2
Samuel Bradford	3	1795 David Starrett	1
John Mc Clintock	1	Joseph Curtis Barnes	1
1778 Asa Lovewell	1	1795 Timothy Wilkins	2
Archibald Lawrence	3	1800 James Wilkins	1
William Page	2	1811 Joel Stow	1
1777 John McAlley	1	1812 Samuel Barker	1
Moses Steel	1	1813 Luther Smith	1
1778 Timothy Bradford	1	1814 Samuel Goldsmith	2
Samuel Bradford	2	1820 Joel Stow	1
Daniel McNeil	1	Jonathan Barker	1
1779 Amasa Andrews	1	1818 George Little	1
James McAlley	1	1820 William McIntosh	1
1781 William Page	1	1821 Alexander McClary	1
Calvin Stevens	2	Peter Hunt	1
Jacob Flint	3	1822 Joel Stow	1
1783 Isaac Andrews	1	1823 Andrew Sargent	1
John Dutton	1	Reuben Hall	1
Archibald Lawrence	2	Solomon Mc Neil	1
John McClary	1	1824 Joel Stow	1
1784 The first three of these were elected in 1783 and the last two in the autumn of 1784.		Thomas Wells	1
1785 Isaac Andrews, Jr.	1	1825 Benjamin Little	2
1786 James McAlley	1	1826 Hiram Mack	1
1787 William Taggart	1	Peter Hunt	1
1788 John Bradford	1	John Jones Gould	1
William Symonds	1	1827 Jonathan Baker	4
1787 William Taggart	1	1832 Levi Goodale	1
1788 Isaac Andrews, Jr.	1	Samuel C. Dutton	1
Peter Coolidge	1	1833 Joseph Phipps	3
1789 John McAlley	2	1834 James Hunt	2
1790 John McClary	2	1835 Levi Goodale	1
1791 Isaac Andrews	2	1836 Ransom Baker	1
1792 John McAlley	2	1838 Joseph Phipps	1
1793 Elias Twiss	1	1840 Hiram Mack	1
Solomon Andrews	1	1841 Sandy Smith	1
1794 Calvin Stevens	11		
James Eaton	6		

The list given brings it down to the recollection of living men and women. If any are curious to know more, the writer will refer them to the forthcoming history of the town, for the writing of which the town has made the most ample provisions, parceling out the work to men of ability, who will have ample time to do their work, and no doubt ample compensation for the work they do. They will not have to do it under the blazing sun of the longest days of the year, it is to be hoped, as the present writer is under the necessity of doing. He has given in the above enumeration a touch of the good things the people have to expect,—interminable columns of names, dates and sums of money in the form of bounties, taxes and value of real estate.

[1] Was re-elected in the year 1778, and John McAlley was chosen in the place of Daniel McNeil at the first selectmen's meeting in the year 1779.

[2] Luther Smith's name is the only one to be found on account of its not agreeing with his professional business, and Samuel Goldsmith was elected in all the remainder of the year.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FRANCIS GRIMES.

Francis Grimes is the second son (fourth child) of John and Betsy (Wilson) Grimes, of Deering, N. H., and was born in that town October 19, 1805. He was reared upon the farm, receiving the advantages of the common district school and a few terms at the Hillsborough Academy, under the instruction of Simeon I. Bard. He entered the store of James Butler, at Hillsborough Bridge, as clerk, where he spent a few years, but mercantile business not being to his taste, he went, in 1832, to Windsor, N. H., and engaged in farming on a large scale, in which pursuit he was eminently successful, and in which he continued until 1856, when he removed to Hillsborough Bridge, where he has since resided.

Mr. Grimes was endowed with a sound judgment and business sagacity, which he has carried into the every-day practical affairs of life. He has always done his own thinking; has decision of character and entire integrity; his word is as good as his bond. He has never sought and seldom accepted office; was one of the selectmen of Windsor two years; has been justice of the peace, and was, for a few years, United States internal revenue collector of his district. He was made a Master-Mason in Harmony Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. Masons, in 1857, since which time he has taken a deep interest not only in the growth and welfare of his own lodge, but in that of the institution everywhere.

He married, first, Mary, daughter of Judge Henry B. and Dorothy (Bean) Chase, of Warner, N. H., February 9, 1837. Children,—

Sarah F., born July 9, 1838, married Alfred Johnson May 1, 1860, and has children,—Edwin Francis (Johnson), born January 20, 1861, and Alfred Grimes (Johnson), born July 7, 1867.

John Henry, born May 4, 1840. He enlisted in the United States marine service upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, and was appointed second lieutenant; participated in the first battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded by a Minie-ball; was on board the transport "Governor" at the time she sunk, November 2, 1861, and was the last man to

James Grimes

James F. Grimes.

leave the ship, being rescued by United States frigate "Sabine," and was promoted to first lieutenant for gallant conduct on that occasion. He remained in the service until the close of the Rebellion.

Mary Chase, born March 28, 1842; died, unmarried, October 17, 1875.

Helen D., born March 4, 1844; married George R. Whittemore, of Antrim, N. H., November 24, 1870. Children.—Francis Grimes (Whittemore), born February 6, 1872, died July 8, 1872; Henry Ernest (Whittemore), born February 1, 1872, resides in Boston, Mass.

Lissia A., born December 7, 1851.

Mrs. Grimes died December 30, 1851, and he married, second, Mrs. Lucinda Egleston, July 4, 1853. One son by this marriage,—

Frank C., born August 9, 1857; married Abbie J. Davis, of Hillsborough, April 7, 1880. One child,—Francis Grimes, born January 10, 1881; resides in Deering, N. H.

COLONEL JAMES FORSAITH GRIMES.[1]

The portrait accompanying this sketch places the subject in a good light before the reader. As a personal likeness of Colonel Grimes it is good, and as a likeness portraying the general features of the Grimes family it is also good. Any one who has seen Senator James W. Grimes (the colonel's uncle) or Commodore John G. Walker (his cousin) will see that the likeness strongly suggests each of them. There are indications of decision and strong will in the portrait.

The ancestors of Colonel Grimes were Scotch-Irish, an ancestry of whom any man may be justly proud. The orthography of the name has changed from time to time from Greme to Graham and Grimes.

The first ancestor of whom we have record was *Francis*[1] *Graham*, who came to America about the year 1719, and settled at or near Boston, Mass., and in 1741 moved to Hillsborough as one of the pioneer settlers, where he remained until driven off by the Indians, in 1746. While living in Hillsborough, in 1743, a daughter, Ann, was born into the family. She was married to Deacon William McKean, and settled in Deering, N. H., where she died July 12, 1825, aged eighty-two years.

His son, *Francis*[2], *Jr.* (whose name was later changed to Grimes), was born in 1747, on Noddle's Island (now East Boston), and later moved to Londonderry, N. H., and thence to Deering, N. H., as one of the early settlers of that town, in 1765. He married Elizabeth Wilson, of Londonderry, N. H.

His son, *John*[3], was born August 11, 1772, in Deering, and lived on what is now known as the McNeil place, and removed to Hillsborough in March, 1836, with his family, and there remained until his death, October 17, 1851. He married Elizabeth Wilson, of Deering, and from this union there were eight children, the youngest of whom was *James*[4] *Wilson*, who was a graduate of Dartmouth College, a classmate of Hon. Samuel C. Bartlett, the present president of that institution, and Hon. John Wentworth, of Illinois. He was also Governor of the State of Iowa in 1854-58, and was a member of the Senate of the United States from 1859 to 1869. He was born October 20, 1816, and died February 7, 1872.

The other children of *John*[3] were *Hiram*[4], *Jane*[4], *Susan*[4], *Francis*[4], *David W.*[4] and *Sarah C.*[4] Of these children, *Susan*[4] became the wife of Alden Walker and mother of John Grimes Walker, who has been promoted through the various grades of the United States navy to that of commodore.

Hiram[4], the eldest of this family, was born in Deering, N. H., September 17, 1798. He married Clarissa, daughter of James and Nancy Forsaith, of Deering, December 9, 1823, and settled in Hillsborough, where he now resides. He is a farmer, and being a man of frugal habits, has, by industry and intelligence, won from the soil a competence for his evening of life. A lover of home and warmly attached to his family, he enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him. His wife, Clarissa, who died March 9, 1873, was a superior woman, rearing her children with great care, beloved by them and greatly respected by all.

They had six children, five of whom are living.—*John*[5], born February 14, 1828; *Nancy*[5] *Jane*, born June 28, 1830; *Elvira*[5] *Elizabeth*, born February, 8, 1833; *James*[5] *Forsaith*, born May 19, 1835; *Clarissa A.*, born December 17, 1838.

James Forsaith (the subject of this sketch) passed his boyhood on the farm of his father in Hillsborough. His educational advantages were those afforded by the district schools of the time, supplemented by attendance at the academies of Gilmanton, Hopkinton and Washington. His summers were spent in farm-work, where he gained experience and vigorous health. At the close of his school-boy days he spent his winters in teaching in the district schools of his own and the adjoining towns, commencing at the early age of sixteen. As a teacher he was successful, and gained a wide reputation as a disciplinarian, and his services were much sought in localities where something like insubordination had at times been partially established. In connection with his school duties, at Hillsborough Lower village, in 1859, Colonel Grimes commenced the study of law with Francis N. Blood, Esq., which he continued until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, in 1861. When it became known that Sumter had been fired upon, he was one of the first from his native town to volunteer in defense of the Union. Just at this time, hearing that his uncle, Senator Grimes, had presented his name to the Senate of the United States for confirmation as a captain in the regular army, he placed himself under a private instructor to be fitted for the proper discharge of those responsible duties. Colonel Grimes received his commission as captain in the

[1] By Rev. Harry Buckett, M. A.

Seventeenth Regiment of the United States Infantry August 5, 1861, and immediately joined his regiment at Fort Preble, Maine, and was detailed as recruiting officer, first, at Hillsborough, N. H., and afterwards at Ogdensburg, N. Y. It was while thus engaged that he sought the influence of Senator Grimes to secure orders to join his regiment in the field. In answer, he received a letter from the Senator, from which the following is an extract: "A good soldier obeys orders, but seeks none; I cannot agree with many of our public men that this war will be brought to a speedy close. I think we shall have a long and bloody war, and you will see all the fighting you desire before it is over. Wait patiently; your time will come." Colonel Grimes soon joined his regiment in the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and participated with it in some of the hardest-fought battles of the war. He was in command of his regiment most of the time during the latter part of the war, and led it in what will ever be known as the "Memorable Battles of the Wilderness." He was wounded near Spottsylvania, Va., and carried from the field and ordered back to Washington, where he was tendered leave of absence to return home, which he declined, and made application to be returned to duty, and he was "returned to duty at his own request," the surgeon declining to take any responsibility in the matter. He joined his regiment at Cold Harbor, Va., as they marched "on to Petersburg." May 18, 1864, Senator Grimes wrote to his wife, among other items concerning the war, as follows: "J. Grimes commanded the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry until he was knocked over by a shell." The Seventeenth United States Infantry suffered heavy losses in the campaign of 1863 and 1864, especially in the battles of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6 and 7, 1864; Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 10 and 13; Spottsylvania, Va., May 14; Bethesda Church, Va., June 1 and 2; Cold Harbor, Va., June 2 and 3; Petersburg, Va., June 18 and 20; Weldon Railroad, Va., August 18 and 21; and Chapel House, Va., October 1, 1864. At the close of the latter engagement the regiment could muster only twenty-six men able to bear arms, and in consequence of these severe losses the regiment was detailed by the officer commanding the corps for duty as guard at headquarters, and soon after were ordered out of the field for the purpose of recruiting, and arrived in New York about November 1, 1864. Colonel Grimes was in command of battalion Seventeenth United States Infantry, at Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, guarding noted prisoners of war and performing garrison duty from November, 1864, to October, 1865, and after that was stationed at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, organizing companies and drilling them until the regiment was ordered to the Department of Texas, in the summer of 1866, which point the last battalion reached about the 1st of October. From Galveston Colonel Grimes took his command of eight companies by rail to Brenham, and thence marched across the country, a distance of over one hundred miles, to Austin, Texas, arriving about November 1st.

In the spring of 1867, Colonel Grimes was appointed judge advocate of a military commission, of which Major-General Alexander McD. McCook was president, and convened at Austin, Texas, by order of General Philip H. Sheridan, for the purpose of trying criminal cases under the Reconstruction Act of Congress, and served in that capacity several months.

Colonel Grimes was in command of the post of Nacogdoches, in Northeastern Texas, from October 1867, to April, 1868; thence proceeded to, and took command of, the post at Ringgold Barracks, situated on the Rio Grande River.

In the mean time his health had become impaired, and his physicians advised him to go North, which he did, remaining during the summer, and returned to his duties in the fall much improved.

Upon his return he was stationed at Brownsville, Texas. Here it soon became apparent that the climate did not agree with him, and that, in order to prevent permanent disability, he must have a change, and he was again granted a leave of absence upon a surgeon's certificate of disability. He reached home about the 1st of August, 1870, and in consequence of ill health resigned from the service, to take effect January 1, 1871, having served nearly ten years.

In the reorganization of the army, in September, 1866, he was transferred to the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, and in May, 1869, was transferred to the Tenth United States Infantry. He was commissioned major by brevet in the United States army, to rank from August 1, 1864, "for gallant services at the battle of Spottsylvania, and during the present campaign before Richmond, Va.," and commissioned lieutenant-colonel by brevet, to rank from March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." The colonel thus came to the close of the war both deserving and obtaining the reward of the gallant and faithful soldier. His comrades bore unequivocal testimony to his bravery as a soldier and his worth as a man.

At home and in the field there was an inspiring motive urging him on to high and noble deeds, a motive greater than the love of fame and glory,—it was the love of a noble woman.

September 8, 1864, while at home on a leave of absence, Colonel Grimes married Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of Eben and Mary (Carr) Jones, of Hillsborough, N. H., who endured with him all of the fortunes and vicissitudes incident to army-life, in camp and upon the march, while he was sojourning in the Department of Texas.

From this union there are seven children, the second of whom was born in camp on the tented field. To the writer, the children, as they come around the parental board, or as they mingle in their sports or

J. G. Miller

perform their accustomed work, are the most interesting sight of all the beautiful things at the colonel's mansion on the hill. Of such children he may justly be proud. They are the chief ornaments of their home, commanding by their courteous behavior the love and respect of all who visit the family.

Nor should their colored nurse, Kate, who has been in the family for twenty years, be forgotten,—she who has loved and watched over each of them with a love second only to that of their mother.

The children were born as follows: James Wilson, November 21, 1865; John Harvey, March 25, 1867; Warren Parker, October 12, 1868; Mary Carr, August 27, 1871; Henry Clitz, October 21, 1872; Clara Forsaith, January 27, 1875; Cecil P., June 29, 1878.

Honorably discharged from the army with a competence, a large experience as a soldier, and mercifully spared in the fiercest battles, where many a brave comrade fell, spared in the midst of malaria in the South, where he did duty for several years, Colonel Grimes, after ten years of service, returned to his native town to enjoy life. He and his fair consort, now at life's half-way house, have the love and respect of all who know them. Thus far their ranks remain unbroken. Parents and children have been spared to each other, and Kate, of the sable face but the white soul, spared to them all.

JOHN GIBSON FULLER.

The first ancestor of whom we have record is *Joshua*[1], born in Connecticut October 2, 1728; married Joanna Taylor; settled in Surry in 1764–65. Among their children were *Joshua*[2], killed at the battle of Bennington; *Levi*[2], who settled in Surry; and *Captain David*[2], born in Connecticut, died in Jay, N. Y., married (first), January 22, 1782, Elsea Gleason; died May 20, 1790, leaving children,—*David*[3], born June 6, 1783; Elsea[3], born April 2, 1786, married Lemuel Bingham, of Gilsum. He married (second), February 22, 1792, Jerusha, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Yemmons) Adams, born September 25, 1774, died August 31, 1792, married (third), Oct. 20, 1793, Orinda, daughter of John and Sibyll (Wright) Bingham, of Gilsum, born in Montague, Mass., July 10, 1772. Children,—Levi[3], born September 3, 1794, died October 4, 1798; Jerusha[3], born September 30, 1796; Luman[3], born August 25, 1798; Levi[3], born April 14, 1801, died January 30, 1804; Orinda[3], born July 22, 1803, married Samuel Isham, Jr.; George W.[3], born July 13, 1805, died July 5, 1829; Bradford[3], born July 16, 1807; Alvira[3], born June 26, 1809.

David[3] was born in Gilsum, N. H., June 6, 1783; came to Hillsborough when twenty years of age; worked out on a farm for a season, and then learned the shoemaker's trade; married, January 6, 1806, Keziah, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Parker) Kimball, of Hillsborough; removed to Francestown, where he remained seven years, and carried on the shoemaker's business, adding to it that of tanning and currying. He then returned to Hillsborough Lower village, established the same business there, in which he remained during the remainder of his life. His wife died February 23, 1864; he died November 8, 1867. His children were all born in Francestown, and were *David Gardner*[4], born October 27, 1806; married, April 27, 1830, Jane, daughter of Josiah and Sally (Dean) Converse, of Amherst, N. H. In early life he was a noted hotel-keeper in Utica and Rome, N. Y., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and other places. Later, he did an extensive business as druggist in Concord, N. H.; died in Concord July 10, 1879. His children were Sarah Jane[5], born in Hookset, N. H., June 25, 1836; married Joseph Harlow, of Plymouth, Mass.; Henry W.[5], born in Hooksett, N. H., June 30, 1838; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1857; at Dane Law School, Harvard University, as Bachelor of Laws, in 1859. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in the First Regiment of three months' volunteers from this State; was commissioned first lieutenant of Company Q April 30, 1861. After the First Regiment was mustered out he was commissioned captain in the "Fighting Fifth." Later, was lieutenant-colonel of the Fifteenth, then colonel of the Thirty-third United States colored troops, and finally a brevet brigadier of United States Volunteers. He remained in the service until 1866, when he settled in Boston, Mass. He was a Republican in politics, and took an active interest in public affairs, serving in the Common Council in 1774, as a Representative in the Legislature in 1875, '76, '77 and '79, was a member of the State Senate in 1880 and 1881 and was, a few weeks before his death, appointed by Governor Robinson as judge of the Roxbury court. He married, September 16, 1863, Elizabeth, daughter of Laban and Frances (Lewis) Beecher, of Boston, Mass., where he died April 7, 1885, leaving one son, Fred., born March 23, 1872. George C.[5], born in Lowell, Mass., December 30, 1849, died in Concord, N. H., February 10, 1878. He married, December 31, 1861, Josie, daughter of Joseph and —— (Shackford) French, of Concord, N. H., where she died September, 1864. Ethelinda G.[5], born in Concord, N. H., December 11, 1849; died there March 5, 1851. Mark W.[5], born April 7, 1808; married, November 17, 1831, Sarah, daughter of William and Sally (Priest) Conn, of Hillsborough. One daughter, Susan, born April 24, 1840, died December 15, 1859. John Gibson[4] (see sketch). William F.[4], born in Francestown, N. H., May 10, 1842; died in Hillsborough, N. H., November 17, 1850.

John Gibson Fuller[4] was born in Francestown, N. H., April 21, 1810. He was the third son of David and Keziah (Kimball) Fuller, and came from that town to Hillsborough, with his parents, when three years old, where he grew to manhood. His only educational advantages were derived from the

village school, at that time much less efficient than now. He learned the trade of tanning and currying of his father, with whom he was afterwards associated in business. Somewhere about 1850 a few calf-skins which he had tanned and sold in Boston, Mass., were purchased by Mr. Stephen Westcott, a leather dealer of that city. They proved such excellent leather that Mr. Westcott traced them back to Fuller's tannery, and sent a small number of green skins to Mr. Fuller to tan. The result was satisfactory to both parties, and from this small beginning was developed a large business in tanning of calf-skins only, the leather being known in market as "Westcott calf." He gave constant employment to from fifteen to twenty men. To the business of tanning was added, a few years later, that of currying. Mr. Fuller was a man of marked executive ability. He had a remarkable faculty for reading character and of influencing men. His friendship meant something. If any person did him a favor, he never forgot it. Whatever he undertook to do he accomplished, if it was possible. He allowed no obstacle to stand in his way. He was largely instrumental in the establishing of the Valley Bank (now First National Bank of Hillsborough), and upon its organization he was chosen its president, which position he held at the time of his death. In business habits he was methodical and prompt. In politics Mr. Fuller was a Whig and, later, a Free-Soiler. He hated slavery. At the time of the execution of John Brown he tolled the church bell with his own hands. While he was a man of decided convictions, resolute and energetic action, he held in high respect those who honestly differed from him in opinion.

Mr. Fuller married Ann, daughter of Nathaniel and Betsy (Robbins) Jones, of Hillsborough, who was born September 27, 1814, and who died August 22, 1865. He died very suddenly in Nashua, N. H., June 14, 1861, while on a business trip to that city.

Their children were Abbie A.[5], born December 4, 1834; married, in 1855, Stephen E. Westcott, of Boston, Mass. Children.—Everett Fuller[6] (Westcott), born in Boston, Mass., in 1858, died there September 11, 1877; Edith[6] (Westcott), born in Boston, Mass., December 3, 1870. Helen Marr[5], born July 9, 1836; died August 8, 1840. Wirt Ximeo[5], born January 23, 1850; was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; married, February 3, 1870, Addie A., daughter of George E. and Caroline Carter (Grant) Russell, of Boston, Mass., where they reside, and have children. —Wirt R.[6], born January 29, 1871; Addie May[6], born April 28, 1874.

ABEL CONANT BURNHAM, M.D.[1]

The Burnham family trace their ancestors in a direct line of succession to Robert[1] Burnham, who was born in Norwich, Norfolk County, England, in 1581. In 1608 he married Mary Andrews, and had seven children, of whom three sons, John[2], Robert[2] and Thomas[2], came to America.

Thomas[2] was born in 1623, and came to America when twelve years old, with his brothers, in the ship "Angel Gabriel," which was wrecked on the coast of Maine. He settled in Chebacco (now Essex), Mass., and was out in the Pequot expedition. He married, in 1645, Mary Tuttle; had twelve children, and died in 1694. His son, John[3], was born in 1648; married Elizabeth Wells; had nine children, and died in 1704. His son, Thomas[4], was born in 1673; he married, was the father of six children and died in 1748. Stephen[5], a son of Thomas[4], married Mary Andrews, and settled in Gloucester, Mass. The date of his death is unknown. He had thirteen children. One of the sixth generation, Joshua[6], son of Stephen[5] and Mary (Andrews) Burnham, was born in Gloucester, Mass., in 1754. He had ten children, one of whom, Thomas[7], was born in Milford, N. H., in 1783; married Rachel Conant in 1807, and removed to Antrim in 1821, where he resided until 1837, when he came to Hillsborough, where he died in 1856. His wife died in Nashua in 1871, aged eighty-seven years.

Dr. Abel[8] C. Burnham, the subject of this sketch, was the second son of Thomas[7] and Rachel (Conant) Burnham, and was born in Amherst, N. H., May 2, 1812. During his boyhood he lived several years with an uncle, Rev. A. Conant, at Leominster, Mass., attending school and studying at home under the direction of his uncle. He acquired an academical education at the academies of Francestown, Pembroke and Hillsborough. After teaching a year at Watervliet, N. Y., he returned to Hillsborough, and commenced the study of medicine with the late Dr. Elisha Hatch, of this town, with whom he remained two years, teaching school in the winter. The third year he spent in the office of the celebrated surgeon, Amos Twitchell, M.D., of Keene, N. H.

Here he had the best of opportunities to study practical surgery, and when, as was often the case, the doctor was called to a distance to some difficult operation, his pupil accompanied him as a trusted and handy assistant. In after-years Dr. Burnham became himself a skillful surgeon, and was called to operate in many difficult cases. He had prepared himself for this by a thorough study of anatomy, accompanied by work in the dissecting-room. He made himself acquainted with the most modern works and modes of practice in surgery, and with his own eyes saw them carried out into actual practice.

During these three years he attended three courses of medical lectures,—one at Woodstock, Vt., and two at Dartmouth Medical College, at Hanover, where he graduated in November, 1839. At the commencement exercises of 1840 the names of Dr. Burnham and his associates, who had passed their examination and received their degree the fall before, were proclaimed, in the sonorous tones of President Lord, in behalf of the trustees, *Doctores Medicinæ*. Dr. Burnham, hav-

[1] By Rev. Harry Burkett, M. A.

A. C. Beernham

Parker Jones

ing already had the benefit of such teachers as Drs. Hatch, Twitchell, Holmes, Mussey and other excellent professors in medicine, went to Lowell, Mass., and entered the office of Drs. Kimball and Bartlett, and remaining during the winter, returned to Hillsborough in the spring and spent a year with Dr. Hatch as his assistant, and commenced practice at Hillsborough Centre in February, 1841, but removed to the Bridge village, a more central and desirable location, in October of the same year. After practicing here six years he attended a course of medical lectures at the University of New York and at the hospitals of that city, after which he returned to Hillsborough Bridge, and resumed his practice, where he has since resided and continued in active practice until the present time (1885), a period of forty-four years.

Dr. Burnham has remarkable tact in the sick-room. As a rule, he is a man of few words, quiet and unobtrusive, and very careful of what he says in the presence of the sick. His coming is gladly welcomed by his patients. He has been remarkably successful in treating the diseases of children, such as scarlatina, measles and other like diseases, and his help has been much sought for in neighboring towns. His natural tastes have led him in the direction of surgery, and he has frequently been called upon to perform capital operations, such as amputations, also operations for the removal of necrosed bone, cancers, cataract, etc., with good success.

Dr. Burnham has remarkable self-possession in time of an emergency,—good judgment, a clear head and a steady hand. Great responsibilities have often rested on him where the safety of the patient hung in the balance and seemed to depend on his skill and judgment. His intercourse with neighboring physicians has always been courteous, and with the younger members of the profession marked by great kindness, ever ready to encourage and assist them with his counsels.

Dr. Burnham has held, by appointment of the Governor of New Hampshire, through several consecutive years, the office of surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of New Hampshire militia, and until honorably discharged at his own request.

He held the office of superintending school committee in the town of Hillsborough four years. In 1846 he was commissioned justice of the peace for the county of Hillsborough, and still holds the commission. He has been twice elected to represent the town in the State Legislature, and has been a member of the Board of Education at Hillsborough Bridge for three years, also for thirteen years a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Hillsborough; he is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and in March, 1860, was made a Master Mason in Harmony Lodge, in Hillsborough, and was for several years its secretary.

For more than forty years the doctor has lived in the same place, practiced in an enlarging field and held, unimpaired and ever-increasing, the confidence of the community, both as a man and a physician. November 9, 1849, Dr. Burnham married Caroline M., oldest daughter of George and Mary (Steele) Dascomb, of Hillsborough, N. H. She was born July 27, 1823.

JONES FAMILY.[1]

Among the earliest settlers of the town of Hillsborough, N. H., was *Williston*[1], who came from Wilmington, Mass. It is not known at what time he removed here, but his name appears upon the first records of the town now extant; nor is the name of his wife known, nor the birth-place of his large family of children, but probably the most, if not all, of them were born in Wilmington. His descendants are numerous, and among the most respected citizens of the town. He had four sons and five daughters.

His fourth son, *James*[2], was born in Wilmington, Mass., and died July 18, 1839, and his wife, Anna, died March 30, 1841. Married Anna, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Parker) Coolidge. Their children were,

Jonathan[3], born September 3, 1778; died March 5, 1810, unmarried.

Anna[3], born February 18, 1780; married, first, Alexander McClintock, and, second, Asa Goodell; died March 18, 1829.

James[3], born December 9, 1782; married Sarah Smith, had one son, George, who died Nov. 11, 1844.

Silas[3], born March 6, 1784; married Catherine Rolf, went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he died Oct. 6, 1832.

Coolidge[3], born February 4, 1786; married Pierce Stone; died February 9, 1856.

Sarah[3], born March 22, 1788; died July 3, 1788.

Nathaniel[3], born May 3, 1789; married Betsy Robbins; died August 19, 1867.

Ebenezer[3], born February 7, 1792; married, Mary T. Carr; died December 1, 1864.

Parker[3], born February 13, 1794; married Judith Clapp; died May 28, 1861.

Solomon[3], born February 7, 1796; died in Pennsylvania, August 23, 1842, unmarried.

Warren[3], born February 3, 1798; married Thankful Dyer; died March 24, 1868.

Sarah P.[3], born June 7, 1801; married Charles Baldwin; died November 3, 1844.

Ebenezer[3] married Mary Turner, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Smith) Carr, October 6, 1816; removed to Unity, N. H., where he resided ten years, when he returned to Hillsborough and purchased the Nathaniel Johnson farm, upon which he afterwards resided. Their children were,—

Charlotte[4], born January 6, 1818; married Alonzo Tuttle, of Hillsborough; died August 31, 1861.

[1] By John Goodell, M. D.

Nathan P.[3], born in Unity, N. H., June 3, 1820; died August 4, 1820, in that town.

Parker[4] (see biographical sketch).

James[4], born in Unity, N. H., November 17, 1823.

George[4], born in Unity, N. H., February 16, 1826; married Mrs. Mary (Goodale) Smith, of Hillsborough.

Mary E.[4], born May 22, 1828; married David W. Grimes, of Hillsborough.

Harvey[4], born July 6, 1830.

Ebenezer[4], born October 24, 1832; married Malvina Shedd, of Hillsborough; resides on the homestead; has two sons,—James H., born November 25, 1860; Parker, born October 11, 1864.

Sarah A.[4], born March 29, 1836; married Colonel James F. Grimes.

Parker[4], son of Ebenezer and Mary Turner (Carr) Jones, was born in Unity, N. H., July 31, 1821; he came to Hillsborough with his parents in 1830; had such educational advantages only as are afforded by the common school; he left his home when nineteen years of age "to seek his fortune," and found employment at the Astor House, New York City, then one of the most famous hotels in the country. After two years as porter, he was offered a place in the office, where he was rapidly promoted to the position of chief clerk, a position for which he was peculiarly adapted, and which he continued to hold until obliged by ill health to resign. Here he formed the acquaintance of all the most eminent men in the country, which, in many instances, ripened into personal friendship.

The following tribute, written by one of his life-long friends, and published in the *Home Journal* soon after his death, gives a more faithful delineation of his character than a stranger can give:

"IN MEMORIAM.

"On Thursday last, at the Astor House, in the forty-sixth year of his age, Parker Jones departed this life, peacefully and in the full hope of a blessed immortality. Perhaps no man of his years, filling a similar station in life, was more widely known or had warmer friends. For upward of twenty-five years he had been a clerk in the office of the Astor House, where, in discharging the duties of his position, he came in contact with most of the marked men of the time. He was an especial favorite of Daniel Webster, enjoying his confidence and frequently visiting him at Marshfield and at Franklin, New Hampshire, near which latter place Parker was born and passed his early life. The late N. P. Willis, who boarded at the Astor House for some years, always held him in high regard, and, for that matter, so did all who knew him. As an evidence of his popularity with the guests of the hotel, it may be mentioned that some few years since they presented him with a costly service of silver, of which he was always very proud. Among the contributors was Thurlow Weed, Esq., who, when the subscription-list was handed him, glanced over it and immediately put down his name for an amount equal to the largest; some days afterward Mr. Weed asked to see the list, and, taking up a pen, said,—'Parker is a good boy. I don't like the looks of my subscription,' and doubled it. The late Colonel Hazard, of Connecticut, who made the Astor House his home when in New York, heard of the presentation after it had been made, and wrote a letter to Parker in which he expressed his regret at not having been in the city at the time, and inclosed a check for an amount equal to any on the list.

"The writer of this humble tribute to the many virtues of Parker Jones knew him well for nearly twenty years. During all this time the Astor House had no more faithful servant and the traveling public no kinder, more even tempered and obliging conservator.

"'Oh Death! ere thou shalt claim another,
Gentle, kind and good as he,
Time shall strike a dart at thee.'

"Mr. Jones died of consumption, after an illness of over three years. He was taken sick in August, 1860, while on duty in the office, and left it never to return. Change of climate, the best of medical attendance and constant and affectionate care had no other effect than to delay the fell summons, and when he came back to the Astor House from his home in Vermont, last September, it was only too evident to his friends that he had come back to die.

"And so, on a bright November day, at a little after noon, surrounded by those whom he held dear, at peace with all and cheered by the consolation of a holy faith, his gentle spirit sought and found its rest.

"'No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his Father and his God.'

Mr. Jones married, June 14, 1859, Miss Julia C. Andrews, of Pawlet, Vt., who survives him. They had no children.

GOODELL—GOODALE—GOODALL.

It is a well-authenticated fact that the families of these names in this country all sprung from a common ancestry. At what time or why the orthography of the name was changed is not known, but there is a tradition that three brothers, living in the same town, agreed to each adopt a separate spelling for their mutual convenience.

Robert[1] Goodell, a great-great-grandson of Robert, was born in 1604, and sailed from Ipswich, England, August 30, 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth," William Andrews, commander, with his wife, Katherine, and three children,—Mary[2], four years old; Abraham[2], two years old; and *Isaac*[2], six months. They settled in Salem, Mass., but afterwards removed to what is now called Danvers.

The son Isaac[2] married Patience Cook; they had children, one of whom, *Isaac*[3], Jr., was born May 29, 1670. He served in the expedition against Canada in 1690, and, after his return, married Mary ——, December 3, 1692. They had twelve children, one of whom was *Samuel*[4], born May 8, 1694.

Samuel[4] married Anna Fowler, of Saulsbury, July 4, 1717. Their children were *Robert*[5], Enoch[5], Bartholomew[5], Esther[5] (Collins), Hannah[5] (McIntire), Mary[5] (married Jude Hacket), Anna[5] (married Enoch Fowler), another daughter, who married Moses Day.

Robert[5] married (1st) Lydia Wallace in 1752, and married (2d) Widow Mary Fowler in 1764, and moved from Salem, Mass., to Weare, N. H., where he died December 11, 1804. He had six children, of whom Robert[6], Jr., and Samuel[6] were by the first wife. His other children were,—

Stephen[6], born September 17, 1766, at Salem, Mass.; married Mary Greenleaf at Weare, N. H., and lived at Deering, N. H., where he died February 18, 1832;

Jonathan[6], born August 30, 1769, at Salem, Mass.; Mehitable, born ——; married —— Young, and afterwards —— Corles, of Weare, N. H.; Esther ——.

Levi Goodale

Thomas S. Goodale

Jonathan[5] married Sarah Hadlock at Deering, N. H., in August, 1795, and resided in Deering, where he died January 6, 1858. Their children were,

Levi[6], born in Weare, N. H., March 7, 1797; Isaac[6], born in Deering March 10, 1799, died May 15, 1858; Lydia[6], born in Deering July 7, 1802, married Jabez Morrell, died March 1, 1849; Clara[6], born in Deering March 16, 1806, married Robert Carr, of Hillsborough, N. H.; Betsy[6], born in Deering November 15, 1808, married Mark Starrett; John H.[6], born in Deering October 2, 1816, married (1st) Celestia S. Mooney, of Northfield, who died October 1863, and he married (2d) Josephine B. Atkinson, of Tilton, and has one daughter by second wife,—Charlotte A. Goodale, born May 26, 1855, has resided in Nashua since 1871.

Levi[6] Goodale, the subject of this sketch, was born in Weare, N. H., March 7, 1797; was educated in the common schools in Deering and Salisbury Academy; married, November 6, 1817, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Newton) Howlett, who was born January 28, 1799; lived with his father-in-law, in Hillsborough, till 1822, when he bought of Thomas Moore the farm in the north part of the town, now owned by his son Thomas. He was a land surveyor, and was better acquainted with the lines of farms in this and adjoining towns than any man living. Mr. Goodale was much in public business,—was a selectman fourteen years, twelve of them consecutively; was two years chairman of the board as well as town-clerk and overseer of the poor; represented the town in the Legislature in 1844 and 1845; was justice of the peace for thirty-five years; he also administered on one hundred and four estates, by which he acquired a good knowledge of probate law, upon which his advice was often sought and always given without fee. He was a consistent Christian, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his house was headquarters for the ministers of that denomination, while the poor and distressed never went unaided from his door. It was his boast that he never bought a pound of hay, coffee or flour, or a bushel of any kind of grain or of potatoes. His earliest political affiliations were with the Democratic party, but later he became a Free-Soiler, and upon the formation of the Republican party he joined its fortunes and continued to act with it during his remaining life. Mr. Goodale was a man of sound judgment, sterling integrity, of quiet unobtrusive manners and a retentive memory, which was replete with knowledge of the early settlement of the town and of its history and traditions. He enjoyed a good joke and always had an anecdote ready to illustrate his opinions. Hillsborough has had few such men.

His wife died November 25, 1867; he died June 11, 1877. Children, —*Thomas N.*[7], born in Hillsborough, N. H., August 24, 1819 (see next sketch); Mary H.[7], born in Hillsborough, N. H., May 12, 1824, married (1st) Daniel B. Smith and (2d) George Jones; Sarah A.[7], born in Hillsborough, N. H., December 21, 1826, married (1st) John Severence and (2d) Charles P. Pike.

THOMAS NEWTON GOODALE.

Thomas[7] Newton Goodale, son of Levi and Mary (Howlett) Goodale, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., August 24, 1819. He acquired his education in the common schools of the town and in the academy at Newbury, Vt. He taught fourteen terms in the district-schools in this and adjoining towns with marked success. He was among the first who acquired the art of daguerreotyping, to the practice of which he devoted more than twenty years of his life. Possessing an unusual artistic taste, the pictures which came from his camera were among the finest produced. He also, later, gave much attention to civil engineering and land surveying. He succeeded to his father's homestead, upon which he has erected a large and elegant house, and greatly improved the other buildings, and where he dispenses an abundant hospitality. He has done a large probate business since his father's death. Mr. Goodale is a man of pronounced and positive opinions; he was one of the first anti-slavery men in town, and has always worked and voted to promote the success of the Republican party. He has never held public office.

He married, August 12, 1840, Caroline G. Calkins. Their children were,—

(1) Laura[8] A., born May 10, 1842, and married Nathaniel L. Chandler, of Sunapee, May, 1860, who died in the War of the Rebellion (September 11, 1864), leaving one daughter, Christabel, who was born March 31, 1861, and married, October 16, 1881, Charles S. George, of Hopkinton; two children (twins), Charles A. and Allison S., born August 29, 1882. Allison S. died September, 1882. Laura A. married, second, June 5, 1867, Elbert Goodale and died May 24, 1885, leaving children,—Grace L., born May 5, 1868; Carl Z., born November 25, 1870; Myrtle, born September 19, 1876; Alice, born July 19, 1881, died September, 1881; a son, born May 24, 1885.

(2) Mary[8] C., born March 17, 1846, married Captain George A. Robbins, who died October 16, 1874; has one son, Thomas G. Robbins, born January 16, 1874.

(3) Addie[8] J., born March 18, 1853, married O. H. Warner, resides in Lowell, Mass.

(4) Sarah[8] C., born August 12, 1855.

Mr. Goodale's wife (Caroline G.) died October 12, 1879, and he married, second, Mrs. Addie L. (Mather) Smith, of Newport, N. H.; they have one daughter, Emilie E., born November 24, 1884.

He retired from active business three years ago (1882, on account of poor health.

JOHN BUTLER SMITH.[1]

John Butler Smith is by everything but birth a native of New Hampshire. Four generations of his

ancestors have lived and—all but the last—died in this State. His great-great-grandfather, Lieutenant Thomas Smith, was an original grantee of the town of Chester in 1720, and later on was the first white man to settle in New Boston. He came from Ireland to Chester, and was a distinguished citizen of his adopted town, as its early records by the frequent mention of his name, attest.

A century and a half ago the Indians prowled through what are now our quiet New Hampshire villages; and one day Lieutenant Smith and his brother-in-law, while at work in the field, were captured by them and hurried away from home and friends. At night they were securely bound, and neither was allowed to know where the other was secured. The second night Smith made up his mind he would escape. He took careful note of the direction in which his friend was taken; and when the Indians were fast asleep, he tried his extraordinary strength upon the cords that, around his arms and ankles, pinioned his body, face downward, to the earth. He snapped them. Then, releasing his companion, they retraced their steps, traveling by night in brooks to elude the scent of the dogs, and hiding by day in the tree-tops to escape their enraged captors. On the night of the third day they reached their homes.

About 1735 Smith, with his family, moved to New Boston, in this county. For a number of years he was the only white man in the town; and he fought his way against the Indians and endured such hardships as the pioneers of our country encountered.

There one of his sons, Deacon John Smith, married a daughter of William McNeil, by whom he had five children. After her decease he married Ann Brown, of Francestown, who presented him with fourteen children, making a royal family even for those early days. Deacon Smith was a man of great force of character, and emphatically a pillar of the church and the State. Traditions of his resoluteness are still fresh from repetition in the minds of his kin and family friends.

Among these nineteen children was David, who married Eleanor Giddings, and left thirteen children to perpetuate his name.

Of these Ami, John B.'s father, was born in Acworth, in 1800. He married Lydia F., daughter of Dr. Elijah Butler, of Weare. Soon after his marriage he moved to Saxton's River, Vt., and engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods.

The subject of our sketch was born there, April 12, 1838. Nine years after this his father moved to Hillsborough Bridge, where he has since resided. He was in moderate circumstances, but disposed to educate his children as well as these circumstances would permit. This for John consisted of the advantages of the public schools of Hillsborough and two years at Francestown Academy, where he fitted for college. A term before he was to be graduated he left school, and went into a store in New Boston. He had been there only a year, when, at the age of twenty-one, he entered upon business in a small way for himself. He tried his hand at several kinds of business and in different places: at Boston, as a dry-goods jobber; at Saxton's River, as a tinware man; at Manchester, as a druggist. While in the latter place, he married Jennie M. Knowles. Experimenting a year in each of the abovenamed varieties of business, in 1864 he commenced the manufature of knit-goods, the business in which he has achieved great success and made a fortune. He carried on this business a year at Washington, and a year at Weare before he moved to Hillsborough. But these places were not fitted for the business he had in mind to develop; and late in 1865, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, that he had accumulated up to this time, he moved to Hillsborough and built a small mill. He has always kept his business within the limits of his own capital; but as this has increased, he has developed his operations until, at the present time, he owns four-fifths of the fine-water power on the river here, and his mills employ one hundred and fifty hands.

In 1882 his business was merged in the Contoocook Mills Company, of which Mr. Smith is president, and his nephew, George E. Gould, treasurer and business manager, by whom all the stock, except a nominal sum, is owned.

Mr. Smith's business makes Hillsborough the busy place that it is; and he is considered one of the keenest, as well as one of the fairest, business men of the State. His shrewdness is demonstrated by the fact that, by his own energy, with no wonderful freak of fortune in his favor, he has come from a poor boy to be reckoned among the wealthy men of the State; and no man with whom he has had the smallest business dealing will accuse him of trickery or impugn his integrity. His record is clean in his own town, where he has done business for twenty years. His employés are his friends; this is the most significant compliment that can be given a business man.

In politics Mr. Smith has always been a stanch Republican. He is conversant with the political history of the country, and entertains his pronounced views for reasons that he can readily convince one are well grounded in intelligence. He has never sought political office. His party has always been in the minority in the town; yet he has as ardently labored to support it as many a one who has been impelled by political ambition as well as party fealty. The only political office he has ever held was that of Presidential elector in 1884, at which election the Democratic majority in town was reduced fifty votes; another evidence of Mr. Smith's popularity among his neighbors.

He is a member of the Congregational Church in Hillsborough, and has been since boyhood; is a con-

J. Butler Smith

John Gilbert

stant attendant at the church services and Sunday-school. He has contributed liberally to the support of the religious institutions of the town, especially his own church, and generously aids all charities that come under his observation, but never ostentatiously.

Mr. Smith has been interested in various business enterprises outside of Hillsborough. He was half-owner of the Opera-House Block in Manchester when it was built, in 1883, and is at present (1885) engaged in the dry-goods commission business in Boston, to which he gives much of his personal attention.

During all his business career Mr. Smith has been an indefatigable worker, giving the strictest attention to all the details of his business; he has never allowed recreation to prejudice his business interests; he has been prudent and frugal in his method of living; he is temperate, strong and robust in physique; he is a close calculator, careful investor, and his business judgment seldom errs: these are the secrets of his success.

November 1, 1883, Mr. Smith married Emma E. Lavander, daughter of Stephen Lavander, of Boston. Mrs. Smith is an accomplished and Christian lady, with agreeable and winning manners. She has many acquaintances in Manchester, and a large circle of friends in Boston, her former home. Though she has lived in Hillsborough only a short time, her intelligence and affability have won for her the friendship and esteem of all. She mingles freely in society, engages in all the social interests of the community, generously aiding, by personal work and material contribution, the religious and village charities. Her benevolence, like that of her husband, is marked by hearty good-will, that makes the recipient feel her personal interest.

JOHN GILBERT.

Among the patriotic hearts stirred by the news of the battle of Lexington was one Joseph Gilbert, of Littleton, Mass., gentleman. Bidding an immediate farewell to his young wife, son of two years and a baby girl, he joined his brother's (Captain Samuel Gilbert) company, under command of Colonel William Prescott, of the Seventh Regiment of Foot, and marched to the camp in Cambridge. Here he received his commission as first lieutenant—now in the possession of his descendants—from the Congress of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, dated May 19, 1775, and signed by the celebrated General Joseph Warren, scarcely another autograph of his, to a public document, being in existence. A second commission was received January 1, 1876, from the United Colonies, signed by Governor John Hancock. In a blank-book kept by him, various items, referring to camp-life, are recorded. Less than a month after his enlistment the Committee of Safety decided to occupy Bunker Hill. The perilous command was given to Colonel Prescott; he marched to Charlestown the evening of June 16th, with his brigade of one thousand men, threw up his intrenchments and the following day met the British; his men were the last to leave the field. On the 3d of July, General Washington, having been appointed commander-in-chief, reviewed the regiments on Cambridge Common. There was now hard work for the men in digging the intrenchments, which extended from Winter Hill to Dorchester, confining the British army in Boston. The regiments were paraded January 1, 1776, to receive the new flag Congress had agreed upon,—the stars and stripes. In digging trenches and acting as sentinel Lieutenant Gilbert seems to have been employed till March 17th, when his heart was rejoiced at the sight of the evacuation of Boston by the British. General Washington at once ordered a part of the army to New York, and from the item "Cash lent Samuel Gilbert in New York, May or June," we may conclude he accompanied it. June 13th finds him at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, the garrison stationed there being under command of Colonel Prescott. July 14th, William Williams signs a receipt for ten pounds, ten shillings, received by him, to be delivered to Lieutenant Gilbert's wife.

In August, when the American army was compelled to retire from New York City, Prescott attracted the notice and commendation of Washington by the good order in which he brought off his regiments. Soon after, at Throgg's Neck (on which is Fort Schuyler), sixteen miles above Hell Gate, his regiment defended a bridge, preventing the landing of General Howe at that point. October 21st the army moved north in four divisions, and on the 28th occurred the battle of White Plains. Early in October, Colonel Prescott made a return to General Parsons, and his regiment in the brigade was stationed, November 13th, at the fourth entrance to the Highlands, beyond Robinson's bridge, at or above Peekskill. November 18th, Prescott reports his list of officers to General Heath; among them is Captain Samuel and Lieutenant Joseph Gilbert, who were sick at that date. At this winter camp on the Hudson, December 23d, he balances accounts with Lieutenant Joseph Baker, and December 27th receipts are signed "for serving and shouldering, September, October and November, in Captain Gilbert's company of the Seventh Regiment," by Jonathan Phelps, Joseph and Peter Baker, Ephraim Proctor, Isaac Durant Downe, William Brooks and others. January 5, 1777, Peter Cooper receives from him eleven dollars, which is the last record in his handwriting. The winter was a trying one; he suffered from exposure, and fell a victim to the fever which attacked him in the spring. The next entry is made by the young widow: "April 20, 1777.—Credit the estate of Joseph Gilbert by pocket-book, not appraised, 8s." "Westford, October 14th.—To cash paid the Judge, 9s. 4d." "To going to Cambridge twice with bondsmen to get letters of ad-

ministration, £6." "To cash paid the appraizers, £1 16s." etc. His widow, with baby girl and son John, four years old, found herself the possessor of a few hundred dollars from her husband's estate. The boy was strong and vigorous, took to farming and early learned the blacksmith's trade, almost a necessity in those days. He grew to be over six feet in height, and found plenty of work for his willing hands. Having decided to accept the invitation of his Uncle Robbins to come to Hillsborough, he stops at Greenfield, N. H., on the way, and while working for Benjamin Pollard, of that place, asks and receives the assent of his daughter, Susan, to share with him the vicissitudes of life. They were married in 1797 or 1798. Benjamin Pollard was from Billerica, Mass.; he, with two of his brothers, served in the Revolutionary War, and he was a nephew of Asa, the first man killed at Bunker Hill.

He bought, first, a half-acre of land in the centre of the town, of Peter and Samuel Robbins, for fifty dollars, on which he built a house and shop, next the Boardman lot, having his deed from the original proprietor, Captain Hill (for whom the town was named). By degrees he added a piece of land as he had money to pay for it,—a meadow from the Barnes estate, an upper pasture lot from Squire Johnson,—till he secured a comfortable farm in the Centre of about one hundred and seventy-five acres. It was his custom for sixty years, on his birth-day, to make an inventory of his possessions, the first modest record reading,—"August 21, 1795, 22 years old, worth in notes seventy-five dollars; clothes, fifty-five dollars; total, one hundred and thirty dollars." The next year a gun is added to his possessions; and in 1800 his house. At the end of the first thirty years we find, "August 21, 1825, 52 years old, notes, cash, house, farm and buildings, four thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars." The totals for the next thirty years vary slightly from this amount. John Gilbert was noted in town for his firm adherence to what he believed to be right, and for his strong good sense and even temperament; for a long time he was the only Whig in the village. He early abolished the rum-jug from the field; joined and was an active member of the Congregational Church (remembering it in his will). He was often chosen umpire and referee, being a man of reliable judgment. He foretold our Civil War, for he was a close observer of men and events. "Scott's Bible" was the book he loved best to read, and the coming of his weekly paper, the *Farmers' Cabinet*, for more than a score of years was anticipated with pleasure. Born a subject of Great Britain, he lived to see the colonies a free and independent nation, and the Presidential chair occupied by one of his own townsmen (Franklin Pierce), railways and telegraph introduced, the two days' journey to Boston shortened to five hours, the postage of twenty-four cents reduced to three, and the shoe-nails, so laboriously produced from his forge in his younger days, turned out by the hundredweight. He died in 1857, highly respected, surviving all but one of his five children.

His youngest son, John, born in 1804, with his two older brothers, Joseph and Benjamin, worked on the farm, and by turns in the shop winter evenings, while the two sisters assisted the mother in household duties. Every one had their allotted task, after the performance of which it was their great delight to meet the young people of the neighborhood.

When the Barnes family, the Duttons, the Lawtons, the Simons and Julia Parker got together, bright and happy hours were passed. The barn-raisings and huskings, training and muster-days are still fresh in the memory, softening the asperities of the school-hours; the ruler and winter teacher were inseparable, both persuasion and force being considered necessary to instil into his sixty or seventy pupils a knowledge of the three "R's." In time Joseph goes to Boston; then his best friend, Gilman Barnes, follows, returning on a vacation with blue coat trimmed with brass buttons, and the happy possessor of a watch and pencil-case. This decided John; he is twenty-one, over six feet in height, active and ambitious; Benjamin will stay on the farm, so he turns his face towards Boston, his whole capital being thirty dollars. For the first three or four years he has a hard experience, collecting bills, distributing papers, working evenings for his board, after running all day, acting for a time as sexton of Park Street Church. His church duties, however, bring him to the knowledge of Jeremiah Evarts, Judge Hubbard, George Denney and Daniel Safford, who interest themselves in the hard working young man. In June, 1830, he unites with the church, finding ever after a Divine helper in every time of need. He still remains a member of this church, and has ever responded with willing heart and open hand to its needs and charities. By careful saving, through many discouragements, he accumulated one thousand dollars, which gave him an opportunity to start in the grocery business with Hayden & Upham, Howard Street, but dissolved in a year or two (1832) to buy out the stand corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, hiring the store of Mr. John Bunstead; here, as in all the grocery-stores, was a bar where liquor was sold, and from the nearness of the Tremont Theatre it was considered a desirable location. This bar Mr. Gilbert at once abolished, though told he could have no trade without it, and opened a temperance grocery-store. The sign he put up, John Gilbert, Jr., & Co., has been familiar to Bostonians for fifty years, and with but one remove is still used by his nephew and successor in business, John C. Gilbert, eldest son of his brother Joseph, who at seventeen entered his store, and when twenty one was given an interest in the business. This same year (October 4, 1833) he married Mrs. Ann B. Attwill, an English lady and mother of three attractive children, the youngest of

whom, a boy, soon after died. By close attention to business, from early morning till nine or ten at night, he built up a good trade, passing without serious loss through the disastrous financial panic of 1837, when the bottom seemed to have dropped out of all trade, and the first question asked was, "Who has failed to-day?" He visited New York frequently, buying directly from the manufacturers and importers; also built up a large trade in butter, by going back into that State, where the farmers, saying there was no demand, were satisfied with the York shilling (twelve and one-half cents) offered for their best quality; this, before the days of railroads, had to be forwarded by canals and stages. A remunerative wholesale and retail trade was thus established.

About the year 1842, Mr. Gilbert, with others, sent out a cargo of merchandise to Oregon; the vessel went round the Horn and reached there, fortunately, just as gold had been discovered. Lumber costing fourteen dollars a thousand in Oregon brought two hundred in San Francisco, and provisions in proportion.

Imagine the surprise of the company, of which Mr. Gilbert was the treasurer, in hearing they had a deed of nearly all the city of Portland, and soon after receiving the first gold, about fifty thousand dollars, sent from Oregon. A second vessel was sent, the captain of which proved dishonest. An agent built a vessel for them, which was wrecked. So Mr. Gilbert decided, having drawn one prize, he had had enough of speculation, and ever after kept out of it. In 1837, Mr. Gilbert bought a house in Temple Street, and moved from there to his present residence, at the South End, in 1858.

Having been troubled with deafness for many years, resulting from a fever, he decided, on reaching his sixtieth year, to go out of business, leaving it with his nephew, above referred to, who had been with him many years, and who has proved himself a most successful merchant. He invested his money at that time (1864) in real estate, the care of which has occupied him during his declining years.

Many an impoverished family and poor widow have had occasion to bless his name from his forbearing kindness, it having been his principle to suffer rather than inflict wrong. He has been almost daily able to assist others, and has ever ascribed, with thankful heart, all his success to the love and beneficence of his Heavenly Father.

He sold the homestead farm, now owned and occupied by Mr. George W. Ray, preserving the adjoining house, bought in 1830 by Benjamin and himself, with orchard and wood lot, for family use. Here it has been the custom of all the family, by his invitation, to spend many pleasant weeks every summer, the attachment of all towards the homestead and church in the place being remarkably strong. Hillsborough Centre being preferred, even by the grandchildren, to any celebrated summer resort or gay watering-place. Nine months after celebrating his golden wedding, in 1884, Mr. Gilbert was called to part with the beloved partner of his life, by whom he had two daughters. On August 6, 1885, he reached his eighty-first year.

Genealogy.—The name of Gilbert is eminent in the annals of the church, state and learning of England through several centuries. Its early home is in Devonshire; many branches planted in this country issued from this stock. The name is of Saxon origin, and means a bright or brave pledge.

In 1069, Gilbert de Gaunt came in with William the Conqueror. In 1115 a Gilbert who joined the Crusades was father of Thomas à Becket. In 1245 one is treasurer of Lincoln Cathedral; 1240, archdeacon of Stow; 1411, bishop of London. In 1475, an Otho Gilbert is high sheriff of Devonshire. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, "that high-spirited and skillful mathematician and hydrographer," was born in 1539. His early youth was devoted to liberal studies, which, with his brothers,—Sir John, Sir Adrien and Sir Walter,—they pursued under one roof with the enthusiasm of great minds; they became valiant and well experienced in nautical affairs, and to the brothers Humphrey and Raleigh is ascribed the honor of laying the foundation of the trade and naval power of Great Britain. In 1570, Sir Humphrey proposed to Queen Elizabeth a plan for a university in the metropolis. Letters patent were granted him June 11, 1578, "to take possession of all remote and tortuous lands for himself and his heirs forever." His first voyage was unsuccessful; but five years later he discovers and lays claims to the Newfoundland fisheries, and while coasting along the country his vessel,—the "Squirrel,"—went down in a violent storm, September 9, 1583. He was last seen sitting in the stern with an open book in his hand, and his last words were, "We are as near heaven by sea as by land." His son, Raleigh Gilbert, of Compton Castle, had a son Humphrey, who, in 1620, was five years old. That this is our ancestor is most plausible from the fact that a Humphrey Gilbert was in Ipswich, Mass., in 1648, and in 1650 bought one hundred acres near the bounds of Wenham; that his age, as shown by a deposition of his on file, agrees with that of Sir Humphrey's grandson; and that the name Humphrey is in no other family of Gilberts either in England or in this country. His will was made in 1657–58. By his wife, Elizabeth Kilham, daughter of Daniel Kilham, he had one son, John, and three daughters. The descent from this son is as follows:

1. John Gilbert, married Martha Dodge; settled in Gloucester in 1704; had two sons, William and Jonathan; the latter died about 1800, aged eighty-six; a son of Jonathan died in 1836, also eighty-six. Three of his sons were representatives.

2. Daniel, married Elizabeth Porter; settled in Marblehead, Mass.

3. Benjamin, married Estha Perkins; settled in Brookfield, Mass.

4. *Joseph*, married (1st) Mary Coggswell, (2d) Elizabeth Whipple; settled in Littleton, Mass., in 1748. His will was probated April 1, 1763. The children of Joseph by his wives Mary and Elizabeth were,—

1. John, married Sarah Cummings.

2. Samuel, captain in Colonel Prescott's Seventh Regiment.

3. Mary.

4. Elizabeth, married Aaron Stratton.

5. Daniel.

6. *Joseph*, born 1751, died 1777; first lieutenant in Captain Gilbert's company; married Sarah Robbins, born 1751; died in Hillsborough, N. H., November 25, 1828.

7. Abigail Haynes.

The children of Joseph by his wife Sarah were,—

1. *John*, born in Littleton, Mass., August 21, 1773; died in Hillsborough, N. H., March 30, 1857; married Susan Pollard (daughter of Benjamin Pollard), born in Billerica, Mass., October 8, 1773; died in Hillsborough, N. H., February 10, 1850.

2. Patter Gilbert, born September 27, 1776; married (1st), January 15, 1801, to Joseph Harwood, (2d) December 16, 1819, to William Willard; died March 9, 1860. Children,—

I. *Mary Webber Harwood*, born December 4, 1802; married, January 17, 1828, Steadman Willard; died December 26, 1877.

2. Joseph Gilbert Harwood, born July 27, 1804, married —— Fletcher, of Westford; settled in California; had five children.

3. John Alfred Harwood, born March 27, 1807; died August 13, 1810.

4. Nancy Elvira Harwood, born March 17, 1810; died July 16, 1810.

Children of Mary Harwood Willard,—

1. Alma Harwood Willard, born August 28, 1828; married George Kendall, June 23, 1864.

2. Mary Almeda Willard, born May 11, 1831; died October 25, 1855.

3. Stedman Alfred Willard, born February 21, 1834; married Annette Putnam, January 29, 1865.

4. Lydia S. Willard, born December 15, 1837; married William G. Barrows, May 15, 1862.

The children of John Gilbert and Susan Pollard, all born in Hillsborough,—

1. Joseph, born January 10, 1799; died September 27, 1836; married Alvira Moore, of Marlborough, Mass., born 1800, died March 11, 1872.

2. Benjamin, born July 7, 1801; died in California December, 1852; not married.

3. John, born August 6, 1804; married, October 4, 1833, Mrs. Ann Barrows Attwill, born in Woodbridge, England, June 10, 1802, died in Boston, July 16, 1884.

4. Nancy Dutton, born 1807; died Dec. 25, 1844.

5. Sarah Tarbell, born 1816; died November 2, 1848.

The children of Joseph Gilbert and Alvira Moore,—

I. Almira, born February, 1828; died August 8, 1833.

II. Susan Page, born January 20, 1830; married Rodney S. Lakin, October 11, 1846; died June 7, 1852. Children,—

1. Willis Gilbert Lakin, born September 11, 1847.

2. Clara Frances Lakin, born May 31, 1850; died September 7, 1851.

3. John Clark Lakin, born May 8, 1852.

III. John Clark, born November 2, 1832; married (1st), August 23, 1855, Abby Jane Keay, born January 1, 1832, died January 3, 1861; married (2d), September 1, 1861, Lizzie Lake Keay, born August 15, 1834. Children,—

1. Susan Alice, born January 16, 1858.

2. John Clark, born November 5, 1860; died June 8, 1861.

3. Mary Abby, born June 27, 1862.

4. James Porter, born January 24, 1867.

5. Carrie Louise, born August 23, 1870.

6. Bessie, born July 29, 1872.

IV. Hammond Barnes Gilbert, born September, 1834; married, in Colorado, October 28, 1869, Julia Etta Beverley, born in Paris, Ill., daughter of John Randolph Beverley, a descendant of the Beverleys and Randolphs of Roanoke, Va. Children,—

1. Joseph Beverley Gilbert, born August 2, 1870.

2. Mary Florence Gilbert, born August 24, 1873; died February 25, 1877.

3. Clifford Hammond Gilbert, born May 9, 1875.

4. Julia Gertrude Gilbert, born April 27, 1878; died February 27, 1880.

The children of John Gilbert and Ann Attwill,—

I. Elizabeth Burrows Gilbert, born in Boston, July 28, 1834; married, September 4, 1860, Henry Frost, born in Granby, Canada, May 18, 1832, son of Washington Frost and Samantha Laurence. Children,—

1. Henry Gilbert Frost, born December 7, 1864.

2. William Lawrence Frost, born April 5, 1868.

II. Ellen Lizette Gilbert, born in Cambridge, Mass., March 24, 1845; married, June 9, 1869, Moses Field Fowler, born in Yorktown, N. Y., October 2, 1819. His father was Henry Fowler, born June 18, 1785, died May 12, 1859; and his mother was Phebe Field, born January 16, 1781, died November 10, 1862.

Scarcely had the above record of Mr. Gilbert's life, written according to his suggestions, gone to press when he was called to enter his eternal home. The summons was a welcome one, his last words being, "I am all ready, I long to go." Thus the faith in an atoning Saviour, which throughout life had been his comfort and support, brightened his last hours. In peace with his God and all men he closed his eyes upon worldly scenes, May 25, 1885.

HISTORY OF HOLLIS.

CHAPTER I.

Geographical—Original Grant—Old Dunstable—Original Bounds—West Dunstable—Hollis—Derivation of the Term—One-Pine Hill—First Settlements—The Pioneers

THE town of Hollis lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows:

On the north by Milford, Amherst and Nashua; east by Nashua; south by Massachusetts, west by Brookline and Milford.

Nearly all the territory embraced within the bounds of the present town of Hollis originally comprised a portion of the old town of Dunstable, which was granted by Massachusetts October 16, 1673 (O. S.), and embraced the present town of Tyngsborough, the east part of Dunstable, a narrow gore on the east side of Pepperell and a tract in the northeast part of Townsend, Mass., and the towns of Litchfield, Hudson, portions of Londonderry, Pelham and nearly all the present towns of Nashua and Hollis and parts of Amherst, Milford and Brookline, in New Hampshire.

December 28, 1739, the westerly portion of Dunstable was "erected into a separate and distinct precinct" by the government of Massachusetts, and went by the name of West Dunstable until April 3, 1746, when, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, about one-half of it was incorporated with full town privileges by the Governor and Council of the province of New Hampshire, and named Hollis.[1]

December 13, 1763, the place called One-Pine Hill was annexed to Hollis, thus extending its domains farther east. March 30, 1769, a strip was taken from the west side of the town one and a quarter miles wide, and, with "mile slip," incorporated into the town of Raby (Brookline). A small addition was made to the town, May 14, 1773, of land taken from Dunstable.

On the 17th of February, 1786, a strip, three-quarters of a mile wide, the entire length of the west side of the town, was annexed to Raby.

Under the laws of the province of Massachusetts (says Judge Worcester) in force at the time, the twenty-six petitioners for the charter of Dunstable, "with such as might joyn with them in the settlement," became owners in fee simple, as tenants in common, of all the ungranted land within the boundaries of the township. In the year 1682, shortly after the close of King Philip's War, a meeting of these proprietors was held, who formed themselves into an association for the purpose of settling their several rights, of making divisions of their lands from time to time among themselves in the modes and proportions mutually agreed upon, and also for the making of sales and setting off the lands disposed of to purchasers and actual settlers.

The meetings of these original proprietors, and of those who succeeded to their estates, afterwards continued to be held (sometimes at intervals of many

[1] "I think there can be no reasonable doubt about the origin or orthography of this name. Benning Wentworth was Governor of the province, and owed his position to Thomas Pelham Hollis, Duke of Newcastle, who was colonial secretary. It is well known that Governor Wentworth named many of the towns in this State in honor of his friends, sometimes when the inhabitants had petitioned to be incorporated with a name of their own choosing, they preferring to accept a name which was distasteful to them rather than incur the Governor's displeasure, and perhaps refused to grant their charter. As to the orthography of the name of the Duke of Newcastle, I think John Farmer is mistaken in writing it Hollis, as there are manuscript documents in the office of the Secretary of State to which the duke signed his name, 'Holles Newcastle.' That the town was named for him I think there can be no question, and because of his ignorance and detestable character, its citizens were justified in changing it to Hollis, as they evidently did to perpetuate the name of Thomas Hollis, the benefactor of Harvard College. —*L. W. Brownwell.*

In referring to this matter, Judge Worcester says: "Within my remembrance, there has been much controversy upon the question whether the name of Hollis should be spelt with the letter *i* or *y* in the last syllable, and also as to the person in whose honor the town was named. Mr. Farmer, in his 'Gazetteer of New Hampshire,' spells it with an *i*, and tells us that the name was either derived from the Duke of Newcastle, whose family name was Hollis, or from Thomas Hollis, a distinguished benefactor of Harvard College. Mr. Farmer spelling both names '*Hollis*.' Hon. J. B. Hill, in his history of Mason, says the name was derived from that of the Duke of Newcastle, whose family name was '*Holles*,' Mr. Hill using the letter *y* in the last syllable. From the best evidence at my command upon the question, I have no doubt that Mr. Hill is correct, both in the orthography of the name and also in that of the person for whom the town was called. In the original record of the town charter, now at Concord, and in the copy of the charter on the Hollis record, the name is spelt '*Holles*.' In the town records for the twenty-five years and more before the War of the Revolution the name occurs hundreds of times, and, so far as I have seen, is uniformly spelt Holles, as in the charter, and is so spelt in the New Hampshire Laws published as late as 1815."

years) for more than a century, the last of them as late as 1816. The doings of this association, including the partitions and sales of land made by the proprietors, were carefully recorded in books kept by them for the purpose, now worn and mutilated, but still to be found in the office of the city clerk of Nashua.

Before the year 1729 most of the land of these proprietors lying in the present towns of Nashua, Hudson and Litchfield, N. H., and Tyngsborough and Dunstable, Mass., had changed ownership, and much of it was then in the occupation of actual settlers. Previous to that year no record of any sale or grant, to any one of the early settlers of Hollis, of land in that town is to be found in the books kept by these proprietors. But in the month of January, 1729-30 (O. S.), as is shown by these records, the modest quantity of thirty-seven and one-half acres was set off by the proprietors to Peter Powers, in the right of John Usher. The survey of it was made by Colonel Joseph Blanchard, an honored citizen of Dunstable, and a noted surveyor of the time, and was set off to Powers by Henry Farwell, Joseph French and William Lund, as a committee acting for the association. This tract is described in the record as lying in that part of Dunstable called "Nissitissit," which was the Indian name of Hollis. It was laid out in an oblong one hundred and twenty rods east and west, and fifty rods from north to south. Some years afterwards, as is shown by these records of the proprietors, there were set off to Powers, as purchaser and grantee, in a similar way, several other tracts of land in Hollis, amounting in all to nearly fourteen hundred acres, among which was one tract of one thousand acres lying between Long and Pennichuck Ponds, but he is the only person among the early settlers of Hollis whose name is found as a grantee upon the books of that association.

Mr. Powers, afterward known as "Captain Powers," and as a leading and prominent citizen of Hollis, was born at Littleton, Mass., in 1707. In 1728 he was married to Anna Keyes, of Chelmsford, and the same year removed with his wife to that part of Dunstable now known as Nashua. During the summer and fall of 1730 he made the first clearing and built the first dwelling-house in Hollis. In the month of January, 1731, with his wife and two infant children, he made his way through the then dense, unbroken forest to his new home, and thus became the first permanent settler of the town. The site of this humble dwelling, no doubt built of logs, was about one-half mile northwest of the present Hollis meeting-house, but a short distance from the house formerly owned by Thomas Cummings, afterwards by his son-in-law, Mr. John S. Heywood, now deceased, where vestiges of the old cellar, as is said, may be still seen. For nearly two years this family had no neighbor within about ten miles of them. On the 9th of March, 1732, their eldest daughter, Anna Powers, was born, who was the first child of English descent born in the town.

In the summer of 1732, Eleazer Flagg, from Concord, Mass., settled in the southwest part of the town, on or near the place afterwards owned by his grandson, Captain Reuben Flagg, and now by Timothy E. Flagg, Esq., about two miles from Mr. Powers. The house of Mr. Flagg is said to have been fortified against the attacks of the Indians, and was used as a garrison-house. Mr. Flagg was the second settler. The third family is said to have been that of Thomas Dinsmore, from Bedford, Mass. In the year 1736 the number of settlers is said to have increased to nine families.

The whole of the township of Dunstable, from the date of the charter till the new province line was settled, in the spring of 1741, was believed to be in the county of Middlesex, Mass., and a part of it. The office of the register of deeds for that county was and still is at Cambridge, where, by the province law of the time, the deeds of all real estate within the county were to be recorded. But no records of deeds of land in Hollis, to persons known to have been early inhabitants of the town, are to be found in that office of a date prior to 1731.

Subsequent, however, to 1731, and before the spring of 1741, it is shown by these records that between those dates a very considerable number of deeds of land, now in Hollis, were made to the early settlers of the town Many of these deeds, in addition to their date, a description of the land sold and the name of the grantee, give also his occupation and place of former residence. Among these deeds of land in Hollis, made before 1741, are to be found the following names of the early settlers of the town as grantees, viz.: Thomas Dinsmore, weaver; David Nevins, carpenter, and widow, Margaret Nevins, all of Bedford, Mass.; William Nevins, of Newton, Mass., husbandman; Jonathan Danforth and Joseph Farley, of Billerica; Eleazar Flagg and Jonathan Melvin, of Concord; Enoch Hunt and James McDonald, of Groton; Stephen Harris, of Littleton; and Samuel Cummings, of Groton.

Dunstable, as originally chartered, as we have seen, was bounded on the south, in part, by the north line of Groton. As chartered in 1655, Groton lay on each side of the Nashua River, its northeasterly corner being about two miles east of that river, at a place then and still known as Buck Meadow, now in the town of Nashua, about one-half mile from the south line of that town. The original northwest corner of Groton was in the line between the towns of Pepperell and Townsend, Mass., about one mile south of the present south line of New Hampshire. This corner is still marked by a stone monument. This old north line of Groton crossed the Nashua River and the present State line at a point very near the Hollis depot, on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad.

The following notice of early settlers is taken from Hon. Samuel T. Worcester's excellent "History of Hollis:"

Captain Benjamin Abbot was from Andover, Mass. His name was on the Hollis tax-lists in 1750. In 1755 he was lieutenant in Captain Powers' company, Colonel Blanchard's regiment, in the expedition to Crown Point, and was again in the army in 1757. He was selectman in 1752, 1753 and 1754. His son Benjamin was a soldier in the Revolution. Died January 5, 1776, æt. forty-six.

William Adams was in West Dunstable in 1738, and signed the petition for the charter of West Dunstable. Married Mary Spears, May 29, 1744. Was a town officer in 1746. His son William was a soldier at Bunker Hill and Bennington. Died August 3, 1757, æt. thirty-nine.

Ensign Stephen Ames came from Groton, Mass. Married Jane Robbins, in Groton, in 1731. Was in West Dunstable in 1739, selectman in 1747 and 1748, and was a soldier in the French War in 1757. Representative to the New Hampshire General Court in 1775, 1776 and 1777. His sons Jonathan and David were soldiers in the Revolution.

Ebenezer Ball came from Concord, Mass. His name was on the Hollis tax-list in 1749, and he was a soldier in the French War in 1755, in the company of Captain Powers. His sons Ebenezer, Nathaniel, William and John were soldiers in the Revolution.

Daniel Bailey was from Marlborough, Mass. Settled in the part of Hollis known as Monson about the year 1754. Himself and three of his sons—viz.: Joel, Andrew and Daniel, Jr.—were Revolutionary soldiers. Died January 15, 1798, æt. sixty-nine.

Henry Barton was in West Dunstable in 1738 and signed the petition for the charter. Was parish assessor in 1741 and collector in 1743. Died April 20, 1760, æt. fifty-four.

Benjamin Blanchard is supposed to have come from Dunstable, N. H. He was in West Dunstable in 1743, and signed the call to Rev. Mr. Emerson. Married Kezia Hastings, December 31, 1744. Was tithingman in 1747, and selectman in 1750 and 1754.

Elnathan Blood, supposed from Groton, Mass. His name is on the first tax-list for West Dunstable, in 1740. Married Elizabeth Boynton, in Groton, in 1741. He was a soldier in the French War in 1757, and selectman in 1773.

Josiah Blood was from Dracut, Mass. Was in West Dunstable in 1738, and signed the petition for the charter. Was a soldier in the Revolution, as was also his son, Josiah, Jr., and is supposed to have died at Ticonderoga in September, 1776.

Nathaniel Blood, supposed from Groton, Mass. He was in West Dunstable in 1738, and signed the petition for the charter, and was a soldier in the French War in 1758. Five of his sons—viz., Nathaniel, Francis, Daniel, Timothy and Nathan—were soldiers in the Revolution, the last named of whom was killed at Bunker Hill.

Deacon John Boynton, supposed from Newbury, Mass. Was in West Dunstable in 1743; parish clerk in 1744. Married Ruth Jewett, of Rowley, in 1745. Chosen deacon in 1755, and selectman in 1758, 1761 and 1762, etc. His sons John and Jacob were soldiers in the Revolution, the last of whom was killed at Bunker Hill. Died October 29, 1787, æt. sixty-seven.

John Boynton, Jr., supposed also from Newbury. He was in West Dunstable in 1745. Married Lydia Jewett, of Rowley, in May, 1745. His sons, Isaac and Joel, were Revolutionary soldiers.

Joshua Boynton was in West Dunstable in 1745, and a town officer in 1747. Three of his sons—viz., Joshua, Jr., Benjamin and Elias—were soldiers in the Revolution.

Ensign Josiah Brown came from Salem, Mass., and was in West Dunstable in 1743, and a town officer in 1747 and 1748. He was an ensign in the French War in 1758. Removed to Plymouth, N. H., in 1764.

John Brown was also from Salem, and was in West Dunstable in 1743, and signed the call to Rev. Mr. Emerson. Married Kezia Wheeler, October 9, 1744. Died May 6, 1776.

Ephraim Burge was from Chelmsford, Mass. Settled in Hollis about 1760. Was a soldier in Captain Emerson's company in 1777. His oldest son, Ephraim B., Jr., was for many years a deacon of the Hollis Church, and his sons, Rev. Josiah B. and Dr. Benjamin B. were graduates of Harvard College. Died July 21, 1784, æt. forty-six.

Josiah Conant was from Salem, Mass. Came to West Dunstable in 1744. Married Catharine Emerson, February, 1745. His two sons, Josiah, Jr., and Abel, were soldiers in the Revolution, and both deacons of the Hollis Church. Died December 14, 1756, æt. forty-four.

Lieutenant Robert Colburn came from Billerica, Mass., was in West Dunstable in 1738, and signed the petition for the charter. Married Elizabeth Smith in 1747. Settled in the part of Hollis known as Monson. His sons, Robert, Benjamin and Nathan, were Revolutionary soldiers. Died July 9, 1783, æt. sixty-six.

Samuel Cumings, Esq., was born in Groton, Mass., March 6, 1709; married Prudence Lawrence, of Groton, July 18, 1732. Was in West Dunstable in 1739, and signed the second petition for the charter. He was the first justice of the peace in Hollis, and was chosen town clerk in twenty-two different years between 1746 and 1770. He was sergeant in Captain Powers' company in the French War in 1755. Two of his sons, Samuel and Thomas, were Loyalists in the Revolution, and Benjamin, his youngest son, was a Continental soldier. Died January 18, 1772, æt. sixty-two.

Jerahmael Cumings was a brother of Samuel Cumings, and born in Groton October 10, 1711. Married Hannah Farwell in 1736; was in West Dunstable in 1738, and signed the first petition for the charter. He was the father of Rev. Henry Cumings, D.D., the first minister of Billerica, and of Captain Jotham Cumings, a soldier in the French

War of 1755 and an officer in the War of the Revolution. Died October 25, 1747, æt. thirty-six.

Deacon William Cumings is supposed to have come from Groton, and was in West Dunstable in 1744, and chosen deacon of the Hollis Church in 1745. He was ensign in the French War in 1755, in the company of Captain Powers, and all his three sons—Ebenezer, William and Philip—were soldiers in the Revolution. Died September 9, 1758, æt. forty-six.

Jonathan Danforth came from Billerica, and was in West Dunstable in 1743, and signed the call to Rev. Mr. Emerson. He was a grandson of the noted Massachusetts surveyor of the same name, and was a town officer in 1746. Died March 3, 1748, æt. thirty-three.

Thomas Dinsmore came from Bedford, Mass.; was in West Dunstable previous to 1736, and was the third settler. Died December 10, 1748.

Zedekiah Drury was also from Bedford, and by trade a blacksmith; was in West Dunstable in 1743, and signed the call to Mr. Emerson. About the year 1765 he removed to Temple, N. H.

Lieutenant Samuel Farley came from Bedford, Mass.; was in West Dunstable in 1739, and was a petitioner for the charter. Married Hannah Brown, October 7, 1744. His son Benjamin was a soldier in the Revolution. Died November 23, 1797, æt. seventy-nine.

Lieutenant Benjamin Farley was also from Bedford. Was in West Dunstable in 1738, and was a petitioner for the charter, and was the first inn-keeper in West Dunstable. He lived first on the farm occupied by T. G. Worcester, about one-fourth of a mile south of the meeting-house. He was parish assessor in 1740 and 1741, and selectman in 1746. Three of his sons—Ebenezer, Christopher and Stephen—were Revolutionary soldiers. Died November 23, 1797, in his eightieth year.

Joseph Farley came from Billerica, and was in West Dunstable in 1743. Killed by the fall of a tree, November 24, 1762, æt. forty-nine.

Elgazer Flagg came from Concord, Mass., and was the second settler in West Dunstable. He lived in the southwest part of the town, and during the French War of 1744 his house was fortified as a guard-house. He was parish assessor in 1742. His son John was a soldier in the French War, 1755, and his son Jonas in that of the Revolution. Died August 14, 1757, æt. fifty-three.

Phineas Hardy came to Hollis from Bradford, Mass. His name is first on the Hollis tax-lists in 1752. He was a soldier in the garrison at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1776, and his sons—Phineas, Thomas, Noah and Jesse—were all soldiers in the army. Died March 7, 1813, æt. eighty-six.

Stephen Harris was from Littleton, Mass., and settled in what is now the north part of Hollis about 1735. He was a petitioner for the charter of West Dunstable in 1738, and first treasurer of West Dunstable in 1740. Died September 20, 1775, æt. seventy-five.

Deacon Stephen Jewett is supposed to have come from Rowley, Mass., in 1751, and married Hannah (Farwell) Cumings, widow of Ensign Jerahmael Cumings, in 1752. He was chosen selectman in 1766, deacon of the Hollis Church in 1770, and a delegate to the County Congress at Amherst in 1774 and 1775. All of his three sons—Stephen, Jr., Noah and Jonathan—were soldiers in the Revolution. Died May 23, 1803, æt. seventy-five.

Zerubbabel Kemp was born in Groton, Mass., October 12, 1705. Married Abigail Lawrence, in Groton, November 23, 1737. Was in West Dunstable in 1743, and a town officer in 1748.

James McDonald also came from Groton and was in West Dunstable in 1739, and a signer of the second petition for the charter. He was a town officer in 1748 and a soldier in 1777, in the company of Captain Goss. Died April 11, 1801, æt. eighty-three.

William Nevins came from Newton, Mass., and his name appears in the first tax-list in West Dunstable in 1740. He was selectman in 1771 and 1772, and moderator in 1773 and 1774. Five of his sons—viz., William, Joseph, Benjamin, John and Phineas—were Revolutionary soldiers. Died February 15, 1785, æt. sixty-seven.

David Nevins was from Bedford, Mass., and was in West Dunstable in 1738 and signed the first petition for the charter. He was parish collector in 1741. Removed from Hollis to Plymouth among the first settlers of Plymouth.

Deacon Enoch Noyes came from Newbury, Mass. His name first appeared on the Hollis tax-lists in 1747. He was selectman in 1751, and chosen deacon in 1755. His two sons, Enoch and Elijah, were soldiers in the Revolution. Died September, 1796, æt. eighty.

Deacon Thomas Patch was from Groton. Married Anna Gilson in 1741, in Groton. He was in West Dunstable in 1743, and was chosen deacon in 1745. His sons, Thomas and David, were soldiers in the Revolution. Died May 1, 1754, æt. forty.

William Pood was from Reading, Mass. Married Hannah Nichols, at Reading, June 19, 1751, and came to Hollis during the French War of 1754, his name being first found on the Hollis tax-lists in 1758. He was selectman in 1771. Died in Hollis, October 27, 1795, æt. seventy. His oldest son, William W., was a soldier in the Revolution in 1775, and again in 1778. James, the second son, settled in Maine, and became a successful merchant. His youngest son, Hon. Benjamin Pood, born January 17, 1771, settled in Hollis, and was many times chosen to important town offices. He was justice of the peace from 1810 to 1822, and justice of the peace and quorum from 1822 till his decease. He was also representative to the New Hampshire General Court from 1804 to

1809, and State Senator in the years 1818, 1819, 1820 and 1821. Beside these three sons, Mr. Pool had eleven daughters, ten of whom lived to adult age, and were all married, and most of them became the mothers of large families. He died April 20, 1836, æt. sixty-five.

Captain Peter Powers was the first settler in Hollis. Was born in Littleton, Mass., and married Anna Keyes, of Chelmsford, in 1728. Settled in West Dunstable in 1730. He was parish committee in 1740, and held many other important parish and town offices. He was the first captain of the West Dunstable militia, the commander of an expedition to explore the Coos country in 1754, and captain of the Hollis company in the expedition to Crown Point in 1755. Stephen, Whitcomb and Levi, three of his sons, were soldiers in the French War in the same company; and four of them—viz., Stephen, Francis, Nahum and Samson—were soldiers in the Revolution. Died August 22, 1757, æt. fifty-six.

Moses Proctor came from Chelmsford, Mass. Was in West Dunstable in 1738, and signed the first petition for the charter. He settled in the west part of the town, on Proctor Hill, which was named for him. His name is found on the first West Dunstable tax-list in 1740, and he was selectman in 1749. The life of Mr. Proctor is said to have been shortened by the bite of a rattlesnake, and he afterwards waged so successful a war of extermination against those reptiles that no rattlesnakes have been known in Hollis since his death. Died May 21, 1780, æt. seventy-three.

Abraham Taylor was born in Concord, Mass., and came to West Dunstable previously to 1738, and was agent of the inhabitants with Captain Powers in obtaining the charter. In 1740 he gave the land for the Hollis meeting-house, burial-ground and common. He was parish assessor in 1740, 1741, 1742 and 1743. Died June 3, 1743, æt. thirty-six.

William Tenny came to Hollis from Rowley, Mass. His name appears first on the Hollis tax-lists in 1747. He was selectman in 1769 and 1770. His son, Captain William Tenny, was a soldier in the Revolution. Died March 22, 1783, æt. sixty-one.

Peter Wheeler is said to have come from Salem, Mass., and settled in the part of Hollis known as Monson. He was a petitioner for the charter of West Dunstable in 1738, and his name was on the first West Dunstable tax-list in 1740. He is said to have been noted in his day for his exploits and success in hunting, especially of bears. He was a soldier in the French War in 1755, and his sons, Ebenezer and Lebbeus, were soldiers in the Revolution. Died March 28, 1772, æt. sixty-seven.

John Willoughby came from Billerica. He was in West Dunstable in 1745, and was a soldier in the French War in the years 1755, 1757 and 1758. His son, John W., Jr., was a captain in the War of the Revolution in the regiment of Colonel Webster. Died February 2, 1793, æt. eighty-five.

Rev. Francis Worcester was born in Bradford, Mass., June 7, 1698. Married Abigail Carleton, of Rowley, in 1720. Was settled as a Congregational minister in Sandwich, Mass., for ten years before coming to Hollis. Removed to Hollis in 1750. Afterwards preached as an evangelist in New Hampshire, but was not again settled in the ministry. He was the author of a small volume of "Meditations" in verse, written in his sixtieth year; also of several moral and religious essays, reprinted in 1760, entitled "A Bridle for Sinners and a Spur for Saints." His oldest son was Deacon Francis Worcester. His second son, Jesse, was a soldier in the French War, was taken prisoner and died at Montreal in 1757. His youngest son was Captain Noah Worcester. Died October 14, 1783, æt. eighty-five.

Deacon Francis Worcester was the oldest son of Rev. Francis Worcester. Born at Bradford March 30, 1721. Married Hannah Boynton, of Newbury, Mass., October 28, 1741. Came to West Dunstable in 1744. Was chosen deacon of the Hollis Church in 1746. He was selectman in Hollis six years, moderator of the annual town-meeting eleven years, and town treasurer twenty years, between 1746 and 1768. In 1768 he removed to Plymouth, N. H., and was deacon of the church at Plymouth; representative to New Hampshire General Court in 1777 and 1778, and State Councillor in 1780, 1781, and 1782. Died October 19, 1800, æt. seventy-nine.

Captain Joshua Wright came from Woburn, Mass.; was in West Dunstable in 1739, and signed the second petition for the charter. He was selectman in 1749 and 1769; a soldier in the French War in 1760, and captain of the Hollis militia company in 1775 and previously. His sons, Lemuel and Uriah, were soldiers in the Revolution. Died August 5, 1776, æt. sixty.

At the date of the charter (says Judge Worcester) the rude, primitive dwellings of the settlers who had petitioned for it, with their stump-covered embryo farms, were widely and sparsely scattered over a large part of the new parish. Robert and William Colburn, David, Thomas and William Nevins, Stephen Harris and Philip Woolerich had located on the south side of the extinct town of Monson, now the north part part of Hollis; Samuel Farley, James, Joseph and Randall McDaniels, Melvin and Whitcomb, in the easterly part of Brookline, formerly the west part of Hollis. The house of Abraham Taylor was about sixty rods north of the present meeting-house in Hollis; that of Samuel Cumings about thirty rods west of the meeting-house; that of Benjamin Farley, the inn-keeper, on the road leading to the south of the meeting-house; Jerahmael Cumings lived on the same road with Farley, about one-half mile farther south; Josiah Blood, also on the same road, about three-fourths of a mile from Cumings; Joshua Wright about one-half mile east of Blood; William Blanchard in the east part of the town, near Flint's Hill; William

Shattuck still farther east, near the old east school-house.

The farm of Peter Wheeler was in the northwest part of the town, about westerly from Long Pond; Moses Proctor settled in the west part, on Proctor Hill; Henry Barton in the westerly part. The house of William Adams is said to have been upon the site of the present southwest school-house, about two and a half miles from the meeting-house. Samuel Parker lived in the same neighborhood; James Whiting on the road to Brookline, near Whiting's Hill; Nathaniel Blood in the same part of the town; and Enoch Hunt in the extreme south part, next to Pepperell. Thus it may be seen that the settlers in the extreme north part of the settlement were from six to seven miles distant from those in the south part, and those living at the extreme east and west parts were even more remote from each other.

Many of the ancestors of the early settlers were of German origin, who afterwards became Northmen or Normans, and fought their way into Britain very early in its history. They were a brave and resolute race, inured to danger and hardships; their descendants were peculiarly fitted to become the pioneers of New England, and many of them settled in Massachusetts some time between the years 1630 and 1650.

One of the causes which promoted the early settlement in the region west of the Merrimack River was the fierce controversy that raged between New Hampshire and Massachusetts in regard to the State line boundary question, that engaged the attention of these States from 1731 to 1741. Both States were using their utmost endeavors to obtain jurisdiction over as many towns as possible; consequently, they encouraged emigration in every possible way.

The people were told the land would be given them, and by this means they were induced to favor emigration. It is at this period that we are to look for the settlement at the north part of Hollis, and this was the cause that led to it. One of its first settlers was Samuel Leeman, of Reading, Mass., who came here in the spring of 1736, and settled at the William Kittredge place, so called, and was then forty-four years of age, having been born at Reading in 1692. He became a prominent and influential citizen. It appears from the old Monson records that he was one of the petitioners for the town charter, and was chosen third selectman at the annual town-meeting of March 31, 1748, and again in March, 1749; removed to Hollis in the spring of 1750, where he died January 27, 1756. There is an interesting history in connection with the Leeman family,—it is stated that for ten generations succeeding, the eldest son was named Samuel. The fourth Samuel Leeman resided at Beadle, England, from which place he emigrated to Charlestown, Mass., in 1633. His son, Samuel (and grandfather of the subject of this sketch), settled in Groton, Mass., shortly after its settlement, and was compelled to leave there in consequence of the Indian invasion of March 13, 1676. He returned to Charlestown, where he enlisted for King Philip's War, serving as private in Captain Samuel Mosely's company during the war. Mosely was afterwards employed by the Colonial Court of Massachusetts to guard and protect the settlers in Dunstable and vicinity from Indian invasion.

The tenth Samuel Leeman was born in Monson August 7, 1749, at the William Kittredge place. Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he enlisted into Captain Dow's company, and marched with that company from Hollis common, on the afternoon of April 19, 1775, for Concord and Lexington. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, in Captain Levi Spalding's company, Colonel James Reid's regiment, and afterwards enlisted into Captain Isaac Fry's company, of Wilton, as ensign, under the command of Colonel Alexander Scammel, and was present with his regiment at the battle near Saratoga, where he was killed October 10, 1777, aged twenty-eight years; he was unmarried.

Another of the early settlers was William Colburn, who came from Billerica, Mass., in the spring of 1738, bringing his family and entire effects in an ox-cart, plodding their way through the Dunstable wilderness, guided only by marked trees. He settled at Patch's Corner, about one hundred rods north of the Silas S. Wheeler place, near the road leading to the North District school-house. The old cellar hole is still to be seen. He was the ancestor of nearly all the Colburns in Hollis, and was then forty-eight years of age. His log hut was occupied a portion of the time in the spring and summer of 1747 by an Indian scouting-party, who were sent by the General Court of New Hampshire on petition of the inhabitants of Amherst and Monson, to guard them against Indian invasion; but no Indians appeared during that season to molest the settlers. Mr. Colburn died April 3, 1769, aged seventy-nine, leaving two sons, Robert and William.

Robert was lieutenant in the militia, and built what has been known for a period of over a hundred years as the old Thaddeus Wheeler house about the year 1776. Mr. Colburn was a large land-owner, owning from the east line of the Thaddeus Wheeler place to the top of Birch Hill. He first married Elizabeth Leeman, daughter of Samuel Leeman, March 2, 1745; she died, and he married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Elias Smith. By her he acquired a large landed estate that she inherited from her father. He died July 9, 1784, leaving a large family.

This portion of Hollis was then included within the boundaries of the ancient township of Monson, a town which had a corporate existence of twenty-four years, lying between Hollis and the Souhegan River, in Amherst; but before 1746 it was known as West Dunstable, or Dunstable West Parish.

The northwest (or Birch Hill) portion of what is now Hollis was surveyed off, in parallel lines, into

lots of eighty rods wide and two miles long, the south-west corner being in Rocky Pond, and running north over the top of Birch Hill, the first lot being granted to one Wadsworth, who had fought in the Narragansett War; the next lot east was granted to Humphrey Hobson, whose father, it was said, served in King Philip's War; the third lot was granted to one Clark; the next to Joseph Lemmon, one of the original proprietors of Dunstable,—these grants covering an area of five hundred and fifty rods wide and two miles long, embracing all of the northwestern section of Hollis and a part of the town of Milford.

The first settler within the territory above described was Moses Saunders, of Marlborough, Mass., who came here in the spring of 1739, having purchased the south end of the Lemmon grant, and commenced a clearing, built his log hut and erected a saw-mill about this time, which is supposed to be the first one in town. The dam is still to be seen a few rods northeast of the dwelling-house of Daniel Bailey, apparently as good as when first used for a mill now over one hundred years old.

Mr. Saunders reared a family of four children here, the births of whom are found recorded in the old Monson records.

In the spring of 1747, fearing an Indian invasion, he became alarmed for his personal safety, and left with his family, and returned to Marlborough. Tradition says that he thought he saw Indians lurking in the woods for several days before he left; they seemed bent on the destruction of every saw-mill and its owner, and quite a number of mills were destroyed about this time in various sections of the State. Their motive for doing this, as Dr. Belknap says, "was to retard the settlements, and prevent the clearing off their hunting-grounds."

Mr. Saunders sold his property here, after a few years, to Daniel Bailey, of Marlborough, who moved his family in the spring of 1761, and the property has ever since remained in the Bailey family,—a period of one hundred and twenty-five years,—and been transmitted to the fourth Daniel Bailey, its present owner. Daniel Bailey, Sr., served in the old French War, and also in the Revolutionary War, and his son, Joel Bailey, was at the battle of Bunker Hill, in Captain Levi Spalding's company and Colonel James Reid's regiment. His son Andrew was at the battle of Bunker Hill, in the company of Captain Moore, of Groton; and his son Aaron was also at the battle of Bunker Hill. His son, Daniel Bailey, born at Marlborough, Mass., December 5, 1755, was also in the Revolutionary War; was at the battle of White Plains, in Captain William Reed's company. After the war he occupied the old homestead, and became an influential citizen; was captain of State militia, served several years as one of the selectmen of the town, and represented Hollis in the Legislature of 1813; he died in March, 1847, being then over ninety-one years old.

Early Rules and Regulations.—The Stocks and Whipping-Post.—At a town meeting in June, 1746, "*Voted*, That the selectmen provide stocks;" and at a town-meeting in the month of January next after, "*Voted*, To Accept the Account of Josiah Conant for making the Stocks." The town whipping-post, the fitting companion of the stocks, held its place near the front of the meeting-house, not far from the west line of the common, till after the commencement of the present century, and was in use within the memory of persons still living, with its inseparable associate, the "cat-o'-nine tails." The varied practical uses to which the stocks and whipping-post were applied may be readily inferred by reference to a few of the contemporary criminal laws for the punishment of minor offenses, most of which were within the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. Some of these punishments were as follows:

Profane Cursing and Swearing.—"For the first offence, a fine of one shilling. If not paid, the culprit to be set in the stocks two hours. For more than one profane Oath at the same time, a fine of two shillings and to be set in the stocks not more than three hours."

Drunkenness.—"For first offence, a fine of five shillings; if not able to pay, the convict to be set in the stocks not more than three hours."

Defamation.—"If found guilty, the offender to be fined twenty shillings. If not paid, the offender to be set in the stocks not more than three hours."

Robbing Gardens and Orchards. "If the prisoner was not able to pay his fine, to be set in the stocks or whipped, at the discretion of the Justice."

Insolence or Violence to Women on the Highway.—"For first offence, whipping not exceeding ten stripes. For second offence, to be burnt in the hand."

Petit Larceny.—The offender to forfeit treble the value of the property stolen, and to be fined not exceeding five pounds, or whipped not more than twenty stripes. If not paid, the culprit to be sold for a term of time to be fixed at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER II.

HOLLIS—(*Continued*)

Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church—Baptist Church Insurance Company—Library Physicians—College Graduates—Population

Congregational Church.—The church in this town was probably not organized until 1742, more than three years after the date of the charter.

In the mean time, however, the inhabitants had manifested a very commendable zeal in their efforts to comply with the laws in respect to the support of the ministry. At their first parish meeting, a committee was chosen "to provide Preaching till the following April." In the month of March previous,

"Samuel Cummings and Eleazer Flagg" were commissioned "to provide Preaching and Entertainment for the minister for the next three months." In July, 1741, it was "*Voted* that Abraham Taylor and Peter Powers have the non-resident money for the current year to pay Mr. Underwood and Mr. Towle, . . . and to procure Preaching till the first of January next, if the money shall hold out." In September, 1741, the first article in the warrant for a meeting then held "was to see whether it be the minds of the People to do anything towards the Bringing forward the Settling of a Learned and Orther Dox Minister in this Parish." And in February, 1742, it was "*Voted* that any Person who shall hereafter Entertain any Minister for this Parish shall have paid to him Eight Shillings for one Sabbath day and 20ª a Week if he stay longer."

At a parish-meeting held in October, 1741, before it was publicly known that any part of the town of Old Dunstable was on the wrong side of the province line, it was voted,

"1st That Stephen Harris, Abraham Taylor & Peter Powers be joined in Committee with Benjamin Farley and Samuel Cummings to take some proper Measures to bring forward the settling of a Learned and Orthe Dox Minister in this Parish as soon as convenience may allow.

"2d That said Committee be directed to do the following instructions, viz: That they wait upon the Rev. Mr. Trowbridge, Mr. Hemenway and the Rev. Mr. Rice and Mr. Swain, and desire their assistance in keeping and solemnizing a Day of Fasting and Prayer in this Parish, and Seeking the Direction of Heaven in the affair.

"3d That said Committee should make their address to said Ministers for their advice and Direction what Ministers to apply unto Ino how to Preach with us on Probation."

At a parish-meeting December 28, 1741, among the accounts presented and allowed were the following:

"1742 to allow Abraham Taylor, —

"For Entertaining Ministers at the East, 3s. 00s. 0d

"For Entertaining Ministers Five Sabbaths, 2l. 00s. 0d."

The warrant for this meeting was the last in which the words "Middlesex ss." were written in the top margin. It soon became known to them that the parish of West Dunstable was not in the county of Middlesex, that their charter, as a legal instrument, was worthless, and that there was no law by which the minority of the inhabitants could be bound by the votes of a majority. Embarrassed by the decision in respect to the new line and the loss of their charter, our ancestors did not falter in their effort to bring forward and settle a "Learned and Orther Dox Minister." With this end and others in view, the inhabitants, as we have said before, met in February, 1742, and petitioned the General Court of New Hampshire for a township charter. No other public meeting of the inhabitants was held till the 17th of January, 1743, near a year after, when they came together by common consent, and by mutual agreement in their personal and individual capacity, invited the Rev. Daniel Emerson, the candidate of their choice, to become their minister. The proceedings of this meeting and of that which next followed cannot fail to be of interest,—

"At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the West Parish in Dunstable, regularly assembled January 17, 1743-4: Abraham Taylor chosen moderator.

"Unanimously voted and chose Mr. Daniel Emerson for their Gospel Minister to take the Pastoral care of the Flock of Christ in said Place. Also,

"Unanimously voted and agreed to give said Mr. Emerson on condition of his acceptance, for and toward this Settlement, £300, common currency, or £100 of the Massachusetts last Emition. Also,

"Unanimously voted to give said Minister for his yearly Salleary, During his Ministry in Said Place, such a certain sum of Bills of Credit as will be equial to fifty Pounds of the Massachusetts last Emition in sd Year. Also,

"*Voted*, to give Thirty Cords of Fire Wood, Good Wood Length, att said Minister's Door yearly. Also,

"*Voted* and chose Abraham Taylor, Samuel Brown, Enoch Hunt, Eleazer Flagg, Samuel Cummings, Peter Powers, William Colburn, Stephen Harris and Robert Bluod to wait upon said Mr. Emerson and communicate unto him the minds and Proposals of said Parish, and desire his answer therein in convenient time.

"In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands the Day above said

"Samuel Brown	Zerubbabel Kemp
Abraham Taylor	Peter Wheeler
Enoch Hunt	Josiah Brown
William Shattuck	William Blanchard
William Colburn	Henry Barron
Stephen Harris	Nathaniel Bluod
Eleazer Flagg	Jonathan Bluod
Benjamin Farley	David Lowell
Jonathan Cummings	Thomas Nevins
Samuel Cummings	Thomas Patch
David Nevins	Nathaniel Ebodgett
Joshua Wright	Moses Pierson
James Stewart	John Brown
Stephen Ames	Daniel Kendall
Robert Bluod	Josiah Bluod
Benjamin Blanchard	William Nevins
Zebdiah Dunn	Samuel Douglass
Peter Powers	Joseph McDaniels
Jonathan Danforth	James McDaniels
Samuel Farley	James Whiting
William Adams	Joseph Farley
Nicholas French	Making in all forty-three names

The parish committee were prompt in communicating the foregoing call to Mr. Emerson, and on the 4th of the following March a meeting was called to consider his answer, which was entered upon the record as follows:

"*To the Inhabitants of West Parish in Dunstable*

"Whereas, it has pleased the Great God who has the Hearts of all men in his Hands to dispose and incline your hearts to invite me to take the oversight of you and to Labour among you in Word and Doctrine, as appears by a vote presented to me by the Committee, bearing date January 17, 1743-4, I have from that time taken that important matter into the most close consideration and have asked the best advice and am after many and great difficulties in the way come to this conclusion without Hesitation, viz

"If you will fulfill your Promise as to the £300 Settlement in old Tenor, only that the one part of it be in Forty Acres of Good Land, meat and convenient to the Meeting-House, handy and for ever conveyed to me, and the other Part to be paid in Bills of Publique credit within a year from the date of this Answer. And that for my yearly Sallary you give me such a certain sum of Bills of Publique credit yearly, as shall be equal to 100 ounces of coined Silver, which is the sum you propose—together with Forty Cords of Wood, Cord Wood Length, delivered at my Door—And after your Parish, Town or District shall, by the Providence of God, be increased to the number of 100 Families (and not desired or expected till then), you make an addition to my yearly Sallary of five ounces of coined Silver per year, till the same shall be equal to 200 ounces of coined Silver—there to abide till the number of 200 Families arise to 150—and then to Raise Five Ounces of coined Silver per year till it arrives at 250 ounces of coined Silver—and there to abide and be no more, which is equal to £70 of the Massachusetts last Emition—Always ex-

pecting the Thirty Cords of Wood — And that these Several Sums, or Sum, be continued to me so long as I continue a Gospel Minister over you — Always and in an especial manner expecting that you will be Helpers with me by Prayer —

"Now if these before-mentioned conditions be freely and voluntarily acted on and secured to me — as you promist in the call — then I as freely and willingly accept of the call, and freely subscribe myself yours to serve in the work of the Gospel Ministry During Life.

"Dunstable West Precinct, March ye 4th, 1746

"DANIEL EMERSON"

The record continues, —

"It was thereupon Voted and agreed to accept the Terms Mr. Emerson proposed in his answer, fourth as to settlement and salary — Also, Voted that Samuel Brown, Abraham Taylor, Peter Powers, Eleazer Flagg and Samuel Cummings be a committee to consult with Mr. Emerson in the choice of a council."

On the same day and at the same meeting, as it appears in the record, a mutual additional agreement was entered into by the tax-payers, and signed by most of them, with a preamble setting forth the reasons that made this new agreement necessary, the important parts of which are as follows:

"*Whereas*, his majesty, by the late determination of the Northern Boundary of the Massachusetts, has left us, the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Westerly part of Dunstable, out of the Province to which we always supposed we belonged, and under whose Laws we Exercised the Privileges of a Parish — but by the said determination it is supposed by some that said Inhabitants are Disqualified to make any Act, Agreement or Determination by a majority of voters, as they otherwise might have done, that should be Effectual to compel Persons to pay their Injust Proportion of all such Rates and necessary charges that shall arise in calling, settling and maintaining a minister.

"Now, therefore, that we may Enjoy the benefit of the Gospel ordinances amongst us, we have come into the following agreement and ob Ingation, viz"

The contract with Mr. Emerson is set forth in this new agreement, *verbatim*, and the record then continues as follows:

"Also agreed that in the Payment of the Minister's Settlement & Salary, the assessors hereafter to be chosen Proportion such a certain part thereof to each Pole, that when the Remainder thereof shall be levied upon Each Person's Real and Personal Estate, agreeable to the Rules of the Massachusetts Province, that the highest Payer upon Estates shall be equal to a single Pole. . . .

"To the Performance of the aforewritten agreement we hereby covenant and oblige ourselves in the Penal sum of £200, till such time as this society be incorporated a distinct Town or Parish.

Thirty-seven names were signed to this agreement, some of which were not upon the call. This agreement, as will be readily seen, was a voluntary compact, entered into by those who signed it as their best expedient for the lack of a town or parish charter.

Some other matters suggested by this contract between Mr. Emerson and his society are worthy of a few passing remarks, as illustrating the laws, customs and prevailing sentiments of the times, as well in civil as in church affairs.

First, it was agreed, in this contract, that the new minister, for the present, should receive for his yearly salary one hundred and fifty ounces of coined silver, or their equal value in bills of public credit, the paper money of that day, and also thirty cords of wood. When the number of families in the society should reach one hundred, five ounces per year were to be added, till the salary should amount to two hundred ounces; and it might afterwards be increased to two hundred and ten ounces.

The ounce Troy, used in weighing the precious metals, contains four hundred and eighty grains. The American silver dollar contains four hundred and twelve and one-half of those grains, making the value of the ounce of silver coin $1.14; one hundred and fifty ounces, $171; two hundred ounces, $228; and two hundred and ten ounces, $239.40, in standard federal coin.

Mr. Emerson was ordained April 29, 1743, and he continued a faithful, venerated and popular minister of that society till November 27, 1793, a period of more than fifty years, without a change "or wish to change his place." At the latter date the Rev. Eli Smith, who had married his granddaughter, was settled as his colleague, Mr. Emerson retaining one-half of his salary till his decease, September 30, 1801, at the age of eighty-five years.

July 31, 1745, a church covenant was adopted, which was signed by the following persons:

Daniel Emerson, John Boynton, Henry Barron, Samuel Brown, Jeabamiah Cummings, Benjamin Blanchard, Elias Smith, Enoch Hunt, Nathaniel Blood, Joseph Fletcher, Jonathan Danforth

The following were made members of the church prior to the Revolution:

Benjamin Abbot, John Atwell, Henry Barron, Benjamin Blanchard, Nathaniel Blood, John Boynton, Josiah Brown, Samuel Brown, Ephraim Burge, Robert Colburn, William Colburn, Josiah Conant, Jeabamiah Cummings, John Cummings, Samuel Cummings, William Cummings, Jonathan Danforth, Thomas Dinsmoor, Zedekiah Dunn, Amos Eastman, Daniel Emerson, Jr., Benjamin Farley, Samuel Farley, Amos Fisk, Eleazer Flagg, Samuel Goodhue, John Goss, John Hale, Phinehas Hardy, David Hobart, Samuel Hobart, Enoch Hunt, Stephen Jewett, Ebenezer Jewett, Abraham Lewman, Samuel Lewman, Jonathan Lovejoy, William Nevins, Enoch Noyes, Thomas Patch, Peter Powers, Moses Proctor, William Shattuck, Zachariah Shattuck, Elias Smith, Jonathan Taylor, Nathaniel Townsend, John Willoughby, Francis Worcester, Noah Worcester, Benjamin Wright

Rev. Mr. Emerson was a man of large and active intellect, a convert of Whitefield, and partaking largely of his spirit, he was uniformly evangelical, and often a very eloquent preacher. His chief excellencies in preaching were sound doctrine, deep feeling and zeal at times almost overwhelming. His labors were by no means confined to the pulpit. He was interested in public affairs, serving as chaplain in the army and accompanying it to Crown Point. An able counselor, he was often called from home to aid feeble churches. Interested in the cause of ministerial education, and much blessed with revivals of religion among his own people, he animated a large number of young men to become preachers of the gospel. Very assiduous in his attendance on the meetings of this association, he manifested an energy like that of Baxter, whom in person he was said to resemble. From his talents and position the Hollis minister was for many years a leading mind in the association.

Upon the monument erected over his grave in the Hollis central burial-ground is inscribed the following epitaph:

"Beneath this Monument lies the Mortal part of
Rev. Daniel Emerson
He was born at Reading, Mass., May 20, 1716,
Graduated at Harvard University, 1739
And was ordained April 20, 1743, to the Pastoral care
Of the Church and Congregation in Hollis,
Which then consisted of only 70 Families
He was an honest man, given to Hospitality,
An affectionate Husband and tender Parent,
A faithful Friend and Patriotic Citizen;
An Evangelical, zealous and impartial Successful Preacher
Of the Gospel of Jesus Christ,
Highly Esteemed by his people, his praise was in all the Churches,
A. D. 1793, he voluntarily relinquished one half his Salary
To promote the settlement of a Colleague,
From which time his paths walk and his earnest labors
Exhibited an unabating love for the cause of Christ.
Until nature failed and he fell asleep in Jesus,
September 30, 1801, aged 85 years."

November 27, 1793, Rev. Eli Smith was settled as colleague pastor with Rev. Mr. Emerson.

Rev. Dr. Day, in a biographical sketch of Mr. Smith, written for the "History of the New Hampshire Churches," says of him:

"That he was a man of strong natural talents, a firm and energetic defender of the truth and a successful pastor. During his pastorate of a little more than thirty-seven years between four and five hundred persons were admitted to the church. The great revival of his ministry was in the years 1800 and 1802. At that time one hundred and forty-two new members were united to the church. In 1841 there was another revival, when thirty or forty persons were added to the church. In 1847 there was still another, of which about fifty more were made subjects. Mr. Smith was dismissed (at his own request) in February, 1831, and died in Hollis, May 11, 1847."

Rev. David Perry, the third minister, was born at Worcester, Mass., July 26, 1798; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1824, at the Theological Seminary at Andover in 1827; and was ordained at Cambridgeport, Mass., May, 1828. He was dismissed at Cambridgeport, afterwards installed as pastor of the church in Hollis, February 23, 1831, and dismissed, at his own request, June 13, 1842, after a pastorate of more than ten years. Mr. Perry died at Wareham, Mass., August 27, 1876, aged seventy-eight, and was buried in Hollis.

Rev. James Aiken, the fourth pastor, was born in Goffstown, N. H., November 14, 1810, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1839, and at Union Theological Seminary in 1842. He was ordained pastor August 30, 1843, and remained nearly five years. Dismissed July 3, 1848.

Rev. Matthew D. Gordon, fifth minister, was born at Blantyre, Scotland, December 10, 1812. He was ordained pastor March 21, 1849, and dismissed in consequence of ill health June 7, 1852. Died at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., August 21, 1853, aged forty.

Rev. Pliny Butts Day, D.D., sixth minister, was born at Huntington, Mass., April 21, 1806; graduated at Amherst College in 1834, and at the Theological Seminary at Andover in 1837; was installed as pastor of this church July 7, 1852. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Dartmouth College in 1864, of which institution he was a trustee for several years previous to his death. He died at Hollis July 6, 1869, aged sixty-three.

The published writings of Dr. Day are "Letters from Europe," 1854; "Two Sermons," the Sabbath after his installation, 1852; "New Year's Address," 1854; "Sermons;" at the funeral of Benjamin F. Nichols, 1854; at the funeral of John H. Cutter, 1860; "Farewell to Soldiers," 1861; in memory of John H. Worcester, 1864; "Victory and its Dangers," 1865; in memory of Abraham Lincoln, 1865; at the funeral of Benjamin M. Farley, 1865. Dr. Day was also a valued contributor to the *Congregationalist* and *Congregational Journal*.

Rev. James Laird, seventh minister, was born at Huntingdon, Canada East, September 4, 1833. Died at Hollis May 25, 1870, aged thirty-six.

Rev. Hiram L. Kelsey, eighth minister, was born at Wheelock, Vt., August 31, 1835; was installed pastor of the church and society at Hollis June 1, 1875, and dismissed (at his own request) March 1, 1878.

Rev. D. B. Scott, in the fall of 1878, was engaged as minister of the society, and remained until January 1, 1885.

DEACONS.

William Cummings, chosen 1741; died September 9, 1805, aged forty-six years.

Thomas Patch, chosen 1745; died May 1, 1744, aged forty years.

Francis Wentworth, chosen 1745; died October 19, 1800, aged seventy-nine years.

Enoch Noyes, chosen 1750; died September, 1790, aged eighty years.

John Boynton, chosen 1755; died October 28, 1787, aged sixty seven years.

Stephen Jewett, chosen 1770; died May 25, 1805, aged seventy-five years.

Daniel Emerson, Jr., chosen 1775; died October 4, 1820, aged seventy-four years.

Josiah Conant, chosen 1787; died August 21, 1807, aged sixty-one years.

Abel Conant, chosen 1787; died May 2, 1841, aged eighty-eight years.

Ephraim Burge, chosen 1801; died March 3, 1843, aged seventy-eight years.

Thomas Farley, chosen 1805; died March 17, 1832, aged sixty-three years.

Stephen Jewett, Jr., chosen 1808; died February 22, 1829, aged seventy-five years.

Benoni Cutter, chosen 1814; died January 17, 1846, aged forty-four years.

Elias Hardy, chosen 1816; died May 18, 1874, aged eighty-five years.

Phillips Wood, chosen 1820; died January 11, 1858, aged seventy-six years.

William Emerson, chosen 1832; died December 3, 1874, aged eighty-two years.

Isaac Farley, chosen 1842; died February 25, 1874, aged ninety years.

John B. Hardy, chosen 1858.

Rev. Leonard Jewett, chosen 1846; died February 26, 1862, aged seventy-four years.

Rev. James D. Hills, chosen 1857; deceased.

Noah Farley, chosen 1860; died April 4, 1879, aged seventy-six.

Enoch Colburn, chosen 1863.

Perry M. Farley, chosen 1875.

George M. Bradley, chosen 1875.

Nathan Willoughby.

The first meeting-house was built in 1741. It was a one-story primitive structure.

The second church edifice was erected in 1746. June 13, 1746, the town voted,—

"To see if the town will build a House for the Public worshiped God.

"To see if the town will Accept the Timber which is hewn and drawn together to build a House with, and chose a Committee to take charge of said Work.

"To see if the town will accept the Grave of Land that was given the Parish to Sett the Meeting House on and for a Burying Place.

"To see if the town will vote that the money due from Capt. Powers shall be laid out in ammunition for a town Stock.

"To see if the Town will provide a Pound and Stocks."

At this meeting, also, the town voted,—

"1st. To build a House for the Public Worshiped God.

"2d. To accept the Timber that was prepared for said use to build said House with.

"3d. Chose Benjamin Farley, Benjamin Blanchard and Capt. Powers a Committee to take care and see that said House is built.

"4th. To accept the Land that was given to the Parish to Sett the Meeting House on and for a Burying Ground."

After the meeting of the 13th of June, such progress was made with the new meeting-house that a special town-meeting was called on the 28th of the following July, at which it was "*Voted* that ye Meeting House be raised on the 13th of August next (1746)." "Also Voted that ye Com^te^ provide Victuals and Drink for ye People on Raising Day, and bring it to the Frame at noon. If they Can't Get it among our Friends, to Provide it Themselves."

The third and present house of worship was erected in 1804, and remodeled and enlarged in 1849.

Baptist Church.—A Baptist Church was formed in this town as early as 1791. This was soon after dissolved. There was also a church in existence here about 1822, but there is no record of it.

March 31, 1836, a new society was formed, and June 6, 1837, the First Baptist Church in Hollis was organized with twenty-eight members. Among the clergymen who officiated for this church were the following: Revs. P. Richardson, D. P. Deming, H. W. Dalton, B. Pease, G. B. Bills. A church edifice was erected in 1838. It was sold in 1869 and removed. The society is dissolved.

The Hollis Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized August 3, 1846, with the following officers: President, Ebenezer Fox; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Emerson; Directors, Leonard Farley, David J. Wright, David W. Sawtell, William P. Saunderson, Joel Hardy and Ambrose H. Wood.

The Social Library was incorporated June 11, 1799, and is one of the oldest in the State.

Physicians.—The following physicians have practiced in Hollis: Jonathan Fox, Jonathan Pool, William Hale, B. Cutter, Peter Manning, Oliver Scripture, O. M. Cooper, J. L. Colby, L. B. Farrar, W. A. Tracy, Henry Boynton, H. W. Willoughby, G. B. Greeley, E. C. Clarke, S. Brinton, A. W. Howe, C. C. Corey.

Postmasters.—Ambrose Gould, from 1818 to 1830; Benoni G. Cutter, from 1830 to 1835; Moses Proctor, from 1835 to 1836; William Butterfield, from 1836 to 1840; Franklin Wright, from 1840 to 1845; Edward Emerson, from 1845 to 1854; Reuben Baldwin, from 1854 to 1856; William N. Tenney, from 1856 to 1858; David W. Sawtell, from 1858 to 1862; Ebenezer T. Wheeler, from 1862 to 1867; William A. Trow, from 1867 to 1875; Henry N. Smith, from 1875 to 1877; George A. Burge, from 1877 to 1885.

Population.—1746, 53; 1750, 77; 1755, 107; 1760, 117; 1765, 131; 1771, 231; 1775 (at the beginning of the war), 279; 1783 (at the end of the war), 293; 1783, 1392; 1790, 1441; 1800, 1557; 1810, 1529; 1820, 1543; 1830, 1501; 1840, 1333; 1850, 1293; 1860, 1317; 1870, 1079; 1880, 1080. The population in 1767 included one male and one female slave.

CHAPTER III.

HOLLIS (*Continued*).

CIVIL HISTORY.

Incorporation of Town—First Town-Meeting—Town Clerks—Selectmen—Representatives.

THE town was incorporated, as before mentioned, April 3, 1746, and on the 28th of the same month the first town-meeting was held and the following officers were chosen:

Samuel Cummings, moderator; Samuel Cummings, town clerk; Samuel Cummings, Benjamin Farley, Francis Worcester, selectmen; Thomas Dunsmore, Francis Phelps, Nicholas French, James M'Daniels, Samuel Parker, surveyors of highways; James Stewart, Christopher Lovejoy, Ithingmen; Jonathan Danforth, Benjamin Blanchard, fence-viewers; Nicholas French, William Adams, hog reeves; Elias Smith, pound keeper; Elias Smith, sealer of weights and measures; Samuel Brown, sealer of leather.

Town Clerks.—The following is a list of the town clerks from 1746 to 1885:

Samuel Cummings, 1746 to 1770, except 1755, '54 and '56.
Samuel Goodhue, 1755, '54.
John Hale, 1756.
William Cummings, 1771, '72, and 1782 to 1788.
Samuel Cummings, Jr., 1773, '74.
Noah Worcester, 1775 to 1779.
Daniel Emerson, 1780, 1781.
Solomon Wheat, 1780 to 1793, 1800, 1801, and 1809 to 1816, except 1812 and 1813.
Jesse Worcester, 1799.
Daniel Emerson, Jr., 1802 to 1805.
Ames Eastman, 1806.
Benjamin Pool, 1807, 1808.
Ambrose Gould, 1812, 1813.
Christopher P. Farley, 1817 to 1819.
Benjamin M. Farley, 1820 to 1823.
William Ames, 1824, '25.
Jonathan T. Wright, 1825 to '29.
Noah Hardy, 1830, 1831.
Joseph E. Smith, 1832, '33, '42, '46, '47, and 1850 to '59.
Moses Proctor, 1834, '35.
William P. Hale, 1836, '37, '39, '40, '41, '50, '51.
Edward Emerson, 1838 and 1852.
Reuben Baldwin, 1843 to '45, '61, '62.
John Colburn, 1848.
William P. Saunderson, 1849.
Luther Proctor, 1853 and '60.
William A. Trow, 1863 to '65.
Ebenezer T. Wheeler, 1866 to '70.
Isaac Hardy, 1871 to '74.
George A. Burge, 1875 to 1884.
M. J. Powers, 1884.
Henry N. Smith, 1885.

Selectmen.—The following is a list of the selectmen from 1746 to 1885:

Samuel Cummings, 1746 to 1770, except 1753, 1754 and 1756.
Benjamin Farley, 1746, '47 and 1748.
Francis Worcester, 1746, '47, '48, '62, '63 and 1765.
Stephen Ames, 1747, '48, '62, '63, '73, '75, '76, '77 and 1779.
Nathaniel Townsend, 1747 and '52.
Samuel Brown, 1748.
Elias Smith, 1748.
Enoch Hunt, 1749.
Joshua Wright, 1749 and 1767.
Moses Proctor, 1749.
Enoch Noyes, 1749, 1750 to 1753, 1756 to 1760, 1778.
Samuel Goodhue, 1750, '51, '53, '54 and 1756.
Benj. Blanchard, 1750 and 1751.

Zachariah Lawrence, 1774 and 1777
John Cummings, 1774
Josiah Currier, 1774 and 1775
Benjamin Abbot, 1775 to 78, 80, 90 and 1791
John Beamon, 1775, 76, 77, 78, 79 to 1781
John Hale, 1775, 76 and 1780
Abel Webster, 1761
Stephen Webster, 1762, 63 and 1765
Samuel Hobart, 1763 and 1770
Stephen Jewett, 1765
James Flag, 1766
Caleb Farley, 1767
Jonathan Philbrick, 1767 and 1768
Noah Wheeler, 1769, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79
Reuben Dow, 1769, 70, 78 and 1788
William Turney, 1769
James Jewett, 1769
William Brown, 1771, 72, 73 and 1796
William Peal, 1771
Ebenezer Kimball, 1771, 72
William Cummings, 1771, 72 and 1782 to 1788
William Nevins, 1771 and 1772
Samuel Cummings, Jr., 1773 and 1774
Jacob Jewett, Jr., 1773, 75, 76
Nathaniel Ball, 1775
Ebanthan Blood 1775
Amos Eastman, 1775
Leonard Wheeling, 1774
John Jones, 1774, 80, 87, 88, 89 to 93
Daniel Kimball, 1775, 76 and 1777
Oliver Lawrence, 1775, 76 and 1779
Daniel Emerson, 1780, 81
Jonathan Fox, 1780 and 1781
William Read, 1780
Solomon Marshall, 1782, 83
Ebenezer Jewett, 1782, 83, 84
Jeremiah Pritchard, 1784
Jeremiah Ames, 1785, 86
Thaddeus Wheeler, 1787, 89, 90 to 1806, 07 and 1808
Nathan Colburn, 1789 to 91, 92, 94 and 97
Jonas Willoughby 1789
Solomon Wheat, 1789 to 1796, 1800, 01, 02, 03, 04, 11, 12, 13 and 16
Jonathan Danforth, 1790
William Turney, Jr., 1791, 92, 93, 94, 96, 99 and 1801
Ephraim Barge, 1791 and 1796
Jesse Waterbury, 1795, 96 and 1801
Benjamin Wright, 1795, 99
Benjamin Pool, 1801 to 1806, 1813, 14
Stephen Dow, 1801
Daniel Bailey, 1802, 03, 04, 05, 06, 08, 11, 12 and 1814
Amos Eastman, Jr., 1803
Samuel Powers, 1807 and 1808
Isaac Hardy, 1809, 10, 12 and 1819
David Hale, 1811
Ambrose Gould, 1812 and 1813
Jonathan Sanderson, 1813, 14, 15, 16 and 17
Benjamin M. Farley, 1815, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29
Christopher P. Farley 1814, 17, 18 and 19
Nathaniel Jewett, 1818
Jonathan F. Wheeler, 1819, 20 and 21
William Ames, 1820, 21, 22, 23, and 24
Ralph W. Jewett 1822
Thomas Cummings, 1823 and 1824
Jonathan F. Wright, 1823 to 1829, and 1835
William Eastman 1825
Ralph E. Tenney, 1826, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32
Benjamin Farley, 1829
Noah Hardy, 1830 and 31
William Hale, 1830, 31, 32
Joseph L. Smith, 1832, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 1844 to 1850
William Merrill 1833 and 34
Moses Proctor, 1834 and 35
Leonard Farley, 1835, 36, 39
William P. Hale, 1838, 39, 40, 41, 49, 54
Vinson D. Marshall 1840, 57
Phillips Wood, 1847, 48
John N. Worcester, 1848
Edward Emerson, 1848 and 52.
Ezekiel W. Bradley, 1849, 50
James Wheeler, 1849, 50
Samuel Little, 1851, 52
John Farley, 1842, 43
Reuben Robinson, 1843, 44, 45, 46, 62
John E. Pool, 1843 to 46
William P. Saunderson, 1847, 49
Amos Hardy, 1844, 45, 46
Thomas Brown, 1847
John Coburn, 1848
David C. Wright, 1848, 49
William N. Tenney, 1848, 49
Ezekiel Peaslee, 1850, 51, 52, 53, 59, 70, 71
Nehemiah Boutwell, 1850,
Noah Johnson, 1851
Nathan M. Ames, 1852, 53, 54, 55
Stillman Spaulding, 1853
James W. Wheeler, 1854, 56, 57
Benjamin Townsend 1855
Daniel Bailey 1855
Warner Read, 1856, 57
Edward Hardy, 1858, 59
Ebenezer T. Wheeler 1858
Joseph D. Parker, 1859, 60
David M. Farley 1860
John M. Carr, 1861
Jefferson Farley, 1861, 62
Lucius Farley 1862, 63, 64
William A. Trow, 1863, 64
Oliver P. Eastman, 1863, 64
Charles A. Read, 1865, 66, 67
Charles A. Wood, 1865
Lincoln Coffman 1865
John Woods, 1865, 66, 67
Frederick A. Wood 1867 to 69.
Charles H. Worcester, 1868
George Moore, 1868, 70
Daniel M. Smith, 1870, 71
George A. Bruce, 1871 to 73
Silas M. Spaulding, 1872 to 73.
James E. Hills, 1872 to 1877
Adkins J. Turner, 1874, 75
Timothy E. Flagg, 1876 to 78
John V. Coburn 1876 to 78.
Charles W. Hardy, 1876 to 79
Charles S. Spaulding, 1879, 80.
Charles M. Stratton, 1879, 80, 81, 82
Henry N. Smith, 1880, 81
Andrew Jewett, 1881, 82, 83
Charles A. Hale, 1882, 83 and 1885.
James E. Hills, 1883
Ralph E. Tenney, 1884
Truman Hurd, 1884
George H. Dodge, 1884
James D. Hills, 1885
Charles B. Richardson, 1885

Representatives.—The following is a list of the Representatives from 1739 to 1858:

1739.—Abraham Taylor and Peter Powers were delegates of the settlers in West Dunstable to the Massachusetts General Court upon their petition for a charter

1744.—James Stewart was delegate of the inhabitants of West Dunstable to the New Hampshire General Court, to present their petition for garrison and soldiers for protection against the Indians

1746.—Stephen Ames was delegate of the settlers in the west part of Hollis, to the New Hampshire General Court, upon their petition for a committee to locate the new meeting-house

1747.—Samuel Cummings was delegate of the town to the New Hampshire General Court, upon its petition for an act for having the land of non-residents for the support of the ministry, and also upon the petition of the town for scouts for protection against the Indians.

1762-68.—Dr. John Hale, representative to the New Hampshire General Court six years, from 1762 to 1768

1768-74.—Colonel Samuel Hobart, representative to the New Hampshire General Court six years, from 1768 to 1774

1774.—Stephen Ames, Reuben Dow and Stephen Jewett, delegates to the First County Congress, at Amherst, November 8, 1774

1775.—Stephen Jewett and Enoch Noyes, delegates to the Second County Congress, held April 5, 1775.

William Nevins, Jeremiah Ames and Samuel Farley, delegates to the Third County Congress at Amherst, held May 24, 1775

Colonel John Hale, delegate to the Provincial Convention at Exeter, January 25, 1775, to consult in respect to a Continental Congress.

Colonel John Hale, representative to the General Court, at Portsmouth, February 23, 1775

Colonel Samuel Hobart, delegate to the Provincial Congress, at Exeter, April, 1775

Colonel John Hale and Deacon Enoch Noyes, chosen delegates to the Provincial Congress to meet at Exeter, May 13, 1775. Colonel Hale not being able to attend, Colonel Hobart was elected in his place May 23d.

November 12.—Stephen Ames chosen representative to the General Court for one year.

1776, November 26.—Stephen Ames again chosen representative to the General Court for one year.

1777, November 25.—Stephen Ames chosen representative for the third time to the General Court for one year.

1778, December 12.—Captain Reuben Dow chosen representative to the General Court.

April 9.—Captain Noah Worcester and Deacon Enoch Noyes chosen delegates to the convention at Concord to form a "new plan" of government.

1779, August 12.—Colonel John Hale chosen delegate to the convention held at Concord, September 22, 1779, to "state prices."

December 2.—Colonel John Hale chosen representative to the General Court

1780, November 23.—Colonel Hale again chosen representative to the General Court.

1781, November 21.—Captain Daniel Emerson chosen representative to the General Court

1782, October 28.—Richard Cutts Shannon chosen representative to the General Court

1791, August 28.—Captain Daniel Emerson chosen delegate to the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention.

Captain Daniel Emerson, 1788 to 1791, '93, '99, 1801, '02, '03, '09, 10 and 11

Jeremiah Ames, 1792 to '97 and 1800

Benjamin Pool, 1804 to 1806.

Nathan Thayer, 1812, '19, '20 and '21.

Daniel Bailey, 1813

Benjamin M. Farley, 1814 to 1818, 1824 to 1829

Ralph W. Jewett, 1822 and '23

Jonathan F. Wright, 1830 and '31.

Ralph E. Tenney, 1832, '33, '34 and '35.

Moses Proctor, 1855, '56 and '57.

Joseph E. Smith, 1838 and '39.
Leonard Farley, 1840, '41, '42.
William Merrill, 1843 and '44.
William P. Hale, 1846, '47 and '48.
John L. Poole, 1849 and '50.
Almon D. Marshall, 1851 and '52.
John Farley, 1853 and '54.
John S. Haywood, 1855.
Major James Wheeler, 1856 and '57.
John H. Cutter, 1858 and '59.
Minot Farley, 1860 and '61.
Luther Proctor, 1862.
Reuben Baldwin, 1863 and '64.
John Coburn, 1865 and '66.
Timothy E. Flagg, 1867 and '68.
Charles B. Richardson, 1869 and '70.
Charles H. Worcester, 1871 and '72.
John Woods, 1873 and '74.
Charles A. Reed, 1875 and '76.
Franklin Worcester, 1877 and '78.
Charles Richardson, 1879 and '80.
George Moore, 1881 and '82.
Silas M. Spaulding, 1883 and '84.
Frederick Worcester, 1885.

CHAPTER IV.

HOLLIS—(*Continued*).

MILITARY HISTORY.

The Heroes of Four Wars—The French and Indian War—War of the Revolution—1812—War of the Rebellion—Soldiers' Monument—John H. Worcester Post, G. A. R.

In the regiment which was raised in New Hampshire for the Crown Point expedition, in 1755, Rev. Daniel Emerson was chaplain, Dr. John Hale surgeon's mate, and Jonathan Hubbard (Hobert) adjutant, all of Hollis.

Nearly two-thirds of the Third Company of this regiment were also Hollis men. Of this company, Peter Powers was captain; Benjamin Abbot, lieutenant; William Cumings, ensign; James Colburn, clerk; David Hubbard (Hobart) and Samuel Cumings, sergeants; Jonathan Powers, Enoch Noyes, Stephen Hazeltine and James Brown, corporals; and Samuel Brown, drummer, all of Hollis. Among the private soldiers, or sentinels, we recognize the following Hollis names, viz.: Jacob Abbot, Ebenezer Ball, Samuel Barrett, Jabez Davis, John Flagg, Jonathan Fowler, Josiah French, John Goodhue, James Hill, George Lesley, Christopher Lovejoy, Levi Powers, Stephen Powers, Whitcomb Powers, Isaac Stearns, Nathaniel Townsend, Daniel Wheeler, James Wheeler, Peter Wheeler and John Wiloughby, making in all thirty-four Hollis men in this regiment.

In August, 1757, after the capture of Fort William Henry by the French and Indians, a battalion of two hundred and fifty New Hampshire troops was raised for the defense of Fort Edward, near Lake George, commanded by Major Thomas Tash. In the First Company of this battalion there were eleven Hollis soldiers, viz.: Benjamin Abbot, Jacob Abbot, Stephen Ames, Ephraim Blood, Elnathan Blood, Robert Campbell, Timothy Emerson, John Hale, Samuel Hobart, (Sergeant) Jonathan Hobart and John Willoughby.

In 1758 a regiment of New Hampshire troops was raised, commanded by Colonel John Hart, of Portsmouth, a part of which was ordered to join a second expedition against Louisburg and the remainder to serve on the western frontier. Of this regiment Rev. Daniel Emerson was chaplain, and Dr. John Hale surgeon. Of its sixth company, Ebenezer Jaquith was second lieutenant and Josiah Brown ensign. Besides the foregoing, there were also in the same company sixteen Hollis soldiers, making in all twenty Hollis men in this regiment, viz.: Nathaniel Blood, Joseph Easterbrook, Jonathan Fowler, James French, Samuel Hazeltine, James Hubbard (Hobart), Thomas Nevins, Ebenezer Pierce, Whitcomb Powers, Thomas Powers, Isaac Stearns, Samuel Stearns, James Taylor, Abel Webster, Peter Wheeler and John Willoughby.

In 1759, the year of the capture of Quebec, a New Hampshire regiment was raised and put under the command of Colonel Zaccheus Lovewell, of Dunstable, with its rendezvous at that place. With the exception of two companies, the rolls of this regiment are lost; but as it was made up of drafts from the militia regiments of the whole province, and its headquarters being in an adjacent town, there can be no reasonable doubt that the Hollis soldiers were well represented in it.

In 1760, the year of the final conquest of Canada, New Hampshire furnished its last regiment of eight hundred men for this war, of which John Goffe was colonel, having its headquarters at Litchfield. This regiment marched to its destination by the way of Monson, Keene, the Green Mountains, and thence to Crown Point. Its adjutant was Samuel Hobart, and on the roll of one its companies I find the following names of Hollis soldiers: Joseph Taylor, lieutenant; James Taylor, sergeant; and among the privates, Jotham Cumings, Francis Powers and Joshua Wright.

In the foregoing lists there will be found sixty-one different names of men who, as private soldiers or officers, in the several years of that war, went into the army from the territory now or at that time embraced in Hollis.

War of the Revolution.—The first reference on the town record to the War of the Revolution is under date of November 7, 1774, which was a meeting called to choose delegates for the County Congress, to be held on the following day at Amherst. Deacon Stephen Jewett, Ensign Stephen Ames and Lieutenant Reuben Dow were chosen, and the following preamble and resolution adopted:

"*Preamble.*—We, the inhabitants of the town of Holles, having taken into our most serious consideration the precarious and most alarming affairs of our land at the present day, do firmly enter into the following resolution:

"That we will at all times endeavor to maintain our liberty and privileges, both civil and sacred, even at the risque of our lives and fortunes, and will not only disapprove, but wholly despise all such persons as we have just and solid reasons to think even wish us in any measure to be deprived of them."

In 1774, £27 16*s.* 3*d.* was assessed upon the inhabitants for ammunition.

On December 30, 1774, it was

"*Voted*, that we do cordially accede to the just statement of the rights and grievances of the British colonies and the measures adopted and

to commend to the Continental Congress for the restoration and establishment of the former and for the redress of the latter.

"*Ind, That* Col. John Hale, Dea. Stephen Bowett, Dea. John Rowlson, Ensign Stephen Ames, Dea. Enoch Noyes, Ensign Noah Worcester, Daniel Kendrick, Jeremiah Ames, William Brown and William Stearns, of the major part of them be a committee in behalf of the town to advise the conduct of all persons touching the association agreement.

"*Voted*, to raise fifty Pounds as a donation to the poor of Boston."

April 28, 1775, it was

Voted, that we will pay two commissioned officers, four non-commissioned officers and thirty four rank and file, making in the whole forty good and able men, to join the army in Cambridge, paying said officers and men the same wages the Massachusetts men receive, and will also at the same till such time as the resolution of the General Court of the Congress of the Province of New Hampshire shall be known respecting the raising of a standing army the ensuing summer.

"*2nd. Voted*, that the sole town provide necessaries for sundry poor families where the men are gone into the army till further orders, and the amount be deducted out of their wages.

"*3d. Voted*, that what grain was raised for the poor of Boston shall be one-half sent to the army, and the other half to be distributed to the above families."

May 11, 1775, it was

"*Voted*, and chose Col. John Hale and Deacon Enoch Noyes, Delegates to the Provincial Congress to meet at Exeter on the 17th of May, next.

Also, Voted and instructed our delegates to join the other Governments in raising and paying the proportions in men and money, in the defence of the Liberties of the 30 Colonies."

"Province of New Hampshire, } Special town meeting May 18, 1775.
Hillsborough County, ss } Deacon Noah Worcester, moderator.

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Hollis, May the 18th, in the day of our public fasting, was read to us a letter from Mr Daniel Campbell and Mr Jonathan Mattin, a committee for calling a Congress for this county, which Congress was called for the following purpose:

"1. To go into some measures for the better security of the internal policy of the county to prevent declining into a state of Nature.

"2. To see if the Congress will appoint a committee of correspondence to wait on on Join the Congress of Massachusetts Bay.

"3. To enter into a Solemn Leeague to the Association Agreement of the Continental Congress."

"County of New Hampshire } Special meeting, December 12, 1775.
Hillsborough county, ss } Col. John Hale, Moderator.

"*Voted*, and chose Deacon Stephen Ames a delegate to the Congress of Assembly at Exeter for a year.

"*Sollemn Voted*—A dispute arose respecting some votes which were brought in written of persons gone into the army, which being put to vote, they were allowed as if the men were present themselves."

1 *Mack. Roll of Captain Reuben Dow's Company of Minute Men who marched from Hollis the 19th of April, 1775.*

Reuben Dow, captain, John Goss, first lieutenant, John Cummings, second lieutenant, Nathan Blood, Joshua Boynton, William Nevins, Minot Latimer, sergeants, Samuel Powers, James Mahoney, James Mc-Connor, Ephraim Blood, corporals, David Farnsworth, drummer, Noah Worcester, jr., fifer, Benjamin Allen, David Ames, Jonathan Ames, John Atwell, Ebenezer Ball, Nathaniel Ball, Job Bailey, Joel Bailey, Joseph Bailey, Richard Bailey, Daniel Blood, Francis Blood, Jonas Blood, Benjamin Boynton, Silas Boynton, Abel Brown, John Campbell, James Colburn, Nathan Colburn, Thomas Colburn, Samuel Comey, Benjamin Cummings, Jacob Danforth, James Dickey, Asaa Eastman, Jonathan Eastman, Benjamin Farley, Ebenezer Farley, Amos Fitch, Josiah Fisk, William Flutch, Ebenezer Gibson, Manuel Grace, Aaron Hardy, Samuel Hill, Samuel Hosley, Ephraim How, Ebenezer Jaquith, Samuel Jewell, Edward Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Thomas Kemp, Abner Keyes, Israel Kinney, Samuel Leeman, Randall McDaniels, Joseph Mixer, Benjamin Nevins, Joseph Nevins, Thomas Patch, Nathan Phelps, John Philbrick, Ephraim Pierce, Nahum Powers, Thomas Pratt, Ezekiel Proctor, Jacob Reed, Jonathan Sayes, Benjamin Sanders, Robert Seaver, Jacob Spaulding, Isaac Stearns, Amos Taylor, Daniel Taylor, William Tenney, David Wallingford, Nathaniel Wheat, Thomas Wheat, Ebenezer Wheeler, Thaddeus Wheeler, Jeduthun Wheeler, Bray Wilkins, Israel Wilkins, William Wood, Benjamin Wright, Benjamin Wright, Jr., Enoch Wright, Jesse Wyman, Ebenezer Youngman, privates.

Thirty-nine of the privates of the company, after an absence of from five to twelve days, returned to Hollis. The remaining fifty-three, with but few, if any, exceptions, stayed at Cambridge and volunteered in other companies, to serve for eight months. Much the largest part of those who remained at Cambridge re-enlisted for eight months in a new company under Captain Dow, of which John Goss was also first lieutenant and John Cumings second lieutenant. This company was afterwards mustered into the Massachusetts regiment, commanded by Colonel William Prescott, the hero of Bunker Hill, who, at the time, lived near the north line of the adjoining town of Pepperell, a large part of his farm being in Hollis. Thomas Colburn and Ebenezer Youngman, two of these Minute-Men, enlisted in the company of Captain Moor, of Groton, Mass., in the same regiment, and were both killed in the fight at Bunker Hill. Job Bailey, Ephraim How and Samuel Leeman, three others of them, joined the company of Captain Levi Spalding, of Nottingham West (now Hudson), in the New Hampshire regiment that fought at Bunker Hill under Colonel Reed, and were all present in the battle. Six others of them—viz., Joel Bailey, Richard Bailey, Nathan Colburn, Abner Keyes, David Wallingford and Bray Wilkins—volunteered in the company of Captain Archelaus Town, of Amherst, N. H., afterwards mustered into the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Colonel Hutchinson. Of this company Wallingford was second lieutenant and Wilkins one of the sergeants.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF HOLLIS SOLDIERS,[1] SHOWING IN WHAT YEAR THEY ENLISTED, WHEN AND HOW LONG THEY WERE IN THE SERVICE.

["1775, I." denotes enlisted April 19, 1775, for Lexington and Cambridge; "Cam.," Cambridge; "B. H.," at the battle of Bunker Hill; "C. A.," Continental army; "Port.," in garrison at Portsmouth, N. H.; "Wh. P.," at White Plains; "Ti.," Ticonderoga; "1777, At. T.," Ticonderoga alarm, June, 1777; "Ben.," in the company of Captain Goss, at Bennington, July, 1777; "W. Pt.," West Point; "R. I.," Rhode Island; "6, R.," names in the return of Captain Goss.]

Benjamin Allod, '75, 1., '78, R. I., 22 d
William Adams, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m
Samuel Ambrose, '75, Cam., 1 mon
David Ames, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '76, C. A., 1 y., '77, C. A., 3 y.
Jonathan Ames, '75, 1., '77, At. T
John Atwell, '75, 1., '76, Port., 3 m., '78, R. I., 22 d
John Auld, '78, C. A., 2 y.
Andrew Bailey, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '76, Port. 5 m., '77, C. A., 8 m., '78, R. I., 22 d
Daniel Bailey, '75, Cam., 8 m., '77, At. T., '78, R. I., 22 d., '79, R. I., 5 m
Daniel Bailey, Jr., '76, Wh. P., 7 m
Job Bailey, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m
Joseph Bailey, '75, 1.
Joel Bailey, '75, Cam., 8 m., '80, W. Pt., 3 m
Ebenezer Ball, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '76, Port. and N. Y., 12 m.
Ebenezer Ball, '75, Cam., 8 m., '77, At. T
John Ball, '76, Ti., 6 m., '77, C. A., 8 m
Nathaniel Ball, Jr., '75, 1.
William Ball, '77, At. T
Joshua Blanchard, '75, Cam., 8 m
Abel Blood, '80, C. A., 6 m
Daniel Blood, '75, Cam., 8 m., '77, C. A., 3 y.
Daniel Blood, 2d., '76, 1., '78, Ti., 6 m
Ebenezer Blood, '76, Ti., 6 m
Ephraim Blood, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo
Francis Blood, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m

[1] From Worcester's History.

Josiah Blood, '79, Tr., 6 m.
Josiah Blood, Jr., '77, Al. T., 80, W. Pt., 3 m.
Lemuel Blood, '80, C. A., 6 m.
Nathan Blood, '75, L., '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
Nathaniel Blood, '78, R. I., 22 d., '80, C. A., 6 m.
Nathaniel Blood, Jr., '78, R. I., 22 d.
Jonas Bloyd, '79, L.
Reuben Bloyd, '77, Al. T., 78, C. A., 2 y., '80, C. A., 6 m.
Simeon Bloyd, '77, Ben., 78, C. A., 2 y., '80, N. Frontier, 6 m.
Timothy Bloyd, '79, Wh. P., 4 m., '78, R. I., 22 d.
John Bonner, '81, C. A., 4 y.
Henry Bowers, '77, Ben.
Jedathmael Bowers, '79, C. A., 1 y.
Oliver Bowers, '77, Al. T.
Samuel Boyd, '78, C. A., 2 y., '80, C. A., 2 y.
Benjamin Boynton, '75, L., '76, Wh. P., 4 m.
Elias Boynton, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '76, C. A., 1 y., '78, R. I., 22 d.
Isaac Boynton, '77, C. A., 4 y.
Jacob Boynton, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
Joel Boynton, '75, Cam., 3 m., '76, Wh. P., 3 m.
John Boynton, 3 d., '77, C. A., 8 m.
Joshua Boynton, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '77, Al. T.
John Brooks, '77, C. A., 8 m.
Lt. William Brooks, '78, R. I., 22 d., '81, 3 m.
Abel Brown, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
William Brown, '76, Tr., 6.
Elphalet Brown, '75, Cam., 3 m., '77, Al. T., '77, Ben.
Joseph Brown, '76, N. Y., 2 m.
Josiah Bruce, '75, Cam., 8 m.
Ephraim Burge, '77, Al. T.
John Campbell, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '77, Ben.
Edward Carter, '76, Wh. P., 4 m., '77, C. A., 4 y.
Thomas Carter, '78, R. I., 22 d.
Asa Chamberlain, '81, 3 m.
Samuel Chamberlain, '76, N. Y., 2 m.
Wilder Chamberlain, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
Elijah Clark, '81, C. A., 4 y.
Benjamin Colburn, '77, Al. T., 78, R. I., 22 d.
James Colburn, '75, Cam., 3 m., '77, C. A., 8 m.
Nathan Colburn, '75, L., '75, Cam., 8 m., '76, Wh. P., 4 m.
Robert Colburn, '75, Cam., 3 m.
Thomas Colburn, '75, L., '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
Abel Conant, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '76, C. A., 1 y., '78, R. I., 22 d.
Josiah Conant, '75, Cam., 3 m., '78, R. I., 22 d.
Robert Connick, 81, 3 m.
William Connick, '76, Wh. P., 8 m., '77, C. A., 3 y., '80, C. A., 6 m.
William Cowen, '78, C. A., 2 y.
Benjamin Cummings, '75, L., '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '76, C. A., 1 y.
John Cutting, '75, Cam., 3 m., '80, Wh. P., 3 m.
John Cutting, Jr., '78, C. A., 2 y.
Samuel Cutting, '75, L., '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
Stephen Cutter, '76, C. A., 1 y., '78, C. A., 2 y., '80, C. A., 6 m.
Ebenezer Cummings, '77, L., 4 y.
Lt. John Cummings, '75, L., '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
Lamuel Cumming, '76, Port., and N. Y., 12 m.
Peter Cummings, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
Philip Cummings, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
William Cummings, '76, N. Y., 2 m., '77, Al. T.
Josh Danforth, '76, C. A., 1 y., '77, C. A., 3 y., '80, C. A., 6 m.
Joshua Davis, '76, Tr., 6 m.
Edward Deane, 81, C. A., 4 y.
James Dickey, '75, L., '77, Al. T.
Capt. Reuben Dow, '75, L., '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '78, R. I., 22 d.
Evan Dow, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '78, R. I., 22 d.
Stephen Dow, '77, Al. T., 80, W. Pt., 3 m.
Amos Eastman, '75, L., '76, N. Y., 2 m.
Caleb Eastman, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
Jonathan Eastman, '75, L.
William Elliot, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '76, C. A., 1 y.
Capt. Daniel Emerson, '76, Tr., 6 m., '77, Al. T., '78, R. I., 22 d., '79, R. I., 8 m.
Dr. Peter Emerson, '79, R. I., 5 m., Res. Surg.
Ralph Emerson, '79, Tr., 6 m., '77, C. A., 2 y.
Samuel Emerson, '79, R. I., 8 m.
Thomas Emerson, '79, Tr., 6 m.
Benjamin Farley, '75, L., '75, Cam., 8 m.
Benjamin Farley, Jr., '76, Tr., 6 m.
Lt. Caleb Farley, '76, Port. and N. Y., 12 m., '78, R. I., 22 d.
Christopher Farley, '76, Port. and N. Y., 12 m.
Ebenezer Farley, '76, L., '76, N. Y., 2 m.
Joseph Farley, '75, Cam., 3 m.
Stephen Farley, '75, Cam., 3 m.
Minot Farmer, '76, L., '76, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '76, C. A., 1 y.
David Farnsworth, '77, L., '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
James Fisk, '75, L., '75, Cam., 8 m.
Josiah Fisk, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
Jonas Flagg, '78, R. I., 22 d., '80, W. Pt., 3 m.
Simeon Foster, '79, C. A., 1 y.
David French, '76, Port. and N. Y., 12 m.
Isaac French, '75, Cam., 3 m., '76, Wh. P., 3 m.
Jonathan French, '77, Ben., '78, R. I., 22 d.
Joseph French, '75, Cam., 8 m.
Nehemiah French, '75, Cam., 8 m., '77, Al. T.
Timothy French, '76, N. Y., 2 m.
William French, '75, L.
Ebenezer Gibson, '75, L., '75, Cam., 8 m.
John Godfrey, '77, C. A., 3 y., 81, C. A., 3 y.
Samuel Goodhue, '77, Port., Ben.
John Goodhue, '77, Port., Ben.
Stephen Goodhue, '76, Wh. P., 4 m., '78, R. I., 22 d.
Capt. John Goss, '75, L., '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '77, Ben.
Benjamin Wrisley Grant, 81, C. A., 4 y.
Minard Grant, '75, L.
Dr. John Hale, Jr., Surgeon from '76 to '80.
John Hale, Jr., '76, N. Y., 2 m., '78, R. I., 22 d.
David Hale, '78, R. I., 22 d.
William Hale, '77, C. A., 3 y.
Aaron Hardy, '75, L.
Jesse Hardy, '80, W. Pt., 3 m.
Lemuel Hardy, '77, Al. T., 80, W. Pt., 3 m.
Joseph Hardy, '79, Port., 8 m.
Nehemiah Hardy, '75, Cam., 8 m.
Noah Hardy, '77, Al. T., '78, R. I., 22 d.
Phineas Hardy, '76, Port., 8 m.
Phineas Hardy, Jr., '76, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '76, Port., 8 m.
Silas Hardy, '79, Port., 8 m.
Thomas Hardy, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '76, C. A., 1 y.
Andrew Henderson, '82, N. Frontier, 6 m.
Samuel Hill, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '76, Tr., 6 m., '77, C. A., 3 y.
Isaac Hobart, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
Isaac Hobart, 2d., 81, C. A., 4 y.
Jacob Hobart, 81, C. A., 4 y.
John Hobart, '77, Al. T., '79, R. I., 6 m.
Jonathan Hobart, '77, Cam., 3 m., '78, N. Y., 2 m.
Joshua Hobart, '75, Cam., 3 m., '77, Ben., '78, R. I., 22 d.
Col. Sam'l Hobart (Paymaster).
Solomon Hobart, '77, Al. T., '78, R. I., 22 d.
Paymaster Homer, '75, Cam., 8 m.
Richard Hopkins, '76, Port. and N. Y., 12 m.
Samuel Hosley, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
Ephraim How, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., 77 Ben.
John How, '76, Tr., 6 m., '78, R. I., 22 d.
Joseph How, '75, Cam., 3 m.
Ebenezer Ingalls, '75, Cam., 3 m.
Thomas Ingalls, '75, Cam., 3 m.
Lieut. Ebenezer Jewett, '77, Al. T., 80, W. Pt., 3 m.
Jacob Jewett, '75, Cam., 3 m.
Jacob Jewett, 2d, '75, R. I., 22 d., 80, W. Pt., 3 m.
James Jewett, '76, Tr., 6.
Jonathan Jewett, '78, R. I., 6 m.
Dea. Nathaniel Jewett, '76, Tr., 6.
Noah Jewett, '76, Wh. P., 4 m.
Samuel Jewett, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
Stephen Jewett, Jr., '75, Cam., 8 m., '76, Wh. P., 4 m.
Edward Johnson, '75, L.
Samuel Johnson, '76, N. Y., 2 m.
Thomas Kemp, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '76, Wh. P., 4 m., '77, Ben.
Captain Daniel Kendrick, '75, R. I.
Abner Kneeland, '75, Cam., 8 m., '76, Port. and N. Y., 12 m., 81, 3 m.
Israel Knowlton, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '76, C. A., 1 y.
Asa Lawrence, '78, R. I., 22 d.
Nicholas Lawrence, '80, W. Pt., 3 m.
Oliver Lawrence, '76, Cam., 8 m., '78, R. I., 6 m.
Silas Lawrence, '80, W. Pt., 3 m.
Nathaniel Leeman, '77, Al. T., 80, W. Pt., 3 m.
Lieut. Samuel Leeman, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '76, C. A., 1 y., '77, C. A., 2 y.
James Lesley, Jr., '76, Wh. P., 4 m.
Abel Lovejoy, '80, C. A., 6 m.
Asa Lovejoy, '75, Cam., 3 m., '76, Wh. P., 4 m., '77, C. A., 3 y.
Daniel Lovejoy, '76, Tr., 6.
Jonathan Lovejoy, Jr., '75, Cam., 8 m.
Ephraim Lunt, '75, Cam., 3 m.
James McCommon, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
Lieut. Malcom, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
Randall McDaniels, '77, L.
John McDuffee, 81, C. A., 4 y.
Archibald McIntosh, '77, Ben.
James McIntosh, '77, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
Daniel Merrill, '76, Tr., 6.
Daniel Merrill, Jr., '78, R. I., 22 d., 80, W. Pt., 3 m., 81, 3 m.
Samuel Merrill, '77, Al. T., '77, Ben., '78, R. I., 22 d.
Benjamin Messer, '77, Ben.
Joseph Mitchel, '77, L.
Daniel Moore, '77, Ben.
Jacob Mosier, '77, Ben., 81, 3 m.
Benjamin Nevins, '75, L., '77, Ben.
John Nevins, '77, Ben.
Joseph Nevins, '75, L., '77, Al. T.
Phineas Nevins, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m.
William Nevins, '75, L., '76, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '76, C. A., 1 y.
Elijah Newton, '75, Cam., 3 m., '76, Tr., 6 m., '77, Al. T., '78, R. I., 22 d.
Enoch Noyes, Jr., '76, Tr., 6 m.
Benjamin W. Parker, 81, 3 m.
Jonathan Parker, '76, C. A., 1 y., '77, C. A., 8 m., '78, R. I., 22 d.
Stephen Parker, '80, W. Pt., 3 m., 81, C. A., 4 y.
David Patch, '75, C. A., 1 y.
Daniel Patch, '75, Cam., 3 m.
Thomas Patch, '75, 81, '76, Tr., 6 m.
Nathaniel Patten, '75, Cam., B. H., 8 m., '76, Tr., 6 m., '77, C. A., 3 y., '80, C. A., 6 m.
John Phelps, '76, Tr., 6.

Nathan Phillips, 75, L., 75, Cam., 3 mo.
Samuel Phillips, 75, L., 75, Wh. P., 5 mo.
Eliphalet Prichards, 75, L.
Ephraim Peirce, 75, L., 75, Wh. P., 5 mo., 77, Alt. 77, Ben., 78, C. A., 1 y.
Nehemiah Pierce, 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo., 77, C. A., 8 mo.
Simeon Peirce, 75, Cam., 3 mo., 76, Ben., 80.
Richard Pierce, 75, Tr. to R.
John Platts, 75, Cam., B. H., 5 mo., 77, Wh. P., 5 mo.
Dr. Jonathan Peck, Assistant Surgeon, 75, to 80.
William Peal, 75, B. to R.
William W. Peal, 75, Cam., 3 mo., 78, R. I., 22d.
Peter Read, 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo.
Thomas Powell, 75, 3 mo.
Eunice Powers, 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo., 77, Ben.
Hannah Powers, 75, C. A., 1 y., 80, W. P., 5 mo.
Jonathan Powers, 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo.
Nahum Powers, 75, L., Cam., B. H., 8 mo.
Samson Powers, 75, L., 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo., 77, Ben.
Stephen Powers, 75, Port., and N. Y., 12 mo.
Thomas Pratt, 75, L., 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo., C. A., 1 y., 77, Alt., 3 mo., 78, R. I., 22d, 80, to the war.
Ezekiel Peirce, 75, L., 75, Cam., 3 mo., B. H., 8 mo., 77, C. A., 1 y., 80, C. A., 1 y.
Levi Peirce, 75, C. A., 1 y.
Abel Pierce, 75, C. A., 1 y., 80, to the war.
Moses Pierce, 77, Alt.
David Reed, 75, L., Cam., B. H.
John Reed, 75, Cam., 3 mo., 76, C. A., 1 y.
Samuel Reed, 75, Cam.
Stephen Richardson, 75, C. A., 1 y., 77, Alt., 3 mo., 80, C. A., 1 y., to the war.
Uriah Reddington, 75, Ben., 76, R. I., 22d.
James Reilie, 75, C. A., 1 y.
Stephen Reynolds, 75, Ben., 76, R. I., 22d.
Jonathan Rice, 75, L., 75, Cam., 3 mo., 77, Ben.
Benjamin Satterlee, 75, L., 75, Wh. P., 5 mo.
David Saunderson, 75, N. Y., 2 mo., 77, C. A., 1 y., to for the war.
Robert Seaver, 75, L., 75, Cam., 3 mo., 77, Alt.
Isaac Shattuck, 75, Port., and N. Y., 12 mo.
Jeremiah Shattuck, 75, Cam., 3 mo.
William Shattuck, 75, Cam., 3 mo., 76, N. Y., 2 mo.
Zachariah Shattuck, 75, Cam., 3 mo.
Jonas Shed, 77, Ben.
Ephraim Smith, 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo., 76, C. A., 1 y.
Joshua Smith, 75, Wh. P., 5 mo.
Lincoln Spaulding, 75, Port., and N. Y., 12 mo., 78, R. I., 22d.
Jacob Spaulding, 75, L., 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo., 77, Alt., 78, R. I., 22d.
Isaac Stearns, 75, L., 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo., 77, Alt., 77, Ben.
Joseph Stearns, 75, L., 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo., 77, Alt., 77, Ben., 79, C. A., 1 y.
Isaac Stevens, Jr., 75, Tr. to R.
Caleb Stiles, 75, C. A., 1 y.
Caleb Stiles, Jr., 75, C. A., 1 y.
Ely Stiles, 75, C. A., 1 y., 77, C. A., 8 mo., 80, C. A., for the war.
Amos Taylor, 75, L., 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo.
Daniel Taylor, 77, L., 75, C. B. H., 8 mo.
Edward Taylor, 75, Tr. to R.
Jacob Taylor, 75, Cam., 3 mo., 76, C. A., 1 y., 77, C. A., 8 mo.
Jonathan Taylor, 75, Cam., 3 mo.
William Temple, Jr., 75, L., 75, Cam., 3 mo., 76, Wh. P., 5 mo.
Moses Thurston, 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo.
Ebenezer Townsend, 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo., 76, Tr., 6 mo., 77, C. A., 1 y.
Asahel Twiss, 81, C. A., 1 y.
Lieutenant David Wallingford, 75, Cam., 8 mo., 77, Alt., 77, Ben.
Joseph Wheat, 77, Alt., 78, R. I., 22d., 79, C. A., 1 y., to for the war.
Nathaniel Wheat, 75, L., 75, Cam., 3 mo.
Solomon Wheat, 75, Tr., to R.
Thomas Wheat, 75, Port., and N. Y., 12 mo.
Thomas Wheat, Jr., 75, L., 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo.
Abiel Wheeler, 77, Alt., 77, Ben.
Ebenezer Wheeler, 75, L., 75, Wh. P., 5 mo.
James Wheeler, Jr., 75, Cam., 3 mo.
Ichabod Wheeler, 75, L., 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo., 77, C. A., 8 mo.
Phinhinas Wheeler, 75, L.
Benj. Williams, 75, L.
Isaac Willoughby, 82, N. Ironsides, 6 mo.
Samuel Willoughby, 75, Tr. to R.
William Wood, 75, L., 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo., 77, Ben.
Jonathan Wood, 75, Alt., 77, Ben., 78, R. I., 22d.
Nehemiah Woods, 77, Alt.
Captain Noah Worcester, 75, Cam., 3 mo., 78, R. I., 22d.
Noah Worcester, Jr., 75, L., 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo., 77, Ben.
Jesse Worcester, 76, Tr., 6 mo., 77, Alt., 77, Port., 3 mo., 78, R. I., 22d., 80, C. A., 6 mo.
Samuel Worcester, 76, Port., and N. Y., 12 mo.
Benjamin Wright, 77, L., 75, N.
Benjamin Wright, Jr., 75, L.
Daniel Wright, 76, Tr., 6 mo., 77, Alt.
Samuel Wright, 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo., 77, Ben.
Uriah Wright, 75, L., 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo., 77, Alt.
Jesse Wyman, 75, L., 75, N. Y., 2 mo., 77, Ben.
Ebenezer Youngman, 75, L., 75, Cam., B. H., 8 mo.
Jabez Youngman, 82, during war.
John Youngman, 76, T., 6 mo., 77, C. A., 1 y., 80, C. A., for the war.
Nicholas Youngman, 76, Tr., 6 mo.
Thomas Youngman, 76, C. A., 1 y., 77, C. A., 1 y., 80, N. Ironsides, 6 mo.

Biographical Sketches of Some of the Hollis Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers — Nathan Blood, son of Nathaniel Blood, was born in Hollis, April 4, 1747; married Elizabeth Noyes, daughter of Deacon Enoch Noyes, April 16, 1772; enlisted April 19, 1775, and was first sergeant in the company of Captain Dow, at Bunker Hill, where he was killed June 17, 1775.

Lieutenant William Brooks came to Hollis about 1757; married Abigail Kemp, in Hollis, March 29, 1759; enlisted in 1778 in Captain Emerson's company to Rhode Island, in which he was second lieutenant; enlisted again in 1781, in the company of Captain Mills, regiment of Colonel Reynolds; removed from Hollis after the Revolution.

Deacon Josiah Conant, son of Josiah Conant; born in Hollis, October 17, 1746; enlisted December, 1775, in the company of Captain Worcester, for Cambridge; enlisted, again, in 1778, in the company of Captain Emerson, for Rhode Island, in which he was sergeant; deacon of the Hollis Church in 1787, till his death, in Hollis, August 21, 1807, aged sixty.

Deacon Abel Conant, son of Josiah Conant; born in Hollis, October 3, 1755; enlisted April 19, 1775, and was in the company of Captain Dow at the battle of Bunker Hill; enlisted in 1776 in the Continental army for one year, and in 1778 in Captain Emerson's company for Rhode Island; married Pegga Jewett, in Hollis, November 20, 1781; chosen a deacon of the Hollis Church in 1787; removed to Hardwick, Vt., in 1813, where he died May 2, 1844, aged eighty-eight.

Ensign John Cumings, born in Groton, Mass., March 16, 1737. His name was on the Hollis taxlists in 1758; enlisted April 19, 1775, and was ensign or second lieutenant in the company of Captain Dow at Bunker Hill; removed after the war to Hancock, as is supposed.

Captain Jotham Cumings, son of Jerahmael Cumings, and a younger brother of Henry Cumings, D.D., of Billerica, Mass.; born December 19, 1741. He was a soldier in the French War in 1758; married Anna Brown, of Hollis, April 27, 1763; removed from Hollis to Plymouth, N. H., in 1764; was lieutenant in a company of New Hampshire rangers in 1775, and was for many years a deacon of the Plymouth Church; died at Plymouth, April 1, 1808, aged sixty-six.

William Cumings was born in Groton, Mass., October 2, 1741; came to Hollis about the year 1760; married Mehitabel Eastman, of Hollis, June 28, 1768; was master of the Hollis Grammar School in 1775 and for many years after; was town clerk and first

selectman in Hollis in 1771 and 1772, and again from 1782 to 1788, inclusive; enlisted in the army in 1776, and again in 1777. About the year 1790 he removed to Hebron, N. H., where he died October 2, 1831, aged ninety.

Captain Reuben Dow came from Salem, N. H., and was in Hollis in 1761, and selectman in 1769 and 1770; lieutenant of the Hollis militia company in January, 1775; chosen captain of the Hollis company of Minute-Men that went to Cambridge, April 19, 1775; commissioned as captain of the Hollis company in Colonel William Prescott's regiment, May 19, 1775; wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was afterwards a United States pensioner for life. He was chairman of the Hollis Committee of Safety in 1776, and representative to the New Hampshire General Court in 1778. His two sons, Evan and Stephen, were Revolutionary soldiers; died February 11, 1811, aged eighty-one.

Lieutenant Amos Eastman was a son of Amos Eastman, Sr.; born in Pennacook (now Concord), N. H., April 28, 1751, and came to Hollis with his father about the year 1759; married Ruth Flagg, of Hollis, January 6, 1774; enlisted April 19, 1775, and again in 1776, in the regiment of Colonel Gilman. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and town clerk and first selectman in 1806; died August 2, 1832, aged eighty-one.

In the year 1752 his father, Amos Eastman, Sr., then living at Pennacook, being on a hunting expedition in the northerly part of New Hampshire, with General John Stark and others, was, with Stark, taken prisoner by the Indians, and both of them taken to an Indian village in Canada. On their arrival at the village both the captives were compelled to run the gauntlet between two files of savages, each armed with a switch or club with which to strike them as they passed between the lines. Stark, as is said, escaped with but slight injury, but Eastman was cruelly beaten, and was afterwards sold to a French master, kindly treated by him, and soon after redeemed and went home.

Captain Daniel Emerson, son of Rev. Daniel Emerson, born in Hollis December 15, 1746. Married Ama Fletcher, November 17, 1768. Chosen deacon of the Hollis Church in 1775. Appointed coroner and high sheriff of Hillsborough County in 1776. He was captain of the Hollis company that went to Ticonderoga in July of that year, and was also captain of the company enlisted in Hollis in June, 1777, upon the Ticonderoga alarm. He was also, in 1778, captain of a mounted Hollis company that went to Rhode Island in the summer of that year, and also of a company in Colonel Mooney's regiment, raised for defense of Rhode Island in 1779. Captain Emerson was town clerk and first selectman in 1780 and 1781. A member of the New Hampshire Council in 1787, of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention in 1791, and a representative to the New Hampshire General Court in nineteen different years, between 1780 and 1812. His two oldest sons, Rev. Daniel Emerson, Jr., and Rev. Joseph Emerson, were graduates of Harvard; his third son, Rev. Ralph Emerson, D.D., of Yale. His youngest son, William, was colonel of the regiment to which Hollis was attached, and was for many years a deacon of the Hollis Church.

The following epitaph is inscribed on the tombstone of Captain Emerson in the Hollis central burial-ground:

"In Memory of Daniel Emerson, Esq
Having faithfully and industriously served his generation
As an officer of the Church,
As a Defender of Freedom,
As a Magistrate and Legislator,
As a friend of the Poor
And as a Zealous Promoter of the Redeemer's Kingdom.
He rested from his labors
October 4, 1829, æt. 74

Dr. Peter Emerson, second son of Rev. Daniel Emerson, born in Hollis November 30, 1749. Appointed surgeon of the regiment of Colonel Mooney in 1779. Settled as a physician in Hillsborough, N. H., and died at Hillsborough in 1827, aged seventy-eight.

Lieutenant Ralph Emerson, son of Rev. Daniel Emerson, born March 4, 1761. Enlisted July, 1776, at the age of fifteen, in his brother's company for the defense of Ticonderoga. In April, 1777, he enlisted in the Continental army for three years. Married Alice Ames, May 13, 1784. On his tombstone in the Hollis burial-ground is the following inscription:

"Erected to the Memory of Lieut. Ralph Emerson,
Who was instantly killed by the accidental discharge
Of a cannon while exercising the matross,
October 4, 1799, in the 39th year of his age
We drop apace,
By nature some decay
And some the gusts of fortune sweep away).

Captain Caleb Farley was born in Billerica, Mass., October 19, 1730. Married Elizabeth Farley, October 11, 1754. He was a soldier from Billerica in the French War of 1755, and came to Hollis in November, 1765, and was selectman in 1767. He enlisted in 1776 in the regiment of Colonel Pierce Long for New York and Canada, and in 1778 he was lieutenant in Captain Emerson's mounted company, enlisted in Hollis for the defense of Rhode Island. Died in Hollis, April 5, 1833, aged one hundred and two years, five months.

Minot Farmer, son of Benjamin Farmer, born 1750. Enlisted April 19, 1775, in the Hollis company of Minute-Men, in which he was a sergeant, and he was also a sergeant in the company of Captain Dow at the battle of Bunker Hill. Married Abigail Barron, September 15, 1775. In the fall or winter of 1775 he enlisted in General Arnold's expedition to Canada; was taken prisoner in the attack on Quebec, and died in captivity, May 9, 1776, aged twenty-six. He is supposed to have held the rank of ensign.

Captain John Goss was born at Salisbury, Mass., February 13, 1739. His name first appears on the Hollis tax-lists in 1770. Married Catharine Conant, of Hollis, February 10, 1774, and was selectman in Hollis the same year. He was lieutenant in the Hollis company of Minute-Men that went to Cambridge April 19, 1775, and also in the Hollis company at the battle of Bunker Hill. In the year 1777 he was the captain of the Hollis company that went to Bennington. About the year 1805 he removed with his family to Hardwick, Vt., where he died September 26, 1821, aged eighty-two.

Colonel John Hale was born in Sutton, Mass., October 24, 1731. Settled as a physician in Hollis at the age of about twenty-four. He was assistant surgeon, in 1755, in the regiment of Colonel Joseph Blanchard, in the French War, and surgeon in Colonel Hart's regiment, in 1758, in the same war. He was representative to the New Hampshire General Court from Hollis and Dunstable from 1762 to 1768. In 1767 he was lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment of the New Hampshire Militia, and colonel of the same regiment in 1775, and the same year he was representative from Hollis to the New Hampshire General Court, and also to the New Hampshire Provincial Congress. He was surgeon of the First New Hampshire Continental Regiment from 1776 to 1780, and a member of the New Hampshire Council in the year last named. After the war was ended he continued in the practice of his profession in Hollis, in which he was distinguished till his death, in 1791. His three sons—John, Jr., David and William—were all soldiers in the war. The following epitaph is inscribed on his tombstone in the central burying-ground:

"Erected to the Memory of
Dr. John Hale,
Who was born October 24, 1731,
Died October 22, 1791
How soon our new-born light attains to full aged noon!
And that how soon to gray-haired light!
We spring, we bud, we blossom and we blast
Ere we can count our days, they fly so fast

Dr. William Hale, son of Colonel John Hale, born in Hollis July 27, 1762. Enlisted for three years in the Continental army, April, 1777, when in his fifteenth year. After his discharge from the army he studied medicine with his father and succeeded him in his practice. He was a man of great energy, and had a large practice in his profession. Died October 10, 1854, aged ninety-two, and he is said to have been the last survivor of the twelve hundred men whose names are found on the rolls of the First New Hampshire Continental Regiment.

Colonel David Hobart, son of Peter Hobart and grandson of Gershom Hobart, the third minister of Groton, Mass., born in Groton, August 21, 1722. Settled in that part of Hollis known as "One-Pine Hill" about 1748, and was a sergeant in the company of Captain Powers in the French War in 1755. He was one of the grantees of Plymouth, N. H., and one of the first settlers of that town. His name last appears on the Hollis tax-lists in 1765. In 1777 he was colonel of the Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment of Militia, and had command of a New Hampshire regiment under General Stark at the battle of Bennington, where he greatly distinguished himself for his gallantry and good conduct, for which he received due commendation from General Stark in his report of the battle. In that battle Colonel Hobart, with Colonel Stickney, led the attack against the Tory breast-work on the right, where the contest was most desperate,—the Tories, it is said, "fighting like tigers," and neither asking nor giving quarter. Colonel Hobart, having lost his wife, after the war removed to Haverhill, Mass., married a second wife, and died soon after at Haverhill. The name of this heroic officer is erroneously spelt "Hubbard" in Belknap's "History of New Hampshire," as it also was said to have been in General Stark's report of the battle.

Colonel Samuel Hobart, a younger brother of Colonel David Hobart, born in Groton August 11, 1734. Settled in Hollis during the French War of 1755; was a sergeant in that war in 1758; adjutant of Colonel Goffe's regiment in 1760, and an ensign in 1761. In 1767 he was major of the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment of Militia; representative to the General Court from Hollis for six years, from 1768 to 1774. In the year last named was appointed colonel of the Second New Hampshire Regiment of Minute-Men, and was a delegate from Hollis to the New Hampshire Provincial Congress. Upon the organization of Hillsborough County, in 1771, he was appointed register of deeds, county treasurer and one of the justices of the County Court. In 1775 he was appointed muster-master and also paymaster of the New Hampshire regiments at Cambridge. In 1777 he contracted with the State government to manufacture gunpowder for the State, and removed from Hollis to Exeter. Was representative to the General Court from Exeter in 1777 and 1778, and a member of the State Committee of Safety in 1779 and 1780. Anna Hobart, the first wife of Colonel Hobart, died in Hollis May 20, 1773. After he removed from Hollis he continued to reside in Exeter for several years after the war; married a second time, and finally removed to Kingston, N. H., where he died June 4, 1798, aged sixty-three.

Lieutenant Ebenezer Jewett, son of Deacon Nathaniel Jewett, born 1743, enlisted in June, 1777, in the company of Captain Emerson, on the Ticonderoga alarm, and in 1780 in the company of Captain Barron, regiment of Colonel Nichols, for the defense of West Point, in which company he was lieutenant. Was selectman in 1782. He married Mary Rideout in 1783. Died October 6, 1826, aged eighty-three.

Deacon Stephen Jewett, Jr., son of Deacon Stephen Jewett, born in Hollis October 4, 1753. Enlisted in 1775 in the company of Captain Worcester for Cambridge, and in 1776 in the company of Captain Reed for White Plains. Married Elizabeth Pool,

November 16, 1778. Chosen deacon of the Hollis Church, 1805. Died February 22, 1829, aged seventy-five.

Captain Daniel Kendrick, born 1736, son of Daniel Kendrick. Selectman in 1775, 1776 and 1777. Member of the Hollis Committee of Safety in 1776 and 1777. Enlisted in Captain Emerson's mounted company for Rhode Island in 1778. Married Mary Pool, February 13, 1782. His eldest son, Daniel, was a graduate of Brown University. His youngest, William P., of Harvard. Died May 20, 1790, aged fifty-three.

Ensign Samuel Leeman, Jr., son of Samuel Leeman, born in Hollis August 7, 1749. Enlisted April 19, 1775. Was at the battle of Bunker Hill, in the company of Captain Spalding, regiment of Colonel Reed. Enlisted in 1776 in the Continental army, and again in the Continental army in 1777, in the company of Captain Frye, First New Hampshire Regiment, in which he was ensign. Killed at the battle near Saratoga, October 10, 1777, aged twenty-eight.

Ensign William Nevins, Jr., son of William Nevins, born in Hollis July 26, 1746. Married Rebecca Chamberlain, March 24, 1768. Enlisted April 19, 1775, and was sergeant, and also a sergeant in the company of Captain Dow at Bunker Hill. Enlisted in 1776, for one year, in the Continental army. Died in New York, 1776, aged thirty.

Dr. Jonathan Pool, son of Eleazer Pool, born at Woburn September 5, 1758. Studied medicine with Colonel John Hale, in Hollis. Was assistant surgeon in the First New Hampshire Regiment from 1776 to 1780. Married Elizabeth Hale, daughter of Colonel John Hale, December 7, 1780, and settled as a physician in Hollis, where he died July 25, 1797, aged thirty-eight.

Captain Robert Seaver, born 1743; name first on the Hollis tax-lists in 1767. Enlisted April 19, 1775; was lieutenant in Captain Worcester's company for Cambridge in 1775, and also in Captain Emerson's company in June, 1777. Died November 3, 1828, aged eighty-five.

Captain William Tenney was the son of William and Anna Tenney, and was born in Hollis March 17, 1755. April 19, 1775, he enlisted in the company of the Hollis Minute-Men; and in December, 1775, in the company of Captain Worcester, for Cambridge; and again, in 1776, in that of Captain Reed, for White Plains. Married Phebe Jewett in 1776, by whom he had ten children,—five sons and five daughters. His sons Caleb Jewett and William were graduates of Dartmouth. Died June 16, 1806, aged fifty-one.

His youngest son, Hon. Ralph E. Tenney, born October 5, 1790, settled as a farmer in Hollis, upon his paternal homestead. He was for many years a justice of the peace and quorum, and was frequently elected by his townsmen to offices of honor and trust. For his first wife he married Olive Brown, of Hollis, November 12, 1812, by whom he had one daughter. After her decease he married, August 14, 1818, for his second wife, Miss Phebe C. Smith, born in Dracut, Mass., June 2, 1790. At an early age Miss Smith went to Merrimack, N. H., to reside with her stepfather, Simeon Cummings, Esq., upon whose decease she came to Hollis with her mother, to care for her in her declining years. She was afterwards, in her earlier years, widely known in Hollis as an excellent and popular school-teacher, and as an assistant of Mr. Ambrose Gould in his store.

She had by Mr. Tenney a family of nine children, and upon her marriage became an honored wife and a devoted, faithful and beloved mother. She was also a kind neighbor and an efficient and cheerful helper in works of benevolence and charity.

War of 1812.—The following from Hollis were in this war: Jacob Hobart, Benj. Ranger, Abel Brown, William N. Lovejoy, Isaac Hardy, William Emerson, Daniel Lawrence, Jr., Phineas Cummings, Leonard Blood, I. Butterfield, John Butterfield, John Drew, H. Kendall, David Powers, E. Burge, Jr., and N. Hobart.

War of the Rebellion.—The following enlisted from Hollis during the War of the Rebellion:

First Regiment.

William F. French, enlisted Company F, May 3, 1861; mustered out August 9, 1861.

Asa W. Asquith, enlisted Company F, May 3, 1861; mustered out August 9, 1861.

Second Regiment.

Samuel J. Beard, enlisted June 5, 1861, Company G; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., June 25, 1862; discharged for disability December 9, 1862.

George Worcester, enlisted Company C, June 1, 1861; mustered out June 21, 1864.

George D. Greeley, appointed assistant surgeon May 3, 1861; resigned June 3, 1861; appointed assistant surgeon Fourth New Hampshire Regiment August 1, 1861; promoted to surgeon October 8, 1862; honorably discharged October 23, 1864.

Third Regiment.

The Hollis soldiers whose names appear below enlisted in Company F of this regiment, August 23, 1861:

Stillman Blood, re-enlisted February 13, 1864; mustered out May 15, 1865.

Charles F. Chase, promoted to second lieutenant Third South Carolina Volunteers.

James L. Chase, wounded June 15, 1862; re-enlisted February 13, 1864.

Leonard Comeu, mustered out August 23, 1864.

Caleb Davis, wounded August 16, 1861; mustered out August 23, 1864.

John O. Doherty, discharged for disability September 15, 1862.

Fourth Regiment.

Perley J. Jewett, died of disease at Morris Island, S. C., December 3, 1863.

William Mansfield, mustered out September 27, 1864.

Sixteenth Regiment.

This regiment was enlisted and had its rendezvous at Manchester, and was mustered into the United States service December 14, 1861, under Colonel Haldimand S. Putnam, of Cornish. Colonel Putnam was killed July 18, 1863, in the assault on Fort Wagner, and was succeeded in the command by Colonel Joseph C. Abbott, of Manchester.

Nathan M. Ames, commissioned captain of Company H December 14, 1861; mustered out December 22, 1864

Mark J. Austin, promoted to fifth sergeant December 14, 1861; mustered out December 22, 1864

Henry Ball, accidentally killed himself at Beaufort, S. C., June 29, 1862

George H. Bartemus, mustered out December 22, 1864

John P. Bills, killed at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863

John F. Boynton, wounded at Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864; reenlisted February 28, 1864; promoted to corporal January 26, 1865; promoted to sergeant June 13, 1865; mustered out July 20, 1865

Charles H. Burge, discharged for disability at St. Augustine, Fla., January 4, 1865

George A. Burge, promoted to corporal May 2, 1862, promoted to sergeant December 9, 1863; mustered out December 22, 1864

John A. Colburn, promoted to fourth sergeant December 14, 1861, first sergeant December 28, 1863; reenlisted veteran February 28, 1864; promoted to captain Company E December 32, 1864; mustered out July 20, 1865

Edward S. Colburn, transferred to Invalid Corps March 20, 1864

Josiah Colburn, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; mustered out December 22, 1864

Daniel W. Colburn, promoted to corporal December 14, 1861, died of disease at Hollis, February 28, 1862

Henry M. H. Day, promoted to corporal December 14, 1861, wounded at Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864, mustered out December 22, 1864

Ebenezer P. Dunklee, discharged for disability February, 1862

Benjamin L. Farley, discharged for disability at Fort Jefferson, Fla., June 28, 1862

Charles H. Farley, promoted to first sergeant December 14, 1861, second lieutenant June 30, 1862, first lieutenant August 6, 1863, wounded mortally at Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864

Charles H. Fletcher, died of disease at Beaufort, S. C., August 10, 1862

Daniel W. Hayden, promoted to corporal December 5, 1862, wounded at Fort Wagner July 18, 1863, promoted to sergeant February 4, 1864, wounded at Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864, discharged for disability April 29, 1864

John W. Hayden, promoted to corporal December 14, 1861, died of disease at New York City, February 8, 1862

J. Newton Hayden, wounded May 14, 1864, mustered out December 22, 1864

Alfred F. Hills, wounded at Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864, mustered out December 22, 1864

Alfred F. Hills, mustered out December 22, 1864

Jonathan B. Hobart, died of disease at Morris Island, S. C., August 2, 1863

Frank P. Hood, wounded at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863, discharged on account of wounds November 25, 1863

James C. Howard, wounded at Fort Wagner July 18, 1863; mustered out December 22, 1864

Norman R. Howe, promoted to corporal December 14, 1861, died of disease at Beaufort, S. C., August 15, 1862

George D. Jaquith, mustered out December 22, 1864

Francis Lovejoy, promoted to third sergeant December 14, 1861, to second lieutenant August 6, 1863, honorably discharged April 28, 1864

John Lund, discharged for disability at Fort Jefferson, Fla., June 26, 1862

William Lund, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 29, 1864, mustered out December 22, 1864

Stephen H. Price, promoted to corporal December 14, 1861, reenlisted veteran February 28, 1864; mustered out July 20, 1865

Charles G. Rideout, mustered out December 22, 1864

Freeman B. Smith, discharged for disability at Fort Jefferson, July 26, 1862

William F. Spalding, promoted to first sergeant December 14, 1861, to first lieutenant July 18, 1863, company C, mustered out December 22, 1864

Winslow J. Spalding, promoted to corporal October 10, 1862, promoted to sergeant, captured at Fort Wagner July 18, 1863; exchanged January 21, 1864, mustered out December 22, 1864

Nathaniel L. Traell, promoted to corporal December 14, 1861, mustered out December 22, 1864

Charles H. Worcester, promoted to corporal December 14, 1861; to sergeant October 9, 1863; wounded near Richmond, Va., October 1, 1864, mustered out December 22 1864

John H. Worcester, promoted to second lieutenant December 14, 1861, to first lieutenant June 30, 1862, mortally wounded July 18, 1863, at Fort Wagner; died of wounds July 26, 1863.

William Worcester, mustered out December 22, 1864.

Ezra S. Wright, mustered out December 22, 1864

Nathaniel H. Wright, died of disease at St. Augustine, Fla., November 27, 1862

EIGHTH REGIMENT

Albert S. Austin, Company E, enlisted December 20th; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 18, 1864.

Andrew H. Conant, Company E, enlisted December 20th; promoted to corporal February 14, 1863; reenlisted January 4, 1864; died at Natchez, Miss., October 16, 1863.

Freeman Elkins, Company E, enlisted December 20th; discharged for disability at Ship Island, Miss., April 10, 1862.

James W. D. Jones, Company A, enlisted October 25th, died at Camp Kearney, La., October 29, 1862.

Joseph T. Patch, Company A, enlisted October 25th, discharged for disability; died at Nashua July 18, 1863.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT

This regiment was raised for nine months, and was mustered into service November 12, 1862. The names of the Hollis men are presented in the following list:

Charles F. Adams, George H. Annis, Caleb W. Chamberlain, Alcott Colburn, Charles S. Hamblet, Alfred A. Hanscom, Isaac Hardy, John H. Hardy, Samuel F. Hayden, George S. Hull, Granville P. Patch, Aaron Pond, Frank E. Pond, Rufus Porter, David J. Rideout, Freeman H. Smith, John C. Smith; died of disease at Hollis August 10, 1863, George F. Tenney, Isaac Vandyke, Harvey M. Wilhoby, Oliver H. Wilhoby, Francis A. Wood; second lieutenant.

OTHER HOLLIS SOLDIERS ENLISTED IN 1862

Henry C. Cameron, enlisted Company I, Thirteenth Regiment September 20, 1862; promoted to sergeant, discharged for disability at Falmouth, Va., January 14, 1863

Frank N. Chickering, enlisted Company B, Second Regiment, August 21, 1862, promoted to sergeant, wounded June 3, 1864, mustered out June 9, 1865.

John G. Jaquith, enlisted Company H, Seventh Regiment, March 14, 1862; mustered out April 21, 1865.

David T. Roby, enlisted Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, September 20, 1862; wounded September 30, 1864, mustered out June 21, 1865.

Peter Smithwick, enlisted Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, September 20, 1862, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 31, 1864.

Joseph Sullivan, enlisted Company B, Tenth Regiment, August 25, 1862; mustered out May 16, 1865.

John N. Weeks, enlisted August 21, 1862, Company B, Second Regiment; discharged for disability June 25, 1863.

ENLISTED AND DRAFTED IN 1863.

Patrick Baker, enlisted December 7, 1863, Company H, Seventh Regiment; mustered out July 20, 1865.

Joseph Bass, enlisted December 7, 1863, Company A, Twelfth Regiment, died of disease at Fort Monroe, Va., October 15, 1864.

Jason W. Bills, enlisted August 14, 1863, Company A, Heavy Artillery; mustered out September 11, 1865.

Charles A. Hale, enlisted May 18, 1863, Company H, Seventh Regiment; wounded July 18, 1863, at Fort Wagner; May 10, 1864, at Drury's Bluff, Va.; June 16, 1864, at Bermuda Hundred, Va.; mustered out July 20, 1865.

Harvey M. Hall, enlisted November 4, 1863, Company C, Ninth Regiment, died of disease at Washington, D. C., September 4, 1864.

Hiram R. Kendall, drafted September 1, 1863, Company G, Eighth Regiment, died of disease at Natchez, Miss., November 3, 1864

John F. Boynton, John A. Colburn and S. H. Price reenlisted in 1864. The following also enlisted this year: C. S. Hamblet, Aaron Pond and Charles F. Chase.

Soldiers' Monument.—The soldiers' monument was erected at a cost of $2120.77, and was dedicated May 30, 1873. It is twenty-two and one-half feet in

height. On the west side is the following inscription: "In honor of the Hollis soldiers who fell in the Wars of 1775 and in 1812," and on the east side are inscribed the names of the Hollis soldiers who lost their lives in the Rebellion, as follows:

"Those that fell."

1st Lieut. John H. Worcester	Harvey M. Hall.
1st Lieut. Chas. H. Farley.	Jonathan B. Hobart.
Corp. Webster D. Colburn.	Perley J. Jewett.
Corp. Norman R. Howe	James W. D. Jones.
Corp. John W. Haydn	Hiram R. Kendall.
Henry Ball.	Joseph T. Patch.
John P. Bills	John C. Smith.
Joseph E. Buss.	Sylvester T. Wheeler.
Charles H. Fletcher.	Nathaniel H. Wright

John H. Worcester Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized April 1, 1875, in honor of Lieutenant J. H. Worcester, who was mortally wounded in the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, LL.D.[1]

Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D., son of Jesse and Sarah (Parker) Worcester, was born in Bedford, N. H., August 24, 1784, and in 1794, when in his tenth year, came to Hollis with his parents. His youth, till the age of majority, was passed in agricultural labor on his father's farm in Hollis; but he early manifested an ardent love of knowledge, and availed himself of every attainable means for mental improvement. After reaching his majority he prepared himself for college, partly at the academy in Salisbury, N. H., and in part at Phillips Academy, in Andover, and entered the sophomore class at Yale in 1809, and graduated at Yale in 1811. After leaving college he was for several years employed as a teacher of a private school at Salem, Mass.; he afterwards passed two years at Andover, Mass., and in 1819 removed to Cambridge, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits and to the preparation for the press of his numerous and valuable publications, till his decease, October 27, 1865, aged eighty-one years. He was married, June 29, 1841, to Amy Elizabeth McKean (who still survives), daughter of Rev. Joseph McKean, D.D., formerly professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard College.

The first literary work of Dr. Worcester was his "Universal Gazetteer, Ancient and Modern," in two volumes octavo, of near one thousand pages each, published at Andover in 1817; the next, a "Gazetteer of the United States," one volume octavo, of three hundred and seventy-two pages, published in 1818. This was followed in 1819 by his "Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern, with an Atlas," a work that was received with such favor that it passed through several stereotype editions. In 1823 this geography was succeeded by an illustrated work, in two volumes duodecimo, entitled "Sketches of the Earth and its Inhabitants." In 1825, upon being elected a member of the American Academy, he communicated to that association an elaborate essay entitled "Remarks upon Longevity," which was published with the memoirs of the academy. His "Elements of Ancient and Modern History," with an "Historical Atlas," appeared in 1826,—a work from that time to the present very extensively used as a standard text-book in our public High Schools and academies.

His first work in lexicography was an edition of "Johnson's Dictionary, combined with Walker's Pronunciation," an octavo volume of eleven hundred and fifty-six pages, first published in 1828. In 1829, against his own inclination, he was induced, through the persistent urgency of the publisher of "Webster's Quarto Dictionary" (who was his personal friend), to prepare an abridgment of that work, a task to which he was strongly averse and at first refused, a refusal to which he afterwards regretted that he did not adhere. This work appeared in 1830 in an octavo volume of one thousand and seventy-one pages, into which he incorporated much valuable matter which he had prepared for his own dictionaries. The same year he published the first edition of his "Comprehensive Dictionary," a duodecimo volume of four hundred and twenty pages. This work was the first of his own dictionaries, and at once had an extensive sale and soon passed through many editions.

In 1831 he made a voyage to Europe, where he spent many months in visiting places of interest and in the collection of works in the departments of philology and lexicography, for use in his future publications.

Upon his return from Europe he became the editor of the "American Almanac," a statistical, closely-printed duodecimo annual, each number containing about three hundred and fifty pages, which he continued to edit for eleven years with his accustomed care and fidelity. In 1846 his "Universal and Critical Dictionary" was first published,—a large, closely-printed royal octavo volume of one thousand and thirty-one pages, and also, the same year, his "Elementary School Dictionary."

In 1847, Dr. Worcester was threatened with total loss of sight. His eyes had yielded to his long, unbroken intellectual labor, and for two years he was nearly blind. In the meanwhile three operations were performed on his right eye, which became wholly blind, and two on the left eye, which was happily saved. After the partial recovery of his sight Dr. Worcester published the following works:

1850, "Primary Dictionary for Public Schools," 16mo, 384 pp., revised edition, 1860.

[1] From Worcester's History of Hollis.

1855, "Academic Dictionary," for High Schools and Academies, duodecimo, 565 pp.

1857, "Pronouncing Spelling-Book," duodecimo, 180 pp.

1859, "Quarto Dictionary of the English Language," with 1000 illustrations, 1284 pp.

1860, "Elementary Dictionary," revised edition, duodecimo, 400 pp.

1860, "Comprehensive Dictionary," revised edition, duodecimo, 612 pp.

1864, "Comprehensive Spelling-Book," duodecimo, 156 pp.

From a memoir of Dr. Worcester, read before the American Academy by Ezra Abbot, LL.D., librarian of Harvard College, a few lines are here transcribed, presenting an estimate of his literary labors by one who was familiar with them,—"All the works of Dr. Worcester (says the author of his memoir) give evidence of sound judgment and good taste, combined with indefatigable industry and a conscientious solicitude for accuracy in the statement of facts. The tendency of his mind was practical, rather than speculative.

"As a lexicographer, he did not undertake to reform the anomalies of the English language. His aim was rather to preserve it from corruption. In regard to both orthography and pronunciation, he took great pains to ascertain the best usage, and perhaps there is no lexicographer whose judgment respecting these matters in doubtful cases deserves higher consideration."

Dr. Worcester was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Academy, of the American Oriental Society, and an honorary member of the Royal Geographical Society of London. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Brown University in 1847, and from Dartmouth College in 1856.

In a biographical sketch of Dr. Worcester, by Hon. George S. Hillard, it is said of him,—"His long and busy life was passed in unbroken literary toil. Though his manners were reserved and his habits retiring, his affections were strong, and benevolence was an ever-active principle in his nature. . . . He was a stranger to the impulses of passion and the sting of ambition. His life was tranquil, happy and useful. A love of truth and a strong sense of duty were leading traits in his character. Little known, except by name, to the general public, he was greatly honored and loved by that small circle of relatives and friends who had constant opportunities of learning the warmth of his affections and the strength of his virtues."

HISTORY OF HUDSON.

BY KIMBALL WEBSTER.

CHAPTER I.

Boundaries—Topography—Forests—Wild Animals—Ponds and Streams—Employments—Dunstable—Settlement of Londonderry—Londonderry Claim—Hills' Grant—Joseph Hills—His Will—Samuel Hills—Hills' Garrison—Blodgett's Garrison—Taylor's Garrison—Fletcher's Garrison.

HUDSON is situated east of the Merrimack River, and borders upon the Massachusetts line.

It is bounded north by Litchfield and Londonderry, east by Windham and Pelham, south by Tyngsborough, Mass., and west by Nashua and Litchfield.

The Merrimack River—a beautiful stream, from three hundred and fifty to five hundred feet wide—separates it from the city of Nashua and forms its western border from Litchfield to the Massachusetts line, a distance of about six and one-half miles.

Its extreme length from north to south is a little more than eight miles, its average width about three and one-half miles, and contains seventeen thousand nine hundred and fifty-one acres, exclusive of water.

The Merrimack at this point is raised from four to six feet above its original level by the dam at Pawtucket Falls, at Lowell, which causes a flowage as far north as Cromwell's Falls, a distance of about twenty miles, and covers all the falls between those two points.

The surface of the westerly part of the town is comparatively level, and bordering upon the Merrimack are some very fertile and productive intervale lands, where, especially at the northerly part, the Indians cultivated small fields of corn before the first settlements were made by the whites.

Some of the land along the river is sandy and less productive, and other sandy plains abound to some extent.

The easterly part of the town is hilly, rocky and hard to cultivate, yet in the valleys and upon the slopes of some of the hills are good, strong, productive soils and many excellent farms, which are especially adapted to the production of grass, the apple and other fruits.

The sandy soils and rocky hills, many of which are entirely unfit for cultivation, are very productive in the growth of wood and timber, which, being near market, long have been, and for generations to come probably will continue to be, a source of considerable profit and income to the inhabitants of Hudson.

For many years past the white pine has been the most profitable timber, and naturally thrives best and makes the most rapid growth upon sandy soils; yet some of the best pine timber in town may be found growing among the rocks.

The hard pine is also a common forest growth on the plains, but, as compared with the white pine, is of but little value for timber.

Oak of several kinds, walnut, soft maple, gray birch and poplar thrive on the hard, rocky soils, and some spruce and hackmatack may be found in the swamps.

About forty per cent. of the area of the town is covered with forest growth, much of it young, and very little that has been growing more than fifty years.

The first settlers found here an almost unbroken forest of a heavy growth of white and pitch-pine, oak, maple, walnut and other species, which was long since cleared away.

Some of the early settlers were engaged for many years in collecting turpentine, by "boxing" the large pines, which, after being put into barrels, was floated down the river and shipped to England.

The moose, deer, wolf, beaver, otter, mink, musk-rat, squirrel, wild turkey, partridge and other wild animals were found here, and salmon, shad, alewives and lamprey eels were abundant in the Merrimack.

"Deer-Keepers" were elected as late as 1784, and bounties of six pounds each, for killing wolves, were paid in 1752.

The last moose known to have been in town was killed by Asa Davis, Esq., in Moose Swamp, at the east end of Hill's meadow, some time, probably, about the beginning of the present century, although the exact date is unknown. One of the horns of this animal is still preserved by the descendants of Mr. Davis.

Barrett's Hill, in the northeast part of the town, is the highest elevation, being about five hundred feet above the sea-level. Three ponds are within the limits of the town.

Little Massabesic, in the northeast part, and until 1778 in Londonderry, covers a surface of about one hundred acres and empties into Beaver Brook.

Otternick—more commonly called "Tarnic"—lies about one mile east of the Merrimack, contains thirty-eight acres and empties into the river by Otternick Brook, about eighty rods below Taylor's Falls bridge.

Several mills have been built upon this stream at various times, from its outlet at the pond to near the Merrimack.

The first saw-mill erected in town is said to have been located at the outlet of Otternick Pond as early as 1710. There is now on this stream a saw and grist-mill and a file-shop. The name was derived from an Indian name, variously given in the ancient records as Wattannick, Wataanuck, Watananock, Watanamuck, Watannack, etc.

Musquash is a small pond in the south part of the town, out of which flows a stream of the same name, which empties into the river below the State line in Tyngsborough, Mass. This stream has furnished power for a saw and grist-mill from the time of the early settlements to the present.

The water-power in this town is very limited, and no extensive manufacturing interests have ever been located within its borders; consequently the inhabitants of Hudson have always been, and are still, principally engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. It is essentially an agricultural town, and while, perhaps, it would not be classed among the best in the county, it is as good or better than the average.

The city of Nashua furnishes a very convenient market for much of the surplus products of the town, while Lowell, Mass., with a population of more than sixty thousand, is but about five miles distant from its southern boundary.

The grant of the old township of Dunstable by the General Court of Massachusetts, October 16 (Old Style), 1673, included all of Hudson.

Londonderry was settled by Presbyterians of Scotch origin, from Ireland, in April, 1719. A tract of land not to exceed ten miles square was conveyed to them by a deed dated October 20, 1719, from John Wheelwright, grandson of the original claimant of the same name under the famous "Wheelwright Deed." The General Court of New Hampshire incorporated the town of Londonderry, July 21, 1722. The boundaries of the town, as described in this charter, brought the southwest angle of Londonderry within less than two miles of Merrimack River, at a point about northeast from Taylor's Falls bridge, and from there the line ran due north by the needle eleven and one-half miles.

This covered nearly ten thousand acres within the lines of Dunstable as granted by Massachusetts forty-nine years before, and about four thousand six hundred acres of this land are within the present limits of Hudson.

Some controversy followed between the proprietors of Dunstable and Londonderry in relation to the ownership of the land included in both towns, and long known as "Londonderry Claim."

This controversy did not reach a final settlement until the province line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire was finally established, in 1741, when—as these lands all fell within the limits of New Hampshire—the original boundaries of Londonderry were recognized and sustained by the General Court of that province.

The first and only grant of land within the present limits of this town, made prior to the incorporation of Dunstable—so far as I have been able to learn—was five hundred acres laid out to Joseph Hills, of Malden, and surveyed by Jonathan Danforth in 1661.

This survey was not acceptable to the court by reason of its being "in three places, and so much length on the river."

This grant was made, as stated by Mr. Hills, in his request for a second survey, "on a double consideration, for £33 6s. 8d., laid down in England, and for services to the country."

A second survey was ordered by the General Court, and a return made, of which the following is a copy:

"According to the order of the General Court, the 11th Day of the 8th month, 1662, There is added unto the farm of Mr. Joseph Hill, of Malden, One hundred Acres of land joining to the former Parcel, Backward from the River, thence the Buttings and Boundings of his farm are as follows

"Layed out to Mr. Joseph Hills, of Malden, 500 acres of Land in the Wilderness, on the Eastern Side of Merrimack River.

"One Parcel of the same, containing 400 Acres, Joineth to Said River, Beginning at Wattannack Right over Against the Island which Lyeth at the mouth of Nashua River, Running up Merrimack Five Poles by the River thence Running half a point Northard of The East 148 Poles, cutting Across a Small Brook which Bounds it on the North, near Merrimack; thence Running South and by East 400 Poles unto a Pine Tree marked H, from thence the closing Line to Merrimack is 300 poles, all of which is sufficiently Bounded by Marked Trees, the form of which Does Better Appear by a Plat Taken of the Same

"Also one Other Parcel of the same, about 70 Acres of Meadow, Lyeth South East of the former Parcel, about 2 Miles Distant from it, Lying under the North East end of a great hill called Discovery hill. Also Bounded by other great hills on the North West and North East; A Brook Running through the Same.

"Also there is Another Meadow added into this Parcel.

"This was Laid Out By

"JONATHAN DANFORTH
"Surveyor."

The first tract of this land, containing four hundred and fifty acres, commenced on the river about sixty rods above Taylor's Falls bridge, and extended up the river to the little brook on the farm now owned by Tyler Thomas, and included the best intervale lands in town.

The second tract, of fifty acres, was in the large meadow known as "Hills' Meadow," and the last tract was on the brook east of Otternick Pond.

This Joseph Hills was from Malden, Essex County, England; was in Charlestown, Mass., in 1638; removed to Malden, where he was freeman in 1645; was Representative for Malden 1647, 1650–56, and Speaker of the House in the earliest year.

He was a lawyer, leader of the militia of the town and a man of much note; his descendants in this town at the present time, under different names, may be numbered by hundreds.

He was married four times, and died in Newbury February 5, 1688, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

In his very lengthy and explicit will, dated September, 1687, he disposed of his "farm" in Dunstable in the following manner:

To his daughter Hannah, the wife of Abial Long, he gave ninety acres of upland at the south end and ten acres of meadow.

To his son Wait he gave forty-five acres of upland, next to that he gave to Hannah, and five acres of meadow, with the little island at the mouth of the Nashua River, and his six-acre piece of meadow.

To his grandchildren, Hannah and Elizabeth Blanchard, he gave forty-five acres of upland and five acres of meadow ground, next to that he gave to Wait.

To his son Gershom he gave a like quantity of upland and meadow, next to said Blanchard's.

To Hannah Vinton and Samuel Greene, his grandchildren, he gave each forty-five acres of upland and five acres of meadow, next to that he gave his son Gershom.

To his granddaughter, Elizabeth, daughter of Gershom, he gave forty-six acres of upland and five acres of meadow, next to that given to Vinton and Greene.

All the remainder of his farm in Dunstable, both upland and meadow, he gave to his son Samuel.

This Samuel Hills, son of Joseph by his second wife, and father of the first settlers of this town, was born in Malden July, 1652; married, May 20, 1679, Abigail, daughter of David Wheeler, and had children in Newbury,—Samuel, born February 16, 1680; Joseph, July 21, 1681; Nathaniel, February 9, 1683; Benjamin, October 16, 1684; Abigail, September 2, 1686, died young; Henry, April 23, 1688; William, October 8, 1689; Josiah, July 27, 1691; John, September 20, 1693; Abigail, June 27, 1695; James and Hannah, twins, February 25, 1697; and Daniel, December 8, 1700.

Three of these sons, according to tradition, were the first settlers in what is now Hudson, but from the records two only can be traced,—Nathaniel and Henry. They built a garrison and settled on the north part of the "Joseph Hills' farm," willed to their father, Samuel. This was known as the "Nathaniel Hills' Garrison," and for nearly twenty years it was the extreme northerly outpost, it being an unbroken wilderness between here and the Canada settlements. The exact date of this settlement is not certain, but the best evidence now to be obtained places it in 1710, which cannot be very far from correct.

The garrison stood about twenty-five rods east of the Litchfield road, on the farm now owned by Clifton M. Hills, one of the descendants, about twenty rods east of the house, where a depression in the ground records the location of the first settlement in Hudson.

The original farm, as willed to Samuel Hills, contained about eighty-nine acres, and included the north part of the Pierce farm, the C. M. Hills farm and the south part of the Tyler Thomas farm, to near the mouth of the little brook at the river

Nathaniel Hills also bought of Jonathan Tyng nine hundred acres of land between the north end of the Joseph Hills farm and the Brenton farm, on the north, which extended east from the river more than two miles.

This included "Hills' Row," and this last tract was all in Litchfield—as incorporated in 1734, unless, as seems probable, the east end extended into Londonderry—until Nottingham West was incorporated by the General Court of New Hampshire, July 5, 1746. These lands have always been known as "Hills' Farms."

Captain John Lovewell and his party spent the first night at "Hills' Garrison" when on their march to Pequawket.

Nathaniel was the only one of the brothers married for several years after they settled in the garrison, and his wife, Sarah, was the only white female resident.

Traditions have been handed down showing the heroism and bravery of this woman, and that once, at least, in the absence of all the men, the garrison was saved from falling into the hands of a party of hostile Indians by her fearless courage and stratagem.

She lived to a great age, and died in 1786, aged one hundred and two years.

Nathaniel Hills died April 12, 1748, aged sixty-five. Henry Hills died August 20, 1757, aged sixty-nine.

Another brother, James Hills, removed from Newbury to this town in 1737, and from these three brothers—all of whom left children—the numerous family of Hills of this town have descended.

Two other garrisons were built at or before the time of Lovewell's war,—Joseph Blodgett's and John Taylor's.

The Blodgett garrison was located about two and one-half miles below the mouth of the Nashua River, some distance west of the present River road, on the farm now owned by Philip J. Connell, which is a part of the original Blodgett farm.

We have it from tradition that the first white male child born in town, was a son of Joseph Blodgett.

Joseph Blodgett was one of the first settlers, if not the first, after the Hills.

We find recorded upon the old Dunstable records the following births: Joseph Blodgett, born February 9, 1719; Ebenezer, January 3, 1721; Rebecca, February 3, 1728; Jonathan, December 5, 1730. And on the Nottingham records: James Blodgett, born February 17, 1734,—all children of Joseph and Dorothy Blodgett.

Joseph Blodgett died December 3, 1761, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and his widow, Dorothy, died March 6, 1778, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

The descendants of Joseph Blodgett are numerous in this town.

The John Taylor garrison was on that part of the Joseph Hills farm willed to Gershom Hills, now owned by Charles W. Spalding, and was located between the present Litchfield and Derry roads.

The exact spot where it stood is still known, and pieces of timber which entered into its construction are preserved by Mr. Spalding.

But little is known of this John Taylor, and none of his descendants are supposed to be residents of this town at the present time.

His name does not appear upon the town records later than 1742.

It is recorded in the Dunstable records that Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of John and Sarah Taylor, was born December 10, 1710, and that they had a son born January 16, 1726.

It has been thought that the falls in the Merrimack, about eighty rods below Taylor's Falls bridge,—now covered by the flowage from the dam at Lowell,—derived the name from this John Taylor.

Another, the Fletcher garrison, was located in what was the town of Nottingham, a short distance south of the State line, now Tyngsborough, Mass.

CHAPTER II.

HUDSON—*Continued*.

The Charter of Nottingham—First Town-Meeting and Town officers—Short Biographical Sketches—The First Meeting-House, Hills Farms Meeting-House—Incorporation of Litchfield—Boundaries—Settlement of Rev. Nathaniel Merrill.

IN 1731 the inhabitants residing on the east side of the Merrimack petitioned the town of Dunstable to be set off from that town as a separate township, and by a vote of the town of Dunstable, March 2, 1732, the petition was granted, to take effect "when the General Court shall judge them capable."

Leave was obtained from the Assembly of Massachusetts, and the new township was incorporated January 4, 1733, under the name of Nottingham.

The township of Nottingham, by the terms of this charter, included "all the lands on the easterly side of the river Merrimack belonging to the town of Dunstable," and extended from Dracut line, up the Merrimack, about seventeen miles, and included Litchfield, about one-third of Pelham, nearly all that part of Tyngsborough on the east side of the Merrimack and all the present town of Hudson, excepting that which was included in the "Londonderry Claim," already mentioned.

The charter required "that the inhabitants of said town of Nottingham are hereby enjoined and required, within the space of three years from the publication of this act, to procure a learned orthodox minister, of good conversation, and make provision for his comfortable and honourable support."

It, by the conditions of the charter, it was understood that the town was enjoined to *settle* a minister within three years, those conditions were not strictly complied with.

But Rev. Sampson Stoddard was employed to preach soon after the charter was granted, for which services he was paid, March 18, 1734, £35 10*s*. 5*d*., and he received nearly as much more during the same year.

An order from the General Court of Massachusetts, dated April 4, 1733, directed to "Mr. Robert Fletcher, one of the principal inhabitants of Nottingham," authorized him to "assemble and convene the Inhabitants of said Town, to choose Town officers to stand until the annual meeting in March next." A warrant was accordingly issued by Mr. Fletcher, and the first town-meeting was called to meet at the house of Ensign John Snow on the 1st day of May, 1733, at ten o'clock, A. M.

The following is a full list of officers elected at this meeting:

Captain Robert Fletcher, moderator; Henry Baldwin, town clerk; Henry Baldwin, Captain Robert Fletcher, John Taylor, Joseph Snow, John Butler, selectmen; Joseph Hamblet, constable; Nathaniel Hills, tithingman; Joseph Perham, Joseph Winn, Eleazer Cummings, surveyors; Thomas Colburn, Jonathan Perham, hogreeves; Phineas Spalding, John Hamblet, hogreeves.

The first tax-list, for 1733, was composed of the following names:

Captain Robert Fletcher, Ezekiel Fletcher, Daniel Fletcher, Joseph Perham, Jonathan Perham, Jeremiah Colburn, Zacheus Spalding, Deacon Joseph Perham, James Perham, Captain Joseph Butterfield, Hugh Richardson, Samuel Gould, Ensign John Snow, Phineas Spalding, Zacheus Lovewell, Thomas Pollard, Eleazer Cummings, William Cummings, Eleazer Cummings, Jr., Ebenezer Spalding, Nathaniel Hills, Ephraim Cummings, Joseph Snow, Thomas Colburn, Joseph Blodgett, Nathan Cross, John Taylor, Jabez Davis, Henry Hills, Edward Spalding, Benjamin Adams, Aquilla Underwood, Samuel Masters, Thomas Wardle, Captain Robert Richardson, Ebenezer Wright, Edward Litchfield, John ——, John Butler, John Butler, Jr., Samuel Butler, Joseph Hamblet, Jr., Josiah Winn, Henry Baldwin, Thomas Cummings, Joseph Wright, James Walker, Joseph Hamblet, Joseph Winn, John Hamblet, Jonas Proctor, Benjamin Hassel, William Haywood, Samuel Manduough, Robert Walker.

This list contains fifty-five names, of which the first twelve all lived in that part of the town which is now in Tyngsborough, eight, beginning with Benjamin Adams, in what is now Litchfield, and the seventeen last, commencing with the name of John Butler, were all, or nearly all, residents in what is now Pelham.

Thus it seems that the tax-payers then residents within the present limits of Hudson numbered only about eighteen.

Joseph Winn soon after settled near the river.

Space will not admit of giving any lengthy account of these early pioneer settlers; yet, as their descendants comprise a very large percentage of the present population of Hudson, a brief sketch may prove of interest to many of the inhabitants of the town.

Thomas Colburn was son of Thomas and Mary Colburn, of Dunstable, born April 28, 1702.

Samuel Sewell, of Boston, conveyed to him, April

21, 1726, three pieces of land on the east side of Merrimack River, containing in all seven hundred acres.

The first tract described contained about two hundred acres, bounding on the river, about three miles below the bridge; it was the one on which he settled, and a large part of it is yet owned by his descendants.

"Capt. Thomas Colburn died Aug. 30, 1765, in the 64th year of his age.

"Thomas Colburn, Jr., son of Capt. Thomas Colburn and Mary, his wife, died Aug. 30, 1765, in his 4th year

"Both killed by lightning."

Children of Thomas and Mary Colburn,—Thomas, born November 12, 1761; Isaac, January 25, 1763; Zaccheus, February 16, 1765.

Thomas Pollard also settled upon a farm bordering on the river, about one-half mile above the Colburn place.

He was son of Thomas and Sarah Pollard, of Billerica, who had ten sons and five daughters.

Children of Thomas and Mary Pollard,—John, born September 20, 1727; Ebenezer, December 4, 1728, was at the battle of Bennington; Thomas, September 17, 1732, died September 7, 1756; Dorcas, January 12, 1735, died young; Amos, March 2, 1737; Rachel, March 26, 1739; Mary, June 10, 1741, died young; Samuel, July 10, 1743; Timothy, August 24, 1745, a soldier in the Revolution.

Thomas Pollard died July 23, 1769.

Joseph and John Snow lived at the south part of the town, and, as is supposed, about two miles from the river.

Joseph Snow was chosen constable for the east side of the river March 2, 1724. (Dunstable records).

John Snow was the first town treasurer, and died March 21, 1735.

Joseph Winn was from Woburn, and a descendant of Edward Winn, an early settler of that town.

He bought land on the river upon which he settled between the farm of Thomas Colburn and that of Thomas Pollard.

A part of the original farm is now owned by Paul T. Winn, one of his descendants.

He had several children, and died August 25, 1781, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

His wife, Elizabeth, died September 17, 1778, aged seventy-three years. His descendants are numerous.

Nathan Cross and Thomas Blanchard were taken prisoners by a party of Mohawk Indians when employed in getting turpentine north of the Nashua River, and about three-fourths of a mile west of the Merrimack, September 4, 1724.

They were taken to Canada, where they remained in captivity several months, when they effected their release and returned home through the wilderness in the spring of 1725.

After his return Cross found his musket in a hollow log, where he had placed it with his dinner on the day of his capture.

This musket has been preserved by the family, and not long since was presented by one of the descendants to the Nashua Historical Society.

Mr. Cross had but a short time before come to this country.

April 22, 1724, Joseph Butterfield conveyed to him forty-five acres of land on the east side of Merrimack River, two pieces of meadow and the little island at the mouth of Nashua River, it being the same land willed by Joseph Hills to his son Wait.

Soon after his return from Canada he built a house and settled upon this farm.

The children of Nathan and Sarah Cross, as found recorded, were Peter, born September 28, 1729; Sarah, June 26, 1731; and John, son of Nathan and Mary Cross, born October 9, 1735. He died September 8, 1766.

This family became numerous in this and the adjoining towns.

The names of Eleazer Cummings, Eleazer, Jr., William, Ephraim and Thomas appear in the list.

They were all descendants of John Cummings, Sr., of Dunstable, who was son of Isaac Cummings, an early settler from Scotland, in Topsfield, Mass.

John Cummings was one of the proprietors of Dunstable, was elected one of the selectmen April 7, 1680, and was one of the founders of the church in the same year. He was one of the selectmen and town clerk for many years.

He married Sarah Howlet, and had children,—John, Nathaniel, Sarah, Thomas (born 1659), Abraham, Isaac and Ebenezer.

William Cummings was son of John Cummings, Jr., born April 24, 1702; married Sarah, daughter of William Harwood.

He settled on that part of the Joseph Hills farm willed to Hannah and Elizabeth Blanchard, next north of the Cross farm.

His children were Sarah, born November 10, 1728; Ebenezer, January 29, 1730; John Harwood, April 24, 1733; and Dorcas, December 18, 1737.

He was a deacon of the church, and died September 9, 1758.

Ephraim and Thomas Cummings were brothers, and sons of Thomas Cummings.

Thomas did not long remain in town.

Ephraim Cummings was born March 10, 1706, and married Elizabeth Butler.

He lived on the Pelham road, on the south side of "Bush Hill."

His children,—Peter, born December 8, 1733; Sarah, March 12, 1736; David, May 20, 1738; Elizabeth, October 26, 1740; Ephraim, April 9, 1743; Hannah, April 29, 1745; and Priscilla, July 7, 1747.

Eleazer Cummings, Jr., as he is recorded, was the son of Abraham Cummings, born in Woburn April 9, 1704; married Rachel Proctor.

He lived on the south part of the ninety acres of the Joseph Hills farm, willed to Hannah Vinton and Samuel Green.

The house in which he lived was at the foot of the hill, east of the causeway, on the farm now owned by Josiah K. Wheeler.

He had two children.—Eleazer, born December 15, 1730, and Abraham, June 1, 1734.

He died in 1735, and it seems that his wife died before, and that he married a second time, as the name of his widow was Mary.

Eleazer Cummings was a son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Cummings, born October 19, 1701, and from him all now living in this town by the name of Cummings have descended.

By deed dated August 1, 1728, Benjamin Long and Hannah Rogers conveyed to him all that part of the Joseph Hills farm willed to their mother, Hannah Long, containing ninety acres, at the south end, below the Cross farm, and extending to within about sixty rods of Taylor's Falls bridge.

He soon after erected a two-story frame house, in which he lived.

He married, July 28, 1734, Mary Varnum, of Dracut.

About that time he established a ferry across the Merrimack, and opened a tavern.

It was said by his son Eleazer, who died December 1, 1843, that this was the first tavern in town, and the first regular ferry between this town and Dunstable.

His wife died September 17, 1759, aged fifty-three years. He married again, July 12, 1764, Phebe Richardson, of Litchfield. Their children.—Eleazer, born June 16, 1765, and Phebe, July 8, 1768.

He died December 8, 1780, and his wife died December 7, 1788.

The Spaldings were descendants of Edward Spalding, of Chelmsford.

Zaccheus, who lived south of the State line, and Phineas were brothers, and nephews of Ebenezer.

Phineas probably lived in the north part of the town.

Ebenezer, who was the ancestor of all the Spaldings now residents in town, and Edward, his son, lived upon that part of the Joseph Hills farm willed to Elizabeth, daughter of Gershom Hills, containing forty-six acres, and it seems by deeds that he owned another piece north of it, or all of what is known as the "Pierce farm."

He was a son of Edward Spalding, and born in Chelmsford January 13, 1783.

He married Anna —— and had children.—Edward, born March 8, 1708; Bridget, December 25, 1709; Experience, March 22, 1711; Reuben, March 27, 1715 (died young); Stephen, May 28, 1717; Sarah, November 27, 1719; Esther, February 22, 1722; Mary, May 4, 1724; Reuben, July 26, 1728; and Anna, November 30, 1731. The majority of these children were born in Chelmsford.

Zaccheus Lovewell was a brother of Captain John Lovewell, and lived near the river, a little north of the State line, until 1747, when he removed to Dunstable (now Nashua.)

Jabez Davis was a Quaker, and is supposed to have lived on that part of the Joseph Hills farm next north of that owned by Eleazer Cummings, Jr.

Within a few years after the town was incorporated other families settled here by the names of Greeley and Marsh, from Haverhill; Merrill, from Newbury; Wason, Caldwell, Chase, Hale, Hardy, Burbank, Burns, Hamblet, Page, Frost, Barrett, Kenney, Robinson, Searles, Burroughs, Carkin, Nevens, Houston and others, many of whose descendants are now residents.

Very soon after the town was organized, as was common with other new towns, the question of building a meeting-house engrossed the minds of the inhabitants; but a serious difference of opinion existed in respect to a location. September 11, 1733, the town instructed the selectmen "to measure from the lower end of the town, so up the river as far as Natticook line, and so arround the town; and also to find the centre of the land."

November 5th, "*Voted*, that the meeting-house shall stand the east side of Littlehale's meadow, at a heap of stones at the root of a pine tree."

At a town-meeting December 26th, the last vote was reconsidered, and a location farther north was selected, and it was "*Voted*, to build a meeting-house forty feet long and thirty-five feet wide and twenty feet between joints."

A committee of five was chosen to "set up the frame," and it was "*Voted*, that the meeting-house shall be raised by the first day of May next."

It was also voted at this meeting to raise forty pounds to pay for the frame.

March 6, 1734, the town voted to raise one hundred pounds to hire preaching, and fifty pounds more to finish the meeting-house. "*Voted*, to board, clapboard, shingle and lay the lower floor," and a committee was chosen to finish the meeting-house, with instructions to "accomplish the same by the last day of September."

The location was again changed at the same meeting.

May 27th, "*Voted*, to reconsider the former vote locating the meeting-house, and voted to build a meeting-house on land of Thomas Colburn, at a heap of stones this day laid up, not far from said Colburn's southerly dam." "Also voted to raise the same on the first day of June next."

This last was the final location, and it appears that the committees carried out their instructions, as a town-meeting was held in the meeting-house October 3, 1734.

All the town-meetings prior to that date,—nine in number,—with one exception, were held at the house of Ensign John Snow, one at the house of Ephraim Cummings. This was the first meeting-house in town, the exact location of which is not known, but it stood on the east side of the road, as then traveled, north of Musquash Brook, and is said to have been a

little north of the Nathaniel Merrill house, which occupied the same spot upon which Benjamin Fuller's house now stands; but tradition aside, it would look more probable that it stood between the Merrill house and the brook.

Tradition has long pointed to the Hills Farms meeting-house, that stood on the east side of the Derry road, some distance south of Alden Hills' house, as having been built at an earlier date.

The following extracts from a petition to the General Court, in 1742, signed by John Taylor and fourteen other inhabitants of the north part of Nottingham, and Nathaniel Hills and sixteen other inhabitants of the south part of Litchfield, proves the tradition to be erroneous.

The petition represents,—

"That your petitioners, after a meeting-house was built in Nottingham, and before any was built in Litchfield, erected a meeting-house for the public worship of God, where both we and our families might attend upon God in His house, and since that another meeting-house has been set up in Litchfield. . .

"And your petitioners have for some considerable time maintained and supported the public worship of God among us at our own cost and charge. . . .

"Your petitioners therefore do humbly pray that we may be erected into a township, there being a sufficient tract of land in the Northwesterly part of Nottingham and the Southerly part of Litchfield to make a compact Town, without any prejudice to the towns of Nottingham or Litchfield. . . ."

Litchfield, which had been known as Natticook, or Brenton's Farm, was incorporated by the General Court of Massachusetts July 4, 1734.

Under this charter the town of Litchfield was bounded,—

"Beginning at Merrimack River, half a mile south of where Natticook south line crosseth said river, running from thence west two miles and a half, then turning and running northerly the general course of Merrimack River to Sowheag (Souhegan) River, making it a straight line, then running by Sowheag (Souhegan) River to Merrimack River again two miles and a half.

"Also, that the bounds dividing between Natticook and Nottingham begin at the lower line of south bounds of Nathaniel Hills' lands on Merrimack River, so extending east by his south line to the south east corner; so on east to Nottingham east line; north two degrees east, about half a mile, to a pine tree with stones about it, standing within sight of Beaver brook, marked with the letter F; from thence North North west by a line of marked trees, lettered with F, about six miles to Merrimack River, near Natticook corner; southerly by the River Merrimack to the mouth of the Sowheag (Souhegan) River, before mentioned."

Litchfield, as then bounded, extended south at Merrimack River nearly a mile farther than at present, and about one-half mile south of the Brenton line, and included the nine hundred acres of land Nathaniel Hills bought of Jonathan Tyng, leaving all, or nearly all, of the Joseph Hills farm in Nottingham.

The Hills Farms meeting-house, built soon after, was in Litchfield, near its southern border, as the town was then bounded, and so were all the houses and farms in Hills Row, which farms were parts of the Nathaniel Hills "Tyng" land

December 3, 1735, the town voted to build a pulpit and a body of seats, leaving room in the middle of the meeting-house up to the pulpit, and leaving room around the outside to build pews, and also to lay the gallery floors, build stairs to the galleries and a gallery rail.

July 6, 1737, "*Voted* and made choice of Mr. Nathaniel Merrill for their gospel minister to settle in Nottingham, and voted him £200 settlement in case he accepts the call, and chose Captain Robert Fletcher, Ensign Joseph Snow, John Butler and Henry Baldwin to find his terms how he will settle."

September 19th, the town voted to give Mr. Merrill, in case he should accept the call, two hundred and fifty pounds, bills of credit, old tenor, as a gift, and to give him one hundred and twenty pounds, annually, in bills of credit, silver money twenty shillings to the ounce, an addition of ten pounds annually to be added after five years from settlement, and an addition of ten pounds more annually after ten years from settlement, and to give him a sufficient supply of firewood brought to his door annually.

The call was accepted, and the Rev. Nathaniel Merrill was ordained November 30, 1737, and a Congregational Church was founded the same day.

He was the son of Abel Merrill, of West Newbury; born March 1, 1712, and graduated at Harvard College in 1732.

He bought land of Thomas Colburn for a farm, built a house near the meeting-house, where he resided until his death, in 1796.

In front of the house an aged elm is now standing, which is said to have been planted by Rev. Mr. Merrill.

He had nine children, all born in this town.

Children of Rev. Nathaniel and Elizabeth Merrill,—Nathaniel, born September 25, 1739; Betsey, September 6, 1741; Mary, August 28, 1743, died young; John, October 26, 1745; Abel, December 23, 1747; Dorothy, February 10, 1749; Olive, December 4, 1751, married Isaac Merrill, February 25, 1779; Sarah, October 31, 1753; and Benjamin, April 3, 1756.

CHAPTER III.

HUDSON—(*Continued*).

Settlement of the Province Line—Charter of Nottingham West—Boundaries—Second Meeting-House—North Meeting-House—Roads Laid Out—Stocks—Petition of Josiah Cummings—Bounty on Wolves—Highway Taxes—Mr. Merrill's Salary—Presbyterians—Settlement with Rev. Mr. Merrill.

THE province line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, about which there had been a long and bitter controversy, was settled and established in 1741.

The new line divided the town of Nottingham, leaving about four thousand acres of the south part in Massachusetts and the balance in New Hampshire. The meeting-house was within less than two miles of the province line; the inhabitants were dissatisfied and "*Voted* to send a petition to England to be annexed to Massachusetts Bay."

The petition did not succeed, and Nottingham, north of the line, remained a district about five years, subject to the jurisdiction and laws of New Hampshire.

March 10, 1746, at a district meeting, it was voted, by a vote of thirty-two yeas to twenty-one nays, to be incorporated into a "Distinct Town," and "Thomas Gage, Ephraim Cummings and John Butler were chosen a committee to treat with the Courts Committee."

A charter was granted by the General Court of New Hampshire, July 5, 1746, and the name of the town was changed to Nottingham West, there being already a Nottingham in the east part of the State.

Under this charter the town was bounded,—

"Beginning at the River Merrimack, on the east side thereof, where the line that parts the Province of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire crosses the said river, and runs from said river east, ten degrees south, by the needle, two miles and eighty rods; then north, twenty degrees west, five miles and eighty rods to Londonderry south side line, then by Londonderry line west northwest to the southwest corner of Londonderry township; then north on Londonderry west side line one mile and eighty rods; then west by the needle to Merrimack River then on said River southerly to the place began at."

The charter contained the following reservation:

"Always reserving to us, our heirs and successors, all white pine trees growing and being, or that shall hereafter grow and be on the said tract of land, for the use of our Royal Navy."

These boundaries excluded all of that part of Pelham—nearly one-third—formerly included in the district of Nottingham, with about twenty families by the names of Butler, Hamblet, Baldwin, Gage, Gibson, Nevens, Douglass, Richardson and Spalding, and included a part of the south part of Litchfield, as before bounded, about one mile wide on the Merrimack, but less at the east end, with Nathaniel Hills, William Taylor, Henry Hills, Joseph Pollard, James Hills, Ezekiel Hills, John Marsh, Jr., Thomas Marsh, Henry Hills, Jr., Samuel Hills, Nathaniel Hills, Jr., and some other inhabitants.

In a petition to the Governor and Council, by Nathan Kendall, in behalf of the inhabitants of Litchfield, August 22, 1746, it is represented,—

"That by some mistake or misrepresentation, the boundaries given in said charter are different from what the intention was, as they comprise, for part of that which was called Litchfield on the easterly side of said river is, in fact, taken into Nottingham and incorporated as parcel of that town, and what is left of Litchfield is much too small for a town and can't possibly subsist as such, and there is no place to which it can be joined, nor from which anything can be taken to add to it."

The first town-meeting under the new charter, called by Zaccheus Lovewell, was held at the house of Samuel Greeley, July 17, 1746, at which Zaccheus Lovewell was elected moderator, Samuel Greeley town clerk, George Burns treasurer, and Samuel Greeley, Zaccheus Lovewell and Eleazer Cummings selectmen.

August 20th, "*Voted* to move the preaching to Mr. Benjamin Whittemore's house."

October 20, 1746, a committee was chosen to find the "centre up and down of the town;" and at an adjourned meeting, November 20th, the "committee's report is, that the centre up and down of this town is on the northeasterly side of Mr. Benjamin Whittemore's lot, and on the east side of the way that leads to Litchfield."

"The town viewed the said place, and marked several pine-trees on said spot, and voted said place to erect a meeting-house on."

It was also voted, at the same meeting, to "pull down the old meeting-house," and a committee was chosen to effect the same. The committee did not "pull down the old meeting-house," as it appears later that no satisfactory arrangement could be made with those people of Pelham and Tyngsborough who helped build and owned pews in it.

January 12, 1747, the town voted to build a meeting-house forty feet long and twenty-six feet wide, and a committee was chosen to effect the same.

The meeting-house was not built by that committee, and June 1, 1748, the town "*Voted* to purchase the upper meeting-house in said town, at a value of eighty pounds, old tenor;" and a committee was chosen to "pull down and remove the said meeting-house, and to erect the same at some suitable and convenient place, and to effect the same at or before the first day of July next."

This was the Hills Farms meeting-house, before mentioned, and it appears that the committee soon after effected its removal, as the next town-meeting, August 31, 1748, was held at the meeting-house, and it was "*Voted* to lay the lower floors, hang the doors, underpin the frame, board up the upper windows, and to remove the seats out of the old meeting-house and place them in the new house, and put up some of the old glass windows, and to have a tier of pews built in the front of the meeting-house."

October 26th a committee was chosen by the town "To pull up the floors in the old meeting-house, and the breast-work, and take out the rails; and to put up stairs and put in slit-work; lay the gallery floors, and bring the slit-work, old floors and breast-work to the place, and put up the breastwork; all to be done this fall, and to allow horse-shelters to be built on the town's land, near the meeting-house."

April 24, 1749, "*Voted*, to clapboard the meeting-house and put up the window-frames and the old glass this year."

July 7, 1751, "*Voted*, to have two seats made and set up around the front of the gallery, and to call in and put up the old glass so far as it will go."

This house occupied nearly the same position where, forty years ago, stood the old school-house in District No. 4, near the Joseph Blodgett place, in the margin of the old burying-ground and near where the gate now stands.

It was the last meeting-house built by the town, and was occupied as a place of public worship until March, 1778, when the town voted to sell the "old meeting-house," and, February 1, 1779, "*Voted*, that

the money that the old meeting-house sold for should be turned into the treasury by the committee who sold it."

The record does not inform us to whom the meeting-house was sold, but it is reasonable to suppose that it was bought for Mr. Merrill by his society and friends, and removed to the south part of the town, as there was at about that time, and for many years after, a meeting-house on the east side of the Back road, south of Musquash Brook, in which Mr. Merrill continued to preach until near the time of his death, in 1786. This house was called "Mr. Merrill's Meeting-house," and later, the "Gospel-Shop."

It was located east of the road, on the high ground nearly opposite the old burying-place, and was not—as has been supposed by some—the first meeting-house, which, as has been mentioned in a former chapter, was on the north side of the brook, and about half a mile distant from the location of this one.

And further, if we suppose an error possible as to the location of the old meeting-house—after the town, in 1748, had removed the seats, pulpit, deacon-seats, windows, floors, breast-work and rails, and put them into the new house, it was voted unanimously, January 30, 1749, "To give the old meeting-house all that is remaining, excepting window-frames, casements and glass and pews—*i. e.*, all their right and interest in and to the same, excepting what is before excepted, as a present to the Rev. Mr. Merrill."

Mr. Merrill preached in the second meeting-house for nearly thirty years after he was presented with the shell of the old one, and it would not be reasonable to suppose that he would preserve and keep the old house in repair for that time, when he had no use for it.

The old North meeting-house, at the Centre, which stood until the present town-house was erected, in 1857, was built by the Presbyterians, probably in 1771, as a town-meeting held October 7th of that year, was called at the old meeting-house.

The land upon which it stood was conveyed, December 15, 1770, by Deacon Henry Hale, to Captain Abraham Page, David Peabody, Hugh Smith, Joseph Wilson and Asa Davis, "as a committee appointed for building a meeting-house on said premises."

This building, which was the cause of several very bitter controversies, was repaired by the town in 1792, deeded by the proprietors to the Baptist Society November 26, 1811, and by that society to the town of Hudson March 1, 1842.

The town-meetings, with a few exceptions, were held at this meeting-house from 1779 until the present town-house was erected to supply its place. A few were held at the house of Timothy Smith and other private dwellings.

November 19, 1764, the town voted to build a meeting-house, and several similar votes were passed at later dates, but as a location could not be agreed upon, the object did not succeed.

March 9, 1747, "Chose Edward Spalding and Benj. Frost to take care that the deer are not chased around out of season as the law directs."

In 1747 the selectmen laid out a road from Litchfield to the province line, which the town voted not to accept, and it was laid out by a "Courts Committee" the same year. Nine other roads were laid out by the selectmen and accepted by the town.

September 21, 1747, "*Voted* to erect a pair of stocks, and voted three pounds, old tenor money, to erect the same. John Marshall was chosen to build said stocks."

December 7, 1747, Josiah Cummings, Eleazer Cummings and several other residents of the north part of the town petitioned the General Court, praying, "That they might be discharged, both polles and estates, from paying anything towards the support of the ministry at said Nottingham, so long as they attend elsewhere. . . . "

March 7, 1748, Deacon Samuel Greeley and John Marshall "were chosen to go to court to answer a citation. . . . " The prayer of the petitioners was not granted.

October 15, 1749, a road was laid out from Rev. Mr. Merrill's to the meeting-house, beginning near the Rev. Mr. Merrill's orchard and running northerly, through land of Roger Merrill, Ebenezer Dakin, Hezekiah Hamblet, Gerrish, Joseph Blodgett, Deacon Samuel Greeley and Benjamin Whittemore, to the town land appropriated for the use of the meeting-house. This is the same road now known as the Back road, or Burns road.

March 2, 1752, a bounty of six pounds was voted for every wolf caught and killed.

The first tax for mending the highways was in 1753, when two hundred pounds, old tenor, was raised for that purpose, and the price of labor was established at fifteen shillings a day for men, one-half as much for a pair of oxen and four shillings for a cart.

As the currency continued to depreciate, Mr. Merrill's salary was raised from year to year, until 1759, when he received twelve hundred pounds, old tenor, at six pounds per dollar.

September 26, 1764, "*Voted*, that those Presbyterians who attend Mr. Kinkaid's meeting in Windham be excused from paying towards the support of Rev. Mr. Merrill." Much trouble had already arisen in relation to the collection of the minister taxes from the Presbyterians, of which there was a considerable number in town, which continued many years later, and at times was carried into the courts for settlement.

At the annual meeting, 1772, "The town chose Deacon Ebenezer Cummings to see that the fish are not obstructed in their passage up Wattannock Brook, so called, this present year." Alewives in large quantities made their way up this brook until the dam at Lowell obstructed their passage up the river.

In March, 1773, a vote was passed against raising

any money to pay Rev. Mr. Merrill, and in June following it was "*Voted* to call a council to settle the difficulties now subsisting between Mr. Merrill and his people upon such terms as may be reasonable and agreeable to the word of God."

It does not appear that this council was ever convened.

September 27th the town "*Voted* to dismiss all those that are uneasy with Mr. Merrill from paying any rates to his support."

The contract between the town and Mr. Merrill was dissolved, as the following receipt will show:

"I, the subscriber, for and in consideration of the sum of sixty pounds, lawful money, to me in hand paid, or secured to be paid, do therefore acquit and discharge The Inhabitants of the Town of Nottingham west for all demands I now have, or may have hereafter, upon them as a Town, by virtue of any former agreement or agreements, vote or votes made or voted between them and me as their minister; As witness my hand,

"NATH'L MERRILL.

"Nottingham west, July 11, 1774."

CHAPTER IV.

HUDSON—(*Continued*).

A Part of "Londonderry Claim" Annexed to Nottingham West, 1778—Name Changed to Hudson, 1830—Taylor's Falls Bridge—Post-Offices and Postmasters—Nottingham West Social Library—Hudson Social Library—Schools and School Districts—Population—Physicians—Nashua and Rochester Railroad—Employments.

IN 1754 a petition was presented to the General Assembly, signed by twenty-seven of the inhabitants of the southwest part of Londonderry, praying to be taxed in Nottingham West, which petition was dismissed.

As early as 1768 some action had been taken by a number of the inhabitants occupying the south part of "Londonderry Claim," in Londonderry, to be annexed to this town, and in March of that year the town voted to hear and answer their request.

February 3, 1778, a petition praying to be annexed to Nottingham West was presented to the Honorable Council and Assembly, signed by Levi Andrews, Josiah Barroughs, Simeon Robinson, John Marshall, William Hood, Joseph Steele, Philip Marshall, Moses Barrett, Daniel Peabody, John Smith, Ebenezer Taylor, Simeon Barrett, James Barrett, W. Elener Graham, Isaac Page, William Graham, Ezekiel Greeley, George Burroughs, David Lawrence, Richard Marshall, Hugh Smith, Thomas Smith, Sampson Kidder, Benjamin Kidder, William McAdams, Joseph Hobbs.

The petition was granted by an act of the General Assembly, passed March 6, 1778, annexing the southwest part of Londonderry to Nottingham West, with the following boundaries:

"Beginning in the South Boundary of Londonderry, at the North East corner of Nottingham west, Thence runnanc North 5 degrees East, frequently crossing Beaver Brook, 424 rods to a large Pine tree marked, standing by said Brook.

"Thence North twenty degrees West 740 rods to a large Black oak tree marked, standing about 4 rods East of Simeon Robinson's House.

"Thence North eighty degrees west, 600 rods to the East side line of Litchfield, to a Poplar tree marked, standing in the edge of Fine meadow, and including the houses and lands belonging to William Graham, William Steele, William McAdams, Simeon Robinson and Ebenezer Tarbox, lying to the Eastward and Northward of said tract, according to the plan thereof exhibited with said petition, and excluding any lands lying contiguous to said North and East Bounds, belonging to Samuel Andrews and Thomas Reed, lying within the same.

"Thence from said Poplar tree South in the East Bounds of Litchfield and Nottingham west about two miles and three-quarters to a corner of Nottingham west.

"Thence East South East in the South Bounds of Londonderry and North Bounds of Nottingham west, two miles and three-quarters of a mile to the place began at."

Only two minor changes have since been made in the boundaries of the town.

The first by an act of the Legislature, passed June 27, 1857, establishing the northeast corner of Hudson and the southeast corner of Londonderry about one hundred and twelve rods farther northerly on Beaver Brook than the old corner, and running from there north, 27° 12′ west, six hundred and ninety rods to the original corner established in 1778, and from that to the corner at Litchfield line, as before.

Also providing that these lines should be the boundaries between the two towns.

Prior to 1862 the line between Hudson and Windham crossed Beaver Brook several times. July 2d of that year an act was passed by the Legislature establishing the line in the centre of the brook, from the northwest corner of Pelham, about three hundred and twenty rods, to the southeast corner of Londonderry, as established in 1857.

The tract annexed in 1778 included nearly twenty families other than those whose names were upon the petition.

March 9, 1830, "It was voted to request the selectmen to petition the General Court to change the name of the town, and Moses Greeley, Colonel William Hills, Deacon Asa Blodgett and James Tenney were chosen a committee to report a name."

At an adjourned meeting, March 13th, "*Voted* to accept the report of the committee to designate a name for the town, which name was that of Hudson."

The name of the town was changed from Nottingham West to Hudson at the June session of the Legislature of the same year.

In 1826 a charter was granted to several individuals of this town and Nashua, by the name of the Proprietors of Taylor's Falls Bridge, for the purpose of building a bridge across the Merrimack.

At that time there was no bridge across the river between Lowell and Amoskeag. The bridge was completed and opened as a toll-bridge in 1827.

Previous to that time people crossed by ferries, there being three,—Hamblet's ferry, formerly called Dutton's and for many years Kelly's ferry, was located near where the bridge was built.

Another, about two miles above, always known as Hill's ferry; and the third about three miles below, first called Hardy's and later Pollard's ferry.

Taylor's Falls bridge remained a toll-bridge until

1855, when a highway was laid out over it by the county, and it became a free bridge.

It was a lattice bridge, built of the best of old growth native white pine, and remained until 1881, a period of fifty-four years, when it was replaced by a substantial iron structure.

Post-Offices and Postmasters.—Prior to 1818 there was no post-office in this town, and letters and other matter sent by mail, addressed to Nottingham West people, were sent to the post-office at Litchfield, which was established as early as 1804.

A post-office by the name of Nottingham West was established at the Centre July 12, 1818, and Reuben Greeley was appointed postmaster at the same time.

The name was changed to Hudson June 9, 1831.

It was discontinued March 3, 1835, and re-established April 25, 1835.

The office was removed to Taylor's Falls bridge September, 1853, and was discontinued again April 13, 1868, and re-established September 21, 1868.

Hudson post-office remains at the bridge. A daily mail is carried between this office and the Nashua post-office, the distance being less than one and one-half miles.

November 1, 1876, another post-office, called Hudson Centre, was established at the station of the Nashua and Rochester Railroad at the Centre, and Eli Hamblet appointed postmaster.

The following list exhibits the names of all the postmasters from 1818 to 1885, with the time for which they severally held the office:

Reuben Greeley, from July 12, 1818, to April 17, 1829.
James Tenney, from April 17, 1829, to March 5, 1835.
Elbridge Dow, from April 25, 1835, to November 15, 1849.
Reuben Greeley, from November 15, 1849, to September 15, 1853.
Thomas H. Ewins, from September 15, 1853, to December 5, 1855.
George W. Hills, from December 5, 1855, to April 13, 1868.
Willard H. Webster, from September 21, 1868, to November 15, 1869.
Nathan P. Webster, from November 15, 1869, to July 21, 1875.
Waldo P. Walton, from July 21, 1875, to April 14, 1879.
Nathan P. Webster, from April 14, 1879, to the present time, 1885.

Eli Hamblet, at Hudson Centre, appointed November 1, 1876, continues to hold the office.

Paul Colburn was appointed postmaster October 27, 1863, but failed to qualify or enter upon the duties of the office, and G. W. Hills was continued in office until 1868.

Nottingham West Social Library.—In 1797, Samuel Marsh, Joseph Winn, Phineas Underwood, Eleazer Cummings, John Pollard and Joseph Greeley petitioned the General Court for the incorporation of a library, and December 9th of the same year an act was passed incorporating the same by the name of Nottingham West Social Library.

The proprietors of this library were very fortunate in the selection of books, many of them being of a high order, and it continued in active existence until after 1840, when it was dissolved and the books divided among the proprietors.

Soon after the first library association was dissolved the Hudson Social Library was organized, but it was dissolved and the books divided in 1857.

Schools and School Districts.—Prior to 1754 no money had been raised for the support of schools.

At the annual meeting of that year, "*Voted*, to hire a school-master the ensuing year, and to raise one hundred and twenty pounds, old tenor, for the support of said school, which shall be proportionated between Hills' Farms, Bush Hill and the lower end of the town."

No further action was taken in relation to schools until 1759.

The law in force in New Hampshire prior to and for some years after the Revolution required towns having fifty families to support a public school for teaching children in town to "read and write," and towns having one hundred families or more to maintain a grammar school.

These schools were sustained by an annual tax, voted by the town, and were wholly under the charge and control of the selectmen.

This school law remained in force without material change till 1789.

The following exhibit presents the yearly amount of the school-tax voted from 1754 for the following thirty-five years:

In 1754 one hundred and twenty pounds, old tenor. In 1755, 1756, 1757 and 1758, no school tax. In 1759 three hundred pounds, old tenor. From 1760 to 1765, inclusive, no school tax. In 1766 and 1767 fifteen pounds lawful money or silver each year. In 1768 four hundred pounds, old tenor. In 1769 and 1770 no school tax. In 1771 and 1772 eight pounds lawful money each year. In 1773 and 1774 sixteen pounds lawful money each year. In 1775 eight pounds, and in 1776 twelve pounds lawful money. In 1777 twenty-four pounds in Continental paper money. In 1778 no school tax. In 1779 three hundred pounds. In 1780 four hundred and fifty pounds, all in Continental money. In 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786 and 1787 thirty-six pounds each year, lawful money. In 1788 forty pounds, and in 1789 thirty-six pounds lawful money.

An act of the General Court, passed in 1789, repealed the school laws till that time in force, and made it the duty of the selectmen yearly to assess upon the inhabitants of each town forty-five pounds upon each twenty shillings of the town's proportion of the public taxes, for teaching the children and youth of the town "reading, writing and arithmetic."

The first school tax assessed under this law, in 1790, was forty pounds.

Since the law of 1789 was passed very little money has been assessed for schools in addition to the amount required by law.

School Districts.—In 1785 the selectmen were chosen a committee to divide the town into school districts and number the same. The committee made no report to the town until 1799, when a report was

submitted, which was adopted, dividing the town into nine school districts and establishing the boundaries of each district.

In 1805 a number of the inhabitants of District No. 9, petitioned for a new district, which petition was granted by a vote of the town, and School District No. 10 was set off from the westerly part of No. 9 as a new and separate district.

In 1835 a committee was chosen to "take a view of the town in respect to school districts and report."

March 14, 1837, the committee made a report giving definite boundaries of each of the ten school districts.

With one minor amendment, the town "*Voted*, that the report fixes the school districts in this town with regard to bounds and limits."

But few changes had been made in the boundaries of the districts since 1805, and, with the exception of the new district made in that year, the limits of the several districts, as established by the last committee, were substantially the same as those made by the committee chosen in 1785.

The districts remained with no material alterations from 1837 to 1885, when, at the annual March meeting, the town voted to abolish the school districts and adopt the "Town System," under section 2, chapter 86, of the General Laws; and Kimball Webster, David O. Smith and Daniel Gage were elected a Board of Education.

Population.—By the provincial census taken in 1767 the town contained a population of five hundred and eighty-three, with two slaves.

In September, 1775, a second census was taken by the New Hampshire Convention, when the town was credited with a population of six hundred and forty-nine. Men in the army, twenty-two; slaves, four.

According to the several censuses taken in different years since, the population was as follows: 1790, 1064; 1800, 1267; 1810, 1376; 1820, 1227; 1830, 1282; 1840, 1144; 1850, 1312; 1860, 1222; 1870, 1066; 1880, 1045.

Physicians.—I have been unable to obtain data sufficient to give as full and accurate an account of the physicians who have been residents in this town as would be desirable, yet the following exhibit is believed to contain the names of nearly all those who have practiced their profession here as resident physicians.

Dr. Ezekiel Chase, probably the first, removed into this town as early as 1741. He was appointed a justice of the peace about the year 1747, did much official business and was a very prominent man in the affairs of the town.

His wife, Priscilla (Merrill), died February 22, 1768, in her fifty-ninth year.

His death is not found recorded, but it occurred not earlier than 1780.

Dr. John Hall was a resident in 1779 and 1780.

Dr. Joseph Gray removed into this town about 1782, and remained until 1790.

Dr. Apollos Pratt resided here in 1803 and 1804, and possibly later.

Dr. Paul Tenney, born in Rowley, Mass., April 11, 1763, married, November 2, 1790, Sarah Gibson, of Pelham; removed into this town as early as 1789, where he practiced his profession for more than thirty years. He resided at the Centre, where he built a tomb, the only one in town, and died April 6, 1821.

Dr. Daniel Tenney, son of Dr. Paul Tenney, born June 15, 1795, practiced his profession for a few years in this town, and removed to Derry. He died November 7, 1840.

Dr. Dustin Barrett was also born in this town, was a very skillful physician and practiced here for several years. He died June 1, 1831, aged thirty-seven years.

Dr. Henry M. Hooke removed into the town a few years after the death of Dr. Barrett, and remained until about 1847, when he removed to Lowell, Mass., where he died a few years later.

Dr. James Emery commenced the practice of his profession in Hudson about 1847.

He acquired an extensive practice, and remained in town until the time of his death, which occurred September 30, 1880.

Dr. David O. Smith, son of Alvan Smith, born in this town, commenced the practice of his profession here May 1, 1850, since which time he has been an active and industrious practitioner, and is now (1885) the only resident physician in Hudson.

Nashua and Rochester Railroad.—One railroad only intersects Hudson. The Nashua and Rochester went into operation in the fall of 1874. It crosses the Merrimack from Nashua about sixty rods below Taylor's Falls bridge, and follows a northeasterly course through Hudson Centre to Beaver Brook, a distance of about four miles, where it enters Windham.

There is but one railroad station in town, and that at Hudson Centre, where Eli Hamblet is station-agent and postmaster. Under an act of the Legislature, passed June session, 1883, this railroad has been consolidated with the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, which consolidated road is called the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad. It forms a continuous line from Worcester, Mass., to Rochester, N. H., where it connects with the Portland and Rochester.

The inhabitants of Hudson are and always have been principally engaged in agriculture, no extensive manufactories ever having existed in town.

Some twenty or more of those residing near the Bridge are employed in the manufactories and upon the railroads in Nashua.

In 1820 Hudson contained two meeting-houses, one tavern, three stores, four saw-mills, four grain-mills, two clothing-mills and one carding-machine.

There are now (1885) in town two grist-mills, two saw-mills, one drug and spice-mill, one file-shop,

three meeting-houses and ten school-houses. At the Bridge is one store, two wheelwright-shops and two blacksmith-shops, and at the Centre one store and a blacksmith-shop.

Deposits in the savings-banks in the State, one hundred and forty-two thousand and twenty-nine dollars.

CHAPTER V.

HUDSON.—(*Continued*.)

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Congregational and Presbyterian Churches—Rev. Nathaniel Merrill—North Meeting-House—South Meeting-House; Ministers—Congregational Meeting-House, Members—The Baptist Church and Society, Ministers—Baptist Meeting-House, Deacons, Members—Methodist Episcopal Church and Society; Meeting-Houses, Ministers, Members.

In former chapters I have already given an account of the organization of the Congregational Church, November 30, 1737, and the ordination of Rev. Nathaniel Merrill as pastor on the same day; of the building of the first and second meeting-houses by the town; and of the building of the North meeting-house by the Presbyterians. For the first fifty-eight years of the existence of this church no original records are now to be found, other than such as are contained in the town records.

Mr. Merrill's relations as pastor to the church continued till very near the time of his death, in 1796, although his civil contract with the town was dissolved July 11, 1774.

He continued to preach in the second meeting-house until it was sold by the town, in 1778, and later in the meeting-house in the south part of the town, which probably was the same building, bought and removed by the Congregational Church and Society, and called "Mr. Merrill's meeting-house."

He was son of Abel Merrill; born in West Newbury, Mass., March 1, 1712, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1732.

He seems to have been a man almost universally loved and revered by his church and people, as his long-continued services as pastor, extending over a period of nearly fifty-nine years, will attest.

For a few years preceding 1774, the time of his dismissal by the town, some trouble occasionally arose in relation to the payment of his salary, which became largely in arrears, owing to the Presbyterians voting against raising money for the purpose, and refusing to pay such taxes when assessed against them.

It is a singular fact that no record of his death can be found, and that among his very numerous posterity the exact date is unknown.

A headstone—erected by his grandchildren many years after his death—marks his grave, and dates his death in 1796, but the day or month is not given.

It will be remembered that Londonderry was settled by Presbyterians, and before a portion of that town was annexed to Nottingham West, in 1778, a large number of families of that denomination were residents in this town, who, joining with others of the south part of Londonderry, a Presbyterian Church was organized, probably before the North meeting-house was built, or as early as 1770.

No records of this church are to be found earlier than 1816, the date of its union with the Congregational Church.

Its first minister of whom we can find any record was Rev. John Strickland.

The exact date at which he commenced preaching here is uncertain, but the town records incidentally show that he was paid a salary by the Presbyterians in 1773.

Mr. Fox, in his historical sketch of Hudson, says,—"July 3, 1774, Rev. John Strickland was ordained, but after a few years was dismissed by the town."

That he was ordained as pastor of the Presbyterian Church July 3, 1774, is probably true, but the town records do not show that as a town it had anything to do with his settlement or dismissal.

He probably remained here until 1784, as his name appears for the last time in the tax-list for that year.

For several years the town assessed a minister tax of sixty pounds, twenty-five pounds of which was to be paid to Mr. Merrill, and the balance laid out for preaching at the North meeting-house.

In 1792 the town entered into some agreement with the proprietors, and repaired the North meeting-house.

It appears that Rev. Matthew Scribner preached here about 1790, and Rev. Mr. Parrish soon after, but no minister was settled until 1796, when, on the 24th of February, Rev. Jabez Pond Fisher, a Congregational minister, was ordained at the North meeting-house.

Mr. Fisher was graduated at Brown University in 1788, and was voted a settlement by the town, under protest of the Presbyterians against paying any part of the same, or of his salary of four hundred dollars, and an annual salary of three hundred and ten dollars so long as he should continue as pastor.

As early as 1790 an unsuccessful effort was made by the town to purchase the North meeting-house from the proprietors, and in 1797 a like attempt was made, with no better result.

The town, having repaired the house, claimed to own a part in common with the proprietors and pew-holders.

Many of the Presbyterians declined to pay any tax for the support of Mr. Fisher, and the proprietors refused to permit him to preach in the North meeting-house.

This led to a very bitter controversy, in which a committee chosen to open the house on the Sabbath used axes upon the doors to effect an entrance, but without success, as the resistance by the proprietors, led by Asa Davis, Esq., upon the inside, was so great

that the attempt was abandoned, and the meeting for that day was held in the open air upon the common in a drizzling rain.

After this Mr. Fisher preached in the meeting-house already mentioned, in the south part of the town, in private houses, barns and in the open air, until the South meeting-house was built, in 1798, by proprietors connected with the Congregational Church and Society.

At the time Mr. Fisher was ordained the members of the Congregational Church numbered a little more than fifty, and while he was pastor, about five years, thirty-six were admitted.

From obvious reasons, the town failed to raise the money to pay Mr. Fisher as had been agreed, and in consequence of his salary being largely in arrears, in 1801 he called for a dismissal, which was granted by an ecclesiastical council, to take effect June 4th of the same year.

He afterwards brought suit against the town to recover a balance of $1013.92 due him, which amount was allowed and paid in 1802,—members of the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches being exempt from paying any part of this tax by a vote of the town passed October 30, 1797.

For about fifteen years after Mr. Fisher left, the church remained in a very weak condition, and the records show of but little as having been done and very few new members added. Preaching was sustained but a small part of the time until 1816, when, on the 15th of October of that year, the Congregational Church united with individual members of Presbyterian Churches and organized a Presbyterian Church under the Londonderry Presbytery.

At the date of the union the church was very small; only eleven Presbyterians and thirteen Congregationalists are given as uniting to form the new organization, but many members of the old churches and new converts were admitted soon after.

After the organization of the new church preaching was maintained nearly all the time, it being divided between the two meeting-houses,—twenty-four Sabbaths in the year it was at the North meeting-house and the balance of the year at the South meeting-house,—but no minister was settled until 1825.

During this period the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Mr. Wheelock, Rev. Samuel Harris, Rev. Mr. Starkweather and others.

November 2, 1825, Rev. William K. Talbot was ordained, under an agreement that he should remain as pastor for five years, at a salary of four hundred dollars annually.

At this time the church had a membership of about ninety, but during the four years that Mr. Talbot was pastor more than one hundred new members were added.

In February, 1829, owing to arrearages being due him, Mr. Talbot requested a dismissal as pastor at the end of four years, instead of five, as had been agreed.

The church refused to comply with this request, but upon an appeal to the Presbytery he obtained a dismissal and soon after removed from town, and a few years later was deposed from the ministry.

In an appeal to the Presbytery by a committee chosen by the church to oppose the dismissal of Mr. Talbot, that committee gave among other causes for his salary being in arrears,—"That many have died, —out of the town sixty deaths occurred in one year, and ten or more of the best families have providentially removed to other places of residence, five of whom were elders, or elders elect."

The church had no settled minister for the next fifteen years, but the pulpit was supplied a part of the time by Rev. Samuel H. Tolman, a Methodist minister, Rev. Samuel Harris, Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Rev. Willard Holbrook and others.

At an ecclesiastical council composed of ministers and delegates from several Congregational Churches, convened at the South meeting-house September 29, 1841, the Presbyterian Church organization was dissolved, and the members were organized into a Congregational Church, called the Evangelical Congregational Church of Hudson, which adopted the articles of faith of that denomination.

The names of twenty-six members were enrolled at the time of its organization, and sixty others united within the next two years.

A new meeting-house was built in 1842, fifty by forty feet, located about one-half mile east of Taylor's Falls bridge, near the Methodist house, which had been built two years previous.

Soon after, the Rev. William Page was engaged to supply the pulpit, and in 1844 an invitation from the church and society to settle as pastor was accepted by him, and he was ordained August 24th of the same year.

His pastoral relations continued until 1852, when his request for a dismissal was granted by an ecclesiastical council June 28th of that year.

During about eight years of Mr. Page's labors after he was ordained about thirty members united with the church.

The next minister was the Rev. Daniel L. French, who was hired to supply the pulpit soon after the dismissal of Mr. Page, and remained till the time of his death, which occurred July 20, 1860.

For the next eight years the desk was supplied by Addison Heald, Rev. Austin Richards, Rev. S. D. Pike, Rev. Benjamin Howe and Rev. Silas M. Blanchard.

For about eight years prior to October, 1876, no preaching was sustained by this society.

Rev. John W. Haley commenced to supply the pulpit October 2, 1876, and soon after many were united with the church.

In November, 1878, Mr. Haley closed his labors here, and preached his farewell sermon on the 24th of that month.

The Rev. S. D. Austin, of Nashua, has since supplied the pulpit the most of the time and is the present minister.

The number of members is now about sixty.

The Baptist Church and Society.—The Baptist Church was organized May 1, 1805, with sixty-five members, who had been dismissed from the Baptist Church in Londonderry, of which they constituted a branch for several years, acting in harmony with said church, but sustaining preaching and the ordinances of the church.

The church was organized by an ecclesiastical council upon the above date, and took the name of the Baptist Church of Christ in Nottingham West.

For several years after its organization the church did not enjoy the labors of a settled pastor, but the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Thomas Paul (colored), Rev. Robert Jones, Rev. Samuel Ambrose and John Young.

The labors of Rev. Thomas Paul were especially effective, and many united with the church under his preaching.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Ezra Kendall, who assumed his charge November 3, 1808, and resigned March 5, 1810. After Mr. Kendall resigned, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Isaiah Stone, Rev. John Perkins and others, until 1814.

June 1st, 1811, the church was incorporated, and all the right of the proprietors to the North meeting-house, and the lot of land upon which it stood, was conveyed to it November 26th of the same year.

Rev. Daniel Merrill, who had several years previous preached in town as a Congregational minister, was invited to the pastorate of the church in May, 1814, and accepted the invitation in August following.

Mr. Merrill was a very radical man in his beliefs. After he renounced the Congregational creed he was a very zealous advocate of the sentiments of the Baptist denomination.

One of his successors in the ministry, in writing a history of the church, says, "That it was not difficult for a stranger, after hearing him preach one sermon, to decide with what Christian denomination he had cast his lot." During his ministry, which continued about six years, seventy-five were baptized and received into the church.

He resigned in September, 1820, and during the next two years the pulpit was supplied a part of the time by Rev. Isaac Wescott, Rev. Otis Robinson and others. Rev. Joseph Davis was ordained June 18, 1823, and resigned November 5, 1824.

There was another interim of about three years and a half, during which time the church did not have any settled minister, and the desk was supplied by Rev. Otis Robinson, Rev. George Evans, Rev. Samuel Elliot, Rev. John Peacock and others.

The next pastor of the church was the Rev. Benjamin Dean, who commenced his labors in April, 1828. Mr. Dean's connection with the church terminated June 26, 1830, under circumstances of a painful nature. He was deposed from the ministry by an ecclesiastical council, and excluded from the fellowship of the church.

The church remained without a pastor for nearly four years, but the pulpit was supplied a part of the time by Rev. Otis Robinson, Stephen Pillsbury and others.

The Rev. Bartlett Pease assumed charge of the church March, 1834, and his pastoral labors terminated in April, 1839.

The next pastor was Rev. John Upton, who commenced his labors November, 1839, and resigned August, 1841.

The attention of the church and society had for several years been turned to the object of erecting a more convenient house of worship than the old one they occupied; but a difference of opinion respecting the location, together with some other circumstances, had prevented any decisive action on the subject.

In 1841 a location near the old meeting-house at the Centre was agreed upon, and a new meeting-house erected, which was completed and dedicated the same year.

In September, 1841, Rev. Jonathan Herrick assumed the pastoral care of the church. He was a very zealous laborer in his profession, and many united with the church under his ministry.

Mr. Herrick was dismissed, at his own request, September, 1843, and the desk was supplied for a few months by William H. Eaton, a student connected with Brown University.

Rev. Joseph Storer supplied the pulpit in 1844, and assumed pastoral charge January 1, 1845.

During this year a parsonage was built by a stock company for the accommodation of the pastor, which was a few years later presented to the society.

Mr. Storer was a very zealous and faithful minister, loved by all connected with his church and society, and universally esteemed and respected by his townsmen. He was retained in his office as pastor until May, 1855, longer by nearly five years than any other pastor of this church, when he was compelled to resign in consequence of failing health.

Rev. W. H. Dalrymple began to supply the pulpit in June, 1855, and assumed the pastoral care in August following, which relation he held until March, 1858.

Rev. George L. Putnam, the next pastor, was ordained June 15, 1858, having previously supplied the desk about three months, and was retained as pastor until November, 1863.

In 1860 the parsonage, built by a stock company in 1845, was presented to the society, and extensive and substantial repairs and alterations were made upon the meeting-house the same year.

A bell was presented to the society several years before by Deacon Moses Greeley, which is still in use, and the only church bell ever hung in this town.

Rev. Bartlett Pease, who was a resident minister, supplied the pulpit for about a year after the resignation of Mr. Putnam.

Rev. Henry Stetson was pastor from October, 1864, to June 1, 1868, when he was dismissed at his own request.

November 1st of the same year Rev. A. W. Chaffin accepted an invitation to become the pastor, and appropriate services were held December 23d.

In 1872, Mr. Chaffin became very feeble physically, and his mental faculties were much impaired; but he was retained as pastor until April, 1873, though he was unable to preach for several months. He removed from town, but his health continued to decline, and he died soon after.

Rev. George A. Gilmes held the relation as pastor from September 1, 1873, to April, 1875, when he resigned.

Rev. S. W. Kinney, the next pastor, assumed his charge January 1, 1876, and resigned in 1879, after which the pulpit was supplied by several ministers until May, 1881, when an invitation was extended to Rev. William P. Bartlett to become pastor, which was accepted, and he was ordained June 28th.

Mr. Bartlett failed to gain the love and confidence of his church and people to a degree that would make a long stay profitable or desirable, and he was dismissed, at his own request, in March, 1883. The present pastor, Rev. T. M. Merriam, assumed that relation in May, 1883.

Deacons of the Baptist Church.—Thomas Senter and Nathaniel Currier, chosen May 7, 1805; Moses Greeley and David Burns, chosen October 30, 1816; Enoch S. Marsh and Benjamin Kidder, chosen April 1, 1838 (Deacon Marsh died December 19, 1865); Hiram Cummings and John M. Thompson, chosen October 4, 1866; Lewis L. Fish, chosen in place of Deacon Cummings, October 12, 1881; Eli Hamblet, chosen April, 1882.

The original number of members of this church in 1805 was sixty-five.

The largest number at any one time was in 1828, when it was 167; in September, 1847, the number of members was 139; in February, 1878, 117; and January 1, 1885, 125.

The Methodist Episcopal Church and Society of Hudson.—Prior to 1830 a considerable number of persons in this town had embraced the religious opinions and sentiments of the Methodist denomination.

Soon after the dismissal of Mr. Talbot by the Presbyterians, in November, 1829, the members of that society, to receive material aid from the Methodists in the support of a ministry, entered into an agreement with them, and hired the Rev. Samuel H. Tolman, a minister of the Methodist persuasion.

Mr. Tolman preached here in 1830, and possibly later, and may have been instrumental in laying the foundation of the Methodist Church organized ten years later.

In 1839, Rev. Jarod Perkins, the Methodist minister in charge of the Nashua station, came to Hudson, and lectured in the school-house in District No. 4, and held meetings in other parts of the town, assisted by others from Nashua and Lowell.

An interest was awakened, and several persons were desirous of having the regular service of the Methodist Episcopal Church established among them.

The Annual Conference of 1839 appointed Abraham Folsom pastor in charge of this station.

Mr. Folsom was a man of energy and zeal, and so labored as to establish a church.

The chief effort of this year was to raise funds for the building of a house of worship, and twelve hundred and fifty dollars were subscribed and collected for that purpose, a meeting was called, trustees appointed and the society legally organized.

Cyrus Warren, Nathaniel M. Morse, David Clement, Ethan Willoughby and John Gillis constituted the first board of trustees.

The meetings for the first year were held in the South meeting-house when not occupied by the Presbyterians, and in school-houses and private dwellings.

A plain meeting-house, fifty by forty feet, was erected in 1840, on the south side of the road, about one-half mile east of Taylor's Falls bridge, and was dedicated December 2d of the same year.

In 1877, the Nashua and Rochester Railroad having been previously built, and passing between the meeting-house and the highway, which rendered the location very inconvenient, the building was removed to the north side of the road, and near the parsonage, which was built a number of years before.

The meeting-house was raised and enlarged by an addition in the rear, a vestry constructed beneath the auditorium, forty by fifty feet in size, and other extensive alterations and repairs made. The expense of this change and repairs was fifteen hundred dollars.

On Sunday, August 3, 1879, immediately after the close of the services, the stable connected with the parsonage took fire, and, together with the meeting-house and parsonage, was totally destroyed.

The buildings were insured for a moderate amount, and this loss seemed a severe blow to the society.

In 1880, a lot having been purchased by the church near Taylor's Falls bridge, a meeting-house built of brick and wood, fifty by seventy feet, with a tower and spire at one corner, was erected at a cost of about seven thousand dollars.

This church contains an audience-room and vestry of ample size, and is one of the most convenient and neatest country churches to be found in the State.

The members of the church contributed liberally, and many other citizens of Hudson and Nashua furnished substantial aid in paying the expense of its construction, so that the debt upon the society was not burdensome. It was dedicated December 7, 1880.

The present number of members of the church is seventy, forty-eight of whom are residents of Hudson.

The names of the ministers who have been stationed here as pastors of this church, and the time of their services, as near as I have been able to ascertain, are as follows:

1829, Abraham Edson; 1840, Charles H. Chase; 1841–42, Moses A. Howe; 1843, A. H. Worthing; 1844, John Boyce; 1845–46, Matthew Newhall; 1847–48, Jonathan Hall; 1849–50, Isaac W. Huntley; 1851, George F. Wells; 1852, —— Cathers; 1853, Kimball Hadley; 1854–56, supplied by students from Biblical Institute at Concord; 1857, R. C. Danforth; 1858–59, J. W. Johnson; 1860–61, L. W. Prescott; 1862–63, William Howes; 1864–65, B. W. Chase; 1866–67, Samuel Beedle; 1868–70, Otis Cole; 1871–73, C. A. Cressey; 1874, W. W. Smith; 1875–76, A. D. Folsom; 1877–79, A. F. Baxter; 1880–82, C. W. Taylor; 1883–84, William Wood; 1885, Frederick C. Pillsbury.

CHAPTER VI.

HUDSON—(*Continued*)

Nottingham West Soldiers in 1748—Soldiers in the French and Indian War of 1754–60—Nottingham West in the Revolution—Committees of Safety and Inspection—Test Oath—Bounties Paid by the Town—Captain Samuel Greeley's Company—Nottingham West Soldiers in the Revolution.

IN volume two of the Adjutant-General's Report for 1866, in the muster-roll of Captain John Goffe's company, employed in scouting and guarding the Souhegan, Monson and Stark garrisons, in 1748, I find the names of John Bradbury, John Carkin, Samuel Houston, John Hewey, Isaac Page and John Pollard, all being names of persons then residents of this town.

Nottingham West Soldiers in the French and Indian War of 1754–60.—In Captain Joseph Blanchard's company, doing duty on the Merrimack River in the fall of 1754,—Peter Cross, Isaac Waldron, Stephen Chase and John Carkin.

In Major Bellows' company, doing duty on the Connecticut River at the same time,—Amos Kenney and Henry Hewey.

In Captain James Todd's company, Second Regiment, 1755,—James Blodgett, John Carkin and Jeremiah Hills.

John Pollard was also in the army the same year.

In 1757, James Wason, Micajah Winn and Timothy Emerson; and in 1758, Amos Pollard, Asa Worcester, Ensign John Pollard, Joshua Chase, Elijah Hills, Joseph Lowell, Jonathan Hardy, Samuel Houston, Nathaniel Haseltine, John Carkin and Thomas Wason.

In Captain Noah Lovewell's company, in 1760,—Amos Kenney and Sanders Bradbury.

The foregoing names are all found in the report before mentioned, but it is not supposed to be a full list of the names of all the men from this town who were soldiers in that seven years' war.

It is believed that *all* those whose names are given above were men from this town, as men of the same names were residents here at that time; yet we have no positive evidence that such is the fact.

Nottingham West in the Revolution.—April 25, 1775, Abraham Page was elected to "join with the Congress at Exeter, to act upon such matters as shall be thought proper and expedient for the public good."

May 7th, he was again chosen to "join the Convention of Delegates, to meet at Exeter May 17th."

At the same meeting it was "*Voted*, That the persons who shall inlist, to be ready on any emergency when called for, shall have forty shillings per month for their wages."

At a special town-meeting, June 12, 1775,—"Chose Moses Johnson, Samuel Greeley, Elijah Hills, Timothy Smith, John Haseltine, Deacon Ebenezer Cummings and Alexander Davis a Committee of Inspection."

In April, 1775, the following Test Oath was sent out to each town in the State:

"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."

Every person was required to sign this test or be regarded as an enemy to the country.

In this town one hundred and nineteen signed the pledge, and one only, Captain Joseph Kelley, refused to sign.

Captain Kelley at that time owned the ferry near where Taylor's Falls bridge now is, kept a tavern near the same, was a man of bad repute and feared by the inhabitants. He afterwards removed to Wentworth, in this State, where he became a pauper.

At an adjourned town-meeting, September 30, 1776, "*Voted* to allow Major Samuel Greeley and the selectmen, viz: Asa Davis, John Haseltine and William Burns, for expenses on their march to Lexington fight, five dollars,—£1 10*s.* 0*d.*"

At the annual meeting March 10, 1777, "Voted to choose Lieutenant Ezekiel Hills, Captain James Ford and Lieutenant David Cummings, a committee of inspection and safety."

April 7th, "*Voted* to raise eighty dollars for each of those men that should enlist into the Continental army for three years."

April 15th, "*Voted* to raise twenty dollars for each of those men that should enlist into the Continental army as an additional bounty to what has been already raised."

July 14th, "Chose Deacon Ebenezer Cummings and Seth Wyman in addition to the committee of safety and inspection last chosen."

Annual town-meeting March 16, 1778, "Chose Jno. Caldwell, Captain Marsh, Deacon Ebenezer Cummings, Thomas Smith, George Burns as a committee of safety and inspection for this present year."

Special town-meeting June 24th, "The town voted

to choose a committee, viz.: Asa Davis, Esq., William Burns, Timothy Smith, Ensign David Lawrence, Deacon Ebenezer Cummings, Ensign Daniel Hardy, Lieutenant John Hazeltine, Jr., and empower them to hire and agree with any men or number of men, and what sum of money they will give, provided at any time the militia should be called upon to march, in order to stop our enemy on any sudden emergency."

At a special meeting November 2d, "*Voted*, that what was formerly Nottingham West should pay the six hundred dollars that was paid by subscription to Richard Cutter and John Campbell for service in the war this present year."

"*Voted* to give those families (viz.: 5) whose husbands are in the Continental army two hundred dollars,— £36."

Annual meeting March 4, 1779, "*Voted*, that the selectmen take care of the soldiers' families this year."

April 5th, "Chose a committee, viz.: Timothy Smith, Samuel Pollard, Captain Moses Barrett, Daniel Marshall, Deacon Ebenezer Cummings, William Burns and Samuel Wason, and gave them discretionary power to hire and agree with men as they think proper, in order to stop our enemy on any emergency."

June 21st, "*Voted* to give the selectmen discretionary power to hire and agree with the remainder of our present quota of men, for the Continental army during the war, in behalf of the town."

March 6, 1780, "*Voted* to allow the present selectmen the interest money they have paid in procuring soldiers for the army in the year 1779."

July 3, 1780, at a town-meeting held at the house of Samuel Greeley, inn-holder, "*Voted*, as a town, to hire six soldiers for the term of six months, to join the Continental army, and chose a committee to effect the same, viz.: Asa Davis, James Ford and David Lawrence, and likewise gave said committee discretionary power to hire and agree with any men, or number of men, upon any emergency in behalf of the town, for the present year."

February 5, 1781, "*Voted* to raise our quota of men to fill up the battalion in the Continental army, and chose a committee in order to procure and agree with the men in behalf of the town, namely,—Timothy Smith, Captain Samuel Marsh, Daniel Marshall, Lieutenant Ezekiel Hills, Lieutenant David Cummings."

March 5th, "*Voted* to give the committee last chosen discretionary power to agree with the soldiers for young cattle, and to give their obligations for the same in behalf of the town."

Two beef-rates were assessed in 1781, amounting to six hundred and eight pounds "in bills of the new emission, or in the old bills at forty to one."

The corn-rate for 1780 was four hundred and thirty-four bushels, and for 1781 five hundred and sixty-four bushels.

July 9, 1781, "*Voted*, that the former committee still stand good and have discretionary power to hire and agree with soldiers in behalf of the town, as occasion may require."

July 30th, "*Voted* to choose a committee to raise soldiers that is and may be called for this present year, and give them discretionary power to give their obligations in behalf of the town."

"*Voted*, that said committee consist of three men, viz.: Captain Peabody, Lieutenant Peter Cross, Ensign Elijah Hills."

"*Voted*, that the obligations which the committee has given to the soldiers for corn, in behalf of the town, that the rate therefor be made in corn only, without mentioning money."

December, 1781, "*Voted* to approve of the selectmen selling of the old paper money, eighty dollars for one of the new emision."

April 17, 1782, "*Voted* to choose a committee of three, namely,—Joseph Greeley, Lieutenant Reuben Spalding and Ensign Nathaniel Davis, as a committee to hire seven Continental soldiers for three years, or during the war, and give them power as they shall see fit."

May 13th, "*Voted* to choose a committee to raise the Continental soldiers called for, namely,—Major James Ford, Captain Cummings, Ensign Elijah Hills, Jeremiah Hills, Joseph Blodgett, Ensign Simeon Barrett, Lieutenant Ezekiel Hills, Seth Hadley, Henry Tarbox, Lieutenant Benjamin Kidder and Seth Wicom."

"*Voted*, To impower this committee, in behalf of the Town, to give their private security for to hire said Soldiers, not to exceed 100 dollars for each soldier yearly, for three years."

It is a matter of regret that a complete list of the names of all the soldiers who served their country, from this town, in the War of the Revolution, cannot be given.

No town documents to show who they were can be found, and a few of their names only are incidentally mentioned in the town records.

Hon. Isaac W. Hammond, Assistant Secretary of State, has kindly furnished some valuable information, some has been gathered from the Adjutant-General's Reports, and some names have been obtained from other sources.

Within the limited time given to complete this history it has been impossible for me to make an exhaustive research for all the names of those patriotic soldiers possible to be obtained.

The following names are given as a partial list of the men from Nottingham West who were soldiers in the War of the Revolution.

NOTTINGHAM WEST SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION.—The following was copied from the original paper in the possession of the New Hampshire Historical Society, by Hon. D. F. Secomb:

"A muster-roll of Capt. Samuel Greeley's Company, who turned out as

volunteers from Nottingham west, in New Hampshire, at the time of Lexington battle, on the 19th day of April, 1775."

Samuel Greeley, captain; John Kelley, lieutenant; John Pollard, ensign; James Ford, clerk; William Merrill, sergeant; William Burns, sergeant; Ebenezer Pollard, sergeant; Justus Dakin, corporal; Simeon Barrett, corporal; Jonathan Bradley, corporal; John Pollard, corporal; Benjamin Marshall, fifer; Samuel Currier, fifer; Samuel Marsh, Reuben Spalding, Peter Cross, Ebenezer Cummings, Ebenezer Perry, Elijah Hills, Ezekiel Hills, Jeremiah Hills, Samuel Hills, Richard Marshall, Daniel Hardy, Seth Hadley, Abijah Reed, Richard Cutter, Nehemiah Wann, Benjamin Whittemore, Abiather Winn, Stephen Chase, Jr., Joshua Chase, John Haseltine, David Glover, Oliver Hills, Page Smith, Samuel Campbell, Samuel Smith, Moses Barrett, Richard Hardy, Jonathan Blodgett, Joseph Greeley, Samuel Durant, Samuel Moore, Andrew Seavey, Stephen Chase, James Pemberton, John Osgood, Nat. Hardy, Benjamin Marshall, Daniel Marshall, John Walker, Joseph Gould, Jr., John Merrill, David Cummings, Thomas Wason, Alexander Caldwell, Thomas Caldwell, Asa Davis, Samuel Wason, Ichabod Eastman, Abraham Page, Nat. Davis.

The "muster-roll" also gives the number of days each man served and the number of miles travelled; also, the number of pounds of pork furnished and the number of gallons of rum. Of pork there were four hundred and twenty-four pounds, at sixty (?) cents per pound; rum, twelve gallons, at twenty-two cents per gallon.

The following Nottingham West soldiers were known to have been in Captain Walker's company at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775: Joseph Blodgett, Stephen Chase, Joshua Severence, Joseph Greeley, Nehemiah Winn and Abijah Reed. Joseph Greeley was severely wounded in the ankle.

By the provincial census taken in September, 1775, Nottingham West was credited with having twenty-two soldiers in the army.

The following is a list of Nottingham West soldiers who enlisted for three years to fill up the Continental Battalions, April, 1777:

In Captain Emerson's Company, Otley's Regiment.

Sanders Bradbury, sergeant; died of disease, 1779.
Amos Kinney, killed.
Nathaniel Hardy, discharged April 10, 1780.

In Captain F. M. Bell's Company, Hale's Regiment (mustered May 7, 1777).

Daniel Wyman.	Ephraim Jones.
Elijah Gould	Samuel French.
John Seavey.	James Eastman.

Enlisted at York.

Joseph Severence and Samuel Kinney; Thomas Perry, enlisted April 12, 1779; discharged April 10, 1780.

"New Levies."

Abel Sargeant, Isaac Foot, Asa Hamblet and Thomas Cutter enlisted June 28, 1780; discharged December, 1780.
Aaron Hood, enlisted February 28, 1781.
Ezra Carlton, enlisted April 26, 1781.
Joseph Marshall, enlisted February 28, 1781.
Elijhalet Brown, enlisted April 6, 1781.

Enlisted for Six Months, July, 1781, for West Point.

Jonathan Farwell.	James Pemberton.
Daniel Pierce.	Timothy Smith.
Abel Sargent.	

Enlisted for Six Months May 14, 1782.

Jonathan Farwell.	Daniel Pierce.
James Pemberton.	Timothy Smith.
Abel Sargent.	Abel Merrill.

Samuel Brown, Joseph Hobbs and Simeon Butterfield were mustered by C. Frye, June 16, 1782.

— Hardy, enlisted in Captain Mark Wiggins' company, Lamb's regiment, November 13, 1776.

Upon the "Ticonderoga Alarm," in June, 1777, a company of twenty-four men was raised in Nottingham West and vicinity, commanded by Captain James Ford, of this town.

They marched as far as Dublin, where an express met them ordering them home. They returned the 5th of July, and the next day were "ordered out again, and went as far as No. 4, where they heard of the evacuation of Ticonderoga and returned."

Captain James Ford commanded Company 3 of Colonel Nichols' regiment at the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, where he was wounded in both thighs, from which he suffered a lameness through life.

Names of other soldiers who are known to have been in the army,—Ebenezer Pollard was at the battle of Bennington; Seth Cutler enlisted in Stark's regiment May, 1777; he was in the battles of Bennington, Trenton and Princeton, and several others of less note. Richard Cutter was in the army from June 10, 1778, to January, 1779. John Caldwell, 1776. Timothy Pollard, Gideon Butler, John Campbell, Roger Merrill, Jonathan Perry, James Brown, Jonathan Marsh, Theodore Merrill, Robert Bettys, John Haseltine, Jr., William Merrill, Isaac Merrill.

The account of Nottingham West for pay-roll on alarm at Cambridge was fifty-six pounds.

At a town-meeting, October 9, 1777,—

"*Voted*, to chuse Lt. Ezikel Hills, Jno. Caldwell, Jno. Hale, Lt. William Merrill and Samuel Wason a committee to set a valuation upon what had been done towards carrying on the present war, and to make report thereof to the Town."

The committee made a report at a meeting, December 22, 1779,—

"It was put to vote to see if the Town would accept of the report of the committee that was chosen to settle what each man hath done in this Town in this present war.

"*Voted* in the negative.

"It was put to vote to see if they would accept any part of the report of the above committee.

"*Voted* in the affirmative."

The report is not recorded, but upon a tax made by the selectmen, December 29, 1778, "to hire schooling and defray town charges," the following persons, in addition to names already given as soldiers, have credits placed against their names, in most instances the whole amount of their tax.

There is good reason for supposing that a majority of these men, but not all, had been in the army. Some may have been credited on account of their sons.

Andrew Seavey, Stephen Chase, Jr., Ensign Nathaniel Merrill, John Walker, Benjamin Marshall, John Pollard, Jr., Joseph Winn, Jr., Joshua Chase, Asahel Blodgett, Joseph Blodgett, Justus Dakin, Moses Barrett, Jr., Stephen Hadley, Elijhalet Hadley, Jr., David Glover, Samuel Caldwell, Samuel Wason, James Caldwell, Thomas Caldwell, Nathaniel Hazeltine, Thomas Hamblet, George Burns, Jr., John Merrill, William Burns, Samuel Smith, Jr., Page Smith, John Hale, Peter Cross, Isaac Barrett, Caleb Severence, Ezekiel Elijah Hills, William Hills, David Marsh, Richard Marshall, Thomas Marsh.

Credits were also allowed to many of the same persons upon tax-lists made November 8, 1779, and January 19, 1780.

CHAPTER VII.

HUDSON—(*Continued*).

Hudson in the War of the Rebellion—Names of Hudson Soldiers—Bounties Paid by the Town—Drafted Men who Furnished Substitutes—other Men who Furnished Substitutes—Relief of Soldiers' Families—Soldiers' Aid Society.

As in the War of the Revolution, so in the late Civil War, the quota of soldiers allotted to the town by the State, on the many calls for troops, was promptly filled.

The names of the Hudson soldiers, with the date of their enrollment or mustering, time of service and regiments and companies in which they served, are presented in the following lists.

The First New Hampshire Regiment was raised in answer to the call of President Lincoln, of April 15, 1861, for seventy-five thousand men for three months.

It was under the command of Colonel Mason W. Tappan, and was mustered in at Concord on the 4th of May, left for Washington on the 25th, and, upon the expiration of its term of service, returned and was mustered out at Concord on the following 9th of August.

Three Hudson men enlisted in this regiment,—

William L. Walker, Company E, mustered out August 9th; re-enlisted in the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment.

Abel F. Gould, Company K, mustered out August 9th; re-enlisted in the Eighth New Hampshire Regiment.

Eben Tuttle, Company K, mustered out August 9, 1861.

Third New Hampshire Regiment enlisted for three years; colonel, Enoch Q. Fellows.

This regiment was mustered in August 26th; left Concord September 3, 1861, and on the following 19th of October was ordered to the seat of war in South Carolina.

The Hudson soldiers in this regiment were,—

George D. Carr, Company E, wounded and captured at James Island June 16, 1862, died in the hands of the enemy, at Charleston, S. C., June 28, 1862.

Peter Hennessey, Company E, re-enlisted February 16, 1864.

William F. Millett, Company E, mustered out August 23, 1864.

George W. Miller, Company E, wounded severely left arm amputated at James Island June 16, 1862, discharged for disability September 13, 1862.

Nathan Caldwell, Company I, re-enlisted February 22, 1864.

Charles A. Wyman, Company F, mustered out August 23, 1864.

William F. Hardy, mustered out August 23, 1864.

The Fourth New Hampshire Regiment was mustered in Manchester in September, 1861, and left for Washington on the 27th, under the command of Colonel Thomas J. Whipple.

The Hudson men in this regiment, enlisted for three years, in Company B, were,—

Cabel Marshall, discharged for disability at Beaufort, S. C., March 11, 1863.

Charles A. Robinson, discharged for disability at Beaufort, S. C., October 19, 1864.

Hugh Watts, discharged for disability March 12, 1863.

In Company K,—

Samuel T. Coffin, musician, discharged for disability February 11, 1864.

Israel W. Young, discharged for disability at De Camp Hospital, N. Y., June 4, 1864.

Company G, of the Second United States Sharpshooters, enlisted in this State for three years; was mustered in December 12, 1861.

The Hudson men in the company were,—

Harvard P. Smith, sergeant; promoted to second lieutenant October 10, 1863; promoted to captain November 1, 1862; wounded May 6, 1864; mustered out December 24, 1864.

Norris Smith, promoted to sergeant; re-enlisted December 24, 1861; wounded May 31, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant January 16, 1865; honorably discharged.

Joseph G. Winn, killed at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.

Dustin B. Smith, re-enlisted February 17, 1864; transferred to Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers January 30, 1865; mustered out June 28, 1865.

Allen Steele, died of disease at Washington, D. C., January 22, 1862.

Dana P. Dow, promoted to corporal January 14, 1863, died of disease February 28, 1863.

Job F. Thomas, wounded slightly at Antietam September 17, 1862; discharged on account of wounds December 14, 1863.

William H. Thomas, discharged for disability February 15, 1863.

Charles H. Hopkins, wounded severely in the arm at Antietam September 17, 1862; discharged on account of wounds January 7, 1863.

Henry Taylor, died at Washington March 6, 1862.

Joseph S. Floyd, enlisted as a recruit February 12, 1864; killed at the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Charles E. Osgood, enlisted as a recruit February 25, 1864; wounded May 16, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 30, 1865, honorably discharged.

The Seventh New Hampshire Regiment was enlisted for three years; mustered in at Manchester December 24, 1861, and left for Florida by the way of New York, under command of Colonel H. S. Putnam, January 14, 1862.

In Company B, of this regiment, were the following Hudson men:

Lander H. Cummings, promoted to corporal May 6, 1862; wounded and captured July 18, 1863; died of wounds at Charleston, S. C., July 28, 1863.

Albert Campbell, discharged by civil authority January 7, 1862.

William J. Fifield.

William L. Walker, re-enlisted from First New Hampshire Regiment, promoted to sergeant August 1, 1864; mustered out December 22, 1864.

Otis A. Merrill, Company H, enlisted August 21, 1862; promoted to sergeant; mustered out June 26, 1865.

Andrew J. Berry, Company H, enlisted August 21, 1862; killed at Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863.

The Eighth New Hampshire Regiment was also enlisted at Manchester for three years, commanded by Colonel Hawks Fearing and mustered in December 23, 1861.

It left Manchester for Ship Island, Miss., by way of Boston, January 4, 1862.

The following Hudson men were in the Eighth Regiment:

Levi E. Cross, Company A, discharged for disability at Carrollton, La., October 27, 1862; re-enlisted in the Eighteenth New Hampshire Regiment.

Robert D. Caldwell, Company A, mustered out January 18, 1865.

Abel F. Gould, Company A, re-enlisted from First New Hampshire Regiment; drowned at Alexandria, La., May 30, 1863.

James Hales, Company D.

Amos M. Young, Company D, re-enlisted January 4, 1864; transferred to Company A, Veteran Battalion, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, January 1, 1865.

John F. Young, Company D, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 1, 1864.

Charles A. Russell, Company E, killed at Georgia Landing, La., October 27, 1862.

John Smith, Company E, mustered out October 24, 1864.

The Ninth New Hampshire Regiment was organized at Concord, and left the State August 25, 1862, under command of Colonel E. Q. Fellows.

The Hudson men enlisted for three years were,—

Jesse S. Bean, corporal Company I, wounded slightly December 13, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 15, 1864; mustered out July 5, 1865.

Elias L. Foote, Company F, died of disease at Annetam, Md., October 5, 1862.

Thomas P. Conery, Company C, captured May 12, 1864; died of disease at Andersonville, Ga., August 28, 1864; grave No. 7072.

Prior to August, 1862, no bounties to volunteers to fill the quota of Hudson in the war had been offered or paid by the town.

At a meeting held the 12th of August of that year the town "*Voted* to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each person who will enlist into the service of the United States as a volunteer for three years, or during the war; until the last day of August, unless the quota of the town is sooner filled."

Another town-meeting was held September 11th, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years, not to exceed twenty, and one hundred dollars for nine months' volunteers.

The Tenth New Hampshire Regiment was mustered in at Manchester September 5, 1862, and left for the seat of war on the 22d.

The Hudson soldiers enlisted in Company B for three years in this regiment were,—

Charles H. Kershaw, corporal.

John D. Farnum, corporal, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps August 15, 1863.

William H. Durant, discharged for disability May 20, 1863; enlisted in Invalid Corps September 2, 1864; mustered out November 17, 1865.

Joseph French, mustered out June 21, 1865.

Francis Tetro, mustered out June 21, 1865.

Robert French, Company C, mustered out June 20, 1865.

The Thirteenth New Hampshire Regiment enlisted for three years, left Concord October 6, 1862, under command of Colonel Aaron F. Stevens, of Nashua. In Company I of this regiment eighteen Hudson men enlisted September 20th, whose names are given below,—

James M. Greeley, sergeant, discharged for disability at Washington February 25, 1863; enlisted in Heavy Artillery September 6, 1864.

Nathan M. Blodgett, corporal, discharged by order, at Portsmouth, Va., November 30, 1863.

Reuben Cummings, musician, mustered out June 21, 1865.

Alden M. Jones, musician, mustered out June 21, 1865.

George W. Batchelder, captured October 27, 1864; died of disease at Salisbury, N. C., February 12, 1865.

Henry Butler, wounded December 13, 1862; promoted to corporal April 1, 1863; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Bradford Campbell, mustered out June 21, 1865.

Henry T. Colburn, discharged for disability at Concord, N. H., July 13, 1863.

Gilman F. Chase, transferred to Company C, September 25, 1862; transferred to brigade band January 25, 1863; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Rufus Fletcher, mustered out June 21, 1865.

Lorenzo Fuller, mustered out June 17, 1865.

Frederick Hiscox, mustered out May 12, 1865.

Napoleon E. Jones, mustered out June 21, 1865.

William B. Lewis, promoted to corporal April 1, 1863; wounded slightly May 16, 1864; promoted to sergeant June 7, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Jacob Marshall, died of disease at Portsmouth, Va., August 21, 1863.

Otis R. Marsh, wounded severely October 27, 1864; discharged by order May 28, 1865.

Andrew J. Smith, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 26, 1864.

James G. Smith, died of disease at Portsmouth, Va., October 3, 1863.

The town continued the bounty of two hundred dollars to men who enlisted for three years, and December 5, 1863, "*Voted* to assume the State and government bounties, and add thereto the sum of three hundred dollars to each volunteer." "*Voted* to pay the men who were drafted September 2, 1863, one hundred dollars each in addition to the two hundred already paid them."

"*Voted* to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to men who enlisted in 1861, and who are now in the service, they having received no town bounty."

At a meeting held June 18, 1864, it was voted to pay a bounty of three hundred dollars to volunteers for three years, or to drafted men; and August 29th the town "*Voted* to pay each soldier who shall enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States, who shall have been for three months previous a resident of this town, for one year eight hundred dollars, for two years nine hundred dollars, for three years one thousand dollars." This included the State and United States bounties.

In Company F, of the First Regiment New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, sixteen Hudson men enlisted, September 6, 1864, for one year, whose names are given below, all of whom were mustered out June 15, 1865,—

Samuel M. Walker, corporal.

James McCoy, corporal, reduced to ranks June 1, 1865.

George W. Berry, appointed musician December 16, 1864

Lucius T. Butler.	James M. Greeley.
James S. Blodgett	Horace J. Handdet.
Albert A. Campbell.	George S. McCoy.
James N. Collins.	Austin T. Merrill
John W. Fletcher.	Frederick E. Smith.
Frank J. Fuller	Willard O. Winn.
Samuel A. Greeley.	

The following is a list of other Hudson men who enlisted into the service:

John H. Phillips, enlisted for three years in Troop M, First New England Cavalry; mustered in September 15, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps September, 1864; discharged for disability January 27, 1864.

Warren Smith, enlisted in Troop A, First Regiment, New Hampshire Cavalry; mustered in March 24, 1864; promoted to corporal May 1, 1864; wounded severely August 25, 1864, and died of wounds soon after.

Jonathan Burbank, enlisted for nine months in Company E, 15th New Hampshire Regiment, mustered in October 9, 1862; mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., August 15, 1863; sick at Memphis and died soon after.

The following enlisted for one year in Company E, Eighteenth New Hampshire Regiment; mustered in September 28, 1864:

Levi E. Cross, corporal, mustered out June 10, 1865.
Cyrus Cross, mustered out June 10, 1865.

The following Hudson men were in the United States navy:

James H. Shaw, enlisted in the navy April 19, 1861, and was honorably discharged April 19, 1865.
Thomas M. Senter, enlisted for two years June, 1862; re-enlisted for two years February 27, 1865.
George E. Senter, enlisted as acting master's mate June, 1862; resigned June, 1863.
Joseph W. Wallace, Michael Harney and Samuel L. Beverly, date of enlistment unknown.

The following are the names of Hudson men who enlisted in Massachusetts regiments:

Almon S. Senter, enlisted in Sixth Massachusetts Regiment for nine months; afterwards in Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and served through the war.
Aaron B. Frost, Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment.
Jamison Greeley, Company M, Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment.
Samuel M. Walker, Company C, Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment.
William Livingstone, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment.

The following enlisted in unknown Massachusetts regiments:

George McQuesten.
Henry H. Dane.
James O. Dane.
Alexis Baker
Patrick Bradley.

The following enlisted in a Maine regiment:

Myron W. Harris and Henry Harris.

The following are the names of men drafted in 1863 who furnished substitutes:

John B. Marshall.
Willard O. Winn.
Ira Templeton.
Nehemiah H. Gage.
E. Wesley Hill
Augustus F. Blodgett.
Obediah F. Smith.

In 1864.

Benjamin H. Kidder.
Lucius F. Robinson.
Asa H. McCoy.
John C. Smith.
Charles H. Grant.
Edwin S. Gowing.

The following is a list of men not drafted who furnished substitutes:

David O. Smith.
Franklin A. Hill.
Willard H. Webster.
Alfred C. Ripley.
Alphonso Robinson.
Charles Steele.
Emery Parker.
Augustus R. Morrison.
Kimball Webster.
Daniel M. Greeley.
David Clement, Jr.

The names of these twenty-four substitutes, together with thirteen others furnished by the town, all being non-residents and principally aliens, are omitted.

In giving the names of the soldiers, it has been my purpose to give the names of those who were residents of this town, a few of which were credited to other towns.

At the close of the war this town was credited at the adjutant-general's office with twelve men more than its full quota under all the calls for soldiers during the war, and it was claimed that twenty-one men more than its quota had been furnished, after allowing all due credits to other towns.

The whole number of enlistments credited to Hudson by the adjutant-general was one hundred and thirty-five.

Amount of bounty paid by the town to soldiers, a part of which was afterwards reimbursed by the State and United States, thirty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

October 14, 1861, the town elected Hiram Marsh, Gilman Andrews and Stephen D. Greeley a committee to relieve the families of soldiers, and instructed that committee to pay not exceeding one dollar a week each for the wives, children and parents dependent upon soldiers serving in the army from this town or such as may hereafter enlist.

This committee paid for the relief of such families during the war upwards of seven thousand dollars, which was reimbursed by the State.

At the beginning of the war, April 24, 1861, at a citizens' meeting, held at the town-house, the amount of two hundred and twenty-three dollars was subscribed and paid for the purpose of furnishing volunteers who had enlisted with necessary outfits, in addition to such as were furnished by the government.

On the 29th of October of the same year, at another meeting of the citizens, the Hudson Soldiers' Aid Society was organized, and was continued in active and successful operation till the close of the war.

The president of this society was Addison Heald; its secretary, Mrs. Nancy B. Merrill; and its treasurer, Mrs. Addison Heald; with an executive committee composed of ten ladies, one from each school district.—Mrs. Thomas Gowing, Mrs. Luther Pollard, Mrs. Samuel Morrison, Miss Mary Buttrick, Mrs. D. M. Greeley, Mrs. Oliver Hill, Mrs. David Scavey, Mrs. Robert A. Andrews, Mrs. J. E. Greeley and Mrs. James M. Greeley.

This society contributed, collected, bought material and manufactured and forwarded to the soldiers, in large quantities, articles of necessity and comfort, such as comfortable clothing, bedding, lint, bandages, dried fruits, comforts for the sick and wounded in the hospitals and necessaries for the use and convenience of the men in the field and camp.

These contributions were greatly appreciated by the soldiers at the front, and did much to relieve their sufferings and add to their scanty comforts.

CHAPTER VIII.

HUDSON.—(*Continued*).

First Town officers, 1733—Moderators of Annual Town-Meetings, Selectmen and Town Clerks of Nottingham from 1741 to 1741—Moderators of Annual Town-Meetings, Selectmen and Clerks of the District of Nottingham from 1743 to 1749—Moderators of Annual Town-Meetings, Town Clerks and Selectmen from 1746 to 1857—Delegates to the General Court, etc., from 1775 to 1857—Representatives to the General Court from 1775 to 1857—Votes for State President from 1784 to 1792—Votes for Governor from 1793 to 1851.

THE first election for the choice of town officers

for the town of Nottingham was held at the house of Ensign John Snow on the 1st day of May, 1733.

The following is a full list of all the officers chosen at that meeting, and who held their office until the annual meeting in March, 1734:

Captain Robert Fletcher, moderator; Henry Baldwin, town clerk; Henry Baldwin, Captain Robert Fletcher, John Taylor, Joseph Snow, John Butler, selectmen; Joseph Hamblet, constable; John Snow, town treasurer; Nathaniel Hills, tithingman; James Perham, Joseph Wann, Eleazer Cummings, surveyors; Thomas Colburn, Samuel Butler, fence-viewers; Edward Spalding, Jonathan Perham, field-drivers; Phineas Spalding, John Hamblet, hog-reeves.

The following is a list of moderators of annual town meetings, town clerks and selectmen of the town of Nottingham from 1734 to 1741:

MODERATORS OF ANNUAL TOWN-MEETINGS.

Henry Baldwin, 1734, '37, '38.
John Butler, 1735, '41.
Joseph Snow, 1736, '39.
Thomas Colburn, 1740.

SELECTMEN.

1734.—Henry Baldwin, Robert Fletcher, Zaccheus Lovewell, John Butler, Eleazer Cummings.
1735.—John Butler, Robert Fletcher, Thomas Colburn.
1736.—Daniel Fletcher, William Cummings, John Butler.
1737.—Henry Baldwin, Joseph Hamblet, John Butler.
1738.—Henry Baldwin, John Butler, Joseph Hamblet, Joseph Wann, John Baldwin.
1739.—Eleazer Cummings, Zaccheus Lovewell, Jonathan Snow.
1740.—Thomas Colburn, Zaccheus Lovewell, John Snow.
1741.—Henry Baldwin, Joseph Hamblet, Thomas Gage.

TOWN CLERKS.

Henry Baldwin, 1734, '37, '38, '41.
John Butler, 1735, '36.
Jonathan Snow, 1739, '40.

Until 1741 the town was supposed to be wholly in Massachusetts, and was under the laws and jurisdiction of that State; but upon the settlement of the province line in that year, the town was divided, and the greater part fell within the limits of New Hampshire, and Nottingham in this State became a district, and remained as such until 1746. There is no record of any town or district meeting from November 22, 1741, to August 9, 1743, at which last meeting the first district officers were elected.

MODERATORS OF ANNUAL MEETINGS

Henry Baldwin, 1743, '44.
Thomas Colburn, 1745.
Thomas Gage, 1746.

SELECTMEN.

1743.—Zaccheus Lovewell, Ezekiel Chase, Samuel Greeley.
1744.—Ezekiel Chase, Joseph Hamblet, John Marshall.
1745.—Zaccheus Lovewell, Samuel Greeley, Samuel Butler.

Samuel Greeley was elected district clerk at the first meeting, and was re-elected each year afterwards as long as Nottingham remained a district.

The charter of Nottingham West as a town, as we have seen, was dated July 5, 1746, and the first meeting for the election of town officers was held July 17th.

The following lists present the names of the persons who have held the several offices of moderator of annual town-meetings, town clerk and selectmen from the year 1746 to 1885, with the years in which they were respectively chosen:

MODERATORS OF ANNUAL TOWN-MEETINGS FROM 1746 TO 1885.

Zaccheus Lovewell, 1746.
Thomas Colburn, 1747, '48, '49, '50, '51, '53, '58.
Ezekiel Chase, 1752, '54, '55, '56, '57, '59, '65, '66, '67, '68, '76.
Abraham Page, 1750, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '75, '77, '78.
Daniel Merrill, 1761.
Ephraim Cummings, 1762, '63.
Henry Hale, 1769.
George Burns, 1770.
Asa Davis, 1779, '80, '83, '84, '85, '98, '99, 1800, 1801.
William Burns, 1781, '82, '87.
Timothy Smith, 1786, '88, '89, '90.
Samuel Marsh, 1787.
Phineas Underwood, 1791, '92, '93, '94.
Moses Johnson, 1796, '97.
Jesse Davidson, 1802, '03.
Isaac Merrill, 1804, '05, '06, '07, '08, '10, '11, '12.
Robert Patterson, 1809.
Caleb S. Ford, 1813, '14, '15, '16, '17, '19, '21, '22, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '32.
Noah Robinson, 1818.
Joseph Greeley, 1820, '23.
Thomas B. Wason, 1830, '31, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39.
Jabez P. F. Cross, 1840, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '47, '48.
Jeremiah Smith, 1846.
Ethan Willoughby, 1850, '51.
James Emery, 1853, '54, '59, '60, '66.
James T. Palmer, 1855, '56, '57.
Benjamin F. Chase, 1858.
Timothy S. Ford, 1861.
William H. Chase, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71.
Caleb Richardson, 1872.
Jacob F. Spalding, 1873.
Dana Sargent, 1874, '75, '77.
Benjamin A. Merrill, 1876.
Josiah K. Wheeler, 1878, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85.
Stephen D. Greeley, 1879, '80.

For the years 1849 and 1852 the election of moderator is not recorded.

TOWN CLERKS FROM 1746 TO 1885.

Samuel Greeley, 1746.
Samuel Greeley, Jr., 1747.
Doctor Ezekiel Chase, 1748.
Samuel Greeley, Jr., 1749 to 1781, except 1777.
Samuel Greeley, Jr. (son of the last Samuel), 1777.
Timothy Smith, 1782 to 1784.
Asa Davis, 1785 to 1795 and 1801 to 1807.
Joseph Greeley, 1796 to 1800.
James Gibson, 1808 to 1811.
Joseph Greeley, Jr., 1812 to 1815.
Joseph Pollard, 1816 and 1817.
Asa Blodgett, 1818 to 1825.
Foster Towns, 1826.
Reuben Greeley, 1827 to 1837.
James Pierce, 1838 and 1839.
Henry M. Hooke, 1840.
Daniel McCoy, 1841.
Dustin B. Farnum, 1842 and 1843.
Paul Colburn, 1844 to 1856.
William H. Chase, 1857 and 1858.
John C. Webster, 1859.
Eli Hamblet, 1860 to 1868.
Josiah K. Wheeler, 1869 and 1870.
Waldo P. Walton, 1871, '72, '74.
James Emery, 1873 and 1877, to 1879.
James G. Walker, 1876.
James B. Merrill, 1873 and 1880, to 1885.

SELECTMEN FROM 1746 TO 1885.

1746.—Samuel Greeley, Zaccheus Lovewell, Eleazer Cummings.
1747.—Ezekiel Chase, John Marsh, John Marshall, Samuel Greeley, Jr., James Wason.
1748.—Thomas Colburn, Samuel Greeley, Ezekiel Chase, William Cummings, James Hills.

1749.—John Marshall, Stephen Chase, Joseph Winn, Henry Hills, Samuel Greeley, Jr.

1750.—John Marsh, Samuel Greeley, Jr., George Burns.

1751.—Samuel Merrill, Eleazer Cummings, Samuel Greeley, Jr.

1752.—George Burns, Samuel Greeley, Jr., Josiah Cummings.

1753.—Samuel Marsh, Abraham Page, Samuel Greeley, Jr.

1754.—Thomas Colburn, Samuel Greeley, Jr., James Hills.

1755.—Ezekiel Chase, Roger Chase, Samuel Greeley, Jr.

1756–57.—Ezekiel Chase, Samuel Greeley, Jr., Ephraim Cummings.

1758.—Abraham Page, George Burns, James Hills.

1759.—Abraham Page, Samuel Greeley, Jr., Roger Chase.

1760.—Daniel Merrill, Ezekiel Hills, Henry Swan.

1761.—Samuel Greeley, Jr., Eleazer Cummings, Daniel Merrill.

1762–63.—Samuel Greeley, Jr., Ephraim Cummings, Samuel Marsh.

1764.—Ezekiel Chase, George Burns, Asa Davis.

1765.—Henry Hale, Abraham Page, Ezekiel Hills.

1766.—Samuel Greeley, Jr., Ezekiel Chase, Ephraim Cummings.

1767.—Abraham Page, Nathaniel Davis, Asa Davis.

1768.—George Burns, Nathaniel Davis, Ezekiel Hills.

1769.—Abraham Page, Henry Hale, Asa Davis.

1770.—George Burns, Samuel Moor, Nathaniel Davis.

1771.—Abraham Page, Nathaniel Davis, Nehemiah Hadley.

1772–73.—Abraham Page, Nathaniel Davis, John Hazeltine, Jr.

1774.—John Hazeltine, Jr., Asa Davis, William Burns.

1776.—Samuel Marsh, John Caldwell, William Burns.

1777.—Samuel Marsh, Timothy Smith, George Burns, Jr.

1778.—John Hazeltine, John Caldwell, Andrew Seavey.

1779.—Samuel Marsh, David Lawrence, Moses Johnson, Samuel Wason, Samuel Greeley.

1780.—Asa Davis, James Ford, David Lawrence.

1781.—Samuel Marsh, John Hale, Isaac Merrill.

1782 and 1784.—Timothy Smith, John Hazeltine, Jr., Samuel Furbank, Jr.

1783.—Timothy Smith, Nathaniel Davis, Samuel Burbank, Jr.

1785–1788.—Asa Davis, John Hazeltine, Jr., Isaac Merrill.

1789.—Asa Davis, John Hazeltine, Jr., Phineas Underwood.

1790–92.—Asa Davis, Phineas Underwood, Thomas Hills.

1793–94.—Asa Davis, Samuel Marsh, Phineas Underwood.

1795–96.—Samuel Marsh, Page Smith, Isaac Colburn.

1797.—Samuel Marsh, David Lawrence, Isaac Merrill.

1798.—Asa Davis, Thomas Sentor, Jonathan Burbank.

1799.—Jonathan Burbank, Isaac Merrill, Thomas Hills.

1800 and 1804.—Asa Davis, Isaac Merrill, Page Smith.

1801.—Asa Davis, Page Smith, Eleazer Cummings.

1802–03.—Asa Davis, Page Smith, Jesse Davidson.

1805–06.—Asa Davis, Isaac Merrill, Caleb S. Ford.

1807.—Asa Davis, Caleb S. Ford, James Gibson.

1808.—Caleb S. Ford, James Gibson, Jeremiah Smith.

1809–10.—Caleb S. Ford, James Gibson, Noah Robinson.

1811.—James Gibson, Jonathan Burbank, Moses Greeley.

1812.—Jonathan Burbank, Moses Greeley, Reuben Sargent.

1813–14.—Moses Greeley, Joseph Greeley, Jr., Jeremiah Smith.

1815–16.—Moses Greeley, Benjamin Merrill, William Hills.

1817–19.—Caleb S. Ford, Thomas B. Wason, Jacob Chase.

1820.—Caleb S. Ford, Reuben Sargent, David Burns.

1821.—David Burns, William Hills, Noyes Tenney.

1822.—David Burns, Jacob Chase, Noyes Tenney.

1823.—Noyes Tenney, William Hills, Oliver Pollard.

1824.—Oliver Pollard, Noah Robinson, Reuben Greeley.

1825.—Oliver Pollard, Noah Robinson, Ebenezer Ford.

1826.—Reuben Greeley, James Pierce, William Hills.

1827–28.—Reuben Greeley, James Pierce, Jacob Chase.

1829.—Caleb S. Ford, James Pierce, John Burnham.

1830.—James Pierce, William Hadley, Joseph Blodgett, Jr.

1831.—James Pierce, William Hadley, Thomas B. Wason.

1832.—Caleb S. Ford, Jeremiah Smith, Noah Robinson.

1833.—Noah Robinson, Timothy Ford, Jabez P. F. Cross.

1834.—Noah Robinson, Jabez P. F. Cross, James Wilson.

1835.—Reuben Greeley, Noah Robinson, Jabez P. F. Cross.

1836.—Reuben Greeley, Thomas B. Wason, David Robinson.

1837.—Thomas B. Wason, Reuben Greeley, Paul Hardy.

1838.—Thomas B. Wason, Paul Hardy, Dustin B. Farnum.

1839.—Paul Hardy, Dustin B. Farnum, Jabez P. F. Cross.

1840–41.—James Pierce, William Hadley, Warren Pollard.

1842.—Thomas Marsh, Greenleaf B. Farnum, Gilman Andrews.

1843.—Thomas B. Wason, Amos Hills, Paul Colburn.

1844.—Thomas B. Wason, Amos Hills, Gilman Andrews.

1845.—Jabez P. F. Cross, Gilman Andrews, Alvan Smith.

1846.—Gilman Andrews, Alvan Smith, Samuel Morrison.

1847.—Paul Hardy, Jabez P. F. Cross, Stephen D. Greeley.

1848.—Paul Hardy, Jeremiah Smith, Stephen D. Greeley.

1849.—James Pierce, Alvan Smith, Benjamin F. Chase.

1850.—Paul Hardy, Calvin Pollard, Stephen D. Greeley.

1851.—Alvan Smith, Calvin Pollard, Stephen D. Greeley.

1852.—Calvin Pollard, Stephen D. Greeley, George W. Burns.

1853.—James Pierce, George W. Burns, George W. Hills.

1854.—Stephen D. Greeley, Hiram March, Benjamin F. Chase.

1855.—Benjamin F. Chase, Luther Pollard, John Cross.

1856.—David Clement, John Cross, James T. Palmer.

1857.—James T. Palmer, Eli Hamblet, Granville Hill.

1858.—Eli Hamblet, Granville Hill, Samuel Gowing.

1859.—Alvan Smith, John P. Pierce, Noah O. Robinson.

1860.—Hiram March, Samuel Gowing, Silas Hills.

1861.—Eli Hamblet, Samuel Gowing, Daniel T. Gage.

1862.—Daniel T. Gage, Samuel Gowing, Caleb Richardson.

1863.—Daniel T. Gage, John Chase, Alden Hills.

1864.—Eli Hamblet, Alden Hills, Benjamin A. Merrill.

1865–66.—Stephen D. Greeley, Benjamin F. Chase, Josiah K. White.

1867–68.—Stephen D. Greeley, Benjamin F. Chase, Benjamin A. Merrill.

1869.—Eli Hamblet, Joseph Fuller, John M. Thompson.

1870.—Eli Hamblet, John M. Thompson, James B. Merrill.

1871.—John M. Thompson, James B. Merrill, Augustus F. Blodgett.

1872.—James B. Merrill, Kimball Webster, Otis R. Marsh.

1873.—Kimball Webster, Otis R. Marsh, Charles W. Spalding.

1874.—Kimball Webster, Reuben Spalding, John Lenahan.

1875.—Kimball Webster, Reuben Spalding, Charles Steele.

1876.—Josiah K. Wheeler, John M. Thompson, George W. Trow.

1877.—John M. Thompson, Charles Steele, George W. Trow.

1878.—John M. Thompson, Lucien M. Tolles, William F. Winn.

1879.—Lucien M. Tolles, William F. Winn, Charles W. Spalding.

1880.—Lucien M. Tolles, Charles W. Spalding, William S. Weston.

1881.—Charles W. Spalding, Mark Batchelder, Arthur S. Andrews.

1882.—Josiah K. Wheeler, William F. Winn, Clifton E. Buttrick.

1883.—Josiah K. Wheeler, William F. Winn, Robert A. Andrews.

1884.—William F. Winn, James F. Wilson, Daniel A. Colburn.

1885.—James F. Wilson, Daniel A. Colburn, George G. Andrews.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL COURT, ETC., FROM 1735 TO 1885.

1735.—Captain Robert Fletcher and Zaccheus Lovewell, delegates to the Massachusetts General Court to get the non-resident lands taxed for the support of the ministry, and to get a proportion of the lands for the town, given to the town of Dunstable by the proprietors or others.

1743, March.—Zaccheus Lovewell, delegate to the Massachusetts General Court to pray me the passage of an act allowing the town to assess a tax of ten shillings each upon all cattle driven into the town to pasture in addition to the usual rates.

1751, June.—Captain Robert Fletcher, Henry Baldwin, Joseph Snow and Joseph Hamblet, delegates to the Massachusetts General Court to answer for the town in all matters relating to the petition of the people of "Nattticook" to be incorporated as a separate township.

1754, November.—Captain Robert Fletcher, delegate to the Massachusetts General Court to procure a grant of province lands to aid the town to maintain a public school.

1741.—Captain Thomas Colburn, delegate to the Massachusetts General Court to procure the abatement of the county tax, in consequence of the town being divided by the new province line.

1747.—John Marsh, delegate to the New Hampshire General Court, upon a petition of the town, for the passage of an act for taxing the lands of non-residents.

1748.—Deacon Samuel Greeley and John Marsh, delegates to the New Hampshire General Court to answer to a citation in relation to a petition of Josiah Cummings and other inhabitants of the town to be released from paying taxes for the support of Rev. Nathaniel Merrill.

1760, March 17.—Ephraim Cummings chosen delegate to the New Hampshire General Court to make application to have the lands of non-residents laid under a tax.

1762, January 15.—Captain Samuel Greeley chosen Representative for Nottingham West and Litchfield to represent said towns in the General Assembly.

Captain Samuel Greeley was re-elected March 4, 1762.

Captain James Ford, delegate to the Provincial Convention at Exeter, January 25, 1775.

Captain Abraham Page, delegate to the Provincial Congress at Exeter April, 1775.

Captain Abraham Page, delegate to the Provincial Convention at Exeter, May 17, 1775, and to act for the town for six months.

John Hazeltine, Jr., delegate to the County Congress at Amherst, 1775.

1778, May 30.—William Burns chosen delegate to the convention to meet at Concord, June 10th, to form a new plan of government.

1781, May 8.—Timothy Smith chosen to represent the town at a convention to be held at Concord, on the first Tuesday of June, to form a new plan of government.

1786, October 30.—Reuben Spalding chosen delegate to the convention "to make a general plan for Paper money."

1788, January 28.—Ebenezer Cummings chosen delegate "to sit in the convention at Exeter, on the second Wednesday of February next, in order to consult and examine the Federal Constitution."

1850.—Ethan Willoughby, delegate to the convention to revise the constitution.

1876.—Dana Sargent, delegate to the convention to revise the constitution.

Representatives to the General Court from 1775 to 1885.—Prior to October, 1780, this town was classed with Litchfield for the election of Representatives.

Those elected from this town are given in the following list,—

Captain Abraham Page, 1775, '76.
Asa Davis, 1777, '79, '82, '93, '94, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08.
Captain Samuel Marsh, 1784, '85, '86
Ebenezer Cummings, 1788.
Colonel Joseph Greeley, 1795, '96, '97, '98, 1811, '15
Robert Patterson, 1809, '10.
Isaac Calburn, 1812.
Isaac Merrill, 1813, '14, '16, '17.
Noah Robinson, 1818, '20, '21.
Thomas B. Wason, 1819, '28, '30, '31, '33, '35, '38.
Caleb S. Ford, 1822, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27.
Reuben Greeley, 1829.
Joseph Greeley, Jr., 1837.
David Burns, 1839, '39, '47.
Jabez P. F. Cross, 1840, '41, '42.
William Hadley, 1843, '44, '46.
James Carnes, 1848.
James Pierce, 1850.
Joseph Storer, 1851.
William Warren, 1852, '53.
James Emery, 1854.
Hiram Marsh, 1855.
Benjamin F. Chase, 1856.
Paul Colburn, 1857.
Luther Pollard, 1858.
Granville Hill, 1859.
Samuel Morrison, 1860
William H. Chase, 1861.
Addison Heald, 1862.
Samuel Gowing, 1863.
Stephen D. Greeley, 1864.
Eli Hamblet, 1865.
Isaac Colburn, 1866.
Benjamin Kidder, 1867.
Thomas Gowing, 1868.
Daniel M. Greeley, 1869.
Daniel T. Gage, 1870.
Josiah K. Wheeler, 1871.
Samuel Greeley, 1872.
Dana Sargent, 1874, '75.
James B. Merrill, 1876.
Lucien M. Tolles, 1877.
Waldo F. Walton, 1878.

The following were elected under the revised constitution providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature:

John M. Thompson, elected November, 1878.
Justin E. Hill, elected November, 1880.
Nathan P. Webster, elected November, 1882.
William F. Winn, elected November, 1884.

No Representatives were elected for the years 1787, '89, '90, '91, 1832, '34, '45, '49 and '73.

VOTES FOR STATE PRESIDENT FROM 1784 TO 1792, INCLUSIVE.

1784.—Meschech Weare, 43, all cast.
1785.—George Atkinson, 42; John Langdon, 5.
1786.—John Langdon, 66, all cast.
1787.—John Langdon, 86; John Sullivan, 7.
1788.—John Langdon, 33; John Sullivan, 9.
1789.—John Pickering, 78; John Sullivan, 2.
1790.—John Pickering, 88, all cast.
1791.—Josiah Bartlett, 80, all cast.
1792.—Josiah Bartlett, 72, all cast.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR FROM 1793 TO 1884, INCLUSIVE.

1793.—Josiah Bartlett, 55, all cast.
1794.—John Taylor Gilman, 50, all cast.
1795.—John Taylor Gilman, 67, all cast.
1796.—John Taylor Gilman, 56, all cast.
1797.—John Taylor Gilman, 57, all cast
1798.—John Taylor Gilman, 74, all cast
1799.—John Taylor Gilman, 79, all cast
1800.—John Taylor Gilman, 93; Timothy Walker, 4.
1801.—John Taylor Gilman, 94, all cast
1802.—John Taylor Gilman, 80; John Langdon, 19.
1803.—John Taylor Gilman, 81; John Langdon, 28.
1804.—John Langdon, 73; John Taylor Gilman, 31.
1805.—John Langdon, 72; John Taylor Gilman, 34.
1806.—John Langdon, 90; Timothy Farrow, 1.
1807.—John Langdon, 90; Justus Dakin, 1.
1808.—John Langdon, 69; Thomas Sentes, 5.
1809.—Jeremiah Smith, 111; John Langdon, 50.
1810.—Jeremiah Smith, 114; John Langdon, 14.
1811.—Jeremiah Smith, 111; John Langdon, 18.
1812.—John Taylor Gilman, 112; William Plummer, 65
1813.—John Taylor Gilman, 116; William Plummer, 80
1814.—John Taylor Gilman, 136; William Plummer, 84
1815.—John Taylor Gilman, 121; William Plummer, 86.
1816.—James Sheafe, 114; William Plummer, 97.
1817.—James Sheafe, 106; William Plummer, 103.
1818.—William Plummer, 97; Jeremiah Smith, 93.
1819.—William Hale, 74; Samuel Bell, 82.
1820.—Samuel Bell, 95; Jeremiah Mason, 70.
1821.—Samuel Bell, 103, all cast.
1822.—Samuel Bell, 131; John Foster, 1.
1823.—Levi Woodbury, 106; Samuel Dinsmoor, 65.
1824.—David L. Morrill, 152, all cast.
1825.—David L. Morrill, 158, all cast.
1826.—David L. Morrill, 152; Benjamin Pierce, 7.
1827.—Benjamin Pierce, 81; David L. Morrill, 19; Jonatha[illegible] 11.
1828.—John Bell, 103; Benjamin Pierce, 76.
1829.—John Bell, 95; Benjamin Pierce, 84.
1830.—Matthew Harvey, 115; Timothy Upton, 97.
1831.—Samuel Dinsmoor, 108; Ichabod Bartlett, 103.
1832.—Samuel Dinsmoor, 114; Ichabod Bartlett, 98.
1833.—Samuel Dinsmoor, 135, all cast.
1834.—William Badger, 132, all cast.
1835.—William Badger, 110; Joseph Healey, 54.
1836.—Isaac Hill, 126, all cast.
1837.—Isaac Hill, 77; Jeremiah Smith, 1.
1838.—Isaac Hill, 139; James Wilson, Jr., 94.
1839.—John Page, 142; James Wilson, Jr., 89.
1840.—John Page, 138; Enos Stevens, 78.
1841.—John Page, 137; Enos Stevens, 79.
1842.—Henry Hubbard, 129; Enos Stevens, 59.
1843.—Henry Hubbard, 142; Anthony Colby, 57.
1844.—John H. Steele, 132; Anthony Colby, 77; Daniel Hoyt, 13
1845.—John H. Steele, 91; Anthony Colby, 44.
1846.—Jared W. Williams, 125; Anthony Colby, 61; Nathaniel S. Berry, 20.
1847.—Jared W. Williams, 141; Anthony Colby, 75; Nathaniel S. Berry, 17.
1848.—Jared W. Williams, 153; Nathaniel S. Berry, 93.
1849.—Samuel Dinsmoor, 137; Levi Chamberlain, 67; Nathaniel S. Berry, 12.
1850.—Samuel Dinsmoor, 144; Levi Chamberlain, 62; Nathaniel S. Berry, 7.
1851.—Samuel Dinsmoor, 105; John Atwood, 104; Thomas E. Sawyer, 31.
1852.—Noah Martin, 135; John Atwood, 64; Thomas E. Sawyer, 37.
1853.—Noah Martin, 135; James Bell, 42; John H. White, 36.
1854.—Nathaniel B. Baker, 145; Jared Perkins, 54; James Bell, 34.
1855.—Ralph Metcalf, 147; Nathaniel S. Baker, 119; Asa Fowler, 5.
1856.—Ralph Metcalf, 147; John S. Wells, 138; Austin F. Pike, 2
1857.—William Haile, 152; John S. Wells, 129.
1858.—William Haile, 150; Asa P. Cate, 124
1859.—Ichabod Goodwin, 133; Asa P. Cate, 125.
1860.—Asa P. Cate, 152; Ichabod Goodwin, 150.
1861.—George Stark, 152; Nathaniel S. Berry, 151; Levi Bartlett, 1.
1862.—George Stark, 155; Nathaniel S. Berry, 151; Paul J. Wheeler, 10.
1863.—Ira A. Eastman, 137; Joseph A. Gilmore, 97; Walter Harriman, 53.
1864.—Joseph A. Gilmore, 149; Edward W. Harrington, 121.

1865.—Frederick Smythe, 134; Edward W. Harrington, 90.
1866.—Frederick Smythe, 130; John G. Sinclair, 118.
1867.—Walter Harriman, 114; John G. Sinclair, 132.
1868.—Walter Harriman, 158; John G. Sinclair, 146.
1869.—Onslow Stearns, 130; John Bedel, 114
1870.—Onslow Stearns, 133; John Bedel, 93; Samuel Flint, 31; Lemuel D. Barrows, 3.
1871.—James Pike, 147; James A. Weston, 112; Lemuel P. Cooper, 7.
1872.—Ezekiel A. Straw, 120; James A. Weston, 123; Lemuel P. Cooper, 14; John Blackmer, 6.
1873.—Ezekiel A. Straw, 125; Jas. A. Weston, 103; John Blackmer, 4.
1874.—James A. Weston, 148; Luther McCutchens, 128; John Blackmer, 4.
1875.—Hiram R. Roberts, 134; Pearson C. Cheney, 128; Nathaniel White, 2.
1876.—Pearson C. Cheney, 148; Daniel Marcy, 142
1877.—Daniel Marcy, 144; Benjamin F. Prescott, 130.
1878.—Frank A. McKean, 146; Benjamin F. Prescott 137
1878, November.—Natt Head, 150; Frank A. McKean, 130; Warren G. Brown, 10.
1880.—Charles H. Bell, 161; Frank Jones, 140.
1882.—Samuel W. Hale, 129; Martin V. B. Edgerly, 121.
1884.—Moody Currier, 161; John M. Hill, 135; George Carpenter, 11; Lurkin D. Mason, 3.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

KIMBALL WEBSTER.

John[1] *Webster*, of Ipswich, Mass., is supposed to have emigrated from Ipswich, England, county of Suffolk, in the year 1634. He was a freeholder in 1635, and died about 1645. He had eight children,—John, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, Abigail, Stephen, Israel and Nathan.

Stephen[2] was born in Ipswich, Mass.; removed to Newbury; from there, in 1652, to Haverhill. He was a tailor by trade, a man of influence and one of the selectmen in 1669. He married, first, March 24, 1663, Hannah, daughter of John Ayer, of Salisbury; second, widow Judith Brown. His children, all by his first wife, were Hannah, John, Mary, *Stephen*[3], Nathan and Abigail. He died August 10, 1694.

Stephen[3], born in Haverhill January 1, 1672, married widow Mary Cook. He was one of eight men in the garrison of John Webster, March, 1690. He died March 9, 1748. He had six children,—Samuel, John, Stephen, William, Ebenezer and Mary.

Ebenezer[4], born September 20, 1711, married Mehitable Kimball, of Bradford, Mass. Their children were Lydia, Isaac, Mary, Ebenezer, Jonathan, Stephen, Moses, John.

Ebenezer[5], born in Haverhill, Mass., February 1, 1744, settled in Pelham, N. H., was married three times. His third wife was Elizabeth Bradford, of Beverly, Mass., by whom he had Rebecca, Nancy, Moses, Simon, Isaac, Asa, John, Benjamin and Betsy. Ebenezer Webster was a quiet, industrious farmer in Pelham, and enjoyed the universal respect and esteem of his townsmen. He died in Pelham March 13, 1823, aged seventy-nine years. His widow survived him twenty-two years, dying at Amherst March 27, 1845.

John[6] was born in Pelham, December 25, 1791. He married, August 22, 1815, Hannah, daughter of Eleazer and Sarah (Hale) Cummings, of Nottingham West (now Hudson), and great-granddaughter of Deacon Henry and Mary Hale. (The Hales and Cummings were noted families in early New England history. Mr. Cummings combined the vocations of farmer and school and music-teacher.

Mrs. Sarah (Hale) Cummings, born April 20, 1767, was a very remarkable woman in physical strength and endurance; while her husband was absent from home, occupied in teaching, she performed her household duties, which were many and arduous, having a large family of children, and also took charge of a stock of cattle. She was a woman of sterling worth, a member of the Congregational Church for many years. Her Christianity was a part of her daily life, not an adjunct, and she obeyed truly the golden rule. She died May 7, 1852.)

John Webster lived upon the old homestead in Pelham, excepting one year in Meredith and one in Hudson (formerly Nottingham West), until 1841, when he sold his farm in Pelham and purchased one in Amherst where he resided until 1846, when he returned to Hudson, and buying a farm upon Bush Hill, he lived there twenty years; then resided with his daughters (Mrs. Titcomb and Mrs. Baker) until his death, March 1, 1883, of old age. Mr. Webster was a man of great energy and unremitting industry, and it was only by hard, unceasing toil that the rough and rocky soil of the old homestead, at Pelham, could be made to yield a remunerative crop; but perseverance and patience conquered, and Mr. Webster was able to provide for his large family of children and insure himself a comfortable living for his old age. He was drafted in the War of 1812, and served in Captain Haynes' company of New Hampshire militia at Portsmouth, where he obtained an honorable discharge, and received for his services a pension from February 14, 1871. He was a loyal citizen, a good husband and father, a kind and attentive son, supporting his aged parents until their death, doing his duty faithfully in every position, and for many years he was universally called "Honest John Webster."

Mrs. Hannah (Cummings) Webster, although a woman of small stature and delicate health, performed faithfully her part in life as wife, mother and Christian. Industrious and frugal, she cared for her children, physically, morally and religiously; notwithstanding her weakness, she was a tower of strength to lean upon, and her children learned from her daily, by precept and example, the force of the words, a good Christian mother. She united with the Congregational Church in Pelham, and was an esteemed member of other churches of the same denomination wherever she resided. She died in Hudson February 3, 1871. The children of this worthy couple were Elizabeth B. (Mrs. Warren Blodgett), Moses, Sally Hale (Mrs. Simeon C. Tit-

Kimball Webster

James B. Merrill

comb), Eleazer C. (deceased), Louisa V. (Mrs. John H. Baker), Lucy Ann (Mrs. Daniel B. Cluff), *Kimball*, Hannah J. (deceased), John C., Nathan P., Willard H. (deceased), Milton E. (deceased), Orrin P. (deceased).

Kimball Webster[7], son of John and Hannah (Cummings) Webster, was born in Pelham, N. H., November 2, 1828. His education was acquired at the common schools of his native town and Hudson. While a boy he worked upon a farm in Hudson, and for a short time in the quarries in Pelham. He was one of that historic, heroic and truly illustrious band, the old "Forty-niners," which has furnished so much material for story and song. Before attaining his majority, in April, 1849, when the news of the discovery of gold in California had reached New England, he started and traveled across the country, arriving in the Sacramento Valley in October, six months being passed in reaching the golden West. He remained there about two years, engaged in mining and other pursuits; then went to Oregon, where he was a deputy-surveyor upon the government surveys, and returned home in the fall of 1854. In 1855 he was employed by the Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad Company in Missouri. In 1858 he resided in Vinalhaven, Me.; since that time he has been a resident of Hudson, where he owns and occupies a portion of the land purchased by his great-grandfather, Eleazer Cummings, in 1728.

Mr. Webster married, January 29, 1857, Abiah Cutter, daughter of Seth and Deborah (Gage) Cutter, of Pelham. Their surviving children are Lizzie Jane (Mrs. Horace A. Martin), Ella Frances (Mrs. Frank A. Walch), Eliza Ball (Mrs. Charles C. Leslie), Latina Ray, Julia Anna and Mary Newton.

Mr. Webster is a quiet, unostentatious man, of active temperament and of great executive ability. He has a marked power of making friends, and enjoys a high degree of popularity in a very large circle of acquaintance. He is a worker and does his work conscientiously and thoroughly, and as a surveyor of long experience he has a wide reputation as being one of the most accurate and reliable in the county. He is a Democrat in politics and an active believer in the Jacksonian theory that "The blessings of government, like the dews of heaven, should fall unseen, alike on the just and unjust." He has been the standard-bearer of a minority party in his town and county in many elections, and has generally polled more than the party vote. He was selectman for four years and chairman of the board. He has been justice of the peace since 1859, and is a trustee of the Mechanics' Savings-Bank, Nashua.

He is a member of Rising Sun (Nashua) Lodge of F. and A. M., Hudson Commandery, U. O. Golden Cross, and has been largely identified with the history of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in Hillsborough County. He was the first to petition for the establishment of a grange in Hudson, and upon its organization, December 8, 1873, was chosen its presiding officer, which office he held three years. He was one of the few to organize the New Hampshire State Grange, December 23, 1873, and also Hillsborough County Council, March 4, 1874, of which he was master two years, and secretary from December, 1876, until the organization, April 17, 1883, of its successor, Hillsborough County Pomona Grange, when he was made secretary of that body and is now holding that office. He has been an active and valuable member of this order from the first, and stands high in the regards of the fraternity.

He is much interested in historical matters and ancient landmarks. He has done much to preserve the latter by careful and creditable copies of many of the much worn and injured plats of portions of lands, old grants, etc., in "Old Dunstable."

Mr. Webster is a safe counselor, a good representative of New England's intelligent farmers and business men, an honest man, and worthily stands high in public esteem for his hearty co-operation in everything tending to the elevation or improvement of the community.

JAMES B. MERRILL.

Among the families of New England who should be recorded in history, the one bearing the name of Merrill has a high claim, and many of its representatives have been good and faithful ministers of the gospel.

Nathaniel Merrill[1] was one of the first American ancestors of this numerous family. Emigrating from England to America in 1634, he settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. His wife was Susanna Jourdaine. Their children were Nathaniel, John, Abraham, Susanna, Daniel and Abel. He died March 16, 1655. Abel[2] was born in Newbury, February 20, 1646; settled there; married, February 10, 1671, Priscilla Chase. He died at Newbury, October 28, 1689. His oldest son' Abel[3], was also born at Newbury, December 28, 1671. He moved to West Newbury, married, January 19, 1694, Abigail Stevens, and died February 6, 1759. He was a man of note, a deacon in the church, and left property, which, by will made October 21, 1752, and proved March, 1759, was divided among his sons and sons-in-law. His children were Samuel, Abel, Thomas, John, Nathaniel, Abigail (Mrs. John Kent), Martha (Mrs. Joshua Marsh), Priscilla (Mrs. Ezekiel Clark).

Nathaniel[4], youngest son of Abel and Abigail (Stevens) Merrill, was born in West Newbury, Mass., March 1, 1712, was graduated at Harvard College in 1732, and was pastor of the Congregationalist Church in Rye, N. H. When the Congregationalist Church was formed in Nottingham West (now Hudson), November 30, 1737, he was ordained its pastor, and continued in that relation until his death, in 1796. The minister was settled by the town, and his salary raised by a special tax. There being many opinions

in the church, some claiming to be Presbyterians, others Baptist and Methodist, the people protested against being compelled to pay outside of their own denomination; therefore the civil contract was dissolved in 1774, but Rev. Mr. Merrill's connection with the church as pastor did not cease, his salary being paid voluntarily by his congregation. He was a man of great decision of character and love for his chosen profession; of acknowledged ability, both natural and acquired, he possessed excellent judgment and sterling integrity, and secured the respect of all men. He married Elizabeth Sarjeant. They had twelve children,—Nathaniel, Betty B., Mary, John, Abel, Dorothy, Oliver, Sarah, Benjamin and Ruth (twins), Molly and Theodore.

Nathaniel Merrill[5] (Tertius) was born September 25, 1739, at Nottingham West; married, February 25, 1767, Olive Lund, of Dunstable (Nashua). They had three children, all of whom attained maturity,—Benjamin, Oliver and Asa. Nathaniel held an ensign's commission from King George III. before the Revolution, but supported the cause of the colonies. He inherited a portion of his father's estate, which, just previous to the war, he sold and purchased a mill, where he manufactured machinery for cider-presses, etc. The parties to whom the farm was sold did not pay for it until Continental money was so depreciated as to make it valueless to Mr. Merrill. His death occurred in 1785. His wife survived him, dying in 1820, aged seventy-nine.

Benjamin[6] was born January 24, 1768. His father dying soon after the loss of his property, when Benjamin was seventeen years old, it was only by his indefatigable industry and energy that his mother was enabled to keep the family together. He worked early and late, and provided a home for his widowed mother during her life. He married, July 25, 1820, Mrs. Sarah Caton, whose maiden-name was Plummer. They commenced house-keeping in the house which he had built in 1810, on the farm in the south part of Hudson, where he ever after resided, and which is now owned by his descendants. Their children were Benjamin A., Ebenezer B. (deceased), James B. and William T.

Benjamin Merrill was prominent in town and church affairs, was at one time a member of the Board of Selectmen, was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church and familiarly known as "Deacon Ben." A man of good judgment, honest in character, faithful in duty, of a kind and social disposition, he possessed many friends, and few, if any, enemies, preferring to bear an injury rather than to resort to any unpleasant measures. He never had a lawsuit, but his services were often sought as referee, and his wise and friendly counsel made him a peace-maker. Politically, he was a Whig. He died April 25, 1849, aged eighty-one years, leaving a record of a life well spent. His wife survived him but a few years, dying October 25, 1853, aged seventy-one years.

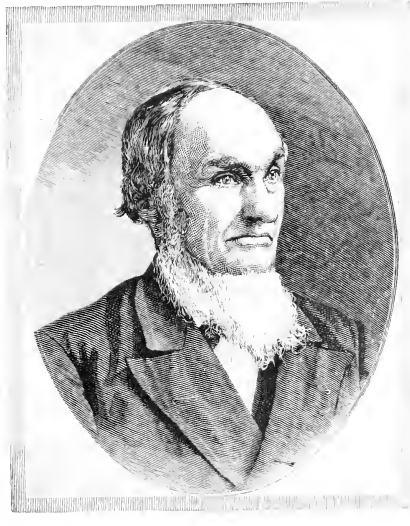
James B. Merrill[7], son of Benjamin and Sarah (Plummer) Merrill, was born in Hudson, N. H., May 6, 1824. His education was gained at the schools of his native town. He remained with his father, working on the farm, until he was twenty-one. He then learned the carpenter's trade, and carried on the business of carpenter and builder for about thirty years in Lowell, Nashua, Hudson and elsewhere, but of late years has been mostly occupied in farming. He married, January 22, 1857, Persis A., daughter of William and Persis G. (Moore) Winn, of Hudson. They commenced house-keeping in the house where they now reside, and which Mr. Merrill built before his marriage. Their children are A. Gertrude, J. Everett and George A.

Mr. Merrill's affiliations are with the Republican party; yet he never allows himself to be governed by partisan bias. He represented Hudson in the State Legislature in 1876. He has taken an active part in town affairs, having been a selectman for several terms, town clerk in 1873, and appointed to fill a vacancy in same office in 1879, to which he has been re-elected annually ever since; he was town treasurer for the years 1873–74, and now holds that office, which he has had since 1879. He was a charter member of Hudson Grange, No. 11, and its first secretary, and has held nearly all the offices; has been its master and is now its overseer. He is also a member of the order of Golden Cross. In his religious preferences Mr. Merrill is a Congregationalist, being a member of that church in Hudson and president of the society.

Mr. Merrill stands high in the esteem and regard of his fellow-townsmen, and in the discharge of the various offices entrusted to him he has acquitted himself honestly, conscientiously and creditably. Honorable in all his dealings, of exemplary character and habits, the reliance of home and friends, he is in all respects an estimable citizen, and is one of Hudson's representative men and a worthy descendant of the early minister.

ELI HAMBLET.

Eli Hamblet, son of Thomas and Tamar (Gilson) Hamblet, was born in Hudson, (then Nottingham West), May 12, 1810. We find, from early genealogical records in Massachusetts Historical Society's collection, that William Hamlet (or Hamblet), born 1614, emigrated to America about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a freeman in Cambridge, Mass., in 1651; removed to Billerica in 1658, and was a substantial citizen of the town, and was one of the first Baptists of that place. He married widow Sarah Hubbard, who died at Woburn in 1689. His oldest son, Jacob, was three times married,—first to Hannah Parker in 1668, next to Mary Dutton, third to Mary Colburn. His children were Joseph, William, Jacob, Henry and others. It is not definitely shown, but probably his son Joseph's three sons,—Hezekiah,



Eli Humbert

Joseph and Jacob,—were the ones who respectively settled in Dracut, Mass., Hollis and Stratham, N. H.

Joseph, great-grandfather of Eli, was a farmer and miller in Dracut, Mass., on Beaver Brook; settled on lands which he conveyed, March 4, 1773, to his son, Joseph Hamblet, carpenter, and by him deeded to his wife in 1774, as he was in ill health. He died soon after. His son Thomas was probably born after his father's death, October 27, 1775. He was brought up as a farmer by Isaac Colburn (grandfather of Isaac Colburn, missionary to Burmah), a resident of the south part of Hudson. Thomas worked at farming and in various mills, particularly in Hale's mill, Chelmsford, Mass., for a number of years. His diligence, industry and economy raised him to a solid financial standing for those days. He married Tamar, daughter of Solomon and Tamar (Lawrence) Gilson, October 21, 1806. The young couple came to Hudson and settled at Pollard Mills, in which Mr. Hamblet purchased a half-interest; but, in a few years after, the mill was carried off by a freshet, and he exchanged his interest in the mill property for a farm of sixty acres in the south part of the town, where he resided until his death, November 9, 1850, being about seventy-five years old. His wife survived him, dying March 5, 1866. Their children attaining maturity were Eli, Drusilla (Mrs. Joseph Phelps, deceased), Dorcas S. (married, first, Reuben Frost; second, Joseph Skinner), Alvan (deceased), Joseph and Gilbert. Mr. Hamblet was a hard-working, economical and prudent man, a good, honest citizen, social friend and kind neighbor. He was an Universalist in his religious views; politically, a Whig, and held some town offices.

Eli passed his boyhood's days, and until he was twenty-one, on the farm, and was early taught to know the value of good, honest labor, which he has never ceased to appreciate. His opportunities for early education were limited to those attainable in the old red school-house in Hudson, and studying at night, after his farm chores were finished, by the light of a pine-torch, thus gaining the knowledge which has been of so much practical value to him in later years. At the time of his majority Eli left the farm and went to Charlestown, Mass., where he engaged in brick-making; he worked at this business for ten years, slowly, surely and steadily accumulating the wages so hardly earned, and at the end of that time his savings amounted to one thousand dollars. About this time, however, he was prostrated by illness, which incapacitated him for hard labor for nearly a year, and, with his capital somewhat retrenched by this sickness, he returned to Hudson, and purchased the place, of sixty acres, which has since been his home.

He married, first, Lucy Frost, of Tyngsborough, Mass., June 30, 1839; she died September 24, 1840; second, April 2, 1844, Rebecca, daughter of Enoch and Susan (Marsh) Butler. She was born in Pelham, February 13, 1819. They commenced house-keeping in the house where they now reside, and which they have occupied over forty years. Their children are R. Souvina and Arvilla, both living with their parents. About thirty years ago Mr. Hamblet's residence was struck by lightning. The shoe was torn from Mrs. Hamblet's foot, and from the shock she then received she has never fully recovered.

After his return to Hudson, Mr. Hamblet devoted himself to agriculture, and has been a faithful, diligent worker, and by industry, frugality and judicious judgment, has acquired a comfortable home. For ten years he has been agent of the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad at Hudson; selectman for six years, having been chairman of the board for most of the time; he has served on committee of roads and bridges; as town clerk for nine years, and treasurer for the same period; he has been postmaster at Hudson Centre since the office was located. He has also been appointed administrator on several estates, and has done considerable probate business. Whig and Republican in politics, he represented his town in the State Legislature of 1865. He was enrolling officer for Hudson during the Rebellion, and was appointed by the Governor recruiting agent to fill the quota of enlistments for the town. He is a Baptist in his religious opinions, and has been deacon in that church for the three past years, and is a prominent teacher in the Sunday-school.

Mr. Hamblet is a strong temperance man, is a good member of society, unostentatious and esteemed in church and social circles, and favors everything which advances honesty, sobriety and the education, improvement and elevation of his native town. He is one of a class now, unfortunately, passing away,—the pleasant, social, unpretentious, and yet well-informed New England farmer of the last generation. He has worthily and honestly filled his place in life, conferred honor on all stations to which he has been called, and in his old age is the warm friend, trusted confidant and able adviser of a numerous circle.

HISTORY OF LITCHFIELD.

BY E. F. McQUESTEN, M.D.

CHAPTER I.

LITCHFIELD, essentially an agricultural town, is situated upon the left bank of the Merrimack River. It is bounded on the north by Manchester, east by Londonderry and Hudson, south by Hudson and west and northwest by Merrimack. It is small in territory, containing about eight thousand five hundred acres. The surface is level; the soil of the arable land is strictly alluvial and rich, producing excellent crops of grain, vegetables and grass. In the eastern section of the town the soil is light, unsuitable for cultivation; but it yields heavy growths of wood and timber. A public road extends through the town a distance of nine miles, leading in one direction to Manchester, and in the opposite direction to Hudson and Nashua. This road was admirably located through the farming district, in close proximity to the river, as early as 1734, and along it nearly all the people of the town reside. Three roads lead to Londonderry and two *via* Thornton's ferry and Reed's ferry to Merrimack and stations upon the Concord Railroad.

In point of wealth, Litchfield ranks among the first farming towns in the State. In late years many of the farms have been seriously impaired by the inundations of banks during the annual rises of the Merrimack. Nearly one-half of the territory is well timbered, pine predominating, with oak, birch and maple in abundance. The timber trade is extensive. The greater portion cut during the winter is for the Lowell market; it is hauled to the river's bank during the winter and rafted in the spring. There are two steam saw-mills manufacturing for other markets. Logs valued at $21,000 were cut in 1884. The inventory for 1885 shows the following values: Real estate, $177,130; bank stock, $17,800; money at interest, $22,388; horses, $5945; cattle, $7848; stock in trade, $20,515; deposited in savings-banks, $94,000; total valuation, $261,365; total tax, at forty cents on a hundred dollars, $1359. The town is free from debt, and has a surplus of $567.32.

CENSUS REPORTS IN 1767 AND 1775.

1767.	Unmarried men from sixteen to sixty	27
	Married men from sixteen to sixty	50
	Boys, sixteen years of age and under	47
	Men, sixty years of age and over	13
	Females, unmarried	74
	Females, married	33
	Male slaves	3
	Female slaves	9
	Widows	3
	Total	229
1775.	Males under sixteen years of age	62
	Males between sixteen and fifty	44
	Males over fifty years	19
	Persons in the army	14
	Females	136
	Negroes and slaves for life	10
	Total	284

The population at various periods since 1800 has been as follows: 1800, 372; 1820, 465; 1840, 481; 1850, 447; 1860, 352; 1870, 345; 1880, 291; 1885, 281.

The Brooks.—All the streams in Litchfield are tributaries of the Merrimack River. There are three of considerable size, viz.: Great Nesenkeag, commonly called Brickyard; Little Nesenkeag, also known as Chase's; and Reed's. The first-named originates in Londonderry, and flows across the central part of Litchfield; it has a rapid current, and a sufficient fall at several points for improvements. The water supply is good all the year. Upon this stream the early settlers located their corn and saw-mills. The grain-mill was rebuilt and operated until 1830, when it was removed. Mills for the manufacture of powder were built in 1820, but they were shortly after converted into carding-mills; there are no mills at present.

Little Nesenkeag rises in Hudson, and is fed along the course through the southerly part of Litchfield by numerous ponds. Grain and lumber-mills have been in operation upon this stream for forty years past; it now furnishes power for the only grist-mill in town.

Reed's, in the north part of the town, also has good facilities for milling, which for a time were partially improved. There are several ponds in the eastern section; Darrah's and Half-Moon are the only ones of extensive area.

Ferries.—The first ferry was established by the town in 1740. The landing on the east side of the river was in the centre of the town, on the river line, and near the meeting-house. This ferry was leased by several parties until about 1790, when it was pur-

chased by Hon. Matthew Thornton; it has been called successively Cummings's, Lutwyche's and Thornton's. At the annual town-meeting in 1779 it was voted "to join with the town of Merrimack in prosecuting in the civil law any person or persons who doth or may presume to carry over the river for pay any person or persons at the place where the said towns improve their ferry near Lutwyche's."

Within fifty years a great change has taken place at this ferry and in the immediate vicinity. More than forty rods of the Litchfield shore have been washed away by the freshets, and the sites of the old church and burial-ground are submerged. A broad alluvion of recent deposit on the Merrimack shore makes the change in the river's channel apparent. The charter for Reed's ferry, in the north part of the town, was obtained in answer to the following petition:

PETITION FOR A GRANT OF A FERRY.

"To His Excellency, John Wentworth, Esq., Captain-General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, In Council:

"The humble petition of Lucy Read of Litchfield, in the County of Hillsborough and Province aforesaid, Widow.

"Sheweth that your petitioner's late husband, Capt. William Read, was in his lifetime seized and possess'd of a Considerable tract of land on the Eastward side of Merrimac River in Litchfield, aforesaid, and did (without any Grant from His Majesty) improve a Ferry about three miles and half Above Colo Lutwyches, called and known by the name of Read's Ferry, for about twenty-five years before his death, which happened about four years ago.

"That the said William Read, in his lifetime, and the said Lucy, since his death, have been at a Considerable Expence in Boats and attendance to Expedite the same Ferry and make it commodious, agreeable to Law.

"Notwithstanding which premises your Petitioner is advised That the said title under the said William is precarious, and shod Any stranger obtain a Grant thereof it wod Embarrass and greatly hurt your Petitioner, who has also six children by said William, all now under age, to maintain.

"She most humbly intreats your Excellency wise tender regard of the premises to Confirm unto her the aforsaid improved and accustomed Ferry by Grant from His Majesty.

"And your Petitioner, as in Duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

"LUCY READ.

"Litchfield, 18th May, 1772."

Trade and Manufactures.—Before the completion of the Concord Railroad, in 1842, Litchfield had a prosperous trade. Two stores of general merchandise supplied a large country around. A fleet of twenty canal-boats carried its productions to Lowell, and *vice* the Middlesex Canal to Boston, returning with merchandise for all points along the river as far as Concord. These boats gave employment to a large number of men, who were famous for their jollity and liberality. Nearly every man in the town was a "captain," by reason of having at some time been in command of a boat; sobriquets were common, and the river-man who failed to possess one had cause for congratulation. The selection of the west shore was a severe blow to the industries of Litchfield, which might have been prevented; with the thrift of its people, together with its rich farming districts, timber and abundant water-power, the town lacks only access to the business world to make it eminently prosperous.

The following comprises the traders for the last fifty years:

George Griffin, 1834 to 1850; Leonard Moore, 1851 and 1852; Moore (Leonard) & Kennard (Samuel), 1853 and 1854; Chase (Samuel) & McQuesten (Isaac), 1855 to 1858, also dealers in lumber from 1840 to 1860, when the firm was dissolved and business continued by Isaac McQuesten till 1878; White (John) & Lydston (George), 1859 to 1862; John White, 1863 to 1865; George H. Lamprey, 1866 to 1868; George B. Griffin, 1868 to 1877; Norris C. Griffin, 1878 to 1885.

The following are now (1885) engaged in business:

Lumber merchants: McQuesten (F. H.) & Chase (John F.), Charles McQuesten, Read Brothers (William T. and George S.). Carpenters: Rufus Saunders, Nathan H. Bulloch, German Kendall. Blacksmith: Rufus Saunders. Grist-mill: Frederick L. Center.

Brick was formerly manufactured in large quantities. The following is a partial list of the sons of Litchfield now engaged in business elsewhere:

Samuel Kennard & Sons (Perley and Walter), shoe manufacturers; Jonathan A. Griffin, shoe manufacturer, Cleveland, O.; James Kennard, John Kennard, Diamond Kennard, Joseph F. Kennard, capitalists, Manchester; Charles H. Bixby, John McQuesten, merchants, Lowell, Mass.; George McQuesten, lumber merchant, East Boston, Mass.; J. B. McQuesten, grocer, Nashua, N. H.; Simeon Bixby, boot and shoe merchant, New York City; Samuel J. Lund, *restaurateur*, Nashua, N. H.; George B. Griffin, grocer, Merrimack; Moses H. Chase, grocer, Boston, Mass.; Samuel C. Lund, grocer, Boston, Mass.; Frank Kendall, grocer, Boston, Mass.; Freeling Tufts, civil engineer, Kansas City, Mo.; Benjamin McQuesten, trader, Pelham; Samuel Center, appraiser, San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Center, mining, San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Kendall, mining, Oakland, Cal.; Stephen C. Richardson, Haverhill, Mass.; Alfred Campbell, Manchester, N. H.; Arthur S. Campbell, Manchester, N. H.; James Parker, Washington, D. C.

Schools.—Prior to the Revolution money was voted annually for the support of a school for two or three months at the centre of the town, in which the children were taught to "read and write," as the law then required. From 1790 to 1825 the town raised about one hundred and seventy-five dollars annually for school purposes. During this time three schoolhouses were erected. In 1823 the selectmen, who had heretofore had the management of the schools, received the following petition:

"*To the Selectmen of the Town of Litchfield*

"We, your bell-wh-wn-ton, find a weight y-nd aressu-re in tra-nsacting business relative to schools in the town of Litchfield on account of the town not being regularly established into districts. We therefore wish you to warn a meeting in said town to see if the town will alter, if

need be, and define the limits of the districts, that every means right may be judiciously acted upon, as in duty bound we will ever pray.

"Signed by

"Abel G. Quoch,
"Josiah Richardson,
"Joseph Harvell,
"Nathaniel Coles,
"Simeon Harvell,
"Samuel Corning,
"William Reed.

"Litchfield, N. H., Dec. 28, 1823."

Pursuant to the foregoing, a warrant was issued for a meeting to be held January 22, 1824. A plan to divide the town into four districts was presented by the petitioners, but the town rejected it. Joseph Chase, Jr., Thomas Bixby and Stephen Moor were chosen a committee to report at the next annual meeting upon the expediency of dividing the town into school districts with fixed boundaries. As a result of their labors, the committee submitted a report giving the boundaries of three districts. The report closed as follows:

"And your committee believe that the districts are as nearly equal in point of valuation as it is possible to make them without dividing farms; they have found it impossible to take the length of roads into view in connection with the valuation; hence some districts where the inhabitants live remote from each other have a greater length of road than could be wished."

Subsequently the number of districts was increased to five by the sub-division of Nos. 1 and 3.

At present there are only four schools. These are under the direction of a superintendent elected annually. The yearly appropriation for school purposes is about seven hundred dollars. The school property is valued at two thousand dollars.

Graduates of Dartmouth College.—Edward L. Parker, 1807; William Claggett, 1808; William McQuestion, 1821; Rufus Claggett, 1826; William Claggett, 1826; David Quigg, 1855; John N. Griffin, 1869; Alfred H. Campbell, 1877; John N. Cotter, 1882.

Graduates of Yale College.—Simeon Chase, 1821; Benjamin Chase, 1824.

Church History.—Through the generosity of the proprietors of Naticook lands, the inhabitants secured the benefits of the gospel at an early date. At a meeting held in Boston, December 5, 1733, Mr. Daniel Dwight was allowed forty-five pounds, ten shillings "for his preaching at Naticook from the twentieth of September to the twentieth of March next." August 19, 1734, the town voted to build a meeting-house forty-five feet in length, thirty-five feet in width and twenty-five feet stud, on the east side of the Merrimack River, near Cummings' ferry (now Thornton's ferry). The house was completed in 1736 under the direction of Captain Joseph Blanchard, Christopher Temple, Benjamin Blodgett, Robert Richardson and Samuel Moor as building committee. Mr. Josiah Brown and Mr. Isaac Merrill were successively called to settle in the ministry, and declined. In 1741 the town extended a call to Rev. Joshua Tufts, of Newbury, which was accepted, and he was ordained December 9th. Mr. Tufts' salary was fixed at one hundred and forty pounds (old tenor) per annum. He was dismissed in 1744.

Following the dismissal of Mr. Tufts, an unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a union church in Merrimack. The town of Litchfield voted to join with the town of Merrimack in settling a minister, provided Merrimack built a meeting-house within forty rods of the Merrimack River, between Thornton's ferry and the mouth of the Souhegan River. Annual appropriations were made for the support of the gospel; but no settlement was effected until 1764, when the Rev. Samuel Cotton, of Newton, received a unanimous call. He was ordained in January, 1765, and received eighty pounds sterling for settlement; his salary was forty pounds sterling. During his pastorate he was commissioned chaplain of the First New Hampshire Regiment, Revolutionary soldiers. Mr. Cotton, although of eccentric habits, was brave and generous, and known all over the country as the "jolly clergyman." He was dismissed in 1784, but retained his Litchfield residence for a number of years. His death occurred at Claremont in 1819. In August, 1800, the town voted to build a new meeting-house. At an adjourned meeting, in October, the vote was rescinded, and five hundred dollars were appropriated to repair the exterior of the old one. Captain Daniel Bixby, Colonel Samuel Chase and Lieutenant Simeon Kendall were appointed a committee to superintend repairs. The following month an appropriation of seven hundred and fifty dollars was made for the interior of the church. Major Francis Chase was awarded the contract for repairs. In November, 1801, the committee reported an expenditure of $878.83 in excess of the appropriations. The town accepted the report, and voted to sell the pews by auction, the proceeds to be placed in the hands of the committee. The sum of one thousand and ninety-eight dollars was realized from the sale of pews. Mr. John Davies supplied the pulpit in 1806. He was invited to settle, but declined. February 25, 1809, it was voted "to give Mr. Nathaniel Kennedy a call to settle in this town in the work of the gospel ministry, on a salary of five hundred dollars annually for four years, and four hundred dollars annually after the expiration of four years during the time of his ministry in said town." Mr. Kennedy was ordained by the Presbytery April 12, 1809, and continued his pastoral relations until April, 1812, when he was dismissed. Mr. Kennedy was succeeded by Rev. Enoch Pillsbury, who was ordained in October, 1815. Mr. Pillsbury died in February, 1818, at the age of thirty years.

Rev. John Shearer was pastor for a number of years subsequent to 1825. From 1833 to 1845 the church was without a pastor, but had stated supplies for the most of the time. A new meeting-house was built by the society in 1844; the old house was the property of the town. At the time of dedication the Londonderry Presbytery established a Presbyterian Church. In 1845 the church and society united in extending a unanimous call to Mr. William H. Por-

ter to become their pastor. He was ordained and continued in charge three years, when he was dismissed. Rev. S. N. Howell supplied in 1852 and 1853. Rev. Ebenezer Newhall accepted a call made him in June, 1854; he was installed the September following. Mr. Newhall was advanced in years when he commenced his labors, yet his ministry was successful. He resigned in 1862, and removed to Cambridge, Mass., carrying the confidence and affection of his people. He was the last settled minister. Rev. Luther H. Angier supplied for two years, 1870 and 1871; Rev. L. Parsons in 1872; Rev. William Hart in 1873 and 1874; Rev. B. F. Emerson for three years, from 1875 to 1878; and Rev. Charles Scott from 1879 to 1882. Rev. Henry C. Robinson was engaged in September, 1884, to supply for one year. Among others who have labored in the service are these, whose terms of service cannot be definitely stated: Rev. Messrs. Wood, Miltemore, Fuller, Page, Blanchard and Tuttle.

The following is a list of the deacons whose terms of service continued several years: Joseph Barnes, Thomas Bixby, Joseph Chase, Clifton Claggett, John Underwood, Matthew Parker, William Read, John Parker, Andrew Lydston and Moses Chase. The last-named is living at the advanced age of eighty-nine.

The society owns a good parsonage and a circulating library. James Parker, a native and resident of Litchfield during his life, died November 11, 1860. He bequeathed nearly all his estate as follows: "For the support of the preaching of the Gospel in the town of Litchfield, according to the wishes and for the benefit of the Presbyterian society and church in said town; the increase, interest, gain or profit only is to be used for the purpose aforesaid, and the principal is to remain entire." This fund amounts to eighteen thousand and twenty-five dollars. Rev. Abel Fletcher, a minister of the Christian denomination, resided here many years, devoting his time to the educational, moral and spiritual welfare of this community.

Rev. Edward L. Parker, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in the neighboring town of Londonderry for nearly forty years, and Rev. Benjamin Chase, who died in Natchez, Miss., some years ago, were natives of Litchfield.

Pioneer History.—Litchfield and Merrimack represent the area known to the Indians as Naticook. It was the home of a tribe of that name, or Nacooks, one of the many divisions under the rule of the great chief Passaconaway. From accounts of the early settlers, these Indians were comparatively industrious, and were engaged in hunting, fishing and the cultivation of corn, beans, melons, etc. The Naticook lands were especially favorable for agricultural pursuits. There are no evidences of their being otherwise than humane in their treatment of the first settlers. This peaceful disposition was probably due to the former sufferings of the Indians in the Merrimack Valley, through wars with the Mohawks, or "Man-Eaters of the West," famine and disease, all of which resulted in great loss in numbers and powers. One of the residences of Passaconaway, and his last in this section, was upon Reed's Island, which he called "my beautiful island of Natticook." His sale of land to Wheelwright, and the rapid settlement of the Merrimack Valley by Massachusetts parties who had extensive grants, obliged him to petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts for a grant of land for a residence. In answer to his petition, the government allowed him and his associates a tract "a mile and a half on either side of the Merrimack."

PETITION.

"To the honerd John Endecott, Esqr., together with the rest of the honerd General Court now Assembled in Boston, the petition of papassconaway in the behalf of himself, as also of many other Indians who now lye a longe time of setled on ye premesses seated upon a tract of land called Natticot, and is now in the possession of Mr. William Brenton, of Rode Island, marchant, and is confirmed to the said Mr. Brenton, to him his heirs and assigns, according to the Laws of this Jurisdiction, by reason of which tracte of land longe taken up as a foresaid and thereby ye pore peitnum, with many others, is in an unsettled condition and must be forced in a short time to remove to some other place. The Humble request of ye petitions is that this honerd Courte wouldie please to grant unto us a parcell of land for ye comfortable situation to be stated for ye Inqoyment, as also for the comfort of others after us, as also that this honerd Court wold pleas to take into yr serious and grave consideration the condition and also the requeste of yr pore supliant and to a pointe two or three persons as a Committee to arrange with sum one or two Indians to vew and determine of some place and to lay out the same, not further to trouble this honerd Assembly, humbly craving an expes to answer this present session I shall remain yr humble Servant,

"Wherein yu shall commande,

"PAPASSECONAWA.

"Boston 8 3 mo., 1662."

The order of the court upon this petition is as follows, viz.:

"In answer to the petition of Papassconaway, this court judgeth it meete to grant to the said Papassconaway and his men or associates about Natticot, above Mr. Brenton's lands, where it is free, a mile and a half on either side Merrimack River in breadth, three miles on either side in length; provided he not they do not alienate any part of this grant without leave and license from this Court, first obtained."

John Parker and Jonathan Danforth were appointed surveyors to lay out this township for Passaconaway and his associates.

During the progress of King Philip's War the Indians departed from the Merrimack Valley.

Civil History.—The beginning of the settlement and the names of the first settlers in Litchfield cannot be ascertained. In 1656, Massachusetts granted the greater part of Naticook to William Brenton, an explorer and fur-trader. It was known as "Brenton's Farm" until incorporated as a township. From 1659 to 1662 several Massachusetts parties procured grants of Naticook lands on the east side of the river; but it is not known that any of them became actual settlers. These grants were all included in the township of Dunstable, incorporated in 1673. In August, 1728, the owners of "Brenton's Farm" (then sixteen in number, and all non-residents) made application to one of His Majesty's justices for the county of Middlesex for a warrant to call a meeting to make a divi-

sion of the property according to their several interests. This meeting was held in Charlestown on the 23d day of the same month, and organized by the choice of Francis Borland as moderator, and Jacob Holyoke clerk. A committee, consisting of Robert Richardson, Joseph Blanchard and Stephen Richardson, was appointed

"To survey and take a Plat particularly of the enterval of the meadows & of the other lands lying & contained in the aforesaid tract of land or Farme with the quantity of each, & to notify & join with the Proprietors claiming the land joining to the aforesaid tract of common land or Farme in Running the Lines according to Law, and to make report thereon, with their opinions on the most Proper way and method for the Proceeding in the dividing the aforesaid land or Farme to & among the said Proprietors, at the next Proprietors' Meeting called for that purpose."

The next meeting was held by virtue of a warrant from Jacob Holyoke, clerk, in Charlestown, September 26th. The committee reported that Mr. Samuel Danforth, surveyor, whose services they had secured, had surveyed the lands and made a plan of them. The report of the committee was accepted, and it was voted:

"That the aforsaid lands on each side of the Merrimack River be equally divided into sixteen parts, allowing quantity for quality, the situation of the land to be duly considered."

Benjamin Prescott, Esq., of Groton, Eleazer Tyng, Esq., of Dunstable, and Mr. Joseph Richardson, of Woburn, were selected to lay out and divide the lands. This committee was also instructed to lay out roads and highways, and to select a suitable location for a mill, reserving one hundred acres for that purpose. Captain William Richardson had already improved a tract of land, which was ordered to be contained in one division. January 23, 1729, bills of credit to the amount of one hundred and sixty pounds were ordered to defray charges upon the property. Jonas Clark and Joseph Blanchard were appointed assessors, and Captain Robert Richardson collector. The following is a list of the proprietors and their assessments:

	£	s.
"Jahleel Brenton, of Newport, Colony of R. I.	26	0
Joseph Blanchard, of Dunstable	5	10
William Lund, of Dunstable	3	0
Thomas Chamberlain, of Dunstable	2	0
Mary French, administratrix, of Dunstable	1	10
Joseph Thompson, of London	20	0
John Smith, of Boston	10	0
Jared Elliott, of Killingsworth, Conn	2	10
John Stall, of Conn.	2	10
Augustus Lucas, of Newport	1	5
Barshela Lucas, of Newport	1	5
Joseph Woodbridge, of Conn	2	10
Martha Church, of Newport	10	0
Samuel Brown, of Salem	10	0
Nathaniel Cotton, of Bristol	5	0
Nathaniel Cotton, admr estate of Peleg Sanford	20	0
Robert Richardson, of Chelmsford	11	10
Francis Borland, of Boston	20	0
Elizabeth Barton, of Marblehead	2	10
Jonas Clark, of Chelmsford	5	0
	£160	0"

The one hundred acre mill lot was located on the Great Nesenkeag stream. It was granted to Jonathan Richardson in 1729 upon condition that he erect corn and saw-mills, and constantly maintain the same in good repair. While it would be interesting to know the population of "Brenton's Farm" at this date (1729), there are no means of determining even the family names. Massachusetts was encouraging emigration to the Merrimack Valley in order to strengthen her claim to the territory; the proprietors, that their property might be enhanced, were offering inducements to actual settlers; but the fertility of the Naticook lands was the principal incentive which swelled the numbers of the settlement to quite a colony in four years' time. Most of the families came from Massachusetts and were of English origin. A few Irish emigrants became permanent settlers. The colony was unembarrassed by land title controversies and held peaceable possession from the start, —an experience unlike many of the settlements in Southern New Hampshire.

The next step was to procure a charter for a township, and in this the settlers had the co-operation of the proprietors, for, March 20, 1733, they voted, ". . . . to join with such other persons as may be inclined to make application to the Towns of Nottingham and Dunstable to give their consent for their being set off a distinct Township." The petition to the General Assembly of Massachusetts for incorporation, dated May, 1734, was signed by Aquila Underwood, in behalf of the petitioners.

The Legislature passed the following order:

"In the House of Representatives, July 3, 1734.

"*Ordered*,—That Mr. Aquila Underwood, one of the principal Inhabitants of ye new Township at Naticook and lands adjoining, be and hereby is fully authorized and impowered to assemble the freeholders and other inhabitants of sd Township Lawfully qualified to choose Town officers to stand until the annual meeting in March next.

"Sent up for concurrence.

"J. QUINCY, *Spr.*

"In council, July 3, 1734. Read and concurred,

"J. WILLARD, *Sec'y.*

"July 4,—Consented to.

J. BELCHER.

"A true copy. Attested, per

"THAD. MASON, *Dept. Sec'y.*"

The first meeting was held pursuant to the following warrant:

"MIDDLESEX ss., July 20, 1734.

"Pursuant to an act of ye Great and General Court or Assembly, July 4, 1734, I, ye subscriber, Do in his Majesty's Name Require all ye freeholders and other inhabitants of the Town of Litchfield lawfully qualified to vote in Town-Meeting, to meet and convene at ye house of Aquila Underwood, in Litchfield, on Monday ye twenty ninth Day of July, current at one of ye clock in ye afternoon, then and there to choose town officers, to stand until ye anniversary meeting in March next.

"Per order of the General Court,

"AQUILA UNDERWOOD."

For a period of twelve years Litchfield included the Naticook lands on both sides of the Merrimack River. The management of town affairs was under one organization until about the time the boundary question between the provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire was settled, in 1741, when a division

into districts (east and west) occurred. The town-meetings were usually held in the meeting-house on the east side. From 1741 to the date of the Merrimack charter, April 2, 1746, each district managed its local affairs. Although the records show that contentions frequently arose during this primitive government, the public interests did not suffer. Highways were laid out, the streams were bridged, a ferry was established, pounds, one on each side, were built, and a house of worship erected. To-day we are in the enjoyment of direct fruits which the laborers of these hardy pioneers produced. Their prescience was marvelous; their roads and bridges have from time to time undergone repairs, the boats at the ferry been renewed and the church rebuilt, but the changes in location have been slight, and the inhabitants for a century and a half have reverenced the wisdom of the first settlers.

The following is a list of the resident taxpayers in Litchfield in 1736:

Edward Linkfield, Ebenezer Wright, John Barrett, James Moor, Samuel Moor, Jonathan Perham, Benjamin Blodgett, James Hutchins, Robert Richardson, William Adams, Ephraim Powers, Jonathan Powers, Aquila Woodward, Thomas Clark, John Harwell, Nathan Kendall, Jacob Hildreth, Jonas Proctor, Gideon Powers, Ebenezer Taylor, Nathaniel Hills, Enoch Hills, Joseph Pollard, Josiah Cummings, Nathaniel Cuttis, James Perham, Josiah Richardson, David Kendall, Benjamin Bavel, Christopher Temple, Jonathan Cummings, William Lund, John Hustone, James Nahor, Hugh Nahor, John Butterfield, Simeon Powers, Joseph Smith, Simon Cook.

Only sixteen of the above were taxed for real estate.

PETITION FOR A PARISH ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

"To His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esq., Capt. General and Commander-in Chief in and over the province of New Hampshire in New England. March ye 28th, 1746.

"The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the district of Litchfield Humbly Sheweth that your Petitioners are about forty families, being a part of Dunstable old grant, living on the North Easterly Corner of s'd Grant, That the center of our town being about eleven miles from the Province Line, we had not the least apprehension of our being affected by the taxing of Towns near and Line, and that your petitioners have Paid above two-thirds towards the support of the Gospel for many years, and that we are not only forty families upon the Easterly side of the River, but that we have Land to accommodate a considerable Number more; that the Inhabitants of Litchfield, on the West side of the River, don't exceed thirteen or fourteen families, who we are very willing should be dismembered from us. In regard to the great danger and difficulty, which we know they are Exposed to in Crossing the River in order to attend the Publick worship of God, Nothwithstanding of all which Either, by our having been Inadvertantly over look'd or forgot when Instructions were given to the Committee of the Honourable Assembly for settleing the Districts in those parts, or by some other means unknown to us, we understand that it is Intended that we be annexed to that District upon the west side of the River, and that our Center and place of Publick worship be on the westerly side, which would oblige Above forty family's constantly to cross the River, to our great and unspeakable danger and difficulty, In order to meet with about thirteen or fourteen famelys. May it please your Excellency to take the difficult case of your Petitioners under your wise consideration, and so to Act things that we may not be obliged to Cross the River; for although we have Lost a number of famelys on the Westerly side of the River, we have accommodations on the East side that is now Inhabited that is Likely in a few years to Regain the Number Lost on the other side, so that, Considering the Difficulty and Danger we must be at in case we were obliged to cross s'd river to attend publick worship, we think that we can be much better accommodated to be Erected into a town on our side, and much greater satisfaction to the inhabitants. Therefore, your petitioners Desire to be Incorporated with the Injoyment the Land of all on the East side of s'd River in s'd District, and to be Invested with the Priviledge and Immunities as other towns in s'd Province are, and your Petitioners, as in Duty Bound, shall Ever pray.

"Patrick Tag.....t	William Gosden
Patrick Richardson,	John Questen
Hugh Nahor	James Nahor,
John Butterfield,	John Taylor,
Jacob Hildreth,	John Orr,
William Richardson,	Amos Kendall
Nathan Kendall,	Robert Richards o
Peter Rusel	John Hutchason
Robeart Durbah,	William Bonner
Alexander Parkis,	James Nickels
Robeart McKeen,	James Durbah
Robeart McKeen, Jr.	James McKnight
Alexander Calwell,	Gorel Rowan,
Thomas Karr,	David Whittemore,
John McAllester,	Daniel Kendall.

In answer to the foregoing and another petition for additional territory north of Brenton's Farm, dated May, 1746, the following charter was issued by His Excellency, Governor Wentworth:

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting. Whereas sundry of our Loyal subjects, Inhabitants of a Tract of Land within the ancient Boundarys of a Town Called old Dunstable, in our province of New Hampshire, on the Easterly side of Merrimack River, hereinafter described, have humbly petitioned and Requested of us that they may be erected and incorporated into a Township, and enhanchised with the same powers, Authorities and parvildges which other Towns within our said province by Law have and enjoy. And it appearing to us conducive to the gen'ral Good of our said province, as well as of the said inhabitants in particular, by maintaining good order and encouraging the culture of the Land, that the same should be done;

"Know ye, therefore, that we of our especial Grace, certain knowledge, and for the encouraging and promoteing the Good purposes and ends aforesaid, by and with the advice of our trusty and well-beloved Benning Wentworth, Esqr., our Governour and Commander-in-chief, and of our council for our said province, Have Erected, Incorporated and ordained, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and Successors, Do will and ordain that the Inhabitants of the tract of land aforesaid, bounded as follows, viz. Beginning one Mile and Eighty rods North of the south corner of Londonderry Township, on the west side of said Town, and to run from thence North, on the West side of said Londonderry, five miles and seven Inthongs and twelve rods and a half; then North twenty-one degrees West to Merrimack River; then down said river till it meets with a west line by the needle that comes from a line where it began, and that shall inhabit the same, be and by these presents are erected and ordained to be a Town Corporate, and are hereby erected and incorporated into a Body Politick and a Corporation to have Continuance forever by the name of Litchfield, with all the powers and Authorities, parvildges and Immunities and Franchizes, which other Towns within said Province or any of them by Law have and enjoy. To have and to Hold the said powers and Authorities, Immunities and Franchizes to them, the said Inhabitants, and their successors forever, Reserving to us, our Heirs and successors all white pine trees growing and being and that shall be growing and be upon s'd Tract of Land, for the use of our Royal Navy, reserving also the power of Dividing the said Town into, our Heirs and successors when it shall appear necessary or convenient for the benefit of the Inhabitants thereof. And as the several Towns within our said Province are by Laws thereof enabled and authorized to assemble and by the majority of Votes to choose all other as are mentioned in the said laws, . . . We do by these presents nominate and appoint John McMurphy, Esqr., to call the first meeting of the 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, place and design of holding such meeting.

"In Testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said province to be affix'd hereunto. Witness, Benning Wentworth, Esqr., our Governour and Commander-in-chief of our said province, the fifth day of June, in the

year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine, and in the twenty-second year of our reign.

"B. WENTWORTH."

The warrant issued by John McMurphy for the first town-meeting under the new charter was posted by John Harvell, June 15, 1749. The meeting was held on the 3d of July following, and chose Nathan Kendall, James Nahor and Jacob Hildreth, selectmen; Jacob Hildreth, town clerk; Jeremiah Cotton, constable; William McQuesten and Robert Darrah, tithingmen; Josiah Richardson, Peter Russell and Alexander Parker, surveyors of highways. Peter Russell, Joel Dix and Jacob Hildreth were constituted a committee to examine and adjust the accounts of the selectmen and constable under the old organization. The sum of forty pounds, old tenor, was appropriated to pay for the charter, for running town lines, and Mr. McMurphy for attending the meeting and administering the oath of office to the several town officers. At the first annual March meeting in 1750 the following town officers were elected:

James Underwood, moderator; Jacob Hildreth, town clerk; Jacob Hildreth, John Cochran and John Parker, selectmen; Samuel Chase, constable; David Whittemore, treasurer; Nathan Howard and Arthur Darrah, deer-keepers; John McQuesten and Ames Chase, surveyors of highways; William Reed and Alexander Parker, hogreeves; William McQuesten and David Campbell, fence-viewers; David Whittemore, sealer of leather; Nathan Kendall, pound-keeper; Alexander Colwell and Samuel Gibson, tithingmen; John McQuesten and Joseph Chase hogreeves.

It was voted to raise one hundred pounds, new tenor, to hire preaching. John McQuig, William Patterson and William Read were chosen a committee to procure a minister.

DUTIES OF TOWN OFFICERS PREVIOUS TO THE REVOLUTION.—The moderator then, as now, presided at the town-meetings. The duties of the selectmen were similar to those in towns at present date, excepting that in colonial times they had charge of the schools. Constables levied and collected the taxes in addition to the duties at present performed by constables. Town clerks and treasurers were the same then as now. Field-drivers impounded all horses and cattle found running at large. Tithingmen preserved order in church and at public gatherings. Hog-reeves enforced the law which required hogs running at large to be yoked. Fence-viewers inspected fences, to see if they were sufficient in law.

WARNING. In order to protect itself from pauperism, the town often took advantage of a law requiring new and doubtful subjects to leave within the time specified in the warrant. The following, served upon Cæzar Porter, is one of the many recorded:

"To ——— *constable for the town of Litchfield for the year* 1785

"You are hereby authorized and required to warn Cæzar Porter, a negro man, and Phillisee, his wife, and family, Now residing in Litchfield of record, but not being inhabitants thereof, that they do depart the said town within fourteen days, as they will answer the contrary in the manner that the Law directs, and make return hereof with your Doings thereon to us, the subscribers, within fourteen days

"Given under our hands and seal at Litchfield, this nineteenth Day of January, A. D. one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

"DANIEL BIXBY, } *Selectmen*
"DAVID MCQUIG, } *of*
"ROBERT PARKER, } *Litchfield.*

"State of New Hampshire, } Litchfield, January 27, 1786.
Hillsborough, ss. }

"Pursuant to the precept, I have warned Cæzar Porter and Phillisee, his wife, and family, to depart this said town as I am commanded, which is the return of Samuel Coulter, Constable.

"per DANIEL BIXBY, *Town Clerk.*

Cæzar is said to have been a native of Boston, and in his youth was brought to Litchfield as a slave; he lived with Mr. Jonathan Parker, and on this account he took the name of Cæzar Parker. He continued to reside in the town, and afterwards moved to Amherst, N. H. In his old age he went to Rhode Island, where he died in the neighborhood of Newport, in 1858, at the advanced age of one hundred and five years.

The growth of Litchfield from the date of its incorporation to the close of the eighteenth century was steady and propitious. Notwithstanding their many trials, the inhabitants were resolute and courageous; few of them had the benefit of an education, in the technical sense of the term; but their varied experiences developed physical and intellectual forces which were the foundation of their continued prosperity.

Of the early families, the descendants of the Parkers, Bixbys, Tuftses, Chases, Barneses, Reeds and McQuestens have continuously resided in the town, and the several generations have distinguished themselves in the various positions of trust and honor to which they have been called.

The Moors, Hildreths, Underwoods and Darrahs have, by removals and death, become extinct.

Since 1800 the only marked public improvement is the town hall which was built in 1850. This building has an elevated location in the centre of the town; it is two stories in height, with halls and ante-rooms in each for town purposes.

Among those who have contributed to the business and financial success of the town for the past fifty years may be mentioned Moses Chase, Warren Goodspeed, Isaac McQuesten, Simeon D. Leach, Isaac N. Center, John Goodspeed, Phineas Reed, J. A. Marsh, Warren M. Barnes and John White. The first five of the foregoing have resided and paid taxes continuously for the last half-century.

TOWN CLERKS.

1734-35, Aquila Underwood; 1736, Nathaniel Curtis; 1737-38, Josiah Richardson; 1739-40, Jacob Hildreth; 1741, Samuel Cochran; 1742, John Bradshaw; 1743, Samuel Cochran; 1744-48, Thomas Parker; 1749, Jacob Hildreth; 1750, Thomas Parker; 1751-53, Joel Dix; 1754, William Parker; 1755-59, Thomas Parker; 1760-62, James Underwood; 1763, Jacob Hildreth; 1764-69, James Underwood; 1770-75, William McQuesten; 1776-77, Timothy Kendall; 1778-80, Jonathan Parker; 1781, James Underwood; 1782, Jonathan Parker; 1783, James Underwood; 1784-85, Daniel Bixby; 1786, William McQuesten; 1787-95, Samuel Chase, Jr.; 1796-98, James Parker; 1799-1805, Samuel Chase, Jr.; 1806-11, Robert Parker; 1807-11, Samuel Chase, Jr.; 1812-15, Simeon Kendall; 1816, Thomas Bixby; 1817-18, Samuel Chase; 1819-23, Joseph Chase, Jr.; 1824-25, Moses Chase; 1826-27, Joseph Chase, Jr.; 1828-34, Joshua Marsh; 1835-36, Abel G. Quigg; 1837-38, Joshua Marsh; 1839, George Griffin; 1840, Moses Chase; 1841-42, Isaac Mc-

Quinebin, 1841–47, Isaac N. Center; 1848–49, Isaac McQuesten; 1850–51, Samuel Chase; 1852–53, Isaac N. Center; 1854, Horace Center; 1855–56, Moses Chase; 1857–58, Jonathan A. Griffin. 1859–61, Langdon C. Lyde ton; 1862–64, Benjamin L. Pike; 1865, Isaac N. Center; 1866, William H. Moor; 1867–69, George B. Griffin, 1870, Isaac N. Center; 1871–72, Horace Center; 1873, Frank Kendall; 1874–78, Isaac N. Center; 1879–80, Norris C. Griffin; 1881–83, Alphonso H. Powers; 1884, Norris C. Griffin; 1885, Alphonso H. Powers

SELECTMEN AND ASSESSORS

1734.—Aquila Underwood, Christopher Temple, Nathaniel Hills.

1735.—Aquila Underwood, Christopher Temple, Josiah Cummings.

1736.—Josiah Cummings, Benjamin Blodgett, Ebenezer Taylor.

1737.—Josiah Richardson, Josiah Cummings, Ebenezer Wright.

1738.—Josiah Cummings, Christopher Temple, Ebenezer Wright, Josiah Richardson, Jonathan Powers.

1739.—Josiah Cummings, Jacob Hildreth, Christopher Temple, Josiah Richardson, Jacob Kendall.

1740.—Jacob Hildreth, Josiah Cummings, Alexander Parker, Josiah Richardson, James Nahor.

1741.—Samuel Cochran, Joshua Converse, Jacob Hildreth, Christopher Temple, James Nahor.

1742.—John Bradshaw, Thomas Karr, John Usher.

1743.—Thomas Karr, John Usher, Jacob Hildreth.

1744.—Thomas Karr, Jonathan Cummings, John Robinson.

1745–48.—Thomas Parker, John Usher, John Harvell.

1749.—Nathan Kendall, James Nahor, Jacob Hildreth.

1750.—Thomas Parker, Joel Dix, James Nahor.

1751.—Joel Dix, James Nahor, Andrew Cochran

1752.—Thomas Parker, James Nahor, Joel Dix.

1753.—James Nahor, Joel Dix, John Harvell

1754.—Josiah Richardson, William Parker, James Nahor.

1755.—Thomas Parker, James Nahor, John Harvell.

1756.—Thomas Parker, Andrew Cochran, John Harvell.

1757.—Thomas Parker, John Harvell, James Nahor

1758–59.—Thomas Parker, Jacob Hildreth, James Nahor.

1760.—James Underwood, William McQuesten, Joseph Barnes.

1761–62.—James Underwood, William McQuesten, William Reid

1763.—Jacob Hildreth, John Parker, John Cochran.

1764–67.—James Underwood, Robert Darrah, John Harvell.

1768.—William McQuesten, Samuel Chase, James Nahor, Jr.

1769.—James Underwood, Robert Darrah, Samuel Chase.

1770–72.—William McQuesten, David Campbell, Daniel Kendall

1773–74.—William McQuesten, John Harvell, Daniel Kendall.

1775.—Robert Darrah, John Parker, Samuel Chase.

1776.—James Underwood, Samuel Chase, Timothy Kendall.

1777.—James Underwood, Samuel Chase, Timothy Kendall.

1778.—John Harvell, Robert Darrah, Jonathan Parker.

1779.—John Parker, Jr., Daniel Kendall, John Parker.

1780.—Jonathan Parker, John Parker, Jr., James Nahor, Jr.

1781.—James Underwood, Joseph Barnes, Daniel Bixby.

1782.—Jonathan Parker, Robert Darrah, Timothy Kendall.

1783.—James Underwood, John Cochran, Samuel Chase.

1784–85.—Daniel Bixby, David McQuig, Robert Parker.

1786.—William McQuesten, Timothy Kendall, Simon McQuesten.

1787–90.—Samuel Chase, Daniel Bixby, Matthew Parker.

1791–94.—Samuel Chase, Jr., Robert Parker, David McQuesten

1795.—Samuel Chase, Jr., Robert Parker, Simeon Kendall.

1796–98.—Timothy Kendall, Hugh Nahor, Jacob Coburn.

1799–1800.—Samuel Chase, Jr., William Parker, Matthew Parker, Jr

1801–3.—Samuel Chase, Jr., William Bixby, Matthew Parker, Jr.

1804–6.—Robert Parker, Simeon Kendall, Hugh Nahor.

1807–11.—Samuel Chase, Jr., John Underwood, Thomas Bixby.

1812–13.—Simeon Kendall, Simon M'questen, Jr., Jonathan Abbatt.

1814.—Thomas Bixby, John Rollins, John Goodspeed.

1815–18.—Samuel Chase, William Bixby, Josiah Richardson.

1819–20.—Joseph Chase, Jr., Jonathan Abbott, James McQuesten.

1821–23.—Joseph Chase, Jr., James McQuesten, John White.

1824–25.—Jonathan Abbott, John White, Moses Chase.

1826–27.—Joseph Chase, Jr., John Goodspeed, Abel G. Quigg.

1828–31.—Joshua Marsh, John White, Simeon Harvell.

1832.—Joshua Marsh, Frederick Chase, Parker Bixby.

1833–34.—Joshua Marsh, Parker Bixby, Samuel Center.

1835–36.—Abel G. Quigg, John White, Warren Goodspeed.

1837.—Joshua Marsh, George Griffin, Jabez L. Manter.

1838.—Joshua Marsh, Daniel McQuesten, Samuel Center.

1839.—Daniel McQuesten, Samuel Center, George Griffin.

1840.—Moses Chase, George Griffin, David C. Bancroft.

1841.—Moses Chase, Horace Center, David C. Bancroft.

1842.—Moses Chase, Isaac McQuesten, Horace Center

1843.—Isaac McQuesten, Samuel Center, Samuel Chase

1844.—Isaac N. Center, Samuel Chase, William Cross.

1845.—Isaac N. Center, Samuel Chase, Horace Center.

1846–47.—Isaac N. Center, Horace Center, John White.

1848–49.—Isaac McQuesten, Terrence Dodge, William E. Goodspeed

1850–51.—Samuel Chase, Simeon D. Leach, Charles McQuesten.

1852–53.—Isaac N. Center, Isaac McQuesten, Parker Bixby.

1854.—Horace Center, Henry McQuesten, John White, Jr.

1855–56.—Moses Chase, Charles McQuesten, Jonathan A. Griffin.

1857–58.—Jonathan A. Griffin, William Cross, William Reid.

1859–60.—Jonathan A. Griffin, Andrew J. Pike, Zachariah Whittemore.

1861.—Andrew J. Pike, Zachariah Whittemore, Phineas H. Reid.

1862–63.—Isaac McQuesten, Herbert Chase, S. C. Richardson

1865.—Isaac McQuesten, Isaac N. Center, Zachariah Whittemore.

1866–67.—Isaac McQuesten, Benjamin Dodge, Zachariah Whittemore

1868.—Isaac N. Center, Harrison Weston, George B. Griffin.

1869.—Isaac N. Center, David C. Bancroft, George E. Griffin.

1870.—Isaac N. Center, David C. Bancroft, Daniel Bradt.

1871.—Horace Center, John Goodspeed, Benjamin Dodge

1872.—Horace Center, Isaac McQuesten, John White

1873.—Isaac McQuesten, Alexander Taggart, Leavitt L. Daniels.

1874.—Alexander Taggart, Leavitt L. Daniels, Elbridge Pike

1875.—Samuel Chase, Elbridge Pike, Norris C. Griffin.

1876.—Samuel Chase, Norris C. Griffin, George M. Reid.

1877.—Isaac McQuesten, John W. Goodspeed, John L. Center.

1878.—Isaac McQuesten, John W. Goodspeed, George H. Goodspeed

1879.—Francis H. McQuesten, George H Goodspeed, Samuel Center

1880.—Francis H. McQuesten, Frederic L. Center, Elbridge Pike.

1881.—Frederic L. Center, Elbridge Pike, David S. Leach.

1882.—Alphonso H. Powers, David S. Leach, Frederick McQuesten.

1883.—Alphonso H. Powers, Frederick McQuesten, George C. Danforth

1884.—John F. Chase, George C. Danforth, Alexander Taggart.

1885.—John F. Chase, Alexander Taggart, Orville D. Annis.

TOWN TREASURERS.

1735, Samuel Moor; 1736, Nathaniel Hills; 1737, Benjamin Hasel. 1738–39, John Usher; 1741, Dexter Russell; 1742, Christopher Temple, 1743–45, Nathan Kendall, 1746–48, Thomas Parker, 1749, Nathan Kendall; 1750–52, John Harvell; 1753, James Nahor; 1754, Josiah Richardson; 1755–59, Thomas Parker; 1760, James Underwood; 1761–62, David Whittemore, 1763–67, William McQuesten, 1768–69, John Harvell; 1770, Nathan Kendall, 1771, John Harvell; 1772–74, Jonathan Parker; 1775–77, Samuel Cochrane; 1778–80, Daniel Kendall, 1781, John Harvell; 1782–83, William McQuesten; 1784, John Cochrane, 1785, William McQuesten; 1786, Jonathan Parker, 1787, Samuel Sprague, 1788, Jonathan Parker, 1789–90, James Underwood, 1791, William McQuesten, 1792, Timothy Kendall; 1793, William McQuesten; 1794, Hugh Nahor; 1795, Daniel Bixby, 1796–97, Matthew Parker; 1798, David Quigg; 1799–1800, Joseph Barnes; 1801–2, Clifton Claggett, 1803, Simeon Kendall; 1804–5, Samuel Chase, Jr.; 1806–8, Robert Parker; 1809, Clifton Claggett, 1810–11, Matthew Parker; 1812–15, William Bixby; 1816, Simeon Kendall; 1817, John Parker; 1818, Jonathan Abbatt; 1819, Samuel Chase; 1820, Jonathan Abbott; 1821–23, Joseph Chase, Jr.; 1824–25, Jonathan Abbott; 1826–27, Joseph Chase, Jr.; 1828–31, Joshua Marsh; 1832–36, Abel G. Quigg; 1837–38, Joshua Marsh; 1839, Daniel McQuesten, 1840–42, Moses Chase; 1843, Isaac McQuesten; 1844–47, Isaac N. Center; 1848–49, Isaac McQuesten, 1850–51, Samuel Chase; 1852–53, Isaac N. Center, 1854, Horace Center; 1855–56, Moses Chase; 1857–60, Jonathan A. Griffin, 1861, Andrew J Pike; 1862–63, Isaac McQuesten; 1864–70, Isaac N. Center, 1871, Horace Center, 1872, John White; 1873–76, Isaac McQuesten; 1877, Charles McQuesten; 1878–79, Isaac McQuesten; 1880–85, Norris C Griffin.

From 1820 to 1872 the chairman of the Board of Selectmen qualified as town treasurer.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT FROM LITCHFIELD FROM 1777 TO 1885.

[Note.—Litchfield was classed with Nottingham West until 1786, then with Derryfield until 1816, when a special act of the legislature gave the town a right to send a representative annually until otherwise ordered. The apportionment of 1881 authorizes the town to elect a representative on a proportionate part of the time as its number of Inhabitants (census 1880) bears to six hundred.]

March, 1763, Captain Samuel Greeley; 1768, James Underwood; April, 1775, Wiseman Claggett, Samuel Chase; May, 1775, John Parker; December, 1775, Wiseman Claggett; 1775, James Underwood for Litchfield and Hudson; 1776, Wiseman Claggett, 1777, '79, Asa Davis for Hudson and Litchfield; 1783, Samuel Chase; 1793, John Webster; 1794, 1806, Robert Parker; 1795, 1807, Isaac Huse; 1801, '02, Clifton Claggett; 1804, Samuel Chase, Jr.; 1805, S. P. Kidder, 1804, '08, Simeon Kendall; 1809, Joseph Moor; 1811, '13, '15, Samuel Moor; 1812, '14, Thomas Baldy; 1816, '17, '18, '24, '25, Joseph Chase, Jr.; 1819, '20, Simon McQuesten; 1821-23, Jonathan Abbott; 1826-27, 1832-33, 1845, Moses Chase; 1828-31, Joseph Richardson; 1835-36, Samuel Cumming, Jr.; 1837-38, Abel G. Quigg; 1841-42, Parker Baldy; 1843-45, 1865-66, Isaac McQuesten; 1846-47, 1870-71, Warren Goodspeed; 1848-49, George Griffin; 1850-51, Isaac N. Center; 1852-53, Samuel Chase; 1854, 1872-73, John Goodspeed; 1855-56, Samuel Kennard; 1857, Daniel McQuesten; 1858-59, Simeon D. Beach; 1860-61, Jonathan A. Griffin; 1862-63, William Chase; 1864, Andrew J. Pike; 1867-68, John White; 1869, John Griffin; 1874-75, Horace Center; 1876-77, Elbridge Pike; 1878, Alexander Pike; 1880-81, Norris C. Griffin; 1882-83, Francis H. McQuesten.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION FROM LITCHFIELD.

Jonathan Parker, 1778; Daniel Bixby, 1788; Robert Parker, 1791-92; Isaac N. Center, 1850; Samuel Chase, 1877.

Military History.—In the different wars Litchfield has furnished her quota of troops for the service. During the French War one of the regiments (Colonel Gode's) rendezvoused in this town. Timothy Barron, William Barron, Simon McQuesten and Samuel Chase enlisted for the campaign.

The following list of Revolutionary soldiers is probably incomplete:

David McQuig, Sergeant Harry Glover, drummer, Edward Bicksby and James Gibson were members of Capt. John Moore's company in Gen. Stark's regiment, and were present at the battle of Bunker Hill. John Parker commanded a company in Colonel Timothy Bedel's regiment of rangers, Northern Division, Continental army, under General Montgomery in 1775. William Darrah, John Thompson, Joseph Harvell, Stephen Lowell and John Loring were privates in Captain Parker's company. They enlisted July 6, 1775, and were discharged December 31, 1775. In 1776, John Loring (second enlistment) and James Butterfield enlisted in Massachusetts for three years. William Darrah (second enlistment) and John Lare were attached to General Washington's Life-Guard. Hon. James Underwood was commissioned adjutant of Colonel Joshua Wingate's regiment, raised to reenforce the Northern army in July, 1776. For the First New Hampshire Continental Regiment (Colonel Cilley), raised in 1776, Litchfield furnished the following-named officers and privates:

Chaplain, Rev. Samuel Cotton; First Lieutenants, Nathaniel McCurdy and Moody Dustin; Privates, James Simpson Thompson, Obed McLain, Samuel Smith, Joseph Hazelton, John Stone, Thomas Colebarn and Joshua Blodgett.

At a special meeting of the legal voters held April, 1777, the town voted a bounty of fifty dollars each to those who had enlisted in the Continental army.

William Reed commanded a company in Colonel Nahum Baldwin's regiment, raised in September, 1776, to reinforce the army near New York City. Dr. Joseph Barnes was commissioned surgeon of Colonel David Gilman's regiment, which was raised in answer to a requisition from General Washington, in December, 1776, for service at Fort George and Fort Ticonderoga. In the "Great Return" of 1782, the following soldiers were credited with bounties: Robert Cunningham, Samuel Chase, Jr., William Whittle, John Williams, Stephen R. Youngman, Thomas Colebarn and Obed McLain. It is not known where the first five of the foregoing list served, but from the amounts paid to them, they are supposed to have been in the service a considerable time.

In June, 1777, a party of sixteen men, including Major Samuel Chase, Captain Samuel Cochran and Ensign Daniel McQuig, marched from Litchfield for Ticonderoga, upon news of General Burgoyne's advance upon the fort. On reaching Charlestown (No. 4) they received news of the evacuation, and returned to their homes. In 1779 the sum of one thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of raising men to fill the town's quota for the army. The Committee of Safety for 1775 and 1776 consisted of James Underwood, Robert Darrah, John Harvell, John Thompson and Daniel Kendall.

During the War of the Rebellion the town paid seven thousand five hundred dollars for bounties to soldiers, besides liberally caring for their families during service.

The following are the names of the soldiers in the War of the Rebellion from Litchfield:

James Aiken,[2] David L. Annis, Calvin G. Blodgett, John G. Bruce, E. Boynton, George Brown, John D. Buckham, Jonathan Burbank,[2] Rufus Butterfield, Patrick Cosgrove, Jonathan Crane, Franklin Cross, Thomas Donahue, James Duthe, William Flanders, Thomas Ferguson, Elias Ford, John G. Graham, George H. Hazzard, Frank Jones, Hiram Joyal, Joseph Lachance,[2] Charles Low, Langdon C. Lyddon, George G. Lyddon (navy), Charles H. Marsh, Joseph Manning, James F. McQuesten, Henry W. Moor, William H. Parker, Fernando Parker,[2] James F. Parker, Jefferson Page, William Patrick, Hiram Pierce, Stephen Rolfe, William E. Russell, Harrison Seavey, Edwin Seavey, John E. Seavey, Daniel Scott, Albert St. Cloud, Jerrah Tufts,[2] Thomas Taylor, James Wilson, William Wallis.

Biographical Sketches.—Captain James F. McQuesten was the third son of Henry McQuesten and Eliza (Chase) McQuesten, and was born in Litchfield March 7, 1835. During his boyhood he attended the district school in his native town, and was afterwards a student at the academy in Derry, where he prepared himself for the United States Military School at West Point, entering that institution as cadet in 1857. He graduated with honor in May, 1861, as second lieutenant of the Second United States Cavalry, and immediately entered the service at the outset of the War of the Rebellion. He was soon promoted to first lieutenant, and in February, 1863, to a captaincy, and served on the staffs of Generals Buford, Fitz-John Porter and McClellan. At the time of his death he

[1] No representatives were sent between 1780 and 1793.

[2] Killed.

[3] Died in the service.

was assistant adjutant-general on General Merritt's staff. Captain McQuesten was present in more than thirty engagements, and was killed at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864.

Such was the brief but brilliant career of one of the noblest souls and bravest officers that fell during the late Civil War.

From youth he was fitted, both by nature and his own great energies, for a soldier. His physical development was faultless; his height was something more than six feet, with full chest and ruddy complexion. His presence was commanding, and his character unexceptionable.

Captain McQuesten married Miss Marcia V. McQuesten, daughter of Edward and Harriet (Colby) McQuesten, September 23, 1863. The mortal remains of Captain McQuesten rest in the cemetery of his native town. His only legacy was his noble example of devotion and loyalty to his mother, his country and his friends.

Wyzeman Claggett was born in Bristol, England, in August, 1721. His father was a barrister-at-law, and educated his only son liberally for the same profession. Wyzeman, after graduating at the Inns of Court, was admitted a barrister in the Court of the King's Bench. He was subsequently appointed a notary public. In 1748, Mr. Clagett sailed for the West Indies, where he devoted ten years to the practice of his profession in the island of Antigua. He was secretary of the island for a number of years. An annuity of fifty pounds sterling was settled upon him during life by John Weeks, Esq., of Antigua, a gentleman of means, who highly esteemed the friendship of Mr. Clagett. This annuity was paid regularly till his death, and was a source of consolation in his declining years, when his professional income was meagre. From Antigua he emigrated to Portsmouth, N. H., where he soon became the chief magistrate.

In 1765 he was commissioned King's Attorney-General by Governor Benning Wentworth, and was re-appointed, in 1768, by Governor John Wentworth. In 1771, Mr. Clagett purchased a valuable farm in the centre of Litchfield, and removed there in 1772. He was a member of the Council in 1775 and 1776, and one of the members of the Committee of Safety for Hillsborough County during the Revolution, and solicitor general until the new form of State government was established, in 1783. He was a member of the Legislature several years, representing Litchfield, Nottingham West, Derryfield, Merrimack and Bedford; although a resident of Litchfield, the last two towns, classed, returned him to the Assembly, much to his delight and satisfaction. Mr. Clagett was married August 14, 1859, to Miss Lettice Mitchell, of Portsmouth. This lady afterwards became the wife of Simon McQuesten.

Mr. Clagett was very severe as a magistrate; the very name Clagett was a synonym for "prosecute." He was very eccentric and overbearing, and many anecdotes are told of his peculiarities. It is related of him that at one time, while he was judge at Portsmouth, being too poor to buy a load of wood, he sent his servant out to insult a farmer who was passing with a load. The countryman swore at the servant, and Judge Clagett had him arrested and fined him just the load of wood.

He died on the 4th of December, 1784. One of his sons, Clifton Clagett, studied law with his father, and began the practice of his profession in Litchfield in 1787. He removed to Amherst in 1811. During his residence in Litchfield he represented the town in the General Court for several years. In 1810 he was appointed judge of Probate for Hillsborough County, and held the office until he resigned, in September, 1812, having been appointed one of the judges of the Superior Court; upon the reorganization of the court by the Federal party, he was removed from the Superior Court, and again became judge of Probate, holding the office until his death, January 26, 1829.

James U. Parker, son of Deacon Matthew and Sally (Underwood) Parker, was born in Litchfield, July 28, 1797. He fitted for Dartmouth College, and was graduated from that institution in 1820. He read law with Hon. James Parker, of Bedford, Artemas Rogers, of Henniker, and Hon. Joseph Gilbert, of Hanover. After admission to the bar he began practice at Litchfield; thence he went to Merrimack, but returned to his native town in 1847. In connection with his brother Nathan, he established the Manchester Bank, and was its president while it continued a State bank. His brother, who still survives, succeeded him when it became a national bank. James U. was also the first president of the Lawrence Railroad. He represented Merrimack in the Legislature in 1844 and 1845, and was president of the New Hampshire Senate in 1846. In 1850 he moved to New York City, and from 1857 to 1859 he was a resident of New Jersey. In 1859 he returned to New Hampshire, settled at Manchester and resumed the practice of law. He married, first, Miss Mary Hawkins, of Hanover, N. H., February 25, 1829. After her decease he married, in January, 1835, Miss Rebecca J. Lund, the daughter of Deacon Augustus Lund, of Merrimack, by whom he had several children. He died in March, 1871. His eldest son, James U., is a resident of Manchester; his youngest son, Charles A., resides in Lynn, Mass.

Dr. Jonathan Parker, a graduate of Harvard College, and a physician and surgeon of eminence, was a native of Litchfield.

Dr. Parker had an extensive practice in his native town and also in the surrounding towns, being often summoned from a distance as a consulting physician. He died in September, 1791, leaving a family of ten children in destitute circumstances.

William McQuesten emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland about 1735, and settled in Litchfield. He was a descendant of the McCisthons

who emigrated from Argyleshire, Scotland, near the close of the seventeenth century. William married a Miss Arbuckle, by whom he had eight children,—three sons (William, John and Simon, all of whom settled in Litchfield) and five daughters.

Besides holding other positions of responsibility, he was town clerk for many years, and the records bear witness of his faithfulness. He is mentioned by the early writers as a man of "sterling sense and integrity."

Captain Isaac McQuesten, one of the oldest inhabitants of Litchfield, has led a useful and laborious life from his boyhood. He was the first child of Robert H. McQuesten and Lydia (Barrett) McQuesten, and was born October 18, 1811. His only opportunity for education was the district school for a term of eight or ten weeks yearly, until he attained the age of fourteen years, when he was hired out as a farm-hand; therefore, his success in life is due, in a great measure, to his own exertions. His parents were poor, and his great aim in early life was to preserve the homestead; this he secured at his majority, and he has since resided upon it.

In 1840, Captain McQuesten and Captain Samuel Chase formed a copartnership which continued twenty years. They were extensively engaged in the lumber trade, and for several years were proprietors of the store at the centre of the town. Owing to the removal of Captain Chase to Nashua, the firm was dissolved in 1860, and Captain McQuesten continued the business till 1878. Under the old State militia he held a commission as captain in the Fifth Regiment.

In politics he has co-operated with the Democratic party; he has represented the town in the Legislature four years, and was elected road commissioner for Hillsborough County in 1849; from time to time he has held various offices of trust under the town government. From 1862 to 1868 he was first selectman and town treasurer, and discharged the duties of these offices (which were greatly increased on account of the Civil War) with fidelity. In 1868 and 1869 he was his party's candidate for State Senator. He has been a justice of the peace, county since 1845, quorum and State since 1870, the principal magistrate of the town, and often employed in writing deeds, wills and other instruments.

Isaac McQuesten and Margaret A., daughter of Major Francis Chase and Dorothy (Bixby) Chase, were married December 29, 1842. They have three children,—Eugene F., a practitioner of medicine and surgery for eighteen years past in Nashua, N. H.; Francis H., lumber merchant and Jennie F., wife of Frederick L. Center. Since 1851, Captain McQuesten has been clerk of the Presbyterian Society, and for the past ten years superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

Dr. Joseph Barnes, who died October 29, 1781, at the age of fifty-five years and ten months, came from Lincoln, England. For about twenty years he practiced medicine in Litchfield, and, as had already been stated, was surgeon in Colonel David Gilman's regiment during the Revolutionary War. He was elected delegate to the County Congress, which assembled at Amherst.

Among his descendants is Royal D. Barnes, son of Warren M. Barnes, of Litchfield.

Royal D. was born in Litchfield June 18, 1854. After fitting for college he commenced the study of law, in the winter of 1874, at Nashua, N. H. He was admitted to the Hillsborough County bar in January, 1878. Since his admission he has been located at Nashua, and has been three times elected city solicitor.

Lawyers who have practiced in Litchfield: Wyzeman Clagett, Clifton Clagett, James Underwood, James U. Parker.

The following physicians have practiced in Litchfield: Jonathan Parker, Joseph Barnes, Nathan Kendall, David Campbell, Samuel Dodge. For many years the people have been dependent for medical aid upon the physicians located in Nashua, Manchester and Merrimack.

Dr. Arthur G. Griffin, port physician of Boston, is a native of Litchfield.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

GEORGE GRIFFIN.

George Griffin was the son of Ebenezer and Betsy (Carter) Griffin, and grandson of James and Phebe (Abbot) Griffin of Wilmington, Mass.

The ancestry of Phebe Abbot may be traced to George Abbot, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Andover, Mass., in 1643. In common with others who left their native isle and kindred for the enjoyment of religious freedom in the wilderness of America, he realized that with enlarged liberties came increased responsibilities, which could be wisely met only by the exercise of cultured intellectual faculties. The trio of noted educational institutions at Andover, which have and will continue to bless a nation, is but one grand ultimatum of this idea, and with their history the name of Abbot is associated either as a beneficent founder or distinguished educator.

Ebenezer, the eldest son of James and Phebe (Abbot) Griffin, married Betsey Carter, of Leominster, Mass., August 11, 1792. She was the third of eighteen children born to Josiah Carter, Jr., each of two wives being the mother of an equal number of offspring. The family of which Betsy Carter was a member, descended from Rev. Thomas Carter, whose early home was in Hertfordshire, England. He sailed for the New World in 1635, and eight years later was pastor of a church in Woburn, Mass.

George Griffin

The parents of the subject of this sketch resided in Leominster for a time, but previous to the birth of George, which occurred July 28, 1811, had removed to Chelmsford, Mass. He was the tenth of a family of twelve children. A few years later circumstances favored a residence in Litchfield, and here George spent his life. His early educational advantages were such as were afforded by the district school of that time in a small country town. These limited privileges were greatly abridged for George, when twelve years of age, by a serious illness occasioned by bathing in the Merrimack when heated, which resulted in a disfigured limb. Had this physical infirmity been tenfold more afflictive, it would not have modified his determination to make his way in the world. As a means to that end, he earned money boating wood to Lowell, which was then an incipient manufacturing place, to defray the expense of a term or two at Derry and one at Bradford Academy, the latter then under the principalship of Benjamin Greenleaf. This completed his school education, terminating in his eighteenth year, and he returned to his former occupation on the Merrimack.

When funds were accumulated, Mr. Griffin engaged in the lumber business for a while, and then opened a general store in Litchfield. February 24, 1844, the store, dwelling-house and other buildings connected, of which Mr. Griffin was proprietor, were burned. Trade was continued near the old stand, until buildings were erected on the former site. But mercantile life had so told upon Mr. Griffin's health that he felt compelled to relinquish trade and engage in some occupation that necessitated an out-of-door life to some extent, and he accepted the office of deputy sheriff, entering upon its duties in 1848. This work proved disappointing in its recuperative effects, and he soon resigned the office and gave his attention to the lumber business and the supervision of his farm. The characteristics prominent in the business operations of Mr. Griffin were sagacity, energy, and fidelity,—the foundation stones of a successful career.

Politically, he affiliated with the Democrats, and by the suffrages of his townsmen he held the office of town clerk in 1839, selectman in 1839 and 1840 and representative in 1848 and 1849. While in the Legislature he served on the judiciary committee. He received the appointment of justice of the peace July 7, 1849, and the same year and the following served in the position of superintending school committee.

While George Griffin's generous nature gladly aided all movements that promised a public benefit, the cause of education enlisted his deepest sympathies and heartiest support. The exercise of keen powers of observation strengthened the opinion that the path to honorable success, especially to the boy or girl dependent upon the labor of hand or brain for advancement, was over the steppingstones of knowledge, and better than all accumulation of riches for children was the discipline of good schools. The exemplification of that deep-seated conviction accomplished a good work.

In private life Mr. Griffin was the genial, courteous gentleman; a kind husband, indulgent father, helpful son and brother and generous friend. Children delighted in his presence, and those now in middle life who met him in childhood, recall with pleasure that "George Griffin always shook hands with them."

When twenty-six years of age he married Clarissa, the eldest daughter of John and Susannah (Dickey) White of Litchfield, who inherited from her English and Scotch-Irish parentage those strong traits of character that mark the efficient, self-sacrificing woman. Eight children were the fruit of that union,—Josephine, Mary White, Susan Grace, George Byron, John White, Norris Clement, Orville Carter and Arthur George. Orville died in infancy, and John passed away at Leavenworth, Kan., in 1878, aged thirty-two years.

With a large family growing up which needed his protecting arm, a devoted wife in whom he found a helpmeet, prosperous in financial matters, a popular citizen, there seemed much to make life sweet, notwithstanding physical suffering; but the all-wise Father had better things beyond, and, December 13, 1853, the spirit left the feeble frame through which it had bravely met life's trials for forty-two years. The aged Christian mother survived her dear son several months, but was an invalid after his decease. His father died five years previous, at the age of seventy-eight.

The wishes of Mr. Griffin in regard to the education of his children were faithfully observed by his widow. Each child that reached the period of youth received academical advantages to a greater or less extent. Mary W. was graduated at the Salem, Mass., Normal School; John W. at Dartmouth College, and was a member of the Legislature his last college year. Arthur G., who was but six weeks old when left an orphan, was educated at New London Literary Institution, Brown University and Harvard Medical College, and is now port physician at Boston Harbor. The quiet, beautiful town of Litchfield is still the home of Mrs. Griffin.

HISTORY OF LYNDEBOROUGH.

BY DAVID C. GRANT.

CHAPTER I.

LYNDEBOROUGH is bounded on the north by Francestown, east by New Boston and Mont Vernon, south by Milford and Wilton, west by Temple and Greenfield. A part of all the surrounding towns except New Boston has been severed from Lyndeborough. The mountain range nearly divides it from east to west, rendering it very inconvenient for a just central place for the accommodation of all; hence came the divisions. The soil for the most part is rough, but fertile beyond the most of the neighboring towns, affording the best grazing lands in the State. Situated upon the first range of highlands as the traveler passes from Massachusetts to New Hampshire, about midway between the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers, the view from the mountain is rarely surpassed by any mountain view in New Hampshire, and is of easy access from the railroad station at Lyndeborough or Greenfield. The Pinnacle Mountain is about fourteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. In the eastern part of the town is a remarkable gulf called Purgatory; over the smooth rock-bed from above, the waters of a considerable stream rush down a rough narrow chasm with the force of a miniature Niagara to the great basin below.

The first mention of Lyndeborough as a township is found in the records of the General Court of Massachusetts. It is dated June 19, 1735, and is a vote upon a petition of Captain King and fifty-nine others, who were in an expedition to Canada in the year 1690, and the descendants of such of them as are dead, praying for a grant of land for a township in consideration of their and their ancestors' sufferings in the said expedition. Massachusetts at the time of the date of this petition included within her territorial limits the present State of New Hampshire.

In accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered a committee to be appointed to lay out a town, six miles square, under the name of Salem-Canada, and to divide it into sixty-three shares, reserving one share for the first settled minister, one for the ministry and one for schools. The grantees were required to settle a learned orthodox minister and build and finish a convenient meeting-house for the public worship of God, and that on each of the other sixty shares the petitioners do, within three years from the confirmation of the plan, have settled one good family, who shall have a house built on his home-lot of eighteen feet square and seven feet studs at the least, and finished. That each right or grant have six acres of land brought to and plowed, or brought to English grass and fitted for mowing; provided, that in case any of the lots or rights are not duly settled in all regards, as aforesaid, then such lots, with the rights thereof, to revert to and be at the disposition of the province. The committee, according to instructions, laid out the township west of the Narragansett town (No. 3).

How faithfully, with what energy, with what zeal and determination the grantees entered upon their part of the contract can now only be seen by the imperfect record. The early landmarks have disappeared, and it is not possible to reproduce the scenes in which they planted their habitations. To men employed in subjugating the forest, clearing lots, making roads and rearing log houses there was no leisure and little disposition to make careful records.

At a meeting held on the 3d day of February, 1736,—

"Chose Daniel Epps moderator, Daniel Epps, Jr., clerk and Benjamin Lynde, Treasurer.

"*Voted* to assess each Right four pounds to defray expenses of surveying.

"*Voted* to Pay Capt. John Stephens six pounds, 14 shillings.

"Also *voted* to pay Daniel Epps, Jr., £60 2s.; Major Blancy, £13 4s. 5d.; Cornelius Tarbell, £13 2s. 3; Roger Derby, £13 5s. 11d.; John Gardener, £13 13s. 9d.

"*Voted* to have two more lots to each proprietor of 150 acres each.

"*Voted* to pay John Gardner one hundred and fifty pounds to lay out one hundred and twenty-six lots of 150 acres each, also 100 acres for a mill lot.

"*Voted* that it be done before the first day of June next.

"*Voted* that notifications of future meetings to be posted two in Salem, two in Marblehead and one in Woburn."

From the above votes it appears that they proceeded with all the dispatch that was possible in a new country so far separated from them. The first division of lots was drawn February 3, 1737, at the house of Margaret Pratt, inn-holder, in Salem, Mass., where all the early proprietors' meetings were held. The second division lots were drawn June 2, 1737. On the 28th day of November, 1737, Cornelius Tarbell and Joseph Richardson were authorized to clear

a road from Narragan-sett (No. 3) to near the centre of the town, for which they be paid fifty-eight pounds. At a meeting held on the 26th day of December, 1738, "*Voted*, that Mr. John Cram have twenty pounds in bills of credit and the lot No. 39 in the second division of lots if he build and keep in repair a good and sufficient saw-mill for fifteen years, to be finished before the last day of August next." At the same meeting, "*Voted*, to give ten pounds towards building a bridge over the Nashua River." On the 7th day of March, 1739, Cornelius Tarbell, John Fowl and Joseph Richardson were chosen a committee to locate a spot for the meeting-house and clear a road to it. On the 28th day of May the committee reported. They voted to build a house forty-five feet long, thirty-five feet wide and twenty feet posts. These dimensions would seem quite large for a new town. It appeared to be much easier to vote to do than to do. As the committee reported at the next meeting that they could not find any person that would undertake to build the meeting-house, in 1740, June 9th, they voted to alter the dimensions. On the 24th day of September, 1741, the committee were ordered to raise the house, and Lieutenant Cornelius Tarbell, to furnish the necessary articles for the raising. Among the articles furnished were twenty-one gallons of rum, two hundred pounds of fish, two bushels of meal and bread, twenty pounds of butter.

The separation of New Hampshire, in 1741, from Massachusetts caused much anxiety and did much to retard the settlements on the lands granted by Massachusetts. That the proprietors of Salem-Canada were not exempt is evident by their vote on the 2d day of October, 1741: "*Voted*, that a humble petition be presented to his most excellent majesty on account of the difficulties that may arise on the settlement of the northern boundary of this province; that Benjamin Lynde, Joseph Blaney and Daniel Epps be a committee to draft the same." Yet, with all these discouraging events, they made some progress, and in the space of five years no less than two saw-mills had been built and many settlements made. The proprietors worked with a will and determination known only to the first settlers of New England. The nearest grist-mill was at Dunstable, Mass., to which the first grain that was raised was carried on horseback or by hand-sleds in winter. The roads were little more than foot-paths marked by "spotted" trees. For a long time there were apprehensions of danger from Indians. Lyndeborough seems never to have been a fixed residence for them, but merely a hunting-ground. They lived along the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers, and in times of hostility, or when hostility was feared, the first settlers went into garrison. This continued for ten or twelve years. They built a garrison near where the first meeting-house was built, not far from where E. H. Putnam now lives.

Yet so slow were the settlements that the proprietors, at their meeting on the 20th day of May, 1741, voted, as a further encouragement to settlement according to the conditions of the grant, that they would give them out of the treasury ten pounds. This will explain the delay in executing the earlier votes,—the way was not prepared; openings must be made in the forest, the soil broken and crops raised before many families could safely enter this vast unbroken wilderness. The meeting-house, which it had been voted to build in 1739, dimensions altered in 1740, raised in 1741, remained unfinished in 1743. At a meeting held on the 23d day of August, 1743, "*Voted*, to finish the meeting-house; chose a committee to do the same; chose Deacon Putnam, Cornelius Tarbell, Daniel Eps, committee; also chose John Cram, Jacob Putnam and John Deale to hire a minister to preach; and that there be allowed three pounds per day, old tenor, for as many days as they shall have preaching for the next six months,"—being the first provisions for preaching. This must have been a day long anticipated by these devoted men. We can raise no question as to the genuineness of their faith and of the sincerity of their love. A people moving into the forests to clear for themselves homesteads in the solitudes of the wilderness do not take upon themselves the burdens of building meeting-houses and sustaining ministers without deep convictions of the value of the gospel. It would gratify our curiosity to know more exactly how these men felt, what operated to cheer and depress them, what books they read, what tunes they sung, how they passed their Sabbath days without the regular service. But the records are very scanty. Their public acts are recorded but of their own toils, their prayers, their self-denials and their achievements they say nothing. The strength of their devotion may be inferred from their sacrifices to maintain worship, and their belief of the truth from their unfaltering purpose to train up their children under the instructions of a learned orthodox ministry.

> "Among this noble-hearted band
> Had gentle woman come."

She came to cheer and refine the rude settlers. She bravely dares the terrors of the wilderness to share a home in the log cabin. She forded rivers and penetrated forests to come hither. She came to dwell under the shades of the vast, savage woods. Her employments were humble, but her aims lofty.—"She looked well to the ways of her household, and ate not the bread of idleness." Through long days and sleepless nights she watched over her tender children; and when distant labor or, what was still worse, the trumpet of war summoned her husband away from her side, she steadily plied her lonely task, watching his return, or learned dreadful news of his return no more forever. We have often read of the horrors of the wars of that period. It would be unjust to forget that those who stayed at home often endured

far more than those who braved the flaming lines of battle,—more in heart-sickness, hope deferred, hope destroyed and all the nameless haunting terrors of the deep woods, where the wild beasts and the wilder Indians were their only neighbors for miles and miles away.

The history of Mary McFarland, the wife of John Badger, who died in Salem-Canada in the winter of 1740, is a good illustration of the courage, the devotion, the patience and perseverance of the women of that day. Following her lover across the ocean and joining him here, they were married, and after a few years moved into Salem-Canada. He died suddenly. The night in midwinter she left him in her cabin with her little children, and went on snow-shoes three or four miles to her nearest neighbors, the return, the rude coffin, the burial of that dear one—who can describe the impulses of that devoted heart? Our limits will not admit of further remarks. There does not appear from the records that there was much to disturb the prosperity of the town until 1749, when the heirs of Mason, by their agent, Joseph Blanchard, Esq., to form a town called No. 2 (afterwards named Wilton), took away nearly one-fourth of the land and annexed another piece on the north equal thereto. By this movement it changed the centre, and the first meeting-house was never finished. On December 5 1753, the township was granted to Benjamin Lynde and thirty others, as it was after the Wilton lands had been taken away, and named Lyndeborough.

The town was incorporated April 23, 1764. In 1791 the northwest part of the town was set off to form a part of Greenfield, and all that was added in the north in 1753, to Francestown. In June, 1796, the town lost another piece, which was annexed to Temple. In 1853 the town was divided and annexed to Mont Vernon, and again, in 1873, a small piece annexed to Milford; and we now stand like a plucked goose, picked of our most valuable part, yet alive and not discouraged, performing our part in the great family of towns, and supporting two churches and ten district schools.

From 1753 to 1768 the vexed question of the right place for the meeting-house (as in many other towns) was the most difficult one to be settled. After many attempts had been made, the town could not agree. But at a special meeting, held on the 15th day of April, 1768, John Goff, of Bedford, Samuel Barr, of Londonderry, and John Hale, of Hollis, were chosen a committee to locate the meeting-house. The committee reported on the 27th of April, 1768, that the most suitable spot was near where our present town-house now stands. Here ended a difficulty that had existed about fifteen years. From the records but little can be learned of great interest to the present generation. The building of the church, the settling of the minister, Rev. Sewell Goodridge, the opening of roads, improving their lands, building school-houses and the education of their children appears to have been sufficient employment until 1774. October 17th a warrant was issued by the selectmen for a meeting on the 31st instant, to choose delegates to meet with delegates of other towns in this county, to consider the best method for the county to come into on account of the difficulties the country labored under. "Chose David Badger and Joseph Herrick delegates." "*Voted* to purchase 1 barrel of powder, 100 lbs. of lead, 5 dozen flints; chose Ephraim Putnam committee to purchase the same." January 20th, "Chose Dr. Benjamin Jones delegate to meet with other delegates at Exeter." On the 3d day of May, 1775, "*Voted* to raise ten minute-men to be ready at a minute's warning to meet their enemies." "*Voted*, the selectmen to take care of their farms if suddenly called away." "*Voted*, to purchase 40 hhd. of salt, 5 hhd. molasses, 1 of rum for the use of the town." We have been unable to find a list of the names of the men that were enlisted. By the census taken on the 19th day of December, 1775, there were twenty-seven men in the army. Our population was seven hundred and thirteen at that time. A special meeting was warned after services on Sunday, the 27th of October, 1775, to convene the next day, at which it was "*Voted* to purchase a barrel of powder." On the 6th day of May, 1777, "*Voted* to pay a bounty of 100 dollars to each of 16 men called for at that time. Also voted to give 20 shillings per month to every man that had served in the army to that time." On the 9th day of February, 1778, the articles of confederation and perpetual union were read and unanimously passed.

On the 27th of September, 1779, a committee was chosen to set a value upon the necessaries of life and the various products of the farm. "*Voted*, the Rev. Sewell Goodridge, his salary, 66 pounds, 13 shillings, and 4 pence in Corn, Rye, Wool, Flax, Beef, Pork or Labor, at prices such articles sold for before the war, in 1774." March 14, 1780, "*Voted* to allow Nehemiah Rand, on Account, as Delegate to Exeter and Concord to form a plan of government, 22 bushels, 3 pecks, of Indian Corn, or money enough to buy that amount." On the 10th day of July, 1781, "*Voted* to receive no more Continental money after the 12th instant." In 1784 three hundred and fifty Continental dollars were burned up by the committee chosen to settle with the treasurer.

At a special meeting, held on the 19th day of August, 1782, "*Voted* to have stocks built for the correction of disorderly persons." "*Voted*, the selectmen be a committee to build the stocks." Whether this old Roman engine of punishment was ever built, or used if built, the historian has left us no record; but if any one was so punished, he would undoubtedly think of St. Paul eighteen hundred years ago and of the unjustness of his punishment. From the above records we can form a very good history of the early settlers of Lyndeborough, maintaining the same fixed purposes, uncomplaining, enduring all the toils and hardships incident to the early settlements. And

what has the harvest been? The children and children's children are scattered far and wide, and can be found in almost every State and Territory throughout this broad land, aiding and upholding our free institutions, establishing churches, schools and Sunday-schools.

The last town-meeting held in Lyndeborough that was called in "His Majesty's name" was called March 14, 1775. (Recorded in vol. ii. p. 3, town records.)

Representatives.—The following is a list of the men who have been representatives from Lyndeborough[1]:

David Badger, Joseph Herrick; Dr. Benjamin Jones, 4; Nehemiah Rand, 4; Francis Epps, 2; in 1777, classed with Wilton, chose Major Abial Abbott, 1; also in 1778, Nathaniel Batchelder, 1; Peter Clark, 4; Levi Spalding; Ephraim Putman, 2; Joseph Epps, 1; Jacob Dascomb, 2; Daniel Putman, 12; Nehemiah Boutwell, 3; Colonel Timothy Putman, 1; Joseph Jones, 3; Samuel Hutchorn, 2; Israel Putman, 3; Samuel T. Manehan, 2; Benjamin Jones, 2; Daniel N. Bordman, 2; Asa Manning, 2; Peter Cram, 2; Jesse Clement, 1; Deacon David Putman, 1; Jotham Hibbeth, Jr., 3; Sherebiah Manning, 1; Ebenezer Russell, 1; William H. Grant, 2; Charles Parker, 1; Israel Herrick, 3; John Richardson, 2; Jonathan Stephenson, 2; John C. Goodridge, 2; Timothy T. Putman, 2; Luther Cram, 2; George A. Putman; Dr. William A. Jones; Eli C. Curtis, 2; William W. Burton, 2; Franklin Sexter, 2; John H. Goodridge, Charles Tarbell, 1; Daniel B. Whittemore, 1; Gaylord Smith.

Justices of the Peace.—No complete list of names can now be furnished; but, almost without exception, every representative of the town was commissioned justice of the peace, and quite often many others. Among the names found not written above are Andrew Fuller, David Stiles, David C. Grant, Joel H. Tarbell, Charles F. Tarbell and Joseph A. Johnson.

Jonathan Cram died January 23, 1790, aged eighty-two years.

Selectmen.—The following is a list of those who have held the office of selectman during the one hundred and twenty-one years of its incorporated existence:

Jonathan Cram, Benjamin Cram, William Carson, John Stephenson, Edward Bevens, David Badger, John Hutchenson, Jacob Wellman, Levi Spalding, James Boutwell, Osgood Carlton, Ephraim Putnam, Adam Johnson, Andrew Fuller, Wm. Barron, John Gould, John Ordway, Levi Spalding, Francis Epps, Josiah Woodbury, Nathan Parsons, Joseph Herrick, Nathaniel Phelps, Peter Clark, Jeremiah Carlton, Daniel Gould, Nathaniel Batchelder, Dr. Benj. Jones, Jacob Cram, Jonas Kidder, Jonathan Butler, Joseph Batchelder, Abel Wilson, Samuel Hueston, Wm. Dutton, Aaron Lewis, Jacob Dascomb, John Woodward, Uriah Cram, Elphlet Badger, William Clark, Daniel Putman, Oliver Whiting, Edmund Perkins, Caleb Huston, Nathan Wheeler, Benjamin Goodridge, Jotham Hibbeth, Gideon Cram, Joseph Jones, William Jones, Jacob Flint, J. H. Goodridge, Asa Manning, Joshua Atwood, Oliver Bixby, Oliver Whiting, Henry Cram, Daniel N. Bordman, James L. Clark, Ebenezer Russell, David Putman, James Cram, Samuel T. Manehan, Israel Herrick, Jacob Butler, Benjamin Jones, David Stiles, Samuel Jones, Ebenezer Fisk, Peter Cram, Dexter Burton, Amos Pratt, Jonathan Stephenson, Jonathan Hibbeth, Jr., David K. Bolt, Ezra Dane, Luther Cram, Daniel Woodward, Jr., Sherebiah Manning, Howard S. Blood, Joseph Chamberlain, Jr., Rufus Chamberlain, David C. Grant, Eli C. Curtis, John Hartshorn, John F. Holt, C. Henry Holt, William W. Howard, Edward P. Spalding, Joel H. Tarbell, Nathaniel T. McIntire, Charles Tarbell, Harvey Pecham, John H. Goodridge, Charles H. Holt, George E. Spalding, John Richardson, E. J. Parker, D. E. Proctor, Andy Holt, Jonathan Danforth, Wilks H. Hadley, George Rose, Adoniram Russell, John M. Emery, Erwin F. Wilder, Levi P. Hadley, Jason Holt, Albert Cram, Daniel B. Whittemore, Charles H. Sexton, Ezra E. Lovejoy, Charles L. Pecham, David C. Dickey.

Military.—Lyndeborough is noted for its military spirit, having supported two organized companies for many years. The Light Infantry was for some years considered the best-drilled company in the old Twenty-second Regiment. The Lafayette Artillery is noted as the oldest military organization in the State, being organized in 1804 under the name of the Artillery; being assigned to the Twenty-second Regiment of the New Hampshire Militia, with headquarters at Peterborough. The roster of officers that year was,—James Wilson, captain; Nathaniel Morison, lieutenant; Jonathan Mitchell, ensign. In 1808 their headquarters was moved to South Lyndeborough. In 1841 it was incorporated under the name of the Lafayette Artillery. In 1861 it was mustered into the service of the United States, and did garrison duty at Portsmouth, N. H. The roster of officers that year was,—Joel H. Tarbell, captain; Eli C. Curtis, first lieutenant; Charles H. Holt, second lieutenant; John Cage, orderly. The roll contains at date (1885), the names of twenty-eight commanding officers and six hundred and thirty-nine enlisted men.

Revolutionary Records.—I find in the doings of the selectmen (page 30), 1780, the following copies of receipts, worded as follows:

"A memorandum of the receipts received of those men that enlisted in the Continental army for what money and notes of hand they received of the selectmen.

"May 3ᵈ 9ᵗʰ, 1777.—William Lee, lieutenant, received a note of hand for one hundred and Twenty Pounds ₤ Money, for procuring and paying for men.

"April 11, 1777.—John South received a note of hand for Sixty pounds ₤ money, for his two Sons doing three years' service.

"April 11, 1777.—James Campbell received one hundred dollars for doing three years' service.

"April 11, 1777.—Nathaniel Batchelder received a note of hand for thirty pounds ₤ money, for doing three years' service in the army.

"May 8, 1777.—Timothy McIntire received a note of hand for thirty pounds ₤ money, as a bounty for his service three years in the army.

"April 28, 1777.—John Rowe received a note of hand for one hundred dollars for his service three years in the army.

"July 22, 1779.—Israel Hutchinson, John Burpt, Isaac Eaklen, William Burnham received in cash and notes of hand the sum of sixty Pound each, as a bounty for doing one years' service in the army.

"March 2, 1778.—Josiah Munroe, lieutenant, received a Note of hand for thirty pounds ₤ Money, for procuring and paying a man for doing of three years' service

A town-meeting held October 28, 1776, was worded as follows:

"As the Town expected an alarm soon, this meeting was Warned after the sermon on Sunday."

At the above meeting the following vote was passed:

"24. *Voted*, to Purchase one Bbl. of Powder for a town Stock."

At a meeting held November, 1776, warned the same way, the following vote was passed:

"*Voted*, to impower James Boutwell to take care of the town Stock of Powder, balls, and flints, and procure a lock and hinges for the door in the meeting-house loft."

April 8, 1777, "*Voted* to give each man that is to be raised to make up the sixteen men that are now called

[1] The figures represent the number of years served by each.

for, one hundred dollars, and that they shall have the interest of the money until paid."

"The committee chosen on the first day of December, 1777, in accordance of a vote of the town to allow each man who had served in the war from the commencement to the present time, twenty shillings per month, reported on the 25th inst a reward of £77 13s. 11d.

"NATHANIEL BATCHELDER,
"REUBEN SPALDING,
"DAVID BAILEY,
"JOSEPH HERRICK,
"BENJAMIN JONES,
} *Committee.*"

The following are the names of those men that went and returned with Lieutenant Barron on the alarm April 20, 1775:

Samuel Barron, John Reynolds, John Savage, Samuel Stephens, Peter Russell, Philip Fletcher, Nathaniel Burnham, Joseph Herrick, Andrew Johnson, Daniel Gould, Ebenezer Gardner, John Thompson, Andrew Thompson, Reuben Batchelder, Amos Whittemore, John Carkin, Nathaniel Phelps, Lieutenant Spalding.

The following are the names of those that engaged in the service for the year 1775, at Winter Hill, their time being eight months:

Captain Spalding, Lieutenant Thomas Bellee, Ensign William Lee, Joseph Elderwood, Jesse Lund, Nehemiah Hutchinson, Samuel M. Master, Nathaniel Batchelder, Jacob Dutton, Ezra Dutton, Edward Bevens, Jr., John Smith, Jacob Wellman, Elisha Wilkins, Daniel Cram, John Hutchinson, David Putnam, Benjamin Bevens, Phineas Barker.

The following are the names of those that went from Winter Hill to York in 1776:

Adam Johnson, John Johnson, Thomas Pringle, Edward Bevens, Jr.

The names of those who went from Winter Hill to Canada and to Trenton in 1776, were:

Captain Spalding, Thomas Bellee, William Lee, Jacob Dutton, Samuel Stiles, Nehemiah Hutchinson, John Woodbury, James Campbell

The names of those who went, in 1776, to Ticonderoga, were:

Captain Barron, John Stephenson, John Kidder, John Reynolds, Aaron Lewis, Nathan Parsons, Beason Putnam, Daniel Putnam, David Baldwin, Robert Badger, George Gould, Daniel Gould, Reuben Batchelder, Joseph Batchelder, Peter Russell, Joshua Hadley, William Carson, John Savage, Esq. Fuller, Lieutenant Kidder, John Holmes, Isaac Bay, Lieutenant Bancroft, Amos Whittemore, Samuel Fletcher, Captain Cram, Asa Stiles, Ephraim Putnam, Jr., John Bellee, Samuel Stephens, Jonathan Chamberlain, Ensign Phelps, Jeremiah Carlton

Those that enlisted September 26, 1776, and went to New York, were:

Nathaniel Woolbury, Josiah Woolbury, Ebenezer Gardner, Benjamin Senter, Hezekiah Donkilee, Asa Dutton, Ithamer Woodward, Amos Whittemore, Ezra Dutton, Joseph Wilkins, Jr., Jesse Putnam, sent Nicholas Beason.

Those that went to Fishkill, N. Y., in the year 1777, were:

Samuel Chamberlain, Richard Battin, Andrew Creecy, Daniel Cram, Aaron Putnam

Those who went to Ticonderoga, July 1, 1777, were:

Samuel Hiveston, Aaron Lewis, Jeremiah Carlton, Jonathan Chamberlain, Jonathan Chamberlain, Jr., John Beason, William Holt, Aaron Putnam, Timothy Parsons, Nathaniel Hutchenson, Edward Bevens, John Hutchenson, Daniel Cram, John Carkin, Thomas Parsons, Joseph Abbatt, Simeon Fletcher, Joseph Batchelder, Reuben Spalding, John Bellee.

Those who went to Bennington, July 21, 1777, were:

Peter Clark, Stephen Burnham, Nathaniel Burnham, Grengawn Russell, Daniel Herrick, George Parsons, John Mead, Aaron Whittemore, John Hutchenson, Amos Wilkins, John Stiles, Walter Ross, Benjamin Cram, Jr., Benjamin Dutton, William Holt, David Stratton, Reuben Spalding, Jacob Cram, Edwin Bickford, David Cram.

The above men went or furnished substitutes.

Sixteen men also were at Saratoga, (having enlisted) September 29th; were also at the surrender of Burgoyne, October 16th; and were in the service twenty-six days.

Sixteen men were in the service on August 6, 1778, in Rhode Island.

The records also furnish the names of many that did some service during the war; but the above gives the names of those who rendered the most of the service during the great struggle.

War of the Rebellion.—The following is a list of the volunteers belonging to Lyndeborough, who were mustered into the United States service during the War of the Rebellion:

FIRST REGIMENT (Three Months).

Asher Curtis (2d), Alden B. Bennett, William Ordway, Hiram F. Curtis, William Langdell, Hiram M. Tarbell, William R. Duncklee, Harvey M. Newton, Martin Hale.

SECOND REGIMENT (Three Years).

Harvey Holt, Jr., killed at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.
Corporal John A. Hartshorn, killed at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862.
James M. Wellman, discharged January, 1863.

FOURTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Edward K. Marsh, discharged February, 1862.
Martin Hale

FIFTH REGIMENT (Three Years)

Fred S. Manning, died at Richmond, Va., January, 1863.
John S. Stephenson

SEVENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Hale Gage

EIGHTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Corporal Joseph Blanchard, Jotham P. Draper, Samuel A. Conant, George E. Follendore (died at Ship Island, summer of 1862), Samuel A. Conant, Sergeant Asa B. Cram, Lewis W. Smith, Elnathan Dodgeman, John Benton Dolliver, Andrew J. Marshall, Hiram M. Tarbell, William Ordway, (discharged), Sergeant George E. Winn, Nathan A. Fish (discharged), Edward Ross, Benjamin S. Woods.

NINTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

William Joshua and Edward K. Marsh.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Howard B. Ames.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT (Three Years).

Lieutenant Nathan B. Boutwell, Corporal Benjamin J. Boutwell, David L. Proctor,[1] Corporal George T. Woodward,[1] Henry E. Spalding, William T. Boutwell.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT (Nine Months).

Captain George W. Bosworth, Sergeant George T. Jones, Sergeant Anda Holt, Corporal Elen J. Palmer, William P. Steele, John C. Carkin, John H. Kair, Nathan S. Harris, William H. Ordway, Benjamin J. Clark, Abraham Boutwell, Michael Ford, Charles R. Bacon, George B. Raymond, John C. Ordway, Joseph Mason, William Blanchard, James Boutwell, John A. Franklin, Richard Batten, John R. Butler.

Surgeon Alfred F. Holt, First Texas Cavalry.
Isaiah B. Curtis, Illinois Cavalry.
George F. Johnson, Illinois Cavalry.
William Langdell, Fourteenth Regiment United States army.

[1] David E. Proctor and George T. Woodward were captains of colored companies during the latter part of the war, and were discharged with rank of colonel.

Jonathan H. Stephenson, Fourteenth Regiment United States army.
Gorham B. Clark, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.
Otis Harwood, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers.

Whole amount of bounties paid volunteers from Lyndeborough, three thousand dollars.

Harvey Holt Post, No. 15, G. A. R., was organized September 22, 1868, by C. Henry Holt, W. P. Steele, W. W. Woods, J. Blanchard, C. F. Tarbell, A. Holt, F. A. Nourse, G. T. Jones, J. C. Carkin, J. H. Goodrich, M. C. Fuller, W. N. Cheever, E. A. Cram, as charter members.

The first officers of the post were,—Post Commander, C. H. Holt; Senior Vice-Commander, A. Holt; Junior Vice-Commander, G. T. Jones; Adjutant, C. F. Tarbell; Quartermaster, F. A. Nourse; Sergeant-Major, J. Blanchard; Quartermaster-Sergeant, J. H. Goodrich.

The membership was soon increased to thirty.

It was voted to name the post after Harvey Holt, the first soldier who was killed from this town and State, who fell at the first battle of Bull Run; he was in the Second Regiment and on the skirmish line. D. G. Dickey, of this town, was beside him when he fell, Holt was killed by a piece of shell which burst near him.

In 1871 the post voted to appropriate all the surplus funds in their treasury, which were one hundred and thirty dollars for a soldiers' monument, and placed them at interest until they could obtain enough to purchase one. In 1879 the town voted two hundred and fifty dollars to assist the post in the purchase of a monument, which was erected that year in the South Cemetery, with all the names of soldiers from this town who were killed or died of disease and not brought home.

INSCRIPTION.

Lyndeborough. "They died that our Union might live."
Post Harvey Holt, No. 15, G. A. R.

EAST FACE.

1. Harvey Holt, Co. I, 2d Regt. N. H. V. Killed at 1st Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.
2. George R. Folkinshee, Co. B, 8th Regt., N. H. V. Died of disease at Ship Island, Miss., May 1, 1862.
3. Corp. John A. Hartshorn, Co. G, 2d Regt., N. H. V. Killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.
4. Walter Chamberlain, Co. G, 16th Regt., N. H. V. Died of disease at New Orleans, La., May 7, 1863.

NORTH FACE.

5. Frederick S. Manning, Co. I, 5th Regt., N. H. V. Killed at Gettysburgh, Pa., July 2, 1863.
6. Nathan S. Harris, Co. G, 16th Regt. N. H. V. Drowned near mouth of White River, Ark., Aug. 6, 1863.
7. John H. Karr, Co. G, 16th Regt., N. H. V. Died of disease at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 10, 1863.
8. Corp. Austin Blood, Troop C, 1st N. H. V. Cavalry. Died of wounds at Winchester, Va., Dec. 10, 1864.
9. Elnathan Hodgman, Co. E, 8th Regt. N. H. V. Died of disease at Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 9, 1865.

WEST FACE.

10. Edward P. Ross, Co. B, 8th Regt., N. H. V. Killed at Port Hudson, La., Jan. 14, 1863.
11. Jotham P. Draper, Co. E, 8th Regt., N. H. V. Died of disease at Baton Rouge, La., May 16, 1863.
12. John R. Butler, Co. G, 16th Regt., N. H. V. Died [illegible] New Orleans, La., June 28, 1863.
13. Corp. Eben J. Palmer, Co. G, 16th Regt., N. H. V. Died at Baton Rouge, La., June 30, 1863.
14. Sergt. William Lancaster, Co. A, 11th U. S. Infantry. Died in Andersonville prison, Ga., Sept. 25, 1864.

Every year since organized the post has placed evergreen crosses at the graves of all soldiers buried in this town; there are 18 soldiers of 1861, 12 of 1812, and 17 of 1776, which makes 47, and 14 on the monument,—total, 61.

Number of soldiers living in town at this time that have been in United States service, 49.

Pinnacle Grange was organized December 26, 1873, with a charter membership of seventeen. An interest in the order of Patrons of Husbandry had been developed among the citizens, and at a meeting held December 9th of that year, Eben Thompson, a deputy of the National Grange, explained the objects of the order, and the benefits to be derived from a co-operative association among the farmers. C. C. Shaw, of Granite Grange, Milford, was its first installing officer, and was much interested in perfecting its organization. The growth of the Grange for a number of years was slow; some prejudice and much doubt as to the advantage of membership was encountered. Andy Holt was the first Master, holding the office until 1875, and again in 1877. David C. Grant wielded the gavel the next year, being installed in the office of Master by C. C. Shaw. January, 1876, Martin Whitney was elected Master, and also in 1878. From 1879 until January, 1883, Benjamin G. Herrick was its presiding officer. During this latter period Grange interests all over the country were in a depressed condition, and Pinnacle Grange was no exception. Much credit is due Mr. Herrick for his abiding faith in the aims of the order, and his sturdy courage and faithful attendance during those five years when it seemed as if the Grange must go down. In 1883, Jacob A. Woodward was chosen Master, holding the office until 1885. About this time a change was made in Grange methods. The social and educational features of the order were brought into prominence, and the business or financial part eliminated. The result was a rapid increase in membership, and new life and energy infused into the organization. Its meetings were held at the town hall and Armory Hall alternately during the first years of its existence, but the meetings at the latter place were finally given up. Pinnacle Grange is well represented in the county organization of the order. Aiming to promote better methods in the management of the farm, to encourage the adorning and refining of the home, taking a warm interest in the welfare and education of the young, cultivating the social relations of a community isolated, in a measure, upon scattered farms, Pinnacle Grange is a potent factor for good in the town of Lyndeborough. Eli C. Curtis is the present Master, being elected to the office in 1885. It is in a very flourishing condition financially, and numbers among its members some

of the best-known and enterprising farmers and farmers' wives in town. There is a large element of young people connected with this grange, and their presence and interest give abundant assurance that when the older Patrons shall have passed away, the order will still prosper in Lyndeborough. Its regular meetings are held on the Tuesday on or before the full of the moon; special meetings every two weeks. James H. Karr has been its trusted treasurer since its organization, and John H. Goodrich its efficient secretary since 1878. Its present membership is over one hundred, having doubled since 1883.

ALFRED F. HOLT was born in Lyndeborough, N. H., December 16, 1838, and lived here until nineteen years of age, working on his father's and the neighboring farms during the busy parts of the year.

He attended the district school until fifteen, and after a few terms at the academy of Mont Vernon.

When about nineteen years old he commenced the study of medicine, spending the first year with Dr. W. A. Jones, the physician of the town, the next two years with Dr. Woodbury, of East Boston, attending courses of medical lectures at Harvard University in the winters of 1858 and 1859, and 1860. In the spring of 1860 he attended a course of medical lectures at the University of Vermont, where he graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in June of that year.

In August, 1860, he commenced the practice of medicine in Cambridge, Mass.

On the evening of the 16th of April, 1861, he joined a company of volunteers, and early on the morning of the 17th started for the South. This company was the first one raised in the United States for the War of the Rebellion. It was attached to the Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia as Company C, and sailed for Fortress Monroe the evening of April 17, 1861.

During the voyage Dr. Holt was made hospital steward of the regiment, which position he held during the three months of service.

This regiment assisted in the destruction and burning of the great navy-yard near Norfolk, Va., April 22, 1861, the second great event of the war; its service after this was at Fortress Monroe and Hampton, Va.

Returning from the three months' service in August, Dr. Holt at once sought a position in the medical corps of the army.

In November he went to Camp Chase, Lowell, where General Butler was organizing his force for service in the extreme South, and a few weeks after was made assistant surgeon of the Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

January 2, 1862, this regiment embarked on the steamer "Constitution," and a few days after sailed for Ship Island. During the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip this regiment was on shipboard a few miles below, and after the surrender of the forts it was one of the first to enter New Orleans. For the next few months Dr. Holt was in active service with his regiment, first in front of Vicksburg, Miss., digging the cut-off, and later at Baton Rouge and Carrollton.

At the battle of Baton Rouge Dr. Holt was especially mentioned in general orders for humanity and bravery in giving aid to the wounded as they fell.

In December, 1862, he was promoted to surgeon of the First Texas Cavalry, a regiment made up largely of Union men that had been obliged to leave their homes on account of their Union sentiments.

In December, 1863, he left the medical department, and was made the senior major of the regiment.

A few months after, he was promoted lieutenant, colonel of the same regiment, which position he retained until his final muster-out, in October, 1865, at San Antonio, Texas, commanding his regiment almost continuously from the time he was made field officer. During this service he took part in nearly all the campaigns, battles and skirmishes that occurred in the Department of the Gulf. Returning to Cambridge early in the year 1866, he again commenced the practice of medicine, and has remained in that city since. He is now a member of the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In June, 1879, Dr. Holt was appointed one of the medical examiners for Massachusetts, and in January, 1884, he was appointed surgeon-general of Massachusetts, with rank of brigadier-general, a position he now holds.

He is also the health officer of Cambridge, a position he has held for the last five years.

ENOCH LYNDE, grandfather of Benjamin Lynde, was a merchant in London. Simon Lynde, father of Benjamin, was born at London in 1624; was apprenticed to a merchant when a boy; first went to Holland, but afterwards removed to Boston in 1650, where he was much respected as a merchant and a magistrate for the remainder of his life. He died at Boston in November, 1687.

Benjamin Lynde was born in Boston September 22, 1666. He was prepared for college under the tuition of "Master Cheever," a famous teacher of those days, and graduated at Harvard in the class of 1686.

In 1692 he went to England to complete his education as a lawyer, and became student at the Middle Temple, where he remained until he was admitted as a barrister. Receiving from the Lords of Admiralty a commission as advocate-general of the Court of Admiralty for the provinces of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, he returned to Boston in 1697.

He removed to Salem in 1699, where he resided the remainder of his life. About this time he married the daughter of William Brown, of Salem, one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the province. Brown had been a judge of the Court of Common Pleas and a member of the Council. His son

Samuel was afterwards chief justice of the same court, and William Brown, judge of the Superior Court at the time of the Revolution, was his grandson.

In 1703, Judge Lynde entered public life, and ever afterwards continued to take a leading part in public affairs. He represented the town of Salem several years in the General Court, after which he was elected to the Council, of which body he was a leading member for nearly a quarter of a century. He was appointed to the bench of the Superior Court of Massachusetts in July, 1712, when Judge Sewall, who tried the witches, alluding to his appointment, remarked, "That he hoped they would hereafter have the benefit of Inns of Court education superadded to that of Harvard College."

There had been twelve judges appointed to this court previous to Judge Lynde, not one of whom had either studied or practiced law. He was, therefore, the first lawyer elevated to the bench in Massachusetts, and probably in New England.

In 1729, Chief Justice Sewall resigned, and Judge Lynde was appointed his successor, and filled the office until the time of his death, which occurred January 28, 1745. The *Boston Evening Post*, noticing his death, briefly closes the record of his life as follows:

"Inflexible justice, unshattered integrity, affability and humanity were ever conspicuous with him. He was a sincere friend, most affectionate to his relations, and the delight of all who were honored with his friendship and acquaintance."

Lyndeborough: Its Past and Present—Dr. Herrick's Poem.—In the Canada expedition of 1690 were a large number of Massachusetts men, mostly from Salem, that State. To fifty-nine of these Salem men and Captain Samuel King, Massachusetts, for their services, granted a tract of land, which they called "Salem-Canada," the first name being in honor of the town from whence they came, the second in remembrance of the expedition in which they joined.

The grant of Salem-Canada was six miles square. Had it been kept without mutilation, it would have been one of the best townships in the county for farming purposes. Its south line came as far south as the meeting-house in East Wilton, and thence west, by the needle, until it struck "province land," or, as it was afterwards called, "Peterborough Slip," southeast of the County Farm. It appears from the record-book of the Salem-Canada proprietors that, about the year 1750, Joseph Blanchard, Esq., of Salem, Mass., was appointed agent for the heirs claimants of Tufton Mason. It also appears that there was a misunderstanding between him and the Salem-Canada proprietors, which was brought to a settlement in the following manner: The Masonian claimants of No. 2, (now Wilton) were to take a strip from Salem-Canada four hundred and ninety-eight rods wide and five miles long, and the said Salem-Canada was to receive of "province lands," on the north, equivalent to make up twenty-eight thousand acres, which was the original Salem-Canada grant.

"The effect of this," writes Dr. Herrick, in 1858, "was a lingering curse for Lyndeborough." It carried the centre almost two miles farther north than it was located, near what is now South Lyndeborough. It shoved the north line the same distance farther north, which brought the mountain almost in the centre and opened the way for a series of depredations on our territory from that day to this."

Eighteen years after the grant, Benjamin Lynde, Esq., purchased the grant and considerable of the adjoining territory, and gave it the name Lyndeborough, which it has carried just one hundred and twenty-five years.

The first settlers in what is now Lyndeborough were Cram, Putnam and Chamberlain, descendants of whom now reside in town. But the first settler in Salem-Canada (now Wilton) was John Badger. He pitched his camp in the spring of 1738, and died the next winter. His nearest neighbors were those by the name of Cram. It was to them that the wife of Badger took her lonely way, in the night-time, on snow-shoes, the distance of over two miles, with no guide but marked trees, to get help to bury her husband, leaving her little children in bed with the injunction that they must keep quiet while she was gone, so as not to wake their father. The fact that he was dead she wisely kept from them.

One hundred and twenty-one years ago, on the 23d of April, the town was incorporated. The town is divided by mountain and hills from east to west, and has no large streams; the soil is deep and strong, the pasturage excellent and the farms well adapted to fruit. It is sixty miles from Boston, on the line of the Boston, Lowell and Greenfield Railroad, being first greeted by the regular locomotive's shriek on the morning of January 1, 1874. The advent of the locomotive was heralded by the ringing of bells and cheers of the citizens. Previous to the railroad the south village was connected with Wilton by a daily stage line.

A small Baptist society was organized about 1829; meetings had previously been held in a school-house. The first clergyman of this society was Rev. Joseph Elliott. Seven members constituted the first organization. Deacon David Putnam, Moses Pearsons and Benjamin Holt were the first male members; they were strictly devoted to their cause and creed. Following them were Micah Hartshorn, Thomas Kidder, Joseph Chamberlain, Elijah Upton, Albert Hardy, Deacon John Hartshorn and others, all of whom have passed away. The present church building was soon erected and partially finished. Services were held for years with no pews; but, by the energy of the church, from time to time pews were put in. Public donations provided the organ, cupola, etc. By private contributions Luther Cram provided lumber for the belfry, J. H. Tarbell & Son the church-bell; the latter parties also put up the horse-sheds near the church, do-

nating them to the public. The elegant vane was given by E. B. Badger, who is a friend of every good cause.

For only a short period was there but one regular store in south village at one time, though a few minor articles are now kept for sale at the post-office. The store has been kept by several parties. The first proprietors were Holt & Hardy; second, Hardy & Stephenson; third, Cram & Daniels; fourth, Burns Wallace; fifth, Peter Smith; sixth, G. P. Fletcher; seventh, J. H. Tarbell; eighth, William W. Young; ninth, J. H. Tarbell & Son; tenth, C. F. Tarbell, the present proprietor. The first store was moved from across the street to the place where the store of C. F. Tarbell now stands; it was then occupied by Holt & Hardy, who built the present store. To make room for it, the original store buildings were moved across the street to where the church now stands; it was subsequently moved near the four corners; it was afterward moved on to the Forest road and is now occupied by W. N. Cheever, the blacksmith, who has been knight of the anvil in South Lyndeborough for seventeen years. He remembers when he had seventy-five yoke of oxen to shoe, but few oxen are now owned in town.

Among the important industries of South Lyndeborough is the glass-works, which employs forty-five men. All kinds of bottles, from the common ounce bottle to the carboy containing fourteen gallons, are made here. The silex from which the glass is made is taken from a ledge about a half-mile distant. The wares manufactured here are sent all over New England and the Canadas.

North Lyndeborough is a small village connected by stage with Milford. It has a post-office. John H. Goodrich, the postmaster, was born in Lyndeborough March 28, 1835; always a farmer, was appointed postmaster when the office was established, May 17, 1857, twenty-one years ago, probably the oldest postmaster in office about here. Has been selectman, collector of taxes in town, also is secretary of the Grange, of the Town Insurance Company, of the Town Library, school district and Republican Club. His father was grandson of the Rev. Sewall Goodrich, one of the first ministers of the town.

The first clergyman of the place was Rev. John Rand (Congregational), who was settled in 1757 and was dismissed in 1763. In 1768, Rev. Sewall Goodrich was settled; he died in 1809.

After Rev. Sewall Goodrich, Rev. Nathaniel Merrill officiated until 1835; then Rev. Jacob White; then Rev. William Richardson, one year; then Rev. Ivory Kimball, a few years; then Rev. Erastus B. Claggett, twenty-four years; then Revs. Smith, Jones and Harlow, for a year or so each. Rev. W. L. Clark accepted an engagement, and moved to the Centre, but died, about one week after taking up his residence there, of pneumonia.

There is a post-office at the Centre, kept by P. J. Boutwell. There are two libraries in town,—the Franklin, having five hundred volumes, and the South Lyndeborough, containing about four hundred volumes.

At present Lyndeborough has no physician, though the memory of Dr. Israel Herrick is still cherished. He was born in Wilton July 9, 1794; was fitted for college in Tamworth, N. H., but never entered; studied medicine with Dr. John Wallace, in Milford, and Dr. Asa Crosby, in Gilmanton, and graduated at Dartmouth Medical College December, 1820. Commenced the practice of medicine in Lyndeborough February 11, 1821, and remained there until March 20, 1828, when he moved to Milford and practiced there almost two years. From thence he went to Mason village (now Greenville) and stayed two years. From Mason village he went to Deering, and practiced there until the fall of 1834, when he returned to Lyndeborough and practiced until he died, February 18, 1866. During the last twenty years of his life he was a faithful adherent to the homœopathic law of cure. He was a conscientious and successful physician, and an upright and honorable man. He always did what he thought was right, regardless of what others might say. The physician now having the leading practice in this place is a native of the town. He is a skillful physician and is deservedly popular. We refer to Dr. W. A. Jones, who was born in Lyndeborough January 19, 1829. He received an academic education in Francestown; studied medicine with Dr. Israel Herrick; attended two full courses of medical lectures at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, from which he received his diploma in February, 1854. He commenced the practice of medicine in Wilton, May 4, 1854; stayed there three years, then he removed to Lyndeborough, where he remained until 1871. He then returned to Wilton.

SCRAPS ABOUT LYNDEBOROUGH, BY DR. HERRICK, IN 1858.

"Our town is a regular crescent-like swell,
Made up of mountain, and hill, and dell,
With here and there a small level spot,
Sufficient to build a snug, humble cot,
A barn and a shed, with a yard for the kine,
A coop for the hens, and a pen for the swine.
The surface is stony, and hard, and rough,
The tilling of which is toilsome and tough,
Discounting to man, and beast, his food;
If only the proper labor is made,
With plow and harrow, shovel and spade,
Crowbar, bush-hook, axe and hoe,
Laid on smart by a freeman's blow.
Our ancient domain was ample and bold,
Such as yeomen delight to purchase and hold,
And build up a home for themselves and the brood
Very soon to come forth, for the great public good.
Thirty-six square miles, with a southern decline,
Well timbered and watered, with prospect sublime,
Was the price paid King, with his bold soldier clan,
To hunt and shoot down his red fellow-man,
And Frenchmen to boot, 'twas a sov'reign say,
And flunkeys, as now, were quite sure to obey.
But this goodly grant was soon to be marred
By godly neighbors; and hackled and scarred,
That they might enlarge their scanty dominions,
And gratify will, as well as opinions.

First, Wilton came in for a two-mile slice
To make up a town, so sing and say we,
With Mansonian Lords, which they had on hand,
And then take a notable public stand
Next Temple presented a Bloody[1] request,
And after contention, 'twas thought to be best
To let them take out a three-cornered bite,
And keep it, rather than quarrel and fight.
Next Greenfield requested a rather large strip,
To make up a town with their fifteen old slip,
And rather than see them look meagre and sullen,
And get their subsistence from scrip and mullein,
We granted their prayer, as is plain to be seen,
And let them have lands that look healthy and green.
Frances-town next crav'd a very small bit,
To make her plebiscites come snug to a fit,
And give her proportion, as plump and as fair
As the maiden[2] whose name they so cheerfully bear.
Mont Vernon came last, with a Hunkerish feet,
Which spoke rather plain it was troubled with heat,
Lest wrong should get worsted, in that little town,
And right get on top and hold Hunkerdom down,
So they yoked up their team, with two yearlings of ours,
And work'd for small wages, with dreadful late hours,
Had conference meetings, were anxious in mind,
And put up a prayer, petitionatine to find
If General Court, then Hunkerdom's god,
Would just condescend to put forth a nod
Of gracious consent; poor souls! not to know
That favours like this would readily flow
From such a high source; Joshua[3] never said nay
To the meanest short prayer, when the Devil's to pay
Their ends were all answer'd, they got some choice plats,
Where Hunkers are bred as natural as rats,
And let they may boil, in times of hereafter,
Instead of a prize, they only caught a Tartar.
Thus we have been punished and hacked all raw,
Which leaves us in shape of a circular saw
With a piece broken off, and yet we are here,
And keep on our course in hope, without fear
With this slight digression, we'll pick up our traps,
And hasten along with the rest of our scraps
Our streams of water are nothing but rills,
Greatly deficient for driving of mills,
Except when swollen by showers or thaws,
And then you may hear the clatter of saws
Cutting up lumber, yes, fingers and paws;
Yet, not a spoonful of meal's to be had,
Though hens, ducks and turkeys, yea women, run mad,
And cackle, and scold, quack, gobble and squall,
For grain can't be ground, the streams are so small.
Churches we've two, and preachers the same,
Where sinner and saint, the blind, halt and lame,
May go and get food to their souls, if they will,
And learn to avoid the eternal down hill;
Where old "Nickey Ben," that famous old sin,
Stands ready to give them a rack with his whip,
One Dea't[4] good luck now I'm free to confess,
Were there none, how would the, except of old ace
No Lawyer's save one even yet had the pride
To think he safely on peoples could ride;
And he was by contract most lavishly remunerated
To earn his [illegible] by [illegible]
A frill flak [illegible] Sc. and [illegible]
Who saved [illegible] and [illegible]
But don't [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
School houses we've none, [illegible]
Would surely be [illegible]
Instead of a place where the [illegible]
Should learn to shed both [illegible] the two, as nuts do!
Yet some are now getting, [illegible]
By having that man [illegible]
And give, by petitions, [illegible]
As such is the whole district [illegible]
Where [illegible] and [illegible]
We've a Town Hall, too, of modern cut,
Where Orators, Poets and Spouters can strut;
Where Lyceums meet, great questions to settle,
And brave Politicians to show off their metal;
And Singers to sing, and laugh and prattle,
And boys to run, and scream, and battle,
As if the imps in the old black pot,
Were all seized at once with colic or fit.
Half a century gone by, or nearly that space,
California fever broke out in this place,
By some cunning sleight, the fact had been told,
That Sattapang's[5] knolls were filled with gold.
So all that went, to digging and hoeing,
Tearing and wheeling, shoveling and heaving.
From Winter to Spring, through Summer and Fall,
And all that they got was just nothing at all.
So many who now are raving for riches,
From Mexican hills, will return poor as witches.
And wish they had staid on their own native soil,
To gather their gold by slow, patient toil.
The red man tree once ranged on hills
To shed down the deer, as fish in our rills;
Little dreaming that he and his blood must give place,
With his land and his bed, to a white, selfish race,
And turn their sad face to the West for to roam,
No more to return to their sweet, native home.
Near one speck of a pond was his summer retreat,
Where he feasted on fish, at the chase gave no meat,
And gathered the grape, the wild pear and cherry,
That he with his friends might be joyful and merry,
'Twas here, too, he sickened and died,
And here he was buried,[6] close down by the side
Of this little pond, and the tall, waving trees
Sang his requiem, meet by the soft Western breeze.
Fain here would our muse gently cover her wing,
Nor to add furthermore to flutter or sing,—
Yea, fain would avoid the sad task to enfold,
But oh! the vile serpent, the "worm of the still,"
That reptile's been here, with his poisonous breath,
Beguiling us all into premature death,
Gently and softly the lo all he coils round,
Till all the affections forever are bound

[1] The late General Blood, with his well known shrewdness, got up a petition, put it through the Legislature, and procured the grant.

[2] Societies' Land was originally a large grant of land, from which Francestown, Deering and Bennington were made up. It is said that among the proprietors of Societies' Land there was one by the name of Deering, and that he had a beautiful daughter by the name of Frances, and in compliment to her the two towns were named. It is not known to the writer that this circumstance was ever on record. It was related to him many years ago by the late Russell Tubbs, Esq., of Deering.

[3] About forty-five years ago Esq. E—— organized another on the place, had no business and went to making wooden measures. He was good at that; for in the granaries of many of our careful farmers you may find sets of measures made by this wise lawyer.

[4] The name of the eastern span of our mountains. About the commencement of the present century a company was organized in this town, through faith in the divining-rod, to mine for silver. Much time and money were expended for naught. The excavation, though now partly filled up, is plain to be seen.

[5] In the fall of 1849, as workmen were removing a small mound at the west end of Badger Pond, several skeletons of Indians were discovered. Others may yet rest there. The first settlers of this town found around this pond many domestic and other implements of Indian construction. There is no evidence that they ever made this region a permanent residence, but very probably it was a favorite hunting ground

Father and Mother, fond hearts have been pained,
To see their loved offspring so foolishly chained;
Sisters have wept for a Brother's sad fate,
Which fain would avoid, when, alas! 'twas too late.
The place where this reptile was kept to decoy
The doom'd one from virtue, honor and joy,
Alas! oh, alas! no tongue can e'er tell
The sorrows that flow from this offspring of hell;
If once he succeed in wounding the brain,
The doom'd one will seek him again and again;
Will sacrifice freely companions of youth,
Probity, honor, religion and truth,
Father and Mother, health, children and wife,
Sister and brother, yea, e'en his own life
Alas! he will peril his own precious soul
If he but for once can quaff from the bowl
The poisonous liquid so sure for to kill,
That comes from that reptile, the "worm of the still."
Our muse is a blundering, careless old jade,—
The fact is, she never yet half learn'd the trade.
What should have come first is left until now;
We hope the fair ladies won't scowl up their brow.
We have lots of them here,—some young and some old,
Some handsome, some homely, some modest, some bold,
They all are adopting the modern plan,
When dress'd, to resemble a broad, open fan,
Or rather a tunnel, with generous crop
At the nose, and a something stuck on near the top
Some want to get married, some say they do not,
But this is a fib, I will wager a grot,
Not want to get married! I'd just as soon think
A miser would flee from the rattle of chink;
Or our little pond, with all its live stock,
Should start up the mountain, to take a short walk.
Live single! when Widowers, Bachelors and Beaus
Stand ready and fix'd in their best Sunday clothes,
To give them a call, and make quite a stop,
Yea, e'en to hitch up, and the question to pop!
Not want to get married! 'tis all fudge and feign;
They just kind o' say so, then object to gain,
And then, oh, "by crackey," they'll put on the clips,
And make ye stand round like a basket of chips
Yet some are more honest,—are willing to own
That going through life's crooked path all alone
Was never design'd, in Nature's great plan,
To be the sad lot of woman or man.
And so they are willing to join in and go
Through Time's little journey of sorrow and woe;
With him they have promis'd to love from the heart,
Till death the fond union asunder shall part
Then ho! ye single old scissors, don't cry!
But lift up your heads, your redemption is nigh;
Another good half you can get without fail,
And then cut like something,—so here ends our TALE."

JOHN BADGER, the subject of this notice, was born in England, and with two of his brothers, Joseph and Eliphalet, came to America not far from the year 1728–29. His father was wealthy, and a year or two before he came to this country he was sent to Scotland to collect demands there due. It was here that he became aquainted with Mary McFarland, whom he eventually married. When he related to his father this circumstance of his attachment, he forbid his son to form any such alliance, on account of a strong prejudice which then prevailed between the English and Scotch. To put his son outside of such an influence, he sent him with his brothers, as above-named, to America. They first located themselves for a time at Nottingham.[1] This wise plan of the father, however, was soon frustrated. There was an understanding between him and his Scotch Mary, and she soon followed him to this country and landed at a settlement near the Kennebeck River. He soon met her there, and it is the belief of a granddaughter of his, now living in Lyndeborough, that they were there married. In the course of a year they came back to Nottingham, where they remained a number of years. From here they migrated to that part of Salem-Canada township which afterwards became Wilton. He located his cabin about one hundred rods east of that ancient dwelling, the first framed house erected in Wilton, which was occupied for three generations by the name of John Dale, and is now owned by S. H. Dunbar, Esq. The swell of land on which he settled has ever since borne the name of "Badger Hill."

He moved into his cabin in April, 1739, and died in February, 1740, of consumption. Though the plowshare has passed over the spot where his cabin stood, there are many now living that can point it out. His family was composed of his wife and four children. The names of his children were, David, Robert, Mary and Betsey, who was the youngest, and died young, in consequence of injuries received by the burning of a house in Nottingham.

The mother and children, after the death of the father, moved back to Nottingham, where the children were put under the guardianship of a Judge Batten, or Patten. David and Robert both settled in Lyndeborough, a little north of the pond which now bears the name of "Badger Pond." Mary married David Cram, whose father was one of the first settlers of Lyndeborough, and where Badger's wife went to get help to bury her husband. Those three lived to a great age, and reared large families, the descendants of whom, of the fourth, fifth and sixth generations from John Badger, are widely scattered over New England and many of the Western States.

The following anecdote is related of Mary Badger: She came from Nottingham to Lyndeborough when eighteen or nineteen years of age, with her brother David, to make him a visit. When passing the settlement of Mr. Cram she got a sight of David, a young man of some twenty years of age. As they passed along she said to her brother, "I mean to set my cap for that fellow."

He told her she better not, for he was a "lazy dog."

She disregarded his admonitions, and they were eventually married. It, however, has been surmised by some that there was a smattering of truth in David's advice, from the fact that something strongly resembling his suggestion has occasionally manifested itself even down to the fifth generation.

Joseph Badger, brother of John, eventually settled in Meredith, or Gilmanton, and ex-Governor Badger

[1] The person from whom these facts were derived used the name Nottingham, without designating whether it was the town in Rockingham County or what is now Hudson. It is my belief, from other circumstances, that it was Nottingham West.

was one of his descendants. Eliphalet, the other brother, settled in the south part of Massachusetts or Connecticut.

The wife of John Badger was a true woman. She followed him three thousand miles across the ocean to a foreign land to become his, and share with him the joys and sorrows of life. She went with him far away into the howling wilderness, where, as a faithful wife and mother, she watched over him and his through a long sickness to his death.

All this, with the trying scenes through which she passed in procuring help to lay him in the grave, was too much for her constitution. Her nervous system was crushed down, reason tottered on its throne, she soon became insane, and in a few years terminated her existence by suicide.

Thus the writer has attempted to gather up a few fragments of history connected with "*the first settler*" of his native town, from a source which will soon be removed from the earth, viz., Sarah Badger, a granddaughter of the said John Badger, and who now resides on the same spot where David, the son of said John, lived and died. He believes the substance of it truthful and correct.

It has been a matter of surprise to him that Badger was not recognized as "the first settler" in the published doings of the centennial of Wilton. His death, with the circumstances connected, was alluded to, and that was all. In a note in that pamphlet John Dale is named as the first settler, which cannot be correct, which we will undertake to show. From the record-book of the Salem-Canada proprietors it appears that the first drawing of rights in said township took place February 3, 1736, and that Daniel Epps, Jr., of Salem, drew rights Nos. 10, 22, 51 and 53, and it also appears from said records that Epps sold John Badger right No. 10, which was the territory on which he settled and died. It also appears, from a controversy that took place after the sons of came of age, that Dale occupied this territory after their father's death; and it was adjusted between them and Dale by said proprietors giving them lot No. 117 "in lieu of the whole right No. 10, which their father had of Epps." Again, there is no evidence, either from record or tradition, that the first John Dale ever located on the territory of Wilton at any other place except where that ancient building already referred to now stands. If Dale had been located there at the death of Badger, that wife would not have gone three miles north to the "nearest neighbor's" for help, when she could have obtained it by going one hundred rods west.

In this matter there was probably an unintentional neglect, or at least an oversight, as the chairman of the committee had in his possession the substance of the fragments above noticed, and from the same source. He also had in his possession for many months the record-book of the proprietors of Salem-Canada.

The centennial celebration of Wilton was got up in good and splendid style in all its parts, and its exercises were performed by the first of abilities, and gave general satisfaction.

It reminded the writer, however, of a circumstance that once occurred in the court-house in Amherst, at the time that Richardson was chief justice. A boy was put on trial for his life. His connections being poor, the court appointed one of the most able advocates of the Hillsborough bar to make the closing plea for the defense. At the closing up of the term an order was drawn on the treasurer for the fee allowed by the court for the defense, which had been very able and successful. The advocate rather demurred at the smallness of the fee. Judge Richardson, in his good-natured, off-hand manner, answered, "Well, Mr. A——, perhaps the fee is comparatively small; but I think you ought to be satisfied, for you ably obtained the cause, and, what was still more, you embraced the opportunity of 'showing off' the glory of your own sectarian belief."

WILLIAM T. BOUTWELL, son of Nehemiah and Elizabeth Jones Boutwell, was the fourth of eleven children, born February 4, 1803; fitted for college at Exeter Academy; graduated at Dartmouth, 1828; at Andover Theological Seminary, 1831; ordained at Woburn, Mass., June, 1831, as missionary of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to the Chippewa Indians of the Northwest. He left Boston June 12, 1831, for Mackinaw, Mich., where he arrived after a journey of five weeks, where he remained during the winter of 1831–32, teaching Indians and half-breed children, and acquiring the language preparatory to future labors in his chosen field. In 1832 he accompanied Hon. Henry R. Schoolcraft, Indian agent, on an expedition to visit all the bands of Indians on the borders of the British possessions. During this journey he visited and ascertained the highest sources of the Mississippi River, which was named Itasca Lake. In his letter referring to this expedition, he says: "Scores of visitors, since 1832, have found a higher source in the marshes west and south which feed the lake, and scores more will find a higher source, till the last man finds a pool in the marshes large enough for him to bathe in." Beyond all doubt, Itasca is the true source of the Father of Waters. Returning from the expedition, he spent the winter at La Pointe, on Lake Superior, having charge of the Indian school. In the fall of 1833 he returned to Leach Lake and spent the winter in the families of the fur-traders, for the purpose of ascertaining what encouragement there was for extending the work by opening another station. He found the chiefs kindly disposed and gave their consent to open a school.

September 11, 1834, he married Hester Crooks and returned to Leach Lake, opened a school and began house-keeping in a bark lodge while he built a log house. After sixteen years of hard labor there and at

Pakagama, he was obliged to abandon his work in consequence of the liquor traffic. In 1837 the treaty at Fort Snelling opened the pine region to the white man. He came and brought with him his whiskey, which he gave to the Indian, although strictly forbidden by law. "What will not the white men do for money?" Mr. Boutwell writes. "The traffic increased from year to year, and all five of our stations closed their work." Its influence will be seen in the following incident: Curiosity often brough men to the mission to attend the Indian service on the Sabbath. He often preached, by request, at their camps on Sabbath evenings. One Saturday afternoon he left home to spend the Sabbath at three camps on the Upper Snake River. At dusk he arrived at the first camp, where he spent the night, and during the evening the trader was in the camp, whom he invited to come in at ten A.M. the next day. He said he would be glad to; but if the Indians should return from their hunt, he could not leave his store. The next day he held his service, but his friend, the trader, was not present. He passed on to the next camp, and still on to the next. In the night he was called in great haste to come at once, for the trader had been shot by a drunken Indian. Before he arrived the man had died. On reaching the scene of distress and confusion he found forty men armed with weapons to kill every Indian they met; but the Indians had fled. After the excitement was over I was requested to take the body to the station for burial, with four men to dig a grave and make a coffin. The rest would come the next day in a body. After the body was deposited on my team, the store was cleared of furs and goods and two barrels of whiskey were burned up. The next day forty men came to the mission, twelve miles, to bury their dead. After the funeral all signed a resolve that they would visit every Indian trader, demand and destroy his whiskey, which was carried out the next day; and they ceased not until they had accomplished their work. But the trade revived the next year, and it was found useless to spend time and strength with a people given to drunkenness, and the mission stations were all abandoned. In 1847 he removed to Stillwater, then a village of two hundred souls; began preaching in a dining-room of a boarding-house; from this place to an upper room in a small building, still standing and occupied as a meat-market. After a time a small church was erected. His time, for years, was divided between Stillwater, Marien Mills, Taylor's Falls, Cottage Grove and Point Douglas, establishing churches and Sabbath-schools.

In a review of his life and labors, Mr. Boutwell says, —

"We smile to-day at the ignorance of the best informed in regard to this West of world. Fifty years ago, in 1835, Congressmen were eloquent in our struggle with England for Oregon, on a subject of which they knew as little as a child in its cradle. Mr Duff and Benton would not give a 'pinch of snuff' for the whole country west of the Rocky Mountains, and rather than remove a stone for a highway they would build higher. It would be better for us if the whole region were in the bottom of the Pacific Ocean. Were those men alive to-day, how they would blush at their ignorance! Do you wonder, then, that some of my friends said to me in 1851, 'You are throwing your life away; you will not live out half your days; you will freeze to death, or the Indians will scalp you.' Fifty years ago all that world west of Michigan to the Pacific coast was *terra incognita*,—an unknown land, land occupied by wild animals and wild men, tribes of Indians at war to exterminate each other. There were no traces of civilization. The only available railroad for me to get there was from Boston to Providence. To-day it spans the continent, to-day I can ride in a palace car hundreds of miles over country where I once drove a dog-team on snow-shoes. To-day the government has located reservations the drunken Indians we were compelled to leave, provided them with machines, farms, schools, teachers, homes, &c. Expelling whiskey, they raise wheat instead of hunting muskrats. The missionary was the entering wedge that let the first dawn of light into Western darkness."

"It was thus the light increased by our communication with the Eastern world; climate, soil, resources of the country became known. The lumberman came, the farmers followed. The man that opened the first farm in Minnesota, forty years ago, is alive to-day. Fifty years ago the missionary would freeze to death or die by the scalping-knife of the Indian—so thought his friends.

"Compare what then was with what now is,—then a wilderness with roving savages and wild beasts, now with farm-houses and almost boundless wheat-fields, schools, churches, asylums for insane, deaf, dumb and blind, a college in its teens a university open to both sexes for equal honors. Were there no hand of God in sending the first man to light the torch that has illuminated the land? Sure their labor will be in vain, thought the world, not so, thought God. It is God that doeth wonders, and we stand silent and adore.

"Nearly all my old co-laborers sleep with the Father. My eyes have seen Thy salvation, O Lord; I wait for Thy call that I may praise Thee evermore."

Mr. Boutwell was the first man, a native, that secured a college education, and his great desire to do his whole duty to his fellow men, to his God, appears to be the great aim of his life. The writer has visited him in his Western home; he is one of the most honored and respected of Minnesota's first settlers.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LYNDEBOROUGH.[1]

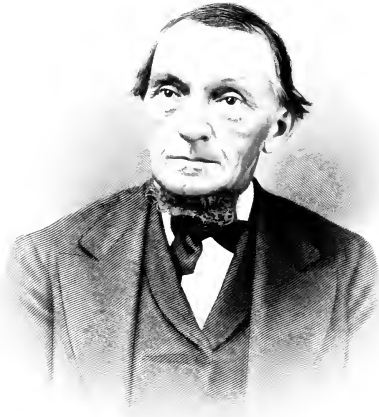
"I will speak of the old meeting-house, with its high pulpit, its deacon-seats, its sounding-board hung by an iron rod, its slips for the poor, its square pews, its seats hung on hinges, which were turned back during prayer, its square nine galleries supported by huge pillars. In that house was I baptized and publicly consecrated to God. There I aired with other boys in making a loud clatter in throwing down my hinge seat at the close of prayer. And there I suffered with cold feet on winter Sabbaths before the introduction of stoves. Freezing did not prove a means of grace to me. In that house I preached my first sermon in Lyndeborough. As inconvenient as that place of worship was, in it the gospel was effectually proclaimed to the godly Merrill; and there our fathers, doubtless, ten-dered a cordiable worship. I well remember the excitement produced in that old house on the first day in April, 1837, a few days before I left my home with Father and Woodward for East Tennessee. Instead of a sermon, Mr. Merrill read the celebrated lecture by Kittredge, of Lyme, on temperance, which contained the statement that one gallon of rum used as a beverage in the town of Lyme was just four quarts too much. The good old men of the church, including my honored father, went out of that house vexed, if not mad. My father said 'Why did Mr. Merrill read that foolish lecture; we cannot get our hay without rum. It will rot in the field.'

"When I returned, in 1837, I found all those good men pledged to *total abstinence*. They at last divulged that buying and all other farm work could be better done without rum than with it.

"When a small boy, I used to walk to church in company with girls and women, whom I have often seen step into the bushes in the Richardson pasture, and exchange their thick shoes and soiled stockings for their morocco and clean white hose.

"The old meeting-house was furnished with horse-blocks for the accommodation of women and infirm men, from which to mount their horses. Riding on horseback was the only mode of conveyance to church in summer. When I was a boy I have frequently seen a man in the

[1] By Rev. B. F. Clarke.



Joel H. Parbell

saddle, a woman behind on the same horse, and a child in the lap of each. I distinctly remember the first one-horse wagon in Lyndeborough. It was wholly destitute of springs; yet it was called a Yankee pleasure wagon. It was the property of Israel H. Goodridge, Esq. After my return from the West I preached in Lyndeborough, Francestown and Mont Vernon. Since that time great changes have taken place. I know, while I was acting-pastor in Lyndeborough, I preached to a large class of aged persons, all of whom have gone on the returnless way, accompanied by many of my own age and younger, all of the deacons and many which they served.

"I will here put my testimony on record that the town was then hilly, and even mountainous, and its inhabitants intelligent, industrious, temperate and moral, as a whole.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOEL H. TARBELL.

The name of Tarbell is not frequent in this country. It does not appear in the long list of those who took the freeman's oath before 1669, nor is the name mentioned in the early Genealogical Register, only that of Thomas, Sr., and Thomas, Jr. It is from these that all of the name in Massachusetts and New Hampshire are descended. Captain Thomas Tarbell was one of the original proprietors of "No. 1" (Mason), and named as such in the grant of the Masonian proprietors. He was one of the first settlers, was clerk of the proprietary, first chosen in 1762, and continued in office until the last meeting of that body, in 1773, and was one of the most active and leading men in all affairs of the township prior to incorporation. Six of his sons settled on farms near him. He was a native of Groton, Mass. Thomas Tarbell, his ancestor, was one of the original proprietors of Groton in 1661. His name also appears as town clerk of Groton. In the list are the names of Thomas Tarbell, Sr., and Thomas Tarbell, Jr.; one instance relative to the family, of alarm, attack and suffering from a savage foe, was the capture of two lads (John and Zachariah), brothers and sons of Thomas Tarbell, by the Indians. They were carried to Canada about the year 1765, the younger from four to six years of age, so young that he lost his native language entirely. Some years after, they both came to Groton; but having been accustomed to savage life, no persuasion prevailed on them to remain with their friends and relatives; their descendants are among the Indians. Truly, those were days that tried men's souls, and could not have been endured had it not been for their untiring fortitude and perseverance, as well as masculine powers. One instance, as related, was that of John Tarbell, noted for his great strength, equal to that of three ordinary men of this day. He expired suddenly at the door of the old meeting-house in Mason, Sunday, August 20, 1797. We are not gratified to relate that among them was one Judas,—that of Captain Samuel Tarbell, whose property was confiscated for Toryism; he returned to Groton, his native place, lived and died in poverty and wretchedness.

Thomas Tarbell, third-son of Captain Thomas Tarbell, Jr., was born October 8, 1751; in his youth he received but limited education, remaining at home rendering good service in clearing up and cultivating the lands for the sustenance of the family. July 8, 1778, he married Sarah Barrett, retaining a residence on the homestead of his father, which has been occupied by family descendants to the fifth generation, but has now passed into outside hands, with but little improvements from originality, almost forsaken and uncared for. On a part of the premises is located the burying-ground donated to the town in 1797, where rests the dust of our sires, their descendants and many neighboring citizens.

The children of Thomas Tarbell and Sarah Barrett were Sally, born November 6, 1778; Esther, born August 11, 1780; Thomas, born August 17, 1782, died January 17, 1785; Reuben, born July 19, 1784; Lemuel, born February 14, 1786; Thomas, born October 19, 1788; Ennice, born April 24, 1791; Joel, born July 9, 1793; Lydia, born March 21, 1797.

Joel Tarbell, the younger son, married Betsey Shattuck, daughter of Jonathan Shattuck, a worthy citizen of Pepperell, Mass.; continued a residence in Mason, in the occupation of boot and shoemaker of the old style of hand-work; notedas master-workman in sewed boot making, in which occupation he continued in support of his family, being in limited circumstances. Their children surviving were *Joel Harrison*, born at Mason February 6, 1816; Mary Elizabeth, born February 2, 1820; William, born July 4, 1824. Joel H. remained at home until about twelve years of age, attending the short terms of district school. At this age he went to reside with Dr. Amos Parker, of Bolton, Mass., having care of the stable and performing such part as capable in the drug-store and post-office; while here he received five weeks of schooling at a private Quaker school, kept by Elder Frye, in Berlin, Mass., walking to and from school morning and evening, this being the only education ever received except from the common district school. It was while residing here that his mother died, October 29, 1829, leaving him without a parental home. Returning to New Hampshire at the age of fourteen years, he went to labor on a farm for Ebenezer Stiles, in Temple, attending short terms of winter district school. In this family he received good precepts and formed habits for life. He remained in this family until about twenty years of age, one year after the death of Mr. Stiles, after which he labored in Pepperell, Mass., one season and in Lyndeborough until marriage.

In 1833 his father, Joel Tarbell, married Mary Mansfield, of Temple, for a second wife; their children surviving were, Charles, Solon, Hiram, Alonzo and Joseph, all residing with families in this county. Joel Tarbell died at Lyndeborough, September 18, 1851; Mary M., his wife, died December 6, 1873. January 15, 1839, Joel H. married Esther Putnam, daughter of Ephraim Putnam, a highly respected citizen, resident on the homestead of his father, in

Lyndeborough, (descendants from ancestors in Danvers, Mass.). At marriage Mr. Tarbell located in Lyndeborough (Putnam Corner), so styled, now South Lyndeborough, assuming the business of a country hotel with farm connected. Shortly after marriage he was appointed postmaster, which trust he held for twenty years. At the time of his location here there were but few settlements in the immediate vicinity, and those of not modern style. With his business grew a strong desire to make home and surroundings pleasant and build up the place, and he has lived to witness the contrast from what was styled "Slab City" to that of a respectable little village and community, greatly through his instrumentality. In this enterprise he took no active part financially, previous to the organization of the glass company in 1866, the history of which is too well-known for comment. After about fifteen years in hotel business, when railroads became more desirable than highways for public conveyance, he changed his business to that of a general variety retail store, which, by himself and in connection with his son, has been retained for over thirty years, the son now conducting the same as principal. In his business he formed a determination to deal honorably, pay all bills promptly and cultivate a kind and generous disposition, which has been carried out to a permanent success in his social and business life. His children were Sanford P., born July 5, 1839, deceased; Charles F., born November 19, 1843; Sarah Adaline, born February 24, 1850, deceased. She married Byron Stacy; died leaving one daughter.

As to his religious views, they were more those of conscience than of creed, though he rendered continual aid in support of the gospel at the chapel established in the place a short time previous to his settlement, contributing with his son in the remodeling of the house to a more modern structure, and placing in the tower a church-bell, furnished gratuitously to the citizens. In politics firmly Democratic, although decidedly favorable to union in offices of town trust. Held the office of selectman several years, and town clerk seven years in succession, from 1850 to 1857, and for many years was a justice of the peace. Highly respected by the citizens, he never connected himself with any secret organization. In the Rebellion he was in command of a military company of State volunteers, known as the Lafayette Artillery. Their services were offered and accepted, and they were mustered into United States service for ninety days, and stationed at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H. His subalterns were Lieutenants Eli C. Curtis and Charles H. Holt, both of Lyndeborough. After fourteen years in command he resigned; his resignation was accepted with high commendations to himself and command by the Governor.

The following was taken from a historical sketch of Fort Constitution and Wallback Tower, Portsmouth Harbor, by a student of Dartmouth College:

"On the 31 day of August, 1864, the Lafayette Guards, under command of Capt. Joel H. Tarbell, arrived at the fort, to which they were ordered by the Governor. This company was composed of a fine class of men, and the citizens of New Castle respected them much. Belonging to the organization was a band under the guidance of a celebrated instructor, Carl Krebs. Their strains of music imparted much animation to the island, and the monotony of garrison life was greatly lessened in consequence of their presence. They returned home a few weeks before the expiration of their term of service, to Lyndeborough. Capt. Tarbell was an amiable man of correct habits, and was highly esteemed by his command."

JOTHAM HILDRETH.

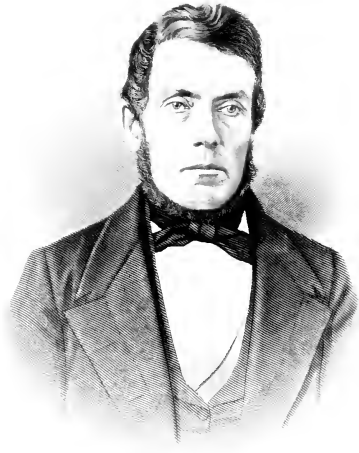
Jotham Hildreth was born June 25, 1807, in Lyndeborough, N. H. He is the son of Jotham and Abigail (Sargent) Hildreth. Jotham Hildreth, Sr., was a native of Amherst, N. H., where he resided till his majority, when, with his entire worldly possessions tied up in a bundle and thrown across his shoulders, he started out to seek his fortune in the world. He came to Lyndeborough, where he found employment making shoes, and meeting with a measure of success in this business, he made it his chief vocation through life. In addition to shoemaking, however, he soon possessed himself of a small farm, to which original tract he added by purchase at different times up to the time of his death. His life was one of constant labor and frugality. He would work at farming during the day and at the shoemaker's bench at night, and by this course of persistent industry he finally became a fairly successful man. He married Abigail, daughter of Joshua Sargent; they had five children, only two of whom are now living,—Jotham, and Abigail, now the widow of Jacob Crosby. Mr. Hildreth died December 8, 1850, his wife having died August preceding.

Jotham Hildreth, whose portrait appears in connection with this sketch, has followed in the footsteps of his father. He was brought up to the same occupations, farming and shoemaking. At agriculture he has done much more than his father, and for many years has been considered one of the best farmers in his town. Brought up in a school of rigid economy, with a full appreciation of the value of labor and money, he has been frugal, industrious, and, as a natural result, successful. He has never married, and his widowed sister now finds a home with him.

Mr. Hildreth has been honored by his fellow-townsmen by being elected to the State Legislature in 1850, and again in 1855. He has been selectman of his town several years, surveyor, etc., and has done more or less at settling estates.

Mr. Hildreth was a Democrat in political creed until some years prior to the war, when he became a Republican, and has affiliated with that party to the present time.

In religion he is a Congregationalist. He has so deported himself through a long and active life that in his old age, he has the happy consciousness of possessing the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.



Jotham Wildeck

HISTORY OF MASON.

CHAPTER I.

THE town of Mason lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: North by Wilton, east by Brookline, south by Massachusetts, west by New Ipswich and Greenville.

The township was granted, November 1, 1749, by Joseph Blanchard, as agent for the Masonian proprietors, to William Lawrence and others, and was called No. 1 until, in answer to a petition, it was incorporated with town privileges, August 26, 1768, and given its present name in honor of Captain John Mason, the original owner of that tract of land, known as "Mason's patent."

At a meeting of the inhabitants, June 22, 1768, they voted to have the town called Sharon, but Governor Wentworth named it Mason. The town includes that portion of the town of Townsend, Mass., which was north of the province line as established in 1741. June 28, 1872, the northwest part of the town was set off and incorporated as Greenville.

By the terms of the charter incorporating the town, Obadiah Parker, "Gentleman," was appointed to call the first meeting of the inhabitants as a town. For this purpose he issued his warrant in due form, under date of September 5, 1768, for a meeting to be held September 19th, at which Obadiah Parker was chosen moderator; Josiah Wheeler, town clerk; Josiah Wheeler, Obadiah Parker and Joseph Bullard, selectmen; Reuben Barrett and John Swallow, constables; Nathan Hall, treasurer; John Asten and Jonathan Winship, tithingmen; Thomas Barrett, Enosh Lawrence, Jr., Lemuel Spaulding and Josiah Robbins, surveyors of highways; Captain Thomas Tarbell, sealer of weights and measures; John Asten, sealer of leather; Richard Lawrence and Joseph Blood, fence-viewers; Samuel Lawrence and Joseph Lowell, hog constables; Aaron Wheeler and Oliver Elliott, deer officers. Thus the territory formerly known by the name of No. 1 became legally a town, and, with some additions of territory subsequently made, has remained a town to the present day.

One of the first incidents attendant on arriving at the condition of a town was found to be taxes. To facilitate the collection of taxes, the town was divided into the west and east sides. This division was made on the road leading from Townsend to the north part of the town, by what was then the residence of Deacon Nathan Hall. All east of that road and north of the centre of the town on that road belonged to the east side; all west of that road and south of the centre to the west side. A list of taxes was made out, amounting to £17 16s. 6d. 2q., and committed to John Swallow, constable, for the west side, and a similiar list, amounting to £17 10s. 7d. 1q., was committed to Reuben Barrett, constable for the east side, for collection, by warrants each bearing date January 28, 1769.

These documents show who were then inhabitants of the town, and the rate of taxes, and their relative wealth or means. On the west side were Josiah Robbins, Esq., Enosh Lawrence, Samuel Lawrence, John Swallow, Isaac Holdin, William Badcock, William Barrett, Nathaniel Barrett, Jonathan Foster, Stevens Lawrence, Thomas Robbins, Enosh Lawrence, Jr., Aaron Wheeler, Nathaniel Hosmer, John Dutton, Widow Barge, John Elliot, Moses Lowell, Richard Lawrence, Joseph Merriam, David Lowell, David Lowell, Jr., Nathan Whipple, John Jefts, John Asten, Joseph Barrett, Nathan Procter, Lieutenant Obadiah Parker, Joseph Bullard, Zachariah Davis, Reuben Tucker, Joseph Tucker, Amos Dakin, Thomas Barrett, Joseph Lowell, Benjamin King, Edmund Town, Cornelius Cook and Dennis McLean.

On the east side the names were Captain Thomas Tarbell, Elias Elliot, Jason Russell, Nathaniel Smith, Joseph Ross, Nathaniel Tarbell, Edmund Tarbell, Jonathan Williams, Reuben Barrett, Hannah Elliot (widow), Samuel Scripture, James Weather, Lemuel Spaulding, Elizabeth Powers (widow), Joseph Blood, Abel Shedd, George Woodard, Jabez Kendall, Oliver Elliot, Daniel Fish, Mary Jefts (widow), Thomas Jefts, Jonathan Jefts, Nathan Hall, James Hall, Patience Fish (widow), Eleazer Fish, Ebenezer Blood, Jason Dunster, Joseph Herrick, Jonathan Winship, Samuel Tarbell, Nathaniel Barrett, Jr., John Leonard, Jonathan Fish. On this list I do not recognize any non-residents. The highest tax on this list, and the

highest in the town, was paid by Captain Thomas Tarbell. Of the persons named in these tax-lists, there are many who have descendants now residing in the town, and many of them upon the farms then owned by their ancestors.

As to the places of worship, one of the conditions of the grant of the township by the Masonian proprietors was, that the grantees "build a convenient house for the public worship of God, at or before the last day of May, 1753, for the use of those who shall then or afterwards inhabit there." In 1751 a vote was passed to build a house thirty by twenty-four feet. The dimensions were afterwards changed to forty by thirty feet. This house was erected about three rods northeast of the place where the second meeting-house stood. The first house was never finished, but was so far fitted for use that it served for public worship and town-meetings till the second was built, having, by a vote of the proprietors, been made over to the town. The second house was raised in 1789. It was so far finished that it was used for the ceremonies of the ordination of Rev. Ebenezer Hill, November 3, 1790, but was not completed and dedicated till November 26, 1795. It continued to be used for public worship and town-meetings till the third house was built, not by the town, but by a religious society in connection with the Congregational Church, in November, 1837, and afterwards for town-meetings till the town-house was built, in November, 1848. It was then sold at auction and removed. The Baptist society built a house, but there are no means of ascertaining in what year it was built. It was never finished outside or in, and could not be occupied in cold weather. It was sold and removed in 1812. The brick meeting-house in the village was built in 1827 by a new Baptist society, and has been occupied to the present time. The meeting-house of the Second Congregational Society was built in the village by subscription of individuals, and dedicated in December, 1849. The Christian Chapel was erected in 1835.

The Congregational Church was organized October 13, 1772. It consisted of twenty-one members,—twelve men and nine women. On the same day Jonathan Searle was ordained pastor of the church and minister of the town. Disagreements soon arose between him and the church, and between him and the town, which, as time went on, became more perplexing and unyielding. The result was his dismissal by the church, May 4, 1781, and by the town, August 14, 1781. Mr. Searle was born in Rowley in 1744, and graduated at Harvard College in 1764. He held the office of justice of the peace many years, but did little business as such. Indeed, little in that line in his day and region needed to be done by any one. He died December 7, 1812, aged sixty-eight years. No monument marks the place of his burial. He and his wife were buried by the side of the monument of B. Witherell, his son-in-law. His successor in office was the Rev. Ebenezer Hill. He was born in Cambridge in January, 1766, graduated at Harvard College in 1786, pursued his professional studies under Dr. Seth Payson, of Rindge, was licensed to preach October 28, 1788, and was employed by the people of Mason to preach for them early in 1789. His services met with such acceptance that the church and town united in a call for him to be their minister. He accepted the call, and was ordained November 3, 1790. He remained minister of the town till December 19, 1835, when he was, at his request, released by the town from the contract on their part. He continued in office as pastor of the church till his death, May 20, 1854, in the eighty-ninth year of his age and the sixty-fourth of his pastorship. In 1791 he bought the farm, and on it, in 1800, he built the house in which, and on the farm, to which he made some additions, he passed the remainder of his days. Upon this farm, with the pittance of two hundred and fifty dollars for a salary, he brought up his numerous family of fourteen children, only one of whom died in infancy. Order, economy, and industry were the rules of his household. Abundance of plain fare, coarse, strong, but decent raiment, were provided for all. Two of his sons graduated at Harvard University and one at Dartmouth College. Rev. Andrew H. Reed was settled as colleague pastor with him in November, 1836, and remained till he was dismissed, at his own request, December 11, 1839. Mr. Hill then resumed the pastoral duties of the parish, and performed the labors of the station till August, 1840, when the Rev. Joseph B. Hill was employed to assist him. He was settled as co-pastor October 20, 1841, and remained till April, 1847, when he was, at his own request, dismissed. The Rev. J. L. Armes was settled as co-pastor in 1851, and remained till after Rev. Ebenezer Hill's death.

In 1839 and 1840 he represented the town in the Legislature of the State, but weary of public life, and longing for the quiet of home, he declined further service in that line. From the time of the settlement of Mr. Reed, Mr. Hill continued to devote his life and labors to the business of his sacred calling, as opportunity presented in the neighboring towns, until the infirmities of age, wasting his energies and strength, compelled him to retire, and pass the evening of his life in the quiet of his household and fireside.

Rev. Joseph B. Hill, after leaving Mason, took charge of the church in Colebrook, N. H., where he remained ten years, and then removed to West Stewartstown, an adjoining town, and remained in charge of the church in that place five years. In 1862 he purchased a small farm in Temple, N. H., and removed and settled his family there. In March, 1864, he accepted an appointment in the Christian Commission, and in that capacity joined the army, and, with fidelity, industry and zeal, gave himself to the duties of that office, in the Army of the Cumber-

land, until, at Chattanooga, he met with an accident on the railroad so severe as to terminate in his death, June 16, 1864. Mr. Armes was dismissed, at his own request, May 13, 1857. Immediately after Mr. Armes left, the Rev. Daniel Goodwin commenced preaching for this church, and continued in that employment till he was installed as pastor, April 18, 1860, and remained until 1873. The succeeding pastors have been: Rufus P. Wells, February, 1874, to April, 1877; W. R. Tisdale, April, 1877, to April, 1881; H. P. Leonard, July 1, 1881, to present time.

War of the Revolution.—The records of the first town-meeting show that the citizens were expecting and preparing for this conflict, and when war actually came they were ready to meet it. Captain Benjamin Mann, with his company, marched to Cambridge and joined the patriot army, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, in which one of his company, Joseph Blood, is known to have been killed, and one other, Ebenezer Blood, Jr.,[1] was probably killed, as he was never heard of after that day. His name is not found on the roll of the company. Undoubtedly he joined it only on the time of the battle as a volunteer. The evidence of his service and fall in the fight rests only on tradition; but that has been uniform and uncontradicted. Ninety-one inhabitants of the town served in the army or navy in the War of the Revolution, most of them on behalf of the town, but some for other towns or places, as follows:

LIST OF SOLDIERS.

John Adams, Simon Ames, Samuel Abbot, Ebenezer Abbot, Abel Adams, Ebenezer Blood, Joseph Barrett, Joseph Blood, Nathaniel Barrett, Jr., Joseph Ball, Jacob Bridgett, Abel Blanchard, Samuel Brown, Isaac Barrett, Silas Bullard, Lieutenant Isaac Brown, Thomas Blood, Asa Blood, Ebenezer Blood, Jr., Eleazer Bullard, Ames Blood, Ames Child, Captain W. S. Chambers, Deacon Ames Dakin, Zechariah Davis, Joshua Davis, Henry Dunster, John Dodge, Amos Dakin, Jr., Jason Dunster, Jr., Isaiah Dunster, Zebulon Dodge, Oliver Eliott, Asa Emerson, David Elliot, Deacon Andrew Eliot, Aleph Eaton, Jonathan Foster, Simon Fish, Isaac Flagg, Jonas Fay, Jonathan Foster, Jr., Nathan Foster, Ezra Fuller, James Godden, Reuben Hosmer, Timothy Hodgman, David Hodgman, Joseph Hodgman, Joseph Herrick, Jr., Joseph Hodgman, Jr., John Hurlbert, Zachens Hodgman, Ames Holden, William Hosmer, Job Hodgman, Henry Hall, John Hall, David Hall, Nathan Hodgman, Josiah Hurlbert, Amos Herrick, Joseph Lowell, Jr., Timothy Lowell, Joseph Merriam, Ezra Merriam, Benjamin Mann, Abraham Merriam, Aaron Meesmam, Silas Merriam, Abraham Merriam, Jr., Ephraim Nutting, Whitcomb Powers, Joseph Ross, Jason Russell, Joshua Richardson, Samuel Spaulding, Samuel Smith, Samuel Scripture, James Scripture, Rev. J. S. Sorle, Samuel Spare, John Swallow, Jr., Nathaniel Smith, Jr., Samuel Scripture, Jr., John Tarbell, Thomas Tarbell, Jr., Elisha Withington, Samuel Woods, Colonel James Wood, Deacon Jotham Webber, Deacon Roger Weston, Jacob Weatherbee, Timothy Weatherbee, Edward Wilson, Jr., Joseph Wilson.

The number of inhabitants of the town was about five hundred; so that nearly one in five of all the inhabitants of the town, including men, women and children, old and young, took part in the strife of the battle-fields. It is impossible to make out, with any satisfactory certainty, the amount of pecuniary burdens borne by the citizens in that war. That their energies and means were taxed to the utmost is apparent, and that the demands upon them were promptly met is also shown by their records; but the fact that all the sums paid and burdens borne are not fully recorded, and the more important fact that after the 1777 the currency was continually depreciating, render it hardly possible now to ascertain what was the true value of the sums assessed and paid as taxes. In this war the town was united in the prosecution of the contest. There was but one Tory in the town, and he was soon driven away. His property was confiscated, and his land sold by the authorities of the State, and he ended his days in Groton, his native place, in poverty and wretchedness. No State in the Union was so thoroughly loyal to the patriot cause and so free from Toryism in those days as the State of New Hampshire, and no town in the State was more patriotic and unanimous in prosecuting the war to the end than the town of Mason.

War of 1812.—In the War of 1812 a very different state of feeling existed in the town. Many thought the war was needless, and that it was brought on not by any worthy cause, but by party management. The politics of the town, as indicated by the choice of representatives in the years 1811, '12, '13, '14 and '15, showing a change from one party to the other each successive year, prove that the parties were very evenly balanced. The only call for soldiers from the town was made by the Governor for the defense of Portsmouth.

War of the Rebellion.—The War of the Rebellion found much less unanimity of sentiment among the people of the town than that of the Revolution; but still a very decided majority was in favor of supporting the "old flag," and in this majority was to be reckoned a large number of the Democratic party. The purpose to make the burdens and expenses of the military service a common charge upon the town was very generally resolved upon and acquiesced in. The whole number of men from this town was one hundred and twenty-one. The amount of money paid by the town for bounties and hiring soldiers and other expenses of that war was $26,474 44, as follows:

Bounties, etc.	$25,677 18
Expenses	797 26
	$26,474 44

The following is a report of the number and names of soldiers furnished by the town of Mason for the suppression of the Rebellion, as made out February 29, 1866, by Charles B. Prescott:

Thomas E. Marshall, Company G, Second Regiment, June 5, 1861; wounded July 2, 1863; promoted to second sergeant and then through every grade up to captain, mustered January 5, 1864, in that year he was placed in command of a company of sharpshooters, in which he served till the close of the war.

Charles H. Dix, Company G, Second Regiment, June 5, 1861; discharged for disability December 5, 1861.

Charles L. Foster, Company G, Second Regiment, June 5, 1861; mustered January 1, 1864.

[1] His name appears in the "List of Killed" in Swett's Bunker Hill Appendix, p. 28; also in Bouton's New Hampshire Papers.

Level L. Jossiin, Company G, Second Regiment, June 5, 1861; promoted corporal, mustered out June 24, 1864.

John Kenney, Company G, Second Regiment, June 5, 1861; mustered out June 24, 1864.

Augustus G. Nutting, Company G, Second Regiment, June 5, 1861; mustered out June 24, 1864.

Andrew Cutlat, Company H, Second Regiment, June 7, 1861.

Melvin C. Haley, Company H, Second Regiment, June 5, 1861; promoted corporal, mustered out September 21, 1863.

Marquis L. Holt, Company E, Third Regiment, August 23, 1864; promoted corporal, re-enlisted February 14, 1864.

Ephraim Crandell, Company C, Fourth Regiment, September 18, 1861; died of disease June 23, 1862.

Romanzo L. Nutting, corporal, Company E, Sixth Regiment, November 28, 1861; not officially accounted for.

Henry A. Jones, Company E, Sixth Regiment, November 28, 1861; re-enlisted December 25, 1863.

Seth Preston, Company B, Eighth Regiment, December 20, 1861; re-enlisted January 4, 1864.

Henry Shattuck, Company B, Eighth Regiment, December 20, 1861; died at Camp Parapet, La., August 6, 1862.

Robert G. Phinney, Company F, Eighth Regiment, December 20, 1861; promoted corporal July, 1862; wounded October 27, 1862; promoted sergeant February 14, 1863; discharged for disability November 27, 1864.

George Cutting, corporal, First Light Battery, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 26, 1861; reduced to the ranks; mustered out September 2, 1864.

Willard C. Burdick, First Light Battery, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 26, 1861; mustered out September 25, 1864.

George H. Dix, New Hampshire Battalion, First New England Cavalry, October 24, 1861; missing October 12, 1863.

David Moran, New Hampshire Battalion, First New England Cavalry, December 24, 1861; re-enlisted January 5, 1864.

Enoch Leavitt, New Hampshire Battalion, First New England Cavalry, December 24, 1861; re-enlisted January 5, 1864.

Patrick O'Brien, New Hampshire Battalion, First New England Cavalry, December 24, 1861; not officially accounted for.

Milton H. Hardy, sergeant, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 19, 1862; commissioned as lieutenant.

John G. Blood, corporal, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 19, 1862.

Joel E. Brayton, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 19, 1862; died February 25, 1863.

William W. Bixby, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 19, 1862; wounded several times June 3, 1864.

William D. Carr, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 19, 1862; promoted to corporal; wounded severely May 13, 1864; died of wounds at Point Lookout, Md., June 12, 1864.

Edward W. Davis, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 19, 1862; wounded September 29, 1864; died of wounds at Hampton Va., October 12, 1864.

Charles H. Russell, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 19, 1862.

George D. Reed, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 19, 1862; discharged November 20, 1863.

Ralph Weston, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 19, 1862; died of disease March 4, 1863.

Ira M. Whittaker, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 19, 1862; died of disease January 15, 1863.

Charles A. Dustin, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 20, 1862; discharged April 27, 1863.

E. T. Elliott, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 20, 1862.

Joseph P. Elliott, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 20, 1862.

M. W. B. Elliott, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 20, 1862.

Lorenzo F. Elliott, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 20, 1862.

Daniel Parker, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 23, 1862.

John B. Smith, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, September 20, 1862; died March 14, 1863.

Joseph E. O'Donnell, second lieutenant, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, Company C, November 4, 1862, mustered out August 20, 1865.

Henry H. Stevens, sergeant, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; mustered out August 20, 1865.

John L. Stearns, sergeant, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; mustered out August 20, 1865.

Harrison Livingston, corporal, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; mustered out August 20, 1865.

James Davis, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; died August 16, 1863.

George E. Adams, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; died August 14, 1863.

Chauncey A. Adams, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; mustered out August 20, 1865.

Nathan Adams, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 27, 1862; mustered out August 20, 1865.

Albert A. Austin, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; died August 1, 1863.

Charles P. Baldwin, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; died June 1, 1865.

Sydney A. Barrett, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; discharged December 16, 1862.

George E. Bingham, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; discharged for disability.

Charles F. Bingham, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; mustered out August 20, 1865.

Thomas Jackson, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; mustered out August 20, 1865.

Marshall Kimball, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; mustered out August 20, 1865.

Benjamin G. Livingston, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; mustered out August 20, 1865.

David Robbins, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; mustered out August 20, 1865.

Samuel S. Reed, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862, discharged December 15, 1862.

Granville Robbins, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, November 19, 1862; died of disease March 28, 1863.

Nathaniel Smith, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; died May 12, 1863.

Lyman Sanders, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862; died March 21, 1863.

Samuel H. Wheeler, Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 28, 1862; mustered out August 20, 1865.

Thomas F. Russell, Company E, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, November 13, 1862; mustered out August 20, 1865.

Thomas R. Chenoll, assistant surgeon, Tenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 20, 1862; honorably discharged September 17, 1864.

James S. Manahan, Company B, Sixth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 14, 1861.

William H. Gage, Company I, Sixth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, March 31, 1864.

Charles H. Thompson, Company I, Seventh Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 15, 1861.

George Boland, Company K, Eighth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, September 1, 1862; killed at Bayou Boeuf, La., May 17, 1864.

William Hunt, Company C, Eighth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, September 1, 1862.

Madison Colby, Company K, Eleventh Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, December 12, 1862.

Alonzo Carter, Company D, Eleventh Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, December 12, 1863; wounded July 27, 1864.
Frances Bermial, Company I, Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, December 11, 1863.
John Grant, Company K, Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, December 11, 1863; transferred to United States navy April 29, 1864
Thomas Gangan, Company K, Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, December 11, 1863.
James M. Howard, Company C, Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, December 10, 1863.
William Kingsland, Company I, Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, December 10, 1863.
George Lansing, Company K, Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, December 11, 1863
William Mosney, Company E, Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, December 11, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864
George Nichols, Company D, Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, December 11, 1863; transferred to United States navy April 29, 1864
Louis Schafft, Company C, Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, December 12, 1863; wounded June 3, 1864.
John Tupper, Company E, Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, December 10, 1863.
James Abbott, Troop G, First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, April 5, 1864; missing November 12, 1864
Charles S. Cheeny, Troop G, First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, March 31, 1864.
Louis Curtois, Troop G, First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, March 31, 1864.
James Dailey, Troop D, First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, June 25, 1864
James Eastman, Troop D, First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, April 20, 1864
Elton Harrington, Troop M, First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, March 22, 1864
Joseph Arguette, Troop M, First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, March 25, 1864
John Marsan, Troop M, First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, March 25, 1864
Henry Goodwin, Company A, Eleventh Regiment, April 5, 1864
Charles Barbes, Company A, Seventh Regiment, September 21, 1864
John Shaw, Company I, Seventh Regiment, September 22, 1864
Thomas Fletcher, Company E, Seventh Regiment, September 22, 1864
Edward Prial, Company A, Ninth Regiment, August 29, 1864, missing at Poplar Grove Church, Va., September 29, 1864
Peter Baker, Company C, Ninth Regiment, August 26, 1864
John L. Blance, Company I, Fifth Regiment, September 13, 1864.
Charles H. Dogherty, Company B, Fifth Regiment, September 17, 1864
Thomas Florence, Company A, Fifth Regiment, August 17, 1864.
Joseph French, Company A, Fifth Regiment, August 19, 1864
Daniel Finn, Company B, Fifth Regiment, September 1, 1864
Walter Jones, Company I, Fifth Regiment, September 13, 1864.
Joseph Marshall, Company E, Fifth Regiment, August 18, 1864
Edward McGuire, Company F, Fifth Regiment, August 20, 1864
Thomas McGuire, Company F, Fifth Regiment, September 2, 1864
John Mahoney, Company F, Fifth Regiment, September 3, 1864.
John Mountain, Company K, Fifth Regiment, September 19, 1864.
William H. Rand, Company E, Fifth Regiment, August 25, 1864
John Sweeney, Company F, Fifth Regiment, August 31, 1864
Sydney A. Barrett, veteran, regular army, August 31, 1864
James Gilson, veteran, regular army, September 23, 1864.
Thomas Dunham, veteran, regular army, September 21, 1864
James Smith, veteran, regular army, September 15, 1864
Jacob Johnson, veteran, regular army, September 20, 1864
Morton Ingalls, enlisted in the navy, but fell sick and died March 10, 1865, before joining his vessel

NAMES OF PERSONS DRAFTED FROM MASON SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

Jerome Davis, furnished substitute.
Otis Walter, furnished substitute.
Morton L. Barrett, furnished substitute.
Horace F. Davis, furnished substitute.
Joseph McGowen, furnished substitute.
James Q. Conant, furnished substitute.
Albert Whittaker, furnished substitute
Doras P. Adams, furnished substitute.
Marshall H. Nutting, paid commutation.
Edwin B. Bosmer, discharged for disability or other causes.
William S. Merriam, discharged for disability or other causes.
Edmund B. Newell, discharged for disability or other causes
Harrison Hutchinson, discharged for disability or other causes
Benjamin F. March, discharged for disability or other causes.
Calvin Barrett, discharged for disability or other causes
Thomas Gatley, discharged for disability or other causes
Israel D. Balch, discharged for disability or other causes
Robert L. Comstock, Jr., discharged for disability or other causes
Nelson L. Barrett, discharged for disability or other causes
Patrick Mahoney, discharged for disability or other causes
Barnard Lamb, discharged for disability or other causes
Charles H. Nutting, discharged for disability or other causes
Elliott Merriam, discharged for disability or other causes
Isaiah E. Scripture, discharged for disability or other causes
Franklin B. Hobbes, discharged for disability or other causes
James F. Nutting, discharged for disability or other causes

NAMES OF THOSE WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES UNDER THE CALL OF JULY 18, 1864

Principals.	Substitutes.
James L. Chamberlain.	Thomas McGuire.
Charles P. Richardson.	Edward McGuire.
James Tatt.	John Mahoney.
Abel L. Adams.	Thomas Florence.
Sewall F. Adams.	Joseph Marshall
Emville J. Emery	Joseph French.
Edwin L. Nutting	John L. Blance.
Charles E. Keyes.	Jacob Johnson.
Rufus P. Boynton.	James Smith.
James Russell	Thomas Fletcher
Anson J. Ryleout	David Finn
George W. Scripture	Peter Baker.
Barnard Lamb	Charles Barbes.
Joel H. Elliott	Thomas Dunham
William A. Adams.	James Gilson.
Isaiah E. Scripture	John Starr
John L. Tatt.	John Mountain.
Ames A. Smith	Edward Prial
Alvah Eakin	John Sweeny
George L. Blood.	William H. Rand.
Horace K. Hodgeman	Charles H. Dougherty
Nelson L. Barrett.	Walter Jones

Amount paid for substitutes, $22,455; highest amount paid, $1225; lowest, $800.

State bounty, $300, town bounty, $600	$900
Paid by principals	110
Total average cost	$1010

It appears by a report made by the selectmen to the town that bounties were paid as follows:

To three years' men, 1862	$2,700 00
To nine months' men, 1862	2,200 00
To recruits, 1863	2,100 00
To recruits, 1864	3,600 00
Substitutes etc., 1864	22,327 35
Services of selectmen and others	913 75
	$33,840 10
Received from the government	411 00
	$33,429 10

HISTORY OF GREENVILLE.

BY C. F. MERRIAM.

CHAPTER I.

THE town of Greenville is a rectangle in form, about four miles in length, by one and one-half miles in breadth, cut from the northwest corner of Mason, and otherwise bounded north by Temple and Wilton, and west by New Ipswich.

Its outlines are from the original survey, on the cardinal points of the compass "by the needle," as was said in the grant, except the north line, which includes a gore of more than a hundred rods in width, but is also given in the old charter as "running east."

Its surface is quite undulating, rising into several hills of considerable height and attractive prospects. Of these the most prominent are the Adams, Bellows, Campbell, Dunster, Lawrence, Merriam and Barrett, the latter reaching an altitude of twelve hundred and seventy-one feet, and affording a valuable peak for the observations of the United States Coast Survey.

Its chief stream is the Souhegan River, whose descent is quite rapid, furnishing valuable mill sites, which are as yet but partially improved. Of these High Falls is deserving of special notice for its scenic grandeur and favorable circumstances for utilizing a great water-power. The other water courses are but trout brooks, having their source in the immediate vicinity, and known by the names of the early settlers, near Davis, Hill and Shattuck.

The soil was originally a rich mould, and while most of the pastures have suffered from long grazing, the fields of the best cultivated farms still yield rich returns for careful tillage. Along the meadows and up the hillsides, near the river, the subsoil is largely clay and has to a considerable extent been wrought into bricks of the best quality and various articles of pottery. Beneath this as a foundation, cropping out in frequent ledges, suitable for quarrying, or scattered in broken masses upon the surface, is an inexhaustible supply of gneiss or granite.

The great forests of the past, as well as the younger trees growing in their place, are for the most part deciduous. A few acres of pine, with an occasional group of hemlock and yet rarer spruce, may still be found, but the maples, red, rock and white predominate, while the birch, beech, oak, ash, elm, bass and cherry abound with a sprinkling of chestnut and hickory near the southeast corner of the town.

The first New Ipswich grant included the most valuable portion of Greenville, but subsequent charters gave this territory to No. 1, afterwards incorporated as Mason, with which parent town its history for more than a century was merged.

The earliest settlement seems to have been in the southwest corner of the town and the pioneer settler, Obadiah Parker, who soon built a frame house, "a good house and about two acres cleared" the proprietors' committee report to the proprietors' meeting, in Groton, Mass., October 25, 1752. On the 5th of January, 1768, this same Lieutenant Obadiah Parker, as with the nice regard of the day for military rank, he was called, was chosen to go to Portsmouth to secure the Mason charter "and distribute the money therefor." His success appears in Governor Wentworth's charter, dated August 6th of the same year, authorizing Obadiah Parker, gentleman, to call the first town-meeting, which he did by his warrant of September 5th. At this meeting, on the 19th of the same month, he was elected moderator and one of the board of selectmen; and it may be added that in personal presence, business capacity and Christian character he seems to have been a father of whom no town need be ashamed.

It is said that the first house erected in the village stood near the site of the town-house. It is worthy of remembrance as the birth-place of one of the noblest men that ever honored the history of the town, Deacon Merrill C. Dodge; and after removal the structure is still standing on Temple Street opposite the residence of James Taft, Esq. It seems also from obscure records, that a mill was very early built at one of the falls of the Souhegan hard by. Certainly the proprietors voted November 4, 1867 and chose a committee to view the roads to accommodate Slipton with power, if judged best, to lay out the roads by Mr. Barrett's mills; and in the warrant of the first town-meeting after incorporation was an article "to see if the town will accept the road lately laid out by Mr. Thomas Barretts and Amos Dakins mills and,

build a bridge over the river now the water is low." And the record tells us, "*Voted*, to accept the road. *Voted*, to build a bridge." About this mill and the subsequent industries which took their motive power from the several falls of the Souhegan grew a thrifty village, known as Mason Harbor, Mason Village and sometimes Souhegan Village, until its incorporation June 28, 1872, with some of the territory naturally clinging to it and the name which it now bears.

The citizens of the Greenville district were always prominent in the history of Mason, furnishing its first representative, Deacon Amos Dakin, when classed with Raby (now Brookline), also when Joseph Merriam led the list of town representatives. The organization of the Second Congregational Church in Mason, afterwards the Congregational Church in Greenville, took away the three deacons of the old church,—Nathan Wood, Franklin Merriam and Simeon Cragin. And so the whole secular and sacred life of Mason before division is one in which Greenville shares most honorably.

The distance of the village from the centre of Mason in time produced the same results as have so often appeared in the change of town lines to accommodate business centres. As usual the first impulse came from the conscience. The Baptists were the pioneers in this movement, erecting a meeting-house in the village as early as the year 1827 and organizing a new Baptist Church the year following. Thenceforth, the interest and worship of the denomination centered there, and the previous organization and services at Mason Centre were discontinued.

Time passed, and the fathers and mothers of Puritan faith and order could get only a part of their families and friends to their church three miles away; hence, the organization of the Congregational Church June 3, 1847.

Nearly twenty-four years afterwards, the convenience of the manufacturing population led to a proposition on the part of James L. Chamberlin, Esq., to buy the old town-house at the centre of Mason and build in its stead, at the village, an attractive edifice, fitted up for all requisite town purposes and to be freely used for them, upon conditions which were regarded by his neighbors as generous, but which those near and beyond the old town-house were naturally reluctant to accept. Out of this difference of opinion and consequent excitement of feeling an amicable way of relief was found in division, citizens on one side giving the requisite legal notice and those on the other urging the matter to a successful issue.

By the terms of its charter Greenville was to assume thirteen-twentieths of the liabilities of Mason, prior to separation and take besides its share of the north gore, forty-five of the two hundred eighty acre-lots laid out in the original survey of the parent town.

Samuel Haines, James L. Chamberlin and Amos Scripture were empowered to call the first town-meeting, and upon their warrant the town organization was perfected, July 17, 1872.

Some unfortunate litigation ensued with Mason concerning the Boynton common school fund which was decided in favor of the latter town, and also as to the south line of Greenville which resulted in establishing the full claim of the young town. The most harmonious relations have ever since existed with the mother-town and the citizens of Greenville, beyond all others, rejoice in her prosperity.

During the first years of independent town history all public meetings were held in the Congregational vestry and the selectmen had their office in Mr. Chamberlin's building on the site of the town house. The desire for a town-home soon began to express itself. The Columbian Manufacturing Company made a generous offer of a gratuitous lot, near the junction of Main and New Ipswich streets, and it was once voted to accept the offer and build thereon, but the town afterwards decided to purchase land of Mr. Chamberlin and built there, in the year 1876, the present town-house. It is a substantial brick structure, secular Gothic in style of architecture, with basement and lower story for store, post-office and selectmen's room, while above are main and banquet halls with ante-rooms. It was dedicated near the close of the year,—cost, including land, about thirty thousand dollars; building committee, James L. Chamberlin, Franklin B. Heald, George C. Robbins, Henry I. Whitney and Milton H. Hardy.

The population of Greenville at its census in 1880 was ten hundred and seventy-two. Its valuation by the selectmen for the year 1885 was six hundred thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars.

The principal town officers have been,—

MODERATORS.

David Mulkin, 1872.
James L. Chamberlin, 1873, '74, '75, 76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '82.
George H. Livingston, 1880.
Stephen H. Bacon, 1880, '82, '83, '84, '85.
Thomas Hays, 1884.
John Kenney, 1885.

TOWN CLERKS.

James Taft, 1872.
Eben F. Pierce, 1873, '74, '77.
G. F. Merriam, 1875, '76.
Frank E. Pierce, 1878, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85.
Charles E. Marsh, 1879.

SELECTMEN.

1872.—Andrew Henry, John Kenney, George M. Farrar.
1873.—Henry J. Whitney, Samuel Haines, James L. Chamberlin.
1874.—Henry J. Whitney, James L. Chamberlin, Marshall Kimball.
1875.—Henry J. Whitney, James L. Chamberlin, James Taft.
1876.—James L. Chamberlin, Franklin B. Heald, Milton H. Hardy.
1877.—Franklin B. Heald, James Taft, Samuel L. Adams.
1878.—Franklin B. Heald, James Taft, Nathan P. Farrar.
1879.—Stephen H. Bacon, Nathan P. Farrar, Thomas Hays.
1880.—Stephen H. Bacon, Nathan P. Farrar, George C. Robbins.
1881-82.—Charles E. Hall, Nathan P. Farrar, George C. Robbins.
1883.—Charles E. Hall, Nathan P. Farrar, Milton H. Hardy.
1884.—Nathan P. Farrar, Milton H. Hardy, Bronson P. Lamb.
1885.—George C. Robbins, William H. Sanborne, James Taft.

REPRESENTATIVES.

George F. Merriam, 1873, '74, '75.
Richard Hall, 1876.

Andrew Henry, 1878
Charles E. Marsh, 1880
Stephen H. Bloom, 1882, 84

DELEGATE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

J. L. Chamberlin, 1876

TREASURERS.

J. L. Chamberlin, 1872, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78.
M. C. Dodge, 1879, '80, '81
Benson P. Lamb, 1882, '83.
C. E. Hall, 1884
Otis D. Prescott, 1885

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE

M. C. Dodge, 1872, 73, 74, 75
C. E. Hall, 1876, 77, 78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.
A. G. Corey, 1878
C. E. Marsh, 1878
E. A. Newell, 1880
G. F. Munsey, 1880.

HIGHWAY SURVEYORS

Elisha B. Barrett, 1872.
H. J. Whitney, 1873, 74, 75, 76.
M. H. Hardy, 1876, 77, 78, '79, '81, '82, '83, '84
H. M. Livingston, 1877, 78.

SUPERVISORS

1878.—Andrew Henry, John Jones, George H. Livingston
1881.—George H. Livingston, Harrison H. Shumway, Charles E. Marsh.
1882.—Harrison H. Shumway, Charles F. Smith, George L. Blood.
1883.—Frank L. Peabody, Harrison H. Shumway, Silas A. Hays.

LIBRARIANS

Thomas E. Marshall and Frank E. Price

Business History.—In the original grant of the Masonian proprietors mention is made of two lots for encouragement of building mills. At the first draft it seems that neither of the lots selected for this purpose were within the bounds of Greenville, but the superior advantages of the waterfall of the Souhegan River were soon recognized and the needful arrangements made for building saw and grist-mills there. From Hon. J. B. Hill's "History of Mason" it appears a committee was appointed at a proprietors' meeting in 1751 to make a contract for constructing mills on this privilege, the saw-mill to be completed by the 25th of May, 1752, and the corn-mill in a year from that date. This was done, but the contractor failed to fulfill his bond and a suit at law followed. The mills, however, were soon built by Thomas and Charles Barrett. At least the latter sold his interest to Deacon Amos Dakin and moved to New Ipswich, according to some authorities as early as 1764. Deacon Dakin soon after became sole proprietor and continued so until his death in 1779, when the property passed to his son, Deacon Timothy Dakin, who rebuilt the mills in a very substantial manner and remained the owner until 1814, when he sold them with the privilege to Major Seth King and John Stevens, Esq. From these owners they passed in time to William Durgin and were directed by John Felt until September 18, 1854, when they were purchased by the Columbian Manufacturing Company, to give place to one of its large factories, called No. 4.

The first dam above the bridge was made by Deacon Amos Dakin about 1788. Below this dam, on the south side of the stream, a carding and fulling mill was built by John Everett about the beginning of the century. It was occupied by him, afterwards by Othni Crosby and others for the same purpose until the year 1829, when it was removed to give room for the present No. 1 factory building of the Columbian Manufacturing Company.

The water-power opposite on the south bank of the river was first used for a blacksmith's shop, in which was a trip hammer for the manufacture of scythes and axes. This business was conducted by Ezra Newell, and at the commencement of the century cut-nails were there made. Not far from the year 1813, a new building was erected for the manufacture of various woolen fabrics under the direction of Major Seth King. This too, afterwards passed into the possession of the Columbian Manufacturing Company, and the site is now occupied by its planing-mill and repair-shop. The three mill privileges immediately below those already mentioned early came into the hands of Roger Chandler and associates, who soon improved the two lower ones with the requisite dams and buildings for manufacturing purposes. Roger Chandler's contract with Timothy Dakin and Joseph Sanders for the building of the principal dam "and to set up a building for a cotton-factory" bears date of June 22, 1812, and pledges them to complete it all by the middle of November, while he binds himself to pay therefor at specified times one thousand and fifty dollars, the major part in cotton, yarn, or cloth, or store goods, as they may choose, at cash prices, also to furnish them with glass, nails and lime, on stipulated terms, and one barrel of New England rum at cash price. The exact date of building the lower factory is uncertain, but under the names of Roger Chandler & Co., Isaacs, Taft & Co., and Mason Cotton Factory, the manufacture of yarn and cloth was here continued for many years.

In the year 1818, Loammi Chamberlin bargained for water-power of this Mason Cotton Factory Company, at its upper fall, and there built a machine shop where he carried on quite extensively the manufacture of cotton and woolen machinery, machine tools, etc. He gave special attention to the making of power-looms and originated a valuable improvement on those in previous use. About the year 1840, in company with Captain Thomas Pierce, he secured and fitted up the mills below for the manufacture of satinets and other woolen goods. The buildings were also extended for the dying and finishing of cloth by Captain Josiah Heald. Besides, Mr. Chamberlin erected and operated a lumber mill further down the river, while he conducted the business of blacksmithing and other important industries.

After a season the manufacture of woolen fabrics passed into the hands of Patterson, Noone & Clark. When the other partners retired John Clark continued the business alone until his removal to Boston left Mr. Chamberlin to resume it again. His

enterprise and mechanical skill made him a conspicuous figure in the early history of the village. He came to it in his early manhood and by his business ventures did much to quicken the life and build up the material interests of the community. For years before his death, November 24, 1853, his affairs were directed by his son, James L. Chamberlin, who afterwards, through his own active career, developed a like executive force and versatility of talent. Beyond the business responsibilities thus devolved upon him, he proceeded, in 1837, to build a more reliable dam upon the lowest mill site of Roger Chandler & Company with substantial brick buildings on the east side of the river for a flouring mill. This he managed most successfully and afterwards made large additions to the mills themselves, introducing the manufacture of furniture, which grew under his care to large proportions and gave him an enviable reputation for excellence of workmanship, until just as he was arranging for yet further expansion of the business, when he was suddenly checked by untimely accident and death May 3, 1883.

The making of twine was very profitably commenced in the chief building of the Mason Cotton Factory during the year 1856. John Barker and the firms of Barker & Lynch, Barker & Nichols and Barker Brothers, and finally W. Jaquith, continued the business for several years. Other enterprises, at various times, have taken their power from these several falls, as the manufacturing of chairs by George Kimball, lead pencils by Aaron Heywood, extension tables by Willard Jetts, boxes by Gray & Fuller, and brackets at the lower mill by John M. White. Then, without the use of water-power, there has been the manufacture of potash by Timothy Dakin, pottery by Ruel Richardson, bricks by the Chamberlins, boots and shoes by Wilson & Taft, tinware by Scripture & Ames, Daniel Felch and also by Nathan P. Farrar, furniture by William Sawtell, and outside the village by Nathan Woods; while at Davis village, in the southwest corner of the town, there has been a lumber-mill at different times under the care of Calvin Davis and Adron Winship, with an interval, during which its power was used by Leonard Morse for the making of printers' supplies. Want of space forbids much further detail except to remark the early thrift of small industries and enterprises of those with limited capital. From the busy hive went forth many who have won distinction and wealth by the skill and character here developed. Abner Chickering, Isaac Kimball, Asa Webber and John R. Lynch have long been at the head of prosperous blacksmiths' shops. Benoni C. Kimball, Sullivan Howard, Thomas Hays and Frederic Mansfield have been successful builders, and Benjamin Livingston & Sons have won special reputation as stone-masons. So of others if space permitted the mention of their many names.

Shortly after the death of James L. Chamberlin his lumber-mill was leased to Isaiah Wheeler, who has since managed it with great efficiency. The flouring-mill is now conducted by Orin D. Prescott, Thomas D. Bennett superintendent. The furniture factories are again in full activity, operated by A. Wright & Co., L. C. Farwell resident and managing partner, with some forty workmen in their employ.

But the chief impulse in the upbuilding of Greenville has come from the Columbian Manufacturing Company. This corporation was chartered by the New Hampshire Legislature June, 1826, as the Rensen Manufacturing Company. "Silas Ballard and Associates and Successors" were incorporated with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, "for the manufacture of cotton, woolen and other goods, and such other branches of trade and manufactures as may be usefully carried on." The next year the corporate name was changed to that which has since been borne, and authority has subsequently been given to increase the capital stock. The company now owns six factories within reach of about two miles, five of them in full operation. Of the two running in New Ipswich the upper one, at Bank village, variously called Waterloom, Mountain Mill and No. 3, is on the site of the first cotton factory in New Hampshire.

The office of the company is at Greenville, and its three large factories there with all their drying and finishing attachments occupy all the ground and use all the power before distributed among the smaller industries above the furniture and flouring mills.

The first agent was Charles Barrett, the builder of the upper or No. 1 factory, which he put in operation in the year 1830. Upon his retirement Messrs. Dakin and Daniels here manufactured for the company under a contract by the yard. The agents since this time have been Leonard Dakin, 1837–39; John E. Bacon, 1839–41; Willard Daniels, 1841–43; Stephen Smith, 1843–57; Charles P. Richardson, 1857–70; Samuel Haines, 1870, who is still in charge. Factory No. 4 was erected in 1856 by Stephen Smith, and Factory No. 6 in 1872 by Samuel Haines.

These buildings are all of brick, stoutly built and fully equipped with boilers, engines and all requisite means for operation by steam as well as by water.

Of the 566 persons in the employ of this company 390 reside in Greenville. The average pay-roll of the company is about $11,000 each month. Number of spindles, 22,000; number of looms, 568, transforming monthly 197,000 pounds of cotton into 624,000 yards of cloth, mostly colored shirtings and denims. The company has been eminently successful. Its stock commands a high premium and can rarely be obtained. Its buildings are patterns of neatness, its grounds tastefully ornamented with choice shade trees and its powerful influence ever felt upon the side of temperance.

Its present officers are George Fabyan, treasurer, Boston, Mass.; Samuel Haines, agent at the works; Bliss, Fabyan & Co., selling agents, Boston,

New York and Philadelphia; William W. Stevenson, paymaster.

"The first merchant who kept an extensive stock of goods for sale at the village, if not the first in point of time, was Isaiah Kidder, son of Reuben Kidder, of New Ipswich. He commenced trade in 1799. By his enterprise and fair dealing he soon won the confidence of the community; and as his was then the principal store in Mason, Temple and Wilton, his trade was extensive and lucrative. On closing his business, at the expiration of six years, he declared that thirty dollars would cover all his losses by bad debts, a fact that speaks well both for the people and the merchant." So says Hill's History, and that of New Ipswich is even more emphatic in its eulogy of his after career. "No man was ever more popular in the town or more interested in its history. Mr. Kidder has closely examined the subject and foretold that the manufacture of cotton into various fabrics was to be a great interest in New England. With a sanguine spirit he soon began the manufacture of stripes, checks, ginghams and velvets and for this purpose procured various fixtures, till then unknown in this country, and as no persons proper to carry on these projects were to be found, they were procured from England and Scotland. It was left to later time and other persons to mature and carry out such enterprises successfully and to reap the fruits of which he had planted the seeds." In the midst of the grandest manufacturing schemes and with every prospect of ultimate early success, he was cut off by fever at the early age of forty-one years.

Roger Chandler and associates seem to have kept goods for the public, as well as manufactured cloth, if we may judge from their invoices. One of June 22, 1812, the very day of the contract for building their new dam and factory, gives quite a stock of groceries, but reminds us of the temperance progress since, in its leading articles.—

1 Hhd. Rum, 109 gals., @ $1.10	$119.90
1 Hhd Gin, 122 gals., @ 58	70.76
1 Hhd. Brandy, 301 gals., @ 1.00	34.50

Or $222.16 for spirituous liquors, while only $429.63 was allowed for some twenty of the necessaries of life including powder and shot for those in a new country and in time of war.

Of those who afterwards for a long time accommodated their neighbors with the various supplies of a country store two figures are conspicuous,—James Taft, by trade a tanner, upon coming to Mason village a manufacturer, afterwards a man of affairs in the skill with which he conducted several branches of business at the same time with uniform success, and George Elliott, a son of poverty and a frequent sufferer from fire and other losses, but a gentleman of rare suavity and indomitable perseverance. Their successors, like them, have generally been financially successful, but they are still living, and the words of eulogy however richly earned must be deferred.

It is difficult to learn the exact date when the village was deemed worthy of a post-office. Probably about the year 1830 George Elliott received the appointment of postmaster. Following him have been George Taft, 1845–49; Lucius A. Elliott, 1849–54; James Taft, Jr., 1854–61; Merrill C. Dodge, 1861–65; Franklin B. Heald, 1865–77; and Milton H. Hardy, 1877, the present incumbent.

The Peterborough and Shirley Railroad, now the Greenville Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, was put in operation as far as the Souhegan River, or about a mile from the village, November 11, 1850, and two years after the road was completed to its present terminus. This delay was caused by the labor requisite to build the bridge for the river crossing, which has been called one of the greatest works of art in New Hampshire. It is mainly of wood, but stoutly trussed with iron, six hundred feet in length, and where it crosses the stream in its reach from bluff to bluff about one hundred feet above it. Two massive piers of granite masonry, one of them some eighty feet in height, beside the terminal abutments, support the structure, from which the tourist has a most interesting view of the ravine below, with its wooded sides and winding waters. The original project of continuing the road through New Ipswich to Peterborough has not yet been carried out on account of the cost of construction and the extension of other roads. Its management gives superior mail accommodations and traveling facilities to the citizens. Station agent, Ambrose G. Stickney; conductor, Leonard Felch; engineers, Andrew Henry, John Allison; road-master, William E. Ames; expressmen, E. P. Sherman and C. A. Scripture. Regular stages also connect with the adjoining towns of New Ipswich, Temple and Wilton.

The Mason Village Savings-Bank was chartered July 1, 1870, and organized July 30th of that year.

Presidents.—Hon. Thomas H. Marshall, 1870–72, and Samuel Haines, Esq., 1872 until the present time.

Vice-Presidents.—Amos Scripture, Dexter L. Burton, Jonathan Russell (2d), Sumner B. Nichols, Elbridge G. Cutter, T. H. Marshall, G. F. Merriam, J. L. Chamberlin, Isaiah Wheeler, Eli Foster, M. C. Dodge, Samuel E. Adams, Beniah H. Savage, S. H. Bacon and John Kenney.

Secretaries.—Otis F. Packard, 1870–77; W. W. Stevenson, 1877, and is still in office.

Treasurers.—F. B. Heald, 1870–77; M. H. Hardy, 1877, and is still officiating.

Clerk.—Charles F. Marshall.

The largest deposit has been about one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars. Twenty dividends of two and one-half per cent. have been paid, six of two per cent., and two extra dividends.

Educational History.—The first school-house in the village, at the junction of Main and Pleasant Streets, was a present from two of its public-spirited

citizens, Timothy Dakin and Jason Dunster. With the increase of scholars and consequent need of better grading and more extensive grounds, came the impulse to rebuild, and the present more commodious edifice upon the hill was erected. It has stood some thirty-five years, and its first masters, Hon. Timothy Perry and Judge Levi Wallace, suggest the excellent management which has generally characterized its schools. These are of three grades, and answer to the same bell, the gift of Samuel Haines. The Ballard school-house is in Greenville, and the old district continues its individual, life though cut in twain by the line of division between the old and new towns. The districts south were united about forty years ago, and their two dilapidated school-houses taken to construct a new one in a new location between. The old corner school-house, though more than a mile from the village, was the place where its first generation was educated. Many a sturdy disciplinarian there wielded the rod, many a saintly mistress there taught the young idea how to shoot, many pleasant recollections are connected with its weather-beaten exterior, and ceiling crayoned with charcoal from the hands of athletes, who there struggled together to register the farthest leap. The long benches carved with all sorts of designs by the penknife, the many tokens of the stress of earlier times, might contrast painfully with the more elegant accommodations for the rising generation; but it will be well for them if they do as good practical work, in proportion to their opportunities, as did their forefathers and mothers. The stock of the pioneers is suggested by the names affixed to the quit-claim deed of the spot after the old school-house was removed—William Lawrence, Amos Lawrence and Abbot Lawrence. Some of the obstacles in the way of culture in those days appear in these lines by one of the boys there taught, Rev. Edwin E. Merriam, of Salem, Pa.—

"THE SCHOLAR'S LAMENT.

"No longer, as in days of yore,
That ancient school-house stands;
Within its hallowed walls no more
Scholars their minds with learning store,
By studying books which teach the lore
Of this and other lands.

"No more upon the window pane
The school-marm's rap I hear,
To call us to our work again,
After a run upon the plain,
And never did she rap in vain,
For all would soon appear.

"The Summer's storms would enter there
Through cracks and openings wide;
And rats would cross the floor in fear,
Lest danger should to them be near,
And squirrels, too, would there appear,
And run from side to side.

"'Twas there I learned to read and write,
Within those time-worn walls;
When Summer's sun was shining bright,
For Winter in his power and might,
Arrayed in garb of snowy white
The benches, floor and walls.

"Perhaps 'twas there that they shook out
Their shortcomings in double store,
That they might in the twilight hour
Rap vigorously hands that school-house door,
The scene of many a hope and fear,
And joys forever gone.

As a musical director, Professor Elisha E. Barrett has won a wide reputation during nearly fifty years service at the head of the church choir, and in the conduct of more than one hundred and eighty sessions of the singing-school.

The Greenville Town Library had its origin in a gift of one thousand dollars for that purpose by James L. Chamberlin. This primary donation was made in 1876, and has been supplemented with gifts from others, as well as town appropriations, until the present number of volumes is about sixteen hundred.

The *Greenville Advertiser* was first issued in the year 1876; Dr. C. E. Hall, local editor for the first five years. Upon his retirement C. F. Marshall accepted the trust and still retains it.

The list of college graduates from Greenville includes the following names,—

Samuel Dakin, Esq., Dartmouth, 1797; Obadiah Parker, Harvard, 1796; Rev. Israel Elliot, University of Vermont, 1815; Rev. Jesse Elliot, Hamilton, 1826; Rev. Edwin L. Merriam, Amherst, 1858; Rev. George F. Merriam, Amherst, 1861; Franklin J. Clark, Harvard, 1867; Rev. H. Martin Kellogg, Dartmouth, 1872; James W. Henry, Dartmouth, 1878; Howard P. Haines, Harvard, 1881; Elmer E. Kimball, Dartmouth, 1885; Mabel Haines, Smith's, 1887. Undergraduate, Henry A. McGown, Amherst, 1886.

Others from the town have entered the learned professions as follows:

Rev. William Elliot, Rev. Joseph Elliot, Rev. John Farrar, Rev. M. L. Holt, Dr. Moses Dakin, Hon. Joseph E. Donnell, M.D., Herbert J. Taft, Esq., Prof. Clarence A. Taylor.

Military History.—The military history of Greenville is necessarily merged in that of the parent town, as the years since incorporation have been, happily, those of peace. It would appear that at least twenty-five soldiers went from our sparsely-settled six square miles to serve in the war of independence. It is but a few years since the last pensioner of the War of 1812 passed away, and in the struggle for the maintenance of the Union at least fifty from this district answered loyally to the government call in person or by substitute. They were in all arms of the service. They fell in battle, died with disease, starved within the Southern prison, returned to find an early grave or survived with the sufferings of long martyrdom. Captain Thomas E. Marshall, Lieutenants M. H. Hardy, M. L. Holt and J. E. Donnel returned with commissions. Lieutenant Henry A. Cragin led a company of the famous New York Seventh to the defence of the national capital. Frederick Kimball, one of the Free Soil pioneers in Kansas, was killed in Quantrell's raid through Lawrence. Several veterans of the war have become citizens since their return; among the number Captain Curtis, Lieutenants C. E. Marsh and C. E. Ferson. Herman Shedd Post, No. 27, G. A. R., named from a stanch patriot, who went

out from one of our factories to lay down his life at Fair Oaks, was organized June 28, 1870, and now contains thirty-six members from Greenville, New Ipswich and vicinity. Its Past Commanders have been Captain T. E. Marshall, G. H. Livingston, G. A. Hartshorn, Captain M. P. Donley, A. C. Fowler and John Kenney. Present Commander, Charles F. Smith.

Social History.—Organizations musical, social and benevolent have found their place and done their work here as elsewhere. Brass and cornet bands, led by William Elliot and Albert F. Walker, have lived their lives of harmony for the public good. Literary, lecture and agricultural societies have contributed their part to the general improvement. Engine companies have been sustained to protect from fire. A lodge of the Sons of Temperance, and at different times two lodges of Good Templars, have for a season directed attention to the reform with which they are connected. A generation ago a lodge of Odd-Fellows flourished for a time. Souhegan Lodge of Ancient and Accepted Masons has shown greater vitality and is still flourishing. It was chartered June 8, 1859. Charter members,—E. Scofield, A. D. Taylor, L. J. Spalding, W. W. Prichard, W. Aelts, A. Henry, J. L. Chamberlin, C. Baldwin, G. Tatt, E. A. Larkin, E. K. Hardy and L. W. Kingsbury; Present Master, Leonard Felch.

Ecclesiastical History.—A Baptist Church was formed in Mason September 25, 1876, a part of whose members resided in what is now Greenville, and from this parent church twenty-four were dismissed, December 24, 1828, to form the Mason Village Baptist Church, for the last thirteen years known as the Greenville Baptist Church. They chose for their first pastor Rev. Bela Wilcox, who held his sacred office until the year 1831, when he was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. John Woodbury, 1831–34; Rev. Joel Wheeler, 1834–35; Rev. Benjamin Knight, 1835–36; Rev. A. L. Mason, 1836–44; Rev. D. F. Richardson, 1845–48; Rev. J. Woodbury, 1848–49; Rev. Isaac Woodbury, 1849–51; Rev. D. P. French, 1851–52; Rev. A. H. House, 1852–54; Rev. George W. Cutting, 1855–61; Rev. Enville J. Emery, 1861–65; Rev. L. C. Stevens, 1865–70; Rev. W. H. Walker, 1870–73; Rev. A. M. Higgins, 1873–74; Rev. K. Holt, 1874–76; Rev. J. D. Graham, 1876–78; Rev. L. C. Barnes, 1878; and Rev. Jesse M. Coburn, who commenced his labors with the church in 1878, following a line of able and excellent men with a most wise and devoted ministry.

The deacons of the church have been Abel Adams, Jonas Adams, Amos Elliott, James Barrett, Benjamin Robinson, Samuel Hartshorn, Calvin Boynton, Benjamin H. Dix, Eben Tilton, Sewall F. Adams and Milan L. Sargent, who still retain their office.

There have been added to its membership since its organization about five hundred. The present membership is eighty. Connected with this church is an active Sabbath-school of over one hundred, under the care of Deacon M. L. Sargent, superintendent. It is free from debt and has a good parsonage, the gift of Lucius A. Elliott, Esq. It has also an attractive house of worship and enjoys a general healthy prosperity.

The Congregational Church was preceded for some time by regular social meetings and a Sabbath-school. At a public meeting, February 18, 1847, it was voted "that the time has come when the spiritual interests of this community require that a Congregational Church should be established in this place." In furtherance of this vote, an ecclesiastical council was convened and a church organized. It was called the Second Congregational Church in Mason, and consisted of eight members,—Stephen Smith, Maria E. Smith, Joseph McGown, Elizabeth McGown, Henry McGown, Elizabeth McGown, George Kimball and Lydia Warren. In the same month fifty-eight more were added from the first church and five from other churches. The first pastor was Rev. William Olmstead, ordained April 11, 1849, whose enthusiastic ministry was greatly blessed, and under whose lead the present commodious sanctuary was erected His death, June 6, 1852, was a great loss to the young church. He was followed in his ministerial work by Rev. Erastus M. Kellogg, 1852–55; Rev. Samuel J. Austin, 1857–59; Rev. George E. Fisher, 1859–62; and Rev. M. N. Root, M.D., 1863–64. All of these, with their various gifts, served the church efficiently, and were scholarly, devout men. On the 27th of August, 1864, a call was extended to Rev. Andrew Jaquith, but it only reached him on the eve of his summons to the church triumphant. The present pastor, Rev. G. F. Merriam, first entered his pulpit October 15th of the same year. He was ordained March 9th succeeding. His ministry has been amid all the obstacles and advantages which must needs be found in the place of one's nativity. It has had the support of many who were worthy of being called saints, and are now numbered with the sainted dead. It has witnessed great changes, but some other pen must write its history.

The other officers of the church have been,—Deacons: Simeon Cragin, 1847–58; Stephen Smith, 1847–57; Nathan Wood, 1847–50; Franklin Merriam, 1847–49; M. C. Dodge, 1857–83; Charles Baldwin, 1859–82; Charles Wilson, 1859–72; M. Kimball, 1858; and Ambrose G. Stickney, the last two being now in office. The clerks of the church have been S. Smith, M. Kimball, J. K. Mills, M. C. Dodge and G. F. Merriam. Superintendents of the Sabbath-school: S. Smith, Hervey Tuffs, M. C. Dodge, C. Wilson, E. B. Barrett, M. Kimball, G. H. Livingston, E. W. French, F. P. Bacon, J. B. Martin and A. G. Stickney.

The church has also a parsonage, the generous gift of George D. Cragin, Esq., to promote the spiritual interests of his native village. It has also some permanent income from a bequest by one of its deceased members, Isaac Russell.

The Roman Catholic Church first held regular public religious services in Greenville during the year 1856. Since the building of a town-house it has worshiped in the town hall, and held its meetings at least once each month. Recent arrangements have been made by which the priest in charge will have more time to devote to this parish, and services will be more frequent, or twice a month. The congregation gathers, in part, from the adjoining towns, and is a large one. A building lot has already been purchased for the erection of a church edifice. The fathers in charge of the parish have been Rev. William Brady, 1860–61; Rev. Patrick O'Hara, 1861–64; Rev. William Herbert, 1864–68; Rev. Patrick Hoolahan, 1868–76; Rev. Edward Buckle, 1876, and is still officiating. These pastors have all had the confidence of their parish and the respect of all others.

In passing from this subject, the spirit of kindly co-operation which has characterized the churches of Greenville should be noticed. For years the Sabbath evening service has been a union meeting alternating between the Baptist and Congregational houses of worship. During extra meetings in the week of prayer, or at other times, as well as on funeral occasions, united services have bound Christian hearts in closer sympathy and lifted them by a common impulse to a higher level. The writer would also add a word in honor of the lay officers of these churches. A good man now gone to his reward used to say that, from his boyhood, the presence of Deacon Hartshorn always preached him a winning sermon. Children grew up in the Sabbath-school looking to Deacon Smith as a model man, such was the kindness of his sturdy nature. Others have felt a like esteem for Deacons Cragin and Dodge, and devout spirits unnamed. Nor could any desire to be embalmed in more precious remembrance by any people than are the two holy men who are buried in the village churchyard,—Rev. Alfred L. Mason and Rev. William Olmstead.

Professional History.—Physicians.—The altitude of Greenville among the mountain breezes, with the swift flow of its sweet waters, give it a comparative immunity from a class of diseases, and yet its citizens, like all others, must sometimes call for the physician, and worthy men have never failed to respond to the call. Otis Hoyt, M.D., came to Mason village in the year 1835, but left after a few years, entered the United States service as a surgeon, and continued in that capacity through the Mexican War. Thomas H. Marshall, M.D., established himself as a physician here in 1837, and continued to win patrons and friends until his death, December 16, 1872. Later practitioners of the healing art have been: Edwin Schofield, M.D., John H. Cutler, M.D., Charles G. Corey, M.D., Charles E. Hall, M.D., Curtis A. Wood, M.D., and George F. Munsey, M.D. Of these, Dr. Schofield soon moved to Worcester, Mass.; Dr. Cutler did good service as a surgeon in the war of the Union, and afterwards won professional distinction in Peterborough; Dr. Corey died in 1878; Dr. Hall is conducting a large drug-store, while Drs. Wood and Munsey are in the midst of most successful practice.

Lawyers.—Attorneys-at-law have not been drawn to the town as inviting their services in litigation. The following knights of the bar have, at various times, had their offices here: Nathaniel Shattuck, Esq.; William A. Preston, Esq.; Joseph C. Mason, Esq.; A. B. Spalding, Esq.; and Herbert J. Tatt, Esq. The latter is still located here, with the confidence and best wishes of a people who have known him from boyhood.

Personal History.—Of citizens resident within the bounds of Greenville, Hon. Stephen Smith reached the highest political station, being twice elected councilor and was a prominent candidate for Governor, when his health gave way from the pressure of his many cares. Hon. Thomas H. Marshall was not only a good physician, but always in the fore front of the battle for reform, crowning his political career with two terms of service in the State Senate. John Stevens, a man of marked dignity, urbanity and tact, in addition to most efficient service in various local offices, represented Wilton and Mason more than twenty years in the State Legislature. Colonel James Wood and Joseph Barrett, besides other marks of popular esteem, received special legislative honors in the earlier days. Among those who have gone out from the town may be mentioned the brothers Algernon and George Shattuck, famous as teachers of penmanship; Jonas Chickering, the distinguished piano manufacturer; John and Samuel Putnam, of the Putnam Machine-Works, Fitch, Mass.; Hon. Samuel Kimball, ex-mayor of Lawrence, Kan., and one of the proprietors of the foundry of Kimball Bros. there; Hon. John G. Kimball, late bank commissioner and treasurer of the New Hampshire Banking Company; Henry W. Merriam, president of the Merriam Shoe Manufacturing Company, Newton, N. J.; George D. Cragin, long prominent among the business men of New York, and now proprietor of a large sugar plantation in Louisiana; and Colonel James Scripture, said to own the finest orange grove in Florida. Hon. Henry Stevens secured large influence in Wisconsin prior to his death. Benjamin W. Merriam left a shining record among the merchant-princes of New York. George Barrett, of Chester, Vt., was widely known for ability and Puritan integrity. Deacon Asaph R. Marshall, of Worcester, Mass., held many offices of trust, municipal, State, national and ecclesiastical, and all with a blameless record. The list of deserving ones might be greatly extended, but must be left for larger space and a later pen.

> "Long live the good town, giving out, year by year,
> Recruits to true manhood and womanhood dear;
> Brave boys, modest maidens, in beauty sent forth,
> The living epistles and proof of its worth."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JAMES LANGDON CHAMBERLAIN.

James L. Chamberlain was born in Mason village (now Greenville), N. H., February 16, 1824. He was the son and only child of Hon. Loammi Chamberlain, and grandson of Captain Isaac Chamberlain, of Chelmsford, Mass.

Hon. Loammi Chamberlain was, in many respects, a man of uncommon mould. He had a remarkable genius for the mechanical arts, and fine inventive faculty. He had much to do with perfecting and putting in successful operation the machinery of the various mills and manufactories in and about his native village, and made many valuable improvements in various machines, particularly in power-looms, which extended his reputation and business to other States. Some years prior to his death he gave up practically all attention to mechanics, and devoted himself to the superintendence of his saw-mill and farm. His biographer says of him, that "few men have done more for the material prosperity of Mason village than Mr. Chamberlain."

His son, James L., seems to have inherited, in a very marked degree, the best traits of his father's character. He had not the advantage of a collegiate course of study; but being of a studious, thoughtful turn of mind, and possessed of fine powers of observation, his tastes led him to be, throughout his life, a close student, not only of books, but of that broader field for study, human nature. The choice library he left behind him shows more than ordinary culture and a rare appreciation of the best works in art, science and literature. He early manifested an aptitude for business pursuits; and when he had attained his majority, his father, whose health was declining, relinquished to him the care and control of his business, which he soon began to improve and extend. In 1857 he built a new flouring mill, and dealt largely in grain. He also entered quite extensively into the manufacture of furniture, and carried on a large lumber trade. He was a wide-awake, generous-minded, liberal-spirited man,—the kind of man, who, while careful of his own interests and investments, labors also with the broader view of building up and advancing the material interests of the community. He was a safe and judicious counsellor, and his judgment was sought after and valued by his fellow-townsmen in every important public measure. He was an earnest, active member of the Masonic fraternity, in nearly all its branches. In political life he was a Republican and an efficient local leader in the party, and was frequently chosen to the most responsible positions in the gift of his townsmen. He represented them in the legislature. He was also chosen as one of the members of the Constitutional Convention in 1876.

He was married, February 16, 1854, at Boston, Mass., by Rev. Rollin H. Neal, D.D., to Miss Mary A. Prescott, of Mason. They had two children, Ida F. and Nettie F. The latter, a lovely maiden, died December 15, 1873, at the age of fourteen.

For two years prior to Mr. Chamberlain's death, he suffered much from declining health. The immediate cause of his death, however, was the crushing of his hand, which was caught in the machinery of his mill. He died eight days later, May 5, 1883. The Jerusalem Commandery, K. T., of which he was a member in full rank, followed him to his grave and buried him with their impressive service. His wife and daughter survive him.

The following extract from the sermon at his obsequies, by Rev. J. M. Coburn, is eminently true of him: "The man of sterling integrity, the active public-spirited citizen, the judicious helper, the kind neighbor and firm friend, the beloved brother, the affectionate father and true husband, has passed away, leaving distressing voids in the marts of business, in a large number of grateful hearts, and in a wide circle of strong friends, and especially in his own happy and endeared household, which can never be filled. But his name and deeds, his hearty forgiveness of enemies, his constant patience in suffering, his calm resignation to Heaven's decree in sickness and death, will be cherished, with loving remembrance, long after his noble, outward form is turned to dust. The thrift and industries of the beautiful village of Greenville, its excellent free public library, and the fine Baptist Church edifice, are perpetual reminders of his wise and noble beneficence. The entire community deeply feel and mourn the mysterious sad bereavement."

As was written of his father, so may it truthfully be written of him: "He was eminently a domestic man, and it was in the bosom of his family and in the circle of his most intimate friends, that his virtues were best known, and his many excellencies most fully appreciated."

Jas. L. Chamberlin

HISTORY OF MERRIMACK.

BY ELLIOT WHIPPLE.

CHAPTER I.

Natural Features.—The town of Merrimack is situated on the west side of the river bearing the same name, and extends north from the mouth of the Pennichuck Brook, a distance of about six miles. The western boundary line runs due north from the Pennichuck, at a distance of about three and a half miles from the most westerly point reached by the Merrimack River within the limits of the town, which is at Thornton's Ferry. The northern boundary extends due west from the river until it intersects the western boundary. Hence the shape of the town is approximately a rectangle, the eastern and southern boundaries being very irregular, in consequence of the windings of the above-named streams. Its average length is about six miles and its average width a little less than five miles, and it contains nineteen thousand three hundred and sixty-one acres.

Along the river the land is comparatively level, free from stone, and easily cultivated; but the soil is porous and sandy, so that the farmer must enrich it with fertilizers freely and frequently, if he would gather rich harvests. The western portion is broken and hilly, and the soil is stony, but stronger than that of the plains. The prevailing rock, whether in the form of boulders, drift-pebbles, or bed-rock, is granite, gneiss, mica schist and other granitic formations, with here and there some slate and shale.

In many places the granite is suitable for building purposes, and is used to a considerable extent for foundations. There are extensive clay deposits, excellent for brick-making.

Near the northwest corner of the town, between it and Amherst, lies the beautiful Babboosuc Pond, which offers many attractions to picnic-parties and summer visitors. The largest pond wholly within the limits of the town is Naticook Lake, in the southern part of the town. It contains about seventy-five acres. Horse-shoe Pond, close to the Merrimack River, just above Thornton's Ferry, Dumpling Pond, near Reed's Ferry, and various other small lakelets diversify the scenery.

The Souhegan River enters the town from the west and winds through the middle portion, emptying into the Merrimack at Souhegan Village. It affords several excellent water privileges; one furnishes the power for the mills at Souhegan, another, about three-fourths of a mile up the stream—said to be the best on the river—lies wholly unimproved, and affords as charming and picturesque a scene as can be found in the State. The fall is occasioned by the river's breaking through a barrier of rocks tilted up nearly seventy degrees, as is evidenced by the stratifications still clearly discernible, notwithstanding the twistings and metamorphisms of geologic times. At one point, too, it requires no great amount of imagination to see in a projecting rock the face of a man peering steadily and forever out over the boiling waters, past the tangled forest, westward along the smooth surface of the river above the falls, as if it were the crystalized genius of a vanished race, watching their departing footsteps.

Both here and at Souhegan Village, numerous potholes are worn in the solid rock, one at the latter place which is only a foot in diameter measuring seven feet in depth.

Babboosuc Brook, starting from the Babboosuc Pond, in Amherst, enters the town at its north-west corner, flows south-east, and empties into the Souhegan near its mouth. It affords several small water privileges, some of which have been improved.

The Naticook Brook, starting from the pond of the same name, wanders north-east and finds its way into the Merrimack through Horse-shoe Pond. There is one small improved water privilege on it near Thornton's Ferry.

Productions.—The predominant forest tree is the pine, which is the source of considerable income in many parts of the town. There are patches of oak, chestnut, yellow birch, etc., furnishing some valuable timber and much fire-wood. The farms produce grass, grain, potatoes, etc. Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and the smaller fruits, are grown with ease, while huckleberries, blueberries and blackberries grow wild in profusion.

Animals.—Pickerel, perch and pouts abound in the ponds and brooks, and bass were introduced into Naticook Lake by the State Fish Commission in 1877.

Ducks are found along the Merrimack in the spring of the year; crows are omnipresent; hawks reduce the number of chickens. Small birds fill the groves with music, except where driven away by cats. Woodchucks tempt the boys to break the state law on Sundays. Foxes are numerous enough to give those who are fond of hunting plenty of exercise. Large numbers of beautiful gray squirrels are killed every fall. Grasshoppers, potato-bugs and other insect pests exhaust the patience and ingenuity of farmers, here as elsewhere. More dogs are kept than sheep, but whether with as much profit is not so certain. Many farmers keep a large number of cows, and dairy products constitute an important source of income. There are some oxen in town, but farm-work is mostly done by horses.

Pigeons were once an important source of income, some persons even acquiring considerable wealth by catching them and sending them to market. Now only a few are found where once were myriads. The method of catching them was to "bait" them in a certain spot called a "pigeon-bed," and finally, when they had come to expect a feast at that place, a large piece of cloth was spread on the ground at that point, food scattered as usual, and after the pigeons had alighted, the cloth was suddenly folded on itself, often securing several dozens at one time.

CHAPTER II.

ABORIGINES.

No traces have been discovered of any inhabitants in this town prior to the Indians who were found here by the first white settlers. Indian relics, such as arrow-heads, stone axes, etc., are still occasionally met with, but even these are becoming rare, and soon all vestiges of Indian occupancy would be gone, were it not that Indian names remain and will forever remind us of the original owners of the soil. One of the locomotives on the Concord Railroad bears the name of the grand old chieftain, Passaconaway. Merrimack, in the Indian tongue, signified "the place of strong current," though some writers give the less poetic meaning, "a sturgeon." Souhegan signified "the place of the plains;" Babboosuc, "the twins;" Monadnock, "the place of the Great Spirit."

"Their memory liveth on your hills,
Their baptism on your shore,
Your everlasting rivers speak
Their dialect of yore.

"Monadnock on his forehead hoar
Both seal the sacred trust,
Your mountains build their monuments,
Though ye give the winds their dust."

The manner of life the Indians led, their dwellings, and means of living, have been so fully and accurately portrayed in the history of Nashua that we need not stop to consider them here.

All the Indians between Lowell and Concord belonged to the tribe of Pennacooks, and were ruled by the once powerful chieftain, Passaconaway.

"His reputation for wisdom and cunning was celebrated among all the eastern Indians. Nor was he less renowned for his pacific spirit toward the white settlers. He was ever for peace. He had almost unbounded influence over the Indians. They believed that he had secret intercourse with the mysteries of nature, that it was in his power to make water burn and the trees dance. They supposed that he had power to change himself into flame, and that he could darken the sun and moon. In consequence of these supposed attributes, the Indians looked upon him with wonder and veneration."

In 1660 a great dance and feast was held, on which occasion Passaconaway made his farewell speech. He showed the superior power of the whites, and told them plainly that the time would come when the English would possess all the pleasant lands of their fathers. He prophesied that there would soon be a great war all over the country, and that the only way in which they could hope to be preserved, and keep some little land, was by keeping out of the war.

"Hearken," said he, "to the last words of your father and friend. The white men are sons of the morning. The Great Spirit is their father. His sun shines bright upon them; never make war with them. Surely as you light the fires, the breath of heaven will turn the flame on you and destroy you. Listen to my advice; it is the last I shall be allowed to give you. Remember it and live."

So great was his influence that the Pennacooks were ever friendly to the English, though they suffered equally with their fiercer brethren from the continual and unjust encroachments of the whites. Passaconaway is specially an object of interest to the people of Merrimack, because a portion of the northern part of the town was embraced in a grant of land made to him by the Massachusetts General Court in 1662, and it is not improbable that here he spent the last days of his life.

In 1669 the Pennacooks made an expedition against the Mohawks of New York, and were so badly defeated that their power was destroyed. They had previously sent an invitation to Elliot, the apostle to the Indians, to come and preach to them, and they now moved to Patucket (Lowell), joined the Wamesits and became "praying Indians."

During the fearful scenes of King Philip's War they remained faithful, and often warned the English of approaching danger.

The Indian outrages that made the lives of the early settlers of Dunstable one continual warfare for two generations, were not committed by the original inhabitants of this beautiful valley. They were the result of raids by Indians living farther north, and especially in Canada, inspired by the jealousy of the French.

Would that a remnant, at least, of the noble Pennacooks might have been spared to enjoy the Chris-

tian civilization they so heartily welcomed! But it was not destined to be. Unused to the arts and ways of the whites, their weakness and inability to cope at once with such unaccustomed conditions unappreciated by the English, they failed to gain a foothold in the new life. The same unjust and unfeeling policy that has characterized our national treatment of the Indians was pursued toward the Pennacooks. They felt themselves in the way; they were bound out to service by public authority to avoid their becoming a public charge. Gradually they faded away, until they have ceased to exist.

CHAPTER III.

MERRIMACK—*(Continued)*.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

THE old township of Dunstable embraced Dunstable, Tyngsborough, Hudson, Hollis, Nashua and portions of Amherst, Milford, Merrimack, Litchfield, and Londonderry.

Some settlements were made within its limits as early as 1673, and in 1675, John Cromwell, a fur-trader, built a trading-house on the bank of the Merrimack, about a mile below Thornton's Ferry. He carried on a very profitable business for about four years, using his foot for a pound weight in weighing the furs he bought. But at length the Indians, not appreciating his business methods, formed a scheme to get rid of him; but when they reached his abode the bird had flown; so they burned his house, and it was nearly half a century before another was built in Merrimack.

The name of the first permanent settler is not known with absolute certainty, but it is supposed to have been Jonas Barrett, who, in 1722, built his house and began to clear up a farm on the place now owned by Washington Warner.

Soon after, William Howard, then a bachelor, settled on the farm now owned by Hazen Dodge. He planted the first orchard, and his house ultimately became a resort for those who loved to pass a little leisure time in drinking cider.

In 1724 occurred the first and only Indian skirmish known to have happened in this town. A raiding-party captured two men, Nathan Cross and Thomas Blanchard, who were manufacturing turpentine on the north side of the Nashua River. An alarm was given and a party of ten of the principal citizens of Dunstable started in pursuit, under the command of Lieutenant Ebenezer French. Pressing on too heedlessly, in their eagerness to rescue their friends, they were ambushed at the brook near Thornton's Ferry. Most of the party fell at the first fire, and the rest were pursued and killed, one by one, except Josiah Farwell, who escaped to receive his death-wound in Lovewell's fight, next year. Lieutenant French was overtaken and killed about a mile from the scene of action, under an oak tree, whose stump yet remains on the line between the farms of C. A. Harris and Amasa Estey. Cross and Blanchard were carried to Canada by their captors, but succeeded in securing their redemption and returned home.

As early as 1656 a tract of land south of the Naticook had been granted to William Brenton by the Massachusetts General Court, whence the name "Brenton's Farm," formerly given to the southern part of Merrimack.

In 1728, Brenton's heirs, and others who had purchased shares in the grant, organized and took measures for opening it up for settlement, and new clearings were rapidly made in various directions.

Among the early settlers were Hassell, Underwood, Usher, the Blanchards, Patten, Powers, Cummings, Temple, Lund, Spaulding, Chamberlain, Barnes, Taylor, Stearns, McClure, Auld, Bowers and Davidson.

Benjamin Hassell settled on the farm now owned by Hugh McKean, and a daughter of his is said to have been the first white child born in town.

Aquila Underwood lived near Thornton's Ferry, and Phineas Underwood kept the first public-house.

John Usher settled on the farm now owned by George Bean, and was a justice of the peace.

Cummings and Patten were the first deacons of the church.

Captain John Chamberlain erected a saw and grist-mill, the first in town, at Souhegan Falls, in 1734, receiving as an inducement a grant of three hundred acres from the Brenton proprietors.

In 1734 the General Court of Massachusetts granted a town organization to Naticook, which seems to have embraced Litchfield as well as the southern part of Merrimack, and for twelve years the people on both sides of the river elected town officers in common, erected the old meeting-house in Litchfield, and secured the services of Joshua Tufts, of Newbury, a graduate of Harvard, as their pastor, paying him a hundred and twenty dollars a year, and sixty dollars for settlement. Mr. Tufts was ordained in Naticook in 1741, but left in 1744.

CHAPTER IV.

MERRIMACK—*(Continued)*.

CIVIL HISTORY, 1746-74.

WHEN the vexed question of the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire was finally settled, in 1741, it divided the town of Dunstable, and various portions of it which fell to the share of New Hampshire applied to the Governor and Council of that province for new articles of incorporation.

The people of that part of Naticook living west of the Merrimack petitioned for an act of incorporation for the territory lying between the Pennichuck Brook and the Souhegan River, bounded on the east by the Merrimack River and on the west by a line running due north from Pennichuck Pond to the Souhegan River. The petition was granted, and the people that inhabited or should inhabit the above-defined territory were "declared and ordained to be a town corporate, and erected and incorporated into a body politic, and a corporation to have continuance forever, by the name of Merrimack."

The act was dated April 2, 1746, which was therefore the birth-day of the town of Merrimack.

The following is a literal copy of the records of the first meeting under the charter:

"At a meeting of the Inhabitants on March the 4th 1746, Lawfully, Capt. Jonathan Cumings Chosen Moderator of the meeting. Phinehas Underwood Chose Town Clark, Phinehas Underwood, Mr. John Usher, Mr. Zecariah Starns Chosen Selectmen, William Datten Chose Constable; Ephriam Powers Chose Tithinman, Jonas Barrat Chose Saviaer of Highways, William Lund and Jonathan Powers Chosen field Drivers, James Karr and Timothy Underwood Chosen fence veears, all which Persons was Chosen into the Respective offices as above, this 4th day of March, 1746. "PHINEHAS UNDERWOOD, *Town Clark.*

"Province of New Hamps. } Marrymac, March the 4th, 1746.

"The above Persons was sworn to the faithfull descharge of there Respective Offices before me. "JOSEPH BLANCHARD, *Just. Peas.*

"Att the meting Before mentnod, it was then Voted that the Comons in this Town be grazed the Corrant year, and that Each Propr. Residant and unresidant on Ech fitty Eacrs of unfenced Land he owns, Graze one Beast, and in Proportion for a Grater Quantity in this Town and unfenced, and in as much as sum of the Inhabitants of this Town has not a sufficient Quantity of unfenced Lands to graze the whole of there stock, that in Consideration of there paying Taxes and assistance in the Charge of the Town, that thay have liberty to Graze all the Cattle and horses they have of thare own property, Equle and in the same manner as if they had a sufficient of the Comon in there own Rights, and that the Cattle and horses thus grazed on the Comons be all Entered with the Clark, and that he have one shilling old tenor for Receiving and fileing such list and Keeping them on file.

"PHINEHAS UNDERWOOD, *Town Clark.*"

The latter portion of the above record gives us a glimpse of the hardships and struggles of pioneer life. Think of turning cattle and horses loose to pick a living in the untouched forest, and of the daily anxiety of mothers whose sons were "gone after the cows," exposed to the attacks of wandering savages and wild beasts and the many unknown dangers of the vast wilderness!

One of the first things to be done by the town in its corporate capacity was to secure preaching of the gospel; indeed, it was usually one of the conditions of the grants of lands and charters that "a meeting-house should be built and a learned and orthodox minister be employed." Consequently, in a few weeks after the reception of the charter, another meeting was held to choose a committee to "hire preaching and to order the place to have the preaching at."

The records for the next twenty-five years bear constant witness to their persistent efforts to build a meeting-house and settle a pastor, a work of so much difficulty was it to hew out homes for themselves in the forest, build roads and bridges and establish what they deemed necessities—church and schools.

Rev. Daniel Emerson, of Hollis, preached for them occasionally, and a Mr. Cheever was hired to act as their minister for a time, the meetings being held at various houses in different parts of the town, and sometimes, very likely, in barns.

A portion of the present town north of the Souhegan was granted to Passaconaway, as mentioned above, but it seems to have reverted to the province, for the same tract was embraced in a grant afterward made to the soldiers and the heirs of soldiers who had served in King Philip's War, whence these lands were known as the Narragansett townships. The proprietors organized in 1733 and arranged for selling their lands to settlers, and the portion embracing Bedford and the northern part of Merrimack, named Souhegan East, had been settled to some extent previous to 1750. In that year the people of Merrimack sent in a petition to the Governor and Council, representing "that their land is very mean and ordinary, and therefore incapable of supporting such a number of inhabitants as will enable them to support the charge of a town without a further addition of land and inhabitants. Wherefore, they humbly prayed that an addition might be made to the town of Merrimack, on the northerly side thereof, of a tract of land about three miles in breadth and four and a half in length." This petition was granted on the 5th of June, 1750, thereby extending the boundaries of the town three miles farther north and completing its present limits.

The town records for the same year contain several items of interest. People then, as now, sometimes found the burden of life too great to bear; for Mary Badger was found dead, and the jury brought in the verdict that "she layed hands on herself and hanged herself till dead." There was the same lack of unanimity as now; for, under the date of November 12, 1750, the record reads,—

"We, the subscribers, do hereby enter our protest against joining with the rest of the inhabitants of the town of Merrymac as to Church Government.

"Robert Gillmore, Patrick Taggard, John Thomas, Jonas Kinaday, John Morehead. "PHINEHAS UNDERWOOD, *Town Clark.*"

This year they voted one hundred and twenty dollars for highways, twenty-eight dollars for preaching and one hundred dollars for a bridge over the Souhegan. Eleazer Blanchard was paid one dollar and sixty cents for "killing one woulf."

In 1753 forty dollars was voted for preaching, thirty for schools, which were to be kept in four different places to accommodate the people in different parts of the town, and a petition was sent to the General Court for authority to tax non-resident lands.

In 1755, Phineas Underwood was appointed "to take care that the deer in this town be not killed at an unlawful season." A tax was assessed on non-resident lands to build a meeting-house, eighty dollars voted for preaching, one hundred dollars for raising the frame of the meeting-house and Joseph Stearns was

invited to settle as minister. The place selected for the meeting-house was about thirty rods south of Turkey Hill bridge, very nearly at the exact centre of town.

The next year saw the realization of many long-deferred plans and hopes, in the erection of the building which was to serve for many years both as meeting-house and town-house. The building yet stands, long since disused, except for storage purposes.

In 1763 the burying-place was cleared and fenced, and one hundred and twenty dollars voted for a minister. At this period we find for the first time the word "dollars" used, the records previously designating the amount of money in pounds.

In 1764 three hundred and twenty dollars were raised for highways. Two years later it was voted not to raise any money for schools.

In 1767 a census was taken, with the following result:

Unmarried men between sixteen and sixty	51
Married men " " " "	65
Boys	98
Men over 60	8
Unmarried females	124
Married "	65
Widows	9
Slaves	3
Acres of arable land	327
Acres of orchards	19
Acres of pasture land	54
Horses	47
Colts	10
Oxen	117
Cows	108
Young cattle	188

From time to time various persons were hired to preach, some as "supplies," some as candidates for settlement, but no permanent arrangement was reached until, in 1771, a Congregational Church having been organized, the Rev. Jacob Burnap, of Reading, Mass., accepted a call which was given by the church and ratified in town-meeting. Mr. Burnap was twenty-three years of age, a graduate of Harvard, and a man of unusual ability, scholarship and prudence,—qualities which enabled him to hold the position until his death, a period of nearly fifty years. He lived on the place now owned by James Wendell and reared a family of thirteen children; but few of his descendants now remain in town.

The names of the original members of the church were as follows: Jonathan Cummings, William Patten, Ebenezer Hills, Jonathan Cummings, Jr., Jonas Barrett, Benjamin Hassell, Jacob Wilson, Thomas Barnes, Samuel Spalding, Henry Fields, Hannah, wife of Jacob Wilson, Sarah, wife of Samuel Spalding, Rachel, wife of Thomas Barnes. Only fourteen church members in a population then numbering nearly five hundred! A significant item for the consideration of those who believe that the gospel is losing its power. The pastor's salary was, at first, fifty pounds per annum, with seventy-five pounds for settlement, lawful money.

In this same year sixty dollars was raised for schooling, to be expended by the selectmen. The selectmen were appointed overseers of the poor, and we find the first record of a practice, which continued from time to time, of warning persons out of town, this being done to secure the town from the obligation to support them in case of necessity, and to throw the responsibility on the town from which they came.

Captain John Chamberlain was elected as the first representative to the General Assembly. The warrant for the town-meeting is for the first time dated "in the County of Hillsborough."

The meeting-house was not yet finished inside, and in 1773 the pew-ground was sold at auction, purchasers to build uniform pews at their own expense, the proceeds of the sale being devoted to finishing the building.

CHAPTER V.

MERRIMACK—(*Continued*).

REVOLUTIONARY WAR, 1775–83.

JANUARY 16, 1775, in response to a letter from the Provincial Committee, "Captain John Chamberlain was chosen as delegate to a convention at Exeter, for the purpose of choosing a delegate to attend a Continental Congress to be holden in Philadelphia in May." Such was the first notice taken by the town in its official capacity of the great struggle for independence; but, doubtless, the subject had been thoroughly discussed by the sturdy pioneers, so that when the time came they were prepared to act promptly.

At this time the most prominent man in town was Edward Goldstone Lutwyche, an English gentleman of education and a lawyer by profession. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Merrimack, Mr. Lutwyche was colonel of the Fifth Regiment of the provincial militia, and he was importuned by his officers and men to lead them against the enemy. This he refused to do and tried to discourage others from going. The result was that Mr. Lutwyche left town between two days, joined General Gage, in Boston and was never seen in Merrimack again.

The people, thus deprived of their natural leader, organized a town-meeting without waiting for any authority or even complying with the usual legal forms, appointed a Committee of Safety and enlisted fifteen Minute-Men, who were literally to be ready to march at a minute's warning.

New Hampshire furnished more than one-half of the men engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, and eleven of them were from Merrimack. Town-meetings were frequent during the first years of the war, to raise money, enlist men, provide powder and aid in organizing the new form of government.

In 1775 the town united with Bedford in choosing Jonathan Blanchard to represent them in the General Congress of the province, which met at Exeter.

In 1777 the town-meeting was called in the name of the government and people of the State of New Hampshire.

In 1788 the Articles of Confederation were approved of by vote of the town, and their representative was instructed to vote to instruct the New Hampshire delegate in Congress to vote for the same. The representative was also instructed to vote for a convention to form a State constitution. Solomon Hutchinson was elected to represent the town in the Constitutional Convention which met at Concord. John Abbl received a counterfeit thirty-dollar bill in payment for his services in the Continental army, and the town voted to give him thirty dollars of good money.

When the Continental currency depreciated in value the town voted to pay Captain John Chamberlain sixteen hundred dollars for sixteen dollars due him, but they at first refused to vote a similar arrangement to make good the minister's salary; yet at a subsequent meeting the vote was passed and Mr. Barnap was not starved out of town.

In 1781, Simeon Cummings was elected delegate to the convention, and the constitution that had been formed was adopted with some modifications.

In 1783, Jonathan Cummings was elected delegate, from which it appears that the constitution had not yet been satisfactorily modified. Meantime, the development of the internal affairs of the town was not neglected. In 1776 the selectmen were instructed to "divide the town into school districts and proportion the school money among them." In 1777 it was voted to erect stocks and a whipping-post.

In 1783 the school districts were authorized to expend the school money.

It is said that more than forty men from Merrimack served in the Revolutionary War, but it has been impossible to find the names of more than thirty-eight, and of the following list it is possible that some did not belong in Merrimack, the only evidence in some cases being that their names are given on the pay-rolls of the New Hampshire regiments as being credited to this town.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS FROM MERRIMACK.

David Abls (Lieut.), Isaac Abls, Cæsar Barnes, William Barron (Capt.), Jonathan Barron, Augustus Blanchard (Capt.), John Combs, William Cook, John Cowdrey, William Cowen (deserted), Abel Davis, Thomas Davis, James Dickey, Nathaniel Dickey, John Fields, John Gill, Nathaniel Goodrich, James Gilmore (Hessian), Matthew Goodwin, Thomas Hammons, John Hazleton (2d Lieut.), Samuel Henry, Ebenezer Hills Jr., Joseph Hills, William Kane, James Lackey, Timothy Martin, Thomas McClintock (2d), James Orr, Benjamin Roby, Timothy Taylor, James Taylor, Hugh Thornton, David Tirrel, Benjamin Vickery, Samuel Whiddon, William Whiddon, John Wyer.

CHAPTER VI.

MERRIMACK—(*Continued*).

CIVIL HISTORY, 1784–1846.

There is little of special interest to record for many years after the Revolution. It was a time of peaceful development, with few changes of importance. In 1808 the care of the poor, which had for many years devolved upon the selectmen, was disposed of by selling them to the lowest bidder, and this barbarous practice was continued for several years. It seems that there was an unusual amount of poverty in town at this period, for in 1815 it required fifteen hundred dollars to support the poor.

In 1840 a step in advance in behalf of education was taken by appointing a committee to inspect the schools. The first committee consisted of Rev. Jacob Barnap, James Wilkins and Simeon Kenney. This was the beginning of supervision of schools.

It is a matter of curiosity to note that in 1812, Daniel Webster had seventy votes in Merrimack for representative to Congress, while his competitor, John F. Parrot, had ninety-one! The best of people are liable to mistakes.

In 1822 the town voted to give permission to the Universalist Society, which had been organized, to use the meeting-house one Sabbath in each quarter, and this practice was continued for many years, with a gradual increase in the number of Sabbaths, until in a few years the Universalists occupied the house a fourth part of the time.

In 1825 it was voted to give permission to any individual, or individuals, who chose to do so, to place stoves in the meeting-house. This startling innovation was not without opponents, but the money was raised by subscription and the house warmed, chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Abel Goodrich and Daniel T. Ingalls.

In 1826–28 the present district system was fully inaugurated by the institution of prudential committees, elected by the separate districts, with power to hire teachers, the latter being required to be examined by the superintending committee.

In this year we have the first and only notice of the Eastern Star Lodge, which was granted the use of the meeting-house for its installation ceremonies.

A discount for prompt payment of taxes was first offered in 1827, and at the same time it was ordered that taxes remaining unpaid at the March meeting should be sold to the highest bidder with power to collect.

In 1829 was organized a second Congregational Church, styled the Union Evangelical Church in Merrimack, with Samuel H. Tollman as its pastor. It was composed of people dwelling in Hollis, Amherst, Milford and Nashua, as well as in Merrimack, and the meeting-house was located in the village of South Merrimack, or Centerville.

Voting by check-list was first practiced in 1832.

A poor-farm was purchased in 1835, as a more humane and economical method of caring for the poor, and in the following year it was voted to make it a house of correction also. The town farm was managed by an agent appointed by the town until 1868, when it was sold and the poor were ordered to be

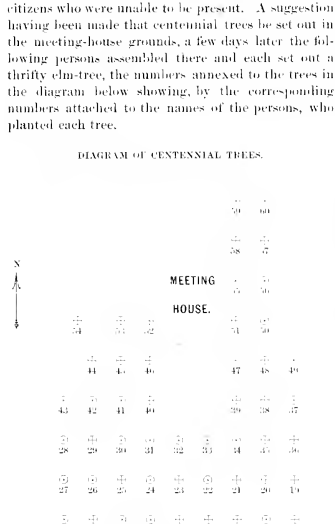
cared for by the selectmen, with the proviso that no one should be carried to the county farm contrary to his wish.

Centennial Anniversary.—April 3, 1846, was a marked day in the history of the town, for then was celebrated the one hundredth year of the town's corporated existence. A committee was appointed in town-meeting to make all necessary arrangements, and as the annual fast-day came on April 2d, the celebration was appointed for the following day. Robert McGaw was appointed president of the day; Nathan Parker and Samuel McConihe, vice-presidents; Joseph B. Holt and Captain Ira Spalding, marshals.

An able and interesting historical address was given by Rev. Stephen T. Allen, pastor of the First Church.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen took dinner at the hotel of J. Nevins, after which there were impromptu speeches by citizens and gentlemen from neighboring towns, and letters were read from former citizens who were unable to be present. A suggestion having been made that centennial trees be set out in the meeting-house grounds, a few days later the following persons assembled there and each set out a thrifty elm-tree, the numbers annexed to the trees in the diagram below showing, by the corresponding numbers attached to the names of the persons, who planted each tree.

DIAGRAM OF CENTENNIAL TREES.



NOTE.—The trees marked with a cross are not now alive.

No.	
1	Reuben Barnes, 2d
2	J. N. Lovejoy.
3	Samuel McConihe
4	Dr. Harrison Eaton
5	Masseine B. McConihe
6	Miss Angeline McConihe
7	Alonzo McConihe.
8	John Nevins.
9	Samuel Barnes.
10	James A. McKean
11	David T. Jones
12	Jacob Bunnap
13	O. S. Chase.
14	Samuel C. Nesmith.
15	Nathan Parker.
16	Henry Parker.
17	C. T. Nourse
18	Chas. H. Longa.
19	Edwin W. Campbell
20	James McKean.
21	William McGilvray.
22	Robert McGaw
23	David Jones
24	Reuben Barnes.
25	Henry H. Eaton
26	Shubal Weeks.
27	Joseph H. Wilson.
28	James Parker
29	Caleb Jones
30	Frederick A. Bartlett.
31	Samuel Campbell.

No.	
32	Charles A. Dean.
33	Stephen T. Allen
34	George T. Boyce.
35	Matthew P. Nichols
36	Lewis Campbell.
37	Joseph B. Nevins
38	John Anderson
39	Miss Mary J. Nevins
40	Reuben H. Pratt
41	Joseph Wilson
42	Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson
43	Nathan Wheeler
44	Mrs. Lucy Holt
45	Isaiah Hemick.
46	Rufus Blood
47	Mrs. Alvin E. Allen
48	James Hale.
49	Ebenezer Bowers.
49	William Wallace
50	Sarah McGaw Allen. by Catherine Kimball.
52	William W. McKean
53	Jonathan Jones
54	Simeon Kenney, Jr.
55	Miss Catherine Kimball.
56	Elkanah P. Parker
57	Leonard Walker
58	Robert W. French
59	Henry Fretts
60	Joseph Shedd

School Matters.—In 1855 a movement was made in school matters which ought to have been followed up until it developed into a complete town organization. The superintending and prudential committees were constituted a School Board auxiliary to the State Board, and required to hold a meeting for consultation previous to the opening of the schools. If, now, it had been further required that no teachers should be employed except upon examination in presence of this board, we might have had a civil service reform in this department of public service thirty years ago.

CHAPTER VII.

MERRIMACK—*Continued*.

DURING THE CIVIL WAR, 1860-65.

IN 1860 the number of men enrolled in Merrimack as capable of military duty was a hundred and fifteen.

When the war opened, volunteers went from Merrimack, as from all the North, and in 1861 the town voted five hundred dollars to aid the families of volunteers. The following year a bounty of three hundred dollars was offered to each volunteer, and William T. Parker was appointed a committee to see that the money was properly applied and that the town should be properly credited for the men sent. He was afterwards made military agent for the town, with instructions to keep the town's quota full, and at times was given full power to expend money at his own discretion. He served in this capacity through the

entire war with great efficiency and zeal, devoting to the business much of his time and energy, to the neglect of his private affairs, and never asked for a single dollar as compensation for his services.

The highest bounty paid was five hundred and fifty dollars, and that was done by vote of the town.

The whole number of men called for from Merrimack was a hundred and twenty. Eighty-three citizens volunteered (one of wh om was credited to another town), twenty-five citizens sent substitutes, nine substitutes were hired by the town, and seven citizens re-enlisted (one of whom was credited to another town), so that the whole number credited to Merrimack was a hundred and twenty-two.

LIST OF VOLUNTEERS FROM MERRIMACK.

D. Asquith, David Asquith, David Atwood, Nathaniel C. Baker, John Barnes, Gilman Blood, George F. Bowers, John H. Bowers, Charles L. Bingham, Henry F. Butterfield, Joseph Cody, William H. Campbell, Wallace Clark, Abel M. Colby, Henry Collins, Horace B. Corning (killed), George W. Darrah (re-enlisted), Matthew Dickey, Hugh Dolan, Peter H. B. Dolan, Edward A. Downs (killed), R. H. Duffey, George W. Fisher, Francis F. Flint, George W. Flint, Courtland Follansbee (died in Libby Prison), Charles G. Ford, Edward P. French, A. S. Gardner, James W. Gardner, Frank T. Gardner, Edwin Goodwin, Charles O. Gould, Horace S. Gould, Warren Green, Charles N. Green (re-enlisted and commissioned second lieutenant), James Hale, Levi W. Hall, Richard Hansen (deserted), David Henderson, Jr., James Henderson, William Henderson, Silas P. Hubbard, B. Iverson, John H. Jackman, Spencer F. Jewett, Thomas Law, Patrick Lee, Charles H. Longa, George B. Longa (died in the army), John H. Longa, James W. Longa, Tyler T. Longa, H. Washington Longa (re-enlisted), Samuel Marsh, Ira Mears, Amos Mears, Orvil A. McClure, Samuel E. McClure, James M. McCombe (re-enlisted), Charles H. McGilvery, George F. McGilvery, Edward McKean (re-enlisted), Rufus Merrium (killed), Charles W. Morgan, James L. Nash, John P. Y. Nichols (died in camp at Concord), Grovesnor Nichols, Charles W. Parker, Cowan J. Parker, Nathan V. Parker, Thomas V. Parker, Henry C. Patrick (killed), John G. Reed, James A. Reed, George H. Robbins, John L. Robbins, George W. Savage, Orson Sanderson, Alexander Shockey (belonged in Hudson), Matthew P. Tennent, George Wiley, Charles O. Wilkinson.

CHAPTER VIII.

MERRIMACK—(*Continued*).

CIVIL HISTORY FROM 1866 TO 1885.

UNTIL 1872 the old meeting-house continued to be used as a town-house; but, though it was at the centre of territory, it was not at the centre of population of the town, nor was it adapted to the purpose of social gatherings, which constitute so important a part of the life of a town; so, at the time above named, an appropriation of five thousand dollars was voted, which resulted in the construction of the convenient new town-house, located in Souhegan village, just south of the new meeting-house. It is used not only for town business, but also for social gatherings and the regular meetings of the various social and benevolent organizations which have come into existence in the past few years. It is also rented to traveling amusement companies at five dollars per night.

The new town-house was dedicated January 1, 1873, on which occasion Rev. C. L. Hubbard gave an interesting account of the origin, development and results of the town system of New England, and Benjamin Ela gave a full and interesting history of the old town-house.

In 1875 commenced the struggle for the abolition of school districts and the institution of a town system of management for the schools. The change was voted down then, as it has been many times since, but the decreasing majorities of the school district party prove that in the end the town system is likely to triumph.

In 1875 a receiving tomb was built in the cemetery near the new meeting-house at an expense of three hundred dollars.

In 1879 it was voted, eighty-seven to twenty-seven, to suppress the sale of cider, beer and malt liquors, and this provision has been vigorously enforced ever since. "Prohibition does prohibit" in Merrimack at least.

In 1880 the town received a legacy of $611.78 from the "Wheeler" estate, which was placed at interest, to be disposed of as the town may see fit in future.

In 1883 a road-machine was purchased and the road tax collected in money, so that "working out road taxes" is a thing of the past.

In 1884 the town came into possession of a legacy of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars from the estates of Joseph N. and Jane N. Gage, the income of which is to be divided among the districts in proportion to the number of school children in each, and Charles S. Nesmith was appointed agent to take care of the fund.

In 1885 two thousand dollars was appropriated to enlarge the town house, the purpose being to render it more convenient for social gatherings.

CHAPTER IX.

MERRIMACK—(*Continued*).

PRESENT CONDITION (1885).

MERRIMACK contains about a thousand inhabitants, mostly employed in agricultural pursuits, and, though much of the soil is not rich, the substantial farms and neat and comfortable houses show that the people get a good living.

There are four small villages,—Reed's Ferry, Merrimack (or Souhegan), and Thornton's Ferry, situated on the Concord Railroad, along the Merrimack River, and South Merrimack, situated on the Nashua and Wilton Railroad.

Manufactories.—Stephen C. Damon's mill, on the Souhegan River, in the central part of the town, affords grist-mill facilities, and produces sawn lumber of various kinds. It employs two or three men. Rodney Hodgman has a saw-mill at South Merri-

mack, on the Pennichuck, and Mr. Stowell a grist and saw-mill at the northwest corner of the town, on the Baboosuc. David T. Jones runs a grist-mill on the Naticook Brook, near Thornton's Ferry.

Brick-making was commenced in this town by Eri Kittredge about forty years ago, the bricks being transported to Lowell and elsewhere by boats on the Merrimack River. The business is still carried on by his sons, Joseph Kittredge and Eri Kittredge, Jr., but the Concord Railroad now carries the bricks to market. This firm produced the largest number about ten years ago, when the product reached 2,200,000, selling for $22,000, and giving employment to over twenty men. The present product is about 600,000, selling for about $3600, and employing seven men. There have been several other brick-yards in town at various times, but all except the Kittredge yard have been given up. Jerry W. Kittredge has for many years carried on the business of manufacturing overalls, pants, jackets, etc., giving employment to a number of ladies at their homes.

The first use of the excellent water privilege at Souhegan was by Captain John Chamberlain, who built the first grist-mill and the first saw-mill in town.

Isaac Riddle built mills there for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods and nails. He was burned out in 1818, rebuilt, and carried on the business until again burned out in 1829.

Later, David Henderson carried on an extensive business in the mills which had been rebuilt, manufacturing carpets, cotton and woolen goods, etc. Most of the buildings were once more destroyed by fire in 1882, but fortunately the building occupied by Thomas Parker escaped.

THE THOMAS PARKER TABLE COMPANY, which has done a good business for many years, manufactures black walnut and chestnut extension tables and dining and office tables. Ten men are employed. The annual pay-roll amounts to four thousand five hundred dollars; more than two thousand five hundred tables are produced, and their value is about fifteen thousand dollars.

William M. West is the present efficient manager.

FESSENDEN & LOWELL are manufacturers of fish and syrup packages, cooper stock, and lumber. The partners are Anson D. Fessenden, of Townsend, Mass., and Levi F. Lowell, of Merrimack, N. H. This firm commenced business at Reed's Ferry in 1872, and gives steady employment to fifty men, and to a larger number at some seasons of the year. The annual product is 240,000 fish packages, 2,500,000 staves and 1,500,000 feet of lumber. Monthly pay-roll, $2500; capital invested, $65,000.

Merchants.—There are three stores in town stocked with the usual variety of dry-goods, groceries, hardware, etc.,—Porter & Co., at Reed's Ferry; W. J. Ayer, at Souhegan; and G. B. Griffin, at Thornton's Ferry.

Hotels.—There is only one hotel, and that is kept by William Kennedy at South Merrimack; its principal income is derived from summer boarders.

Professional Men.—There is but one minister permanently located in town, Rev. E. A. Slack, pastor of the First Congregational Church; one physician,—Warren W. Pillsbury, who is located at Souhegan.

No lawyer has been able to get a living in town for many years past.

Town Finances.—During the year closing March 1, 1885, there was expended for highways and bridges, $1227.17; for support of the poor, $85.50; for incidentals, $1234.55; for schools, $2070.27; State and county taxes, $2536.69. The town has $3872.07 deposited in bank and has no debt.

It has not been necessary to levy any tax for town expenses for several years, and consequently taxes are very light. Of the sum expended for schools, $454.23 came from the "Gage Fund," and about fifty per cent. more will be received from that source next year and hereafter, as the town received the income from it for only about eight months of the past year. The amount deposited in savings-banks to the credit of individuals resident in town may be inferred from the fact that the town received $2223.22 from the State treasurer as savings-bank tax.

Public Schools.—The whole number of pupils enrolled is about a hundred and seventy, all of whom study reading, spelling and penmanship, nearly all study arithmetic and geography, about one-half study grammar, and one-third United States history. There are a few classes in drawing and vocal music, and here and there one or two pursue some High School study. The money is divided among twelve districts, and while some have thirty-six weeks of school in the year, others have no more than twenty, the average being twenty-five and four-tenths.

The methods of teaching used are mostly the same as those of twenty-five years ago, and the results are as good as can be expected under the circumstances.

Occasionally a teacher is employed who introduces the improved methods now adopted in the normal schools and in the better class of city schools, and some of the leading citizens of the town are earnestly working to secure a change to the town system, so that better methods may become universal.

A goodly number of the young people of Merrimack are pursuing High School studies at their own expense, eighteen of whom were enrolled at McGaw Normal Institute during the past year.

Merrimack furnishes two college students at present, and one student of medicine.

CHAPTER X.

MERRIMACK.—(*Continued*).

CHURCHES.

First Congregational Church.—This sketch of the history of the First Congregational Church of

Merrimack is composed largely of an extract from an address by the pastor, Rev. C. L. Hubbard, delivered at the centennial celebration of the organization of the church, September 5, 1871.

After speaking of the organization of the church and the settlement of the first pastor, which events have been described in the foregoing history, he says:—

"During the first half-century of the church's existence its history, like that of any plain man among us, is remarkably uneventful. The usual proportion of the population of the town were received into its communion, there were the usual number of dismissions, and so many were lost from it.

"In the last part of this time, at least as appears from the record, the church strove to maintain the character of a Christian Society. Members are moved to appear and show cause why they absented themselves from public worship, brethren at variance are required to adjust their differences according to the Scriptural rule, and it is actually the case that several difficulties are settled in this way, and its votes exhibit a commendable purpose to preserve its purity.

"The half-way covenant then had a place in the usages of the churches, and was recognized here. A brief account of it may be of use. From natural increase and from immigration from abroad, the class of persons in the colonies not qualified to profess religion soon became numerous. Many of them were highly respectable for their talents and general worth of character, and it was felt to be a hardship that they should be deprived of the privileges enjoyed by others around them, and especially that they should be denied the right of baptism for their children.

"To obviate these difficulties was the object of the half-way covenant. It provided that all persons of sober life and correct sentiments, without being examined as to a change of heart, might become members of the church and have their children baptized, though they did not partake of the Lord's Supper.

"The time when this custom was given up cannot be accurately determined, but it was probably at the close of Dr. Bumpus's ministry in 1821.

"At the commencement of its second half-century, though the church received accessions from time to time, it was reduced to a very low and precarious condition.

"Three causes can be traced as predominating, this,—

"Many of not all the original members had passed away, and the death of the first pastor occasioned the loosening of one of those strong ties that bind a church together.

"The regret that many had for the minister who had grown old in the service could not be, or was not, easily transferred to another, and add to his and dissatisfied feeling.

"Then it was the fact that many of the leading citizens of the town had become alienated from the church, and at this time a Universalist society was formed.

"In 1819 the act was passed by the New Hampshire Legislature by which towns in their corporate capacity were rendered incapable of raising money for the support of religious worship.

"Thus, at a time when the pastor was removed by death and many of the citizens were cold and indifferent to the claims of evangelical religion upon them, the church was compelled to make the experiment of voluntary support.

"The ensuing period of eighteen years from 1821 to 1839 was one of the greatest anxiety to those who were interested in maintaining the institutions of the Gospel.

"In 1822 the Merrimack Religious Society was organized, but its resources were small, and consequently the observance of the ordinances of religion was irregular. But in 1824, having gained confidence in their ability to support a minister, the church and society called the Rev. Stephen Morse, and he was installed as their pastor.

"From this time dates the organization of the Sabbath-school, described by its methods of instruction to take the place of the catechising then and previously customary.

"And here allow me to quote the language of one[1] who, for many and many years, was its superintendent. The Sabbath-school has been generally well attended and interesting, and the additions of members to the church have usually been from its ranks."

[1] Deacon Robert McGaw.

"The strength of the church and society seems not to have been sufficient for the work assumed, for in 1828, three years afterwards, we find Mr. Morse asking for dismission on the ground of inadequate support, and his request was granted.

"After this there was a long period during which the church had no settled minister and went on much as during the previous thirty years when a sum of money had been raised by tax on the members of the society or by subscription, or was received from the Home Missionary Society, it was expended in preaching; when the money was exhausted the meetinghouse was closed on the Sabbath.

"But there is one thing that is worthy of special notice whether there was preaching on the Sabbath or not, eight Christian men met weekly at the church and asked God to verify His promises to them, and receive His work in this place. When we learn this fact we are no longer surprised that during the time that they were apparently forsaken of heaven it was being answered.

"There was considerable religious interest in connection with the labors of the Rev. Mr. Bailey. Many Christian families removed to the town within this time, and the affairs of the church began to mend.

"In 1837 the present house of worship was erected. This was a great advantage in three particulars,—

"1. It afforded a suitable opportunity for the reorganization of the church.

"2. It led to a reorganization of the Religious Society, many uniting with it who had previously been members of a different society.

"3. The place of worship was brought to near the centre of population, as South Merrimack had by this time declined from the parish in 1829.

"All this time their efforts to obtain a minister had not been relaxed, and in 1839 the Rev. Stephen T. Allen became their pastor, a relation that he sustained to them for ten years.

"The period of this pastorate was naturally the time for putting things in order, and Mr. Allen seems to have been eminently fitted for this work.

"In addition to his proper ministerial labors, he contributed largely to the development of the social life of the town; he was an active and influential friend of the cause of education, he was a strong and earnest advocate of the temperance movement, and during his connection with them the church was constantly harmonious and prosperous.

"In 1849, on account of ill health, Mr. Allen was dismissed, and was succeeded within a few months by the Rev. E. G. Little. During his ministry the church enjoyed the first wide-spread revival in its history, it came to us in November, 1851, with a deeper interest in the prayer-meeting and a fuller attendance upon the public services of the house of God, it pervaded all classes and extended to all parts of the town. As the direct and immediate result, more than seventy were, in a short time, added to the church, of whom more than forty were heads of families.

"But this pastorate was short. Mr. Little resigned his charge in 1854, and the next year, was followed by the Rev. Edwin J. Hart. Mr. Hart was eminently faithful as a pastor and well qualified to assist those who had recently commenced the Christian life.

"The religious interest was continued throughout the period of his ministry, and the church received large additions to its members and was led forward to a higher spiritual life.

* * * * * * *

"These last three ministers seem to have been the right men to come to this church, and to have come at the right times.

"Mr. Allen based himself with the outward relation of Christianity, and exhibited the gospel in its concrete forms.

"Mr. Little led men from the contemplation of these things to Jesus Christ as the source of all good and light.

"Mr. Hart was eminently qualified to guard and help those who, having set forth to serve Christ, would meet with many discouragements and need a faithful counselor.

Mr. Hart closed his labors here in 1865, impelled by lack of pecuniary support and ill health.

Rev. J. H. Bates supplied the pulpit for a year or two, and in 1868, Rev. C. G. Hubbard was installed as pastor.

Mr. Hubbard, though fresh from the completion of his studies, rapidly developed the characteristics of an effective minister.

A series of meetings was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and re-

suited in a great quickening of the church and the addition of many new members.

This work was successfully continued by the pastor, so that there were almost constant additions, and at the same time he was a strong temperance worker, did much to elevate the public schools of the town, was a leader in the social life of the town, and by the strength and attractiveness of his sermons drew in a larger congregation than had ever before attended public worship.

In 1878, Mr. Hubbard resigned, much against the wishes of the majority of the people, and, after several vain attempts to secure a settled pastor, Rev. Kingsley F. Norris consented to serve for a time as acting-pastor.

The work of Mr. Norris was essentially evangelistic in its nature, and resulted in the conversion of a large number of young people and the establishment of a young people's prayer-meeting at Reed's Ferry, which still maintains a vigorous life (1885), and is all the prayer-meeting that is regularly sustained by the church outside of the Sunday services.

Mr. Norris resigned in the spring of 1881, and Rev. E. A. Slack, the present pastor, was installed in the autumn of the same year.

The chief characteristic of Mr. Slack's ministry, so far, has been steady, persistent, earnest, hard work, and it results in steady additions to the church, fourteen having united with the church during the past year, mostly on profession of faith.

There are at present about two hundred names on the church-roll, about forty of whom are non-residents.

The following persons have served as deacons in the First Church: Jonathan Cummings, William Patten, Jonathan Cummings, Jr., Aaron Gage, Jr., Solomon Danforth, Benjamin Nourse, Augustus Lund, Daniel Ingalls, Robert McGaw, Joseph Wilson, Robert F. French, Harrison Eaton and Thomas Parker. The present incumbents are Matthew P. Nichols, Francis A. Gordon and John Wheeler.

The superintendents of the Sabbath-school have been as follows: Robert McGaw, Harrison Eaton, Nelson H. Brown and B. H. Weston. The present superintendent is Francis A. Gordon.

The new meeting-house has been repaired and modernized from time to time until now it is a very convenient and comfortable place of worship. The latest improvement was introduced in the fall of 1884 and consisted of a hot-air furnace with ventilating flues, which has entirely removed the nuisance of smoking stove-pipes, and warms and ventilates the building thoroughly.

Union Evangelical Church in Merrimack.—This church was organized October 29, 1829, and was composed of persons living in Merrimack, Hollis, Amherst, Milford and Nashua.

The same year a meeting-house was built at South Merrimack.

The first pastor was Rev. Samuel H. Tollman. He was succeeded by Rev. John W. Shepherd in 1844.

Since the close of Mr. Shepherd's pastorate no minister has remained with this church for any length of time, its financial ability being too limited to furnish an adequate support. A Sabbath-school has been kept up most of the time, especially through the summer season.

CHAPTER XI.

MERRIMACK—*Continued*.

McGAW NORMAL INSTITUTE.

THE establishment of schools for the professional training of teachers marks the beginning of the recognition of teaching as a profession, and was an important advance in the elevation of the human race.

The first Normal School among English-speaking people, of which we have any record, was established at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1830; the next, at Milan, Ohio, two years later.

In 1849 there were only eight in the whole of the United States, three of which were in Massachusetts, and none in New Hampshire. Now there are two hundred and thirty-three within the limits of the Union, and many of them are doing a grand work.

It was in 1849 that Professor William Russell, an alumnus of Glasgow University, and celebrated as the greatest elocutionist in the country, desired to devote himself more directly to the work of training teachers.

Fortunately for this state and town, he found in Merrimack men who could appreciate his idea and who were willing to help in its realization.

The Charter.—In the records of the New Hampshire Legislature for 1849 we find the following:

"*An Act to establish the Merrimack Normal Institute.*

"SEC. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened. That Robert McGaw, Nathan Parker, Elkanah P. Parker, Matthew P. Nichols and Nathan Parker, junior, and their associates, successors and assigns, be and are hereby made a body politic and corporate by the name of the Merrimack Normal Institute, and by that name may sue and be sued, prosecute and defend to final judgment and execution, and shall have and enjoy all the privileges and be subject to all the liabilities incident to corporations of a similar nature.

"SEC. 2d. Said corporation may establish a seminary in the town of Merrimack, in the county of Hillsborough, for the instruction of youth of both sexes in useful literature, and to qualify such of them as intend to become teachers of common schools for the discharge of their appropriate duties, may erect, maintain and own suitable buildings therefor, and may hold real and personal property to any amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars.

"SEC. 3d. Robert McGaw, Elkanah P. Parker and Matthew P. Nichols, or any two of them, may call the first meeting of said corporation, to be holden at some suitable time and place in said town of Merrimack, by causing a notification to be posted up in some public place in said town of Merrimack, fifteen days prior to the time appointed for holding said meeting, at which, or at some future meeting duly called and holden, said corporation may adopt such constitution and by-laws, not inconsistent with the laws of this State, as they may consider necessary or expedient for the management of their estate and funds, and for

the due order and government of their institution, and may appoint or choose such officers and agents as they may think proper, and prescribe their duties, and may hold their corporate property actually employed free from taxation.

"SEC. 4th. The Legislature may at any time alter, amend or repeal this act, whenever, in their opinion, the public good may require it.

"SEC. 5th. This act shall take effect from its passage.

"SAMUEL H. AYER,
"*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

"WM. P. WEEKS,
President of the Senate.

"Approved July 6th, 1849.

"SAMUEL DINSMOOR,
"*Governor.*"

Acting as authorized above, the stockholders organized August 22, 1849, with Robert McGaw as president and Matthew P. Nichols as secretary and treasurer.

The stock was divided into thirty-one shares of one hundred and eighty-two dollars each.

The following is the list of the original stockholders and the number of shares held by each:

Simon Kenny, Jr., 1 share; Eri Kittredge, 1 share; William Read, 1 share; Matthew P. Nichols, 2 shares; Elkanah P. Parker, 2 shares; Nathan Parker, 5 shares; Robert McGaw, 10 shares; Robert W. French, 1 share; Jesse Parker, 2 shares; Thomas Parker, 2 shares; James Parker, 4 shares.

The building was erected during the spring and summer of 1849 by Asa O. Colby, of Manchester. The contract price was four thousand-six hundred and fifty dollars, but changes and additions increased the contractor's bill to nearly five thousand dollars, and subsequent improvements raised the total cost to six thousand dollars or more.

The edifice consists of a central portion forty feet square and three stories high, and two wings, each thirty feet square and two stories high, together with suitable out-buildings. It contains fifty rooms, and affords convenient accommodations for thirty boarders.

Professor Russell opened school August 27, 1849, and enrolled sixty-five students the first term. The total number of different students during the first year was a hundred and forty-four, of whom forty-two were in the teachers' class, and twenty of these taught school during the winter of 1849–50.

The rules were few and simple. The use of profane language, of intoxicating beverages and tobacco, playing at cards or dice, and turbulent and noisy actions within the building were strictly prohibited, and punctuality was required.

The boarding department was managed by Mr. and Mrs. John Wheeler, under whose administration the building was crowded to its utmost capacity, there being at times sixty roomers and eighty table boarders.

Prices were low,—board, including everything but washing, being only a dollar and a half per week, and tuition five dollars for English and seven and a half dollars for foreign languages, per term of ten weeks.

The reputation of Professor Russell and the excellence of the work accomplished drew a still larger number of students the second year. The largest enrollment in the history of the institution was attained in the spring of 1851, the number then being one hundred and eight.

Yet, with all this prosperity, Professor Russell must have found it difficult to pay his assistants and support his family, and so we are not surprised to learn that his health failed, and he removed to Massachusetts.

The stockholders seem not to have understood that a school of this character could not be so managed as to make it pay like an ordinary business enterprise.

The treasurer's book shows that Professor Russell paid three hundred dollars rent the first year, and the second year rent was received amounting to $311.64; $206.82 was paid during the third year.

Afterwards the records are not clear, but it is evident that whatever was received for rent was expended in repairs and improvements, for in 1852 it was voted "That the Directors shall not expend any more money than the earnings from the building of the Merrimack Normal Institute."

And so, after receiving two small dividends of two and a half and four dollars per share, respectively, all hopes that the stockholders may have entertained of getting pecuniary return for their investment vanished into the air.

Yet, one man at least did not abandon the school, for during this same year philosophical and chemical apparatus costing $275.50 was placed in the building by Robert McGaw.

The records do not show how long Professor Russell remained; but it appears that John W. Ray paid the rent in 1852, and Joseph Cushman and H. J. Patrick in 1853, during which time the attendance was good, ranging from fifty to eighty.

In the summer of 1853, Harry Brickett, A. M., became principal. He commenced with twenty students, but the number increased to seventy-two in the spring of 1854, after which time it rapidly decreased, and it is probable that Mr. Brickett soon left, as the record of students here closes with twenty-six students in the summer of 1854.

There is a record of twenty students in the spring of 1855, but the name of the principal is not given.

About this time Levi Wallace, a former student, had charge of the school for a while.

In 1859 there is recorded a fall term with thirty students, under Samuel Morrison, principal.

Some time after, a Mr. Brown, who is now agent for Oberlin College, carried on the school for a brief period.

Evidently, an unendowed academy could not be sustained here, encompassed as it was on all sides by similar schools with more or less endowment.

In 1865 an attempt was made to establish a school of an entirely different character.

The property was leased to Rev. S. N. Howell for ten years for the nominal sum of one dollar, he agree-

ing to establish a school of a grade sufficiently high to prepare students for college, and to keep the building in repair at his own expense.

Mr. Howell named his school the Granite State Military and Collegiate Institute, introduced military tactics and military discipline, charged a high price; and, while the rage for military schools, generated by the war, lasted, the school was a success, securing an attendance of thirty or more boarding pupils, but before the lease expired the number had diminished to one solitary pupil; so the lease was canceled, and the building rented for tenement purposes.

The institution now seemed dead beyond the possibility of a resurrection; but it is sometimes "darkest just before day." In 1872 died Robert McGaw, the earliest and stanchest friend of the school, and his will provided an endowment of ten thousand dollars, with these conditions,—

1st. That the name should be changed to McGaw Normal Institute, implying that the character of the school should be restored, as nearly as possible, to what it was when started by Professor Russell.

2d. That in case the work of the school should be interrupted for two years, the endowment should go to Dartmouth College.

It was Deacon McGaw's purpose to make it possible for the people of Merrimack to have a good High School, but to throw on them a part of the responsibility of sustaining it, believing that such a relation of mutual dependence and helpfulness would be better than to make the school entirely independent.

Edward P. Parker became president of the corporation, and Francis A. Gordon treasurer; the conditions of the will were accepted, and the citizens of Merrimack were invited to assist in opening and sustaining a school. Certain persons responded heartily to this appeal, but the apathy among the people generally was so discouraging that the stockholders determined to proceed independently.

The income from the endowment and rents, amounting to some twelve hundred dollars, was expended in putting the building in good repair, and in the spring of 1875, Bartlett H. Weston was installed as principal.

He received six hundred and fifty dollars per year and the free use of the building, together with what he could get from tuition fees.

He opened with twenty-nine students, and the number increased to forty-eight the following winter, after which there was a falling off until the spring of 1879, when Mr. Weston resigned. The average enrollment during his last year was a fraction less than twenty-five.

The next principal was Elliot Whipple, who was employed in June, 1879, on the same terms as Mr. Weston, except that he received only four hundred and twenty-five dollars per year from the income from the endowment, it being the desire of the stockholders to reserve something for repairs.

Mr. Whipple began with twenty-three students, and his average enrollment the first year was a fraction over twenty-five, which number increased to about forty in 1883 and 1884, the largest number enrolled in any one term being fifty in the winter of 1884. The following year more teaching force was provided in the expectation of an increased attendance; but notwithstanding the fact that the students now had the full time and energy of three regular instructors, the attendance fell off so that the average enrollment for the year closing April 24, 1885, was only about thirty.

The report of the State superintendent of public instruction for 1884 shows that of New Hampshire's fifty academies, only ten have a larger attendance than McGaw Institute.

Since Mr. Whipple took charge the following persons have graduated:

From the four years' course—John F. Chase, of Litchfield; Isaac N. Center, of Litchfield; Clara S. Kittredge, of Merrimack. From the three years' course—Fred. E. Winn, of Hudson; Walter L. Kittredge, of Merrimack; E. Monroe Parker, of Merrimack; Harlan W. Whipple, of Merrimack; Sherman Hobbs, of Pelham; Sarah C. Moulton, of Merrimack. From the two years' course—Jennie T. Elliott, of Merrimack; Addie M. Johnson, of Northumberland; Clara E. Hendrick, of Merrimack; Carrie A. Turrell, of Goffstown; Maud Whipple, of Merrimack; Emma B. Winn, of Hudson.

Of these, four are continuing their studies in higher institutions and nine are engaged in teaching.

A hasty glance at the list of former students reveals the names of several who have honored the institution by what they have done in the world. Among them we notice Mark Bailey, professor of elocution in Yale College; Hon. Daniel Barnard, of Franklin, N. H.; Joseph Cushman, afterwards one of the principals of the school, now deceased; Levi Wallace, afterwards principal of the institute and now a lawyer in Groton, Mass.; John Swett, for many years superintendent of public instruction in California; Mrs. H. N. Eaton, of Merrimack, a poetess and writer of considerable ability; Walter Kittredge, of Merrimack, who sang in company with the Hutchinson family many years, and now travels, giving musical entertainments alone, also is the author of "Tenting on the Old Camp-Ground," of which one hundred thousand copies have been sold, "No Night There," "The Golden Streets" and numerous other pieces; John Pearson, of Pennacook; John Goddard, of New York; Rev. John W. Lane, of North Hadley, Mass.; Eugene W. Bowman, city clerk of Nashua; Granville Webster, sub-master in the Elliot School, Boston.

CHAPTER XII.

MERRIMACK—(*Continued*).

CIVIL LIST.

SELECTMEN, REPRESENTATIVES, ETC.

[The order of names indicates the rank as first, second or third selectman. No representative was elected for several years.]

1746—Phinehas Underwood, John Usher, Zechariah Stearns, selectmen.

1747.—P. Underwood, Z. Stearns, William Lund, selectmen.
1748.—Captain Jonathan Cummings, P. Underwood, William Patten, selectmen.
1749.—P. Underwood, J. Cummings, Joseph Barnes, selectmen.
1750.—P. Underwood, Thomas Vickery, James Moor, Jr., selectmen.
1751.—P. Underwood, J. Barnes, J. Cummings, selectmen.
1752.—P. Underwood, John Chamberlain, Joseph Blanchard, selectmen.
1753.—Same as previous year.
1754.—P. Underwood, William Aldi, Charity Lund, selectmen.
1755.—P. Underwood, W. Aldi, Thomas Vickery, Jr., selectmen.
1756.—J. Blanchard, W. Aldi, John Usher, selectmen.
1757.—J. Blanchard, P. Underwood, Thomas Barnes, selectmen.
1758.—J. Blanchard, Alexander Miller, William Patten, selectmen.
1759.—Samuel Caldwell, James Minot, W. Aldi, selectmen.
1760.—J. Blanchard, John McClench, Timothy Taylor, selectmen.
1761.—Same as previous year.
1762.—Samuel Caldwell, J. Blanchard, Samuel Spalding, selectmen.
1763.—Edward G. Latwyche, Thomas Barnes, Benjamin Baxter, selectmen.
1764.—Samuel Caldwell, J. Blanchard, Thomas Vickery, selectmen.
1765.—Same as previous year.
1766.—Simeon Cummings, Henry Fields, Captain Thomas Barnes, selectmen.
1767.—S. Caldwell, J. Chamberlain, Captain William Aldi, selectmen.
1768.—S. Caldwell, J. Chamberlain, Solomon Hutchinson, selectmen.
1769.—J. Chamberlain, S. Hutchinson, S. Caldwell, selectmen.
1770.—W. Aldi, S. Spalding, Jonathan Cummings, Jr., selectmen.
1771.—John Neal, Hugh Ramsey, John McClench, selectmen; John Chamberlain, representative.
1772.—J. Neal, B. Ramsey, Augustus Blanchard, selectmen; Captain William Aldi, chosen August, probably to fill a vacancy.
1773.—A. Blanchard, Colonel Ebenezer Nichols, Captain J. Chamberlain, selectmen.
1774.—J. Neal, Captain T. Barnes, H. Fields, selectmen; Captain J. Chamberlain, representative.
1775.—Captain J. Chamberlain, Jacob McGaw, Simeon Cummings, selectmen; Captain J. Chamberlain, representative, and Jacob McGaw, delegate to the New Hampshire Provincial Congress.
1776.—J. Neal, S. Cummings, William Walker, selectmen; Matthew Patten, representative.
1777.—Augustus Blanchard, S. Cummings, H. Fields, selectmen, Captain Samuel Patten, representative for Merrimack and Bedford.
1778.—S. Cummings, H. Fields, Captain T. Barnes, selectmen, Lieutenant John Orr, of Bedford, representative for both towns.
1779.—S. Hutchinson, S. Cummings, Ebenezer Hills, selectmen, Wyseman Claggett, representative for Merrimack and Bedford.
1780.—S. Hutchinson, H. Fields, Timothy Taylor, selectmen.
1781.—Captain Stephen Wilkins, Captain William Barron, Ensign Benjamin Vickery, selectmen; Jacob McGaw, representative for Merrimack and Bedford.
1782.—Captain S. Wilkins, Captain W. Barron, Ens. B. Vickery, selectmen, Lieutenant John Orr, of Bedford, representative.
1783.—S. Cummings, Matthew Thornton, Samuel Foster, selectmen.
1784.—Timothy Taylor, J. McGaw, Marsten Fields, selectmen, James Martin, of Bedford, representative.
1785.—S. Cummings, J. McGaw, T. Taylor, selectmen; T. Taylor, representative.
1786.—S. Cummings, J. McGaw, Ebenezer Parker, selectmen; Captain W. Barron, representative.
1787.—J. McGaw, E. Parker, Joshua Gillis, selectmen.
1788.—E. Parker, Lieut. —— Walker, Solomon Dunbarth, selectmen; T. Taylor, representative.
1789.—E. Parker, S. Dunbarth, James Gilmore, Samuel McKean, James Combs, five selectmen being chosen this year.
1790.—Samuel McKean, Deacon Aaron Gage, Samuel Spalding, Jr., selectmen; T. Taylor, representative.
1791.—S. McKean, S. Dunbarth, J. Gillis, selectmen.
1792.—S. McKean, S. Dunbarth, James Combs, selectmen.
1793.—S. Dunbarth, J. Combs, J. Gillis, selectmen; T. Taylor, representative.
1794.—Same as previous year.
1795.—Selectmen same; J. McGaw, representative.
1796.—Selectmen same; Captain James Thornton, representative.
1797.—Selectmen same; S. Cummings, representative.
1798.—Selectmen same; Samuel Foster, representative.
1799.—S. Dunbarth, J. Combs, Cornelius Barnes, selectmen; S. Foster, representative.
1800.—Same as previous year.
1801.—Lieutenant Samuel Cotton, Captain James Lund, Lieutenant Henry Fields, selectmen; S. Foster, representative.
1802.—S. Dunbarth, Capt. J. Lund, Deacon Benjamin Nourse, selectmen; S. Foster, representative.
1803.—S. Dunbarth, Lieutenant John Aiken, Deacon B. Nourse, selectmen; S. Foster, representative.
1804.—Same as previous year.
1805.—Simeon Kenney, B. Nourse, Daniel Ingalls, selectmen; S. Foster, representative.
1806.—Selectmen same, J. Thornton, representative.
1807.—S. Kenney, B. Nourse, Nathan Parker, selectmen; Samuel McCombe, representative.
1808.—Deacon S. Dunbarth, S. Kenney, Robert McGaw, selectmen, J. Thornton, representative.
1809.—S. Kenney, S. McCombe, Captain Samuel Fields, selectmen; J. Thornton, representative.
1810.—S. Kenney, Captain S. Fields, Lieutenant Samuel Barron, selectmen; J. Thornton, representative.
1811.—S. Kenney, Lieutenant S. Barron, Cosmo Lund, selectmen; Daniel Ingalls, representative.
1812.—Selectmen same; J. Thornton, representative.
1813.—Selectmen same, H. Fields, representative.
1814.—Cosmo Lund, Aaron Gage, Jr., Solomon Danforth, Jr., selectmen; H. Fields, representative.
1815.—Selectmen same, D. Ingalls, representative.
1816.—C. Lund, A. Gage, Thomas McCalley, selectmen; D. Ingalls, representative.
1817.—Selectmen same; Aaron Gage, Jr., representative.
1818.—A. Gage, Jr., S. Kenney, John Conant, selectmen; A. Gage, representative.
1819.—Abel Goodrich, S. Danforth, Jr., T. McCalley, selectmen; A. Gage, representative.
1820.—A. Goodrich, S. Danforth, Jr., Robert McGaw, selectmen, A. Gage, representative.
1821.—C. Lund, D. Ingalls, Samuel Barron, Jr., selectmen; A. Gage, representative.
1822.—C. Lund, S. Barron, Jr., Levi Wilkins, selectmen, A. Gage, representative.
1823.—Same as previous year.
1824.—S. Kenney, S. Barron, Jr., L. Wilkins, selectmen; A. Gage, representative.
1825.—A. Gage, Jr., L. Wilkins, Martin Crooker, selectmen; Henry T. Ingalls, representative.
1826.—Daniel L. Herrick, L. Wilkins, John P. Wallace, selectmen; H. T. Ingalls, representative.
1827.—L. Wilkins, M. Crooker, S. Barron, Jr., selectmen; James B. Thornton, representative.
1828.—M. Crooker, S. Barron, Jr., Francis Odall, selectmen; J. B. Thornton, representative.
1829.—Same as previous year.
1830.—M. Crooker, Oliver Spalding, Jr., James McCalley, selectmen; J. B. Thornton, representative.
1831.—O. Spalding, Jr., J. McCalley, Jonathan Barron, selectmen, Joseph Litchfield, representative.
1832.—Same as previous year.
1833.—J. McCalley, M. Crooker, Francis Odall, selectmen; Samuel McCombe, representative.
1834.—J. McCalley, David Jones, Joseph N. Gage, selectmen; S. McCombe, representative.
1835.—David Jones, Levi Wilkins, Leonard Kendall, selectmen; S. Barron, Jr., representative.
1836.—L. Wilkins, L. Kendall, Augustus Cragin, selectmen; and William B. Wheeler, vice Kendall, removed from town. S. Barron, Jr., representative.
1837.—L. Wilkins, Joseph B. Holt, Joseph Barnes, selectmen; Oliver Spalding, Jr., representative.
1838.—F. Odall, W. B. Wheeler, Obadiah Marland, selectmen; O. Spalding, Jr., representative.
1839.—O. Marland, Ephraim W. Livingston, Leonard Walker, selectmen; F. Odall, representative.
1840.—L. Walker, E. W. Livingston, O. Spalding, Jr., selectmen, F. Odall, representative.
1841.—D. Jones, Elkanah P. Parker, William McKean, selectmen; R. McGaw, representative.
1842.—O. Spalding, John Gibson, Jr., Edward Wheeler, selectmen, L. Walker, representative.

1842.—W. McKean, E. P. Parker, Joseph B. Holt, selectmen; L. Walker, representative.

1844.—J. B. Holt, D. Jones, Daniel Moor, Jr., selectmen; Jones C. Parker, representative.

1845.—D. Jones, D. Moore, Jr., Daniel T. Ingalls, selectmen; J. P. Parker, representative.

1846.—D. Moore, Jr., D. T. Ingalls, James Parker, selectmen; David T. Jones, representative.

1847.—W. McKean, J. Parker, Ira Spalding, selectmen; David Jones, representative.

1848.—W. McKean, I. Spalding, Robert W. French, selectmen; J. B. Holt, representative.

1849.—R. W. French, S. Kenney, John L. Bowers, selectmen; J. B. Holt, representative.

1850.—S. Kenney, J. L. Bowers, Francis A. Chamberlain, selectmen; R. McKean, representative.

1851.—Alexander McCalley Wilkins, F. A. Chamberlain, Elijah P. Parkhurst, selectmen; W. McKean, representative.

1852.—A. M. Wilkins, E. P. Parkhurst, Benjamin Kidder, selectmen; John Eayers, representative.

1853.—A. M. Wilkins, B. Kidder, Nathan Parker, selectmen; D. T. Ingalls, representative.

1854.—A. M. Wilkins, N. Parker, Ward Parker, selectmen; D. T. Ingalls, representative.

1855.—John Wheeler, Smith E. Fields, James Hay, selectmen; Simeon Kenney, Jr., representative.

1856.—S. E. Fields, J. Hay, Hosea B. Spalding, selectmen; A. M. Wilkins, representative.

1857.—David Jones, Thomas Parker, Abiel Holt, selectmen; Harrison Eaton, representative.

1858.—D. Jones, T. Parker, Abner O. Darrah, selectmen; H. Eaton, representative.

1859.—T. Parker, A. C. Darrah, Jeremiah Woods, selectmen, William T. Parker, representative.

1860.—E. T. Parkhurst, George F. Spalding, Israel C. Crooker, selectmen; W. T. Parker, representative.

1861.—G. F. Spalding, Ward Parker, A. C. Darrah, selectmen; S. Kenney, representative.

1862.—Ward Parker, J. Wheeler, Franklin Herrick, selectmen; Elkanah P. Parker, representative.

1863.—J. Wheeler, F. Herrick, Samuel Morgan, selectmen; E. P. Parker, representative.

1864.—J. Wheeler, F. Herrick, David Jones, selectmen; E. P. Parker, representative.

1865.—John L. Spalding, Ward Parker, Eli Kittredge, selectmen; E. P. Parker, representative.

1866.—S. Kenney, Ward Parker, E. Kittredge, selectmen, could not agree on a representative

1867.—J. L. Spalding, Ward Parker, Walter Read, selectmen, A. C. Darrah, representative.

1868.—A. M. Wilkins, Frederick F. Walker, Isaac Fitts, selectmen, A. C. Darrah, representative.

1869.—J. Wheeler, T. Parker, Henry J. Wilson, selectmen; Benjamin Ela, representative.

1870.—J. Wheeler, T. Parker, H. J. Wilson, selectmen; B. Ela, representative.

1871.—Marcellus Houghton, John L. Read, William McQuesten, selectmen, could not agree on a representative.

1872.—T. Parker, W. McQuesten, G. F. Spalding, selectmen, James B. Greeley, representative.

1873.—Procter P. Parkhurst, W. McQuesten, Nelson H. Brown, selectmen; T. Parker, representative.

1874.—I. Fitts, Artemas Knight, Horace W. Wilson, selectmen, T. Parker, representative.

1875.—I. Fitts, A. Knight, A. C. Darrah, selectmen; George C. Ingalls, representative.

1876.—H. W. Wilson, Levi F. Lowell, George E. Patterson, selectmen, G. C. Ingalls, representative.

1877.—Selectmen same; Ward Parker, representative.

1878.—Selectmen same; Carmi M. Parker, representative.

1879.—G. E. Patterson, Joseph Cross, Henry F. Herrick, selectmen, Carmi M. Parker, representative. Biennial sessions of Legislature began this year, so that henceforward a representative was elected only once in two years.

1880.—H. W. Wilson, J. Cross, H. F. Herrick, selectmen.

1881.—J. Cross, John Wheeler, G. E. Patterson, selectmen; Matthew P. Nichols, representative.

1882.—J. Cross, J. Wheeler, Reuben S. Fields, selectmen.

1883.—I. Parker, H. S. Fields, Everett E. Parker, selectmen; Otis Wheeler, representative.

1884.—H. S. Fields, E. E. Parker, Cleveland C. Beard, selectmen.

1885.—E. E. Parker, C. C. Beard, Daniel Jones, selectmen; Levi F. Lowell, representative.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE SINCE 1842.

George Allen, Samuel C. Anderson, Samuel Batson, Jr., John L. Bowers, Robert A. Batman, Wentworth Claggett, Jonathan Coffin, Marcus Crooker, Stephen Crooker, Simeon Cummings, Daniel O. Danforth, Abner C. Darrah, Harrison Eaton, Jason Eaton, John Eayers, William Eayers, Benjamin Ela, Joseph Farwell, Henry Fields, Isaac Fitts, Abiel Goodrich, Francis A. Gordon, Hendrick W. Gordon, Charles T. Hazen, David Henderson, Franklin Herrick, Joseph B. Holt, Charles L. Humphrey, George C. Ingalls, Daniel T. Ingalls, Henry T. Ingalls, Caleb Jones, David Jones, Simeon Kenney, Benjamin Kidder, Asa Knight, Henry A. Lawrence, Ephraim W. Livingstone, Obediah Marland, Jas. Metcalfe, John McCombe, Nassena McCombe, S. McCombe, I. McGaw, Robert McGaw, William McKean, James L. Moore, Charles S. Nesmith, Matthew P. Nichols, Benjamin Nourse, Frank H. Olcott, Nathaniel J. Oliver, James P. Parker, Nathan Parker, Carmi M. Parker, Edward P. Parker, William T. Parker, Warren W. Pillsbury, Reuben H. Pratt, Eleazer Reby, John T. Read, George F. Spalding, John S. Spalding, Hosea B. Spalding, Oliver Spalding, Oliver Spalding, Jr., Daniel Stevens, James Thornton, James B. Thornton, James T. Walker, Leonard Walker, Edward Wheeler, Alexander McCalley Wilkins.

CHAPTER XIII.

MERRIMACK—(*Continued*).

SECRET SOCIETIES.

All the secret organizations now existing in town are those formed for social and benevolent purposes, and their work is so well known as not to need any explanation.

Thornton Grange, No. 31, was organized May 18, 1874, with thirty members. It has had a prosperous career, and now numbers one hundred and one members.

The presiding officers have been as follows: Ward Parker, John McAfee, George W. Moulton, Walter Kittredge, Everett E. Parker and William F. Kittredge.

Naticook Lodge, I. O. G. T., was instituted January 18, 1876, with sixty members. Its presiding officers have been as follows: James T. Jones, Ira G. Wilkins, Truman B. Knight, Henry L. McKean, Samuel G. Chamberlain, John G. Read, Oliver B. Green, Harrison E. Herrick, Walter A. J. Kittredge, William F. Kittredge, Warren J. Ayer, William T. Parker, Warren W. Pillsbury, George W. Moulton, Charles E. Wilson, George P. Foskett, Daniel C. Barron, Everett L. Hunter, Willard H. Kempton, Cleveland C. Beard.

Webster Commandery, U. O. G. C., No. 161, was established October 17, 1881, with fourteen members, which number has since increased to thirty-three. There have been no deaths and no withdrawals.

The presiding officers have been as follows: J. G. Read, George W. Moulton, James T. Jones, Warren W. Pillsbury, Horatio Bowers, William M. West.

The James S. Thornton Post, G. A. R., No. 33,

was organized in January, 1885, with twenty-five members. Cleveland C. Beard, presiding officer.

CHAPTER XIV.

MERRIMACK—(*Continued*).

GENEALOGIES.

THE following genealogies are limited to persons born in Merrimack, it being outside the scope of this work to follow the descendants who have emigrated to other places. Other families might have been given with equal propriety, the only consideration in choosing these for record being the availability of information concerning them.

Barnes.—Lieutenant Thomas Barnes, from Plymouth County, Mass., settled where Dana Hutchinson now lives, previous to 1746. He had four sons and five daughters, but it is not known that any of his descendants now live in town.

His brother, Dr. Joseph Barnes, was the first physician in town, and was the father of Lieutenant Reuben, from whom are descended a numerous posterity now living in this town and elsewhere.

His children were Reuben[2], Joseph, Samuel, John (settled in Dracut, Mass.), Sally (died young), Eleanor (settled in Boston), Joanna (married Henry Fretts) and Polly (settled in Dracut).

The children of Reuben[2] were Hannah (married Ira Mears, of Merrimack), Rebecca (died young), Ann (married Nelson Longa, of Merrimack), Lucy (settled in Chelmsford, Mass.), Dolly (married, as a second husband, Solomon Barron, of Merrimack), James (died young), David (settled in Merrimack), John (settled in Merrimack), Joel (went West), Eliza R. (settled in Nashua), Lavinia.

The children of Hannah Mears were Jane (went West), Mattie (settled in Manchester), George (went West), Stella (lives in Boston).

Ann Longa's children were Washington (settled in Manchester), Charles (settled in Nashua, where his daughter, May E., was born, and then returned to Merrimack), John (lives in Nashua), Sarah (married Henry T. I. Blood, of Merrimack).

Sarah Blood's children are Clinton, ——, Charley, Annie, Bertha and Mary.

Dolly Barron's children were Sarah (married Charles Longa, and settled in Nashua), John (settled in Nebraska), Clarence (died young), Daniel (settled in Merrimack).

David Barnes' children were Charles (settled in Massachusetts), Sarah (settled in Nashua), Willie (settled in Massachusetts), Almira (died unmarried), Ella Etta (died unmarried), Frank (settled in Lowell).

The children of John Barnes were Edgar (settled in Brookline), Clinton (died unmarried), Fred. (lives in Nashua), Lillian (died unmarried), Addie (lives in Londonderry), Nellie (lives in Town-end, Mass).

The children of Joseph Barnes were Charles, Hiram and two daughters.

The children of Samuel were Betsy (married John Connary, of Milford, and afterwards a Mr. Goodwin), Samuel[3] (settled in Boston), Solomon (lived in Merrimack), Jane (married Elijah Leech, of Milford), Amanda (married Moses Pingbram, of Derry), Hannah (married Morrison Sanderson, of Merrimack), Nancy (married Joseph Day, of Derry).

The children of Hannah Sanderson were Nancy J. (died unmarried), Lorenzo (lives in Fitchburg, Mass.), Ellen (lives in Merrimack), Dana (lives in Merrimack), Orrin (lives in Merrimack).

The children of Joanna Fretts were Harriet (settled in Iowa), Lorena (settled in Nashua), George (settled in Vermont), Catherine (died young), Richard (settled in Merrimack), Henry[2], Emmeline (settled in New Bedford).

The children of Richard Fretts are Emma, Henry and Laura (all living in Merrimack).

Chamberlain.—Captain John Chamberlain came from Groton, Mass., in 1734, and built mills at Souhegan, as elsewhere stated. He built the first bridge across the Souhegan, at the village, at his own expense.

He surrounded his log cabin with pickets as a defense against the Indians, and when he went to work in his field he took his family with him for safety. He was a man of great powers of both mind and body, and was prominent in town affairs for many years.

Once, when a member of the Provincial Assembly, a member of the Council, vexed at their refusing to concur in some measure proposed by the Council, said, in his passion,—

"I wish the Assembly were all in heaven."

The ready reply of Chamberlain was, "I should not object to that, sir, were it not that we should lose the pleasure of the company of His Majesty's Council."

His children were Nabby (lived in Merrimack), Rachel (lived in Merrimack), Susie (lived in Merrimack), Josiah (lived in Merrimack), Rebecca (lived in Merrimack), Silas (settled on Isaiah Herrick's place, and afterwards left town), Joseph (settled on Henry Herrick's place).

The children of Joseph were Joseph[2] (settled in Merrimack, and afterwards removed to Boston), Samuel (settled in Merrimack), Reuben (settled in Merrimack, and afterwards removed to Billerica, Mass.), Moody (settled in Merrimack, and afterwards removed to Terre Haute, Ind.), James (settled in Merrimack, and afterwards removed to Vermont), Roxy (settled in Nashua), Milly (lived in Merrimack), Augustus (settled in Terre Haute, Ind.).

The children of Samuel were Frank A. (settled in Merrimack) and Samuel G. (settled and reared a family in Merrimack, and removed to Lake village).

The children of Samuel G. were Ellen (died young), Charlotte (died young), Elvord G. (settled in Boston), Harriet (died young).

Fields.—There were four brothers and a sister of this family who came to this town from Andover, Mass., just before the Revolution.

Henry Fields settled on the Severns place, Marsten on the Lawrence place, Sally, (wife of Andrew Wilkins) on the Woodward place, Joshua on the Joseph Foster place and John on the John H. Coburn place.

The children of Henry were John (died young), Henry[2] (settled in New York), Rebecca (married to Timothy Carlton) and Susan (settled in Nashua).

The children of Rebecca Carlton were, Rebecca (settled in Nashua), John (settled in Lyndeborough), Sophia (married a Mr. Retterbush, of Merrimack), Eliza (married Joseph Wilson), Henry (killed in a mill at Lowell), Francis (carried on business at New Orleans and elsewhere, and died in Merrimack), Peter (settled in Merrimack), Susan (settled in Amherst), Isaac (died young), Isaac[2] (settled in Massachusetts).

The children of Sophia Retterbush were Eliza (settled in Milford), Sophia (married a Mr. Dodge, of Merrimack), Mary Ann (married Jerry Kittredge, of Merrimack) and Henry (burned in a house). The children of Sophia Dodge were a daughter (died unmarried) and Francis.

The children of Mary Ann Kittredge are Mary J. (married Scott W. Lane, of Manchester), Emma E. (married George P. Butterfield, and lives at Fitchburg, Mass.) and Jerry C. (lives at home).

Francis Carlton had two daughters. Peter Carlton had two daughters,—Sarah (settled in Milford) and Hannah (died unmarried).

Eliza Wilson had a daughter, Eliza Ann (died unmarried), and a son, Henry (settled in Milford.

For the descendants of Sally Wilkins, see Wilkins family.

The children of Marsten Fields were Isaac, Marsten,[2] Betsy, Hannah and Priscilla.

The children of Joshua Fields were Joshua[2] (settled in Merrimack), Jonas (settled in New York), James (settled in Merrimack), John (settled in Maine) and Sally (settled in Maine).

The children of Joshua[2] were Hannah (settled in Lowell), Smith (settled in Merrimack), Sally (married Peter Carlton), Joshua[3] died at sea) and Jonas (died unmarried).

The children of Smith Fields were Sally (died in Nashua), Joshua (settled in Milford), Charles (died unmarried), Mary (residence unknown), Hermon S. (settled in Merrimack).

John Fields served through the whole seven years of the Revolutionary War. His children were Henry[3] (died unmarried) and Elizabeth (married John H. Coburn).

Elizabeth Coburn had one daughter, Catherine (married John H. Upham, of Amherst).

Gage.—Aaron Gage came from Methuen, Mass., in 1773, and settled on the place now owned by James Hodgman. His children were Isaac (settled in Charlestown, Mass.), Deacon Aaron (settled in Merrimack), Phineas (settled in Merrimack), Moses (settled in Merrimack), Mehitabel (married Thomas Underwood, of Merrimack) and a daughter, who married Josiah Tinker, of Bedford.

The children of Deacon Aaron[2] were Hannah (settled in Bedford), Aaron[3] (unmarried, lived in Merrimack), Naomi (married Daniel Muzzy, divorced, and lives in Merrimack), Sally (married Mr. Conant, of Merrimack, and, after Mr. Conant died, married Stephen Crooker, of Merrimack), Benjamin (settled in Bedford), Isaac (settled in Bedford), Solomon (settled in Bedford), Mary (unmarried, lives in Merrimack), Martha (unmarried, lives in Merrimack), Fanny (settled in Boston).

The children of Phineas were Lydia (married Alexander Wilkins, of Merrimack), Sally (settled in Bedford), Anna (settled in Nashua), Isaac (settled in Bedford), Benjamin[2] (settled in Lowell, Mass.), Polly (died young), Mary (settled in Sutton), Enoch (settled in Merrimack, later in Bedford), Stephen (settled in Merrimack, later in Amherst), Parker (died young), George (settled in Bedford).

The children of Moses were Betsy (settled in New Boston), Moses[2] (settled in Bedford), Sally (settled in New Boston), Ruth (settled in Goffstown), John (settled in Lyndeborough), David (became a missionary), Joseph N. (settled in Merrimack, but afterward removed to Lawrence, Mass). At his death Joseph N. Gage left a fund of about fourteen thousand dollars, the income of which was to go to his wife during her life, and afterward to be used in supporting the public schools of his native town, on condition that the town should never raise a less amount than before by taxation for school purposes, should erect a monument to his memory, and should keep his lot in the cemetery in good condition. The town accepted the conditions, and at the death of Mrs. Gage, in 1883, came into possession of the property, together with two thousand dollars more added to it by the will of Mrs. Gage, thus increasing the amount available for school purposes about fifty per cent. Other children of Moses Gage were Mehitabel[2], Susan and Charles.

The children of Mehitable Gage and Thomas Underwood were Thomas[2], John, Peter, Sally, William and Charles.

Sally Gage and Mr. Conant had a daughter, Hannah, who married Freeman Hill, of Merrimack, and their children were George, Sarah and one that died young.

The children of Sally Gage and Stephen Crooker were Stephen[2] D. (settled in Boston and then went West), Abner C. (settled in Boston), Simeon W. (settled in Boston), Israel (settled in Merrimack), James P. (settled in Boston).

The children of Israel Crooker were Frank W. (settled in Norwood, Mass.), Sarah (unmarried, lives

in Norwood, Mass.), Mary (married George Bean, of Merrimack), Ida (married Charles Wilson, of Merrimack).

The children of Lydia Gage and Alexander Wilkins were Olive (settled in Bedford), Fanny (married Levi Fisher, of Merrimack).

The children of Fanny Fisher were Levi W. (settled in Merrimack), Sarah W. (settled in Nashua), George W. (settled in Boscawen), Anna L. (married Hazen G. Dodge, of Merrimack), Cynthia M. (settled in Malden, Mass.).

The children of Levi W. Fisher are Maria (settled in Bedford), Fanny W. (lives in Merrimack).

Anna L. Fisher and Hazen G. Dodge have a son, Elwin H., who lives in Merrimack.

The children of Enoch Gage were Foster, Walter, Joseph and Ann E.

The children of Stephen Gage were Permelia, Sophronia, Mary A., Parker, John and Orlando, all of whom lived in Amherst.

Ingalls.—Deacon Daniel Ingalls came from Andover, Mass., and settled on the Ingalls farm. He was a Revolutionary soldier, took part in the battle of Bennington, and guarded the Hessian prisoners at Charlestown, Mass., the following winter. He was a respected and useful citizen of Merrimack for many years.

His children were Polly (settled in Bedford), Sally, Rebecca (settled in Salem, Mass.), Elizabeth (died young), Daniel T. (settled on the home farm in Merrimack, where he still lives), Henry P. (settled in New York City) and Putnam (settled in Newark, N. J.).

The children of Daniel T. were Horace P. (settled in Ohio), Mary (lived in Nashua), George C. (settled on the home farm in Merrimack), Lucian (settled in Falmouth, Me.) and Nancy (lives in Nashua).

The children of George C. are Helen L. and Daniel T., Jr.

Jones.—David Jones settled in Merrimack in 1827. His children were Amos (dead), David T. (settled in Merrimack), Daniel (settled in Merrimack) Sarah E. (settled in Merrimack), George H., Rosa E. and Louisa M. (settled in Merrimack). David T. has one son, David R.; David R. has a daughter, Nellie L. The children of James T. were Ernest J., Leslie E., Idella M. (deceased) and Grace M.

Caleb Jones settled in Merrimack about 1830. His children were Eliza B., Caleb G., Amos, George, Charlotte H., Harriet and Mary.

Jonathan Jones settled in Merrimack about 1844. He had one daughter, Laura, and moved from town about 1850.

McGaw.—Jacob McGaw was born in 1737 in Lincygloss, near Londonderry, Ireland, and belonged to the famous Scotch-Irish stock. He came to this town when a young man with nothing but his stout heart and willing hands to depend upon. He was a weaver by trade, but soon added to this short expeditions with a peddler's trunk, then a store, and finally became a wealthy merchant.

He filled many of the leading town offices, was a pillar in the church and a respected citizen.

His children were John (died in Bedford), Margaret (settled in Bedford), Jacob (settled in Maine), Robert (settled in Merrimack), Rebecca (settled in Maine), Isaac (lived in Windham many years, but died in Merrimack), Martha (settled in Maine).

Robert McGaw, whose name appears frequently in these pages, was for many years a leading character in the social, religious and political life of the town. He settled on the old homestead at Reed's Ferry, and when his father died, in 1810, he succeeded to his business as merchant.

His business abilities were such that he added largely to the property he inherited from his father, and, though he used his means liberally for every good cause while he lived, he left about a quarter of a million at his death, and, beside the endowment of the institute already named, he bequeathed five thousand dollars as an endowment of the First Congregational Church.

The children of Isaac born in Windham were Margaret Jane (married Edward P. Parker, of Derry, lived several years in Merrimack, but now resides in Concord, Mass.), John Armour (settled in Jersey City, N. J.), Sarah Elizabeth (died unmarried), Martha Dickinson (married Francis A. Gordon, of Henniker, and settled in Merrimack) and Anna Eliza (married Carmi Parker, of Merrimack, recently removed to Fitchburg, Mass.).

Margaret Parker had a daughter, Caroline Eliza (settled in Concord, Mass.) Martha Gordon has two sons—Robert McGaw and Arthur G.

Anna Parker has three sons.—George L., Harry C. and Maurice W.

McGilveray.—John McGilveray came from Scotland some time previous to the Revolution and settled on the place now owned by his grandson, John[2].

His children were John[2]: Robert, settled in Maine; William, settled in New Orleans; Alexander; David, settled in Brookline; Jacob; Martha, married Alexander Anderson, of Derry; Margaret, died unmarried; Simon, settled on the home farm.

The children of Simon were John[3], settled on the home farm; Eliza J., married James Hale, settled in Merrimack, and had seven children, four of whom are living; William; Harriet, died unmarried; George Newel.

The children of John[3] are Franklin D.; John C.; D. Elbertie; Clarie F., married Everett E. Parker of Merrimack; Annis B., died; Harriette M.

Parker.—Nathan Parker, many years a resident of Merrimack, was born in Litchfield, N. H., January 1, 1767; came to this town April, 1798. He married Mary McQuestin, of Litchfield, and died at the old homestead opposite the M. N. Institute, where his wife lived at the time of his death.

His posterity number six sons, four daughters, sixty-six grandchildren, forty-three great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren.

His oldest son, William, born December 16, 1797, died September 11, 1877, in Suncook, N. H., where he resided.

Frances (Mrs. Leonard Walker), born September 7, 1799; died at her home in Merrimack, December 13, 1870.

Nathan, born September 25, 1801. He settled in Merrimack, where he died April 14, 1876.

Matthew, born July 27, 1803. He was accidentally killed by the falling of a building upon him, at his father's place, in time of a fearful tornado, May 21, 1814.

Adeline (Mrs. Enoch Merrill), born August 30, 1805; now lives in Nashua, N. H.

Elkanah Philip, born June 6, 1807; died in Merrimack, at the Parker homestead, April 5, 1875.

James, the fifth son, lived and died in Merrimack; born November 30, 1809; died March 1, 1864.

Harriet (Mrs. Robert French, of this town), born June 23, 1812, and now living.

Thomas, the youngest son, died at his home in Merrimack, March 27, 1885; born February 20, 1815.

Marietta (Mrs. John Wheeler), born December 28, 1818; died in Merrimack, July 30, 1881.

Two daughters of Nathan Parker are now living; also thirty-one grandchildren, thirty-six great-grandchildren, three great-great-grandchildren.

He was the grandson of Rev. Thomas Parker, of Dracut, Mass. Rev. Thomas was the son of Josiah, of Cambridge. He was born December 7, 1700; graduated at Cambridge, 1718; settled in Dracut, 1720; was pastor of the Congregational (probably Presbyterian) Church forty-four years, until the time of his death, March 18, 1765, and only nineteen years of age at the time of settlement.

His sons were Thomas, William, John, Matthew and Jonathan. His daughters were Lydia, Elizabeth, Lucy and Sarah. Matthew (second) was father of James U. Parker, Esq., once a resident of Merrimack; also of Nathan Parker, of Manchester, President of Manchester Savings Bank, and grandfather of Deacon Matthew Nichols, of this town. Thomas Parker, his oldest son, became a celebrated physician, settled in Litchfield, was the father of Rev. Edward L. Parker, who settled over the Presbyterian Church of Derry, where he preached until his death. He was father of Edward Parker, Esq., a former resident of this town, and later of Concord, Mass., where he died.

Spalding.—Samuel Spalding came from Chelmsford, Mass., and settled in Merrimack at some time previous to 1753.

His children were Samuel[2], settled in Merrimack; Abijah, settled in Nashua; Sarah, died unmarried; Henry, settled in New Boston and afterwards removed to Lyndeborough; Oliver, settled in Merrimack; Isaac, settled in New Ipswich and afterwards removed to Wilton; Silas, settled in Merrimack, removed to Andover, Vt., and returned to Merrimack; Asa, settled in Merrimack.

The children of Samuel[2] were Ephraim, died young; Sarah, married Luther Abbott, of Andover, Vt.; Abijah[3], settled in Nashua, after living in various other places; Betsey, married Isaac Blood, of Hollis; Luther, settled in Baltimore, Md.; Meriel, married John Thomas, of Godlstown, and settled in Andover, Vt., afterwards removed to Wisconsin; Ira, settled in Merrimack; Josiah, settled in Salem, and was a sea-captain; Eleanor, settled in Vermont.

The children of Ira Spalding were Ira[3], died in infancy; William Moore, settled in Texas; Ephraim Heald, settled in Texas; Nancy Isabella, married William Kimball, of Temple; Eliza Jane, died in infancy; George Washington, died in infancy; George Franklin, settled on the old homestead in Merrimack; Betsy Chandler, married John G. Kimball, of Nashua; Catherine Mears, married Chancy C. Kuler, and settled in Wisconsin; Ellen Maria, married Albert Gay, of Boston, Mass.; Henry Harrison, died in infancy.

The children of George Franklin Spalding are Caribella Frances and Frank Clarence.

The children of Oliver Spalding were Abigail, died young; Oliver[3], settled in Merrimack; and an unnamed infant.

The children of Oliver Spalding[3] were Abigail Nourse, married William T. Parker, and lives in Merrimack, John Lund, settled in Merrimack; Hosea Ballou, settled in Nashua; and Oliver Perry, died young.

The children of John Lund Spalding were Sarah Frances and John Oliver.

The children of Asa Spalding were Asa[2], settled in Merrimack; Ephraim, died young; Samuel Woods, died young; Joanna, died young; Sophia, married Timothy Fry, of Lowell, Mass.; Cynthia, married Gilbert Colburn, of Pelham; Albert Jefferson, settled in Danvers, Mass.; Lucy Davis, married Jacob Carlton, of Lowell, Mass.; John Langdon, died young; Sarah, married Jacob Carlton, of Lowell, Mass., after her sister Lucy's death; and Dorcas, married Andrew J. Nute, of Lowell, Mass.

The children of Asa Spalding[2] were Samuel Woods, settled in Danvers, Mass.; Joanna, married William Lyon, of Pelham; Asa Langdon, has lived in various towns in Massachusetts, the last being Newton Centre; and Albert Jefferson, settled in Danvers, Mass.

Matthew Thornton's Family and Descendants.—James Thornton, an Englishman, and Elizabeth Jenkins, his wife, removed from England to the north of Ireland, where Matthew Thornton was born, in 1714. During his infancy his parents came to America and settled in Londonderry. After acquiring his profession he practiced medicine there, securing a high rep-

ntation as a physician and becoming comparatively wealthy.

In 1745, Dr. Thornton joined the expedition against Louisburg, Cape Breton, as surgeon in the New Hampshire Division of the American army. Matthew Thornton was appointed president of the Provincial Convention of New Hampshire, and the following year was chosen to represent New Hampshire in the first Congress holden at Philadelphia. He signed the Declaration of Independence, and soon after purchased a farm in that part of Merrimack known as Thornton's Ferry, where, surrounded by his family and friends, he passed the remainder of his days in dignified repose. He died at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Hannah Thornton McGaw, in Newburyport, Mass., June 24, 1803, at the age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Thornton was a man of commanding presence, but of a very genial nature, remarkable for his native wit and great fund of anecdote.

After serving his term in Congress he became chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas in New Hampshire, and afterwards judge of the Superior Court.

Judge Thornton married Hannah Jackson, who died before reaching middle life, leaving five children, —James, Andrew, Mary, Hannah and Matthew[2]. James married Mary Parker, and lived in Merrimack. Their children were, Matthew[3], James Bonaparte, Thomas, Hannah and Mary.

Matthew[3] died in youth, leaving one daughter, Margaret Anne, who died unmarried.

James B. was graduated at Bowdoin; practiced law in Merrimack; was second comptroller of the treasury at Washington; then United States charge d'affaires to Peru, South America. He died at Callao at about the age of forty.

He was a classmate of the late Charles G. Atherton, Esq., of Nashua, and of the late ex-President Franklin Pierce, and the warmth of their strong personal friendship remained unimpaired until his death.

James B. Thornton left two children,—James Shepard Thornton and Mary Parker Thornton. James Shepard entered the Naval School at Annapolis at the age of fourteen, and remained in the naval service until his death, which occurred in 1875. He was executive officer of the "Hartford" under Farragut, at the battle of New Orleans, and executive officer of the "Kearsarge," in the famous battle with the "Alabama."

He married a daughter of Rev. Henry Wood, who survives him. Mary Parker married Dr. Charles A. Davis, and, after his death, Judge W. S. Gardner, of Massachusetts. Hannah married Colonel Joseph Greeley, of Nashua, of whose family there are three surviving children,—Charles A. and Edward P., located at Nashua, Iowa; and James B. Greeley, M.D., surgeon in the First Rhode Island Cavalry during the late war, who is now living on the old Thornton farm in Merrimack.

Andrew, son of Judge Matthew Thornton, died in early youth, unmarried.

Matthew[2], son of Judge Thornton, graduated at Dartmouth, read law at Amherst and resided at Merrimack, where he died, leaving a widow and two children.

One of these died in youth; the other, Abby, a very lovely and accomplished woman, married Captain David MacGregor, of Derry.

Mary Thornton, eldest daughter of Judge Matthew Thornton, married the Hon. Silas Britton, of Salem, N. H.

Hannah Thornton, youngest daughter of Judge Matthew Thornton, married John McGaw, of Newburyport, Mass.

Wilkins.—The Wilkins family came from England and settled in Salem in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Stephen Wilkins, born in that part of Salem afterwards incorporated in Middleton, left a son, Stephen Wilkins, Jr., who took part in the French and Indian War, was appointed captain in the Revolutionary forces, and served two years, but left the army in 1777, and bought a farm in Merrimack, on the Souhegan River, three and a half miles from its mouth. An interesting incident occurred in connection with this purchase. John Neal, the man of whom he purchased, was a whig when the Americans seemed likely to succeed and a tory when the British got the advantage.

The bargain was made in the spring of 1777; but in the summer, when Mr. Wilkins came to pay the money in Continental currency, it had begun to depreciate, and Mr. Neal refused to take it, declaring that the British would gain the victory and the money would not be worth as much as so many chips. But when he heard of the capture of Burgoyne's army he was glad to take the whole three thousand dollars in Continental currency.

The children of Captain Stephen Wilkins, Jr., were Andrew, came to Merrimack with his father; Stephen, died young; Hannah, married Elijah Clubbuck and settled in Vermont, but removed to New York; Lucy, died at Mount Vernon; Stephen[2], settled in New York; Levi, came to Merrimack with his father; James, born in Merrimack, reared a family here and died in New York.

The children of Andrew Wilkins were Amos (settled in Merrimack, and afterwards removed to Vermont), Mehitable (married Samuel McClure, of Merrimack), Andrew[2] (died unmarried), Sarah (married Zebulon Ritterbush, of Merrimack), Samuel (had one child, Samuel[2], in Merrimack, and then removed to Amherst), Asa (died unmarried), John (settled in Merrimack).

The children of Amos Wilkins born in Merrimack were Joanne A. and Sally N. (removed to Vermont with their father).

The children of Mehitable McClure were Sarah and Samuel (born in Merrimack and removed to Nashua).

The children of Sarah Ritterbush were Stephen W. (died unmarried), Lucy Jane (married John Collins, of Nashua), William (went to California), Nelson (went to California).

The children of John Wilkins were Martha H. (married Amos A. Wilkins, a son of Amos Wilkins, born in Vermont), Charlotte (married Edward Colburn and settled in Canada West), Augusta (died in Nashua), Adeline (died in Nashua), a son (died in infancy), Frances (died in Nashua), Alma P. (died in Nashua).

The children of Levi Wilkins were Ann (died in infancy), Alexander McCalley (settled in Merrimack), Roxana (died in Nashua), Levi F. (died young), Lucy A. (married Thomas H. Hall and settled in Nashua), a son (died in infancy), Hannah (married Ira Roby and settled in Amherst), Levi W. (settled in Antrim).

Levi Wilkins settled on the old homestead, and was elected selectman for several years, always discharging the duties of his office satisfactorily to his townsmen and with honor to himself. He made home so pleasant for his children that they look back upon their childhood as the pleasantest portion of their lives. He was universally beloved and respected, and his advice was often sought for by his fellow-citizens. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and his example adorned his profession.

The children of Alexander McCalley Wilkins were Lucy Ann (lives with her father), Franklin A. (settled in Providence), James M. (settled in Nashua), Gustine (settled in Manville, R. I.), Mary C. (died unmarried).

The children of James Wilkins, son of Captain Stephen, were Eliza, Charles A., Mary A., Jane McC., all born in Merrimack and removed to New York with their father.

Sources of Information.—The material for the foregoing sketch of Merrimack has been taken from the following sources: An address by Rev. Stephen T. Allen at the centennial celebration in Merrimack; an address by Rev. C. L. Hubbard at the centennial of the First Congregational Church in Merrimack; Fox's "History of Dunstable;" "History of Bedford," by a town committee; "History of Windham," by L. A. Morrison; "Spalding Memorial," by Samuel J. Spalding; "Town Papers of New Hampshire," edited by Isaac W. Hammond; "State Papers of New Hampshire," by same author; Merrimack town records; records of First Congregational Church of Merrimack; records of McGaw Normal Institute. Hon. W. T. Parker furnished the complete list of citizens who served in the Civil War, and many of the oldest citizens have given much valuable information.

No one can be better aware than the writer of the incompleteness of this record. He has done the best he could in the time and with the means placed at his disposal.

An interesting field of research opens widely on every side, inviting further exploration. This, at least, can be said: as far as the work has been carried, everything stated as a fact has been verified, and, while of course there are errors in details, all important points stated may be relied upon as well established.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HARRISON EATON, M.D.

Harrison Eaton, M.D., traced his descent from English ancestry, through John and Anne Eaton, who settled in Haverhill, Mass., in 1646; he was the elder of the two children of Moses and Judith (Merrill) Eaton, and was born at the Eaton homestead in Hopkinton, Merrimack County, December 13, 1813.

At that date four generations were represented in the large, square mansion, where the present mistress, Mrs. Louisa (Eaton) Piper has all her life resided, and of his early home Dr. Eaton cherished delightful memories.

The patriarch of the household was the great-grandfather, John Eaton Esq., whose decease occurred in 1824; his son, Major Nathaniel Eaton, was so stout as to have hardly room for a grandchild on each knee; yet there the boys clung, begging for a story.

"Well, once there was a man"—here David pulled the grandsire's nose—"Tell it to me, grandpa, tell it to *me!*"

Amid exuberant mirth and frolic, the old man would begin again, and now it was Harrison who drew the narrator's face and attention toward himself; thus, while the progress of the tale was hindered, there was great amusement all round, and both first and second childhood were happy.

His maternal grandfather, Deacon David Merrill, who, after his wife's death, came to live with his daughter, was a saintly character in juvenile eyes, who never used wicked words, though he did once threaten to break the "pesky" heads of the hens if they did not keep out of his garden, that he took great pleasure in cultivating. He made cross-bows for the boys, and amused and interested them with incidents of Ticonderoga and Bennington,—he having enlisted as fifer, in the Revolutionary army at the age of sixteen,—and while the younger boy dropped the corn he encouraged him with the approving comment that he was "a forward little fellow who would get big enough to cover corn some day," and so firmly was he his friend that upon the sole occasion when the child was deemed worthy of chastisement, he demurred, saying, *sotto voce*, that "if Harrison were his boy, he guessed he would not be treated that way."

For many years the estate and property of this

numerous household were held in common stock; ropes, cloth, shoes and other articles which are now always purchased were of home manufacture; and that so many people could have lived under one roof without quarreling demonstrated to the doctor's satisfaction a fact which reflected the bright side of human nature. At an infantile age he was was sent, "with shining face," to school, and the master, pointing his pen-knife at the first letter of the alphabet, demanded its name. Up spake the child: "I reads in Baker!" The doctor was wont to tell this anecdote, adding with zest, "My *mother* taught *me!*"

His physical strength and power of endurance were less than his brother's and most farmers' sons, but he was up in the morning early, ambitious to have the work go on, and eager to keep up with the men. Whenever a task was imposed, this challenge instantly greeted his brother's ears: "Come, David, let us go and do it and not have to keep hating it."

The happy home influences were of the most salutary character, and vigorous, active mental powers, combined with an exceptionally sunny temperament and cheerful disposition, were his natural inheritance.

He abounded in humor, which was manifested in quiet, never in boisterous, ways, and surviving mates still recount the witty repartees and sparkling *bon-mots* of childhood years.

Says his cousin, Mrs. Piper: "Harrison was fun-loving, and how much we all loved *him!*" I recall that one evening, his boots off, and the fire on his study-hearth burning low, he asked David to fetch an armful of fuel, to which he consented, on condition that an improvised rhyme should be his reward. When the wood appeared the rhyme was ready,—

> "Thank fortune that I have a brother so good
> To pick up my chips and bring in my wood,
> While I, like a monkey, sit curled in my chair,
> Reading and studying the lectures of Blair!"

He often alluded with satisfaction to the impartial treatment which he and his brother received at parental hands, to their own harmonious exchange or division of boyish properties. Why," said he, "neither ever had a piece of pie or cake, a new collar or a marble more than the other." Here the doctor was called out, and his mother continued,—"There came a day, when I was making a little coat, and Harrison asked, 'Who is to wear it?' I said 'It is for you, my son.' 'And will not David have one, too?' 'Not at present.' He silently regarded my handiwork a moment, and then said, 'If there is to be but one coat, please give it to my brother.'"

The child was "father of the man;" boyish traits, prominent among which was peculiar unselfishness, developed into a manhood that has left the world better and happier for its existence.

Working,—"laboring on the farm," it is entered in his memoranda of youthful years; and doubtless that is the proper term, for tradition, family testimony and the record of his most useful, industrious life prove that there was never a lazy nerve in him,—attending district school, or the Hopkinton Academy (a flourishing institution then remarkable for the excellence and thoroughness of its instruction, and since for the number of its alumni who, in after-life, became distinguished), brought him to his seventeenth birth-day, December 13, 1830, on which day he commenced teaching, thenceforth alternating that vocation with study till his graduation.

He entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Royal Call, of Hopkinton, November 17, 1832, and teaching in the towns of Essex and Hamilton, Mass., was meanwhile a student in the office of Dr. Oliver S. Cressy, of the latter place.

He attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College in 1833–34; at Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1836, and there received the degree of M.D., November 22, 1836.

A few months immediately after he was assistant of Dr. Streeter, in Troy, N. Y., then returned to his native State, and commenced practice in South Weare August 16, 1837.

He married Miss Charlotte M. Eaton, of Hopkinton, December 25, 1838, and removed to Merrimack August 17, 1839, where he spent the rest of life laboring diligently and faithfully, until failing strength and sickness compelled him gradually to cease from active professional duty. His practice included the town of Litchfield.

His son, Henry Harrison, was born October 24, 1839.

Dr. Eaton became one of the associates of the Southern District Medical Society in 1839, and represented that body as delegate to the annual meeting of the American Medical Association held in Boston in 1849.

He was admitted Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1842, was its corresponding secretary in 1854–55, secretary in 1857, councilor from 1859 to 1863, censor in 1869, and was also member of the standing committee on practical medicine. He was a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and represented the New Hampshire Medical Society as its delegate to the annual meeting of the association which convened at Washington, D. C., in 1858.

Dr. Eaton was received into full communion with the First Congregational Church in Merrimack July 4, 1852, was several years superintendent of its Sabbath-school and had been president of its religious society and one of its deacons many years at the time of his death. He was superintendent of the public schools of Merrimack and one of the board of trustees of McGaw Normal Institute many years, and in the years 1857–58 was a member of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature.

To quote from the obituary presented at the ninety-second annual session of the New Hampshire Medical

William T. Parker.

Society, by Charles A. Savory, M.D, his intimate friend from boyhood,—

"Having entered upon his profession, Dr. Eaton devoted himself to its duties with quiet, but tireless, energy. He kept himself informed of the advancements made in the different departments of medicine, and made practical use of them whenever occasion offered. At the same time, conservative and progressive, he carefully discriminated between the certain and the doubtful; ready to adopt a new remedy or method when satisfied of its claims, he never abandoned the reliable for the untried. Novelty as such had no charms for him.

"His habits of reading, observation and investigation continued until within a few days of his death. So long as his strength permitted, and even longer, he held himself ready to perform professional duties for all who called for his services. Besides these qualities, so necessary in a skilful physician, Dr. Eaton possessed others in an eminent degree. He was kind, generous, conscientiously faithful, patient and sympathetic. He was a reliable friend and pleasant companion.

"Those who knew him personally well recall with pleasure the time spent in his society. His ready wit, his genial humor and his inexhaustible fund of anecdote made him a delightful host or guest.

"With no affectation of sanctity, he was a devoted and earnest Christian. The principles of his religious faith governed and directed him in all the affairs of life; and in the large circle of his usefulness those who were suffering from physical or mental distress instinctively sought his aid. He was one of the pillars of his church for many years, and was interested and active in every work of reform or charity."

Mrs. Eaton died, after a brief illness, December 21, 1866.

Dr. Eaton married Miss Harriet N. Lane, of Candia, November 26, 1868; she survives him.

From foregoing data it will be seen that, while quietly going professional rounds, caring for the physical welfare of the community, Dr. Eaton was also identified with the political, educational, moral and religious interests of Merrimack and vicinity for more than forty-two years. He loved his fellow-men and rejoiced in their welfare and prosperity. He heard personal detraction as though he heard it not; himself a peacemaker, he had not an enemy, and while the present and succeeding generation continue, his name will be a household word in the extensive circle of families who cherish not alone the memory of the good doctor, but of the good man.

His gentle nature won not only human hearts,—all living creatures loved him, and, trusting, nearly approached his person without fear.

The robins drank from the pails about the stable, the sparrow chirped about the rim of his straw hat, as, busy among the bee-hives and grape-vines, he rested, after long rides, in the garden; he knew the birds of the wildwood, and the birds of the wildwood knew and responded to his call; he was a lover of Nature, a fine botanist and a delightful companion in his carriage, as well as by the fireside.

Through lingering months and years of pain and weariness he reached eternal rest, but his self-control was perfect; keenest, prolonged anguish wrote no wrinkle, even momentarily, upon his brow. The always sweet smile grew sweeter, till, in the words of Pastor Slack, "he passed away, just as he had always lived, in peace. His long and faithful work as a Christian physician, his zeal in aiding all the interests of the town and his active and consistent life in the church, all combine to make his loss keenly felt by the church and whole community."

Dr. Eaton died November 19, 1881. The day of his funeral, the 22d, was the forty-fifth anniversary of his graduation.

Upon the plain granite monument erected near his grave is the inscription,—

Harrison Eaton, M.D.,
Forty-five years
the
BELOVED PHYSICIAN,
Born Dec. 15, 1815,
Deceased Nov. 19, 1881,
Æ 65 years, 11 months, 6 days.
"He went about doing good."

HON. WILLIAM T. PARKER.

William T. was the second son of William and Margaret Parker, and was born at Cleethorps, county of Lincolnshire, England, November 10, 1822. He came to America with his parents in 1832, and has resided in New Hampshire, with the exception of a few months, ever since. When twenty years of age he left Stoddard, where his parents resided, and came to Nashua to seek employment. He engaged for one year with Thomas S. Jones & Co., merchant tailors, taking charge of their manufacturing department. Two years later he commenced business for himself in company with Colonel Charles P. Gage. He remained in business with this and other firms until 1867, when he retired to his farm in Merrimack, where he resides at the present time.

Mr. Parker married, September 1, 1846, Abbie N., daughter of Oliver Spaulding, Esq., of Merrimack, and moved to that town in 1849.

In 1856 he was elected moderator in the town meeting of Merrimack, and this was the first time he ever presided over any public gathering. Since that time he has presided over more than one hundred meetings in the town where he resides.

In 1859 and 1860 he represented the town of Merrimack in the General Court. In 1866 he was chosen a member of the State Senate and served for two years, being the president of that body in 1867. During the great Rebellion he was appointed war agent for the town of Merrimack, and so faithfully and well did he discharge the duties of this difficult position that at the close of that fearful struggle he was tendered an unanimous vote of thanks by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Parker joined the Odd-Fellows in April, 1844, and for thirty years he has been a member of the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, rising to the thirty-second grade in that body. He is also a member of the Good Templars, of the Golden Cross and of the Grange.

Mr. Parker's religious connections led him, very early in life, in 1843, to connect himself with the Universalist parish in Nashua, and he has served his church with a fidelity and love that does honor alike

to the man and to the cause. He has served on its board of trustees many years, and has been the superintendent of its Sunday-school for more than ten years. But his work has not been bounded by the narrow limits of the city of Nashua, for in State and national matters appertaining to the Universalist denomination he has been a potent factor. For many years he was the president of the New Hampshire State Convention, and he also served for nine years on the Board of the General Convention, seven of which he was the chairman of that body. To him also was given the distinguished honor of presiding over the great centennial festival of this people, held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in 1870, when such men as the Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., of New York, Rev. A. A. Miner, D.D., of Boston, Rev. W. H. Ryder, D.D., of Chicago, and Governor Claflin graced the occasion with their presence and eloquence. It was the last time that the lamented Dr. Chapin ever spoke in Faneuil Hall.

In his whole life Mr. Parker has been an earnest and enthusiastic worker in every good cause. The cause of temperance and that of education have found in him a worthy champion. Feeling his own lack of education in his youth, tet all his schooldays would not make one year, he very early became a warm friend of the schools of his town and State.

Mr. Parker has ever been true and outspoken in his convictions, both political and religious, and no hope of gain or advantage could swerve him a hair's breadth from what he perceived to be his duty in these matters. In all his business relations he has been strictly honest and conscientious. In his domestic relations he has been faithful and devoted. He is a kind brother, a dutiful son, a devoted husband and a firm friend. In his married life he has been unusually fortunate and happy. The esteem in which he is held by his friends and neighbors is shown in the fact that during his life he has been called to conduct more than two hundred funerals.

Mr. Parker's executive ability is of a high and rare order. This, coupled with his firm decision of character, has made him uniformly successful in every position he has been called to fill. But his decision of character has ever been combined with a Christian love, a charity as warm and large-hearted as ever dwells in human breast.

ALEXANDER McCAULEY WILKINS.

Alexander McCauley Wilkins, a son of Levi Wilkins, was born at Merrimack, N. H., February 25, 1806.

His mother's maiden-name was Ann McCauley. She was a daughter of Alexander McCauley, Jr., of Merrimack. He lived with his father and worked on his father's farm. To the district school he was indebted for all the education he received, except such as he secured by study and reading at home; yet he improved his opportunities so well that when he reached manhood he was employed to teach during the winters in his own and neighboring towns, still working on the farm during the summers.

December 2, 1834, he married Caroline Richmond Stearns, daughter of James Stearns, of Amherst, N. H. At this time he changed his business from farming to lumbering. He bought mills on the Souhegan River in Merrimack, purchased lumber and manufactured it into boards, shingles, clapboards, etc., and was usually successful in selling his products for enough to give him a fair remuneration for his labor.

Endowed by nature with unusual vigor of both body and mind and good executive abilities, he was for many years prominent in town affairs. He represented the town in the New Hampshire Legislature, was chairman of the Board of Selectmen five years and treasurer four years.

He was for several years a director of the Indian Head Bank, at Nashua, and served as justice of the peace for more than a quarter of a century. He was employed to settle many large estates, and generally succeeded in satisfying the parties interested.

In 1856, though still carrying on the lumber business, he bought a farm and returned to his early occupation of tilling the soil, feeling that farming, if not very lucrative, was at least a healthful occupation.

Here he still resides (1885), and when he goes out in the early morning to work in his fields, he feels the refreshing influence of the dewy air, and when he returns in the evening from the toils of the day, after caring for his flocks and herds, he retires to peaceful and undisturbed slumbers.

Alexander McC. Wilkins

of Wilton, it does not possess a natural pond or lake. This is a physical blemish it can never overcome. It is divided substantially into two parts by the Souhegan River, a beautiful stream of pure, clear water, whose source is among the hills of Massachusetts and which affords considerable mill-power and makes itself generally useful, as it is picturesque and ornamental. The name Souhegan, like the original names of most of the streams and mountains of New Hampshire, has an Indian origin, it being first called Souheganack. It is said to signify *crooked*. It it does, it is rightly named, for its meanderings are as tortuous as they are graceful and attractive.

Into the Souhegan, at various points, empty several smaller streams or brooks, which find their birth in the hills of Milford and adjoining towns which bound it. These towns are Lyndeborough and Mont Vernon on the north, Hollis and Brookline on the south, Amherst on the east and Mason and Wilton on the west. Lyndeborough and Mont Vernon are rugged towns, with commanding hills, and from their numerous water-sheds, in times of rain and storm, comes a large abundance of water, which floods the low, broad intervales of Milford. The goodly town has a matronly lap, but it is often full and overflowing, and while it sometimes looks as if it was having rather more than it could manage, the broad and restless river always takes care of it, and the low lands in the spring-time that follows attest the fact that they have been embraced by the freshet.

Milford is fifty miles from Boston, thirty from the State capital, and lies in latitude between 42 and 43° north and longitude between 5 and 6° east from Washington, and became a town by an act of the Legislature of New Hampshire, passed January 11, 1794, and is therefore but a little over fourscore years and ten in age. Not having yet seen a century of town existence, the celebration of its first centennial, January 11, 1894, will be an event of much interest to its devoted children. It will soon be here, for

> "Time hurries on
> With a restless, unremitting stream."

It will be interesting to see what new discoveries will have been made at the end of a little less than another decade. Who can predict what is coming? Who can appreciate or comprehend its significance when it has come? Marvelous inventions and revelations are constantly coming to the light, and no one is astonished. They are accepted as if they had been long expected. They may be

> "The greatest scheme that human wit can forge
> Or bold ambition dares to put in practice,"

and yet humanity remains undisturbed and acts as if nothing had occurred; but

> "We shall see what we shall see."

On May 30, 1860, Amherst, to whom we were once wedded and from whom we were long ago divorced, celebrated its centennial. Milford, by vote of the town, took an active part in the celebration. It sent one person from each school district as a committee, namely: No. 1, Gilman Wheeler; No. 2, Levi Curtis; No. 3, N. C. Curtis; No. 4, Joel H. Gutterson; No. 5, Isaac Burns; No. 6, R. D. Bennett, No. 7, Jacob Sargeant; No. 8, Whitcomb Tarbell; No. 9, William Ramsdell; and an additional committee for Nos. 1 and 9, of Humphrey Moore, Abel Chase and Pomeroy M. Rossiter.

The following is a copy of the charter by which Milford was incorporated, taken from the town records:

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1794.

"In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

"An Act to incorporate the Southwesterly part of Amherst, the northwesterly part of Hollis, the Mile-slip and Duxbury School farm into a town, and to invest the inhabitants thereof with all such privileges and immunities as other towns in this State hold and enjoy.

"*Whereas*, a petition signed by a number of the inhabitants of the Southwesterly part of Amherst, the northwesterly part of Hollis, the Mile-Slip and Duxbury School farm (so called) has been preferred, setting forth that by an act of incorporation passed by the Legislature of this State, on the first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, the southwest part of Amherst aforesaid was, by certain boundaries therein described, made a parish, that the tract of land therein contained is too small for a town; that the inhabitants of the Mile Slip and Duxbury school farm aforesaid are unable to support the Gospel, build bridges and maintain schools; that a number of the inhabitants of the northwesterly part of said Hollis could be better accommodated by being annexed to the southwest parish in Amherst. They, therefore, prayed that they might be incorporated and made a body Politic, with all the Corporate powers and privileges by law vested in other towns. And the inhabitants of the town of Amherst, in legal Town-meeting, having voted their assent to the same;

"*Therefore*, Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court Convened, that all the lands and inhabitants within the following limits viz., Beginning at the southwest corner of the northwest parish in Amherst aforesaid, on Lyndeborough East line, thence running easterly on the northwest corner of Amos Atwell's lot, called the Mill lot, thence southerly on a straight line to the southwest corner of lot No. 20, thence easterly on the range line to the northeasterly corner of William Peabody's land; thence southerly on the range line between John Shepherd, Esq., and William Peabody's land until it comes to land belonging to the heirs of John Shepard, late of said Amherst, deceased, thence easterly to the northeast corner of the same, joining to land of the same John Shepard, Esq., thence southerly, by land of John Shepard, Esq., aforesaid, on the range line to South-gan River; thence down the middle of said River till it strike land owned by Benjamin and Stephen Kendrick; thence southerly by said Kendrick land to the road leading from David Dodforth's to the town of Wilton; thence crossing the same and running a south point to Hollis Line, leaving near David Dunn's log house, and then to the northeast corner of the land lately laid off from said Hollis by their committee appointed for the above purpose, thence running south about twelve degrees east so as to strike the northeast corner of John Stearns' land, it being the northwest corner of Robert of Dunstar's land; thence on the same course until it comes to the southeast corner of the said Stearns' land, thence westerly, by said Stearns and William Raley land, until it comes to the northwest corner of said Raley land, thence westerly to the northeast corner of Mr. Gould's land, and so on westerly, by said Gould and David Dunstar's land, to said Gould's northwest corner, thence turning southerly to the southeast corner of Robert Dorrah's land, thence west fifteen degrees south until it comes to Raby east line; thence northerly on said Raby east line until it comes to the south line of said Amherst; thence northerly on the north line of said Raby to the southwest corner of Amherst, thence southerly by the west line of Raby to the southeast corner of the Mile Slip; thence westerly to the southwest corner thereof; thence northerly on east line of Mason & Wilton to the northwest corner of the Mile Slip, thence easterly on the south line of Lyndeborough to the southeast corner thereof, thence northerly by the east line of Lyndeborough to the bound first mentioned, &c, and the same are hereby in-

corporated into a town by the name of Milford, and the inhabitants who reside and shall hereafter reside within the before-mentioned boundaries are made and constituted a body politic and corporate, and invested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which towns in this State by law are entitled to enjoy; to remain a distinct town and have continuance and succession for ever. And be it further Enacted that Augustus Blanchard, Esquire, be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to call a meeting of said inhabitants for the purpose of choosing all necessary Town officers; and shall preside therein until a Moderator shall be chosen to govern said meeting, which shall be warned by posting up notice thereof at the Meeting-House in said Milford, fourteen days prior to the day of holding the same, and the annual meetings for the choice of Town Officers shall be holden on the first Tuesday of March annually.

"Provided always that nothing in this act contained shall, in any wise, release the inhabitants of the said Southwest Parish in Amherst (part of said Milford) from paying their proportion of all debts now due from the town of Amherst, or their proportion of the support of the Present Poor of said Town and Parish, or any taxes now assessed on them as inhabitants of the said Town of Amherst; but the same may be levied and collected from the inhabitants of the said Southwest Parish as if this new part of Milford aforesaid; in the same way and manner as if this act had not been passed, and the present inhabitants of the said northwesterly part of said town of Bollis shall be liable to pay all taxes heretofore assessed on them as inhabitants of the town of Bollis, in the same way and manner as if this act had not been passed.

"In Senate, January 31, 1791. This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted; sent down for concurrence.

"ABIEL FOSTER, *President of the Senate.*

"In the House of Representatives, the same day, the foregoing bill, having had a third reading, was enacted.

"NATHANIEL PEABODY, *Speaker.*

"Approved 11th January, 1791.

"JOSIAH BARTLETT

"A true copy.

"Attest, NATHANIEL PARKER, *Dep. Sec.*

"Recorded by

"AUGUSTUS BLANCHARD, *Town Clerk.*"

The following is a list of the resident tax-payers in Milford April 1, 1794, which is taken from the "History of Amherst:"

Isaac Abbott, Isaac Abbott, Jr., Samuel Abbott, Jacob Adams, Ebenezer Averill, Elijah Averill, James Badger, Reed Baldwin, Joel Barker, Nehemiah Barker, Isaac Bartlett, Augustus Blanchard, Isaac Blanchard, John Blanchard, Simon Blanchard, Stephen Blanchard, Widow Lucy Blanchard, Oliver Bowers, John Boynton, Richard Boynton, Richard Boynton, Jr., Andrew Bradford, John Bradford, Caleb Brown, Andrew Burnam, Joshua Burnam, Stephen Burnam, Daniel Burns, George Burns, James Burns, John Burns, John Burns, Jr., Moses Burns, Thomas Burns, Simeon Butler, Jonathan Buxton, Robert Campbell, Daniel Chandler, Daniel Chandler, Daniel Chandler (2d), Richard Clark, Benjamin Conant, John Crosby, Josiah Crosby, Sampson Crosby, Stephen Crosby, William Crosby, Robert Darrah, David Duncklee, David Duncklee, Jr., Jacob Duncklee, Jacob Flinn, Edward Foster, Moses Foster, Benjamin French, Asa Gilman, Abel Gibson, Asa Goodall, Daniel Goodwin, Jonas Greene, John Gutterson, Samuel Gutterson, Samuel Gutterson (2d), Simeon Gutterson, Jonathan Hale, Jonathan Hale (2d), Samuel Hartshorn, Isaac How, Stephen How, Joseph Hoar, Joseph Hoar, Jr., Joseph Hood, Joseph Hood, Jr., Benjamin Hopkins, Daniel Hopkins, John Hopkins, Peter Hopkins, Solomon Hopkins, William Hopkins, Nehemiah Howard, Jeremiah Hubbard, Abner Hutchinson, Barthol omew Hutchinson, Benjamin Hutchinson, Elijah Hutchinson, Nathan Hutchinson, Jr., Timothy Hutchinson, Daniel Johnson, Caleb Jones, Jonathan Jones, Joshua Jones, Joseph Knowlton, Benjamin Lewis, Jonathan Lovejoy, Samuel Lovejoy, Porter Lunsmes, Jotham Lund, Isaac Marshall, John Marvel, Joseph Melendy Nathan Merrill, Joshua Moore, Stearns Needham, Benjamin Nevens, Josiah Osgood, Aaron Peabody, William Peabody, Joseph Perry, Daniel Person, Ebenezer Person, Jonathan Phelps, William Powers, Aaron Priest, Nathaniel Raymond, Jacob Richardson, Ebenezer Sargent, Nathaniel Seavy, Simon Shed, Daniel Shepard, John Shepard, Jotham Shepard, Daniel smith, John smith, Isaac Southwick, Nathaniel Southwick, John Stearns, Edward Taylor, Widow Taylor, Widow Temple, Bartholomew Towne, Jonathan Towne, Moses Towne, Rebecca Upton, James Wallace, John Wallace, Joseph Wallace, Widow Mary Wallace, John Willard, Benjamin Wright.

Milford was originally composed of five parcels of land, all of which it now contains, with one other small tract of one hundred and fifty acres, acquired from Amherst in 1843, and one from Lyndeborough in 1873.

The five original tracts were a part of the old town of Monson, a part of Souhegan West, the Mile Slip, Duxbury school farm, and a part of Hollis. The part taken from Monson was a tract measuring three miles south from Souhegan River to the north line of Hollis, in the Seventh School District, and extending from Milford east line to the Mile Slip, or within a mile of Wilton east line. "Monson was a small town lying between Amherst and Hollis, granted by Massachusetts and chartered April 1, 1746. In 1770 it was divided between Amherst and Hollis. September 30, 1770, the charter annexing a part of Monson to Amherst was read in public town-meeting in Amherst." The part so annexed was as follows: "From Souhegan River southwardly, by the town of Merrimack, two miles; thence northwardly to the river; thence down the river to the place first named."

The tract taken from Souhegan West included all between the river and Mont Vernon south line, and from the east line of the Bartlett farm east to the brook which empties into the river near the shoe-shop of the late Mr. Knowlton. The portion taken from Hollis was a tract south of Monson south line, "including more than half of the Seventh School District." The Mile Slip was a "strip of land lying east of Monson and Wilton, extending from Brookline on the south to Lyndeborough on the north, about six miles in length and about one mile in width." Duxbury school farm contained five or six hundred acres, lying between Lyndeborough and the river, and extended from the Lewis farm on the west to the east line of the Bartlett farm, or to the line of Souhegan West.

The lands described above, which compose the town of Milford, were first settled about the year 1740. In 1741 the line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire was established so as to place the territory in New Hampshire. John Shepard and William Crosby were the first settlers in Souhegan West; Elisha Towne, Josiah Crosby, Benjamin Hutchinson, John Burns and others in Monson, and Abner Hutchinson in Duxbury. All these names, with the exception of the first, are as familiar to our ears in Milford as household words. Crosby, Towne, Hutchinson and Burns are old familiar names.

In 1745, Benjamin Hopkins settled in Monson. He was a man of wealth in those days. He owned eleven hundred acres of land, "situated immediately on the south side of the river, extending from the east line of the farm now owned by William Ramsdell to the Mile Slip, near the Jacob Howard farm. This tract was granted by Massachusetts to the town of Charlestown in aid of schools, and was then called "Charlestown school farm." It was then, and undoubtedly is now, the most valuable tract of land in the town-

ship. In 1741 the proprietors of Souhegan West granted to John Shepard one hundred and twenty acres of land "adjoining the falls of the river, extending to the foot of the falls," on condition that he would "build a good grist-mill, keep it in repair and grind grain for the inhabitants of Souhegan West for the customary and lawful toll." He built the mill in compliance with this condition, and it was kept in operation for a great many years. It disappeared, and the saw-mill took its place. It is now owned by Mr. Gibson. In those days the river was forded below the bridge, near where the foot-bridge is now suspended, and it was called the "Mill Ford," and this is probably the origin of the name of the town.

Elisha Towne took up his residence on the south bank of Souhegan River, east of the village, "near where a few ancient graves remain." Andrew Bradford, who was also an early settler, lived in the north part of the town, near where Fitch Crosby now lives. He was a militia captain. Abner Hutchinson lived near where the late William P. Burnham lived. Nathan Hutchinson, who came here in 1748, located and lived on the Searles farm, on the south side of the river. Captain Josiah Crosby lived where M. F. Crosby now lives. He commanded a company of militia at the battle of Bunker Hill. John Burns, of Scotch origin, who came here from the north of Ireland in 1736, and settled in Milford in 1746, lived near where the late Joseph Burns lived. He first located in Nottingham.

These are the most prominent of the early settlers of the town. They were, without an exception, strong, resolute, sensible, honorable men. Their descendants, for the most part, have proved worthy of their ancestry.

As the town was incorporated after the Revolution, it cannot boast of the patriotism of its citizens in that memorable struggle. It could not send its sons to Lexington, Bunker Hill, Saratoga or Ticonderoga, for their battles had been fought before the town existed. The men who left the plow and became Minute-Men, or who fought at Bunker Hill and elsewhere, who belonged to the soil now embraced in her territorial limits, are credited to Amherst and Hollis, and they can exult over the honorable and noble list. This *territory* had defenders in every battle above-named. It helped Warren at Bunker Hill and Ethan Allan at Ticonderoga. Among its sons were heroes. They were all patriots. Their lot was not an easy one; for more than thirty years before the Revolution they were constantly confronted and menaced by Indian savages. They were always compelled to be vigilant. They possessed nothing that did not require defense. No wonder the New Hampshire troops at Charlestown were among the most effective and formidable in that splendid campaign!

The territory of Milford was given in recognition of brave and patriotic deeds. A large part of it was granted by the province of Massachusetts to "officers and soldiers belonging to the Province who were in the service of their country in the Narraganset War, and to their Heirs and assigns or lawful Representatives." The grants were made from 1728 to 1733.[1]

In an order adopted by the House of Representatives of this province, January 19, 1731–32, the following splendid tribute was paid to the brave and noble men who fought the early battles of New England. In it the House, filled with honest and just gratitude, give eloquent reasons why these fearless men should be rewarded with a suitable grant of land:

"And one great Reason is that there was a Proclamation made to the Army in the name of the Government,—as living evidences—when they were mustered on Dedham Plain, when they began their March, that if they played the man, took the Fort and Drove the Enemy out of the Narraganset Country, which was their great seat, that they should have a gratuity in Lands besides their wages, and it is well known that this was done; and, as the conditions have been performed, certainly the Promise, in all equity and justice, ought to be fulfilled; and if we consider the difficulties these brave men went through in storming the fort in the Depth of Winter, and the punching want they afterward underwent in pursuing the Indians that escaped into a hideous wilderness, famously known throughout New England to this day by the name of the hungry March; and if we further consider that, until this brave the small army thus played the man, the whole Country was filled with Distress and fear, and we trembled in the capital, Boston, itself, and that to the Goodness of God to this army we owe our lathers' and our own Safety and Estates; We cannot but thank yt these Instruments of our Deliverance and Safety ought to be, not only justly, but also gratefully and generously, rewarded, and even with much more than they prayed for. If we measure w't they receive from us by w't we enjoy and have received from them, we need not mention to ye Honble Board the Wisdom, Justice and Generosity of our Mother country and ye Ancient Romans on such occasions. Triumphs, ovations, Hereditary Honors and privileges,—All the Riches, Land and spoils of war and conquered countries have not been thought too great for those to whom they have not owed more, if so much as we do to those our Deliverers, and we ought further to observe, what greatly adds to their merit, that they were not vagabonds and Beggars and outcasts, of which armies are sometimes compliantly made up, to run the Hazzard of War to avoid the Danger of starving; so far from this, that these were some of the best of our men, the Fathers and sons of some of ye greatest and best of our families, and could have no other view but to serve ye country and whom God was pleased, accordingly, in a very remarkable manner, to Honor and succeed."

It is not strange that such an appeal reached the hearts of the Legislature and that the grant was made. It is not strange that an inheritance, bequeathed with such eloquence and in consideration of such matchless heroism, should be honored with such a gracious and goodly prosperity.

CHAPTER II.

MILFORD—(*Continued*).

History of First Church—Raisings—Highways—Settlement of Humphrey Moore.

HAVING now some knowledge of the lands and hereditaments which Milford obtained through the grace of the State, let us see what she then had for men, women and institutions, aside from those already mentioned. They were few.

The first town-meeting, which was held March 4,

[1] Hist. of Amherst, Chap. II.

1794, shows only twenty-five votes for Governor, the only person voted for being John T. Gilman. At this meeting Jacob Flinn was chosen moderator and Augustus Blanchard, town clerk; Augustus Blanchard, Jacob Flinn and Benjamin Hutchinson, selectmen; William Crosby, town treasurer; and Benjamin French, constable. It is doubtful if the entire population of the new town was then over seven hundred. It had one hundred and thirty-nine tax-payers. Their modes of getting about were slow and tedious. There were but two chaises owned in town. The principal method of traveling was on foot and horseback. One saddle and pillion served to accommodate an entire family, although their children were as many as the old woman had "who lived in a shoe." An ox-team carrying the whole family to church was a common and usual sight. Children who walked, both girls and boys, carried their shoes in their hands till they got in sight of the church-door. Shoe-leather was of too much consequence to be wasted. If the skin on "de heel" was worn off, it would grow on again; but the wear from the tap of the shoe required cash to replace. It was twenty-five years before horse-wagons were known in town, and then for many years they were without springs; but they were looked upon as a wonderful invention. None but the wealthy could have them. When to them was added the elliptic spring, which soon followed, and which may be regarded as the dawn of comfort in matters of locomotion, the horse-wagon was an absolute luxury.

It had but one church parish, and that was in its youth, having been organized after a part of Monson had been aggregated to Amherst, and which was an offshoot from the Amherst Church. It was constituted a church parish in 1782 (which was but twelve years before Milford was incorporated), "for transacting ministerial affairs only," and was organized as a church by an ecclesiastical council, November 19, 1788. The council consisted of Jonathan Livermore, Abiel Fiske, John Bruce, Moses Putnam, Ebenezer Rockwood, Richard Ward, Daniel Mansfield and William Bradford, and the church as then constituted was composed of the following individuals: Stephen Burnham, Caleb Jones, Elisha Hutchinson, John Wallace, Joseph Wallace, Nathan Hutchinson, Thos. Burns, Jonathan Towne, Benjamin Conant, Benjamin Hutchinson, William Melendy, Jonathan Jones. The record shows that attached to the covenant are the names of James Wallace, Hannah Bradford, Mary Burnham, Sarah Hutchinson, Letitia Wallace, Mary Wallace and Betsy Wallace.

Down to the time of the incorporation of the town it does not appear to have had a settled minister. It had built a church edifice. The parishioners, January 14, 1783, voted to build it twenty-five rods south of Shepard's bridge, which would have placed it near the corner, where Dr. S. S. Stickney formerly lived, now owned by Gilbert Wadleigh, Esq.; but the vote was afterward annulled, and the meeting-house was finally erected ten rods northwest of that site, "between two pitch-pine stumps." This was where the elm-grove now stands on the common in the village. Augustus Blanchard, who was evidently a man of some standing, was parish clerk, as he was subsequently town clerk. The little band of strugglers worked hard to get their meeting-house, as an examination of their records shows. It was many years before it was completed. The frame of the building was raised in the summer of 1784. It was a big job. It must have been, for the parish voted that "the committee provide 1 barrel of rum, 2 barrels cider and one quarter of sugar for the raising." It would seem that the people in those days were quite temperate in one respect, and that was sugar. Their extravagance appears to have been in the direction of rum and cider. That raising undoubtedly raised a great crowd. In our day it would raise something beside a crowd; it would raise the wind and probably something worse. They came from Mont Vernon, Amherst, Lyndeborough, Wilton and elsewhere. The timbers were heavy, "rough hewn and green;" but they had to rise, for there was muscle in that crowd, and spurred on by one barrel of rum and two barrels of cider sweetened with one quarter of sugar, nothing could stand before the grip of our "noble fathers." The building was raised and no one killed.

Eleven years before, the good people of Wilton raised a meeting-house. Wilton was settled in 1739, more than half a century before Milford was incorporated. It had its centennial in 1839. Rev. Ephraim Peabody delivered the oration, and from it we quote the following graphic account of the raising of Wilton's meeting-house:

"They commenced raising it September 7, 1774. Such things were conducted differently then from what they are now. It was considered the work of two days. People came from distant towns to see the spectacle. There was great mode of preparation. A committee of the town appointed the tavern, and ample provisions were made to entertain strangers.

"It was a beautiful September morning. And now might be seen coming in by every road, and from the neighboring towns, great numbers, men—women and children—to see the show. Some came on foot, some practiced the method, unknown in modern days, of riding astride upon a pillion. There was no assumed universal superiority. The timbers were all prepared, the workmen ready and the master workmen, full of the dignity of his office, issuing his orders to his aids. All went on prosperously. The good cheer, the excitement of the work, the crowd of spectators, men looking on, women telling the news, boys playing their various games, all made it a scene of animated rejoicing.

"The sides of the house were already up, and also a part of the roof at the east end of the building. One of the rafters from Lyndeborough, Captain Bullard, had brought over his side, which he left, on account of illness, at the place where Mr. Baldwin now resides, while he himself went on to the spot on the west. Having to pass above the centre of the building, he observed that the middle beam, extending across the church, was not properly supported. A part was under the centre, but it was somewhat shattered already by running a cradle and crew was under the centre. In raising the middle part of the roof the weight of the whole body will come to a great amount on this beam, which was evidently not of sufficient strength to bear up the timbers and roof. He came forthwith and told the roof and informed the master-workmen, who, being made aware, called by the

... the frame, and it was found that it was already to raise on the night after that they wanted ... men were there. Instantly, he immediately went ... and started for ... to walk with the purpose ... returning home ... [illegible] ... Mr. Baldwin's ... men had already ... [illegible] ... and had ... started at their progress. They were ... raising, up each ... and beam and the planks and timbers which ... held not. They were ... up with much caution and about ... one o'clock ... and ... the beams and rafters, when suddenly, as he was anxiously looking back, he saw the frame ... [illegible] ... he ... the men shrunk back, against the building, seemed to ... [illegible] ... a moment to and fro, and ... all, timbers and tools and men ... rushed down together in one ... mass in the centre. The crash was ... and in ... heard nearly a mile. ... a moment all was silent, and then the ... was filled with ... and ... and shrieks ... [illegible] ... There were fifty-three men on the frame that ... [illegible] ... Three were instantly killed, two died very shortly afterward, others were ... crippled for life, and most of them were more or less ... [illegible] ... or ... [illegible] ...

... understand the ... that the ... at the time, it must be remembered that the whole population of the town, men, women and children—was scarcely five hundred. It was like so many men lost overboard from a ship at sea. It caused a general mourning, for there were few families which had not lost a friend, or connection, or some one of whose friends were not among the wounded.

This was indeed a terrible event. There are those who think the cause of the disaster was the fact that the authorities, by vote of the town, furnished one barrel of West India rum, five barrels of New England rum, one barrel of good brown sugar, half a box of good lemons and two loaves of loaf sugar.

Of course, the good people of the Milford parish had not forgotten the Wilton tragedy, and, displaying that sagacity and caution which has always distinguished its citizens, and resolving that it should not be repeated in the history of their church, they prudently and wisely avoided lemons at their raising. They evidently recognized the necessity of having something sour, and so they procured two barrels of cider, good and hard, for the occasion.

In 1771 Amherst had built and raised a meeting-house. They entertained the crowd with New England rum, and when the frame was up they had a wrestling-match.

It would therefore seem that raisings were then festive affairs. It was nearly seventy-five years from the time of the raising of the Milford meeting-house before the custom of furnishing intoxicating liquors at a raising was wholly discontinued. For more than half a century the propriety of it has been questioned by many right-thinking people, and happily now the disgraceful practice is unknown, probably, throughout New England.

David Goodwin, one of the very excellent citizens of Milford, now dead, who, by vote of the town, March 11, 1862, was chosen town historian, to record the events of the Civil War as connected with Milford, and to whose gleanings, through the courtesy of his family, the writer is indebted for many facts contained in this sketch, was the first to attack this practice in Milford. In 1830, being about to raise the frame of his dwelling-house, wishing to encourage the temperance cause which had begun to be agitated throughout the county, he "ventured to try," as he says, "the experiment of raising the frame by the aid of a substitute for ardent spirits, previous notice being given to that effect. It proved completely successful. Others followed the example, and now it would be considered disreputable if any one should presume to furnish any kind of distilled liquor at a raising."

All honor to David Goodwin and those who acted with him in bringing about a new public sentiment which stamped as disreputable a practice of long standing, which had not only killed men with falling timbers at public raisings, but had afforded innumerable opportunities and inducements to form a habit which had for years borne an annual crop of poverty, distress and death!

The first church structure in time was completed. What hard work it was to accomplish the task can with difficulty be understood. September 2, 1784, the parish voted "to board and shingle the meeting-house frame, and that the job be let out to the lowest bidder." Benjamin Hopkins gave the nails. Many others contributed in small ways toward the erection of the first temple in the parish. It was a perfectly plain building at first; but March 17, 1785, it was determined "to have porches," and "that the work be done at three shillings per day." In size the house was made, agreeably to vote, "the same as the meeting-house in the northwest parish of Amherst," now Mont Vernon.

This first church in Milford possesses great interest to us now, for it was for a long time the town-house. The town appropriated money and was taxed as regularly for preaching in this church as for schools. Indeed, the annual appropriation for many years was larger for the former than the latter. At the first town-meeting, held, as before stated, March 4, 1794, they voted forty pounds or one hundred and thirty-three dollars for schooling and seventy-five pounds or two hundred and fifty dollars for preaching, and this was followed up for many years. The town really owned the church. There was but one parish in the whole township.

The interior construction of the house was after the fashion that prevailed in those times. For a while there were three porches through which the building was entered, one each on the east, west and south, which was the front entrance. In 1802 the west porch was taken off and removed to the bank of the Souhegan, upon Mr. Knowlton's land, and has been used since for a shoe-shop. On the north side of the house was the great pulpit. It probably had a sounding-board, as the Wilton meeting-house had, and as the Old South Church, Boston, had and has. In 1802 the town built a belfry "similar to that in Francestown," and soon after Mr. Perkins Nichols, of Boston, a native of Amherst, presented the town with a bell which weighed eight hundred pounds and cost four hundred dollars. It still hangs in the tower of the old town-house. The pews were large square pens, with seats which could be raised up and let fall after prayer in a way that would leave no room for doubt that something had occurred. It had a gallery on three sides, arranged also into square and long pews.

It took ten years to build this meeting-house, but it was at last accomplished, and the old church, acting in the double capacity of a place for worship and for town transactions, amply repaid its builders by its great work, faithfully done, through several generations.

It stood where it was built until the summer of 1847, when it was removed about four rods to the northeast of its original location and fitted for a town hall. Under the town hall, stores were put in, while in the basement there was an engine-house, lobby, etc. The Congregational Church, which assisted in building it, sold its interest to the town, and thereupon proceeded to erect a new and more commodious structure, and located it where it now stands, having since enlarged it, built a vestry and adorned the grounds around it with beautiful elms. Later on a brief *resumé* of its more recent history will be given, as well as that of the town hall.

The first bridge built by Milford was on the spot where the arch bridge now stands, and was put in place of one which had been carried away by a freshet, the first one, which was a wooden bridge, having been placed there in 1783. The new bridge, built in 1808, was called the Ball Bridge, on account of the white balls on its four corner-posts, and was eighteen feet wide, with one pier in the middle, and cost two hundred and sixty dollars.

March 20, 1795, Milford sent its first representative to the Legislature, but not alone, for it was classed for that purpose with Raby (now Brookline). William Peabody was elected for one year. Hereinafter will be found a list of all the men who have since then acted as representatives and senators of Milford in the General Court of the Granite State. It will be seen that the first representative elected by Milford alone was Augustus Blanchard, who was chosen in 1799. This same Augustus Blanchard was also, as appears, the first parish clerk.

The "King's Highway."—About the first work that the early settlers of a country have to do, if they are ambitious to become civilized, is to establish and build highways and bridges. Highways, like steamships and railroads, being the indispensable promoters of trade and commerce, do more to advance and spread civilization than all other secular agencies employed by man. This fact seems to have impressed itself upon the minds of the New England settlers. They gave unremitting attention to the building of roads and bridges. After the log hut came, at the earliest possible moment, the traveled path leading to it. It soon widened into a broad highway. There was no hill so steep and no barrier so impassable as to prevent its approach. This traveled path always had a habitation at each end and frequently along its sides. It was a sure indication of business and social life. It was the forerunner and herald of the church, the school, the store, the village and trade. It signified commerce, a state and finally a nation.

The first settlers of Milford began at once to lay out and build convenient highways.

Probably the first highway in the territory of Milford originated in the path, and is the one on the south side of Souhegan River, and is the old road leading from Portsmouth to New Ipswich. If there ever was a record of its laying out, it was burned at Portsmouth. It is the same old highway over which old Mr. Gibbs traveled, carrying the United States mail in his saddle-bags. The first bridge on this highway, between Milford and Wilton, was built agreeably to an act of the General Court, passed April 2, 1779, "to oblige the County of Hillsborough to build and maintain a bridge across the Souhegan River in the Mile Slip, so called." It was subsequently, in 1835, rebuilt by the town, and is one of Lang's patent three-truss bridges. It is called the "County bridge." The next highway, in point of time, is the one on the north side of the Souhegan, leading also from Milford to Wilton. There are other highways in town whose history it is now impossible to trace, many coming into existence by long-continued use and without any formal laying out, as it is called. They were established, and had been for years, when the town secured its charter.

In 1847 the road from the stone bridge past the hotel was laid out and built on the west side of the common. Franklin Street was also built by the town the same year. In 1850 the foot-bridge across the Souhegan was built, the town appropriating one hundred dollars and the balance raised by subscription, the subscribers having the right to act with selectmen in locating it.

In 1845 a granite bridge across the Souhegan, in place of Shepard's bridge, was commenced, and finished at an expense of two thousand dollars, but it was not satisfactory, and the next year it was made over in a more substantial and thorough manner at a total cost of five thousand dollars, completing one of the finest bridges in the State.

The bridge across the Souhegan at Jones' Crossing was built in 1872. It is a thorough and handsome structure. March, 1874, the town voted to name the streets, and Charles B. Tuttle was chosen to do it. Street lamps were first put up in 1875.

Settlement of Humphrey Moore.—Down to 1802 the one church of the town had been without any settled pastor. It had made many attempts, but none seemed to suit. April 26, 1802, the town voted to concur with the church in giving Rev. Humphrey Moore a call to settle with them as their minister, with the then tempting offer of six hundred dollars settlement, four hundred dollars annually and two hundred dollars annually after he should become superannuated.

Humphrey Moore was a native of Princeton, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard College in 1800. He was a man of mark. For more than a third of a century he was a moral, religious and intellectual force in Milford and towns about. He was orthodox

through and through. He preached "the word" as he understood it, without extenuating, changing or abating one jot or tittle. It mattered not who it hit or where it cut, he applied it to every question and phase of life, and whatever and whoever could not stand that test was rejected by him.

This was the character of the man whom the town and church invited to become their minister.

His reply to their invitation was not only characteristic of the man, but of the times in which he lived. It was as follows:

"MILFORD, Aug. 2, 1802.

"*Men and Brethren*

"Having received your invitation to take the pastoral care of the flock in this place, I feel myself under obligations to make your my grateful acknowledgments for the honor of your general approbation

"After much deliberation, with diffidence in myself, with hope of your candor, of your tenderness and long forbearance with an inexperienced youth, with hope of the continuance of your present peace and unanimity, and with dependence upon God for wisdom profitable to direct, I give my answer in the affirmative.

"H. MOORE."

This, it will be observed, was directed to "men and brethren." The "mothers in Israel" were left out. In those days these "mothers" were not allowed to teach in the common schools, to lead in public prayer or take any active part in religious worship. They could listen and learn. It was the "men and brethren" upon whose broad shoulders the pillars of church and state rested. It is only a few years since a Presbyterian minister was arraigned by his denomination because he dared to permit a woman to tell the story of the cross from the top of the pulpit-stairs. But all this is now changed; fortunately for the church, women are not only permitted, but urged to lead in public religious work. The modern church, if it depended solely upon the "men and brethren" to do Christian work, would soon languish into utter inactivity and would be powerless.

The call and acceptance being accomplished, it became necessary to settle Mr. Moore firmly and formally amidst his people. He must be publicly entrusted, after the manner of the church, with "the pastoral care of the flock." In other words, he must be ordained. This occurred October 13, 1802.

The ordination of a minister at that time, like the raising of a meeting-house, was a great event. It attracted always the whole population. Everybody attended,—the old, young, rich, poor, the religious and irreligious. Mr. Moore's ordination was particularly important. He was the first minister the town of Milford ever had. The church had given audience to some seventy different candidates. He was the picked man among the seventy. The people were anxious to see him, and they wanted to see each other, and they all knew that everybody would be there. The town had made liberal appropriation for his salary. Everybody was to be taxed, and of course they wanted to see the man on whose account they were to be assessed. The day came, and the populace came. The church wasn't big enough to hold them. They took out the windows and built a platform outside for the accommodation of those who couldn't get in. It was on a superb October day. The exercises of ordination were impressive. First they had an anthem. Rev. Ebenezer Hill, of Mason, made the introductory prayer. The Rev. Elijah Dunbar, of Peterborough, delivered a sermon from Luke ix. 60. The ordaining prayer was by Rev. Jacob Burnap, of Merrimack; the charge by Rev. Jeremiah Barnard, of Amherst; concluding prayer by Rev. Lemuel Wadsworth, of Brookline; and the benediction by Mr. Moore.

The surrounding towns were mostly represented. Possibly Wilton wasn't orthodox enough to have a hand in the ordination exercises.

Now, while these exercises were going on there were certain small performances, like side-shows to a circus, near by. In a building south of the common, and opposite the meeting-house, which is now owned by Mr. Wallace, and which contained the first store in Milford, there was a small hall. In this hall the young people assembled while the ordination services were progressing, and had a social dance, and Parson Moore said he "could hear the music." Who will say that the music and the dancing were not graceful and harmless expressions of honest delight in the fortunate advent of the new minister in the new town, which he greatly honored in his splendid career of a third of a century?

During his ministry three hundred and thirty-five additions to the church were made, and although dismissed March 9, 1836, he remained in Milford and died in his parish, April 8, 1871, at the age of ninety-three. He was a man of wit and wisdom, piety and brains. His life was unblemished and his character without a stain.

At the time of Mr. Moore's settlement there was probably a population in the town of eight or nine hundred people. There was but one church, and all worshiped under the same roof. This continued down to 1809. The new minister, therefore, had a good audience to confront each Sabbath morning, and he generally satisfied them. Gradually new sects and other churches worked into the town and commanded a share of public attention.

CHAPTER III.

MILFORD.—(*Continued*).

Churches—Baptist—Congregational—Unitarian—Methodist—Catholic—Schools—Lyceums—Newspapers—Library.

First Baptist Church of Milford.—As a number of persons living in Milford and vicinity, had embraced Baptist views, united with the Baptist Church in Mason, and as Mason was too hard to reach, they were permitted by that church to associate together and enjoy church privileges in Milford, and were designated as a "Branch of Mason Church."

In June, 1809, they petitioned the Mason Church to be set off as a distinct and independent church. Accordingly, a council was called from the following churches, viz.: Second Baptist Church in Boston, Baptist Churches in Dublin, New Boston and Weare, together with the church in Mason, which proceeded, on the 5th of September, 1809, to organize "The First Baptist Church in Milford," and adopted a constitution, articles of faith and by-laws. It then consisted of thirty-one members; since then seven hundred and eighty-five persons have united with the church, making a total of eight hundred and sixteen. Present membership (January 10, 1885), two hundred and eighty. The church was connected with the Boston Baptist Association until the Milford Baptist Association was formed, October 15, 1828. The report they made at the first session of the association was "that they had enjoyed an interesting revival within the past year which still continues. Twelve have been baptized. The season has been truly refreshing. The church has done more for the cause of missions than in any preceding year. They recommend entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and have, in many instances, set the example. They have a Sabbath-school of about sixty scholars and propose to continue it through the winter."

The largest number that have united with the church in any one year was sixty-one in 1831. Their place of worship during the first eight years was the school-house in District No. 2.

Rev. William Elliott had the pastoral care of the church the first three years of its existence, preaching for them on the first Sabbath of each month. The church was supplied with preaching by several ministers, a short time each, until 1812, when George Evans, a licensed preacher from South Reading, Mass., commenced his labors with them, and continued to preach for them until 1817.

The settled pastors have been, and in the order, as follows, viz.: Ezra Wilmarth, one year; Matthew Bolles, four years; George Evans, two years; Samuel Everett, eight years; Mark Carpenter, seven years; J. G. Richardson, four years; Orrin O. Stearns, three years; Ira Person, five years; Edward Anderson, five years; J. W. Horton, three years; W. B. Clapp, one year; J. D. Tilton, seven years; R. B. Moody, six years; L. J. Deane, two years; H. W. Tate, present pastor.

Deacon Isaac Bartlett, a deacon of the Mason Church, officiated in like capacity in the "Branch of Mason Church" until it was organized in due form. Andrew Hutchinson and Ebenezer Pearson were ordained deacons, and officiated until disqualified by the infirmities of age. Their successors have been William Wallace, Abner H. Bartlett (son of Isaac B.), George F. Bartlett (son of Abner H.), Aaron Mills, William P. Colburn.

The clerks have been Andrew Hutchinson, Joel Howe, W. Wallace, George F. Bartlett, W. N. Hartshorn, William P. Heald, David Goodwin, J. M. Stanyan, E. J. Parker, George A. Worcester. Treasurers, Andrew Hutchinson, E. Pearson, Benjamin Goodwin, John Mace, Daniel Putnam, Daniel Cram, Calvin Averill, Jeremiah Hood, A. Mills, George Melendy, Mrs. G. A. Worcester.

By an act of the New Hampshire Legislature, the First Baptist Society in Milford was incorporated June 7, 1813. Their meeting-house was built in 1816 (on the hill, about thirty-five rods northwest of the stone bridge, upon the lot now owned by G. A. Worcester), at a cost of about three thousand dollars. It was originally fifty-four by forty-two feet, without tower, with square pews, high pulpit,—so high that a man could stand under the front part of it, which was supported by two fluted pillars, and had a flight of stairs to get into it. There were wide galleries, with a row of pews against the wall and free seats in front. After the frame was raised, boarded and shingled it was used for a while before being finished. The finished house was dedicated February 11, 1817 (the same day George Evans was ordained), the sermons upon the occasion being preached by Rev. Drs. Baldwin and Sharp, of Boston.

In 1836 it was moved from the hill to its present location, and a vestry finished underneath it. In 1846 it was enlarged by the addition of fifteen feet to the front, and a tower built, the pulpit reduced in height, the galleries reduced in width, the old pews removed and modern "slips" substituted, all at a cost of about seventeen hundred dollars.

In 1856 a bell was hung in the tower, weighing fourteen hundred and fifty-one pounds, and costing thirty-two cents per pound without the hanging. The total cost was about five hundred dollars.

In 1874 the pews were relinquished by the owners to the society, and a lot of land more centrally located was purchased, and work upon a new church commenced June 3, 1874, and completed and dedicated January 21, 1875, Rev. Dr. Lorrimer, of Boston, preaching the sermon. The edifice is commodious, being fifty-five by eighty feet, with a spire one hundred and fifty feet high, and contains all the modern arrangements for comfort and usefulness, and was erected at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars, the old house being meanwhile sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Unitarian Church.—The first Unitarian Church of Milford was organized in its present form in 1870. Many years before, however, a liberal movement had been begun, and a pioneer society formed as early as 1833, which continued to hold meetings at intervals down to the date of the new society. But it was never strong and was usually without a settled minister.

In 1870 it was formed on a new basis, with better promise of permanence. It adopted a platform of fellowship, pledging mutual co-operation in "maintaining the institutions of religion and in all Christian

work." It has a membership of most excellent people.

In 1878 the society began the erection of a new and beautiful church on Elm Street, just west of the business part of the town. The material is granite, quarried in the neighborhood, laid up in broken ashlar work with cut-stone trimmings, and finished in the interior in hard wood, Georgia pine being used for the trusses, and ash and birch for the other work.

In style it is a modification of the old English chapel architecture, a low, wandering building, with towers and gables on all sides. The auditorium, chapel, parlor and other rooms are all on one floor and connected with lifting doors, so as to reinforce each other on occasions. Rich, stained-glass windows, picturing the chief thoughts of the gospel, add much to the beauty of the building.

It is a very thorough piece of work, and has been built at intervals, as money could be obtained, so as to avoid debt. Though substantially finished, some furnishings remain to be added. It has not yet been dedicated. Altogether, it is the most unique and noticeable piece of architecture in Milford and is very creditable to the society. It is one of the handsomest churches in the State. Rev. Aubrey M. Pendleton, the pastor of the society, through whose tireless work this gem of a church has been erected, deserves great credit for his perseverance and success.

The ministers of the society have been John E. Johnson, Samuel R. Priest, Loring E. Beckwith and Aubrey M. Pendleton.

Methodist Church.—This society is of comparative recent establishment in town. In 1855 and 1856, an article being inserted in the warrant for that purpose, the town voted to adopt a resolution, which was presented by Jacob Gove, that they have the free use of the town hall for one year. The growth of the society since then has been slow. It has recently purchased of the Baptist society its old church edifice. Its present pastor is Rev. Mr. Johnson.

The Catholic Church.—It stands on the tract of land which was taken from Amherst and annexed to Milford in 1843. It is in good condition, but small in numbers. Rev. Father Backlee, of Wilton, has the pastoral care of the church.

Congregational Church after 1834.—The Congregational Church built a new meeting-house after the town purchased the pew-holders' rights, in 1834. It was dedicated in October of that year. The house was first built seventy by fifty feet. Afterward eighteen feet was inserted in front of the pulpit. The bell weighs about twelve hundred pounds. It has recently a bled largely to its vestry. It has no parsonage. The church was organized November 19, 1788, with nineteen members. It has admitted into the church since, nine hundred and forty-eight. Whole number of present members three hundred and fifty-eight. It has had in all twelve deacons and eighteen clerks. Its present clerk is D. S. Burnham. Its pastors have been Humphrey Moore, ordained October 13, 1802, dismissed March 9, 1836; J. W. Salter, installed April 27, 1836, dismissed October 24, 1838; Abner B. Warner, ordained February 6, 1839, dismissed October 27, 1846; Lycurgus P. Kimball, installed May 19, 1847, dismissed August 7, 1849; E. N. Hidden, installed November 21, 1849, dismissed April 7, 1858; S. C. Kendell, installed April 7, 1858, dismissed October 15, 1860; F. D. Ayer, ordained May 1, 1861, dismissed September 8, 1867; Geo. E. Freeman, installed December 23, 1868, dismissed December 14, 1871; George Pierce, Jr., installed October 29, 1872; Rev. Mr. Lamb, Rev. Mr. Taintor, and its present pastor is J. C. Rollins.

Schools.—It is difficult now to give the number of school children in Milford in 1794 or the condition of the schools; but from all that can be ascertained, it is evident that there were but a small number of each. The settlers of the town were worthy descendants of the Pilgrims, a cardinal virtue of theirs being the careful education of the young.

The old district school of the good old New England town has never been improved, and never will be in many respects. It did not possess the intricate machinery and mysterious wisdom of the modern school arena, but it did have plain solid merit. It turned out a set of boys and girls who could read, write, spell, cipher and think. The graduating dress and plug-hat were unknown. The methods of the school-room were terribly practical. The object of the teacher seemed to be to turn out a person who could think and act wisely and safely for himself, to make him know something and know it absolutely.

The schools of Milford were fully up to the average. It would be interesting to notice some of the good old school teachers who reigned in the Milford winter school-room. They did splendid work. They helped to make a set of excellent men and women. Of course, the terms of school were short, and continued only through the winter months. The school money for the whole town, at the date of its incorporation, was less than one hundred and fifty dollars. The wages of the teachers were small. The master usually "boarded round," and in that way the term was materially lengthened; and the time was so short that every moment was improved with religious perseverance.

March 7, 1797, the town was divided into seven school districts or classes. It is not easy to determine from the record the exact history of the school districts. In 1821 it speaks of six classes, in 1822 of seven districts. In 1852 District No. 1, which was the village district, was divided, making one and nine, and at this time there were nine districts. In 1853 the large brick school-house in No. 1, which is capable of holding two hundred scholars, was built. In 1867 Districts No. 4 and 8 were united into No. 4. In 1871 the present system of graded schools took the

place of the old district system, or, rather, the town has gone back to the first system which prevailed in the province and State. In 1872 the school-house in what was formerly No. 8 was sold and the land reverted to its former owner, John Daniels.

Up to March 11, 1834, the town had been collecting a fund called the Literary Fund, and it was at this time divided, and each district was to receive one-eighth; but March 8, 1835, it was voted not to confirm the vote passed at the annual meeting of 1834, but that the selectmen be empowered to make a division and distribution, according to the valuation of 1831, among the different classes at or before January 1, 1836.

"The Milford Academy" was incorporated June 24, 1835. The proprietors purchased a lot of land and erected a convenient building; but, having no permanent fund to sustain it, it never flourished. The building was sold for a dwelling-house.

"The Female Seminary" was incorporated about the same time; but, like other similar institutions without funds, it soon began to decline. The building is now used as a vestry for the Congregational Church. It was at one time used, in part, to accommodate the district school.

In the village or High School young men are prepared for college and young ladies receive a good education. The schools are liberally supported and carefully watched. Young people from Wilton, Lyndeborough and Greenfield of late have been in the habit of attending the High School at Milford, which indicates the estimation in which the school is held. The school-houses throughout the town are in excellent condition, and worthy the character of the people.

The Milford Lyceum was organized November 7, 1831. Meetings for lectures, essays and debates were held every week. The first president was Rev. H. Moore; J. W. A. Smith, secretary; A. Lovejoy, treasurer; S. Peabody, Esq., S. K. Livermore and Dr. John Wallace, curators.

The organization flourished for many years, and did much good. The subjects canvassed were numerous and interesting. During much of its existence it was conducted wholly by home talent. Essays, more or less learned, lectures, more or less instructive, and discussions, more or less entertaining, were indulged in by the men and women of the town.

The records of the club are still preserved, and indicate its character. The members did not hesitate to grapple with science, astronomy, philosophy, ethics and the affairs of state. Most of the questions considered were settled on the spot, at the close of the debate, by vote of the assembly.

The old-fashioned New England lyceum was a splendid institution, and it is a pity it is not kept up at the present day. It has never had a fitting substitute and never will.

Newspapers.—The first newspaper published in Milford was in 1847. W. Bradford published it. It was called the *Milford Weekly Mirror*. It was soon discontinued. In 1848 a paper called the *Souhegan Standard*, dedicated to "free soil," was published for a while. Afterwards, in 1857, the publication of the *Milford Republican* was begun, and continued under that name for several years. Its first issue was January 7, 1857, and it was edited by Dr. Colby; J. Garfield succeeded him as editor, who turned over the editorial duties to F. N. Boutwell, having served but a short time. Mr. Boutwell was editor for several years, but ultimately went to Leominster, Mass., where he has since, until recently, published a paper.

At the present time the name of Milford's paper is the *Milford Enterprise*. It is skillfully edited by George E. Foster, Esq., and is highly valued by the citizens of the town, as it is by those living away who have an interest in all that concerns her people.

The paper has always been, as it is now, a helpful moral force in the community, and a source of much pleasure to its readers.

Public Library.—

"Consider what you have in the smallest 10-cent library. A company of the wisest and wittiest men that could be picked out of all civilized countries, in a thousand years, have set in best order the results of their learning and wisdom. The men themselves were bad and unavailable, saltatory inspirations of independence and eccentricity; but the thought which they did not answer to their own hearts they have written out in transparent words to us, the strangers of another age. —EMERSON.

Milford became interested early in its history in books. June 1, 1796, several gentlemen of Milford, with a few from Amherst, got an act of incorporation from the Legislature, establishing an organization by the name of "The Milford Social Library Proprietors." It prospered well for a time; but the books became worn, and as they had no fund with which to increase or replenish the library, it languished, and, February 14, 1832, the concern was closed out by auction. In due time the subject of books was again agitated, and, like all good movements, forced itself upon the attention of the people.

The following is copied from the catalogue of the Milford Free Library as giving a brief history of that institution:

"The town was without a public library till March, 1871, when School District No. 1 voted thirty-one hundred dollars be laid out in books for the use of the district, and Rev. Humphrey Moore, Solomon B. Livermore, Esq., and Daniel Putnam were chosen a committee to carry the vote into effect. In the course of the year the books were purchased, rules adopted, Daniel Russell chosen librarian, and the library opened early in the following winter. In 1874, another sum of seventy-five dollars was appropriated for the purpose of the library, and the year following the committee having the library in charge reported that thirty-three, mostly of the latest volumes needed replacing, ninety dollars was appropriated to the library as provided for by the school-house town, upon condition that the inhabitants of the district pay a small sum for the use of each volume taken out, and the purchasing committee were instructed to have any strictly scientific books. The library continued to receive appropriations from time to time till 1885, when the district was divided. Its decline then commenced. It, however, lingered till 1891, when the books were sold at auction after having been in existence nineteen years. The year following, that in which the district library was sold the subject of establishing an actual public library was agitated, and on January, 1892, an organization was perfected. In 1893 the pre-

proprietors generously gave it to the town, that it might be merged in the present library. In 1851 several ladies established a library, and the association was called The Ladies' Library Association. When the Free Library was established it was closed, and the very valuable collection was divided among the proprietors. In addition to the libraries mentioned, there has been a Sabbath-school library connected with the oldest religious society upwards of forty years, and with the next in age nearly a quarter of a century.

March 10, 1868, the town made an appropriation of five hundred dollars to establish a free library within the town. The movement was started by Colonel T. L. Livermore, who was then living in Milford. The library was thereupon organized. A board of trustees was appointed. September 10, 1870, a code of rules and regulations were adopted, which have been modified since as was thought best. Liberal appropriations by the town have, from time to time, been made.

The library now contains three thousand three hundred and forty-one volumes, and is a well-selected, valuable collection of books.

CHAPTER IV.

MILFORD—(*Continued*.)

Business of the Town—Manufactures—Banks—Burying-grounds—Temperance—Town Clocks—Poor Farm—Hotels.

At the time the charter was granted there was but little, if any, manufacturing in the town. The employment of the inhabitants was almost wholly in agricultural pursuits. The early settlers were obliged, in order to carry on this pursuit, to clear the forests and do enough business in manufacturing lumber to furnish material with which to build their houses and barns and expose the soil for cultivation. The mill privilege granted to Colonel John Shepard in 1751 was given him for the same purpose that towns now exempt manufacturing property from taxation for a term of years. It was to encourage the business. The mill was built and for many years did faithful duty. But it was not until 1810 that any attempt was made to start a manufacturing business.

A company of men, having purchased a part of the mill privilege granted to Colonel Shepard, obtained a charter of incorporation from the Legislature by the name of "The Milford Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Corporation." They erected a factory. It was built in 1813 on the south side of the river. In 1814 they commenced the manufacture of cotton yarn, and in 1824 they began the manufacture of cotton cloth by power-loom. In 1833 the company suspended business. It was a time of great depression. Their machinery was old and worn out and their management was bad, and they met the usual fate of such enterprises. But in the spring of 1837 a new company, consisting of George Daniels, H. Moore, Ezra Gay and James Seattles, purchased all of the property of the former company, repaired and replenished the machinery and building and organized one of the most profitable enterprises ever carried on in Milford. In 1844 they built a new saw-mill on the north side of the river, and soon after this sold out to a new company. The mill or factory is now owned by the Morse & Kaley Manufacturing Company, a thriving and enterprising company, whose goods are in great demand, and whose management, under the skillful direction of Mr. Billings and Colonel Kaley, insures success. They make knitting-cotton. The saw-mill on the north side is owned by Mr. Gilson.

The first agent of the original proprietors was Adam Dickey. They ran twenty-eight looms, employed forty hands and produced four thousand yards of cloth a week.

Since the days of Adam Dickey a tremendous change has taken place in the manufacturing of cotton cloth and everything else. Single machines now do the work of a dozen men, and forty hands operating modern machinery will produce at least ten times the quantity of goods turned out in Adam Dickey's mill.

The next attempt made to organize a manufacturing business of any note was begun in 1846. Daniel Putnam and Leonard Chase, two of Milford's best men, both now dead, constructed a stone dam across Souhegan River in the eastern part of the village. It cost three thousand dollars. June 23, 1847, they procured an act of incorporation by the name of the "Souhegan Manufacturing Company," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, which was afterwards, in June, 1849, increased to two hundred thousand dollars.

In 1847 a factory building was erected. The main building was one hundred and eighteen feet long, forty-eight feet wide, four stories high, with a basement. It had two wings, thirty by twenty-five feet, two stories high. Whole length of building one hundred and seventy-eight feet. It was intended for four thousand spindles. In 1850 it employed one hundred and fifty hands. W. T. Jacquith was its first agent. He was succeeded by Charles Gillis, who lost his life by the bursting of a steam cylinder. The next agent was Moses French, who was succeeded by David Gillis. The last agent was Hon. George C. Gilmore, of Manchester.

This mill at one time was merged or consolidated with the Milford Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Corporation, but the main factory and ells having been burned in 1872, the two properties again became separated, and what remains of the old Souhegan Manufacturing Company property is now owned by Mr. John Daniels, and remains now, as it has ever since the fire, unimproved, except that one end of the mill, which was saved, has been occupied a part of the time since for grist-mill and toy-factory.

The tannery was first built in 1837, and although it has had a variable history, for the most part it has been a useful and remunerative enterprise. It was recently burned, but has been rebuilt and passed into new hands and with bright prospects.

The steam mill built in 1850 has generally been employed since for sawing and planing boards, manufacture of furniture, picture-frames and other articles. It is owned and occupied by David Heald, who has made improvements in machinery and buildings, making it one of the best establishments in town.

The Star Foundry was built in 1853. It prospered for a while and at one time seemed to be a promising business, but it collapsed finally. The buildings, in part, have been used for the Francestown soapstone business, and this enterprise looked well for a while, but Nashua was found to be a better railroad centre, and Milford lost it. They are now used by Pierce & Co. for cooperage.

Among the successful business men of the past may be mentioned Mills & Lewis, who for years carried on the boot business in Milford. They employed a large number of men and their boots were the best in the market. Andrew Fuller commenced business in Milford in 1852, manufacturing mirror-frames. In 1865 he bought out Putnam & Chase, who also were among the most active of Milford's business men forty years ago.

Among the modern enterprises in town which ought to be mentioned is the Hillsborough Mills. It was first incorporated by the name of the Pine Valley Company. It was used as a carpet-mill, but it did not flourish. H. A. Daniels was its treasurer. It finally failed. Subsequently it was bought up by a new company, its corporate name changed to Hillsborough Mills, its capital stock increased to two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and it is now employing one hundred and fifty hands in the manufacture of woolen carpet yarn or warp. The agent of the mills is Mr. Nash Simonds.

John McLane, now representative of Milford in the Legislature, is carrying on a very successful business in manufacturing post-office boxes. He employs from fifteen to twenty-five men, and is one of the most successful and enterprising young men of Milford.

Pierce & Mills, Gilson and others are engaged to a considerable extent in the cooperage business; Emerson & Son in the furniture business. The fancy box and toy business is also carried on to some extent.

Banks.—There is one discount and one savings-bank in Milford. The Souhegan Bank was chartered in 1855. Thomas Chase, of Nashua, was its first president and Hiram A. Daniels cashier. It was organized as the Souhegan National Bank in 1865, with H. A. Daniels president and Charles A. Daniels cashier. February 17, 1885, the charter was extended for twenty years. Capital stock, one hundred thousand dollars. Clinton S. Averill is now president and F. T. Sawyer cashier.

The Milford Five-Cent Savings Institution was incorporated in 1859, with a perpetual charter. It has deposits of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Clinton S. Averill is its treasurer. It is in fine condition.

Milford has many stores, and some of them excellent ones. E. C. Batchelder is one of the oldest established of the merchants. He has for years kept a large first-class dry-goods store, and may be truly called an honorable merchant. Mr. Barber also has a first-class modern store, which is carried on with great enterprise and success; and there are others concerning which the same may be said.

The town is the centre of quite a large trade, which accounts for the thrifty and excellent character of the traders and business men of the place. It contains a grist-mill and saw-mills, millinery-shops, harness-shops, jewelers, blacksmiths, druggists, news-rooms, groceries, restaurants and all of the equipments of a lively country village.

The farmers sell between five hundred and six hundred cans of milk a day, or forty thousand dollars' worth a year. It is carried to Boston.

Milford contains several valuable granite quarries. They are operated with success. The quality of the Milford granite is excellent, and it is sought far and wide. It is a valuable source of income to the people.

It is doubtful, all things considered, if the business of Milford has improved for the last twenty-five years.

David Goodwin, in July, 1860, made the following record concerning the town and its enterprises:

"For twenty years past the business of this town has rapidly increased, and a special change, not only in the appearance of the place, but in the character of the people, is visible. The cotton mills have been, most of the time, kept in successful operation, which have given employment to about two hundred persons. The village is well supplied with manufactories and shops for the manufacture of different and almost all kinds of wares, which has occasioned a continual influx of emigrants into the village; and, coming with their own various and peculiar views, notions and habits, the character and order of society has become essentially changed within a few years. In this town, at the present time (July, 1860), there are 3 clergymen, 4 practicing physicians, 3 lawyers, 2 dentists, 2 drug shops, 1 furniture warehouse, 8 stores, 5 blacksmith-shops, 2 carriage manufactories, 2 harness shops, 3 market-houses, 1 printing-office, 1 post-office, 2 periodical offices, 1 Daguerrean saloon, 1 agricultural warehouse, 3 clothing-stores, 2 millinery-shops, 1 hotel, 2 restaurants. The number of liquor shops is not positively known, as the signs are not permanently attached to any particular location. One licensed agent (Dr. H. Eldredge) furnishes distilled liquor to those who can give satisfactory evidence that they will use it only for medicinal or mechanical purposes. In this town the number of men to whom the title of Esq. is often affixed is 'too numerous to particularize.' There are in this town 3 grain mills, 8 saw-mills, 8 boot and shoe-shops, 1 horse nail factory, 1 pail manufactory, carpenters, coopers, painters, &c."

If this is a correct statement (and there can be no doubt about it), there was as much thrift and prosperity then as now. The population of the town in 1860 was 2212. It had made a gain, however, of only 53 in ten years. In 1850 the population was 2159. From that time to 1880 it has only gained 259, and the gain of the last decade is 186. But there has been a steady gain in the property of the town. In 1840 the appraised value of all the property of Milford was, in round numbers, $500,000. It has gained one million of dollars in valuation since. It is interesting to note that half of the increase was made from 1840 to 1850. It also increased, during that de-

cade, its legal voters between two and three hundred. It began, during this period (1847), to send two representatives to the Legislature. It would therefore seem that these were very prosperous years in the town's career.

In this connection, it is useful and interesting to make another quotation from the observing pen of Mr. Goodwin:

"Within a few years (this also was written in 1860) many new streets have been laid out in the village, which, as well as the old ones, are being lined on both sides with new and elegant buildings; and the people of Milford have become proverbially a very busy, enterprising, wide-awake people. Being of curious, investigating minds, they readily flock together at short notice, when it is announced that a 'Lo, here!' or 'Lo, there!' is coming along to address the people, and almost every subject that is agitated in this country—whether it relates to politics, religion, slavery, temperance, music or moral reform—has its *pro* and *con* unyielding advocates; and a debating club may be seen and heard almost every day at the shops, public buildings or corners of the streets, the people preferring this mode of warfare to that of mobs, riots or 'Lynch law,' which are seldom or never resorted to in this town. There are few, if any, towns in this region whose inhabitants are more ambitious or aspiring, cherishing the mistaken idea that 'wealth makes the man,' and riches are sought after in every lawful way as tho' they were the 'one thing needful.'"

Burying-Grounds.—

"The feathered nearse and sable train."

The history of a people can be largely inferred from its tombstones. While the town does not grow in population, the graveyards are constantly growing. "Time, the tomb-builder," gathers in with astonishing swiftness. An elderly lady recently visited the town and many places with which, in days gone by, she had been familiar; but she saw but few people with whom she was acquainted, and she was confused and disappointed. She did not understand it. Finally she visited the burial-places of the town and made a tour among the tombstones, and there she found her old friends. It was explained to her then. She was living, but these old friends, the familiar faces of the past, had all gone, and here their dust was laid, and the simple inscriptions upon toppling marble and crumbling granite revealed the whole truth.

September 2, 1784, the town voted to accept one acre of land on the north side of the highway, on the west side of William Crosby's land, and adjoining Thaddeus Grimes' land, as a present by William Crosby, for a burying ground.

In 1839, the graveyard first laid out having been substantially occupied, the town purchased about two acres on the Brookline road for a cemetery. Cost of the land, with the fencing, four hundred and fifty-five dollars. It was made up into family lots, and the choice of lots sold at auction. Every lot in that cemetery having been taken, the town purchased another lot of a little over five acres of Rev. Mr. Moore, on the south side of the Wilton Railroad, in the west part of the village. The cost of the land, right of way across Mr. Moore's land, fencing and preparing the same for burial purposes was $623.55. In 1850 the town chose a committee to see about a new burying-ground. In 1852 the selectmen were authorized to grade and set out trees in the new burying-ground.

For the most part, all the yards are well cared for. There are several costly and many tasteful monuments and slabs erected to the memory of the dead.

Temperance.—The first temperance committee appointed by the town were Leonard Chase, Daniel Putnam, Freeman Crosby, Pliny Whitney and William Wallace. They made their first report in 1849, which covers eight pages of solid writing in one of the large record-books of the town. They continued in service a number of years, and then others took their places, who, in their turn, still made the same exhaustive reports and eloquent appeals to the best sentiment of the people, doing a grand work for the town, and through the persistent efforts of these men, supplemented by the strong Christian aid of their wives, sisters and mothers, Milford is recognized as the banner town of the State in the cause of temperance.

In the same year, 1849, the citizens inaugurated a movement for beautifying and adorning the common. The first measure was to cause it to be fenced, which was accomplished in 1850. They also planted a lot of elm-trees, which are now fully grown and add greatly to the attractiveness of the village.

The committee who were appointed to do this good work were Humphrey Moore, Daniel Putnam, Hiram A. Daniels, Jonas Hutchinson and Leonard Chase. After the trees were planted they had to be carefully cared for and watered. This was faithfully done, and we now see the result.

Since then the fence has been remodeled and the park enlarged and improved. The present fence was built in 1872.

Fire-Engines.—The first appropriation for a fire-engine was made in 1820. The town voted an appropriation of seventy-five dollars towards defraying expenses of an engine. October 18, 1820, William Ramsdell, S. K. Livermore and Abiel Lovejoy were chosen first fire wardens. August 17, 1839, the town voted to raise three hundred dollars for the purpose of buying a new fire-engine, provided three hundred dollars be raised by subscription. In lieu of the above, the town voted to raise one hundred dollars in addition to the three hundred dollars, provided two hundred dollars could be raised by subscription. In 1840 it was voted to buy a second fire-engine, but it was not purchased until 1841. In 1856 the town voted to build an engine-house, and one was afterwards erected.

Town Clock.—In 1866 the town voted two hundred dollars towards a town clock, the citizens to raise four hundred dollars more. It was purchased, and did very poor service until the present year, when the town voted an appropriation of five hundred dollars, and a new clock is in the place of the old one.

Poor-Farm.—For a great many years the town owned and occupied a farm on which the town's poor were kept, but, agreeably to a vote of the town in 1868, this farm was sold. It was situated in the southerly part of the town. Since then many of its poor, by arrangement, have been kept at the county farm in Hillsborough County.

Taverns.—There is but one in town for the accommodation of transient patrons, and that is an old one. The earliest of Milford's landlords was Jonathan Buxton. He was a model inn-keeper. He was skilful in making flip. There are those living in Milford now who remember seeing Buxton mix his flip with a singeing hot iron. Everybody who chose sold liquor in those days. There was scarcely a house between Milford and Wilton, on either side of the river, that did not hold a license to sell the ardent. Old Dr. Fuller, who lived on the spot where the new town-house stands, in the first dwelling-house ever built in the village, used to put into his cellar twenty-five barrels of cider for domestic consumption; but his cider had a large circle of acquaintances, and whoever pleased, night or day, could walk into his cellar with mug in hand and help himself.

It would be a great task to give a sketch of the landlords of Milford since the days of Jonathan Buxton. Mr. Buxton was the first librarian of the town, as he was also first tax collector.

The Ponemah.—Recently a new and handsome hotel has been built in the south part of the town, near Milford Springs, called the Ponemah House. It stands on a fine eminence, is handsomely made and furnished and kept as a first-class summer house. It owns the Milford Springs. These springs are noted for their medicinal waters. The Ponemah Company are engaged to some extent in bottling this water for the market. The enterprise is just started, and it is too early to predict the result.

CHAPTER V.

MILFORD—(*Continued*).

MILFORD IN THE GREAT CIVIL WAR.

Patriotism of the People—David Goodwin made Historian—The Women's Soldiers' Aid Society—Names of Milford's Soldiers.

It is simply stating a fact to say that a more generous and patriotic people could not be found in this great land than lived in and went forth from Milford during the dark period of the Rebellion days. Her response to every call for volunteers was hearty and effective. To every appeal for succor and aid for those on the field and in the hospitals she gave with a munificent hand. The flower of her populace went forth at their country's call; some never returned, but fell upon "the field of glory;" others came back, and as citizens of a grand republic, have been as noble and true in the paths of peace as they were brave and patriotic in war. The record of these people, in the greatest civil conflict the world ever witnessed, is one of which every son and daughter of Milford is justly proud.

In 1861, when the President sent forth that first requisition for volunteers, a recruiting-office was immediately opened at the town hall, and forty-eight men, one-half of whom were married and one-half single, were soon enrolled. They were the first forty-eight men on the list of Milford soldiers hereafter given. The company, under the command of Captain George H. Gillis, left for Portsmouth on the 7th of May, 1861. The company was made up of soldiers from the following towns, viz: Milford, forty-eight; Amherst, thirteen; Wilton, eleven; Mont Vernon, five; New Boston, five; Lyndeborough, two; and a few from other towns, making in all ninety-three.

"At an informal meeting of the citizens of the town, holden on the 25th of April, 1861, a committee consisting of George Daniels, William Kimball, O. W. Lull, Daniel Putnam and Clinton S. Averill, was appointed to act in behalf of the town in relation to all matters connected with the enlisting and equipping of a company of volunteers, and furnishing aid and support to the families of such enlisted members as belong to this town."

This committee proceeded at once to discharge the duties imposed upon them, and at a legal town-meeting, held May 11, 1861, made a report of their work and received the sanction of the town. Major George Daniels offered at the meeting a resolution,—

"That the selectmen be instructed to borrow a sum not exceeding ——— dollars, and that such portion thereof as may be required be appropriated to pay the expense of an outfit, with incidental expenses, and to furnish assistance to families of such citizens of this town as have enlisted and been mustered into the service under the first call of the President of the United States for volunteers."

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and all of the recommendations of the committee were accepted. The town voted that, in addition to the dress and arms furnished by the State, the soldiers of Milford should be furnished with their board and eleven dollars a month till accepted by the State, and after that seven dollars per month in addition to government pay; also a revolver and india-rubber blanket, besides such other articles for the promotion of cleanliness and health and to meet possible contingencies, which the patriotic ladies were then providing for them. They voted to soldiers who had families a still further allowance: if he had a wife, six dollars per month; a wife and one child, eight dollars per month; a wife and two children, ten dollars per month; and still more in special cases.

At a subsequent town meeting held September 27, 1861, the committee, through Major Daniels, made a report of its disbursements for the above purposes, receiving the indorsement of the town. At about this time the Souhegan Bank offered the government a loan of twenty thousand dollars to aid in carrying on the war.

At the annual town-meeting holden March 11,

1862, it was voted that David Goodwin be town historian, to record the events of the present war as connected with the people of Milford, to be preserved in the archives of the town. Mr. Goodwin faithfully performed his duties, and in those "archives," put in perfect order by his careful hand, is a reliable record of the splendid work done by the patriotic men of Milford, and from that record the facts of this sketch relating to the war are taken.

The history of the work of woman in the great struggle in this country has not yet been written. When it is, it will be found to surpass in sympathy, tenderness and practical and effective assistance to the mighty cause anything that was ever dreamed could be accomplished by the gentler sex. The ladies of Milford early engaged in the great soldiers' aid work. They made a record worthy of being placed alongside of that of their brothers, husbands and fathers who fought that the nation might live.

In October, 1861, a society of ladies was organized under the name of "The Women's Soldiers' Aid Society," and they chose the following officers: President, Mrs. Humphrey Moore; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Stillman Hutchinson, Mrs. Martin Hall, Mrs. Abel Chase, Mrs. Hezekiah Hamblett, Mrs. Charles A. Barns, Mrs. Benjamin F. Hutchinson; Secretary, Elizabeth A. Livermore; Treasurer, Miss Hannah P. Ramsdell; Executive Committee, Mrs. William Crosby, Mrs. Joshua M. Holt, Mrs. John Dickey, Mrs. Ira Holt, Mrs. John A. Powers. The society numbered more than eighty members, besides seventy men as honorary members. The first report or address of the society made by Miss Livermore is here given, as it reveals clearly the spirit which impelled this noble company of women to push forward the glorious work which carried comfort and solace to many a soldier's home and heart.—

"March 28, 1862

"There was no hand-breadth of the United States in the early part of the year of our Lord 1861 that its inhabitants did not thrill with horror at the mad waste of battle and blood let loose upon them by the defeated, here, traitorous leaders of the Southern slave-power. Their sceptre of power had been pared from them with the exit from office of the last Democratic President. They would not even in name submit longer to constitutional law. They had instigated the old barbaric horse to throw itself again in the path of progress. Almost with unanimous voice the North said, 'We will meet this force on the battle-field, and may God speed the right!' Lightning flashed intelligence across the land; wires and North-in patriots met the foe. Women, but not despised, saintly husband, brother, friend and citizen to save our capital—Washington. Unorganized, she helped to clothe the soldiers who had volunteered from every peaceful pursuit. Organized, she continued her labors to render the hospitals of the United States and other temporary hospitals hastily improvised for the soldiers as comfortable for the sick and wounded.

"In Milford a society was organized, called 'The Women's Soldiers' Aid Society.' In October a woman paying twenty-five cents or more (one hundred and thirty-eight dollars were collected by membership and by labor. Women met once a week to sew and knit, while some devoted a part of their time to laboring for the soldiers' comfort. Six barrels, and boxes, more essential to hospital service, were sent on their errand. I have before me the close of the year. The work still continues, as the call for aid and assistance reach us, and will be continued until there is no needs that such services is needed.

"ELIZABETH A. LIVERMORE,
"Secretary of W. S. A. S. Society."

This noble work was continued by this patriotic society all through the war until "no more was needed."

In October, 1865, the secretary made another annual report, closing it with the following eloquent words which she quoted from another:

"The blessings of thousands who are ready to perish, and of tens of thousands who have their country and their kind, will be cast upon those who organized and those who sustain this noble work. Let the people's hearts never fail, and their hands never weary" but let them, as their abundance give to this commission full measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over, that, wherever the red hand of war is seen, its divine footsteps may follow, that wherever the red hand of war is lifted to wound, its white hand may be lifted to heal, that its work may never cease until it is assumed by a great Christian government, or until peace once more reigns throughout the land; and, even then, gratitude for its services and joy in its glory shall never die out of the hearts of the American people.

This society raised and disposed of more than fifteen hundred dollars' worth of articles to the soldiers in the field besides large bounties to their families at home. A fitting close of this branch of our subject is found in the eloquent words made use of when the society disbanded:

"As the Rebellion has been crushed, peace has been joyfully proclaimed, and the object for which our association was instituted no longer needs our efforts, feeling that our benevolent efforts have not been in vain we now disband our organization, and turn our attention to other pursuits and avocations, feeling thankful that we have been permitted to labor in the great cause of humanity—the cause of God—to sympathize with the afflicted and to do something toward the salvation of our beloved country."

But not only were the ladies of Milford benevolent and liberal in their aid to the cause, but the men gave largely of their means. The town voted generous and large bounties, and furnished assistance to all soldiers' families without stint.

Sixty Milford soldiers lost their lives by the war, forty of whom were never brought home to be buried. Thirteen were killed in battle. Their names are Oliver W. Lull, Abram B. Shedd, William D. Coffin, Jeremiah Lyon, Josiah P. Smith, Alexander M. Robbie, Samuel Dodbear, Thomas M. Gilpatrick, George L. Jones, Isaac F. Frye, J. I. Plympton, Samuel F. Jones and Joseph Shedd.

It is not within the scope of this sketch to give a personal history of each soldier who fell or was wounded in the battles of this cruel war. When the history of Milford is written in detail the work will be done. It is gratifying to know that every fact is preserved and will in due time be published to the world.

Orrin A. Hamblett was the first soldier who volunteered from Milford into the United States service. Soon as the news of the massacre of Massachusetts soldiers in the streets of Baltimore reached us, he enlisted in Boston, April 19, 1861, into the Fourth Battalion of Rifles, Company C."

We quote the following from Mr. Goodwin's pen as a just tribute to a noble boy:

"Charles Wendell Mills, youngest son of John and Sarah Mills—a kind and loving boy—was born January 27, 1844. He enlisted as a private for nine months in the Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Company C, October 10, 1862. At the expiration of his term of service he returned home with his regiment August 14, 1863; received

his discharge August 20, 1865. He continued a lover at the siege of Port Hudson, of which he died August 25, 1863. He enlisted, as he said, because his government called him and he felt it his duty to go, and at the last said he had done all that had been required of him; the heat is ready, let me go home."

Mr. Goodwin speaks of another of Milford's heroes as follows:

"A. B. Hayden was shot through the waist in the battle of Fredericksburg. Five men had been shot down in his regiment. At the fall of the fifth man the brave soldier grasped the flag-staff and bore the stars and stripes aloft, but he was doomed to the same fate as his companions. A ball soon struck and shattered his left arm. He was carried to the hospital in Alexandria, where he died January 5, 1864. He was embalmed and brought home January 13, 1865."

Most of the soldiers from Milford were discharged and came home July, 1865. August 3, 1865, the people, grateful for the deliverance of their country from the grip of rebels, assembled in the park and gave their soldiers a generous welcome home. Speeches and music and general pleasures were indulged in, and "Peace on earth and good will among men" once more reigned.

The following are the names of all the Milford soldiers who went into the United States service during the war:

George H. Gillis, John C. Clark, George E. Hartwell, John Mahar, *Otras Wright, Ioannni B. Ward, Charles F. Conant, John F. Crosby, Richard Mahar, Robert McKenzie, *Francis Bryan, *John Brown, A. McArthur, Thomas Gourley, *Sylvanus Adams, Alex. McRobbie, James McRobbie, D. P. Ward, William Morries, Jeremiah Lyon, *O. H. Drew, *Norman Burdick, *Genevese Colby, William B. Ramsdell, *George L. Lovejoy, William Abbott, Charles Pyne, *Alfred F. Lynch, Edward F. Lund, *Charles F. Crosby, Thomas E. Hall, *S. F. Jones, *George Worcester, Daniel H. Greene, *A. S. Hutchinson, *William D. Coffin, *Samuel Dolbear, *Albert A. Cochran, *James Bonner, *Eugene H. Amsden, *James O. Williams, John B. Burns, Abner W. Osgood, *William H. Howe, J. M. Blanchard, *W. W. I. Robbins, Charles Nutting, George Clark, John W. Crosby, *J. I. Plimpton, G. H. Jones, *Charles S. Hazen, George S. Tuck, D. W. Gordon, Joseph H. Kimball, M. F. Burnham, John B. Clarke, W. P. Kendall, Alfred Shattuck, John H. Lund, George W. Dimick, T. A. Livermore, A. B. Shedd, P. A. Shedd, *J. H. Lovejoy, *William P. Heald, C. R. Stickney, H. L. Robbins, J. C. Clarke, John O'Connor, A. M. Barnicott, O. C. Crosby, George E. Hartwell, J. H. Stimson, *H. E. Mills, F. J. Stimson, George W. Chickering, Joshua Roylough, *Josiah P. Smith, C. H. Camp, Nelson Wood, O. W. Lull, S. G. Dearborn, F. J. Lawrence, William Gourley, John F. Howard, Andrew L. Marvel, John Meikle, William A. Crosby, H. M. Potter, *Joseph Gilnie, Joseph E. Shedd, Thomas Gilpatrick, Abel F. Gutterson, *John M. Stanyan, Harris Gray, Luke Ballegan, John L. Herrick, Orrin A. Hamblett, Thomas H. Law, George A. Holt, James W. Ames, Joseph Bass, Edward Powers, Frank Hood, D. M. Pelham, John Bonner, B. A. Richardson, *John Martin, *E. P. Ross, F. W. Downs, M. P. Felch, Dennis Holden, Thomas P. Convery, Frederick F. Tuttner, R. B. Kelder, Hugh Conner, J. B. Fields, A. R. Bennett, F. O. Howe, Patrick Dillon, A. B. Hayden, J. W. Spalding, J. E. Mackay, A. W. Heald, John Holland, I. F. Frye, Charles Howe, W. H. Howe, A. P. Richardson, H. P. Hutchinson, C. H. Dunning, J. B. Melenly, John Arbuckle, Thomas Regan, C. M. Aiken, J. W. Shattuck, Charles Huntley, Charles Brooks, Francis Merlick, John C. Aiken, J. A. Lovejoy, F. E. Greenleaf, W. G. Averill, J. P. Shedd, G. F. Stone, C. B. Hutchison, Frank Crosby, Albion Wyman, L. A. Dunckklee, Noah Lund, C. W. Mills, B. F. Clarke, E. K. Jewett, J. L. Fuller, C. H. Osgood, H. C. Stimson, C. C. Bartlett, H. M. Mills, *J. D. Crosby, Edwin Howard, Joseph Cushing, William Abbott, W. P. Convery, Alvin B. Chase, J. Hutchinson, A. F. Crosby, Allen B. Hood, *William Garvin, A. F. Hanscomb, Ed. Hanscomb, Josiah Osgood, Frederick A. Libbude, James Ryan, H. A. Haskell, L. P. Jones, A. F. Hutchinson, F. A. Fisher, George Marvel, E. L. Nelson, F. T. Coggin, W. P. Hutchinson, Patrick Chrean, A. M. Hatch, John McKenney, R. H. Pierce, I. H. Layden, J. Carlton, Jr., W. F. Easton, Charles H. Worcester, W. H. Gillis, Robert Gunard, H. O. Conner, John Bane, H. M. Tyler, Thomas Jess.

Those names with the star (*) prefixed are those soldiers who re-enlisted.

The names of the seventy substitutes furnished from abroad are not recorded.

CHAPTER VI.

MILFORD.—(*Continued*).

NEW TOWN-HOUSE.

Selection of Spot—Laying of Corner-Stone—Description of Building—Dedication.

For several years prior to 1869 the subject of a new Town House was agitated. It had its advocates and its opponents. Like most enterprises of the kind, its birth was through great labor. It was evident to a majority of the people that the town had outgrown the old town-house. Since 1833–34, when it was abandoned by the First Church or Congregational Church for its new church structure, the old hall had been used exclusively for town and social purposes. Before that time its history has been already given. In 1847 the town purchased the pew-holders' rights and moved the house a short distance north and east of its original site, fronting it to the south. The first story was devoted to stores and the upper one to the town hall. It has been well said that it was early consecrated to free speech and a free ballot, and in these respects it was not unlike the other New England town-houses. It served its employers well. The time came, however, when it was unsatisfactory and inadequate to meet the wants of the populace. It was finally determined to have a new one. Then came the usual struggle over its location. It was first voted to build near the bridge, and then the spot where it now stands was substituted. The old house was again moved to a lot near the bridge, on the west side of the village square, where it still stands, and again repaired, improved and sold.

The town selected William Ramsdell, Clinton S. Averill and Robert R. Howison a building committee. Ground was broken May 6, 1869. Messrs. Bryant & Rogers, of Boston, were the architects.

Laying the Corner-Stone.—The corner-stone of the new town-house was laid on Saturday, July 3, 1869, with interesting Masonic ceremonies, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, assisted by the Masonic lodges in Nashua, Milford, Wilton, Mason and Peterborough.

The occasion brought together a very large concourse of people, and the exercises of the day were carried out with perfect success and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

At two o'clock the visiting bodies were received at the depot by Benevolent Lodge, of Milford, and a procession was formed in the following order:

Chief Marshal, J. M. Blanchard
Asst. E. P. Hutchinson
Nashua Cornet Band
St. George Commandery, Knights Templar, of Nashua.
Clinton Lodge, No. 52, of Wilton
Rising Sun Lodge, No. 58, of Nashua
Souhegan Lodge, No. 75, of Mason
Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 86, of Peterborough
Milford Cornet Band
Benevolent Lodge, No. 7, of Milford
Officers of the Grand Lodge.
Town Committee
Citizens.

The procession numbered about three hundred, and made a fine appearance. After making a short march through several of the principal streets, the procession brought up at the site of the new town-house.

The stone selected for the corner was ready for laying at the southeast angle of the foundation on the arrival of the procession. It was suspended by a temporary derrick, and measured three feet in length, one and a half in depth and a foot in width. The following articles were placed in the stone, which was then hermetically sealed:

A manuscript containing a brief history of the action of the town relating to the building of the town-house, giving the votes and dates of meetings of the town relative thereto; the appropriations of the town for the year 1869, for town charges, for highways, for the Free Library and librarian, and the date of the vote of the town establishing the library and the number of volumes at that time; also a list of the clergymen, lawyers, physicians, machinists, manufacturers, banks, the organizations of the schools in the town, with the teachers; the railroad and telegraphic communications, the estimated population of the town, a set of United States coins of the date 1869, directly from the Mint, and which had never been in circulation, presented by Edwin L. Howard, of the Mount Lebanon Lodge, Boston, Mass., consisting of the dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime, half-dime (both silver and nickel), the three-cent piece (both silver and nickel), and the two and one-cent pieces; a half-dozen stereoscopic views, contributed by Edward Lovejoy, Esq., embracing a view of the hotel, the veterans, the old town-house, the middle falls and bridge, the oval and group, and the new town-house and lot, with the old town-house in the distance; a catalogue of the Milford Free Library, a hand-bill of the celebration of the day, a hand-bill of the Hutchinsons' celebration concert, a school report of 1869, a report of the receipts and expenditures of the town for 1868–69, a report of the county commissioners for 1868–69, a copy of the by-laws and members of Benevolent Lodge, No. 7, Milford, N. H., for the current year, a copy of the *Farmers' Cabinet*, dated February 19, 1825, a copy of the same dated July 1, 1869, a copy of the *Manchester Mirror* dated July 3, 1869, a copy of the *Nashua Daily Telegraph* dated June 28, 1869, a copy of the *New Hampshire Telegraph* dated July 3, 1869, a copy of the *Daily Patriot* dated June 30, 1869, a copy of the *Nashua Gazette and Hillsborough County Advertiser* dated July 1, 1869, a copy of the *Union Democrat*, Manchester, dated June 29, 1869, a copy of the *Boston Daily Post* dated June 30, 1869, a copy of the *Boston Daily Evening Journal* dated July 1, 1869; Morse & Kaley's card of prices of knitting cottons, manufactured in Milford.

The ceremonies were opened by proclamation of Acting Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, William Barrett, Esq., who had been deputized by M. W. Grand Master Winn to perform the service, that the Grand Lodge had been invited by the civil authorities of Milford to lay the corner-stone of their new town hall. A fervent and impressive prayer was offered by Rev. E. R. Wilkins, of Nashua, acting Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, and a hymn, "Great Architect of Earth and Heaven," was sung by the Hutchinson family. The stone was then laid with the usual rites and ceremonies of the Masonic order.

The inscription on the plate was read by the acting Grand Secretary, E. P. Emerson, as follows:

"This corner-stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, Saturday, July 3d, A. D. 1869, A. L. 5869, under the direction of the M. W. Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, R. W. William Barrett acting as Grand Master Charles H. Burns, Esq., of Wilton, Orator

"*Grand Officers of Grand Lodge.*—Alexander M. Winn, of Farmington, M. W. Grand Master; John R. Holbrook, Portsmouth, R. W. D. Grand Master; N. W. Cumner, Manchester, R. W. Sen. Grand Warden; William Barrett, Nashua, R. W. Jun. Grand Warden; John Knowlton, Portsmouth, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Hosmer Chase, Hopkinton, R. W. Grand Secretary.

"Ulysses S. Grant, President U. S.; Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President; Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice; Onslow Stearns, Governor N. H.; John D. Lyman, Sec. State; Peter Sanborn, State Treasurer; Ira Perley, Chief Justice; Aaron H. Cragin, James W. Patterson, Senators; Jacob Ela Aaron F. Stevens, Jacob Benton, Representatives

"*Town Officers, 1869.*—William R. Wallace, John Marvell, George I. Bartlett, selectmen; James M. Blanchard, Town Clerk; William R. Wallace, Treasurer; Clinton S. Averill, School Committee; William Ramsdell, W. B. Towne, C. S. Averill, Trustees of Free Library; Samuel G. Dearborn, Representative-elect; John W. Crosby, Postmaster; William Ramsdell, C. S. Averill, Robert R. Howard, Building Committee; Gridley J. F. Bryant, Louis P. Rogers, Boston, architects; Albert Currier Newburyport, Mass., contractor; James C. Tucker, Boston, Superintendent

"Amount of Inventory for 1869, $1,185,000; amount deposited in Savings Banks, $200,000; amount invested in Railroad Stocks, $100,000. Total Valuation, $1,485,000. Rate of Taxation, $1 40 per hundred."

After the stone was lowered the Hutchinsons sang an ode, "Placed in Form the Corner-Stone," and M. W. G. M. Barrett delivered a brief address to the people on the character and objects of Masonry.

The procession was then reformed, and marched to the oval, where the writer of this article, Charles H. Burns, of Wilton, a native of Milford, delivered an address to fifteen hundred people. The Hutchinson family also sang from the grand-stand several stirring and beautiful songs. At the close of the open-air exercises, at four o'clock, a fine collation was served in the old town hall, which was neatly trimmed with flags and flowers for the occasion. Speeches were made, and the post-prandial exercises closed by the entire company joining the Hutchinsons in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Thus the good work of building the new town-house was begun. It was completed April 27, 1870, when the edifice was solemnly consecrated by the

Dedication of the New Town Hall.—The day was beautiful, and one of the most significant in the recent history of the town. Many of the sons and daughters of Milford who lived away came home to join in the celebration. They were welcomed with warm and generous hospitality. The greetings over, their eyes turned from friends and the old town-house to the new. They beheld an edifice striking in appearance, commanding in stature, ample in all its parts, made of brick, one hundred by sixty feet. The basement, which is constructed of rough granite, with hammered lines, is nine feet in height, and is clear of the ground on the west and south. The first story is fourteen feet in the clear, and contains three stores, post-office and selectmen's room; the stores, fifty feet deep and from twenty-one to twenty-seven feet wide. The building fronts to the west, and the entrance is reached by a massive flight of granite steps. At the head of the first stair-case, and facing the entrance, is an elaborate and beautifully-carved black walnut case, about five feet in height and eight feet long, inclosing five marble tablets, and on the middle one is inscribed the following:

"The
Town of Milford
has caused
to be inscribed upon
these tablets
the names of those
who fell
representing her
in defense of the Union
in the war of
the rebellion of 1861–1865,
dedicated April 27,
1870."

On the other tablets are inscribed the names of the fifty-three of Milford's patriots who, in the great Civil War, heroically fell. "It is a beautiful and eloquent memorial," conspicuously erected, and will frequently remind the good people of the town of the enormous sacrifice that was made to preserve the nation's integrity. The plan of a monumental slab in the vestibule originated in a resolution offered by the late Dr. S. S. Stickney. The hall is symmetrical and beautiful. It is fifty-seven feet wide, sixty-five feet long and twenty-four feet high. Over the entrance, and extending across the west side, is a spacious gallery, capable of seating three hundred persons. The main hall, which is lighted by fourteen large windows, has a seating capacity of eight hundred. The platform is on the east side. On the right and left of this is a small gallery for the use of a band or choir. The hall is frescoed and painted. There is a high wainscoting of chestnut, with black walnut panels and moldings. It has a central chandelier, with four minor ones. The floor is Georgia pine. It has settees. The acoustic qualities of the hall are not good. It may be possible to remedy this. It is well ventilated.

On the right of the entrance to the hall is a dressing-room, and on the left one for ladies. They are large, tastefully furnished and provided with all the modern improvements.

"Ascending to the upper or attic story, we have from the large dormer-window a commanding view of a charming landscape. In the foreground is the village of Milford, with the winding Souhegan stretching to the west. In the dim horizon rises Mount Monadnock, and the Peterborough, Greenfield and Temple hills lift their handsome heads boldly against the sky. The view abounds in beauty, and will be looked on with delight by the thousands who shall hereafter ascend to the great dormer-window of the Milford town-house. The exterior view of the edifice is striking and altogether pleasant. The style of architecture is not distinct, but seems to be a combination of the early Tudor English. A graceful tower surmounts the southwest angle, in which the old bell is placed, too closely hooded to give a clear and certain sound, and above is a clock, with dial on each side. Dwarf towers surmount the other angles, and from the front roof a large dormer-window projects, giving a first impression that the town has succeeded in turning an honest penny by building a tempting eyrie for some enterprising photographist. The entire building is heated by steam and lighted by gas."

Such was the new town-house. It still stands in all its original beauty and firmness, a memorial indicating the character of a stalwart and enterprising people.

Dedication.—The ceremonies of dedication were impressive and eloquent. The spacious building was packed to the brim with interested people. William Ramsdell, a man of mark and one of the foremost citizens of Milford, in behalf of the building committee, delivered the keys to the chairman of the Board of Selectmen, the late William R. Wallace, in brief and fitting words, to which Mr. Wallace made a brief and fitting reply. George A. Ramsdell, Esq., a native of Milford, then delivered an eloquent and polished address, which was listened to by the vast audience with marked pleasure. It was published in the local paper and deserves a permanent place in the records of the town.

Captain John M. Stanyan read a poem full of local hits and spicy tidbits. Addresses followed by Thomas L. Livermore, Charles H. Burns, F. D. Ayer, J. L. Spring and D. A. Adams. A dedication ode was finely rendered which was written by J. W. Pillsbury.

During the exercises the venerable Dr. Moore entered the hall, and amidst the most earnest applause he was escorted upon the platform. He acknowledged the grand reception by the waving of his hat. It was most fitting for the good old parson, Milford's first and most honored minister, to pro-

nounce the solemn benediction, which he did, with the great audience reverently standing, in the following words:

"My friends, may the Lord bless you and cause his face to shine upon you, and when you are removed from earth may you be introduced into the hall above, where you may be blessed forevermore."

The audience adjourned to the old town hall, where dinner was served. Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury, a native of Milford, acted as toast-master. Eloquent speeches were made by T. Kaley, Dana W. King, Israel Hunt, J. B. Moulton, Clinton S. Averill and Miss Adeline Crosby.

Mr. Kaley closed his remarks on the occasion with these eloquent words in reference to the new edifice:

"We wish that the last object of the sight of him who leaves this pleasant and thriving village, and the first to gladden him who revisits it, may be something that will remind him of the industry, enterprise and public spirit of Milford. Let it stand, then, to meet the sun in its coming, let the earliest light of the morning gild it and parting day linger and play on its summit."

Among the eloquent toasts was the following, which was responded to by a dirge from the band while the entire company stood in thoughtful silence:

"To the memory of our brave band, martyrs in a cause in which to fight was hoped, to fall unperishable glory. May they live in the hearts of the people when the marble which we this day consecrate to their memory has crumbled into forgotten dust."

The festivities of the notable occasion were concluded by a grand ball, held in the new town hall in the evening, which was largely attended by the beauty and chivalry of Milford and its neighboring towns and cities. The best of music was furnished by Hall's Band, of Boston. The spacious gallery was crowded by spectators and the balcony galleries by invited guests. The scene was one of unusual gayety and brilliancy.

CHAPTER VII.

MILFORD—(*Continued*).

Miscellaneous Facts—Hutchinson Family—Anti-Slavery Work—Cobbler and Barber Shops.

THE first saw-mill and first grain-mill in Milford were built on the north side of the river, where Gilson's mill now stands.

The first store—worthy of the name—was kept by Mr. J. Shepard in the building on the south side of the common now owned by R. M. Wallace. At that time James Wallace kept tavern in the "old Wallace house" and afterward kept a store where Mr. Shepard did. At the same time Captain Thomas Means kept a store in the building which is now owned by Gilbert Wadleigh, having been remodeled and made over anew, and Colonel Joshua Burnham had a store in the ell of the large house he built on the Lyndeborough road, known as the Jesse Hutchinson house. Colonel Burnham, with the assistance of a few others, built a bridge across the river south of his house, to accommodate his customers on the south side of the river. A great attraction to this store was the sign with these words: "Rum Sold Here."

The only wheelwright in town eighty years ago was Jeremiah Fairfield. His shop stood south of E. C. Batchelder's store. It is supposed the first blacksmith in Milford was Jonathan Buxton, father of the late Jonathan Buxton, inn-keeper. He wrought in a shop which stood where the stone shop now stands.

The first male child born in Milford was Jacob Richardson, late of Boston. He was born in the Lewis house, now occupied by E. P. Hutchinson. The first house to have blinds was the house where the late Abel Chase lived.

Among the queer incidents of the town the following may be mentioned: Caleb Jones, an eccentric man, lived near where Jacob Howard formerly lived. He planted and cultivated a cherry-tree expressly for the purpose of furnishing boards for his own coffin. After it had grown to a sufficient size he cut the tree and had it sawed into boards. After he died the coffin in which he was buried was made of the same boards.

A Fish-Story.—It is stated upon undoubted authority that a Mrs. Hopkins, who lived a great many years ago upon the south side of the Souhegan, while wading the river one day, caught between her feet a salmon. This foolhardy fish impudently supposed he could safely run that gauntlet, but he got caught, and upon being landed by the brave woman, the victim was found to weigh sixteen pounds, and was the best specimen of a leg-locked salmon ever brought ashore.

The Hutchinson Family of Singers.—Colonel Burnham, it appears, was a man of considerable consequence. The sign on his store, "Rum Sold Here," was a sign of the times in which he lived. Rum was then sold everywhere. But times have changed. In the old Colonel Burnham house, after the old colonel had been gathered, with all his customers for whom he built that bridge, to the bosom of the common mother, there was born and reared a family of children, some of whom became famous, and by the singing of sweet temperance songs contributed immensely towards bringing about this change.

The Hutchinson family deserve more than a mere allusion in any history of Milford, not because it is numerous or unusually brilliant, but because of the marvelous and exquisite musical gifts possessed by many of them. The most noteworthy of the tribe were Judson, John, Asa and Abby, Jesse and Joshua also deserve mention. The first four named, under the guidance of Jesse, who was a man of genius, won great fame as the sweetest singers of their time. The harmony of this band of brothers and sisters was never surpassed by mortal throats. The

whole family could sing. They inherited their talents in this behalf from their parents, the mother and father both being beautiful singers.

When the family lived at home, on the old homestead, it was a treat to happen round and hear the songs. The Sunday evening prayer-meetings, held in the old district school-house, were marvels in the way of singing. People came from afar, not to hear the prayers, but hoping to hear the Hutchinsons sing the good, old-fashioned psalm tunes. They were not often disappointed.

Sometimes they were all there,—father, mother, all the boys, and Rhoda and Abby. In the summer evenings the windows would be up, and a crowd, not able to get in, would stand outside and listen entranced as the family sang the immortal old tunes.

There never was such harmony as they made. It moved to tears. It reached into the solemn depths of the soul. It was God-given and heaven-inspired.

The Hutchinsons employed their wonderful gifts in the anti-slavery cause and in the cause of temperance.

Nathaniel P. Rogers, one of the greatest and noblest of the immortal anti-slavery advocates, in 1844 wrote of the Hutchinsons,—

> "God be thanked, the Hutchinsons are in the anti-slavery movement for their sakes as well as ours. Their music would ruin them, but for the chastening influences of our abolition spirit. It will soon inspire all their genius and given full play, and will guard them from the seductions of the flattering world, which, but for its protection, would make them a prey. I note them not to praise them; I am aware that, as they are I do it in exultation for the cause, and for their admonition. Though while they are Abolitionists, they do not sell, and slavery is of sale is evident of the stone, of course. They take occasion to say, in the dance of all ends, that Jesse Hutchinson, Jr. is the most gifted song-writer of the times, so far as I know. None of our most approved poetry comes up to his, written in the hurry of the anti-slavery debate. It is perhaps owing to this and the fact he writes to sing, rather than to read,—writes under the influence of song—that the music precedes the poetry in his mind, that the words come at the call of the music, and are drafted into its service, or rather volunteer at its summons, that his poetry sings so much better than Pierpont's, or Bathesh's, or Lowell's, or Whittier's, or any of the bards. Burns wrote his immortal songs to match the tunes sent from by-gone Thompson. He couldn't sing like Jesse Hutchinson. I don't know as he could at all. His soul could in his voice couldn't, and under its inspiration he poured both his lays in song-ster voice. What songs he would have lit up if he could have written under such a spell of music as possesses the Hutchinsons! Jesse's songs remind me of him. "The Slave Mother" is hardly surpassed in simplicity and pathos by anything of Burns. I only mention it to call the attention of the people to what is going on in the anti-slavery field."

Milford was once the hot-bed of Abolitionism. It contained a splendid set of men and women, who early espoused the cause of the slave. Among these were the Hutchinsons, known, as before stated, the world over by the singing of stirring Abolition and temperance songs, Leonard Chase, Charles A. Barns, John Mills, Eugene and Benjamin Hutchinson, Ezekiel Mills, J. W. Pillsbury and their wives, as well as others; Some of these—namely, Charles A. Burns and Elizabeth H. Burns, Benjamin and Eliza Hutchinson, and perhaps others—were excommunicated from the Baptist Church in Milford because they believed in the abolition of slavery. What a record this for a church! It were enough to make it hang its guilty head in absolute confusion and shame as it contemplates its shallow and hypocritical action. It excommunicated noble men and women because they dared to believe in the universal brotherhood of men. Exhibiting the narrow disposition of a tyrant, it undertook to stifle free speech and free thought whenever it asserted itself in the cause of humanity. But the cause of the slave was triumphant in spite of the opposition of dishonest proslavery churches.

Many of those noble men and women lived to see the chains fall from the limbs of slaves, and with pride and satisfaction they have seen the result of their patriotic and devoted efforts.

The anti-slavery people of Milford held many meetings for conference and discussion. They were often addressed and encouraged by the great anti-slavery agitators of the land,—Garrison, Phillips, Rogers, Foster, Pillsbury, Douglass, Abby Kelly, Remond and others,—and their splendid eloquence, supplemented sweetly and grandly by the emancipation songs of the Hutchinsons, created a public sentiment in this thoughtful town which was irresistible, and spread far and wide, and became a powerful factor in bringing about the redemption and disenthralment of the slave, which constitutes the crowning glory of this nation.

The children and descendants of those devoted men and women can now, and for all time will, revere with pride to the anti-slavery work done by those good people of Milford.

In due time the church, by slow degrees, with its customary caution (not to say cowardice), came up to the high and heaven-approved ground occupied by the people it had before spurned, and has made many amends since for its manifold sins in this behalf in the past.

"All's well that ends well."

The Cobbler and Barber.—Their respective shops stood near each other, on the south bank of the river, south of the stone (Shepard's) bridge and west of the road. Major Stimson was the cobbler and John Adams the barber. The major stopped humming his tunes many years since; but John, the barber, although he long ago ceased to lather, cut and shave, still lives, a very old man. The major was a good old soul, and so, in fact, was John. Between the two they kept both ends of the men and boys of Milford looking fairly well.

The major was fat and jolly, full of snuff and stories, while the barber was lean, solemn and absent-minded. It would be difficult to name a single particular to which they were alike, except that they were both honest.

The shop of the major! What a place it was!—a little, old, dingy room in a little, old, one-story building, full of old dust and old boots, pegs and lasts,—which lasted as long as the major lasted,—and old scraps of leather. It had an old stove, a cobbler's bench or two, an old leather apron with which the major

used to cover his capacious belly, and when the old major was in that old shop, as he always was, sitting solidly on the old bench, with awl and hammer in hand, and with hood or lapstone on his leg, working away, whistling as if the troubles of this world did not trouble him, it was a delightful spot to visit. That dirty old shop, with the old major in it, was the most cheerful spot in all the village. It was the best patronized. It was a handy corner to drop into and hear a good story or take a pinch of snuff, if you liked snuff, and if you didn't, it would do you good to see the major take it. Some of it would lodge on his upper lip, it is true; but you wouldn't mind that, for it was always there. The major was good to "us boys." He was never cross. He would bear quizzing. His pump-handle was "always out," and we used to ply that handle industriously; but he never told us anything he ought not, and his failings were all on virtue's side. Major Stinson was not only an excellent shoemaker, but he was drum-major. He was skillful with more than one kind of taps. The sound of his drum was the signal for the gathering of a crowd. Contemporary officers with Major Stinson in the regular militia were Major "Jim" Hutchinson and Major Ezra Bates of Wilton. Major Jim was sub-major. The clear notes of his fife used to frequently wake the echoes of the Souhegan Valley, and the three together were an attractive trio. It was considered a rare treat to assemble these three on the village green. The music they made inspired patriotism, and set the boys to marching. The man who couldn't keep time to that music was born wrong, and was only fit for recruits, strangers and spoils."

The Milford major not only wielded the hammer and the drumsticks, but he was master of the baton, and skillfully led the village choir.

The old shop has paid its debt to time, and the good old cobbler has been at rest no more than forty years. He left an excellent family. Peace to his dust!

Hops.—For a period of twenty-five or thirty years before the late Civil War there were large quantities of hops raised in Milford. They were cultivated chiefly on the intervales bordering on the Souhegan. The crop was tolerably sure, but the value of it was a matter of great uncertainty. It required care and considerable skill in its culture. Not only was it necessary to watch it in its growth and maturity, but the picking and curing were delicate matters requiring judgment and good management.

When the crop was good and nature a hop-yard was a sight novel and handsome. The tall poles, arranged methodically in rows, and standing some six feet apart, covered with the clinging vines and bending under the weight of the beautiful hops, presented a scene not likely to be forgotten, and the fragrance of the precious flowers that filled the air all around it added charm greatly increasing the pleasures of the hop-field.

And the picking and gathering of the hops! How delightful it was! Hop-picking! How vividly the hop-times of the past come back to the memory! The father of the writer, Charles A. Farnis, raised hops. His farm was on the north side of the Souhegan, now owned, in part, by Mr. Nourse. He was one of the heaviest producers in town. It required a large number of pickers to gather the crop. It took from two to three weeks to do it. The pickers were ordinarily young girls; now and then, very much to the dissatisfaction of his boys, an old maid was mixed in, just to keep things straight. It frequently happened, however, that the old girl was as frisky and full of fun as the young one. Everybody liked fun in hop-time. The bins in which the hops were dropped were some ten feet long, four feet wide and three feet high. It took one man to tend each bin. Four or five, and some times half a dozen, pickers arranged themselves around the bin and plied their work. The poles were pulled up and laid across the bin, and the hops were stripped off, and woe to the girl who didn't "pick clean!" When the proprietor was seen coming down the cart-path, it was interesting to see the bright-eyed maidens run their nimble fingers through the heaps in search of stems and leaves, and when they received the merited "a compliment from the boss, for the nice manner in which they were doing their work, the sly winks that were shot around the bin convinced the writer that girls would bear watching. He has watched them ever since, and he has found out "simply this and nothing more." And when the day's work was done, and the hops were bagged to be carried to the kiln for drying, how often a hop-box would be turned over, and some one made to mount it and make a speech! The speaker was sure of a good audience. Charles Carkin, of Lyndeborough, a unique character, was sometimes the orator, and he was a good one. He was a born orator, and if he had been born in Milford, possibly he might have gone to Congress. The writer, although in his teens, was conscripted into the business of speech-making, and many a splurge did he make from the top of a hop-box. The "hops" of the evening were not like the "hops" of the day-time, but in the old kitchen and the front-door yard, by the moonlight and the music of Carkin's fiddle and Betsy's voice, often did we hear the command,

"Come, all the lads and lasses, advance in time."

When the hops were dried and pressed hard into bales of some two hundred pounds each, they had to be inspected, and the day of inspection was one of considerable anxiety to the hop-raiser. Whether his hops were to be stamped first, second or third sorts was a very material fact to him.

Stephen Peabody, of Amherst, was for many years inspector; but latterly Joseph Tucker, who lived on the south side of the Souhegan, on the farm owned by the late Moses Proctor, acted in that capacity.

Hop-raising is now almost unknown in Milford and in New Hampshire.

CHAPTER VIII.

MILFORD (*Continued*).

"The Polished Modern Squires"—The Profession—Livermore, Bainbridge, Wadleigh, Lull, Gilbert Wadleigh, Bailey, Bell, Averill, Hutchinson, Wallace, Knight; Natives—Averill, Ramsdell, Secombes, Pillsbury, Hatch, Hutchinson (Jonas), Hutchinson (Alvaro), Brown, Doyle, Burns—Physicians—Drs. Jonas Hutchinson, Stickney, Eldredge, the Dearborns, Hinds, etc.—Civil List.

It is the boast of some towns that they have never had a lawyer, and they regard themselves as most fortunate. Some sixty years ago a lawyer settled in Lyndeborough, but he had no business, and finally turned his attention to making wooden measures. He was good at that and successful. Dr. Herrick, however, in his reminiscences, couldn't let the old fellow rest, and gave him the following notice:

> "No lawyer, save one, e'er had the pride
> To think he safely our yeoman could ride;
> And he was thrown off with his ill-gotten treasures
> To earn his own broth by making peck measures."

From the earliest history of the law and its administration there have been lawyers, and they have always been the lawful targets for satire and wit. Even lawyers themselves are constantly joking or satirizing at their own expense. Thus Erskine, one of the most learned and brilliant of lawyers, once wrote concerning an old lawyer's house, which had been sold and was occupied by an ironmonger,—

> "This house, where once a lawyer dwelt,
> Is now a Smith's (alas!)
> How rapidly the iron age
> Succeeds the age of brass!"

Ben Jonson, on being told of the death of a distinguished lawyer, who was not only eminent in learning, but of the highest integrity, had the impudence to suggest the following couplet as a proper epitaph for his tomb:

> "God works wonders now and then,—
> Here lies a lawyer, an honest man."

Notwithstanding all these reflections and unjust (?) comments, the craft "still lives."

Whatever may be true of lawyers generally (and the writer has the most profound admiration for the profession), Milford has certainly been fortunate in the men who have in the past practiced, and now practice, law in her midst. They have been, and are, without an exception, strong, sensible, upright citizens, and have had much to do in forming a healthy and progressive public sentiment, which has placed the town among the foremost of the intelligent townships of the State.

A lawyer who spends his time in fomenting litigation and strifes among his fellow-men is a terrible nuisance; but a fair-minded, straightforward reliable attorney, who engages only in legitimate work in his profession and who possesses ability to successfully handle his business,—and there are a great many of them,—is one of the most useful of citizens.

Such has been the character of our lawyers. A brief account of these gentlemen is here given, together with a short biographical sketch of the natives of the town who have become lawyers. Those of the natives who have engaged in the other learned professions, with the exception of the few here given, we have not been able to look up, for want of time and facilities. This work, with a vast amount of other work, will fall upon those who give us the history of the town in full at the end of its first century of corporate life.

Solomon Kidder Livermore, the earliest established lawyer in Milford, was the fifth child of Rev. Jonathan Livermore, the first settled minister of Wilton, where he was born March 2, 1779. He was the sixth generation from John Livermore, who came from England to Watertown, Mass., in 1634, from whom descended several individuals of distinguished fame as jurists and lawyers. Mr. Livermore was taught at home in his early years; but the common school was established before his entire youth passed. In summer he helped in the fields and in winter in the woods; his love for his native hills and valleys grew with his growth and continued to the end of his life. When advanced enough in his studies, he entered Mr. Pemberton's school for boys, at Billerica, Mass., his mother's native place, where he remained till fitted for college, which he entered in 1799, and graduated from Cambridge in 1802, in a class large for the period, and numbering among its members many who became eminent and influential citizens of Massachusetts.

Mr. Livermore studied law with Oliver Crosby, Esq., of Dover, N. H., was admitted to the bar about 1806, and after practicing a few years in Rockingham County, removed to Hillsborough County, at the earnest solicitations of relatives and friends, early in the year of 1809. Mr. Livermore wrote to a friend about this time that "the people generally of Hillsborough County are more intelligent and cultivated and law-abiding, than the people of Rockingham County." Law business may not have been so good, but to a lover of peace, who often advised his clients to settle their differences without the aid of the courts, this was no hindrance. Mr. Livermore was eminently a lover of justice, beloved by those for whom he labored, looked first to the public good, was utterly averse to towns or citizens pursuing narrow or selfish ends.

Political partisanship, the most pronounced, prevailed during Mr. Livermore's early life; but he could be no partisan. Unmoved by the malevolent invectives of the partisans of France, he saw much more that was good and hopeful and less that was mischievous in the Federal party, which crystallized

into the Whig party, worked with that party till it was bereft of life, found himself a Free-Soil sympathizer, and from that evolved a Republican.

Mr. Livermore was a member of the First Congregational Church for nearly twenty-five years, then a member of the First Unitarian Society. He married Miss Abigail Adkins Jarvis, of Cambridge, Mass. Six children lived to mature age. A son and a daughter settled in Baltimore, Md.; another son in Galena, Ill.; the youngest son finally in Cambridge, Mass., on the maternal grandfather's homestead. Two grandsons have been in the navy for years; one grandson, Thomas L. Livermore, rose from the ranks to a colonelcy in the war of secession, and, until he recently resigned, was at the head of the largest manufactory in the country.

Through his long life Mr. Livermore felt a keen interest in the colleges and schools of the country, in the young and their progress towards right living and good citizenship. He was a judicious friend, a wise counselor and a good citizen. He died in July, 1859, in the eighty-first year of his life.

Gilbert Wadleigh settled in Milford about the same time as Bainbridge Wadleigh and Colonel Lull. He was born in Sutton, N. H.; fitted for college at New London; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1847; taught school till 1850, and in that year was admitted to the Merrimack County bar, N. H. Soon after he went to Milford, where he began the practice of law. He was cashier of Souhegan Bank from 1859 to 1864, and treasurer of Milford Five-Cent Savings Institution from 1871 to 1875. He still resides in Milford and still practices his profession in a moderate way. Mr. Wadleigh is a highly esteemed citizen and a very worthy man.

John J. Bell, of Exeter, was born at Exeter, N. H., October 30, 1827; educated in the common schools and academies in Concord and Manchester; studied law with Hon. Samuel D. Bell, Hon. William C. Clarke, and at Dana Law School of Harvard University and graduated in 1849, receiving the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to practice April 7, 1848, in Hillsborough County. He commenced practice in Nashua, in 1848, moved to Milford early in 1849, remained there until July, 1859, and then went to Concord, Me., where he remained until June, 1864, when he removed to Exeter, N. H., where he still is living.

In 1864 Dartmouth gave him the honorary degree of A.M. Mr. Bell was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1876. He was judge of the Police Court of Exeter from the time of its establishment, in March, 1877, to March, 1883. He represented Exeter in the House of Representatives in 1883 and is one of its representatives now.

Mr. Bell is in all respects a first-class man, commanding attention and influence in whatever he engages. He comes from as good stock as the State contains, and it is enough to say that he is a worthy representative of a splendid race of men.

Lawrence Dudley Bailey was born at Sutton, N. H., August 26, 1819; followed farming on his father's farm till he was seventeen years old; was educated in the schools and academies of New Hampshire and Vermont; studied law in the office of W. Tappan, and his son, M. W. Tappan; admitted to the bar at Newport, N. H., July 9, 1846, Hon. Joel Parker presiding. He began practice at East Washington, N. H., and removed to Milford, N. H., in March, 1847, and entered into law partnership with S. K. Livermore and remained there till 1849, selling out his library to Hon. B. Wadleigh. He then went to California. Returning November 1, 1853, he entered into partnership with M. W. Tappan, and continued at Bradford till March 23, 1857, then went to Kansas and opened a law office near Emporia; was elected to the Legislature in 1858 and to the Territorial Legislature in 1859. He was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court under the new Free State Constitution, and re-elected in 1862 for six years; was president of Kansas Agricultural Society in 1863 and re-elected four years in succession. In 1869 he was a member of the Legislature for Douglas County, and in 1873 was nominated for State Senator, but declined to take it. He assisted in forming the Historical Society of that State in 1868 and '69. He for a while edited and published a paper called *The Cutlerite and Herdsman*. He is now living on his farm of four hundred and thirty-five acres in that State. Judge Bailey has written a great deal for the press and for New Hampshire papers, as well as others. He was a contributor to the *Souhegan Standard*, published in Milford in 1848.

One of the early settlers in Kansas, he helped dedicate the State to freedom, and the above record shows a life of great activity. Original, with a nervous force and high purpose, he has pushed his way on from an obscure New Hampshire town into the heart of the great West, and his work has told in the upbuilding of a powerful State. It is a loss to New Hampshire to give up such men as Judge Bailey, but it is a magnificent gain to some other state and to the nation.

The next man who settled in Milford as a lawyer was Bainbridge Wadleigh. Mr. Wadleigh was born at Bradford, N. H., on the 4th of January, 1831. He read law with Hon. M. W. Tappan at Bradford. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar at Newport, February, 1850, and immediately began practice at Milford, where he continued to work, doing a large law business, until he was elected to the United States Senate, in 1872.

Mr. Wadleigh represented Milford in the Legislature in '55 and '56, in 1859 and '60, and in 1869, '70, '71 and '72.

At the close of his term in the United States Senate he began the practice of his profession in Boston, where he still continues doing a large and lucrative law business.

Mr. Wadleigh is a man of talent and integrity,

S. H. Livermore

He is a strong, able, fine lawyer, a forcible and attractive speaker, with exceedingly agreeable manners and noticeable physique. Energetic and persistent, with an active mind and retentive memory, he makes a powerful opponent in any cause he espouses. He took high rank in the Senate, as he does in the law. His career is by no means closed, as he is in the full vigor and strength of manhood.

Mr. Wadleigh still retains his residence in Milford and takes great delight in the town and its people.

Another prominent lawyer of Milford was Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver W. Lull. He was born in Weare, N. H., January 14, 1826. His parents were of the highest respectability. They were not able, however, to give Oliver a liberal education, which, quite likely, was fortunate for him. He attended the public schools at Weare and at Manchester, N. H., to which place he removed in 1844. He taught school for a while in Framingham, Mass., and in Milford, N. H. He commenced the study of the law at Framingham, and afterwards completed the course in the law-office of the Hon. David Cross, of Manchester. He was admitted to the bar of Hillsborough County in May, 1851, and then established himself in practice at Milford. He pursued his profession with great zeal and marked success until the commencement of the Civil War, in 1861. As a lawyer, considering his age and experience, he had few, if any, superiors. He infused into his practice the same enlivening energy and strong determination as that which had marked his previous career. Although an unflinching and tireless opponent, he was the most considerate and faithful of counselors. He commanded a large share of the business in his vicinity, and his practice was successful to an eminent degree. He was a good citizen, kind and faithful husband, an indulgent parent, a true friend. He possessed the highest social qualities, and no one enjoyed life better than he, and no one was better calculated to make those happy about him.

When the war broke upon us, the cause of our country found in Lieutenant-Colonel Lull an able and efficient supporter. Among the first to offer his services to his native State, his influence was felt far and near in raising recruits, and all, whether friendly or indifferent toward him, were constrained to acknowledge the manly and noble course that he pursued and the valuable and timely services that he rendered.

He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, and went with his regiment in General Butler's expedition to New Orleans. Before his departure he received many testimonials from his fellow-citizens of their regard and esteem, not the least of which was a beautiful horse presented to him by the citizens of Nashua and vicinity. Many will remember his stirring and patriotic letter in which he handsomely acknowledged the gift, and the hope that he breathed, that the rider might prove himself worthy of the blood and mettle of his noble steed. Most truly was the prayer answered.

Colonel Lull was every inch a man. His devotion to the land of his birth knew no bounds. He was accustomed to say, in his impassioned appeals to young men to come forward and fill up the ranks of his regiment, that he would not ask them to follow where he was not willing to lead. How true was this! When he received the wound that caused his death he was bravely leading his regiment to attack the works of the enemy. Throwing into the contest more than his accustomed energy, and displaying a bravery that cannot be described, raising his sword above his brow, he cried to his trusty followers to press on to victory. But in the midst of the wild excitement of the hour he fell from a rifle-ball, which entered his thigh and ranged into the abdomen. He was shot about ten o'clock in the forenoon and died about two the same day. When informed by the surgeon that he must die, he said, "Thank God, I die for my country!" Thus was added another name to the long roll of heroic Americans who, by their valor, have proved their lives more than sublime,—men who were as true to the cause of their country as the "steel to the star or the stream to the sea."

Colonel Lull for some time was provost-judge at Thibodeaux, where he discharged the duties pertaining to the position with great proficiency. He was afterwards appointed upon General Weitzel's staff and received the highest encomiums from that officer, also from Generals Butler, Phelps and Emory. He always proved himself fully competent to fill any position to which he was assigned.

Colonel Lull was a Democrat in politics. He was a patriot. He was a man of brains and power. He had commanding talents. His natural place in any company was at the front. He was a star. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteers October 1, 1861, and at once aided in recruiting the ranks and went with them to the field and remained with them till he died.

"At the time of the terrible assault upon the fortifications of Port Hudson, on the 27th of May, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Lull was temporarily serving on the staff of General Emory, but Colonel Dwight being in the charge of a brigade, he voluntarily returned and took command of his own men. The Eighth Regiment was among the forces at the head of the column when the advance was ordered, and with unequaled bravery, the brave men charged directly upon the Rebel forces. The conflict was desperate, but at length the enemy began to retreat with heavy loss. Lieutenant-Colonel Lull was constantly at the head of his command, and the fourth Rebel line had just been passed when, in the act of cheering his men, he fell, pierced with a rebel rifle-ball. The wound, though very severe, was not in itself fatal. He was immediately carried to the rear, where, after a few hours of intense suffering, he expired. His body was carried to New Orleans, placed in a receiving tomb and there remained until the following autumn, when it was brought home to Milford for burial. His funeral services were held November 15th, in the church where the deceased had been accustomed to worship, the building being filled to the utmost capacity with sorrowing kindred and friends. A detachment of the Governor's Horse Guards was present

and performed military honors. Hon. David Cross, of Manchester, made an address, and related many incidents in the life of the deceased. The remains were deposited in the village cemetery, and his grave will long be remembered and honored as that of a man who nobly sacrificed his life for his country.

The above paragraph is from Waite's work on "New Hampshire in the Great Rebellion," and is quoted as giving an excellent epitome of the critical moments in the life of our distinguished friend. If he had chosen to have done at this supreme hour what he most properly might, and remained with General Emory, the result would have been very different; but he deliberately exchanged a post of comparative safety for one of extreme danger. The spirit which impelled this heroic act is seen in the memorable and patriotic words of our hero written in his diary on the morning preceding his death, before the battle opened,—

"In one hour we commence the storming of Port Hudson. Many of us will not see another day. If I should be one of that number, I shall have done my duty."

He was one who did not see another day, but his deeds of heroism are seen. His unselfish patriotism is brought to the light of the endless day, and the crown of immortal approbation is his. Verily,—

"'Tis sweet and decorous to die for one's country."

John L. Spring practiced law in Milford from 1860 to 1870. He was born at Newport, N. H., January 14, 1830, educated in the common schools, studied law at Dover and Salmon Falls, admitted to the bar in 1860, began practice at Wilton, remaining there about one year, then removed to Milford. In 1870 he located at Lebanon, N. H., where he still lives. In 1876 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Spring is a very enterprising man, and has been successful.

Dr. Albert H. Crosby, now of Concord, first struck out as a lawyer, and located for a time in Milford; but he soon drifted into his proper place, and is now a distinguished physician, thus keeping up the prestige of his family. A Mr. Trombly also located here for a few months, but where he is now does not appear.

Milford has given its share of young men to the so-called learned professions. Among them may be mentioned the following gentlemen, who are lawyers: Clinton S. Averill, George A. Ramsdell, David and Charles Secombe, Fred. Hatch, Jonas Hutchinson, Albert E. Pillsbury, Alvaro Hutchinson, Edward Brown, Jeremiah Doyle and the writer.

A brief sketch of Mr. Averill is given elsewhere in this volume. He is a polished gentleman and one of the first citizens of the town. With fine attainments, had he given his attention to the law exclusively, he could have easily won prominence and distinction. As treasurer of one of the most successful savings-banks of the State, and as a wise and careful counsellor, his life is one of great usefulness to his fellow-men.

George A. Ramsdell is a son of William Ramsdell. He was born at Milford, March 11, 1834; educated at Mont Vernon, entered Amherst College but did not graduate. In 1871 received honorary degree of M.A. from Dartmouth, studied law with ex-Senator Wadleigh and Hon. Daniel Clark; admitted to the bar in 1857; practiced law at Peterborough, N. H., six years, until 1863, and was then appointed Clerk of Supreme Court of Hillsborough County, a position which he now holds. He was a member of the Legislature from his ward in Nashua in 1869–70–71, and member of the Constitutional Convention in 1876; president of the board of trustees of State Industrial School from 1881 to 1885; is now president of the First National Bank of Nashua.

Mr. Ramsdell is a high-minded, well-equipped, conscientious gentleman. He possesses tact, candor, ability and integrity. Although his life has been somewhat uneventful, it has been useful, and he is well prepared to meet the duties of any position to which he may be called. He is one of the brightest and most substantial men Milford has produced.

Albert E. Pillsbury, born at Milford, August 19, 1849, attended the public schools in Milford, Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, 1865–66; Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., 1866–67; entered Harvard College in 1867 but did not complete the course; taught school and studied law at Sterling, Ill.; was admitted to the Illinois bar and to the Massachusetts bar in 1870, and has been in active practice in Boston since. He was a member of the House of Representatives from the Seventeenth (Suffolk) District in 1876–77–78, being the junior member in 1876; was a member of the Senate from the sixth (Suffolk) Senatorial District in 1884–85, and is now president of that body, and he is said to be the youngest man ever elected to the chair. A noteworthy fact in Mr. Pillsbury's political career is seen in his Senatorial canvasses. He was first nominated for the Senate in 1882 and was defeated by forty-three votes. In 1883 he was elected by four hundred and twenty-three votes, and re-elected in 1884 by fourteen hundred votes, being the largest plurality ever cast in the district.

Mr. Pillsbury is a well-read, bright and accomplished lawyer, and in every respect a first-class man. Clear in expression, sound in judgment, with a fine voice and graceful physique, he never speaks without carrying great weight and often conviction. Although young, he has achieved popularity and a deservedly high position among his fellow-men, and it is safe to predict for him a brilliant future.

Jonas Hutchinson was born at Milford January 10, 1840. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of '63; admitted to the New Hampshire Bar, March, 1869, and went immediately to Chicago, Ill., where he has ever since remained in the active and successful practice of the law.

Mr. Hutchinson has exhibited in his profession the same indomitable perseverance that he displayed in

getting an education, and he is in all respects a self-made man. He takes good rank at the bar. He has never given any attention to politics. He is a man of fine personal appearance, genial and agreeable manners and high and honorable character.

The Secombes are successful men in Minneapolis. The writer has not been able to obtain sufficient data to justify an extended notice of other legal gentlemen who have the honor of being natives of the town, but they are all honorable men. It is too early to write much concerning some of them, as they are young and have just launched their boats for the rough sail.

Fred. Hatch has started well at Exeter, N. H. and his law-office is visited by quite a numerous clientage; Edward Brown is battling away at Lawrence; while Jeremiah Doyle's shingle is hung out at Nashua.

Alvaro Hutchinson was born at Milford, studied law and was admitted to the bar and began practice at Milford, but soon left town and located in Washington Territory, and is now engaged in mining.

Robert M. Wallace was born at Henniker, May 2, 1847, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1867. He studied law in the office of M. W. Tappan, making the third Milford lawyer who started on his legal tour in the office of our genial and accomplished Attorney-General. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1871.

He formed, soon after going to Milford, a copartnership in the practice of the law with ex-Senator Wadleigh, and continued in that relation until Mr. Wadleigh went into practice in Boston, and Mr. Wallace still continues in active practice at Milford.

In 1882 he was elected solicitor of Hillsborough County, and re-elected in 1884. He has been a member of the House of Representatives twice from Milford.

Mr. Wallace possesses the indispensable qualifications of a good lawyer. He is square, bright, pushing, well informed, and remarkably industrious. His business is already prosperous and his place at the bar assured. He has many elements of popularity and a great many friends. He is a growing man, with a promising future.

Carl E. Knight was born in New Hampton, N. H., May 6, 1851; graduated at Dartmouth in the class of 1873; taught school for a while at various places; studied law with John G. Murgridge; was admitted to the bar September 1, 1881, and located as a lawyer in Milford in December following.

Mr. Knight comes from an excellent family, and is a worthy young man. Should he give his whole attention to the practice of the law, he will, without doubt, be a successful man.

Physicians.—Milford has not only been fortunate in lawyers, but also in physicians. Drs. Jonas Hutchinson, S. S. Stickney, Samuel G. Dearborn, H. Eldridge, O. O. Roberts, and its present physicians, Drs. W. H. W. Hinds, Dearborn, Dinsmore, Smith and Hutchinson, make a list of exceedingly reputable gentlemen. The limits of this article will not allow a detailed account of all.

Dr. Jonas Hutchinson was born at Milford, June 2, 1792, and died September 13, 1857; studied medicine at Dartmouth College; commenced practice at Hancock, and continued there till November, 1841, when he removed to Milford. He represented Hancock in the Legislature, 1833-34-35. He was a skillful and successful physician.

S. S. Stickney was born in Townsend, Mass., November 16, 1810, and died in Milford, after living there forty years. He graduated at the Carlton Medical College, in Vermont, in 1836. He practiced in Dublin, N. H., a few months, then removed to Milford. His contemporaries in practice were Drs. Hutchinson and Eldridge. He was a strong, sensible, upright man and a good physician.

Dr. Eldridge's history we have been unable to look up, but he was for a long time one of Milford's best doctors. A good, kind, honest, faithful physician.

Samuel G. Dearborn, born at Northfield, N. H., August 10, 1827; educated at the district school and at Sanbornton Academy and New Hampshire Conference Seminary; graduated in November, 1849, from Medical Department of Dartmouth College; practiced medicine at Union Bridge (now East Tilton), for three months; in February, 1850, went to Mount Vernon; in June, 1853, removed to Milford; married December 5, 1853; in 1861 was commissioned surgeon Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, served one year; in summer, 1863, served three months in the Army of the Potomac; went to Nashua May, 1873, and has always had a large and lucrative practice. He is the best known and one of the most skillful physicians and surgeons in Southern New Hampshire.

Dr. Dearborn belongs to a noted family of physicians, and he is himself a man of eminent ability. He has patrons from all parts of New England.

Henry G. Dearborn, born at Northfield September 18, 1855, practiced medicine with his brothers, Samuel G. Dearborn and Thomas B. Dearborn, at Milford, for a while, then went to Nashua, and is now in practice there with his brother.

Thomas Benton Dearborn was born at Northfield September 25, 1838. He graduated at the State University of Indiana in 1861. He studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Jonathan Dearborn, of Sterling, Ill., and with his brother, Dr. S. G. Dearborn, and he graduated at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and practiced medicine at Milford, where he died, June 10, 1879, at the age of forty years. He was a very accomplished surgeon and a man of large brain and great ability. His funeral was attended by an enormous concourse of people, and his death caused widespread sorrow. He left a widow and four beautiful boys.

William H. W. Hinds was born at Chichester, N. H., August 1, 1833; was educated in the Boston schools, including the English High School, from which he graduated in 1850; studied medicine with O. S. Saunders, M.D., and Daniel Hall, of Lowell, and Jonathan Brown, of Tewksbury; was at the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, from 1857 to 1861; graduated from Harvard Medical College in 1861; assistant surgeon Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and later surgeon Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, and served in that capacity three years; began practice in Milford in 1865, where he has remained since, doing a large and successful business. He has represented Milford in the lower branch of the Legislature, in 1875-76, and is now a member of the Senate from his district.

Dr. Hinds is a man of large intelligence, very skillful as a physician and an agreeable and accomplished gentleman.

Darius Stearns Dearborn, another Northfield Dearborn, was born there, attended school at Tilton Seminary and at Lind University, Illinois; graduated from University Medical College, New York; began practice in Wyanet, Ill., afterwards at Brooklyne, N. H., and for six years past at Milford, where he is engaged wholly in a very large practice. Dr. Dearborn has had large experience and is a first-class physician.

Dr. Dinsmore is a young man of excellent education and very skilful as a physician. He first located in Amherst, where he was very successful, but recently moved to Milford, in which place he has become one of the leading and most successful practitioners.

Herbert S. Hutchinson, born in Milford in 1849; fitted for college at Milford High School, 1869-71; graduated at Dartmouth College June, 1875; studied medicine at the Medical School of Maine, at Brunswick, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College; graduated at the latter, March, 1880; practiced a short time at New Boston; then removed to Francestown, where he remained five years, and is now located at Milford. Dr. Hutchinson possesses all the requisites of a first-class physician and surgeon. He is well educated, skilful and energetic.

Among the natives of Milford who have become physicians the following may be named,—all young men of great promise: Fred. A. Eldridge, Charles A. Hatch, George E. Hatch, Charles A. Weaver, James Sullivan and Herbert S. Hutchinson.

Civil List.—The following are the names of those who have represented Milford in the House of Representatives:

1795.—William Peabody was chosen to represent the town of Milford and Mason, but declined to serve.
1796.—Nathaniel Smith, warrant issued.
1797.—Nathaniel Smith, Jr., and Joseph Peabody, Jr., representatives of the town of Milford.
1798.—Nathaniel Smith, Jr.
1799.—Nathaniel Smith.
1800.—William Peabody.
1801.—Nathaniel Smith.
1802.—William Crosby.
1803.—Nathaniel Smith.
1804.—Nathaniel Smith and Amos Blanchard.
1805.—Nathaniel Smith and Amos Blanchard.
1806.—Nathaniel Smith, Captain Joseph Shepard.
1807-08.—William Browning.
1809-10.—William Crosby.
1811.—Stephen Peabody.
1812.—Josiah French.
1813.—Stephen Peabody.
1814.—Josiah French.
1815.—Solomon K. Livermore.
1816.—Josiah Crosby.
1817.—Nathaniel Wallace, Jr.
1818.—Nathaniel Smith, Jr.
1819.—Solomon K. Livermore.
1820.—Nathaniel Smith.
1821.—Rev. Humphrey Moore.
1822.—Daniel Putnam.
1823.—William Ramsdell.
1824.—Daniel Putnam.
1825.—Daniel Putnam and William Ramsdell.
1826.—Daniel Putnam and Daniel Russell.
1827.—Daniel Russell and George Bancroft.
1828.—Daniel Russell and George Bancroft.
1829.—Daniel Russell and Josiah Goss.
1830.—Daniel Russell and Josiah Goss.
1831.—Jacob Stone and Hiram A. Bancroft.
1832.—Hiram A. Bancroft and William Wallace.
1833.—William Wallace and Abel Clark.
1834.—Abel Clark and Randolph Wallcutt.
1835.—Randolph Wallcutt and George F. Bartlett.
1836.—George F. Bartlett and William Lane.
1837.—William Lane and Martin Hall.
1838.—Martin Hall and Gilbert Wellcutt.
1839.—Gilbert Wellcutt and Frederick T. Sawyer.
1840.—Frederick T. Sawyer and John Marvell.
1841.—John Marvell and Thomas B. French.
1842.—Thomas B. French and Mathias P. Crosby.
1843.—Mathias P. Crosby and Samuel G. Dearborn.
1844.—Samuel G. Dearborn and Randolph Wellcutt.
1845.—Randolph Wellcutt and Moses French.
1846.—Randolph Wellcutt and Moses French.
1847.—Randolph Wellcutt and George C. Gilmore.
1848.—Benjamin F. Hutchinson, William B. Towne and Isaiah Hutchinson.
1849.—Benjamin F. Hutchinson, William B. Towne and William M. Knowlton.
1850.—William M. Knowlton, William H. W. Hinds and Christopher C. Shaw.
1851.—William H. W. Hinds, Christopher C. Shaw and Timothy Kelley.
1852.—Isaac P. Abbott, Robert M. Walker and Timothy Kaley.
1853.—Robert M. Walker, Isaac P. Abbott and William W. Heward.
1854.—Stephen C. Cowan and William W. Heward.

Licensed Associate Judges.

1880.—David Hedland, Stephen C. Colburn.
1882.—Jason T. Burns and David E. Thompson.
1884.—John McLane and Samuel B. Cotton.

The following are the names of citizens of Milford who have been elected and served as members of the New Hampshire Senate:

James Wallace, in 1814, 15, 16.
John Wallace, Jr., in 1824, '25, '26, '27, '28.
Humphrey Moore, in 1841.
Leonard Chase, in 1861, 62.
Timothy Kelley, in 1881, 82.
William H. W. Hinds, in 1885.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CLINTON S. AVERILL.

Among the families that for nearly a century and a half have been connected with the improvement and progress of Milford, and which deserve especial mention in this history, is that of Averill. This family is undoubtedly of early French or Norman extraction, domiciled, however, in England since the time of William the Conqueror. The branch located in county of Worcester, England, and from which, probably, the American Averills derive, was entitled to bear arms described in heraldry as follows: "Gu. a cross flowry, ermine charged in chief, with a buck's head of the field; crest, a buck's head, caboshed as in the arms."

The first American Averill was William, whose descendants are numerous in various parts of this country. There are many of the name in Topsfield, Mass., from which place Ebenezer Averill came in 1752 to Milford, N. H., then the South Parish of Amherst, as one of the pioneers of the town, and purchased a farm adjoining the Mont Vernon line. He was an active man of energy, well qualified to succeed in the troublesome and difficult life of the early settlers. His children were: Ruth, *Ebenezer*, David, Elijah and Moses. Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer, born 1752, succeeded to the home farm, where he became a well-to-do farmer. He erected a frame house, yet standing, about 1790, and this was so unusual an event as to call people from near and far to witness the strange appearance. He married Anna Johnson, born 1755, and had children,—James (1778), Elijah (1781), Eben (1783), Luther (1786), *Calvin*, Aladan, Nancy and Alma. He died July 14, 1837, aged eighty-five. Mrs. Averill died September 15, 1839, aged eighty-four. They were a quiet, unobonstrative people of marked industry, who early impressed upon their children the value and necessity of labor; these did credit to their instructions, and all inherited a goodly share of ancestral strength and physical vigor.

James purchased a farm in Mont Vernon which adjoined the paternal estate, where he lived until his death, in 1868, at the advanced age of ninety. Luther settled on the farm immediately south of his father's, always resided there and attained nearly four-score years. Elijah in early life was a farmer, afterward removed to the village and was for years engaged in lumbering with his brother Calvin. Eben remained on the home farm, succeeding to its ownership, and died when about eighty-six. Aladan, after a short experience as farmer on a part of the home farm, came to the village, where he conducted a saw and grist-mill for many years, dying at an advanced age.

Nancy married John Leavitt, a farmer of Amherst, had several children and died aged nearly seventy. Alma married, first, Daniel Johnson, had one child, Isaac C.; second, Benjamin Barker, of Milford, who was a miller. She also attained an advanced age.

Calvin Averill was born September 18, 1788. His education was acquired at the common schools of that period, and in the practical one of farm-life, where knowledge of the axe, the plough and the scythe was of far more value than the conjugation of Greek verbs, and well was he grounded in their principles. At his father's request, he remained on the home farm until he had several years passed his majority, and married, in 1814, Eunice, daughter of Oliver and Eunice (Brown) Spalding. The hard labor of the farm was not sufficiently remunerative for his ambition, and, with a desire of bettering his condition, he removed to Milford village and engaged in lumbering and running a saw-mill. This part of the State was then covered with dense pine forests, and the rapid growth of Lowell and other cities gave a quick market and good price for the lumber. Mr. Averill was prosperous, and continued this business alone, and with others, during his active life. He was a man of positive character, clear and decided in his opinions and strong in his advocacy of them. He aided freely, all matters of public improvement, was a pronounced Jeffersonian Democrat in a community intensely Whig in sentiment, but was often selected for important trusts and the management of affairs of consequence. He held the various town offices, was selectman many terms and at one time county commissioner. He owned, in company with his brother Elijah, a large farm in the rich valley of the river, immediately below the village. In 1836 they built the house now occupied by C. S. Averill, and which, modernized and improved, is one of the pleasantest homes in Milford. Here the brothers passed their last years, Calvin dying April 27, 1874. He was a great loss to the business interests of the town and to the Baptist Church, of which he was a valued and active member. In this large family one especial trait is noticeable—love of home and their native town; they all passed their lives and died within a radius of ten miles from the old homestead.

Clinton Spalding Averill, the only child of Calvin and Eunice (Spalding) Averill, was born in Milford, September 22, 1827. His primary education was received at the district schools of Milford; he then attended Hancock and Pembroke Academies, fitting himself for the military school, Norwich University, Norwich, Vermont, where he was graduated in 1849 with the degree of B. S., and from which he afterward received the honorary degree of M.A. After graduation he became a tutor in the same institution; then was appointed professor of natural science, which position he resigned in 1853, as his health would not permit him to continue his work. In December, 1853, he went to Marietta, Ohio, as principal of the Western Liberal Institute, but ill health obliged him again to relinquish teaching, and he returned to New Hampshire. This was a severe trial

to a young man who had the essential qualities of a good teacher,—knowledge and power,—that is, he was master of his work, and had the power, without which all knowledge is vain, to stimulate. As Professor Tyndall says: "Both go together in the true teacher: a power of character must underlie and enforce the work of the intellect. There are men who can so rouse and energize their pupils—so call forth their strength and the pleasure of its exercise—as to make the hardest work agreeable." It is a remarkable coincidence in the lives of many good teachers, those well fitted for this work, that ill health forces them from their chosen field of labor.

On returning to New Hampshire, Mr. Averill studied law with Colonel O. W. Lull, of Milford, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. In 1861 the breaking out of the great Civil War created a large demand for experienced military instruction, and his *Alma Mater* again demanded his services as teacher. He was there for a few months only, the confinement proving injurious to his health. In 1862 he opened a law-office in Milford, but owing to his precarious health, two years passed before he was able to attend to business. From 1864 his office business has grown steadily, and is now quite extensive, pertaining mostly to matters of trust and probate. His interest in education has always been warm, and he was superintendent of schools for many years in Milford. He held the position of trustee of the State Normal School for several years. In 1873 he was elected superintendent of schools of the city of Nashua, accepted the position and held it for two years. The same love of home and home surroundings which has been so marked in all his family drew him again to Milford, and, in connection with this, was an urgent request from the officers of the Milford Five-Cent Savings-Bank, of which he had been trustee since its incorporation, to return and devote his time and financial ability to its affairs, which were in an unsatisfactory condition,—a consequence of the robbery so well remembered by all citizens. He consented to do this, returned to Milford, and in August, 1875, was elected its treasurer, which office he still retains. He has been connected with the Souhegan National Bank for many years as director, vice-president and president, being elected to the latter position in January, 1882.

Mr. Averill married, March 10, 1852, Catherine Frances, daughter of Dr. Jonas Hutchinson, of Milford. They had but one child, who died in infancy. Mrs. Averill's death occurred April 4, 1878. During all his active life Mr. Averill has been prominently connected with the business, social and educational affairs of his native town, and a large contributor to its development and progress. A Democrat in politics, he has always cared more for the triumph of right principles and the election of good men than for party or personal gain. Careful and conservative, but always in favor of true progress, he has shown himself a successful financier and a valuable adviser in business undertakings, and has ever commanded the respect, confidence and esteem of a large range of acquaintance. In private life he is especially marked by his modest and unassuming manners, strong social feeling and warm friendship for his numerous friends. In public life he is the courteous gentleman to all and a faithful and devoted guardian of all trusts.

DAVID HEALD.

David Heald, son of Oliver and Patty (Wright) Heald, was born in Nelson, Cheshire County, N. H., October 6, 1832.

He is a descendant of two early New England families, which in various ways have been connected with the progress of the last two hundred and fifty years. John Heald left Berwick, England, in 1635, to make a home in far-off America, and settled in Concord, Mass., where he died May 24, 1662. He had eight sons, the oldest of whom, John[2], married Sarah Dean, in 1661. Their oldest son, John[3], married, in 1690, Mary Chandler. Of their six sons, John[4], the oldest, married a Hale, settled in Acton, Mass., where he died in 1775, aged eighty-two years. Oliver[5], his third son, married Lydia, daughter of Deacon Isaac Spaulding, of Townsend, Mass., and came as one of the first settlers to that part of New Hampshire now Temple. The young couple experienced the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and it is written of them and their companions: "Their only guide-boards were marked trees; they could keep no stock of any kind for want of provender, and when they went to church they were obliged to go on foot all the way to New Ipswich, it being a distance of six statute miles."

Oliver Heald was a man of strong and sturdy independence of thought and strict integrity, and won the respect of all. Active and energetic, he held various offices of trust. He was an official member of the first church in Temple, selectman for several years, and one of the patriotic band of forty-six who, upon the alarm of April 19, 1775, marched from Temple to Cambridge to assist in repelling the British troops. He died in 1790, aged fifty-six. His wife survived him, dying at the age of sixty-five, in 1802. They had eleven children, of whom Amos[6] was second son. He was born June 16, 1765, married, in 1789, Sybil Brown, of Temple, and became a resident of Nelson. They had seven children. Oliver[7], their second son, born October 1, 1790, learned the trade of cloth-dresser, to which he afterwards added those of wool-carder and clothier, in connection with farming. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, a soldier in the War of 1812, and was many times chosen by his townsmen to fill places of trust. He had the commission of justice of the peace for years. Of independent thought and positive character, and with an innate hatred of all oppression, he early identified himself with the unpopular Abolition movement, and

David Heald

became an active local leader of that party. He moved to Milford in 1849, where his wife, Patty, born March 28, 1794, whom he had married April 30, 1816, and who had borne him ten children, died August 19, 1854, aged sixty years. Mrs. Heald's mother was of the celebrated Dunster family, the American branch of which originated with Henry Dunster, who came from England in 1640, became the first president of Harvard College, and was said to be "one of the greatest masters of the Oriental languages that has been known in these ends of the earth," and who administered its affairs with eminent success. Mr. Heald married, second, March, 1857, Relief Little, of Peterborough, N. H., in which town he died October 5, 1867, aged seventy-seven years. His children were Addison, Albert, Sarah D. (Mrs. William Crosby), Emily (Mrs. J. Q. A. Ware), Henry, Lydia (Mrs. M. W. Harris), William (died in infancy), *David*, Almira (Mrs. Alonzo French) and Edwin. To show the deep religious feeling of this family, we would state that Addison and Albert were educated for the ministry, and Albert is an efficient minister of the Baptist denomination. Emily's husband (Rev. Mr. Ware) was also an able Baptist clergyman.

David Heald[2], by the force of circumstances, early devoted himself to labor, receiving only the educational advantages of the old red school-house of his district, summers and winters, until he was twelve, and winter terms until he was fourteen. He worked both on the farm and in his father's cloth-dressing shop up to that age. With his brother Addison, who had learned the trade, he then started the manufacture of furniture or cabinet-work in the shops of his father, but after three years' time the business was relinquished as unprofitable, and the family removed to Milford. David then engaged as journeyman in the same establishment of which he became proprietor in May, 1856. From that time to the present Mr. Heald has been identified with the manufacturers of Milford. From the small force of half a dozen men employed in 1856 in making cheap "cottage" bedsteads and tables, the number of employés has increased to forty or fifty, and the quality of work to a fine grade of artistic chamber furniture made of ash, walnut, cherry and chestnut. The main building of his factory is eighty feet long, thirty-five feet wide, three stories in height, with an ell fifty feet by thirty-five feet, four stories in height; besides this there is an engine-room, drying-room, etc. An eighty horse-power engine has just been put in as the force to run the factory and the saw-mill and numerous appliances necessary in so elaborate an establishment, which has been provided with the latest improvements for the production of furniture, five thousand dollars' worth having been added in the last four years, making a complete establishment for its purpose. This large factory and extended industry has been the product of Mr. Heald's own exertions. He has steadily devoted himself to his business, and has the satisfaction of knowing that it is one of the permanent and prosperous institutions of the town. A workingman himself, he understands the condition of other workingmen, and the relations which should exist between employer and employed. One man has worked for him for over twenty-five years, several others from ten to twenty years. His two sons, Edward and Frank, are his active assistants.

Mr. Heald has been twice married; first, November 27, 1856, to Mary Susan, daughter of Ebenezer Frost, of Ashburnham, Mass. She died November 9, 1858. Their child, Ella F., born April 15, 1858, died September 21, 1858. He married, second, October 22, 1862, Mary E., daughter of Calvin and Elvira (Wallingford) Stone, of Marlborough. She was a successful teacher in Milford for several years previous to her marriage. Their children are Edward S., Frank H., Florence M., Clara M. (deceased), Mary S. and Hattie L.

Although a member of the School Board of Milford for several years, and of the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1881, Mr. Heald has never sought office, but rather shrunk from official position. Inheriting the Abolitionist of his father, he has supported the Republican party in nearly every election since its organization. Intensely radical by nature that party has not always come up to his advanced ideas. He inherited a deeply religious character, has been a member of the Baptist Church for about twenty-five years, and, with the sympathy and hearty accord of his estimable wife, has given largely of his energies to the causes of religion and temperance. In fact, this worthy couple have generously contributed both of their time and money to all good work tending to the mental and religious improvement of the community. Mrs. Heald is much devoted to religious interests, and prominent in efforts for the welfare of the young. Mr. Heald is a valuable factor in the Sunday-school. As superintendent and teacher for years, no one in Milford has more thoroughly impressed himself upon the rising generation.

Esteemed as a citizen, of sterling honesty and persistent energy, Mr. Heald is one of the best types of New England's "self-made" men, and justly holds a high place in the regards of all who know him.

JOHN W. HUTCHINSON.

The Hutchinsons trace their ancestry to A.D. 1282, when Barnard Hutchinson resided in Cowlan, county of York, England. The family is entitled to bear arms described thus,—"Per pale, gules and azure, semee of crosscrosslets or, a lion rampant, argent. Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a cockatrice with wings indorsed azure; beaked, combed and mottled gules."

The line of descent in England is Barnard[1], James[2], James[3], William[4], Anthony[5], Thomas[6], Lawrence[7], Thomas[8], Thomas[9], Richard[10].

Richard[6], born in Arnold, England, in 1602, emigrated to America in 1634, with wife, Alice, and four children, settling in that part of Salem, Mass., now Danvers, in 1637. He became a large land-owner. His son Joseph[7] lived through the historic period of the witchcraft delusion of 1692. Joseph[8], Joseph[9], Joseph[10] continue the line to Elisha[11], who, being granted by his father's will a lot of seventy-four acres of wild lands in the northwest part of Amherst (now Milford), N. H., moved thither in 1779, one of the first settlers. This lot was bought for fifty-five pounds, and, with subsequent additions, became the beautiful farm which has been the fondly-cherished home of the "singers."

Elisha was well fitted for the privations and arduous labors of a pioneer. He had been one of the earliest to respond to the call of the colonies as a private in the Danvers company of militia, which, commanded by Captain Jonathan Page, engaged the British troops at Lexington on the memorable 19th of April. He was chosen surveyor of Amherst March 12, 1787. He had three children,—Jesse[12], Andrew and Sarah.

Jesse and his brother Andrew, with the assistance of Andrew Leavitt, built the first Baptist Church in Milford village, and they were earnest and conscientious members of it. Years before, the brothers had purchased a violin. After joining the church, anything that had association with dancing was repulsive to them, and that the violin might yet be of use, they sawed it in two and made tobacco-boxes of the halves. Jesse married Mary, daughter of Andrew Leavitt, of Mount Vernon, also a Revolutionary soldier, who did good service at Bunker Hill. This worthy couple were residents of Milford from 1777 to 1805. Uncle Jesse was very popular with his townsmen; he had a large family, and from their parents they received religious instruction, which bore good fruit in after-life. These children, sixteen in number,—Jesse, David, Noah, Mary, Andrew, Zephaniah, Caleb, Jesse, Joshua, Benjamin, Judson, Rhoda, John, Asa, Elizabeth, Abby,—had by nature and inheritance musical talents which gave to the family a world-wide reputation. Mary, the mother, was a sweet singer, and, whether rocking the cradle, at the old spinning-wheel or in the active duties of her household, her voice was ever raised in sacred song. Of this large family, three died in early youth, one lived to be seventy-seven years, and only two are now living, John and Abby (Mrs. Ludlow Patton).

John W. Hutchinson[13], the thirteenth child, was born January 4, 1821, "under a lucky star," and for nineteen years he led the life incident to all farmer's boys of New Hampshire,—that of unremitting toil. His musical genius was developed at a very early age. Before he could read the staff he could sing his part correctly, and at the age of seven he could manage any of the simple tunes then in vogue. When he was ten years old he was admitted to the church, but when, in later life, his soaring spirit could not endure any restrictions upon his principles of freedom, he withdrew. For some years he was a member of a brass band, and with his stirring music aided in the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," and from that time to the present he has been in the vanguard of reformers, and one of the promoters of all progressive movements. But to the bold, daring, ambitious, indefatigable, gifted John there could be but one result to any of his undertakings—success; and, acting up to the inspiration of his early-conceived and long-contemplated ideas, he, with his younger brothers, established a singing band, to travel and give public concerts; and, with a brave heart and a perseverance that knew not the word fail, even when failure stared him in the face, he pushed forward and accomplished the desired end, and through him and by him the band became an established factor in the musical world.

In the spring of 1841 they visited Massachusetts and gave their first concert as a quartette in Lynn, Jesse, Judson, Asa and John being the members. But feeling the need of more culture and realizing the necessity of gaining public opinion in their favor before they could make their concerts remunerative, John sought the advice of Professor Webb, of Boston, who said, "Please yourselves and you will please the public." To earn the money required by them, these brave boys sought and found employment in mercantile houses, and their bodily wants in this manner being provided for, they attended to the cultivation of their musical powers. In the fall they were in readiness for another trial, and advertised and gave a concert in the village of Wilton, N. H., which netted *six cents*. Failure and discouragement was depicted upon the countenances of the three brothers, but John inspired them with hope and to "try again." They visited New Ipswich, Peterborough and Hancock, and at the end of the week, after all expenses were paid, there was thirty-seven cents in the exchequer. This was disheartening, and John promised if another week did not prove more remunerative, he would "comply with their desire and retire." Their next week's concerts were given in another section of old Hillsborough County. As the result of five they cleared twelve dollars. This was their first step on the round of the ladder on which, in a brief space of time, they mounted to the hill of fame. During the twelve years that followed they gained great favor with the public and were very successful financially, and the name of Hutchinson, carried by the sweet singers from "the mountains of the old granite State," became a household word.

In the autumn of 1845, John, with Jesse, Judson, Asa and Abby, visited the mother-country to touch the hearts of Old England with their sweet melody. Success crowned their efforts, and the heart of Great Britain did beat and throb in time with their rhythm

John W. Hutchinson.

and sentiment. During this tour they won the admiration and warm friendship of many distinguished people; were received with tokens of honor by the nobility and crowned heads; enjoyed the confidence of Mary Howitt, Douglas Jerrold, Harriet Martineau, Richard Cobden, John Bright and other eminent reformers, and completely conquered English coldness and insular apathy. Their course was a continual triumph. With sweetest melody rang out their encouraging words of "A Good Time Coming, Boys," and a fortune awaited them if they would remain even one year in England. Seven thousand gathered in one place to hear their songs, cheering with enthusiasm the glorious sentiment, "War and Slavery shall be the Monster of Iniquity," etc. The "Tribe of Jesse" had won a musical success never equaled. On their return there was no cessation in their work as exponents of the Abolition movement, which duty had called them home. They started on a campaign, singing in various cities. What an ovation they received! Their burning desire to see the curse of slavery blotted out from this fair land of freedom gave a power to their rendition which carried conviction and fire, eliciting warmest sympathy and approval and also bitter wrath and denunciation. In Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, a crowded audience gave them a warm welcome. "The Good Time Coming," "Song for Emancipation" and other songs of burning eloquence created such indignation that the mayor, who was under proslavery influence, ordered the trustees of the hall to refuse its use to the singers, unless policemen were stationed to prevent their utterances of freedom. Refusing to win the wealth they might have acquired by sacrificing their principles, they returned to their old home in the Old Granite State.

The Hutchinson family was now fully identified as a leading force in the gigantic revolutionary movements of the day. For years they labored with the great apostles of reform, Garrison, Rogers, Phillips, etc. Ten years witnessed periods of intense struggles, many and diverse changes, which, though hard to bear, were rich in results. Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati and many other places heard their voices, gave their meed of praise to the talent shown and cheered the anti-slavery sentiments of their songs. During this time Jesse formed a company of singers and made a tour of the Pacific coast, and on his return, in 1853, died at Cincinnati. John, at the request of his dying brother, moved to Lynn and took possession of that unique and pleasant estate, High Rock, leaving his native town, around which clustered so many sweet associations of youth and early manhood.

While campaigning in the West, in 1855, John and his two brothers founded the town of Hutchinson, Minn., erected mills, improved acre upon acre of the rich virgin soil and were the forerunners of a vast tide of emigration. John cut the first tree, began the cabin used in the pre-emption of the town site and was one of the most active in building up the place.

In 1857 he gathered around him his little flock, which had matured during his absence and were possessors of the family talent, and organized the "Tribe of John." Henry and Viola won laurels as they joined with their parents in hundreds of successful concerts. The "Tribe of John" never forgot that they had a *mission*. They continued to press home to the hearts of the people "Oh! Liberate the Bondman." For two years Mr. Hutchinson traveled with his family through New England with horse and carriage, rejoicing the hearts of the faithful.

There was no more devoted or effective worker for the election of Abraham Lincoln than Mr. Hutchinson. He had the pleasure of singing to him when, as President-elect, he passed through New York, and was present at his inauguration. When war came Mr. Hutchinson was at the post of duty. He visited the recruiting-stations, and, by speech and song, encouraged and inspired both officer and private. After the terrible repulse of the Union troops at Bull Run, Mr. Hutchinson, with his son and daughter, visited Washington, and, after a series of concerts, was invited to go to Virginia and sing to the troops. Obtaining an appointment from Secretary Cameron, he entered at once upon this service. At the first concert, at Fairfax Seminary, their allusions to slavery were received with hisses, and a turbulent scene ensued. The offensive words were in the newly-written poem of Whittier, which Mr. Hutchinson had wedded to music as inspiring,—

> "What gave the shout to Bull Run's field?
> What panic struck the boasting crowd?
> What sent the dead-quick fear and chill
> On the all-startled multitude?
> What breaks the rank of the men of the South
> What shuts the hope for the Union's life?
> Dark Lo the answer! Slavery!"

With the word "slavery" came a hiss. The officer in command declared this act an insult alike to the singers and the "old flag," and if the hiss was repeated the disturber should leave the church. A young surgeon from New Jersey arose and said: "You had better commence on me." The major replied, "I can put you out myself, and if I fail, I have a regiment that can and will." The response the two thousand soldiers arose *en masse*, and the shout "Put him out! put him out!" was heard in all directions. The audience was soon quieted, and the concert proceeded to the close without further interruption. The affair was brought to the notice of General McClellan. An order was issued expelling the "Hutchinson Family" from the lines. Mr. Hutchinson did not silently submit to this act of arbitrary tyranny, and appealed to the President. Salmon P. Chase read the "obnoxious" song at the next Cabinet meeting. The President said, "It is just the character of song I desire the soldiers to hear," and reinstated Mr. Hutchinson. The Hutchinsons

were also active in temperance. From 1841, when they sang "King Alcohol in Old Deacon Giles' Distillery" in Salem, one or more temperance songs have been included in their programme. At the close of the war Mr. Hutchinson secured Cooper Institute, in New York, and, associating with him several notable workers, inaugurated a series of very popular "Sunday Evening Union Temperance Meetings." These were continued for several years, and effected a revival of the temperance cause. Mr. Hutchinson's services were sought by the State organizations, and he conducted fully a thousand temperance conventions under their auspices. He chartered three large connected parlors in Union Square, New York City, and, Sunday afternoons and evenings, conducted popular services, and established two active and useful organizations, the Manhattan Society and the American Temperance Union, which, even now, are powers for good in this field. He also inaugurated the temperance camp-meetings that for ten years have proved so successful at Martha's Vineyard. He took part in the Sunday temperance meetings held in Tremont Temple, Boston, where his quartette sang with great effect, till the death of his son, Henry, who sang bass. Mr. Hutchinson is decidedly in harmony with the Prohibition party. In 1884 he unfurled a large American flag, which bore the names of "St. John and Daniels," to the breeze, from the staff at "Old High Rock," and did good service in the campaign, and, in connection with the Reform Club of Lynn, he held Sunday temperance meetings, and both by speech and song, from 1852, he has advocated woman suffrage. In that year he attended the National Convention at Ravenna, Ohio, and created great enthusiasm by his song, "Right over Wrong, or the Good Time Come." Believing with all the intensity of his nature in the justice of the cause, he has lifted up his voice everywhere in favor of the emancipation of women. His "suffrage concerts" were a part of the organized forces that made Kansas their successful battle-ground. His associates were Mrs. Stanton, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony.

Mr. Hutchinson married, February 21, 1843, Fannie B. Patch, of Lowell, Mass. They have had three children,—Henry J. (deceased). He sang for twenty years with his father, was a vocalist of the highest order, and left a widow and two sons, all possessing great musical powers. Mrs. Lillie Phillips Hutchinson, wife of Henry, a lady of rare culture, a teacher of piano, organ and the voice and eminent as an instructor, resides at High Rock with Mr. Hutchinson. As a reader no one excels her. She has positions in two churches, and her powers as a ballad-singer keep her constantly engaged in her profession. Viola, another musical prodigy, married Lewis A., son of Judge William Campbell, who for fifteen years was a judge of the Supreme Court in New York City. She has three children, and resides in Santa Fé. Judson Whittier resides with his parents. Mr. Hutchinson has a wife who has been a constant aid to his genius. Her high culture and delicate appreciation of melody, with her practical common sense, have been of great value to the husband whose home she has adorned. Mr. Hutchinson is apparently in his prime. The clear tones of his voice are just as full and sonorous as when he accompanied the song-birds in his youth, or tuned it to the tempest or the thunder in the "Old, Old Home," conquered applause from the conservatism of England or held audiences enraptured by its intonations of freedom in the stirring days of the past. Devoting his life to the amelioration of humanity, he has dealt strong blows in causes which have made the world purer and better. His forty-four years of public life and eleven thousand concerts given, are evidences of a glorious and well-deserved success. Perhaps no person of the present generation has accomplished more good, is held to day in higher esteem or can attract larger or more enthusiastic audiences than the veteran John W. Hutchinson. A history of the Hutchinson family, with full incidents and historical events of great value, and which will be of deep interest to every family in the land, is now in preparation by Mr. Hutchinson, who has devoted the spare time of many years to properly chronicle the purposes, struggles and achievements of this truly remarkable family.

HISTORY OF NEW BOSTON.

BY NIEL McLANE.

CHAPTER I.

NEW BOSTON.

GRANTEES AND GRANT.

"IN 1735, John Simpson, John Carnes, James Halsey, John Tyler, John Steel, Daniel Goffe, Charles Coffin, Ebenezer Bridge, Daniel Pecker, William Lee, Henry Howell, Job Lewis, Thomas Bulfinch, John Indicott, John Erving, James Day, Andrew Lane, Byfield Lyde, John Hills, John Spooner, John Read, Samuel Tyler, John Baydell, John Homans, John Williams, Jr., Joshua Henshaw, Jr., Benjamin Clark, Jacob Hurd, James Townsend, William Salter, Thomas Downs, Zachariah Johonett, Daniel Loring, John Crocker, William Speakman, Thomas Greene, Gilbert Warner, John Larabee, John Green, Rufus Greene, Thomas Foster, John Arbuthnott, James Gould, Joseph Greene, Isaac Walker, Robert Jenkins, Benjamin Bagnald, Richard Checkly, John Mavericke, Joshua Thomas and Thomas Hancock became petitioners to the Great and General Court or Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, for a grant of six miles square for a township." In looking over the records, we do not find any reason why they should claim this grant; neither have we the petition, but must go wholly upon supposition. The most probable and reasonable is, that on the coast of Massachusetts it was so thickly settled there must be some opening or avenue for the young men. These grantees were all Bostonians, and men of wealth and title; hence it would not seem that it was for themselves or descendants, but to improve the new lands and encourage settlement. Another author writes that it was to pay descendants of soldiers in the Indian wars: Massachusetts' treasury becoming impoverished by these expeditions, bills of credit depreciated and soon became nearly worthless, and these soldiers laid claim for further remuneration. Hence the grant of New Boston was given.

GRANT.

"At a Great and General Court or Assembly for His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, began and held in Boston, upon Wednesday, the 28th of May, 1735, and continued by several adjournments to Wednesday, the 19th of November following

"In the House of Representatives, December 3, 1735, on answer to the petition of John Simpson and others—

"*Voted*, that the prayer of the Petition be granted, and that he, they with such as shall be joined by the Honorable Board, be a Committee at the charge of the Petitioners to lay out a Township of the contents of six miles square at the place petitioned for, or some other suitable place and that they return a plat thereof to this Court within twelve months for confirmation, and for the more effectual bringing forward the settlement of the said new Town

"*Ordered*, That the said Town be laid out into sixty-three equal shares, one of which to be for the first settled minister, one for the ministry and one for the schools, and that to each of the other sixty shares the petitioners do, within three years from the confirmation of the plan, have settled one good family, who shall have a house built on his house-lot of eighteen feet square, and seven feet stud at the least, and finished, that each right or grant have six acres of land brought to and ploughed or brought to English grass and fitted for mowing, that they settle a learned and Orthodox minister, and build and finish a convenient Meeting-House for the publick worship of God. And the said committee are hereby directed to take bond of each settler of forty Pounds for his faithful complying with and performing the conditions of settlement, and in case any of the said settlers fail of performing the aforesaid conditions, then his or their right, share or interest in said Town to revert to and be at the disposition of the Province, and that the said Committee be and hereby are empowered to sue out the Bonds and recover the possession of the forfeited Lots or any part of the expiration of the three years and to grant them over to other persons that will comply with the conditions within one year next after the said grant, and the Bonds to be made and given to the said Committee and their successors in the said Grant.

"Sent up for concurrence

"J. QUINCY, *Chairman*

"In Council, January 14, 1735.

"Read and concurred

"J. WILLARD, *Secretary*

"Consented to.

"J. BELCHER.

"A true copy, examined by

"THOS. MASON, *Dept Secty*."

In the House of Representatives, January 16, 1735, it was,—

"*Ordered*, That Captain William Collins and Mr. Ebenezer Parker, with such as shall be joined by the Honorable Board, be a committee to take a plat of the within township, and effectual care the same be brought forward to all intents and purposes, agreeable to the conditions of the Grant.

"Sent up for concurrence

"J. QUINCY, *Speaker*

"In Council, January 16, 1735.

"Read and concurred, and William Dudley, Esq., is joined in the affair

"A true copy. "Examined by

"THOS. MASON, *Dept Secty*.

"THOS. MASON, *Dept Secty*."

Agreeably to these acts, the committee appointed Jeremiah Cummings surveyor to lay out the township, with Zacheus Lovewell and James Cummings for chainmen.

He performed the work and submitted his report, accompanied by a rude map of the township, denoting its boundary lines, rivers and Joe English Hill.

Here follows the report,—

"I, the subscriber, together with Zacheus Lovewell and James Cummings, have laid out, pursuant to the Grant of the General Court to Mr. John Simpson and other petitioners with him, for a Township in the unappropriated Lands of the Province, of the contents of six miles square, with a thousand acres allowed for ponds that lye within the said Township, and have bounded it thus: Beginning at a Beech tree, one of the corners of the Narragansit town, No. 5, and in the north line of ye Narragansit, No. 5, from thence running two degrees south of the west by ye sd Narragansit Town No. 5, four miles and three quarters to the northeast corner of the sd Township, from thence the same course one mile and one hundred and twenty rods to a Beech tree marked, from thence the line turns and runs North two degrees to the west by Province Land six miles and forty-two rods to a white pine tree marked, from thence the line turns and runs East two degrees north, by Province Lands, six miles and forty-two Rods to a White Oak tree marked, from thence we run South two degrees, east Partly by Province Lands and partly by the Narragansit town aforesd, No. 5, to the beech tree, the first mentioned bound, with two rods in each hundred added for unevenness of Land and swagg of Chain.

"Which said Lands Lye on the west side Merrimack river on the Branches of Piscataqua River.

"JEREMIAH CUMMINGS,
"Surv.

"February the 12th, 17[illegible]

"MIDDLESEX SS., Dunstable, January 28th, 17[illegible]

"Jeremiah Cummings as surveyor and Zacheus Lovewell and James Cummings as Chainmen, personally appearing before me, ye Subscriber, one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the County of Mid., made oath that in Surveying and measuring a Township granted by the General Court to Mr. John Simpson and others they would deal truly and faithfully in their respective trusts.

"ELEAZER TYNG."

In the House of Representatives, March 19, 1735, this report was read, and it was,—

"*Voted*, That a platt, containing six miles square of Land, laid out by Jeremiah Cummings, Surveyor, and two Chainmen on Oath, to satisfy the Grant aforesaid, Lying adjoining to the Narragansett Towns, No. three and No. 5, and on province Land, with an allowance of one thousand acres of Lands for ponds Lying within said Platt, was presented for allowance.

"Read and ordered that ye platt be allowed, and ye Land therein delineated and described be and hereby are confirmed to the said John Simpson and the other Grantees mentioned in said petition passed ye last sitting of the Court, their Heirs and assigns respectively forever; provided the platt exceeds not the quantity of six miles square and one thousand acres of Land, an allowance for Ponds within the Tract, and does not interfere with any other or former Grant; provided also the Petitioners, their Heirs or assignes, Comply with ye Conditions of the Grant.

"Sent up for concurrence.

"J. QUINCY, *Spkr.*

"In Council, March 20, 17[illegible]

"Read and concurred.

"SIMON FROST, *Dep. Secy.*

"Consented to,

"J. BELCHER."

Later on we find an additional act. Mr. John Simpson was authorized to call the first meeting.

The proprietors now felt the way was open for action, and accordingly a meeting was held April 21, 1736, at the house of Mr. Luke Vardy, in Boston. One of the first acts was a vote instructing their committee, Daniel Pecker, Andrew Lane, John Hill, John Indicott and James Halsey, to build a saw-mill on some convenient stream for the use of the proprietors in said township.

In the surveyor's report appears the name of Zacheus Lovewell as one of the chainmen.

This Zacheus Lovewell lived in the part of Nashua that was then called Dunstable. He is said to have attained the greatest age of any man that ever lived in New Hampshire.

Masonian Heirs and New Addition.—In 1620 James I., King of England, formed a council composed of titled men and gentlemen to the number of forty. They were known by the name of "The Council, established at Plymouth, in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruling and governing of New England in America."

Two of the most prominent members were Captain John Mason and Sir Ferdinando Gorges. The land under their control extended from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree of northern latitude.

The proprietors "procured a further grant of all the land from the river Naumkeag (now Salem), round Cape Ann, to the river Merrimack, and up each of these rivers to the farthest head thereof, then to cross from the head of one to the other." The following year another grant was made to Gorges and Mason, jointly, of all the lands between the rivers Merrimack and Sagadehock, extending back to the great lakes and rivers of Canada, which tract was called Laconia.

In 1629, Captain Mason procured a new charter for the land "from the middle of Piscataqua River, together with all islands within five leagues of the coast." This land was called New Hampshire, which soon came under the care and government of Massachusetts.

After much legal controversy in regard to these claims, it was resisted until John Tufton Mason conveyed, in 1746, his right and title to lands in New Hampshire, for the sum of fifteen hundred pounds currency to Theodore Atkinson, M. H. Wentworth and thirteen others.

When the Mason heirs learned that these men were in power, and only with the greatest difficulty could they resist the claim, they were aroused and great consternation followed. It appears from the following resolution, passed by the Masonian proprietors in the year 1751, that the above-named gentlemen were disposed to be reasonable:

"*Voted*, The Question be put whether this Propriety would choose a committee to make application to the Proprietors of Mason's claim to know upon what condition they will grant us their rights; and that John Hill, Robert Boyers, Esq., and James Halsey, the standing committee, be empowered to settle with them on the best terms they can, if they think proper; and they be desired to offer this vote to each Proprietor for their approbation."

This vote was passed, and the proprietors authorized the committee to purchase of John Blanchard, as agent of the Mason heirs, all right, title and interest in said proprietary.

This extension was ever after known as the "New Addition," and continued to be till June 8, 1772, when Francestown was incorporated.

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"Pursuant to the power and authority granted and vested in me by the proprietors of land purchased of John Tufton Mason, Esq., in the Province of New Hampshire, by their vote, passed at their meeting held at Portsmouth, in said Province, the tenth day of June, 1752.

"I do, by these presents, on the terms and conditions hereafter expressed, give and grant all the right, title, property and possession of the proprietors aforesaid unto Jedediah Lewis, Henry Howell, John Steel, Thomas Ballintine, Richard Jenkins, John Spencer, Benjamin Bagnall, Samuel Talcy's heirs, James Townsend's heirs, Isaac Walker, Joseph Wright, Eleazer Boyd, Daniel Pecker, William Dudley's heirs, Robert Hayes, Thomas Smith, Thomas Cochran, Patrick Douglas, John Hemans, James Day, James Caldwell, Gilbert Warner, Richard Checkley's heirs, James Wilson, Jonathan Clark, William Speakman's heirs, Benjamin Clark's heirs, John Ewan, William White, John Hill, Esq., John Taylor, John McCallister, Edward Bennett's heirs, William Kent, John Mayrick, Rufus Green, James Halsey, Daniel Laning's heirs, Joseph Green, James Hunter, Thomas Wasson, jr., in and to that tract of land or township called New Boston, in the Province of New Hampshire aforesaid, of the contents of six miles broad and seven miles long, bounded thus: Beginning at a beech tree the southeast corner, and from thence north by the needle, two degrees westward, six miles, at which it comes unto the northwest corner, formerly made unto the Massachusetts grant for the northeast corner of said tract, and from thence west by the needle two degrees to the southward; and from the west bounds mentioned, the southeast corner aforesaid west by the needle two degrees southward, six miles, or until it meet with Salem-Canada line east-southerly, and running and running north by the needle two degrees westward, two miles or until it come to the most northeasterly corner of Salem-Canada township, as formerly laid out, then turning and running west, as aforesaid, two degrees southerly so far, and excluding the north line of the premises likewise westward, until a line parallel with the east line will include the contents of seven miles long and six miles broad, as aforesaid. To have and to hold to them, their heirs and assigns, forever, excepting as aforesaid, on the following terms, conditions and limitations (that is to say) that as the greatest part of the tract aforesaid has been before been divided into sixty-three shares, now, therefore, that there be reserved for the grantees, their heirs and assigns forever, out of the lands already divided, nine shares or sixty-third parts, as follows (to wit): The home lots number four, number twenty-five, numbers thirty-three, nine, twenty-eight, five, twenty-nine, eighteen and ten, with the several lots annexed to the same, as in the schedule hereafter; also so much of the common land, or undivided, to be laid out on that part of the said tract, near the great meadows, as shall be equal to one-half part of a share, to several as aforesaid, which shall share is appropriated to Joseph Blanchard, Jr., with the same proportion of the common land, each in that part formerly within the bounds called New Boston, exclusive and excepting five hundred acres being granted and appropriated to the grantees, to be by them disposed of for encouragement of building and supporting mills in said township, also, reserving unto the grantors, their heirs and assigns, after the five hundred acres aforesaid is laid out and completed in the common one-fourth part for quantity and quality of the lands by this grant added within the bounds of that called New Boston, as formerly laid out, the said grantors' part to be divided, lotted and coupled together, and shared for with the grantees, according to the number of shares as is fore-reserved, so as for the grantees to have one full quarter part as aforesaid; said work to be finished within twelve months from this date, at the charge of the grantees only. Also, that the grantees' right in three of the shares laid out as aforesaid be and hereby is granted and appropriated, free of all charges, one lot the first settled minister, one for the ministry and one for the school there forever, as they are set down in the schedule hereafter.

"That the aforesaid reservations for the grantors, and as well for Joseph Blanchard, Jr., be free from all duties, charges, taxes or expenses whatsoever, until improved by the owner or owners, or some holding under them.

"That all the lots in said township be subject to have all necessary roads or highways laid through them, as there shall be necessity or occasion for, free from all charge of purchasing the same.

"That the grantees, on their parts, make forty-five settlements in said township in the following manner, viz.: Each to have a house built of one room, at least sixteen feet square, fitted and finished for comfortable dwelling in, and three acres cleared, fenced and tilled for mowing and tillage on each of the lots by the 1st day of March next, and by the 1st day of March, 1754, to have each a family of some person inhabiting there on, or some one for him to continue residence there for three years then next, and within said term to put ten acres more each for mowing or tillage, as aforesaid.

"That the grantees build a good log house there in four years from this date.

"That the grantees, or their owners upon the settlement aforesaid, and within six months from this date as other in particular gives them when they shall determine to make settlement as aforesaid, the lots aforesaid, and certify the same under the clerk's hand in the grantees' clerk's office, and in case any of the grantees shall disappoint who shall be enjoined the settlement as aforesaid, on any parcel duly enjoined by the grand, on such share hereafter ascertained, the which share or right of such delinquent shall be and hereby is granted to such of the grantees who shall comply on their parts, provided they build such delinquent's duty in two years after each period next coming that such duty should have been done, and on their neglect, then all such delinquent right or shares to revert to the grantees, their heirs and assigns, free and clear from all future charge thereon.

"That the grantees hold, under the conditions herein, the several lots of upland and meadow already laid out in said township, as set forth in the schedule annexed, and the future divisions to be ascertained by and according to the Massachusetts grant to them or their trustees.

"That one home lot to each (viz.: number sixty, he set and to be finished unto John and Jonathan Simpson's assignees, Joseph Wright), always provided, and on this condition only, that he build, clear, incline and settle a family on said lot, according to the periods and several articles at duly enjoined and specified for one of the forty-five rights aforesaid, and this settlement to be over and above the said forty-five, and in case of failure or neglect of any part of the said duty, that said home lot with the several parts thereof shall be granted and made to the proprietors of the other common lands, also, provided the said Wright or his assigns, pay the proportionable part of charge for that lot, in carrying forward the settlement.

"That the grantees or their assigns, at any public meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of votes of the interest present, grand and assess such further sum or sums of money as they shall think necessary for completing and carrying forward the settlement aforesaid, from time to time, and all other necessary charges, until the same shall be completed. And any of the grantees who shall refuse and to elect making payment of their respective sums and taxes for the space of three months next after such taxes are assessed shall be granted and made that then so much of said assignment right, respectively, shall and may be sold as will pay the fees of taxes, and all charges arising thereon, by a committee to be appointed by the grantees for that purpose.

"That all white pine trees fit for masting His Majesty's royal navy growing on said tract of land, be and hereby are granted to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, forever, and as a further condition of the grant, that the grantees herein mentioned, within three months from the date hereof, signify their consent and acceptance, as well as the due fulfilment and conformity, to the whole of the conditions herein specified, by sealing counting these presents with their hands and seals, and, in failure thereof, to revert as to part by the above written grant, always provided the to be no breach was within any of the terms and limitations aforesaid, by doing the duty conditioned in this grant, and in case that should happen, the same to be allowed for the respective duties, monies and things aforesaid, after such impediment shall be removed. To all of which presents Joseph Blanchard, against for and in behalf of the said grantees on the one part, and the grantees on the other part, have hereunto each interchangably set their hands and seals the twenty-fourth day of December, 1752.

"Signed and sealed, JOSEPH BLANCHARD.

"In behalf of grantees and grantees."

With this deed was a schedule of the lots. Beginning at the northwest corner of the town, thence westerly, in the same degree as the north line, about two and one-half miles; thence southerly, parallel with the west line of town, about four miles; thence easterly to the west line of the former grant. It was surveyed and laid out into fifty-one lots by Matthew Patten, of Bedford, reserving for the grantors four

hundred and thirty acres in the northeast corner and four hundred acres in the southwest corner of said grant, and three hundred acres near the centre of said tract, as a present to Colonel Joseph Blanchard, the agent of the grantors, and as surveyed, included the soap stone quarries.

Incorporation.—New Boston was incorporated by the government of New Hampshire February 18, 1763. The charter was granted by Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor and commander-in-chief of the province of New Hampshire, and attested by Theodore Atkinson, Jr., secretary.

By petition of the citizens, John Goffe was directed to call the first town-meeting, which meeting was required to be held within twenty days after date of charter; time and place of meeting to be given in the notice.

They were instructed by the charter that after the first election "the annual meeting of said town for choice of officers, and the management of its affairs, should be held within said town on the first Monday of March in each year."

Colonel Goffe being authorized to call a meeting, immediately proceeded to perform his duties. The objects of the meeting were specified in the call.—

"1st To choose all their town officers for the year ensuing, as the law directs. 2d To see what money the town will raise to defray the charge of the town, and pay for preaching for the year ensuing."

In accordance with the notice, the first meeting was held March 10, 1763, at the house of Deacon Thomas Cochran. This place is now owned and occupied by the great-great-grandson of Deacon Thomas Cochran, one of our most respected townsmen, Thomas R. Cochran.

Record of the meeting is as follows:

Moderator, Thomas Cochran. Voted, Alexander McCollum Town clerk.

"Voted, There shall be five selectmen. Thomas Cochran, James McLarson, Nathaniel Cochran, John McAllister and John Carson, Selectmen.

"Voted, Thomas Wilson, Constable.

"Voted, Matthew Caldwell, John Smith, James Wilson, George Cristy, Thomas Brown, Surveyors of Highways.

"Voted, Abraham Cochran, Samuel Nickles, Tithingmen.

"Voted, William Gray, John Burns, Hog-Reeves.

"Voted, John Carson, James Hunter, Deer-Keepers.

"Voted, John Cochran, Town treasurer and Commissioner of Assessments.

"Voted, That a pound shall be built by the corn-mill, and that Deacon Thomas Cochran shall be pound-master.

"Voted, Matthew Caldwell, James Wilson, Accountants to examine accounts of Selectmen.

"Voted, To raise Ten pounds for preaching for the present year, and for preaching."

Early Settlers.—The first settlement was made by Thomas Smith, of Chester, in the northeast part of the town, on what is now known as "The Plain," where he built a cabin, cleared a small piece of land by girdling the trees and burning the ground.

One day, after planting, he discovered tracts, evidently made by a moccasined foot, and knowing Indians were still lurking in the vicinity, and were watching an opportunity to either take his scalp or carry him prisoner to Canada, he sauntered back to his cabin without manifesting any alarm, secured his gun and axe, and thinking Indians were in ambush in a direct route, he proceeded in a northerly direction to the north branch of the Piscataquog, thence up said river some distance before he ventured to take an easterly course, eventually reaching home in safety.

And the sequel shows he was right in his conjectures in regard to the place where the Indians were secreted, for that night they made prisoner of and carried to Canada a man by the name of Worthley, who had a cabin near what is known as Parker's Station, Goffstown.

How soon he returned is not now positively known, but probably in season to harvest his corn, his family coming with him. He cleared a farm and built a frame house, which is now standing, the oldest in town. It appears, in a few years, that he obtained, by purchase or settlement, a large tract of land in the northwest part of the town, near the Great Meadow, now owned and occupied by George W. Sanders. This land remained in the possession of Smith's descendants until within a few years.

The next earliest settlers were Thomas Cochran, Thomas Wilson, James Hunter and James Caldwell in the east part of the town; William Blair and John Blair in the north; John McAllister in the south; and George Cristy in the west.

Between the years 1742 and 1748 the settlers were all emigrants from Scotch-Irish colonies that first settled in Londonderry, N. H., in the year 1719, excepting John McAllister, who came from Scotland.

The Scotch-Irish settlers were a new element in the population of New England, differing materially in their customs, manners and inside life from the English colonists of New Hampshire, but were not to be classed with the Catholic Irish.

On the death of Elizabeth, the last of the Tudors, James the Sixth, of Scotland, became King of Great Britain, under the title of James the First. The Catholic population of Ireland rebelled against him, but he effectually crushed them in a short time, and then he proceeded to confiscate the estates of the rebellious chiefs, more particularly those of the O'Donnells and O'Neils in the north of Ireland, granting the lands to his Scotch and English subjects to settle on as crown tenants, at a nominal rent. This stimulated a large emigration from Argyleshire, Scotland, many of whom settled on the river Bon, or became citizens of Londonderry.

Without doubt the English would avail themselves of the same privilege, and when they met those having a common interest in the same religion, they would naturally unite and intermarry, and in two or three generations they would form an admixture of the two nationalities, as is evident from the names of the first settlers in Londonderry, N. H.

In this blending of the Scotch Highlanders with the Saxon and Norman there was no intermingling

of the native Catholic Irish blood, for the most bitter hatred existed on the part of the latter toward the former, as intruders who had usurped their rights, and taken possession of the fairest portions of their country, and were heretics in religion; the former, as conquerors looked down on the latter as an inferior race, who, as Catholics, had no rights which they were bound to respect, and both parties in after-years gave vent to their implacable animosity in the conflicts at the siege of Derry and battle of Boyne. This same enmity continues at the present day between the Orangemen, Protestants and the native Irish Catholics.

Other emigrants followed from Londonderry, as the Clarks, Crombies, McColdons, McCurdys and others, but the settlement appears to have progressed slowly until about the year 1760. A census taken by the proprietors from September 20th to the 24th of the year 1756 reported "twenty-six men, eleven women, nine boys and thirteen girls," making a population of fifty-nine persons in all. The same committee reported "thirty houses, one dam and one saw and grist-mill, four frames and four camps, one house cut down, with one hundred and forty acres of improved land."

Previous to this date they suffered all the hardships and privations necessarily attendant upon a new settlement, living in log houses a long distance from neighbors, with no roads except a bridle-path through the forests, guided by marked or spotted trees, with the underbrush cut away, so that a horse might pass in summer, but in winter the usual mode of traveling was on snow-shoes. Tradition says that the snow fell to a greater depth in the dense forest than at the present time.

Any utensil, implement or article of household furniture that they could not manufacture had to be brought from the older settlements on the coast, and until they cleared and brought a sufficient amount of land to keep sheep and raise flax, every article of clothing—in fact, every article of textile fabric—was carried from one place to the other on the shoulders of the men.

Salt, an article indispensable to civilized people, had to be transported from Londonderry, a distance of from twenty to twenty-five miles, in the same way.

It is related of an early settler that he went to one of the older towns to purchase some necessary articles, which made quite a package in weight and bulk, and also a bushel of small grain for seed, either of which would make a load for a man; he started with one, and carried that some two or three miles, and then returned for the other, and in that way managed to convey both to his home.

So far as animal food was concerned, it was procured from the forests. The deer remained in limited numbers, and bears were numerous, and as every man owned a gun, they could procure a supply of meat, particularly of the latter, although not as palatable as the deer.

Another source from which to vary their diet was fish, with which the streams and ponds abounded to the degree that in the spring, when the suckers left the ponds for the brooks, in the spawning season, they could throw them out with shovels.

The clearing of the forest required long and persistent labor. First came the felling or lopping of the trees, as it was termed. Usually one of two methods were adopted,—either to cut down the trees separately and level the branches, or to cut a large number on one side, so that they would fall in the same direction, and as they fell, one would strike another and so on, carrying the whole down.

The next step after the leaves were dried was to burn it over, and then came the most laborious part of clearing the land,—first, the trunks of the trees must be severed, which was done by cutting or burning (the latter was termed *niggering them off*), then rolling the logs in piles and burning.

After the seed was sown, it was raked or hoed over to cover it.

In some instances, after burning over, they did not want to clear off the wood, so planted corn between the logs.

The rearing of domestic animals was attended with considerable trouble and anxiety. To protect them from the wolves and bears, every night they were put in a secure pen built of logs, so high that a wolf could not easily get over; but in one instance a wolf had made his way in, and was found and dispatched in the morning. Bears were voracious and troublesome in the spring, and would attack and kill cattle. An early settler in the northwest part of the town had a cow killed by them. He caused traps to be set near the carcase, one a log, the other a spring-trap, and a bear was caught in each.

The depredations of these same animals in the cornfields was a source of great annoyance. But with all their privations, hardships and self-denials, the settlers had their pastime and amusements, such as wool-breaking, log-rolling and raisings.

Socially and pecuniarily, they were on an equality, and a friendly feeling pervaded the community.

Churches.—At a meeting of the proprietors, held in Boston December 9, 1738, it was voted to settle an orthodox minister, also to build a meeting-house of the following dimensions: thirty feet wide, forty-five long and twenty feet stud.

The committee was authorized and empowered to agree with some person or persons to build said house as soon as they could, provided they did not exceed the sum of six hundred pounds; that they have power to call upon each proprietor to defray expenses as often as they should think proper.

This house was built on what is now known as "The Plain," nearly south across the highway from the residence of the late Samuel Davis.

According to tradition, it was burned; but there are various theories in regard to the cause. One is, that

one of the early settlers set it on fire to procure the nails to build a house for himself.

It is thought the inside of the house was never finished, and it is not probable that meetings were ever held in it, yet there may have been an occasional preaching service during this period.

In 1757 the settlers again expressed a desire for public worship. The proprietors informed them that "preaching could not begin until 1758." It appears by the records that, November 28, 1758, "the proprietors agreed to send a letter by John McAllister to Thomas Cochran to convene the settlers, and agree upon a site for the meeting-house and a suitable location for a public Burying-Place." Lot 79, on the northern slope of the hill, was selected as a desirable spot for the meeting-house.

It also authorized said McAllister and said Cochran to sell one hundred acres of land, near Andrew Walker's, to defray expenses.

August 30, 1759, the proprietors met five of the citizens of New Boston at Dunstable, and then and there agreed to send the sentiments of the meeting in writing to the committee, and this committee at some future time warn the people to meet and take decisive action in the matter.

It seems there had been several places selected on which to build, none of which were satisfactory to the settlers.

The proprietors and resident proprietors met at Steinrod's, in Dunstable, and "*Voted* to build a meeting-house, near lot eighty-nine, fifty feet long, forty feet wide and twenty feet stud, boarded and clapboarded, and shingled with short shingles." "*Voted* to sell so much of the undivided land in the 'New Addition' as necessary to defray expenses.'"

The Boston proprietors and settlers of New Boston agreed to refer the location to a committee composed of the following-named gentlemen: Matthew Patten, John Chamberlain, Samuel Patten.

Below is given a report of the committee,—

"*To the Proprietors of New Boston:*

"GENTLEMEN:

"Pursuant to the vote and desire at the meeting held at Dunstable, in the Province of New Hampshire, the 14th of September, 1762, We, the subscribers, have attended the business therein mentioned at said meeting, desiring us to choose a proper place to build a meeting-house in New Boston; we viewed the place or premises, heard the reasonings of the Proprietors and inhabitants of said town and do report to the said Propriety that Lot 79, in the second division and near the centre of said lot, on the south side of Piscataquog River, south of a Red Oak tree marked with letter C, near the grave of a child buried there, is the most proper place or spot to build meeting house on in town, according to our judgment.

"MATTHEW PATTEN,
"JOHN CHAMBERLAIN,
"SAMUEL PATTEN,
"*Committee.*

"Witness our hand, July 24, 1763."

At a meeting held in Dunstable September 28, 1763, it was voted to accept the report of the committee; this same committee were authorized to engage some suitable person to build said house without delay. They were still further instructed to sell any unoccupied lands belonging to the proprietors for building meeting-house.

James Halsey, John Hill, Robert Boyes and Thomas Cochran were appointed standing committee of the proprietors. September 30, 1766, John Hill and Robert Jenkins were appointed a committee to make a contract with Mr. Ebenezer Beard for building the church. The proprietors becoming impatient at Mr. Beard's delay in completing his contract, instructed Thomas Cochran and James Caldwell, provided Beard did not finish said house before July, 1767, to employ suitable workmen to finish the house.

It seems there was a misunderstanding between Beard and the committee in regard to inside finish; but it was soon settled, as they voted, September 15, 1767, to give Beard one hundred acres of land in the "New Addition," since Beard complained that he had a hard bargain. The proprietors relinquished all right in the gallery to the citizens, providing they would assist in finishing said meeting-house.

One half-pew on the lower floor was given to each original proprietor. The house was now left to the care of the town.

We cannot learn that there was any action taken in regard to the church till the year 1768.

It was a large and noble edifice for those days, being fifty feet long and forty feet wide. There were three doors, the front and largest being towards the south. The high pulpit stood on the north side, with its mysterious sounding-board above.

There were large square pews around the walls of the house, a broad aisle in the centre with pews on either side. The seats were hung with hinges, and as it was considered very irreverent to sit during prayer, these seats were raised to enable them to stand with greater ease; at the conclusion of the prayer the seats were dropped, causing a great disturbance.

The singers' seats were located in the gallery opposite the pulpit. There was no way of warming the church, and as the services were very long, the women found it necessary to take what was called a foot-stove. This was a small tin box set in a wooden frame; inside was placed a dish for coals.

Not far distant from the church was a building called the session-house, where the deacons held business meetings.

The church was not completed till 1786, though it had been occupied for many years. In 1767 the Rev. Solomon Moor began his labors here.

He was born in Newtown-Limavady, Ireland, 1736, was a graduate at the University of Glasgow in 1758, and was licensed to preach by the Londonderry Presbytery, Ireland, July 26, 1762, and ordained minister-at-large in 1766. He soon started for America, and arrived at Halifax October, 1766, and preached for the first time for the Rev. Mr. Moorhead of Boston, Mass. The following Sabbath he preached for Rev. Mr. Davidson, in Londonderry,

N. H. In those days the churches were so scattered, and many of the early settlers coming from Londonderry, it was but natural that they should turn to their old pastor for advice and assistance in obtaining a minister. Probably through Mr. Davidson's influence, Mr. Moor was induced to visit New Boston and spend a few months with them. Becoming acquainted, they seemed well adapted to each other, and August 25, 1767, the people, with great harmony, gave him the following call:

"We, the inhabitants of the town of New Boston, as sensible of the repeated instances of the goodness of our kind Benefactor, partly lately in smiling upon our new settlement, so that, from a very small, in a few years, are increased to a considerable number, and the wilderness by God's kind influence, is in many places amongst us become a fruitful field, affording us a comfortable sustenance; we acknowledge that we are not proprietors of our estates in the sight of God, but stewards, and therefore they are to be improved for his honor, the spreading and establishment of his interest; and being destitute of a fixed pastor, and having, longing and earnest inclinations to have one established amongst us, that we may have the gospel administered unbridled and ordinances administered amongst us, the appointed means in God's house below, that we and our seed may be disciplined and trained up for his house in glory above. As the kind providence of God has opened such a door by, sir, your coming amongst us, we are led cheerfully to embrace the happy opportunity, being well assured, reverend sir, by unexceptional clear marks as to your ministerial abilities to preach the gospel and likewise as to your exemplary life, which gives force to what is preached, as also the suitableness and agreeableness of what you preach to our capacities, we earnestly implore direction from the Being that alone can effectually direct us in such a weighty and solemn covenanting matter; we, with hearts full of well-guided affection, do, in the most hearty manner, invite, call and entreat you, the Rev. Solomon Moor, to undertake the office of a pastor amongst us, and the charge of our souls for ever upon your accepting this, our call, as we hope the Lord will move and incline you so to do, we in a most solemn manner, promise you all dutiful respect, encouragement and obedience in the Lord; further, as the laborer is worthy of his hire and he that serves at the altar should live by it, as we have nothing but what we have received, we are willing to improve part of our portions in this life that we may be made partakers of the everlasting portion in the life to come, by the blessing of God, under your ministry, and for your encouragement and temporal reward, we promise you yearly forty pounds sterling per annum for the first five years after your installment, and after that the addition of five pounds more sterling.

"August the 25th, 1767.

"Subscribed by John Smith, Matthew Caldwell, William Caldwell, Jesse Christy, Thomas Cochran, James Ferson, Alexander McCollom, William Clark, James Cochran, William Gray, Abraham Cochran, James Wilson, James Cristy, Alexander Wilson, James Hunter, Alexander Graham, Samuel McAllister, Thomas McCollom, Nynian Clark, Peter Cochran, Reuben Smith, Hardy Ferson, John Blair, John Cochran, Jr., Thomas Cochran, Jr., Alexander Moor, William McNeil, Jr., Thomas Quigely, William Kelsey, John Cochran, William Boyes, David Ferson, Jr., Thomas Wilson, William Blair, John McAllister, Ananias McAllister, Robert White, John Burns, Robert Livingston, Nathaniel Cochran, William Livingston, John Gordon."

This call, given by individuals, was adopted and confirmed at a legal meeting held by the town. Mr. Moor did not give a definite answer to this call until July 1, 1768. Tradition has it that Mr. Moor would not agree to settle here until he could gain the consent of a fair lady to share with him the privations and trials incident to a settlement in what was then called in Londonderry "The Woods."

The ministry lots not being near the centre of the town, the town voted to exchange lot No. 61 for lot No. 53, which had been designed for a school lot, this being only about two miles from the meeting-house.

The people, feeling anxious that Mr. Moor should remain with them, offered to help clear the land, which was then a wilderness, and assist in the erection of a suitable house.

March 7, 1868,—

"Voted, Thomas Cochran, James Ferson, Thomas Quigely, Daniel McMillen, William Clark, committee to treat with Rev. Solomon Moor in regard to his settling in New Boston, and in case the said Moor will not stay, to provide preaching some other way the present year."

It would seem that there was doubt in the minds of the people of Mr. Moor's acceptance of the call. He had been with them nearly six months before it was given, and they thought the time had now come for a permanent supply.

Mr. Moor was installed September 6, 1768. It is thought Rev. David McGregor preached the installing sermon, and Rev. William Davidson gave the charge to the pastor.

It is not certainly known when the church was organized. By some it is thought to have been the same day of Mr. Moor's installation. There are other reasons to suppose it was formed at a much earlier date. In the proprietor's records we find the names of Deacon Thomas Cochran and Deacon Archibald McMillen previous to Mr. Moor's installation, while there is nothing to show us that they had been deacons in any other church. It would hardly seem reasonable that they, good Christian people, or that their pastors would allow twenty-eight years to pass without an organization.

It is said these ministers watched carefully and tenderly over this flock, and there are many instances recorded where they preached for them gratuitously.

The early records of the church were imperfectly kept, so that it cannot be positively known when the church was formed, but probably many years previous to Mr. Moor's installation.

Mr. Moor commenced his labors in this place, then a wilderness, with a strong desire and purpose for a great ingathering of souls. He was supported and aided in his work by the session, which, in the year 1768, was composed of Mr. Moor, pastor; Thomas Cochran, James Ferson, John Smith, Archibald McMillen, Jesse Cristy and Robert White, deacons.

July 16, 1770, Mr. Moor took unto himself a wife, the daughter of Rev. Mr. Davidson. The young couple started immediately for their new home on horseback, accompanied by many of Mrs. Moor's friends. On their way they were met by a delegation of their parishioners; enough of the friends were left at home to have all in order when they should arrive.

The people were delighted to welcome this youthful bride of only twenty years, and so great was their joy and love for her that she was borne in the arms of these Scotch women from her steed to her chamber, and in like manner to the reception-room, where she was greeted by men and women of all ages, each anxious to pay her homage.

Thus commenced the ministry of this great and

good man. He was a friend to the poor, spoke words of comfort to the mourning, was charitable towards all; in a few words, he had all the requisites necessary for a true minister of the gospel. He lived among this people thirty-four years, and was loved and respected by all. He died May 28, 1803, aged sixty-seven years.

Mrs. Moor lived to the good old age of ninety-six years.

The children of Mr. Moor were Mary, Witter D., Frances, Ann, John and Elizabeth.

Mary married Samuel Cochran, of Londonderry. Witter died when young. Frances married Captain John Smith, of Goffstown; she died May 7, 1807. Ann died unmarried November 23, 1859, aged eighty-one. John married Mehitabel Ray, of Mont Vernon. Elizabeth Cummings was married to James McCurdy, March, 1813, and lived in New Boston until her death.

Mr. Moor was succeeded by Rev. E. P. Bradford, whose pastorate with Mr. Moor's fill a space of eighty years.

The children have not followed the example of their fathers, as will be seen.

The next to follow Mr. Bradford was Rev. E. M. Kellogg. May 5, 1846, he received a call from the church, which was accepted, and he remained as pastor of this people until April, 1852. He is now living in Manchester, N. H., having retired from his profession many years since on account of failing health.

Rev. Alanson Rawson then supplied the pulpit for about two years, but refused to be installed on the ground of impaired health.

Rev. E. C. Cogswell began his labors October 30, 1855. Aside from a faithful and efficient ministry, Mr. Cogswell will be long and gratefully remembered for his labors in compiling and writing the "History of New Boston." He was dismissed November 1, 1865.

Rev. D. C. Frink was installed by the Londonderry Presbytery November 25, 1866, and remained pastor of this church until his death, which occurred June 21, 1871.

Rev. William C. Besson was the next settled pastor. He was installed by the Londonderry Presbytery in 1872, and was dismissed in 1873.

After the dismissal of Mr. Besson there was no settled minister until October 16, 1879, when Rev. Frank H. Allen was ordained and installed. He closed his labors in April, 1882.

In 1874, by a donation of two thousand dollars from George W. McCollom, Esq., of New York, a neat and commodious chapel was built for the use of the Presbyterian Society.

History of the Baptist Church.—From records which have been consulted, reaching back about ninety-five years, it appears that the Baptist Church in New Boston took its origin from one previously existing in Amherst, and entirely distinct from the present church in Amherst. The Amherst Church was organized December 6, 1787, and consisted of persons residing in New Boston and in those parts of Amherst which were subsequently formed into Mont Vernon and Milford, few or none residing in what is now called Amherst. In the course, however, of twelve years it had become so diminished in numbers as to afford little hope that the enterprise would be permanently successful. In the mean time several persons in New Boston had made a public profession of religion, and united with the church in Weare. Rev. Mr. Elliott, of Mason, also baptized fourteen persons in the town on the 4th of October, 1799, though at the time they united with no church. In view, therefore, of the number of Baptist professors that were resident in New Boston, it was mutually agreed, by members of the church both in Amherst and New Boston, at a meeting holden at John Whipple's, in New Boston, November 23, 1799, that the Amherst Church should in future be known by the name of "The First Calvinistic Baptist Church in Amherst and New Boston." Whereupon those persons who had lately been baptized, and those who had joined at Weare, united with this church, whose number was also increased, during the year 1800, by the addition of nineteen others.

In the year 1801, Rev. Josiah Stone commenced his labors with this church, and in this and the three succeeding years fourteen persons were added to its fellowship. In 1804 the church, by the advice of council, took the name of "The Calvinistic Baptist Church in New Boston." The same year the church agreed upon the erection of a meeting-house, which was completed the following year. This house was located in the westerly part of the town, three miles from the present place of worship. Its dimensions were forty by thirty-two feet, and one story high.

During this year the church united with the Warren Association, with which it retained its connection until the formation of the Boston Association, when it fell within the limits of that body. The same year, also, Rev. Josiah Stone was installed as permanent pastor of the church.

From this time to 1816 the number received into the fellowship of the church was twenty. At the expiration of this period a case of discipline arose which resulted in the division of the church into two bodies, the one being retained in the Boston Association, the other uniting with the Salisbury.

In June, 1824, Rev. Mr. Stone resigned the pastoral care of the church, but remained in the place until his decease, which occurred in 1839.

Rev. John Atwood, then a licentiate, commenced his labors with this people on the first Lord's day in June, 1824. He was ordained the 18th of May, 1825, and closed his pastoral relation the last Sabbath in January, 1836. During his ministry ninety-nine persons were added to the fellowship of the church.

February 23, 1825, the two churches were dissolved by mutual consent, and the members, forty-six in number, reorganized into one body and united with the Salisbury Association. In 1826 a pleasant revival of religion took place, in which thirteen were added to the church. In 1828 the church was dismissed from the Salisbury and united with the Milford Association.

A more central location for public worship being very desirable, in 1832 a meeting-house was erected in the Lower village, and was dedicated to the worship of God on the 6th of February, 1833.

In 1835 a precious revival of religion was enjoyed, during which fifty-three persons were added to the church.

In February, 1836, Rev. A. T. Foss became pastor of the church, which relation he continued to hold during eight years, till January, 1844.

On the first Sabbath in February, 1845, Rev. David Gage commenced his ministerial labors with this people, and continued with them ten years, during which time sixty-four were added to the church. His pastorate closed in March, 1855.

November 1, 1855, Rev. J. N. Chase began his permanent labors in the place, was recognized as pastor December 19, 1855, and dismissed May 1, 1859.

Rev. Franklin Merriam succeeded him in the pastoral office in May, 1859, and closed his labors with this church October 5, 1862.

The pastorate was then filled by Rev. Thomas Clarkson Russell, who entered upon his labors with this church the first Sabbath in June, 1863, closing the same November, 1866. His ministry was a strong one; the church enjoyed a revival and thirty-seven were added by profession. Rev. Samuel Woodbury succeeded, his pastorate extending to March, 1868.

Rev. R. G. Farley was the next pastor, serving the church from July, 1868, to 1870. During his stay nine were received by baptism.

He was followed by Rev. J. M. Coburn, whose pastoral relations closed in August, 1871.

In January, 1872, Rev. G. W. Kinney succeeded to the pastorate, and remained with the church till January, 1876. During his ministry many of the old members were called home, of whom (whose history was closely allied to the church), perhaps, particular mention should be made of Rev. John Atwood and Mrs. Hannah Whipple. Additions by baptism, seven.

Rev. Francis E. Cleares followed him, his pastorate covering from January, 1878, to May, 1881. Additions by baptism, four.

In October, 1881, Rev. E. C. Whittemore commenced supplying the church; was ordained as pastor July 1, 1882, laboring as such till November, 1884. It was a marked and successful era in the church's history,—a constant interest and twenty-six added by baptism.

A valuable circulating library was procured, and extensive repairs and improvements were made on the church edifice. Mr. Whittemore removed to Auburn, Me., and at the present writing the church is without a pastor. Total membership, one hundred and twenty-three, of whom ninety-nine are resident members.

Graveyards.—The first account of the graveyard is found in the proprietary record, in connection with the building of a meeting-house, and is as follows:

"To convene the settlers together and fix on the most proper place, the centre of the town according to the old line, supposed to be about lot 79, to build a meeting-house; also to fix on a suitable place for burying-ground near to said place, as shall be most agreeable to the settlers."

The next, we find, is referred to in the report of a committee who were authorized by the proprietors and settlers to select a site on which to build the meeting-house, as follows:

"Do report to said Proprietary as follows: that lot 79 in the second division was the centre of said lot on the south side of Piscataquog River, south of a Red Oak tree marked with the letter C, near the grave of a child buried there, is the most proper place to build a meeting-house."

According to tradition, the child referred to was a daughter of Captain George Christie, the first settler in the southwestern part of the town, and this place of interment was selected, in all probability, with the knowledge that it was then or would be inclosed in the yard, and must have been near where the Bradford monument now stands.

History and tradition are silent as to any other interments within the limits of what is known as the old yard, and the supposition is that there were none at that period.

The time of laying out and setting apart a tract of land for a graveyard is not now known, as there is no record to be found, but the presumption is that it would be immediately after the location of the meeting-house; for, in accordance with the universal custom of the times, the land for the graveyard would be inclosed in the rear of, or in the immediate vicinity of, the church.

The next recorded allusion is to be found in the town records, May 7, 1768, when a vote of the town was taken or a resolution passed to the following effect: that each man work one day on the stone-work in the graveyard. This was nearly six years after the report of the committee, and the "meeting-house was built and finished outside." Doubtless the wood was cut off at this time and the ground cleared for the yard.

The stone-work referred to in the resolution would be digging and removing stone within the inclosure of the premises to make a stone wall.

At a town-meeting held February 14, 1777, a resolution was passed requiring each man in town to work one day at the graveyard, with the privilege of expending the labor in that part of the yard where individually interested.

A period of nineteen years had now elapsed since the first interment. The first monumental record of

burial is that of Alexander McCollom, who died January 6, 1768, at the age of thirty-six years. He came from Londonderry in 1757, and settled on the farm owned by the late George Adams; was chosen town clerk when the town was incorporated, in 1763, and held the office at the time of his death.

The following-named are the earliest burials of which there is any monumental record:

Thomas Cochran, October 6, 1770; Mrs. Jane McNiel, April 2, 1772; Captain James Cochran, April 21, 1772; Nathaniel Aiken, June 8, 1772; Joseph Waugh, October 13, 1770; two children of John Cochran, May, 1775; Maurice Lynch, 1779.

In all probability, few were erected in comparison with the whole number that died.

There does not appear to have been any addition or improvement made until about 1840, when a small triangular piece of land, lying between the yard and the highway, was added; but in a few years that was taken up, and it became apparent that the town would be obliged to furnish new ground for interment. The question was discussed at several town-meetings, and the selectmen were instructed to purchase land suitably located for a cemetery; but, in consequence of inability to purchase and difference of opinion in regard to locality, failed to accomplish the object desired.

Mr. Elbridge Wason, of the firm of Wason, Peirce & Co., of Boston, a native of the town, very generously offered to give the town land for a new burial-place or an addition to the old. After a consideration of the subject by the citizens, the latter was thought most desirable, and Mr. Wason purchased land on the north and west of the old yard, and conveyed the same to the town by deed, under certain conditions, one of which was that it should be controlled by a board of trustees, to be appointed by grantor, with power to fill vacancies as they might occur. Since that time the trustees have caused the erection of a tomb and brought water by aqueduct into the yard, which is discharged by two fountains. Great changes have been made by citizens in improving lots and erecting monuments, so that it will compare favorably with cemeteries in neighboring towns.

Soil, Forest Growth and Productions.—The surface of the town is very much like that of the neighboring towns, crossed by hill and vale, although the hills are not so steep and high as in Francestown and Lyndeborough.

The soil varies. The hill lands are generally an admixture of clay and marl, with the granite formation on the south and east sides; on the north and west the formation is purely of granite, and with less depth of soil and fertility; the valleys partake more of the marl than of the granite.

The valley of the south branch of the Piscataquog is alluvial, evidently the result of the glacier period, as the extended moraines and cairns along its banks would tend to show, and during the melting of the ice the water must have been from seventy-five to one hundred feet deep where the village now stands, as at that height on the hills on each side the sediment settled in still water.

The meadow or bog land is of but small amount, except what is known as the Great Meadow, in the north part of the town, although now comparatively worthless, except for cranberries.

It was of great value to the early settlers, having been flowed at some period by the beavers, which would destroy the timbers, and being abandoned by them, their dam went to decay, and after the water dried off, a kind of grass, known as the blue joint, sprang up and grew luxuriantly, affording a supply of hay to keep cattle before there was a sufficient amount of land cleared for that purpose.

The forest growth was principally oak and pine, with a mixture of beech, maple and hemlock on the hills; oak, beech and pine grew on low lands.

The banks of the Piscataquog, its entire length, a distance of ten miles or more, was lined with pines of a large size and good quality. Some fifteen or twenty years prior to the Revolution the British government undertook to procure masts for the royal navy, from Concord and vicinity, by floating them down the Merrimack River to Newburyport; but in going over Amoskeag Falls most of them were broken. The project proved a failure, and was given up. They next turned their attention to the Piscataquog and its branches as a better field of operation, and to give even better facilities for conveyance, built a road from Squog village (what was then Bedford) to Oil-Mill village, in Weare. This road was known as King's Mast road, and the King's surveyor went through the woods and put the broad "R" on all pine-trees suitable for masts for the royal navy.

It was a capital crime for a man to cut on his own land any pine-tree twenty inches or more in diameter, and was punishable with a fine and confiscation of the lumber.

Tradition says that in 1774, Benjamin Whiting, of Amherst, sheriff of the county, laid an attachment on all logs found at the mills in Goffstown over twenty inches through, and then went to Oil-Mill, where there was a large number of logs, and did the same. He then went to a hotel to spend the night; after he retired, a band of masked men broke into his room, ordered him to dress, placed him upon his horse, whose tail and mane had been closely shaven, and compelled him to leave the place.

Being an obstinate, willful man, and highly exasperated at the treatment he received, he persuaded Colonel Goffe to go with a company of soldiers to execute the King's writ; but his assailants were not to be found. No further effort was made at that time to arrest the offenders.

The next year, 1775, was the beginning of the Revolution, and Sheriff Whiting was one of the small

number that refused to sign the Test Act; but his townsmen made it so uncomfortable for him that he removed to Nova Scotia, and never returned.

Allusion has been made to the size of the trees, many of which, taking the stumps as a standard, were from four to five feet in diameter at the root. One was cut down on the farm formerly owned by N. C. Crombie that was six feet in diameter at the stump; another, near John M. Holt's mill, nearly as large, and the story is that a pair of oxen, six feet girth, were turned around on them without stepping off. It is evident they could not be removed full length for masts, and were therefore left to rot.

After the Revolutionary period the business of cutting and drawing the best and straightest trees to the landing at Squog for masts was continued until all suitable for that purpose had disappeared. The manufactured lumber prior to the building up of Nashua and Manchester was drawn to the same place and rafted to Newburyport or Boston. At that time the best boards sold at Squog for from five to six dollars per thousand. When the town was laid out it contained as much oak and pine timber as any town six miles square in the State, but it is now nearly all gone.

The principal productions, excepting lumber, are now and have been agricultural.

Of grains, corn is the leading one, being the standard crop.

Wheat, oats and barley are grown to a limited extent on the hill farms. The potato and turnip do not grow as well now as when the land was new. The farmer realizes more from hay than from any other production.

Butter and cheese are made to a limited extent, as many of the largest farmers are selling their milk.

The natural scenery of New Boston cannot be surpassed. Among the highest elevations in town are Clark's, Cochran's and Bradford Hills.

For weeks the traveler might discover some new attraction in these abodes of nature. Nothing can exceed the splendor of a sunrise on these hills in a calm, summer morning. The stillness of the place, the varying positions of objects as the morning mists rise and change and pass away before the sun,—these and other features present to the mind a landscape abounding in that wild beauty which exists where art has not usurped dominion over nature. The eye dwells with delight on the vast country which is spread before it.

Far as the eye can reach, it is met by a constant succession of hills and mountains, sometimes swelling gently in the distance and sprinkled with settlements, again breaking into wild peaks; in summer crowned with ledges of granite, and in winter covered with an unbroken mantle of snow, rising like monuments of marble above the surrounding woods.

Joe English Hill is the highest point of land in town, and is almost perpendicular on the south side, which appears as though it had been broken off by some mighty convulsion of nature; the glacier period may have had something to do about it. The west and east sides are not so steep, and on the north the ascent is very gradual.

The name is derived from a friendly Indian, who lived with the English when Tyngsborough, Dunstable, Chelmsford and Dracut were frontier towns. He was a good hunter and warrior, and from the fact of his living with the English the other Indians gave him the name of Joe English.

Becoming satisfied that he gave information of their hostile designs to the pale-faces, they determined to take his scalp, and, accordingly, laid in wait for him. Soon after, about twilight, they found Joe hunting near the south branch of the Piscataquog, and made an attack on him, but he managed to escape, and being a good runner, he made for the north side of the hill, knowing that unless he had recourse to strategy, they would capture him. He ran with great speed to the base of the hill, then slackened his speed so that his pursuers had nearly overtaken him; when he came to the brink of the precipice, on the southern side, he leaped down a short distance, and concealed himself behind a projection of the ledge, while his pursuers, having seen their prey, came on with renewed energy to the point where he had disappeared, fell headlong and were dashed on the rocks below.

Another account is that in one of his excursions in this vicinity he was pursued by a native Indian warrior. On discovering his enemy he ran for the base of the hill, and after going around several times came up with his pursuer in the rear, and shot him in the back.

Joe English, in consequence of his faithfulness to the English, came to his death in the following manner: As he, with some white men, were escorting Lieutenant Butterfield and wife from Dunstable to Chelmsford, July 27, 1706, they fell into an ambuscade of hostile Indians. Butterfield and the other men easily made their escape, as the principal object of the Indians was to capture Joe. He started for the woods, with all the Indians in full pursuit, excepting one, who was left in charge of Mrs. Butterfield. When he found they were gaining upon him he faced about, took aim, as if about to fire; the Indians, knowing that he was a fatal shot, dropped instantly to the ground. Joe then ran for his life, but, seeing his pursuers were gaining ground, repeated the action, which he did several times, until he had nearly reached the covert of the thick wood, when one of the Indians fired. The shot struck his right arm, and his gun fell from his hand; but this impelled him to greater speed, and he had just gained the wood when another shot struck him in the thigh and he fell to the ground. At the same time a yell of triumph expressed the joy of the savages. Coming up, they gave vent to their hatred in no measured terms, as follows: "Now, Joe, we are glad you no tell English we come again."

"No," answered Joe; "Captain Butterfield tell that at Pawtucket." "Ugh!" exclaimed the Indians; the thought just striking them that the soldiers at the block-houses at Pawtucket or Dunstable, alarmed by the whites who had escaped, would be upon them in a short time, they did not delay, but burying the tomahawk in the head of Joe English, this faithful friend of the white man died.

The services of Joe English were considered so meritorious that a grant was made to his wife and two children by the Legislature of Massachusetts, because, as the words of the grant have it, "he died in the service of his country."

Roads.—The first road built in town, according to the proprietary records, was from where the first house was built on the plain to the saw and grist-mill; the next was from Amherst line to John McAllister's house, in the south part of the town; and also one from the plain to the Great Meadow. The first road through the town began on Bedford west line, near Chestnut Hills; thence, in a northwesterly direction, nearly through the centre of the town, crossing the south branch of Piscataquog River about one-half mile below the Lower village, at a place now known as the Ford-way; thence it followed, in nearly the same direction, to the south line of Weare.

A large part of it has gone out of use and is fenced up, the land reverting to the abuttors, and is known as the old County road, probably designed as a leading thoroughfare on which the cross-roads from east and west would terminate. After the incorporation of the town, the record shows a large number of transcripts of new highways laid out by the selectmen, in doing which they appear to have had two things in view,—first to so locate the road as to pass each settler's house.

No regard being paid to straight lines, the roads were circuitous and often nearly at right angles, being built over the hills, seeming to avoid as much as possible the level and low lands. According to tradition, one of the reasons for so doing is found in the fact that most of the early settlers built on a hill, or on the most elevated portion of their lot or grant, being of the opinion that the soil was better and the location more pleasant; and when they had made considerable advance in clearing of the forest, it gave opportunity to see their neighbors' premises.

Another reason was that it was difficult to build and maintain a road in low and swampy land.

There appears to have been two leading ways to the older towns, where they procured such articles of merchandise and luxuries as their means would allow,—one through the north part of the town to Goffstown and Londonderry; the other from the northwest part of the town, over the Clark Hill, to the Lower village; thence to the upper and over Bradford Hill, and, as the road now runs, past the residences of G. A. Wason, David Marden and Robert Kelso, to Amherst line, and is known as the old Amherst road. It was the route over which the merchandise was transported from Boston and Salem for the stores here and those in the southwest part of Weare.

About 1827 an event occurred which changed, to a certain extent, the terminus of many of the old roads and discontinued others; which was the building of a new road from Newport to Amherst through the town lengthwise, to avoid the steep and long hills over the old turnpike, particularly those of Cork and Mont Vernon. This changed the course of travel from Windsor, Woodstock and Montpelier, Vt., and a large section that centred at Claremont and Newport. But the most visible change effected in the town by the building said highway was the removal of the business centre from the village on the hill to what is now known as the Lower village, which then consisted of three houses, a grist and a clothing-mill. The first new buildings erected after the completion of this road was a store by Micah Lawrence and Waterman Burr, and a hotel and store by Dr. John Whipple.

Although it was of great advantage and benefit to the town and public, the large expense of building caused strong opposition on the part of many of the citizens, two of whom refused to travel over it, but preferred the old circuitous road to reach the village, nearly twice the distance.

In the year 1839 a new highway was built from the lower village to Goffstown, to connect with the old Mast road in said town, known as the River road, and is now the leading thoroughfare from the towns west and southwest to the city of Manchester.

By this time the town had been at great expense building new roads to accommodate the public. Two had been built from the west line of the town, terminating at the village, one farther south having its terminus on the Amherst road, one in the northeast part to Weare line, and another in the southeast to Bedford line, varying in length from two and one-half to four and one-half miles, beside many shorter pieces made to avoid the hills and straighten old road's, the building and maintenance of which was a heavy burden on the tax-payers.

The presumption is that New Boston has more miles of road than any other town of the same size in the county or in the State.

Bridges.—The first bridge was on the south branch of the Piscataquog, where the old County road crossed, and was built with log abutments; this was effected by placing a log well imbedded on each side of the stream, then others from the bank notched on as headers, and stretchers laid from one abutment to the other until they had attained a suitable height. An incident is related in connection with this bridge which appears almost incredible, although related as a fact well vouched. During a severe freshet the covering of the bridge was carried away, leaving the stringers bare. A resident of Francestown, returning from Londonderry on horseback in the evening, passed over, and as it was unusually dark, concluded to call at the first

house and spend the night. The first question on his arrival was,—"How did you cross the river?" His answer was,—"On the bridge," but was assured that that was not possible, as it had been carried away by the water. He refused to credit what his host related, but in the morning went back, and, to his great surprise, saw nothing remaining of the bridge from one abutment to the other except one stringer, which was sufficient evidence to convince him that his horse had carried him over in safety, with no other surface for foothold than the remaining cross-tie.

On the south branch of Piscataquog there are eight wooden truss bridges, varying in length from forty-five to sixty-five feet, and one bridge of iron in the village; on the middle branch, two wooden truss bridges, from forty to fifty feet in length, and six with stretchers laid across, plank-covered.

Mills.—The first mill or mills was built by the proprietors, as has been related; the next by Andrew Walker about the year 1751. As appears by the records, the proprietors made an agreement or contract with said Walker, on condition of certain grants of land, to build a saw and grist-mill on the middle branch of the Piscataquog River, where Charles Tucker's mill now stands, with a right to flow, for the space of seven years, the low land farther up said stream, so as to furnish a supply of water for the dry season, the proprietors to provide the mill-irons.

The frequent complaint of the settlers to the proprietors would tend to show that he did not give satisfaction. What the difficulty was does not appear,—whether he refused to saw boards for one-half, according to the custom of the time, and demanded payment in cash, or claimed more than a sixteenth part of the grain for grinding. But it is quite evident it was an infringement on the rights of the settlers, and an abuse of the privileges granted him, or was so considered by the proprietors from the action taken at several of their meetings. At one it was voted to sue Walker and take the mill-irons if he was not more accommodating; at another time they authorized and empowered Thomas Cochran and John McAllister to take legal measures with Andrew Walker. At an early period Deacon Thomas Cochran built a corn-mill on a small stream known as the Cochran Brook, and prior to 1770, Hugh Gregg built a saw and grist-mill on the middle branch of the Piscataquog River, where Alvaro Hadley's now stands.

Deacon Jesse Christy built a saw and grist-mill on the spot now owned by the Paper-Mill Company. Saw-mills were built in different parts of the town to the number of thirty-three, nine of which were located on the south branch of the river, nine on the middle branch, four on the Marden Brook, one on Turkey Brook, near the north end of the Great Meadow, one on brook near Hiram Wilson's, two on Wood's Brook, besides two on the south branch of the Piscataquog, which were connected with grist-mills.

Manufactures.—The first manufactory in town of which there is any record was that of wire, and was carried on by Holmes, Kendall & Crombie in a building near where the paper-mill now stands. Not proving remunerative, it was given up.

Axes and hoes were manufactured there about the same time.

A year or two later Moses Wood erected a building near the same place, and began the manufacture of guns and rifles, which he carried on successfully for a long period, until the breech-loader succeeded the old muzzle-loader.

Kendall & McLane began the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds in 1845, in a building where John Gregg's shop now stands, which was afterwards burned, and were succeeded the next year by N. & R. McLane, who continued the business there until 1852, when they erected a dam and building about one hundred rods northeast of the Lower village, and have continued the manufacture of doors there till the present time.

The same year Nathan Farley commenced the manufacture of piano-cases, which he has continued successfully.

Fuller & Wisewell made looking-glasses and picture-frames in the same building formerly occupied by N. & R. McLane for two or three years.

They were succeeded by Mr. Smith, who put in machinery for knit hosiery. After operating a few months, he had the misfortune to have his stock and machinery destroyed by fire.

For twenty years or more David N. Butterfield has manufactured fancy boxes and toy furniture in what was known as the Gage Mill, and has machinery for turning and planing iron.

Mr. Brett for three or four years carried on the business of making bobbins.

Morgan & Andrews for a time manufactured bedsteads in the west part of the town. The premises are now occupied by E. D. Morgan as a table-factory.

In 1846, George D. Neville commenced and pursued the making of edge-tools in the shop built by David Smith.

John W. Andrews' knob and chair-factory is now owned and occupied by Mr. Alfred Wilder, who manufactures toy carriages to quite an extent.

Abram Wason erected a steam-shop for the making of barrel-heads in 1883, and is still in the business.

Soldiers of the French and Indian Wars.—There is no evidence, traditional or historical, that any resident of the town served in these wars from 1755 to 1760.

Daniel Kelso enlisted from Derry in 1758, at the age of sixteen years, and served till the close of the war. He afterwards removed to this town.

John Livingston, born in the year 1729, in the parish of Learnstle, County of Argyle, Scotland, had a more varied experience than any other citizen of his day. The year 1756 was, on the whole, more favorable to the French arms in North America than the

British, and great efforts were made on the part of the latter to put a sufficient force into the field, so as to successfully contend with the former; and to do that it was necessary to raise a large number of men by enlistment to make up the quota of the standing regiments and form new ones, and if the young men would not enlist, they were conscripted.

In September of the above-named year, on Livingston's return from the grist-mill, he was met by the recruiting sergeant and a file of soldiers, and was forced to accompany them to the place of rendezvous, leaving the horse and bag of meal in the highway, and at his home a wife and child. He afterwards enlisted and sent his wife the bounty money. The Highland Regiment, of which he was a soldier, landed in Boston in the early part of the year 1757, and was in service on the frontier that year and the next, and in 1759 took part in the expedition under General Wolfe to take Quebec. He was in the battle of Abraham's Plains and all the other conflicts in which that division was engaged, in every one of which he performed his duty faithfully. After seven years' service he obtained his discharge, of which the following is a copy:

COPY OF JOHN LIVINGSTON'S DISCHARGE.

"His Majesty's 84th Regiment of foot Where of Simon Fraser is Col.

"These are to Certifie that the Bearer hereof John Livingston soldier in Mayor Campbell's Company of the aforesaid Regiment, Born in the parish of Leargastle and in the County of Argile, aged thirty-six years and by trade a farmer

"Hath served honestly and Faithfully in the said Regiment for the space of seven years But by reason that the Regiment is to be reduced is here by discharged, he having first received all and Demands of pay Clothing etc from his entry into the said Regiment to the Day of this Discharge as appears by his Receipt on the Back hereof

"Given under my hand and the Seal of the Regiment at Quebec in Canada this Tenth day of September 1763.

"JAMES ABERCROMBIE,
"*Maj. of 84th Regiment*"

After his discharge, in company with other Highlanders, he came to Montreal, and from thence up the Missisqui River to Lake Champlain, along the shore of this lake to the mouth of the Winooski, up the last-named to Montpelier, where there was but one log house. There were but few settlements in Vermont then, except on the Connecticut River and Lake Champlain.

He then went from Montpelier to Windsor, and from there to Boston, where he worked in the summer season in a West India goods store and a stevedore's gang for the small sum of fifty cents per day, and in the winter came to Bedford (or New Boston) and worked for his board. After three or four years he had saved enough to purchase a lot of land in the northwest part of the town, and clearing it, he built a log house and frame barn, and in 1773 sent for his wife and daughter, whom he had not seen for seventeen years. They arrived in November of the same year. By industry and economy he acquired a large landed estate in this town and Francestown. He was a very successful farmer, raising a large number of horses, cattle and sheep. He died July 16, 1818.

Soldiers of the Revolution.—Abner Hogg, son of Robert Hogg, was born in Londonderry in the year 1759. He enlisted in June, 1776, under Captain Barnes, of Lyndeborough, and went with him to Ticonderoga, in General Gates' division, and in December returned home. He re-enlisted the next spring under Captain Livermore, in Colonel Scammel's regiment, the Third New Hampshire, and was in frequent skirmishes in the vicinity of Ticonderoga. He was in the battle of Stillwater, and, later, witnessed Burgoyne's surrender. He then joined Washington's army and was in several conflicts; he came home in May, 1780. During his term of service he was in ten battles, held a sergeant's warrant for two years of the time and drew a sergeant's pay from government from 1831 to the time of his death.

James, an elder brother, was in the battle of Bunker Hill.

William Beard was also in this battle, and afterward received an ensign's commission. He was in General Stark's army at the battle of Bennington, in 1777.

Deacon Archibald McMillen was wounded in the Bunker Hill conflict, but it does not appear that he enlisted for a term of service, for he was elected representative of New Boston and Francestown to the General Court at Exeter in 1777.

Robert Campbell, Josiah Warren and James Caldwell were taken prisoners by the Indians in the vicinity of Ticonderoga, and left there some months. The exchange or liberation occurred on the last Wednesday of May, the day on which the Legislature of Massachusetts met, and they afterwards annually celebrated the event by a festival, called the feast of Purim or deliverance, at which times they met alternately at each other's houses.

Caleb Howe served long enough to draw full pension.

About the beginning of the Revolutionary War there was a large addition to the population of the town from Beverly, Windham, Hamilton and other coast towns.

They were a people of purely English origin and ancestry, having different manners, customs and usages from the earlier settlers, and a different pronunciation from the broad Scotch. As a body, thrifty, frugal and industrious. As a rule, they came with sufficient means to purchase many improvements over the earlier settlers. This influx continued until about the beginning of the present century, and added materially to the wealth and prosperity of the town.

There were families of Dodges, besides the Andrews, Obers, Danes, Morgans, Langdells, Bennetts and Whipples.

From the beginning of the second immigration the population increased rapidly, and reached the highest in the second decade of this century, it being about

1700, and since that time there has been a steady decrease. In 1870 it was 1241, in 1880, 1144,—an actual decrease of over 550 in sixty years, due mainly to the same causes that have diminished the wealth, population and production of the farming towns, more particularly those that have no railroad facilities.

War of 1812.—There is not much known of this town in connection with the War of 1812. Nathan Hall and Jonathan Brown are the only ones known to have been engaged in it.

NAMES OF VOLUNTEERS FROM NEW BOSTON IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

FOR THREE MONTHS.

James B. Whipple, Paul Whipple, Page Fox, Joseph K. Whipple, W. B. Dodge, Alfred Eaton, W. E. Taggart.

FOR NINE MONTHS.

Perley Dodge,* M. Colburn, Abner Lull,* Jacob Towns, George Andrews,* C. H. Dickey,* H. Peabody, J. Peabody,* L. Peabody, J. Langdell, William Kelso, Page Fox, H. Fairfield, Horace Langdell, Edward Cudworth,* Calvin Andrews, C. H. Murphy, E. P. Dodge, George Marden, Lewis Towns,* Moses Crombie, Benjamin Wilson, Frederick Lamson.*

FOR THREE YEARS OF THE WAR.

Emerson Johonnett, Edward Reynolds,* Samuel Putnam, William C. Kelso,* Jacob Carson,* W. Cornelius Beard, Julian Dodge, S. Dodge, Jr., William B. Dodge, Robert Clark, George H. Chandler, Caleb Dodge, Paul Whipple, Henry Gage,* A. Carson, Everett Ober, John Corvan, George Davis, George How, Edwin Barnard,* Levi W. Sargent, Charles Brooks,* —— Richardson, Frank Warden, John Buxton, Washington Follansbee, Henry Shelby, Addison Meade, Charles E. Daggett,* H. Frank Warren, Elbridge Mansfield, J. H. Johonnett, A. J. Bennett, Austin Morgan,* George Lawrence, John G. Rowell, William Dustan, George E. Cochrane, Daniel Heald, John H. Eaton,* Alfred Eaton, Frank Carson, R. Bartlett, William N. Dunklee, A. P. Brigham, —— Hope, J. Whipple, Jr.,* George Moulton, James Leet, Duncan Campbell, Edgar Richards, Joseph Richards,* Oscar Richards, Daniel F. Shedd, James Colburn, John Dickey, William J. Perkins, John H. Boynton, Robert Richards.

NOTE.—Died in service.

Lawyers.—There existed for a long time a decided aversion to the legal profession among no small part of the community, but that soon disappeared; nevertheless New Boston has never been an inviting field for this profession. Its location is not sufficiently central to attract business from surrounding towns, nor has New Boston raised many of her sons to this calling; but of those she has given, there is no occasion for shame.

William Wilson became the leader and rose to eminence. He was the son of Alexander Wilson, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1797, settled in Ohio and became judge of the Supreme Court in 1823; he was subsequently elected a member of Congress and died in 1827, aged fifty-five years.

Josiah Fairfield, the son of John Fairfield, was born August, 1803, fitted for college at Andover, Mass., and graduated from Dartmouth in 1825. In 1827 he went to Hudson, N.Y., and became principal of the academy which position he held five years, studying law in the mean time, and in 1832 began to practice.

Mr. Fairfield was always a firm friend of education and an advocate of all righteous reforms. He died in Hudson, N. Y., respected by all.

Clark B. Cochrane was born in 1813, and was the son of John Cochrane. He commenced fitting for college at Atkinson Academy in 1832, under John Kelly, Esq., and completed his preparation at Francestown Academy and at Nashua.

He entered Union College in 1835, and graduated in 1839, commenced practicing law at Amsterdam, N. Y., and in 1851 removed to Schenectady, thence to Albany in 1855. In 1856 he was elected to represent in the United States Congress the counties of Schenectady, Schoharie, Montgomery and Fulton, and was re-elected in 1858.

Mr. Cochrane gained a high position among his competitors by his legal knowledge. He died at Albany.

James Crombie was born in 1811, the third son of William Crombie, Esq., removed from New Boston to Otsego, N. Y., when only five years of age. Ill health forbade a college course, but in 1834 he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in October, 1837.

Lorenzo Fairbanks is the son of Joel Fairbanks, and was born March 16, 1825. He fitted for college at Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt., graduated at Dartmouth College in 1852, and immediately commenced the study of law in New York; was admitted to the bar in 1853. He subsequently established himself in business in Philadelphia, but has since removed to Boston, where he now resides.

Christopher C. Langdell is the son of the late John Langdell. He fitted for college at Exeter Academy, graduated at Harvard and afterwards practiced law in New York City. He is now professor in the Law School at Harvard College.

Perley Dodge was the youngest son of William Dodge, who settled here in 1787. His ancestors are believed to have come from the north of Wales, and were among the early settlers in Massachusetts Bay. He fitted for college at Pinkerton, Salisbury and Francestown Academies, entered Dartmouth in 1820, subsequently went to Union College, from which he graduated in 1824. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar, practicing first at Francestown, then in New Boston, but afterwards removed to Amherst, where he now lives.

John Gove, son of Dr. Jonathan Gove, was born in New Boston, February 17, 1771, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1793, commenced the practicing of law in Goffstown in 1797 and removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1802. He died the same year, aged thirty-one.

Charles Frederick Gove was also the son of Dr. Jonathan Gove. He was born May 13, 1793, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817, read law with J. Forsaith and commenced its practice in Goffstown in 1820, where he remained till 1839, when he removed to Nashville (now Nashua), and represented it in the State Legislature in 1830,'31,'32,'33,'34. He was president of the State Senate in 1835, was solicitor from 1834 to 1837, Attorney-General from 1837 to 1842, and appointed circuit judge of Court of Common Pleas in 1842.

Robert Clark Cochran is the son of the late John D. Cochran. He was born November 4, 1813, and resided in Gallatin, Miss., up to the time of his death.

Jesse McCurdy, the son of the late James McCurdy, graduated at Dartmouth in the class of 1852. He is now practicing law in Quitman, Miss.

Seth Fairfield is the son of Benjamin Fairfield, Esq., and a graduate of Waterville College, Me. He went into Mississippi to teach school, and is now in the practice of the legal profession in that State.

Ninian Clark Betton was born in 1788. He studied at Atkinson Academy, entered Dartmouth College and graduated with the reputation of high scholarship. He practiced in Boston up to the time of his death, which occurred November 19, 1856.

George E. Cochrane, son of Alfred Cochrane, was born March 30, 1845. He studied law with Judge Cross, of Manchester, afterwards settling in Farmington, and from thence he removed to Rochester, where he now resides.

Charles S. McLane, the son of Rodney McLane, was born November, 1854. He received his education at Mont Vernon, Derry and Tilton schools, studied law with Wadleigh & Wallace, of Milford, and subsequently practiced in Dover, from which place he has now removed to Wichita, Kan.

Doctors.—The first doctor in town was Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. When he came here and how long he stayed is not known. He afterwards removed to a place in Merrimack known as Thornton's Ferry, where he died.

The next was Dr. Jonathan Gove, who came here in the year 1770. He was evidently a polished and cultivated man, as well as a skillful physician. He held many town offices, more particularly that of town clerk, for a long period. After he had passed middle age he removed to Goffstown and died there.

Contemporary with Dr. Gove was Dr. Hugh McMillen, a self-educated physician and a good practical chemist. By study and experiment he was enabled to compound and prepare medicines that were valuable in diseases of the blood, and it is said he discovered a cure for hydrophobia, if taken in season. The secret he left to his son, Dr. Abraham McMillen, and it died with him

The next in order was Dr. Eastman.

He was succeeded by Dr. Lincoln, a man of some enterprise. He built mills on the premises now owned and occupied by Elbridge C. Colby; but having met with some reverses, he left town, and he, in turn, was succeeded by Dr. Cutter, who remained a short time, and returned to Jaffrey, his former home.

Next in order was Dr. John Whipple, who began practice in the year 1800. He was a good practitioner and a man of enterprise.

Dr. Brown, of Maine, came here in 1813, and stayed four years.

Dr. Dalton succeeded him in 1819, and remained till his death.

Dr. Dalton was followed by Dr. Perkins. After a few years' practice he abandoned this profession to study for the ministry. Next came Dr. Bradford, who, after some three years, removed to Montague, Mass.

His successor was Dr. Fitch, of Greenfield, N. H.

Dr. Danforth, of Weare, followed Dr. Fitch. He retired after a practice of more than twenty years.

In the year 1848, Dr. Moses Atwood came here from Concord. He began the practice of medicine in North Lyndeborough in 1827; thence removed to Deering, and from Deering to Francestown, where he had a very extended practice, probably equal to that of any physician in the county. In 1841 he changed from allopathy to homeopathy, and such was the confidence of his patrons in his skill and judgment that, almost without exception, they continued their patronage. He was the first homeopathic physician in New Hampshire. He died in New Boston April 28, 1850.

About 1858, Dr. N. P. Clark came here from Andover, N. H., and was a successful practitioner for more than twenty years. He died in 1881.

In 1865, Dr. Terhune came here from Hackensack, N. J., and remained a few years.

Dr. Sturtevant was contemporary with Dr. Clark from 1875, and built up quite a lucrative business.

He was succeeded by Dr. Myshrall, and he, in turn, by Drs. Gould and Weaver, who are now the resident physicians.

The following are the physicians who have gone out from here:

Dr. James Crombie began practice in Temple, N. H., in 1798. He removed from Temple to Francestown, and from thence to Waterford, Me.

Dr. William Ferson practiced in Gloucester, Mass., and died there.

Dr. Alexander McCollom practiced in Pittston, Me., where he died in 1884.

Dr. Samuel Gregg studied medicine with Dr. Dalton, of this town; went first to Medford, Mass.; afterwards became homeopathic, and went to Boston, where he died.

Dr. Jeremiah Cochran studied with Dr. Dalton; removed to Sandusky, Ohio, where he died after several years' practice.

Dr. Charles Cochran is a practicing physician at Toledo, Ohio.

Dr. Horace Wason began the practice of medicine at Manchester, Mass., and died there.

Dr. Thomas Cochran took his degree at Harvard in 1840. He went to New Ipswich the same year, where he remained until 1853, when he went to West Rutland, Vt. In 1862 he received the appointment of assistant surgeon in the United States army.

Dr. Daniel Marden studied with Dr. Danforth; began practice at Goshen, N. H., and went from there to Peru, Vt.

Dr. Nathaniel Peabody studied at Hanover, and died in New Jersey.

Dr. E. G. Kelly studied medicine with Dr. Muzzy, of Hanover, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and now lives in Newburyport.

Dr. J. K. Warren graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College, New York City; began practice in Palmer, Mass., and is now a physician in Worcester.

Dr. George Adams graduated from the same college, and commenced practice in Webster, where he died young.

Dr. Arthur Todd graduated at the Homœopathic Medical School, Boston, and is now located in Francestown.

Dr. Eugene Wason graduated at Dartmouth Medical School, and practiced at Londonderry, and from there removed to Nashua.

Traders.—The first store in town was opened by John McLaughlin, on the hill south of the Upper village; after he retired there were several traders in the Upper village, viz.,—Dr. Lincoln, Messrs. Whitney, Bixby, McCollom, Warren.

In the year 1824, Micah Lawrence and Waterman Burr began trade in the Upper village, and continued there until 1828, when they erected a store in what is now the Lower village, and remained in company until 1834, when Mr. Lawrence retired. Mr. Burr continued in business some eighteen years longer. Both were largely identified with the interests of the town, —Mr. Lawrence as auctioneer, selectman, overseer of the poor and two years representative; Mr. Burr as justice of the peace for fifty years and doing a large amount of writing in drawing wills, deeds, bonds, etc., and as executor and administrator, having settled nearly or quite one hundred estates.

About the year 1825, Amos W. Tewksbury succeeded Samuel Trull in the Upper village, where he was in trade till 1830, when he removed to the Lower and built a house and store; here he remained twenty years or more, when he sold to James M. Gregg and removed to West Randolph, Vt., engaging in the same business under the firm-name of A. W. Tewksbury & Sons, doing an extensive business, said to be the largest retail store in Vermont.

During the same period Stephen Whipple, David G. Fuller and Alexander Dickey were in trade a short time each.

Mr. Burr was succeeded by J. M. & D. D. Smith.

Joseph K. Whipple and S. D. Atwood commenced trade in the old brick store, and continued some five or six years. Whipple retired and was succeeded by Henry Kelso. Kelso withdrawing, the business was continued under the name of S. D. Atwood & Co.

The Smiths were succeeded by Samuel M. Worthley who was in business two years, when his house and store were burned.

A short time prior to the destruction of Worthley's buildings, Charles and Clarence Dodge opened a store on the premises formerly occupied by A. W. Tewksbury; the senior partner, on retiring, was succeeded by George Warren; since his withdrawal C. H. Dodge has carried on business alone.

Rev. John Atwood was born in Hudson (then Nottingham West), October 3, 1795, where he united with the Baptist Church at the age of twenty-one.

Soon after he began to study, with the ministry in view, under the instruction of Rev. Daniel Merrill. In May, 1817, he entered the Literary and Theological Department of Waterville College, in which he remained five years, under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Chapdin.

He married, November 28, 1826, Lydia, eldest daughter of Deacon Solomon Dodge. Being dismissed from the church in New Boston as their pastor, after spending a short time in Francestown, he removed to Hillsborough, where he remained seven years.

In 1843, Mr. Atwood was elected State treasurer, which office he retained six years, a part of which time he served as chaplain to the State Prison.

In 1850, Mr. Atwood returned to New Boston, where he resided until his death, which occurred on April 28, 1873, occupying his time in cultivating his farm, and occasionally supplying churches destitute of pastors, enjoying the confidence and respect of the community, whom he represented in the Legislature five years, viz.,—1832, '33, '34, '35, '59.

As a preacher, Mr. Atwood was evangelical and instructive, and as a pastor, faithful, affectionate and conciliatory; and his ministry in New Boston served greatly to enlarge and strengthen the church to which he ministered.

He always cordially sought to advance the cause of education and to promote every enterprise that promised to benefit the community. And the government and Union found, in their hour of peril, an unwavering friend and supporter, planting no thorns for the pillow of his declining years by neutrality and opposition to a just government. Courteous, hospitable and generous, he bound to himself all good men, both as a Christian gentleman and an upright citizen.

Mr. Atwood's children are Lydia D., Sarah E., John B., Roger W., Ann J., Mary F., Solomon D. and John H.

The latter and John B. died in infancy.

Sarah E. married John L. Blair, and resides in Alton, Ill.

Ann J. became the wife of Rev. J. L. A. Fish; she died March 15, 1874.

Roger W. married Emily Larcom, of Beverly, Mass., and resides in Alton, Ill.

Solomon D. married Flora A. Dodge, of Francestown, and resides in this town.

Captain Daniel Campbell, son of Thomas and grandson of Robert Campbell, one of the earliest settlers in the east part of the town, now resides where

his grandfather settled in 1763. This is one of the instances where property descends to the third and fourth generation.

He has held the office of selectman longer than any other person now living in town, four times represented the town in the State Legislature, has exercised great influence in town affairs and enjoyed the confidence of his townsmen for uprightness and integrity. Now past the eightieth mile-post, he retains his intellectual vigor unimpaired.

November 6, 1834, he married Sabrina Moor, daughter of John Moor and granddaughter of Rev. Solomon Moor, who died February 11, 1846, by whom he had five children,—

Clark, born March 17, 1836, and married Ann Perkins, of Mont Vernon, where they now reside.

Alfred M., born May 14, 1838, married Mary Abbie Cochran, of New Boston.

John, born May 1, 1840, died November 17, 1840.

John and Sabrina, born February 11, 1846, both of whom are now dead.

Mr. Campbell married, for his second wife, December 2, 1847, Matilda Moor, and they have two children,—

Hamilton M., born August 29, 1848, married Hattie Andrews, of New Boston; they are now living in Goffstown.

Mary Ann, born March 27, 1851, married Charles Bales, of Wilton, where they now reside.

HON. ROBERT B. COCHRANE was born in New Boston October 24, 1794. He was grandson of James, of Windham, and great-grandson of John and Jennie (McKeen) Cochrane, of that town. This John was born in Londonderry, Ireland, 1704, and settled in Londonderry, N. H., (part now Windham), in 1720. His father, John, when not more than sixteen years old, shared in the defense of Londonderry, Ireland, against the Catholics, in 1689. He afterwards married Elizabeth Arwin, and died at the age of of forty-six years. The John who settled in this country was known as "Captain John," and was a leading and efficient man in Windham till his death, in 1788.

The parents of Hon. Robert B. were John Cochrane, of New Boston (who died in Chester February 10, 1845, aged seventy-five years), and Jemima Davis, who was called "a saintly woman." She died October 7, 1868, aged ninety-four. She was a daughter of Benjamin Davis, a captain in the Revolutionary army.

Robert B. had only the scanty privileges of the district school of those days, but fitted himself to begin teaching at the age of sixteen (1810), and taught winters for nearly fifty years, generally two schools each winter; was justice of the peace for about the same length of time. He was a surveyor of land, and no other man in New Boston was so familiar with lots and lines; was representative from New Boston, 1835-36-37; was selectman about a dozen years, most of the time chairman of the board, and was chosen State Senator, 1854 and 1856. For a long series of years he was largely in probate business, was a frequent referee, and wrote an untold number of wills, deeds, contracts and various legal papers; was a Christian man most of his long life, and was for years an officer of the Sabbath-school following its earliest organization in the town; was delegate from New Boston to the Constitutional Convention of 1850; was a self-made man, of clear head and strong natural abilities. He died May 7, 1878. His brothers were Hon. Gerry W. Cochrane and Hon. Clark B. Cochrane, A.M., several terms representative in Congress from the Albany District, New York.

Robert B. married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Robert Warren, of New Boston. Of their ten children, four died young. The others were as follows:

1. Prudence, born March 10, 1824; a quick scholar and good teacher; has been an invalid since 1847.

2. Annis C. C., born April 16, 1825; married John O. Parker, of Manchester, November, 1848; died March 11, 1854. Her only surviving child, Willard Boyd, was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1875.

3. Sophia P., born February 18, 1830; died April 30, 1851; a remarkably keen and accurate scholar.

4. Rev. Warren R., born August 25, 1835, was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1859; tutor in Dartmouth College, 1861; pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Antrim, N. H., nearly eighteen years; married Leila C., daughter of William C. and Harriet (Crombie) Cochran, June 14, 1864.

5. Elizabeth D., born April 28, 1837; married W. W. Story, of Antrim, November 6, 1870.

6. Clark B., born February 9, 1843; was graduated at the Albany Law School, 1865; married Mary E. Andrews, of New London, N. H.

Casualties, Suicides, etc.—Nathan Merrill was found dead in the road. Tradition says that in the early settlement of the town an erratic, visionary sort of man was found dead in so small a pool of water that foul play or suicide was suspected. A jury was called, on which was a broad-spoken son of Erin, who acted as chairman, and when inquired of by the justice for the result of their investigation, replied, "Yer honor, we brought in a verdict of *felonious wilful murther!* But, just to soften it down a little, we call it *accidental*."

Tradition says that in the spring of the year, in the early settlement of the town, the body of a man was found near the Great Meadow, in the west part of the town. Who he was or how he came to his death is not affirmed; his body was found near the camp where some cattle had been fed during the winter, which had been driven up from Londonderry, as was the custom for many years.

Captain John McLaughlin, who resided on Bradford's Hill, carrying on an extensive business in tanning, met with some reverses of fortune, and was soon after found drowned in a well in the east corner of his

field. The late Luther Richards was on the jury of inquest, who, in speaking of the result of the investigation, said,—"As we could not say, as no one saw him, that he came to his death intentionally, we thought it would be most in harmony with the feeling of the community to say *accidental*, and that was our verdict."

The wife of Captain Gray hung herself on the night of the installation of Rev. Solomon Moor, in the house now owned by John Kidder. Gray had been a sea-captain, and foul play was suspected, as the knot in the rope around her neck was a genuine sailor-knot. When asked why he did not cut her down when he first found her, he replied that "he put his hand to her mouth, and her breath was cold, so he knew she was dead."

In 1854 a young man sought to win the hand of a young lady, and, being unsuccessful, resolved to take her life, which he effected, and then took his own with the same instrument, expressing a desire before he died to be buried in the same grave with her who had just fallen by his hand.

The following inscription on her tombstone not only serves to preserve the historic fact, but to show to what wondrous heights of sublimity the muse will rise when so tragical an event transpires:

"Sevilla, daughter of George and Sarah Jones, murdered by Henry N. Sargent, January 13, 1854, aged 17 years and 9 mo.

> "Thus fell this lovely, blooming daughter
> By the revengeful hand—a malicious Henry.
> When on her way to school he met her
> And with a six-shooter pistol shot her."

Charles Small was murdered September 7, 1840, by one Thomas, of Amherst, near the McCollom tavern, on the road to Amherst.

Mr. Benjamin Blaisdell, of Goffstown, came to New Boston, and bought a farm, now owned by Charles Shedd. His family consisted of his wife, who was Clarissa J. Kimball, of Goffstown, their four children and his mother. In the winter of 1849, Letitia Blaisdell, an adopted daughter of the late father of Mr. Blaisdell, who had been working at Manchester after his removal to New Boston, came to visit in his family. At her own request, the night after her arrival she slept with her adopted mother. The next morning the old lady was taken sick in a strange way, soon became insensible and died the next morning, aged about eighty. After the death of Mr. Blaisdell's mother Letitia went to Wentworth, and spent about four weeks, and returned February 16, 1849.

The next day after her return, a son, a child about two years and a half old, was taken sick, and after twelve hours of suffering, died, the physicians affirming that in some way the child must have been poisoned, yet no suspicions rested on any person.

Soon after the burial of the child Mr. Blaisdell and his wife were taken sick while at tea, with every symptom of poison, but by timely aid were relieved.

Suspicions now began to rest on Letitia, and she soon confessed her guilt, that she had administered morphine both to the aged mother and the little child, and the same in the tea which Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdell drank; and that she had provided herself with strychnine if the morphine failed; that she held a forged note against Mr. Blaisdell, and intended to destroy the whole family. This was undertaken from no ill will towards any member of the family, but evidently with the impression that if they were all out of the way she could take possession of the property. To this horrid crime she affirmed she had been impelled by the counsel and assistance of another person. She was arrested, tried and condemned to be hung; but this sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life; yet, in 1861, she was pardoned out by Governor Goodwin, and she subsequently married a man who had served a period in the same prison.

Mrs. Hannah Hines, daughter of the late Mr. Rollins, was shockingly burned on Saturday evening, December 12, 1863, about nine o'clock, by her clothes taking fire at the open door of her stove. She survived, in great agony, until the next morning, and died about seven o'clock, aged thirty-three.

The spotted fever prevailed in New Boston greatly in 1814 and to a limited extent in 1815.

SELECTMEN.

1763.—Thomas Cochran, Nathaniel Cochran, John Carson, James McFerson, John McAllster.
1764.—Thomas Cochran, Nathaniel Cochran, John McAllster.
1765.—James Ferson, James Cochran, Jesse Cristy
1766.—William Clark, Jesse Cristy, James Cochran.
1767.—James Ferson, Alexander McColum, William Clark
1768.—James Ferson, George Cristy, William Clark
1769.—Nathaniel Cochran, David Lewis, Allen Moor
1770.—William Moor, Thomas Wilson, David Lewis
1771.—William Clark, Archibald McMillen, James Cochran.
1772.—Jesse Cristy, Archibald McMillen, Thomas Wilson.
1773.—Jesse Cristy, Archibald McMillen, Thomas Wilson
1774.—Numan Clark, John Cochran, Jr., James Caldwell.
1775.—Numan Clark, James Wilson, John Cochran, Jr.
1776.—Numan Clark, Daniel McAllster, Robert Boggs
1777.—James Caldwell, Thomas Wilson, Jacob Rogers.
1778.—Robert Campbell, Robert Patterson (third), Nehemiah Dodge.
1779.—James Caldwell, Solomon Dodge, Robert Campbell.
1780.—James Caldwell, Nehemiah Dodge, Robert Campbell
1781.—William Livingston, Daniel Dane, Josiah Warren.
1782.—James Caldwell, James Wilson, Deacon Jesse Cristy
1783.—James Caldwell, Josiah Warren, Deacon Jesse Cristy
1784.—John Cochran, Daniel Dane, Noah Dodge
1785.—James Wilson, Jr., Daniel Dane, Noah Dodge.
1786.—Josiah Warren, Daniel Dane, Noah Dodge.
1787.—Josiah Warren, James Caldwell, Solomon Dodge.
1788.—Josiah Warren, James Caldwell, Solomon Dodge.
1789.—Jonathan Gove, Numan Clark, Robert Boyd
1790.—Jonathan Gove, Numan Clark, Robert Boyd.
1791.—Jonathan Gove, James Caldwell, Noah Dodge.
1792.—David Stinson, James Wilson, Jr., Robert Clark
1793.—James Wilson, Robert Clark, James Campbell
1794.—James Wilson, Robert Clark, James Campbell
1795.—James Wilson, Robert Clark, James Campbell.
1796.—Robert Clark, James Wilson, Jr., Robert Campbell.
1797.—Robert Clark, James Wilson, Jr., Robert Campbell
1798.—Robert Clark, James Wilson, Jr., William Combie
1799.—Ephraim Jones, Samuel Gregg, Livermore Langdell
1800.—Robert Clark, William Combie, Samuel Gregg
1801.—Robert Clark, William Combie, Samuel Gregg

1[illegible]—Lesiah Alexander, Meredith, David Wilson, Geary Whitney
1[illegible]—Robert Peaslee, Captain William Combe, Lieutenant Robert Christie
1[illegible]—Geary Whitney, Lieutenant Robert Christie, Solomon Dodge
1[illegible]—Solomon Dodge, Lieutenant John Cochran, Captain William Combe
1[illegible]—Solomon Dodge, James Wilson, Esq., Captain William Combe
1[illegible]—Major William Combe, Captain John Cochran, James Wilson, Esq.
1[illegible]—Major William Combe, Captain John Cochran, James Wilson, Esq.
1[illegible]—Geary Whitney, Captain Joseph Andrews, Deacon Joseph Cochran
1[illegible]—Deacon Joseph Cochran, Lieut. Alexander McCollom, Solomon Dodge
1811—Deacon Robert Clark, Deacon Joseph Cochran, Lieutenant Robert Wilson
1812—Deacon Robert Clark, Robert Wilson, Alexander McCollom
1813—Captain Robert Wilson, Solomon Dodge, James Wilson, Jr.
1814—James Wilson, Jr., Benjamin Campbell, Joseph Cochran, Jr.
1815—Joseph Cochran, Jr., Benjamin Campbell, Deacon Joseph Cochran
1816—Robert Wilson, Deacon Robert Clark, Solomon Dodge
1817—Solomon Dodge, Captain Deacon Vernon, Joseph Cochran, Esq.
1818—Joseph Cochran, Esq., Solomon Dodge, Captain Robert Warren
1819—Solomon Dodge, Jacob Hooper, Jr., Deacon Samuel Dame
1820—Joseph Cochran, Jr., Jacob Hooper, Jr., Captain Andrew Beard
1821—Joseph Cochran, Jr., Jacob Hooper, Jr., Benjamin Campbell
1822—Deacon Solomon Dodge, Deacon Robert Clark, Benjamin Fairfield
1823—Joseph Cochran, Jr., Deacon Solomon Dodge, Jacob Hooper, Jr.
1824—Deacon Robert Clark, Deacon Solomon Dodge, Benjamin Fairfield
1825—Joseph Cochran, Jr., Deacon Solomon Dodge, Benjamin Fairfield
1826—Joseph Cochran, Jr., John Combe, Benjamin Fairfield,
1827—Joseph Cochran, Jr., John Combe, Jonathan Cochran,
1828—Solomon Dodge, Benjamin Fairfield, Joseph Cochran
1829—Benjamin Fairfield, Samuel Traill, Robert B. Cochran
1830—Andrew Beard, Issachar Andrews, Robert B. Cochran
1831—Benjamin Fairfield, Esq., Jesse Reed, Workman Burt
1832—Benjamin Fairfield, Workman Burt, Benjamin S. Woodbury
1833—Samuel Traill, Robert McMillen, Jacob H. Richards
1834—Silsbee McMillen, Benjamin Fairfield, Jacob H. Richards
1835—Jacob H. Richards, James B. Boyce, John Dodge, 3d
1836—Benjamin Fairfield, Esq., Solomon Dodge, Jr., Daniel Campbell
1837—Solomon Dodge, Jr., Daniel Campbell, Asa McMillen
1838—Asa McMillen, Captain Horace Phillips, Captain John Lawson
1839—Captain Horace Phillips, John Lawson, Micah Lawrence
1840—Robert B. Cochran, Captain Willard Dodge, Daniel Campbell
1841—Robert B. Cochran, Captain Willard Dodge, Daniel Campbell
1842—Robert B. Cochran, Captain Willard Dodge, Daniel Campbell
1843—Daniel Campbell, Nesmith Crombie, John Whipple
1844—Nesmith Crombie, Reuben George, Samuel Marden
1845—Rodney George, Samuel Marden, John Lawson
1846—Nesmith Crombie, Benjamin Fairfield, Jacob H. Richards
1847—Jacob H. Richards, Reuben George, John B. Warren
1848—Jacob H. Richards, Reuben George, John B. Warren
1849—Nesmith Crombie, Horace Phillips, William Beard
1850—Nesmith Crombie, Horace Phillips, William Beard
1851—Nesmith Crombie, Willard Dodge, Benjamin Dole, 2d
1852—William Dodge, Marshall Wilson, James Moody
1853—Benjamin Fairfield, Benjamin Dole, 2d, James Gray
1854—Benjamin Fairfield, Benjamin Dole, 2d, Daniel Cragg
1855—Daniel Campbell, George M. Shedd, James P. Todd
1856—George M. Shedd, James P. Todd, Samuel Campbell
1857—George M. Shedd, Benjamin Fletcher, Amos Duff
1858—Benjamin Fletcher, Daniel Campbell, William Beard
1859—Daniel Campbell, William Beard, George M. McLane
1860—William Beard, George M. McLane, Stephen F. Barnham
1861—Robert B. Cochran, Stephen F. Barnham, Benjamin Colby
1862—Robert B. Cochran, Daniel Campbell, Benjamin Colby
1863—Robert B. Cochran, Daniel Campbell, Benjamin Colby
1864—Robert B. Cochran, Daniel Campbell, Benjamin Colby
1865—Robert B. Cochran, Benjamin Dodge, Almon Lufkin
1866—Robert B. Cochran, Benjamin Dodge, Almon Lufkin
1867—Robert B. Cochran, Stephen F. Barnham, David Barnard
1868—Benjamin Colby, David Barnard, William Woodbury
1869—Robert B. Cochran, William Woodbury, Ethridge C. Colby
1870—Ethridge C. Colby, John M. Holt, Alfred M. Campbell
1871—Ethridge C. Colby, John M. Holt, Alfred M. Campbell
1872—John M. Holt, Alfred M. Campbell, William Orne
1873—John M. Holt, William Orne, George Langdell
1874—William Orne, George Langdell, David Marden
1875—George Langdell, David Marden, Benjamin Goodhue
1876—David Marden, Benjamin Goodhue, George H. Wilson
1877—David Marden, Benjamin Goodhue, George H. Wilson
1878—David Marden, Benjamin Goodhue, Thomas R. Cochran
1879—David Marden, Benjamin Goodhue, Thomas R. Cochran
1880—David Barnard, Albert Goodwin, Sidney H. Dodge
1881—Thomas R. Cochran, Charles McLane, Elbon Dodge
1882—Thomas R. Cochran, Charles McLane, Elbon Dodge
1883—Alfred W. Read, Charles F. Dodge, John H. Lamson
1884—Charles Dodge, William E. Andrews, James McCurdy
1885—James McCurdy, Henry Kelso, Charles Shedd.

TOWN CLERKS

1776–87, Alexander McCollom. 1788–[illegible], William Clark. 1777–85, John Cochran, Jr.; 1785–92, Jonathan Cone. 1793–95, John Cochran, Esq. 1796–98, Robert Clark. 1799, John Cochran. 1800–1, Robert Clark. 1802–4, Geary Whitney. 1805–8, Luke Lancaster. 1809–11, Geary Whitney. 1812–14, Joseph Cochran, Jr. 1815, Robert Wilson; 1816–17, James Person, Jr.; 1818–23, Joseph Cochran, Jr. 1824–29, John Baldwin. 1830–3, Asaa W. Peaslee. 1834–42, Rodney McCollom. 1843–45, John D. Cochran; 1844–48, James Danforth. 1849–51, Waterman Burt. 1852–[illegible], George G. Fox. 1871–81, Clarence H. Dodge. 1882–83, Benjamin Hall. 1884–[illegible], E. P. Fox.

REPRESENTATIVES

1776—Jonathan Cone, Josiah Clyde and William Moore were chosen delegates to a County Congress at Milford, November 5, 1774.

1776—Cone, Jonathan Cone was chosen delegate to Exeter, to choose a delegate to represent this province in a Continental Congress to be held in Philadelphia, May 10, 1775.

1776—Thomas Wilson was chosen a delegate to a congress held at Exeter, May 17, 1775.

1778–80–[illegible]—Benjamin Dodge, chosen representative in the assembly to be held at Exeter, on the third Wednesday of December, 1779.

1781–[illegible]—Archibald McMillen, chosen representative in the General Assembly holden at Exeter, third Wednesday of December, 1777.

1777—Archibald McMillen, chosen representative in the convention to be holden at Concord, June 10, 1778.

1778–[illegible]—William Starrett, of Francestown, representative in the General Assembly at Exeter, third Wednesday of December, 1778.

1778–[illegible]—Lieutenant William Livingston, delegate to the convention at Concord, September 22, 1779.

1778–[illegible]—James Caldwell, representative in General Assembly holden at Exeter, third Wednesday in December, 1780.

1780—James Caldwell, representative in the General Assembly at Exeter, 1781.

1781–85–[illegible]—Benjamin Dodge, Archibald McMillen, William Starrett and James Caldwell, represented New Boston and Francestown, being chosen by the citizens of the two towns at a special meeting called for that purpose.

1781–88—Jonathan Cone.

1789—Noah Ames.

1790–91–92–93—Josiah Waters, delegate to the convention to revise the Constitution of New Hampshire, holden at Concord, first Wednesday of September, 1791.

1791–96—Simon Clark.

1796–97—No entry.

1798—Simon Clark.

1799—James Caldwell.

1800–2—Simon Clark, Esq.

1803–13—Captain Ephraim Jones.

1814–17—Lieutenant William Dodge.

1818—Deacon Robert Wilson.

1819–23—Joseph Cochran, Jr.

1824–26—Benjamin Fairfield.

1827–28—Samuel Traill.

1829–30—Andrew Beard

Elbridge Hadson

1834-35.—John Atwood.
1835-37.—Robert Cochran.
1838.—Benjamin Fletcher.
1840-41.—Asa M. Mellen.
1842-43.—Solomon Dodge, Jr.
1844-45.—Abner Hoag.
1846-47.—Daniel Campbell.
1848-49.—David Gage and Micah Lawrence.
1850-51.—John Lamson.
1852-53.—John Gregg.
1854.—Benjamin Fletcher.
1855-56.—Samuel Campbell and Daniel Campbell.
1857.—Daniel Campbell.
1858-59.—Benjamin Dodge (2d) and Perry Richards.
1860.—John Atwood and James Danforth.
1861.—James Danforth.
1862-63.—David Gregg.
1864.—George Fox.
1865-66.—George M. Shedd.
1867-68.—Daniel Gregg.
1869-70.—Andrew J. Bennett.
1871.—Stephen F. Burnham.
1872-73.—Samuel M. Christie.
1874.—Stephen F. Burnham.
1875-76.—George E. Cochran.
1877-78.—Alfred M. Campbell.
1879-80.—William Woodbury, elected November, 1878.
1881-82.—Thomas O. Knowlton, elected November, 1880.
1883-84.—Elbridge C. Colby, elected November, 1882.
1885.—Burke T. Hills, elected November, 1884.

GRADUATES OF COLLEGES.

John Gove, Dartmouth College, 1791; William Wilson, Dartmouth College, 1787; William Person, Dartmouth College, 1797; Rev. Peter Cochran, Dartmouth College, 1798; Nathaniel Peabody, Dartmouth College, 1800; Rev. Thomas Cochran, Brown University; Rev. Robert Cochran, Brown University; Rev. Samuel Clark, Dartmouth College, 1812; Charles F. Gove, Dartmouth College, 1817; Josiah Fairfield, Dartmouth College, 1825; Clark B. Cochran, Union College, 1830; Perley Dodge, Union College, 1824; Rev. Hiram Wason, Amherst College, 1834; Rev. Royal Parkinson, Dartmouth College, 1842; Witter S. McCurdy, Dartmouth College, 1847; Jesse M. Curdy, Dartmouth College, 1852; Amos B. Goodhue, Dartmouth College, 1847; Joseph A. Goodhue, Dartmouth College, 1848; Lorenzo Fairbank, Dartmouth College, 1852; Rev. Warren R. Cochran, Dartmouth College, 1859; Rev. William R. Adams, Dartmouth College, 1859; William W. Colburn, Dartmouth College, 1864; Henry Marden, Dartmouth College, 1862.

Schools.—The facilities of the early settlers for educating their children were very limited until after the incorporation of the town. All the instruction was given by teachers hired by individuals, while those who had the means sent their children to older towns, where public schools existed.

In 1767 a small building erected by the town near the meeting-house was occasionally used for schools.

Mr. Donovan, an Irishman and a school-teacher by profession, taught five months in 1776.

Three years previous to this date, in 1773, the town voted to raise twenty-four pounds, and the selectmen were to divide it as they thought proper.

It appears that a teacher was employed a few months in different parts of the town. The following year the same amount was raised, and an arrangement had been entered into by the inhabitants voluntarily dividing the money equally between the five districts.

In 1788 the town voted to hire a grammar school-master, with as little expense as possible, the school-master to be examined by the following gentlemen: Rev. Solomon Moor, Dr. Jonathan Gove and William Clark, as regards his qualifications as teacher of the languages and mathematics; and it was voted that this teacher keep an equal time in the five districts.

In 1792, Nimian Clark, Matthew Fairfield, Solomon Dodge, James Caldwell and John Cochran were appointed a committee to re-district the town, which they proceeded to do, making eleven districts.

After a time other changes took place; new districts were formed until there were eighteen. No further changes were made until 1856, when two districts near the centre of the town, including the two villages, united in building a spacious and substantial house in the Lower village, and adopted the graded system. Since that time other districts have built new houses and, with but few exceptions, none of the old ones remain to disgrace the town. The school system should undergo a radical change. The average number of scholars in each district is five and two-tenths, and at the present rate of decrease in the population in a few years some of the outside schools will be devoid of scholars.

It is evident that the town, in order to expend the money raised for the support of the schools judiciously and profitably, should either reduce the number of districts one-half or adopt the town system, which would be preferable.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ELBRIDGE WASON.

There is a tradition that years and years ago some old Vikings came from Norway to the north of Scotland, and conquering in battle, gave the name of Wason Field to the place where the battle was fought, which name it retains to this day. Later on, history tells of Wasons among the Scotch Covenanters, driven from their homes into the north of Ireland. The first authentic history of this particular branch is that James Wason, who was born in the parish of Ballymanus, County of Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1711, came to this country with his brother Thomas in 1736, and was married the same year, at Portsmouth, N. H., to Hannah Caldwell, from the same place.

To them were born sons and daughters, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, till the name was known in many places in New England.

In 1781, Robert Wason, grandson of James, was born at Nottingham West (now Hudson), N. H., and went in 1803 to live in New Boston, N. H. (on lot No. 30, near Joe English Hill), with his uncle, Robert Boyd. He was married, in 1808, to Nancy Bachelder, of Mont Vernon, and they had a family of nine children.

Elbridge Wason was the oldest of them, and faithfully served both as son and elder brother. His ad-

vantages of school were about the average of the New England farmer-boy, supplemented by a few terms at an academy, and afterwards as a teacher.

He came to Boston March 8, 1832, and entered as clerk in the employ of Peirce & Goodnow, wholesale grocers, 29 South Market Street.

September 1, 1837, he entered into business in Boston with Henry Peirce, of Lowell, under the firm-name of Wason & Peirce, wholesale grocers; a few years later the firm-name was changed to Wason, Peirce & Co., and has thus remained until the present time, and is one of the oldest firms in the city. The present partners are Elbridge Wason, Henry Peirce and Robert Boyd Wason, a brother of Elbridge. Their success in business has been due to strict integrity and promptness in all business relations.

Mr. Wason has been twice married,—his first wife, Mary Stickney, daughter of Samuel Stickney, of Lyndeborough, N. H., and his second wife, Mary Isabella, daughter of Hon. Leonard Chase, of Milford, N. H. They have two children,—Mary Isabell Wason and Leonard Chase Wason.

Their home is in Brookline, Mass., and here they obey the Scripture injunction, "Much given to hospitality."

Throughout his busy life Mr. Wason has ever retained a fondness for his old home among the hills, and very often has he gone there for a change and rest from business. He is always interested in the prosperity of the place. A few years ago he gave to the town of New Boston a lot of land adjoining the cemetery, to enlarge the burial-ground, as a memorial to his father and mother. It has since been embellished by art; but nature has done her utmost to render it one of the most beautiful places where "He giveth His beloved sleep."

REV. EPHRAIM P. BRADFORD.[1]

Rev. Ephraim P. Bradford, son of Captain John B. Bradford, of Milford, afterwards of Hancock, N. H., was born December 27, 1776. He graduated at Harvard College at the age of twenty-seven; studied theology with the honored and celebrated Dr. Lathrop, of West Springfield, Mass.; was licensed to preach at the same place in 1804. At this date the Presbyterian Church of New Boston, N. H., was without a pastor, its former and only pastor, Rev. Solomon Moor, having died May 28, 1803, at the age of sixty-seven, after a ministry of over thirty-four years. They were seeking for some one to become their pastor. By some means, which do not now appear, they had heard of Mr. Bradford, and sent for him to come and supply their pulpit as a candidate for settlement. After preaching for them for four or five months, and making a very favorable impression on the minds of the people, by a vote of the town, he was cordially invited to become their settled pastor, at a salary of four hundred dollars per annum, with an additional sum of four hundred dollars as a "settlement benefit."

To become the successor of the venerable and popular Rev. Mr. Moor was, in the mind of Mr. Bradford, no small undertaking. But the cordiality and unanimity of the call made such a favorable impression on his mind that, after two or three weeks of earnest and prayerful consideration, he decided to accept. His ordination and installation occurred on February 26, 1806. This was an event which, at that early period, awakened a widespread interest. It was attended with most solemn and imposing ceremonies. Besides the regular council of Presbyterian ministers, it was decided to invite six Congregational clergymen from the adjacent towns to join the Presbytery as council; and the town, by a kind of independent action, and with a pleasing magnanimity, voted to invite *all* the neighboring ministers to be present. The Rev. Jesse Appleton, of Hampton, N. H., afterwards president of Bowdoin College, was invited to preach the ordination sermon. His text was 1 Cor. i. 20: "Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and the same judgment." The assembly on this occasion was very large; the services were deeply impressive, and worthy of the men and of the event. Nothing was wanting on the part of the town to render the ordination of their chosen pastor profitable and imposing. They planned liberally and executed magnanimously. The 26th of February was cherished by that generation as the most delightful event of their lives.

Rev. Mr. Coggswell, the historian of the town, says of Mr. Bradford as follows: "To prepare himself more effectually to labor for the good of his people, he purchased a small farm upon one of the loftiest hills of New Boston, now known as the 'Bradford Hill,' whence he could survey vast regions of country, and witness such glorious risings and settings of the sun as are seen from but few localities. Here he provided a home, and, on September 1, 1806, was married to Miss Mary Manning, daughter of Deacon Ephraim Barker, of Amherst, N. H., with whom he lived for nearly forty years, greatly given to hospitality, with a growing family, loving his people and loved by them in return."

His ministerial labors were highly appreciated and were profitable to his parishioners. The church, from time to time, received large accessions to its membership. In 1815 forty were added, and in 1826 thirty more were received. During 1831 and onward, for three or four years in succession, a very widespread revival interest prevailed, when nearly one hundred were added to the church. It was during Mr. Bradford's efficient ministry, and largely through his zeal

[1] Most of this sketch has been gleaned from Rev. E. C. Coggswell's History of the Town of New Boston," published in 1864

Ephraim P. Bradford

and untiring efforts, that, in 1823, the old, inconvenient and dilapidated meeting-house was abandoned, and a new one was erected, which still stands (1885) as the majestic monument of the skill and liberality of the New Boston people who lived sixty years ago. It was dedicated on Christmas day, 1823. The congregation filled the house to its utmost capacity, and listened to an appropriate and talented discourse, delivered by their own pastor, whom the proprietors had selected for the occasion. His text was 2 Chron. vi. 41: "Now therefore arise, O Lord God, into Thy resting-place, Thou and the Ark of Thy strength; let Thy priests, O Lord God, be clothed with Salvation and let Thy saints rejoice in goodness."

For elegance of style and finish, and for expensiveness, this house was equal to any structure of a similar kind in the State. It is even to-day, after standing for more than sixty years without essential repairs, one of the grandest and most imposing public buildings of the county.

It is a little singular that, after suffering very much from the cold in the old house, they should not have provided for warming this new and beautiful one. Yet they continued to worship, winter after winter, without any fire in the church, except what was brought in the old-style foot-stoves, until 1835, twelve years after the house was dedicated

From this new pulpit Mr. Bradford proclaimed the gospel truth unto the people for almost twenty-two years, making an aggregate ministry in both houses of worship of nearly forty years.

During all this period, so uniform and robust was his health that his public services were not interrupted for more than four or five Sabbaths.

In the early part of 1845, however, he suffered a severe illness, from which he only partially recovered, when, taking a severe cold, he suddenly died of croup, on December 14, 1845, aged sixty-nine, greatly lamented by old and young throughout the whole town.

Rev. Dr. Whitton, in speaking of Mr. Bradford, says,—"After his settlement in the ministry he rapidly rose into distinction. Few men in the State were equally acceptable in the desk. In the controversy relative to Dartmouth College, from 1815 to 1819, he was one of a committee of three appointed by the Legislature to investigate its condition. A vacancy occurring in the presidency of the college, his was among the names before the public as candidates for the office."

In the town history, Mr. Coggswell says of Mr. Bradford,—"He had a commanding person, a rich voice, combined with a high order of intellect and great suavity of manners. He had the faculty of making people *feel well* and to believe that he highly esteemed them. And his love for them begat love toward himself. Every crumb of bread was sweet, wherever among his people it might be eaten, and every home and every locality was pleasant and attractive. Thus he was welcomed at every door by gladdened hearts. Mr. Bradford was a fine classical scholar, and had read much, so that in conversation he was able to draw from rich and abundant stores, which a retentive memory always commanded. His fund of wit and anecdotes, of classic and historical allusions, seemed never exhausted. Able readily to read character and motives, he seemed always prepared for all occasions and to meet all persons, knowing how to order his conversation aright."

Rev. Mr. Aiken, late of Park Street Church, Boston, remarks,—"Mr. Bradford was literally one of nature's noblemen; of princely person, with a sonorous, commanding voice, exceedingly fluent and accurate in speech, modeled somewhat after Johnson's style, so richly gifted in mind and heart that, with little preparation for his Sabbath services, he stood among the first preachers of the State."

It is not strange the people of New Boston became proud of their minister, since he gave character to them and distinction to the town.

Mr. Bradford was greatly aided in his ministry by his very estimable wife, whose good sense and holy influence never failed in the family circle. She relieved him of all care for the interior of the house and also of much anxiety for that which was without. She manifestly excelled in her calm and dignified deportment, in her patient endurance of hardship, in her carefulness of her household, and of the happiness of her husband and his success as a minister of Christ. With such a helpmeet, Mr. Bradford could not fail to be happy in his home; and it was here, as well as among his people, that he found incentives to piety and consecration to his Master's service. Of Mr. Bradford's children,—eight sons and four daughters,—all lived to grow up except two,—one son and one daughter. The family now (1885) are all gone down to the grave except three,—a son and daughter residing in Milwaukee, Wis., and one daughter, seventy two years of age, living still in New Boston, the wife of Waterman Burr, Esq., who for many years was a successful and popular merchant of the town.

LUKE SMITH.

The perpetuity of American institutions and a republican form of government depend not upon the strength of armies, mighty corporations or the wealth of millionaires, but upon the unpretending individuals who, with steady persistency and industrious labor, have commenced life in humble circumstances, with all the disadvantages of limited education, and by perseverance, economy and long years of toil, both of brain and hands, have conquered all obstacles, and as a reward of their honest exertions, temperate habits and a devotion to law and order, have acquired a competency of wealth and an honorable position in the community. Nowhere in America is this class more numerous than in New England, and no people understand better the deep meaning of the couplet:

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

The farmer on his few sterile acres, the artisan and manufacturer in their work-shops, the great masters of finance and railroad kings, and the legislators in the halls of Congress, all stand on the plane of equality, and the life of one, as well as the other, may point a moral or teach a valuable lesson to coming generations.

A little more than sixty years ago, in the spring of 1824, Luke, son of David and Ellen (Giddings) Smith, at that time twenty years old, having been born December 29, 1804, at Acworth, N. H., left his father's home, carrying a small bundle containing all his worldly possessions, to go to Boston, there to find employment. His father was a farmer, and Luke's school advantages were limited; but by his many years' work on the farm he had acquired vigor of health, habits of diligence and frugality that were of practical use to him in after-life. He found work at brick-making for the summer, then returned home and was employed in a saw-mill for the winter, receiving eight dollars per month. The next spring he went to Utica, N. Y., then a small village, for the summer, but again passed his winter in the hard labor of the saw-mill. Returning to Boston, he learned the trade of a nailer, and worked diligently for four years, and with his strictly temperate and frugal habits was enabled to save some money. In June, 1831, Mr. Smith removed to Hillsborough, where his father was at that time residing, purchased a farm, became a resident of Hillsborough, where he lived two years. Here he married, June 16, 1831, Wealthy, daughter of Deacon James and Susan (Senter) Eyres. Mr. Smith interested himself in affairs of the town, and being strong, vigorous, of fine presence and military bearing, he was made lieutenant of the militia, which position he resigned when leaving Hillsborough for New Boston. On coming to New Boston, in 1835, he purchased a saw, grist, shingle and clapboard-mill, which he conducted for eighteen years successfully and was one of the prominent manufacturers and business men of the town, besides owning considerable real estate. After so many long years of patient, diligent and efficient labor, he disposed of his mill and farm, and devoted a season to recreation, and traveled through Ohio, Michigan and other Western States, gaining much enjoyment as well as information from his journey. After his return to New Hampshire, on account of his wife's delicate health, in 1854, he purchased the place in Milford where he now resides.

Mrs. Smith died July 5, 1859. Their children were Wealthy (died aged six years), George L., Mark J., and Charles H. V. Mr. Smith married, January 4, 1860, his second wife, Mrs. Sarah G. Sargent, daughter of Issachar and Mindwell (Sillsby) Mayo, of Lempster.

Mr. Smith has been a man of unwearied industry. He was trained to work when a boy, and has never been too proud to work, even during his days of prosperity. Through many long years he has been a worker, a producer, and not a mere consumer. And he has taught his children to walk in the same steps. He holds the old-school principles, such doctrines as were established and current in the periods of his early manhood, for men rarely change their views after they pass the boundary of middle life. Socially, he is plain and unpretending, a kind husband and father, a good neighbor and a worthy citizen. Politically, Mr. Smith has ever remained true to those old Democratic ideas of Jefferson and Jackson. Religiously, he holds to the Bible and rests his hopes on it. His theological views are best expressed by his life,—in deeds, not words. He has been a member of the Baptist Church at New Boston for many years, having never removed his membership to Milford; but he has given generously to the churches of his chosen faith of both places, especially to the latter, which has received fifteen hundred dollars.

HON. GEORGE L. SMITH.

Hon. George Luke Smith, a worthy son of his estimable parents, Luke and Wealthy (Eyres) Smith, was born in New Boston, N. H., December 11, 1837. He gave early tokens that he was possessed of an active, keen and inquiring mind. He had a ready and retentive memory, a fondness for books, and, his father's means justifying it, he had the advantage of a liberal education. He was fitted for college at Sanbornton, and entered Union College, N. Y., then in charge of that veteran teacher, Dr. Eliphalet Nott, and from which he was graduated. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, in 1861, he went South, having engaged to furnish forage for the cavalry.

George L. Smith was a young man of energetic business characteristics, and genial, social disposition, which made him many friends among the officers and other leading men. His venture was a financial success, and when, at the close of the war, having a large amount of supplies on his hands, he opened a store at New Orleans, and largely increased his business associations, he was further prospered, and afterwards had a large commercial establishment at Hot Springs, Ark., where his death occurred July 9, 1884, in the prime of business life and an important political career, in which he had already won high honors. Cool, clear-headed, wide-awake, positive, energetic and straightforward, he was elected to represent his district in the Lower House of Congress in 1875, where he served with marked ability, and was re-elected by a very complimentary vote, but under the programme of the Hayes administration was deprived of his seat. In acknowledgment of his popularity and executive powers, President Hayes appointed him collector of the port at New Orleans. That office, under his administration, was conducted on business principles and for the best interests of the country,

Luke Smith

Geo L Smith

N. C. Brombel

Faithful in duty, untiring in effort, earnest and loyal in his political convictions and attachments, of a generous, kindly and courteous disposition, he leaves a record of a fine character and of work well done, and had his life been spared, he would have made a strong impress on his country's history, both in a political and financial sphere. His body was brought to New Hampshire, and lies beside his mother, in the cemetery at Milford.

A leading Southwestern journal gave him this notice at the time of his death.

"Hon. George L. Smith was at one time prominent in political affairs in Louisiana, being a member of the Legislature in 1868, and afterwards twice elected to Congress from that State, and in 1879 was appointed collector of the port of New Orleans. He was also offered a foreign mission by President Hayes. He was a man of wealth and shrewdness, and held in high esteem by those who knew him best."

NINIAN CLARK CROMBIE.

The subject of this sketch was born in New Boston, N. H., January 20, 1801. The family was of Scotch origin, having all the marks of vigor, strength and activity peculiar to that race. This side the water the record is as follows:

1. John Crombie. He came from the Scotch counties in the north of Ireland and settled in Londonderry, N. H., in 1720. He married Joan Rankin, November 17, 1721, and had a large family. Was one of the few honored with a notice in the "Genealogical Sketches" by the early historian of Londonderry, N. H.

2. James Crombie, son of John and Joan (Rankin) Crombie. He married Jane, daughter of Robert Clark, of Londonderry, and lived in that town till 1783, when he moved to New Boston and settled on one of the best farms in that town. Was shoemaker, currier, tanner, farmer and mechanic, and was a man of great activity, generous, high-minded and of great wit and cheerfulness and Christian zeal. Died January 7, 1814.

3. John Crombie, son of James and Jane (Clark) Crombie. He was born in Londonderry, July 30, 1770. He married his cousin, Lydia Clark, daughter of Ninian Clark, Esq., of note in the early history of New Boston. John Crombie lived with his father on the homestead, and died there April 4, 1839. Was a master mechanic and builder. He built many of the best churches erected in Southern New Hampshire in his day. His pastor wrote of him as being a man of remarkable common sense, sound judgment and well-stored and discriminating mind; as being a noted referee and peacemaker; generous to the poor and a giver to every good object; and a Christian, straightforward and devoted to the last.

Ninian[4] Clark Crombie, son of John and Lydia (Clark) Crombie, passed his boyhood in New Boston. He had, in addition to the common school, the advantage of studying with an uncle (a clergyman) in Princeton, Mass., a year. He was one of the leading men in New Boston for nearly half a century,—one of those practical and efficient men that so much help and honor our country towns. He held nearly all the town offices from time to time, was guardian of the orphan, counselor of the widow, executor of wills, administrator of estates and frequent referee where sound and impartial judgment was required. He was a man solidly honest, was faithful in every place and every decision was marked by good judgment. He was well informed in public affairs and was a positive character therein; in social life, a genial, witty and attractive man, and a good neighbor. He was a liberal supporter of the institutions of the gospel and a constant attendant at public worship until prevented by his last sickness. He lived the life of an humble Christian, though, from distrust of his own piety, he had not made a public profession of religion. He bore with great patience the long and distressing illness which closed his life, March 14, 1880. His end was peace,—one of the quiet, faithful lives that will some time be counted great.

October 29, 1829, Mr. Crombie married Rebecca Patten, daughter of Captain Samuel Patten, of Derry, N. H., who still survives,—a worthy companion and a most excellent and benevolent Christian woman, spending the evening of life amid the love and respect of the whole community. Of the children by this union, only three are living,—

Nannie[5] Moor, who married Henry N. Hall, of Manchester, N. H., and has two children,—Hattie James and Rebecca Clark.

John Clark[5], who lives in Elko, Nev., married Maria E. Lee, of Toronto, Canada, and has one child, Rebecca Patten.

Moses[5] Colyard, married Carrie L. Bell, of Francestown, N. H., and has no children. They live in New Boston.

The children who died were Samuel Patten[5] (1st), Mary Eliza[5], Samuel Patten (2d), Hattie Rebecca[5] and James Patten.[5]

HISTORY OF NEW IPSWICH.

CHAPTER I.

NEW IPSWICH

Geographical—Original Grant—The Grant of 1750—Incorporation of the Town—The Charter of 1762, Ipswich—The Charter of 1765, New Ipswich—The First Settlement—Names of Proprietors—Indian Alarms—The Pioneer Mills—Early Votes—Tax-List of 1763—The First Town-Meeting—Others Elected—Votes—Tax-List of 1771

THE town of New Ipswich lies in the southwestern corner of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Sharon and Temple, on the east by Greenville and Mason, and on the south and west by Cheshire County.

The township was granted by the government of the Massachusetts Bay, in 1736, to some inhabitants of Ipswich, in that province, as surveyed by Jonas Houghton. The settlement of the province boundaries in 1741 severed a small portion of the Massachusetts grant from the township. The Masonian proprietors' claim, being confirmed in 1745, annulled the aforesaid grant; but the proprietors under it, with others, applied to Colonel Joseph Blanchard, agent for said Masonian proprietors, and succeeded in procuring a grant from them at a small expense, said grant being dated April 17, 1750. This grant varied somewhat from the former, but covered much of the same territory.

At a meeting of the proprietors, July 5, 1762, it was

"*Voted* to apply to the General Court to get the Place called New Ipswich Incorporated

"*Voted* to impley Capt. Reuben Kabler to go down to Court to get the Incorporation effected, and that the said Kabler shall proceed in the affair as he shall think best, and that the necessary charges shall be paid by the Propriety."

He secured an act of incorporation bearing date September 9, 1762.

The following is a copy of the charter:

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc.; To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting

"Whereas our loyal subjects, Inhabitants of a tract of land within the Province of New Hampshire, known by the name of New Ipswich, lying on a branch of the Southeast River, between No. 1 and Rowley Canada (so called), have humbly petitioned and requested that they may be erected and incorporated into a Township and intraichised with the same power and privileges which other Towns within our said Province have and enjoy; and if appearing unto us to be conducive to the general good of our said Province, as well as of the Inhabitants in particular, by maintaining good order and encouraging the culture of the land, that the same should be done;—Know ye therefore, that We, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and for the encouragement and promoting the good purposes and ends aforesaid,—by and with the advice of our truly and well beloved Benning Wentworth, Esqr., our Governour and Commander in Chief, and of our Council for said Province of New Hampshire,—have enacted and ordained, and by these Presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do will and ordain, that the Inhabitants of the tract of Land aforesaid, and others who shall inhabit and improve thereon hereafter, the same being butted and bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at a white pine tree, being the southwest corner of the Town of Wilton; thence running west six miles; thence running south to the Province line, five miles; thence six miles east upon the Province line; thence running north five miles to the bounds first mentioned,—Be, and hereby are declared and ordained to be a Town Corporate, and are hereby erected and incorporated into a body politick and corporate, to have continuance until the first day of January, 1766, by the name of Ipswich, with all the powers and authorities, privileges, immunities and franchises which any other Towns in said Province by law have and enjoy, to said Inhabitants, or who shall hereafter inhabit, their successors for said Town. Always reserving to us, our heirs and successors, all White Pine Trees that are or shall be found growing on the said tract of Land for the use of our Navy. Reserving also to us, our heirs and successors, the power and right of dividing said Town when it shall appear necessary and convenient for the inhabitants thereof

"*Provided*, nevertheless, and it is hereby declared that this Charter and Grant is not intended, and shall not in any manner be construed, to extend to or affect the private property of the soil within the limits aforesaid. And as the several Towns within our said Province are by laws thereof enabled and authorized to assemble, and by the majority of the voters present to choose all such officers and transact such affairs as in laws are declared, we do by these Presents nominate and appoint Reuben Kidder, Esqr., to call the first meeting of said Inhabitants, to be held within said Town, at any time within forty days from the date hereof, giving legal notice of the time and design of holding such meeting; after which the Annual meeting of said Town shall be held for the choosing of said officers and the purposes aforesaid, on the second Monday in March annually

"In Testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Benning Wentworth, Esqr., our Governour and Commander in Chief of our said Province, the ninth day of September, in the second year of our Reign, Anno Domini, 1762.

"BENNING WENTWORTH

"By His Excellency's command, by advice of Council.

"THEODORE ATKINSON."

The town was chartered as Ipswich, and was to have continuance until January 1, 1766.

Another act of incorporation was granted March 6, 1766, by the same authority, "to have Continuance during Our Pleasure by the Name of New Ipswich."

The first permanent settlement of the town was made in 1738 by Abijah Foster, who, with his wife and daughter, Mary, then one year old, came from Old Ipswich. His son, Ebenezer, was the first white male child born in the town. Both father and son

were in the French War, and died near Crown Point in 1759.

Jonas Woolson was one of the five earliest settlers, and is said to have been here in 1739, and to have worked about three summers on his land in company with Benjamin Hoar, Jr., returning to Littleton during the winter. It is supposed they both removed their families here in 1742, soon after his marriage. He is mentioned as one of the resident grantees under the Masonian charter. His name is often noticed in the proprietors' and town records, under both of which he was often appointed to important offices. His farm was located on the east side of the river, on "Town Hill." It was occupied by him and his descendants for seventy years. Mr. Woolson was at the taking of Burgoyne, where he lost a valuable horse.

About the same time (1739) came Benjamin Hoar and Moses Tucker. Mr. Hoar was from Littleton, and came from Townsend by marked trees, before any path had been cleared. He settled on the lot below Woolson, near the river, near where the first bridge was built and still continues. He was a blacksmith and also kept a public-house, and was a very useful citizen. He was the third settler, and his wife the second woman in town. Captain Tucker settled on the west side of the river, cornering on Mr. Hoar, and his house stood on the side of the hill near the corner where the roads going to the river divide, the farm long owned and occupied by Judge Champney. He also subsequently owned, and probably occupied, a farm on the Town Hill, on the eastern line of the town, as we learn from the record of the laying out of a road to Mason line in 1765, "going on said Chandler's land . . . to the corner of his lott, then on the north end of his other lot to Captain Moses Tucker's end line of his lott to the town line," etc. Along this old "country road," then, on either side of the river, was the first neighborhood gathered.

The Bullards, Ebenezer and John, next followed, and settled on the Town Hill. In the records of the town of Groton is recorded the marriage of Joseph Stevens, of New Ipswich, to Elizabeth Sawtell, November 10, 1743, showing that he, too, was at that time a resident in the town. He settled on the Wilson Hill. Some of the Adams' and other young men, both married and single, came in, so that in 1745 there were a dozen or more inhabited houses in the town.

This, to be sure, was not making any great advance towards a settlement,—far less than the terms of the grant required. The inherent difficulties in effecting a new settlement are always great, especially when remote from others. But in this instance, before the five years' probation allowed them for settling their lots had expired, the energy of the proprietors had been paralyzed by the running of the province line in 1741, and by the consequent loss of their rights under the Massachusetts grant; and those few settlers who persevered in clearing and occupying their lands must have done so under the discouraging consciousness that they held them by no valid titles.

But a still more serious obstacle soon interposed, which, for a time, entirely suspended further operations. This was the breaking out of the French and Indian War, in 1744, which spread consternation throughout all the feebler settlements, as well as in the older country towns. The Indians soon made descents from Canada, spreading terror and devastation as they went, and the principal towns to the north and west were attacked. The inhabitants of the neighboring towns either received garrisons for their defense or fled to stronger places for refuge. The settlers here, however, seem to have maintained their ground until an actual incursion upon our very borders. In the summer of 1748 a descent of a body of Indians, about eighty in number, was made upon the settlement of Mr. John Fitch, which was located in what was then Lunenburg, and near the south part of the present town of Ashby. He, with his wife and five children and three soldiers, occupied a garrisoned house. They were attacked one morning when two of the soldiers happened to be absent, one of whom was killed in attempting to return. After a gallant defense, and the loss of the soldier with him, he surrendered, and with his wife and children was carried to Canada.

There was a block-house in Townsend, at the foot of the hill, above the West village, which still bears the name of Battery Hill, on the south road, not far from the southeast corner of New Ipswich. To this place the inhabitants now fled for protection, with their families and valuables, with one exception. Captain Tucker boldly resolved to remain and make such defense as he could, or otherwise take his fate; and he did so. It is probable, however, that his family accompanied the fugitives. In the course of a month or two their fears were allayed by the report of the scouts which had been sent out, that the Indians had retired beyond the Connecticut River; and they returned to their deserted homes. Captain Tucker was found safe. They also found that their meeting-house had been burnt; but whether by the Indians or by fire from the burning forests was uncertain. It was probably by the latter, however, as the Indians would not have been likely to destroy the meeting-house alone, while they left the private dwellings unmolested.

The inhabitants of this town seem never afterwards to have been seriously alarmed on account of the Indians, though some of the neighboring towns were led to feel the need of protection. In 1750 Peterborough petitioned for a block-house and soldiers, pleading their great danger and exposure. Even as late as January, 1755, when the Indians ravaged and burnt the towns on the Connecticut River, the people of Ipswich Canada (Winchendon) called for aid,

stating that Indians were about, and they could not cultivate their fields, so that they were dependent on Lunenburg, Lancaster and Groton for food. Nor were their fears groundless, for traces of the visitation of savages were detected near at hand by the scouts.

But such was the rapid progress then being made in this town that the settlers felt themselves in comparative security; and when, at the proprietors' meeting, in January, 1757, the question was put whether "the Proprietors will build a fort or forts in this township," it was voted "not to build any forts in this township;" and again, whether they "will repair Mr. Adams' flankers in order for defense against the enemy," it was voted in the negative. This is the only intimation we have that any means of defense against the Indians were ever adopted in this town. These "flankers" were a sort of breast-work of logs and stakes, extending outwards and inwards from the angles of the house, with a port-hole at the point of meeting. Douglass, who wrote in 1748, says, indeed, that there were two block-houses in New Ipswich. Mr. Adams' house might have been one of those to which he alludes and Captain Tucker's another. It is probable that our forefathers were indebted for their immunity from Indian intrusions to the mountain barrier on the west. This opposed a serious obstacle to a ready retreat with plunder; and hence we find it to have been the custom of the savages to confine themselves, in all their predatory incursions, to the principal water-courses and low lands.[1]

The first meeting of the proprietors was held in Dunstable April 16, 1749. At the next meeting, however, it was

> "*Voted*, that all meetings shall be held at New Ipswich for the future, and that the owners of five shares shall be sufficient to depose meetings for the time to come, and that notice thereof being posted up at New Ipswich, Old Ipswich and Dunstable shall be sufficient warning for said proprietors."

Thomas Dennis, Francis Choate, Nathaniel Smith and William Peters, who had been proprietors under the Massachusetts grant, were admitted as proprietors.

The first saw-mill was built in 1750 and the first corn-mill in 1751, by John Chandler.

March 21, 1753, "*Voted* that Reuben Kidder, Ephraim Adams and Benjamin Hoar to be a Committee to take care of the prudentials of this place; also to lay out a Burying-place, and clear some their."

February 27, 1754, "*Voted* to give Joseph Kidder, at the rate of twelve pounds an acre, for clearing his land at the North West corner of his lott, to be for a common, after three years and a half from the date hereof." The same vote was passed in relation to the southwest corner of Joseph Bates' lot, and ten acres were afterwards laid out "adjoyning to the meeting-house, agreeable to y' grant of y' same."

The westerly part of the lot then laid out was subsequently exchanged with Mr. Farrar for land "under and about where the meeting-house" afterwards stood.

November 26, 1754, "*Voted* that four neat cattle shall stock a Right till such time as it shall be thought proper to alter this vote."

August 25, 1757, "*Voted* that Timothy Heald shall draw out of the Treasury forty-five pounds, old tenor, for keeping Phinehas Goodale and carrying him to Townsend."

The following is the tax list of 1763:

MINISTER'S RATE FOR THE YEAR 1763

	£.	s.	d.
"Captain Jonas Wyeth	10	18	3
Captain Benjamin Hoar	16	8	10
Thomas Wright	3	11	3
Thomas Parrett	1	19	4
Ebenezer Heald	6	9	4
Jacob Adams	2	18	1
Samuel Kinney	4	7	0
Thomas Heald	2	11	4
Benjamin Gibbs	5	10	7
Samuel Whittemore	7	9	6
Simeon Fletcher	4	5	1
Robert Campbell	4	3	1
Hezekiah Corey	2	2	2
Andrew Conn	2	6	3
Joel Crosby	4	17	6
Thomas Adams	7	8	1
Simeon Hubbath	3	4	8
Stephen Adams	7	12	7
Jesse Carleton	2	5	6
John Chandler	11	7	0
Peletiah Whittemore	2	8	9
Elias Stone	1	16	3
Thomas Spaulding	2	9	7
Stephen Adams, Jr.	2	1	2
Timothy Heald	7	1	0
Joseph Bullard	4	11	1
Ebenezer Bullard	7	13	7
Captain Moses Tucker	11	3	10
James French	2	8	9
John Dutton	7	10	7
John Dutton, Jr.	2	13	1
Elijah Dutton	2	1	10
Deacon Benjamin Adams	7	5	6
Deacon Ephraim Adams	6	19	6
Abial Sevearance	3	6	0
Peter Fletcher	3	17	7
Benjamin Knowlton	7	10	9
Archibald White	5	18	0
Benjamin Procter	3	15	4
Ezra Towne	2	10	1
George Starr	7	7	0
Lieut. Joseph Stevens	8	3	1
Nathan Cutler	5	16	3
Barnabas Bates	3	3	6
Simeon Gould	2	16	8
John Brown	2	0	0
Benjamin King	4	14	9
Benjamin Salford	7	1	9
Wido Mary Foster	3	3	9
Wido Elizabeth Fletcher	0	10	1
Joseph Kibbee	4	6	3
Joseph Bates	6	9	1
Isaac Appleton	9	1	6
James Farrar	5	18	9
James Wilson	2	0	0
Reuben Kidder, Esq.	16	13	10
Robert Waugh	3	10	0
Samuel Parker	5	1	3
Abel Wright	4	11	10
Thomas Farnsworth	3	11	10

[1] History of New Ipswich.

	£.	s.	d.
Kendall Braut	6	7	6
Andrew Spaulding	3	15	0
Josiah Crosby	4	0	0
Moses Tucker, Jr.	3	15	0
Thomas Fletcher	6	4	1
Francis Fletcher	6	9	9
William McClary	9	18	0
Wido. Catherine McClary	1	15	9
Daniel McClary	2	0	0
Aaron Kidder	7	7	4
Isaac How	7	2	10
William Brown	2	8	7
Benjamin Cutter	5	1	3
Silas Parker	2	0	0
Leonard Parker	2	0	0
Simeon Wright	2	0	0
Thomas Brown	2	8	9
William Spear	5	1	3
Nathaniel Carleton	2	16	3
Amos Taylor	2	10	7
Reuben Taylor	3	15	0
Robert Crosby	3	6	7
John Preston	3	15	0
Samuel Pecham	2	0	0
Ichabod How	8	5	1
Asa Bullard	2	0	0
Joseph Richardson	2	0	0
George Hewett	3	17	10
Silas Russell	2	0	0
Zachariah Emery	2	0	0
Zachariah Adams	7	12	3
Samuel Foster	2	0	0
Joseph Parker	2	0	0
John McIntosh	2	0	0
Wido. Mary Brown	0	11	0
Total, £436 10s. 8d. = $1200 nearly.			

"The above is a copy of the Minister's Rate for the year 1763—the assessment was on silver at 6*s* 8*d* per dollar, as they were set or valued in the Massachusetts Provinces, in the currency of the said Province, by reason that our contract with ye Rev. Mr. Stephen Farrar was for Silver as aforesaid

"TIMOTHY HEALD, *Town Clerk.*"

First Town-Meeting.—The first town-meeting was held September 13, 1762, as follows:

"At the first Town-meeting held at Ipswich, in New Hampshire, by Vertue of a Charter of Incorporation held in said Ipswich

"Capt. Jonas Woodson chosen Moderator of said meeting

"Moses Tucker, Dr. John Preston and Robert Crosby chosen Selectmen.

"Ebenezer Bullard chosen constable.

"Ichabod How and Thomas Heald chosen a Committee to examine the Selectmen's accounts, and make Report of the same at the next annual meeting.

"*Voted*, that the Selectmen shall serve as Assessors.

"Benjamin Knowlton and Isaac Appleton chosen tithingmen.

"Joseph Bates was chosen Sealor of Waits and Measurs

"Sam'l. Kinney, Simeon Gould and Aaron Kidder chosen deer Keepers.

"Joseph Stephens, Thomas Farnsworth, Francis Fletcher, Ebenezer Heald and Joseph Bullard chosen Surveirs of High ways

"Robert Crosby chosen Surveir of Lumber.

"TIMOTHY HEALD, *Town Clerk.*"

1763,—

"*Voted* to chuse an agent to defend in behalf of this town, in these actions commenced against this Town by Capt. Kidder and Samuel Parker.

"*Voted* to build a Pound of Wood, and to set it on Joseph Kidder's Land, south of the road, on the east side of the Brook that runs out of said Kidder's meddow.

"*Voted* not to abate Doct. Preston's Rate for his head and hors, nor Releas him from pay for his head and hors for the future."

1767,—

"*Voted* to chuse two Constables for the present year.

"*Voted* for calling town-meetings for the future the Constable middle at the Mill and the most public House in town.

"*Voted* not to pay the Select men

"*Voted* not to exact the fine of Lieut. Bates for his not serving Constable for said year."

He had been regularly chosen, but refused to serve this year.

1770,—

"*Whereas* sundry persons have been licensed to sell spirituous liquors in this town, who have not had the Approbation of the Selectmen, which we think has a bad Tendency, and has already been to the damage of the Town,

"*Voted*, that the Town Clerk, in behalf of the Town, prefer a Petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions, that no person for the future be licensed but what have the Approbation of the Selectmen.

"*Voted*, that Commissions of profit and faculties and licensed Houses be Rated by the Selectmen according to their supposed profits."

In 1770 an article was inserted in the warrant for town-meeting, as follows:

"To see such further Resolves respecting the non-Importation agreement of the Generous Sons of Liberty at Boston, as shall be thought proper.

"*Voted*, that the Selectmen provide a Stock of Ammunition, suitable for the town.

"*Voted* to build a place for the Town Stock of Ammunition on the Beams under the Roof of the Meeting house."

1773,—

"*Voted*, that the Selectmen provide Burying Cloths for the Town's use."

An invoice of the town, taken in 1773, was as follows: 169 male polls, 3 slaves, 201 oxen and horses, 267 cows, 246 young cattle, 18 acres of orchard, 3118 acres of pasturage, 881 acres arable and mowing; £66 lawful, the yearly income of stock in trade, money at interest, mills, etc.; whole number of inhabitants, 882.

TOWN TAX FOR 1774.

NORTH END.

	£	s.	d.
Stephen Adams, Jr.	0	8	3
Silas Adams	0	8	3
Thomas Adams	0	9	7
Richard Alexanders	0	13	9
Charles Barrett	0	4	9
Samuel Bartlett	0	17	6
John Breed	1	15	7
John Brooks	0	12	10
Nathan Boynton	1	2	8
Allen Breed	0	17	1
David Brooks	0	2	0
Jesse Butterfield	0	8	3
Robert Campbell	1	10	9
Nathaniel Carlton	0	12	2
James Chandler	1	4	6
Hezekiah Corey	1	0	4
Thomas Cummings	0	9	7
Ephraim Chamberlain	0	2	1
Benjamin Calvert	0	2	3
Ephraim Cummings	0	2	3
Samuel Cummings	0	16	3
Aaron Chamberlain	0	8	3
Bunker Clark	0	8	3
Benoni Cory	0	8	3
Thomas Davis	0	1	8
Jonathan Davis	1	7	0
Josiah Davis	0	12	0
Wido. Rachel Fletcher	1	7	6
Timothy Fox	1	8	6
Isaac Farwell	0	12	2
Timothy Farwell	0	11	11

	£	s.	d.
Wolf, Mary Foster	0	9	5
Nathaniel Farr	0	9	7
Ephraim Foster	0	11	8
Daniel Foster	0	8	3
William Faris	0	8	3
Benjamin Gibbs	1	9	7
Captain Benj. Hoar	2	0	10
Ens. Thomas Heald	1	11	10
Samuel Horsley	0	9	9
Simpson Hildreth	0	2	8
Samuel Holden	1	3	0
William Hodgkins	1	0	11
Stephen Hildreth	0	12	2
Simeon Hildreth	0	10	8
James Holden	1	8	1
John Jaquith	0	1	0
Samuel Kimy	1	16	5
Samuel Kimy, Jr	0	10	3
Jacob Kendall	0	5	9
Stephen Lund	0	8	3
Nathaniel Melvin	0	13	3
Capt. Jonas Minott	0	8	7
John Mansfield	0	11	1
John Melvin	0	17	5
David Melvin	0	11	8
Abel Miles	0	19	6
Lieut. Obadiah Parker	0	0	8
Capt. Samuel Preston	0	6	2
James Preston	0	9	11
Joseph Parker	1	11	0
Stephen Pierce	1	7	3
Leonard Parker	0	18	2
Kendall Parsons	0	8	3
Joseph Pollard	1	16	4
Leonard Proctor	0	2	4
Nathaniel Pratt	0	16	9
Abel Parker	0	8	3
Jonathan Parker	0	8	3
John Piatt	0	5	6
Nathaniel Reed	0	18	2
Jonathan Reddans	0	16	6
David Runnill	0	14	5
Benjamin Saltoid	2	0	6
William Shattuck	2	1	4
Ephraim Severance	0	8	3
Thomas Spaulding	0	18	1
John Sawtell	0	15	9
David Saunders	1	1	10
Timothy Stearns	0	14	11
William Shattuck, Junr	0	8	3
John Scott	0	17	8
Thomas Sprague	0	10	9
Thomas Sprague, Junr	0	8	3
Reuben Taylor	1	3	11
Obbardo Thomas	0	13	4
James Tubber	0	14	2
Sampson Tuttle	0	1	1
Moses Tucker	1	0	5
Joseph Tenney	0	14	2
Capt. Jonas Woodson	2	2	5
Pelatiah Whittemore	0	9	7
Samuel Whittemore	2	8	11
Henry Woods	0	3	5
Samuel Woods	0	12	4
Pelatiah Whittemore, Junr	1	4	9
Supply Wilson	0	8	3
John Wheeler	0	19	10
Joseph Warren	0	14	4
Simeon Wright	0	13	6
John Wilkins	1	0	8
Jonas Wheeler	0	12	8
John Wilkins	0	14	11
Oliver Wright	0	11	0
Jonas Wheeler, Junr	0	9	5
Seth Wheeler	1	6	1
Nathan Wesson	0	13	6
Henry Wright	0	0	8
James Wright	0	8	3
Henry Spaulding	0	8	3
Elijah Flagg	0	15	1
Total	£86	12	6

NORTH LOT.

	£	s.	d.
Dea. Ephraim Adams	2	5	10
Dea. Benamin Adams	2	3	6
Lieut. Isaac Appleton	2	3	6
Francis Appleton	1	11	0
Ephraim Adams, junr	0	11	4
Levi Adams	0	8	3
Lieut. Stephen Adams	0	9	7
Phinehas Adams	0	8	3
Mr. Joseph Adams	0	8	3
Lieut. Joseph Bates	1	1	5
Lieut. William Brown	0	2	9
Thomas Brown	1	3	1
Edmond Briant	0	10	10
Josiah Brown	1	7	9
Thomas Barnes	0	9	7
Joseph Baker	0	9	2
James Barrett	0	11	2
Capt. Nathan Barrett	0	2	11
Retire Bacon	0	10	3
John Bontwell	0	3	5
Ephraim Burge	0	3	5
John Bowan	0	4	1
Joseph Brooks	0	12	4
John Brown, junr	0	8	3
Jonas Brown	0	8	3
Mr. Ebenezer Champney	2	18	1
Eleazer Cummings	2	5	3
Nathan Cutter	1	13	0
William Clary	1	5	9
Isaac Clarke	0	1	4
Jesse Carlton	0	8	3
Daniel Clary	0	13	11
John Cutter	1	15	3
Jonathan Cutter	0	8	3
John Dutton	1	5	8
Dea. Stephen Davis	0	1	4
Stephen Davis, junr	0	10	7
Benjamin Davis	1	0	7
Elisha Davis	0	11	9
Silas Davis	0	11	1
Capt. Davis Fletcher	2	7	11
Francis Fletcher	1	11	11
Peter Fletcher	1	14	0
Samuel Farras	0	10	3
Thomas Farnsworth	1	9	2
Henry Fletcher	0	9	3
Timothy Farrar	1	3	7
William Fletcher	0	8	3
Daniel Farnsworth	0	10	3
Adam Gould	0	9	7
Simeon Gould	1	5	8
Nathaniel Gould	0	18	1
Isaac How	2	4	0
David Hills	1	13	5
John Harkness	0	9	7
Robert Harkness	0	11	6
Charles Hinds	0	8	3
Samuel Heyward	1	8	2
Thomas Holt	0	9	7
Elisha Hubbard	0	8	3
Col. Reuben Kidder	4	7	3
Lieut. Benjamin Knowlton	3	4	3
Wolf. Rachel Kidder	0	18	4
Thomas Kidder	0	8	11
Joseph Lowell	0	8	3
Daniel Mansfield	1	3	2
Ezra Mansfield	0	18	2
Josiah Melvin	0	2	11

	£	s.	d.
Elijah Morse	0	8	5
Joseph Peirce	0	10	7
Doct. John Preston	1	8	9
Stephen Parker	0	18	8
Paul Prichard	3	5	9
Benjamin Pollard	1	12	11
Samuel Parker	1	0	7
Benjamin Procter	1	6	7
Amos Prichard	0	9	7
Ezra Peirce	0	8	5
Robert Reading	0	13	9
Silas Richardson	0	11	6
Doct. Jesse Rice	0	12	4
Josiah Robbens	0	11	2
Josiah Rogers	1	7	6
Samuel Rogers	0	10	3
Esq. Joseph Stevens	1	6	3
George Start	1	3	2
Lieut. Nathaniel Stone	1	19	6
Jonathan Stevens	0	8	3
Abijah Smith	1	2	4
William Start	1	1	5
William Spear	1	6	1
Andrew Spaulding	0	12	0
Thomas Stow	0	1	4
Joseph Stickney	0	16	4
Ezra Town	1	11	3
Joseph Tucker	1	17	1
Edmund Town	0	12	4
Josiah Walton	0	16	1
Benjamin Williams	0	11	2
Timothy Wheelock	0	19	10
Samuel Walker	0	9	7
John Warner	1	5	8
Joseph Wright	0	12	0
Jonathan Wheal	0	17	10
John Flynt	0	8	3
Samuel Soper	0	10	5
Daniel Statten	1	6	3
Timothy Spaulding	0	3	9
Benjamin Smith	0	8	3
Total	£106	16	5

CHAPTER II.

NEW IPSWICH—(*Continued*).

MILITARY HISTORY

Initial Event—The Lexington Alarm—Captain Heald's Company at Lexington—Captain Towne's Company—Captain Parker's Company—Saratoga and Stillwater—The Seneca Lake Expedition, List of Soldiers—The Militia of 1785—War of 1812, List of Soldiers—War of the Rebellion.

THE first reference on the town records to the forthcoming struggle for Independence was under date of December 6, 1774, as follows:

"*Voted*, That it is the opinion of this Town that Representation is absolutely necessary to legal taxation or Legislation; and whereas this town has, for a number of years, been taxed to the Province, and have had no Voice in Legislation, which is a great Grievance; and in order to obtain a Redress, that the Selectmen of this town do forward a Petition and Remonstrance to his Excellency, our Governor, that we may enjoy those privileges which are essential to the British Constitution, and that they call upon the adjacent Towns to adopt the like measures and endeavor that the unrepresented Towns come into similar measures throughout the Province."

The intelligence of the British advance on Lexington (says Kidder and Gould's "History of New Ipswich") reached this town about two o'clock in the afternoon. The Committee of Safety immediately assembled on the common, and fired three guns in quick succession, the signal that had been agreed on in case of a sudden alarm. The people rapidly assembled, and in less than two hours a great proportion of the male population met on the little common in front of the meeting-house. After a short consultation with the oldest and most experienced, it was decided to prepare as many as possible and march for Concord. The town's stock of powder and lead was taken from the magazine, then situated on the beams of the meeting-house, and distributed to such as had not a supply, a careful account of it being taken by the selectmen. In the mean time the alarm was extending through the remote parts of the town, and some of the men who were at work in the woods or distant fields did not reach the usual training-ground till sunset; and as provisions had to be collected, so much time was consumed that probably but few commenced their march before dark. Several parties proceeded as far as Captain Heald's, where they took a few hours' repose, and others spent most of the night in and near the middle of the town, but took up their march before daylight; and before the sun rose the next morning not less than a hundred and fifty men, the very bone and muscle of the town, were pressing forward, some on foot and some on horseback, towards Concord. Provisions were collected and forwarded in carts, under the direction of the Committee of Safety.

Deacon Appleton, like Cincinnatus, had left his plow in the furrow at the moment of the alarm, and soon after mounted his horse and carried the news to Peterborough. The next morning a company from that patriotic town, with Captain Wilson in command, passed through New Ipswich, then nearly deserted by the men, the deacon hastening on with them, not even stopping to take leave of his family, though he passed near his own door.

It has been stated that there was but little military organization. Timothy Farrar was, perhaps, the most prominent man, and had been the most active in exciting a military spirit, though he did not assume any command. Ezra Towne was an officer in the militia, but acted as a subaltern on this occasion. Captain Heald was recognized as the commander, and paid the bill for the entertainment of the men at Acton, where they arrived and remained during the night of the 20th. On the succeeding day they arrived at Concord, where they obtained reliable information that the enemy had all returned to Boston. Many of the elder men, after visiting the scene of blood at the North Bridge, returned home to make the necessary preparations for a contest, which they now saw was inevitable; and with what feelings we may judge, when we consider that the scene of the con-

flict was the natal soil of many of them, and that many of those who had fallen victims had been their neighbors and kinsmen. By far the larger part, however, proceeded to Cambridge, the headquarters of the army.

On the arrival of our men at Cambridge they found an immense concourse of people, rather than soldiers, most of whom were occupying the colleges for temporary quarters. At the request of the Committee of Safety, Captain Towne, on the 23d of April, took orders for enlisting a company, and immediately notified his townsmen; and such was their confidence in him, and in those who were to be associated in office with him, that nearly thirty signed his roll that day, and by the 10th of May it was increased to sixty-five in number, including rank and file. Most of these were citizens of New Ipswich, only ten being from Peterborough and a few from Mason. All the officers were of this town, and it was called the "New Ipswich Company."

Pay-Roll of Captain Ezra Towne's Company, in Colonel James Reed's Regiment, to the 1st of August, 1775.

Ezra Towne, captain, Josiah Browne, first lieutenant, John Harkness, second lieutenant, Benjamin Williams, Peletiah Whittemore, Elisha Hubbard, Samuel Breeding, sergeants, Supply Wilson, Elijah Morse, Stephen Adams, corporals, Jesse Carlton, drummer, Willet Kidder, fife. Privates, Phinehas Adams, Asa Adams, Jeremiah Andrew, David Avery, Timothy Avery, John Breed, Ebenezer Ballard, Peter Brown, Benjamin Cutter, Archer Churchwood, Nathaniel Carlton, Elijah Davis, Abraham Dennison, David Elliot, John Elliot, Joseph Felt, Ezra Fuller, Silas Gall, Samuel Griffin, Samuel Hutchins, Daniel Hall, Benjamin Kemp, Peter Lowell, Samuel Mitchel, David Melvin, David Marshal, Farrow Miller, Thomas Morrison, Aaron Oliver, Thomas Pattison, Eben. Pratt, Jeremiah Pritchard, Jonathan Stevens, John Statt, Ebenezer Severance, David Scott, killed June 17th, Abel Severance, Benjamin Smith, Isaac Stanhope, Ephraim Stevens, William Scott, Daniel Severance, Josiah Stone, Timothy Stevens, Samuel Sapel, Thomas Dutton, Ezra Towne, Jr., John Temple, Josiah Walton, Nathan Watson, Archibald White, Daniel White, Levi Adams,—sixty-five rank and file.

About the 1st of June, Colonel James Reed arrived at Cambridge with a commission from the Provincial Congress of New Hampshire to command a regiment of troops of that State. The next morning, he says, "he was waited upon by Captain Towne, who introduced to him some other officers commanding companies from this state," and a regiment was soon formed, consisting of eight companies, of which Captain Towne's was called the First, and was assigned the post of honor, being stationed on the right.

In October, 1776, Captain Abijah Smith marched towards New York with a company from this town, Peterborough and the vicinity. Among them were many of the principal men,—the two Deacon Adams, Lieutenant Stone, Deacon Isaac Appleton, John Cutter, Jonathan Kinney, Jonas Dutton, Jeremiah Pritchard and others. They were present at the battle of White Plains, but from their position were not much exposed to the fire of the enemy. They all arrived home safe before the end of the year.

Pay-Roll of Captain Stephen Peabody's Company, in Colonel Moses Nichols's Regiment of Militia and General Stark's Brigade of New Hampshire Militia, which was raised from New Ipswich and joined the Continental Army at Bennington, under Stillwater, 19th July, 1777.

Stephen Peabody, captain, Benja. Craggin, 1., Samuel Cunningham, P., first lieutenants, Benjamin Williams, ensign, Benja. Ryan, P., John Robb, P., Archibald White, Sam. Mitchel, P., sergeants, White and Powers, Ephraim Brown, Thomas Morrison, P., Saml. Lewis, corporals, Saml. Lowell, drummer; Simeon Hubbeth, fife. Privates, Allen Breed, Allen Breed, Jr., Saml. Walker, Benjamin Safford, Josiah Walton, David Rounsill, Peletiah Whittemore, Peter Fletcher, Ephraim Stevens, John Parker, Richard Wheeler, Amos Wheeler, Wm. Upton, Edmund Sawtel, Nehemiah Stratton, John Knight, Jotham Hoar, Francis Appleton, Ebenezer Severance, James Foster, Caleb Ramsdel, Paul Powers, John Everett, Samuel Wheeler, Peter Wheeler, Daniel Foster, Richard Stickney, Nat Shattuck, Needham Drury, Benja Severance, Levi Spaulding, Henry Spaulding, Eli Adams, Abel Dutton, Benja. Dunn, P., Ephraim Brockway, P., Jeremiah Proctor, P., Asa Brockway, P., Jesse Smith, P., James Mitchel, P., John Blair, P., Benja Mitchel, P., Wm. Robbe, P., Thomas Little, P., Sargent Paige, P., Simpson Hizz, P., Jeremiah Smith, P., James White, P., Charles McCoy, P., Wm Blain, P., Saml. Miller, P., Wm. Moore, P., Joseph Heald, John Steward, P., Silas Taylor, Abraham Taylor, Isaac Barret, P.

Note.—"T." Temple. "P." Peterborough.

In September a company of forty-two men was raised, in which Simeon Gould was an officer, and hurried off in great haste. Part of the men had horses, and, no doubt, practiced "ride and tie." They arrived in time to take part in the battles at Stillwater and Saratoga, and to witness the surrender of General Burgoyne and his whole army, an event everywhere received with joy and satisfaction, more especially by the people of New England, who were thereby relieved from the fear of impending invasion.

In 1779 a number of men joined the expedition under General Sullivan to Seneca Lake, which resulted in great disaster to the Indians there.

In March it was "*Voted*, that there be a contribution taken up to defray the charges of bringing Ephraim Foster home from the army, and also for the benefit of the poor of the town."

At this time the British held possession of part of Rhode Island, and a company of thirty-one men under Captain Joseph Parker proceeded to Providence, and afterwards to the Island. It is not known whether or not they fought in the engagements there.

It would appear that several parties went to Rhode Island while it was invested by the British; for, in the following August, when a committee was appointed to make another average of the services of the inhabitants in the war, their report was, "That those who went to Rhode Island the first term be allowed for six months; and those who went the second term be allowed three weeks; and those who went the last term be allowed six months."

In obedience to another call in August, it was voted "to Hier six men to go in the Continental army, agreeable to the requisition of the Court."

In June, 1780, a call for six men for the Continental army was made. A meeting was called, and it was "*Voted*, that the Selectmen and the Captains of the two Train Bands be a committee to hire the six men for the town, in the cheapest and most expeditious way they can."

In July a demand was made on the town for their proportion of beef for the army. It was accordingly "*Voted* to raise Fifty-five Thousand Pounds, lawful money,[1] to procure Beef for the Army, and to pay Soldiers now gone." It was also voted that any person might pay his rates, in silver at seventy-five for one, which shows the depreciated state of the currency at this period.

The next year it was "*Voted* to raise £400 Silver Money, for to pay for this Town's proportion of Beef rate for the Army," and the constables were authorized to receive the old rates, on the scale of one silver dollar to ninety of paper.

In February, 1781, a meeting was held to raise twelve men for the Continental army, who had been called for to fill up the quota assigned to the State. These were raised by dividing the town into twelve classes, as recommended by the General Court, each class to furnish a man, by hiring or otherwise.

In November a call was made for militiamen, and the selectmen proceeded to hire them on the best terms they could. The town "*Voted* to approve of the Selectmen hiring the three months' militia, and also to procuring this town's proportion of Rum." It is supposed that nine men went at this time to West Point, of whom Isaac How was the leader.

"*Voted*, to pay those men who went on the late alarm for Coos." A small party of British soldiers made an incursion into Vermont, and at Newbury had captured a Colonel Johnson, and carried him to Canada. An alarm was made in this region, and Captain Heald, with quite a number of men, were soon on their way thither; they were absent but a short time.

January, 1782, "*Voted*, that the Selectmen shall procure clothing for the former Continental Soldiers against the next Town-meeting, *if they can*."

Six men were raised this year for the Continental service; one of these was Mr. John Gould.

During this summer or autumn a party of Tories from Canada made an irruption into Vermont, and proceeded as far as Royalton. It was supposed they were the vanguard of a large detachment sent to lay waste the towns on Connecticut River. An alarm was sent to this town, and a large company of sixty-five men marched immediately, but were absent only a few days. This was *the last alarm* that ever came for soldiers. The capture of Cornwallis, with his army, nearly closed the active operations of the Revolution.

Of the persons who were officers or soldiers in the service during the war, it is to be regretted that no entry was ever made on the town records, that thereby their names might have been preserved. We have already given two extensive rolls, and, after a thorough investigation, we think the subjoined list will contain the largest part of those who served three years or more, besides those already named, but not all,—

Jonas Adams, Levi Adams, John Adams, Phinehas Adams, Stephen Adams, Peter Bullard, John Bullard, Amos Baker, Joel Baker, William Scott, Jesse Walker, William Hewitt, Joseph Procter, John Thomas, Samuel Potter, Silas Whitney, Peter Merriam, Ephraim Foster, Nathaniel Hays, Silas Gill, Nehemiah Stratton, Ithamar Wheelock, Rawlins Coburn, Samuel Foster, Asa Perham, William Pritchard, John Annan, Ephraim Severance, Moses Farnsworth, Ebenezer Fletcher, Asahel Powers, David Rehan, Jonathan Davis, Lt. Nathan Wesson, Thomas Kidder, Asa Severance, Isaac Taylor, James McGowen, Joel Barker, Bunker Clark, James Whipple, Rezekiah Sawtelle, Jonathan Parker, Rezekiah Wetherbee, Zebadee Whitemore, Samuel Walker, Joshua Davis, Ebenezer Bullard, John Thomas, Joel Procter, James Tubbs, Henry Knowlton, John Brown, Jr., Jonathan Wheat, Isaac How, Stephen Hildreth, Lt. Jeremiah Prichard, Lt. Pelatiah Whittemore, Samuel Cummings, Whitcomb Powers, William Hunt.

In addition to these were all those who turned out on the various alarms, on the requisition of the Committee of Safety, making in all something like three hundred and sixty enlistments, in numbers varying from three to forty-eight men at a time, and for periods of from one month to three years. Nearly every man, from the highest to the lowest, sooner or later took his turn or hired some one as a substitute.

Of all these men, but one or two were killed in battle; eight or ten were very severely wounded, among whom were Josiah Walton, Ebenezer Fletcher, Jeremiah Prichard and Jonas Adams; and about twenty died of sickness in the army, or soon after they were brought home, of whom were John Adams, Simeon Hildreth, Daniel Hall, Samuel Campbell, Jonathan Wheat, Samuel Foster, Ephraim Foster and Asa Perham. Quite a number of them had contracted habits incident to the camp, which materially affected their respectability and success in afterlife.

The country was drained of all its available means by continual heavy taxes that were almost constantly levied, in one shape or another, to carry on the contest. The proportion of this town, in a province tax of £1000, was, in 1775, £13 1*s.*; only sixteen towns paid more. In 1777 it was £12 11*s.* 6*d.*; only ten towns paid more. In 1780 it was £12 5*s.* 2*d.* In 1781 an act was passed to raise a quantity of beef for the army; the proportion levied upon this town was 17,164 pounds; only twelve towns furnished a larger quantity. A levy was made by the State for 10,000 gallons of rum; this town's part was 122 gallons.

In 1781 Congress called on this State for thirteen hundred and fifty-four men for the Continental army; our proportion was seventeen men, which were promptly furnished. From this it is probable that this town was relied on, and did supply a fraction over one-eightieth of all the men and other means raised by this State during the Revolutionary War. All the requisitions were supplied fully and promptly. In 1782 a list was made out by the Legislature of the deficiencies of the several towns; and while there were great delinquencies in some places, New Ips-

[1] This would be equivalent, in silver, to $733 33.

wich was found deficient two men only, which were immediately supplied.[1]

The following lists of Revolutionary soldiers and matters pertaining to the Revolution are from the State archives and furnished by Isaac W. Hammond, Esq., Deputy Secretary of State:

The following is a list of those who responded to the first alarm, referred to on page 75, "History of New Ipswich":

"Persons that went to Cambridge on April, A. D. 1775, on the alarm of the battle at Concord, their time and expenses."

	Days.		Days.
"Thomas Heald, Capt.	15	Daniel Clark	10
Ezra Town, Lieut.	10	Isaac Farwell	5
Joseph Parker	15	Timothy Farwell	5
Hezekiah Corey, Ensign	6	Nathl Melvin	5
William Stark, Clerk	15	Jno. Walker	5
Isaac Rose, Sergt.	15	Wm Kendall	8
Saml Whittemore	5	Daniel Stratton	5
Simeon Hibbith	7	James Tebbet	15
Elenr. Brown	5	Nathl Carleton	15
Jesse Carleton	15	Benj Williams	15
Jno Brown, Jr.	7	Josiah Walton	14
Joseph Wright	7	Leonard Barber	7
Samuel Soper	15	Joseph Tinney	5
Stephen Davis	5	Wm Fairs	7
Robert Cambell	5	Ephraim Foster	8
Thos Brown	15	Daniel Foster	5
Jonas Wheeler	7	Samuel Foster	8
Josiah Brown, 2d	14	Time Stearns	15
Jonas Wilson, Jr.	7	Benja Gibbs	8
Simeon Gould	4	Supply Wilson	15
Jona Davis	4	Saml Kinney	13
Joseph Pollard	15	Jno. Melvin	5
Frances Fletcher	10	David Melvin	15
Nathl Pratt	9	Josiah Davis	5
Elisha Bryant	5	Asben Breed	15
William Hodgkins	5	Jona Wheet	7
James Chandler	5	Whitcomb Powers	15
Jon. Brookes Serjt	15	Josiah Bates	5
Jno. Cutter	15	Chas Barrett	1
Nathl Swain	9	Isaac Appleton	5
Time Wheelock	4	Reuben Kibbe	5
Joel Wheelock	8	Josiah Underwood	7
Nathl Read	5	Benj. Pollard	15
Benja Hoar	7	Abijn Aldrett	15
Aaron Chamberlain	9	Josiah Rogers	5
Rev. Stephen Farrar	30	Saml Haywood	5
Elijah Flagg	6	Thos Farnsworth	8
Time Farrar	5	Stephen Farber	5
Jno. Wilkins	5	Nathl Stone	5
Paul Mansfield	5	Time Tod	4
Peter Fletcher	5	Nathl Farr	15
Jno. Sartell	5	Saml Bartlett	5
Abel Miles	15	James Farr	4
Wm Speer	5	Amos Boynton	7
Elijah Davis	15	Lieut Cummings	5
David Sanders	8	Isaac Clark	7
Joseph Watson	7	Wm Shattuck	4
Moses Tucker	2	Ephm Adams, Jr	7
Thomas Fletcher	5	Robert Barkwes	7

"Attest "TIMO HEALD

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE Hillsborough ss. Oct. 17th 1785.

"Personally appeared Thomas Heald, Edmund Briant and Joseph Parker and made solemn oath that this Account by them severally subscribed is just and true according to the best of their knowledge

"Coram "TIMO FARRAR, Just. Pacis."

The whole account amounted to £124 16s.

[1] Hoddy & Gould's "History of New Ipswich."

"Persons that went on an alarm to Rockingham, State of Vermont, their time and expenses with horses."

"Edmd Bryant Capt, Isaac Clark Lieut, Benj Williams Lieut, Jerh Pritchard, Thos Brown, Josiah Walton, John Brown Jun., Silas Davis, John Gould, Joseph Stickney Jr., Benjn Adams Jr., Jno. Adams, Amos Baker, Saml Speer, Wm Speer Jr., Jno. Cutter, Wm Prichard, Jon Fletcher, Ephm Adams Jr., Elijah Davis, Josiah Brown, Thos Kidder, Thos Fletcher Jr., Wm Clary, Edmd Town

"Attest "EDMUND BRYANT."

They went on horses, were out four days and traveled forty-five miles. The account amounted to £34 10s.

"Capt Parker's Company that went on towards Bengalson on said alarm.

"The Hble Lieut Col, Joseph Parker Capt, Moses Tucker Lieut, James Chandler Ensn. Jn Brooks Serjt, Leonard Parker, Allen Breed Serjt, Wm Faris, Ebenr Knight, Enos Knight Jr., Saml Cummings, Ebenr Fletcher, The spaulding, Thos Cox, Wm Shattuck, John Twist, Wm Hodgkins, Levi Farr, Nathl Farr, Isaac Battles, Jotham Hoar, Ephm Hildreth, Joseph Warren, Jesse Walker, Amos Boynton, Joel Baker, Stephen Pierce, Saml Fletcher, Stephen Adams Jr., Jno Pratt, Edwd Pratt, Nathl Pratt, Isaac Farwell, Ethel Farwell, Jno Greenwar, Robert Cambell, Thad Taylor, Reuben Taylor, Hezekh Bodg, Jno Wheeler Jr."

The foregoing were out with horses four days, traveled thirty-five miles and the account amounted to £90 2s.

"Flower Grain and Meat that was sent by the Town of New Ipswich to Cambridge on the alarm at Concord which was turned into the Publick in Continental store there.

	£	s.	d.
"2000 weight Rie Flower	12	0	0
3 Barrels of Bread being 300 W't	1	16	0
400 Weight of Pork	20	0	0
four Bushels of Beans	1	4	0
200 weight of Cheese @ 8	7	10	0
	£42	10	0
to six Oxen and two Men to Cambridge with a cart & Expenses	6	0	0

Horses lost in the American War.

	£	s	d.
Capt Charles Barretts horse lost when The was vacinated	12	0	0
Jonas Wilsons horse at the alarm when Beagon was taken	12	0	0
Capt Frans Fletcher horse lost at the same time	12	0	0
Frans Appletons horse lost at the same time	15	0	0
Wm Clarys horse lost for a year and expenses & time in obtaining his horse	4	0	0
John Thomas Rose taken & impressed into the Continental service	10	0	0

"A true account, attest

"ISAAC APPLETON,
"TIMO HEALD
"JOSEPH PARKER,
"JOSIAH BROWN } *Committee.*"

The aggregate amount was £328 8s. 0d. The account was sworn to before Timothy Farrar.

PETITION OF SUNDRY PERSONS FOR PAY FOR HORSES LOST IN THE SERVICE, 1777.

"To the honorable Council and Assembly of the State of New Hampshire

"The Petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Town of New-Ipswich—humbly sheweth

"That on the 2d Day of October last past we began our March to reinforce the Northern Army, agreeable to the Order of the General Court in a Company under the Command of Capt Briant, that each of us took an Horse to carry Packs for ourselves, and others in the Company; that we joined the Army and continued in the service till regularly dismissed, that, during our said service, each of us lost an Horse, which we have not since heard of, notwithstanding the Pains we have taken. Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray your Honors to take the above into consideration and make such compensation for the loss we have

sustained as you in your Wisdom shall think fit—and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray

"New-Ipswich Dec 25th 1777.

"FRANCIS FLETCHER
"JONAS WOODSON, Junr
"WILLIAM CLARY
"EPHRAIM ADAMS

"EXETER, Feby 1st 1778

"the Horse of Francis Fletcher I think was worth £20 William McClary £8 Jonas Woodson £5 Ephraim Adams £9 the Horses was ordered forward by me with the advice of other officers

"THO: HEALD, *Lent Col*"

PETITION TO PAY FOR A HORSE LOST IN THE SERVICE, 1778.

"To the Hoable the Council and Assembly of the State of New Hampshire:

"The Petition of the subscribers, Select-Men of the Town of New-Ipswich in said State

"humbly sheweth

"That on or about the first Day of July 1777 we pressed on an Horse, the Property of Capt Charles Barrett of said New-Ipswich (agreable to the Laws of said State) to carry Packs for the Men who turned out Volunteers, in order to reinforce the Northern Army under the Command of Genl Gates, that the said Horse was lost in the Expedition, and has not since been heard of, notwithstanding the pains taken by which loss we estimate at sixty Pounds lawful Money

"Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray your honors to take the above into Consideration and order such Compensation for the said loss as you in your Wisdom shall think fit and your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray &c

"New-Ipswich, 25th Oct 1778.

"WM SHATTUCK
"ISAAC APPLETON
"JAMES CHANDLER
} *Select men*

"Hillsboro' ss Dec 15th 1778

"The above-named Wm Shattuck, I. Appleton and J. Chandler made solemn Oath, that in Appraising the Horse above mentioned, they have acted impartially & according to their best skill and Judgment. Coram

"TIM FARRAR *Just Peace*"

APPRAISAL OF ESTATE OF ABSENTEES, 1778

"An Inventory of the Estate of John Tomlinson and John Tufton Mason Esqrs supposed to be Inhabitants of Great Britain lying in N-Ipswich in the State of N-Hampshire, taken into Custody and appraised by the Subscribers, Select-Men of N-w-Ipswich by Authority of an Act intitled An Act to prevent the Conveyance of Estate &c passed in the Year of our Lord 1777, which Estate is owned in Partnership, viz

" Lot 40 Acres	80	Appraised at £120		Taxes due	£1	2	
" 104	" 106	"	" 120	"	"	0	11
" 105	" 53	"	" 120	"	"	0	11
Total	242		360		2	0	

"The subscribers charge for their Trouble in appraising and renting out the said Land £4 12s. 0d.

"ISAAC APPLETON
"WM SHATTUCK
"JAMES CHANDLER
} *Select men*

"Sworn to before Timothy Farrar, Oct. 24, 1778."

RELATIVE TO MILITIA REGIMENT, 1785

"To the Hoable General Court or the State of New Hampshire:

"The Petition of the Subscribers, Selectmen and other Inhabitants of the Towns of New-Ipswich, Peterborough, Temple, Lyndeborough, Wilton, Mason, Peterborough-Slip, Hancock, and Society-Land, in Behalf of ourselves and the Towns we belong to

"Humbly sheweth—

"That by a vote of the General Court passed at their last Session, the Inhabitants of the Towns above mentioned were constituted the 25th Regiment of Militia; and that the Towns of Rindge, Jaffrey, Dublin, Packersfield, Marlborough & Fitzwilliam were constituted the 12th Regiment, retaining the Number which they had when connected with the greater part of the Towns first mentioned. Which we conceive to be improper, inverting the order which ought to have taken place in their Numbers. And presuming that the General Court were not rightly informed as to the circumstances of those two Regiments, beg leave to lay before your Honors some facts, in order to procure an alteration in their Numbers which we think ought to take place for the following reasons. The nine petitioning Towns are the oldest (in about twenty Years Time) they are upon an average, Capt Wesdon of N-Ipswich having a Commission in the 6th Reg: Dated in the year 1774, before there was a single Inhabitant in any of the six Towns above named, and many years before a Commission was given to any person within their limits—By means of being united with these Towns we lost our Number from 12, to 12, therefore ought not to lose from 12, to 25, by dissolving the Connection.—By comparing their Numbers and wealth it will appear that we pay £40-15 to the Thousand, they but £32-15. That the are eleven hundred taxable polls in this Reg:, and little more than six hundred in that.—That there are four field officers in this Reg:ment will think of degrading to reduce them Commissions in the 25th Reg: and but one in that. (and that a second Major)

"Thus, Gentlemen, whatever we substitute as a criterion to determine the right of precedence, whether Age, numbers, wealth, the residence of Field officers or whatever else we can conceive to operate in the minds of the Legislature, the preference is, most clearly, on our side. And as we would not be vainly ambitious for honour, for which we had no title, so neither would we be thought so mean, as tamely to submit to a sentence by which we are degraded below our Inferiors. We therefore apply to your Honours as the Guardians of our rights, humbly presuming but a reconsideration of the vote complained of, and that we may be permitted to retain the original Number. And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray &c

"June 27th 1785

"PAUL PRESCOTT
"ELIJH ADAMS
} *Select men of N-Ipswich*

"Test Farrar, Josiah Walton, Josiah Rogers, Ebenezer Jones, Daniel Foster, Reuben Adams Jr, Ephm Hartwell, Benjamin Knowlton, Seth Wheeler, Jesse Catlton, Luther Riddel, Nathan Roberts, The Neals Read, Amos Baker, Nathl Hodgkins, Nath Farrer, John Wheeler, Enoch Wheeler, James Tidder, Peter Fletcher, John walker, Simeon Wright, John Pratt, Enos goodale, Timothy Fox Jur, Jonathan Fox, Lazarus Cary, Elnah Newell, Eleazer Cummings George Stall, Isaac Bartlett, Benj Hoit, Joseph Batchelder, Hananiah wheelock, William Pritchard, Nehemiah Stratton, John Cutter, William Spear, William Spear Junr, Jesse wellis, Isaac How Jr, John Humphrey, Samuel Barthl, Timothy Fox, Peter Shattuck, Silas Adams, John Shattuck, Stephen Adams, Thos Spaulding, Thomas Spaulding Jr, John Binney, Joel Baker, Obenezer newell, Caleb Campbell, Samuell Fletcher, Robert Campbell, Elnr Fletcher, James Chandler, Joseph Warren, moses Carleton, Zebulon Crosmil, Simeon Blanchard, John Weeden jun, Samuel wheeler, William Wheeler, Samuel Fletcher, Nathaniel melvon, Benja Gibbs, John Pratt Jur, William Barnes, Stephen Hildreth, Joseph Baker, Reuben Taylor, The Fletcher, Peter Jones, James French, Joseph Brant, Josh Fletcher, Thomas Fletcher junr, William Wheeler, William Cary, Francis Fletcher, Ebenr Bullard, Josiah Walton jur, James Walton The Brown, Jonas Woodson Junr, Jonas Whitney, Samll Heywood, Samll Whitney Junr Appleton, Nathan Parker, James Barr, Timothy Walton, Josh, simes Gould Junr, Ebenezer Adams, John Champney Jur, Daniel Bartlett, Noah Bartlett, John Pritchard, Daniel Mansfield, Ezra Towne, Shurmon Shattuck, Samuel Chandler, Aaron Kidder, Joel Hildreth, Nathan Walker, Joseph Parker Jur, Reuben Taylor Jr, Zebedee Taylor, William Wheeler Jr, Daniel Clary, David Clary, Ephraim Fletcher, James Tidder, Jonathan Fletcher, William Delap, Enos Knight, David Knight, Ebenezer Knight, Moses Tucker, Benja Knight, Samuel Parker, Jotham Hoit, Josiah Robbins, Daniel Parker, Samuel Bleal, John Preston, Ebenr Parker, Benjamin Proctor, Isaac Hoit junr, Nathaniel Prentis."

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE OF SAMUEL WALKER, 1782

"This may certify that I the subscriber one of the Selectmen in New Ipswich in the year 1781 did with the other Selectmen by order of Court hire Sam. Walker to serve six months in the Continental army of which Number Samuel Walker of New Ipswich was one who marched and did continued with the others, and I never heard but that he faithfully Performed the Service and was properly Discharged.

"New Ipswich August 27th 1782

"ISAAC HOIT"

John Goodell certified that he served with said Walker for the term of six months, and that they came home together.

SOLDIER'S BOUNTY.

"The Bounty paid to Hezekiah Sartwell by the Town of New Ipswich amounts to Eighteen pounds.

"JOSIAH GILMAN JUNR

"Exeter Sept 12th 1786."

PETITION FOR JOHN THOMAS, 1785.

Ephraim Adams, of New Ipswich, states that John Thomas was in the Rhode Island expedition in 1778, and had a horse impressed into the Continental service, and that said horse was never returned to him. He asked to be paid for the same. Timothy Fox stated that said horse was worth £10. Joseph Parker and Peter Fletcher testified that they were in the same regiment (Colonel Enoch Hale's), and knowing to the fact as stated by Adams. He was allowed £10.

PETITION OF CAPTAIN EZRA TOWNE.

"*To the General Court of the State of New Hampshire.*

"The Petition of Ezra Town of New Ipswich in said State humbly shews that he in January, A.D. 1776, commanded a company in the Service of the United States, and that his Men went into Canada then to Albany in the same year and on the first of December in the same year his company marched to Pennsylvania and continued there untill the first day of Jany following, and soon after his company was dismissed without rations or any subsistance money to carry them home . . .

"New Ipswich 30th Jany 1785.

"EZRA TOWNE."

The petition was dismissed, and he presented another dated February 4, 1788, in which he stated that his company was in General James Reed's regiment, and that the men were discharged February 13, 1777, at Morristown, N. J.

PETITION FOR AN ALLOWANCE FOR BOUNTIES PAID THREE YEARS' MEN, 1785.

"*Whereas* it was Enacted by the Authority of the State of New Hampshire upon January—1781—

"That for every recruit raised and Mustered to do three years Service in the Continental Army—the Towns who raised said recruits should be entitled to receive out of the Treasury of said State Twenty pounds equal in Vallue to Indian Corn at four Shillings a Bushel for each recruit so raised—

"It appears to us that agreable to the foregoing Act the Town of New Ipswich raised the following persons for said Service (viz) John Bullard—Peter Bullard—John Adams—Nehh Stratten—Joseph Procter—Stephen Adams—Phinehas Adams—Saml Walker—Jesse Walker—John Thomas—Joel Baker—Amos Baker—Saml Potter—Wm Hewitt & Wm Scott—

"We therefore desire your Honour the Treasurer for said State to pay the Sums allow'd to the Town for raising the foregoing recruits to Deacon Ephraim Adams and his receipt Shall Discharge you for said Sum—

"New Ipswich May 2d 1785.

"HON. J. TAYLOR GILMAN Esqr

"JAMES HOSLEY } *Select men*
"PAUL PRICHARD } *for said*
"EPHm ADAMS JR } *New-Ipswich.*"

War of 1812.—The War of 1812 met with but little favor from the citizens of New Ipswich.

The following were in the service:

Aaron Barton, John Eaton, Ephraim Spoor, Peter Cummings, Mr. Stears, Moody Blood, William Hall, Abel Gardner, Bela Gardner, Sewell Spaulding, James Spaulding, Ashby Brooks, Jonas Smith, John B. Wright, Peter Wilder, Silas Wheeler, Samuel Chickering, Nathan Severance, Henry Keep (as a substitute for Charles Walker), James Spaulding and —— Gould.

The town responded promptly to the call of an imperiled country during the War of the Rebellion, and its record during that conflict is an honorable one. Its quotas were filled and money furnished with the same patriotic spirit evinced by Deacon Appleton as he left the place on that April day in 1775 and marched to the Concord fight.

CHAPTER III.

NEW IPSWICH—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Congregational Church—Methodist Church—Baptist Church—Unitarian Church.

Congregational Church.—In the original grant of the town a reservation was made of a certain piece of land for the support in part of the Christian ministry, and at the town-meeting in 1750 it was voted "to choose a committee to provide a proper person to preach in said town." They also voted forty-six pounds, old tenor, "for preaching in the fall of the year," and chose Joseph Stevens and Reuben Kidder a committee "to provide a proper person to preach." Two years afterwards (1752) one hundred and fifty pounds, old tenor, were voted "to pay for what preaching there had been, and to be laid out in preaching for the futer," and also "to have constant preaching hereafter." In 1754 it was voted "to hire two months' preaching in six months next coming, and no more."

It was voted, February, 1755, "to proceed to settle a minister," and subsequently, "that Mr. Peter Powers be our gospel minister." Joseph Stevens and Ephraim Adams were chosen to apply to Mr. Powers, "and make some proposals to him about his settling with us, and hear his reply, and make Report at the Adjournment of this meeting." They were also directed "to hire Mr. Powers to preach with us hear in this place till the adjournment of this meeting." They voted to give four hundred pounds, old tenor, in passable bills, for "a settlement," and also to give him four hundred pounds, old tenor, equal to about forty pounds silver, for a salary, with thirty cords of wood yearly.

Mr. Powers accepted the call, but before the day appointed for the ordination he requested to be relieved from his obligation to become their pastor. The request was granted, and, November 26, 1759, Rev. Stephen Farrar was called, and ordained October 21, 1760, when the church was also organized. Rev. Mr. Farrar remained pastor of this church until his death, which occurred suddenly June 23, 1809. He was succeeded by Rev. Richard Hall, who was ordained March 12, 1812, and remained until his death, July 13, 1824. Rev. Isaac R. Barbour was pastor from March 8, 1826, to September the same year; Rev. Charles Walker from February 28, 1827, to August 26, 1835; Rev. Samuel Lee from May 5, 1836, to 1862; Rev. Calvin Cutler settled March 12, 1862, dismissed April 11, 1867; Rev. Prescott Fay settled January 1, 1868, dismissed October 6, 1869; Rev. Benjamin F. Ray acting pastor from July 1, 1870, until death, January 1, 1872; Rev. Thomas S. Robie acting pastor from May, 1872, until March, 1874; Rev. Bela N. Seymour, acting pastor from October 1, 1874, until March 15, 1878; Rev. Horace Parker,

acting pastor from August 1, 1878, until May 30, 1880; Rev. Sumner G. Wood settled December 31, 1880, dismissed March 1, 1883; Rev. George F. Merriam, acting pastor, April 15, 1883.

The first meeting-house was erected by the proprietors of the town, but probably was never used as a house of worship, and was destroyed during the desertion of the town in 1748.

In 1752 it was voted to build a meeting-house, which was completed in 1759, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Aaron Kidder, Joseph Bates and Ichabod How, to "seat the meeting-house;" and they were directed to "sceete ten persons on each Long Seat and four on each short one."

This was an unpretentious building, and in 1762 it was

"*Voted* to build a Meeting-house 50 feet long, 40 feet wide and 24 feet post.

"*Voted*, to chuse a Committee to receive and provide stuff such as boards, slit-work, shingles, clapboard and the like for the Meeting-house. Chosen Mr Robert Crosby, Mr. John Chandler, Dea. Benjamin Adams and Capt. Reuben Kidder."

A controversy arose respecting the location of the house, which lasted until 1767, and after the location had finally been decided upon, and the church erected, another controversy occurred in relation to the distribution of the pews. Some wished to have a committee "to prise the pew spotts and let the highest payers have them according to their pay," and others wished to have them sold to the highest bidder at public vendue. It was finally agreed, November 18, 1768,

"That all persons who hath a mind to have his proportionable part in the pew around in the New M. H. prefer a Request to the Comtee chosen to dispose of the Pews at Vendue, by the 25th day instant at 9 o'clock in the morning, shall have their proportionable part, according to their pay, sett off to such as Request it.

"*Voted*, by Intirest, that all the persons Intrested in the New M. H. shall sell the pews that are not sett off to such as Requested their parts at public vendue to the highest bidder, and have the benefit of the money said pews come to, in proportion to their pay."

In March, 1769, it was voted that the committee "proceed to build a pulpit and make the Body of Seats, and Seal up the window stools, and lathe and plaster to the Gallery girts and so under the Galleries, and Build the Stairs, and lay the gallery floor and also the ministerial Pew, all to be compleated this Summer coming."

In January, 1770, it was voted to finish the meeting-house this present year; to have a row of pews around the gallery, sell them at auction and apply the proceeds towards the finishing of the house. They also voted to paint the interior as the committee should "think proper upon advise of men skilled in painting." The last recorded act in relation to the completion of the house was to build seats on the spaces over the stairs, "and the Negroes to set on the Hindmost of said seats in each gallery," though by a subsequent record it appears that they had not been built in 1774.

The fourth and present church edifice was completed in 1843.

February 22, 1759.

"*Voted* to give Joseph Stevens £9.8, in silver, old tenor, for going to Concord to hire a preacher, and to Townshend to wait on Mr Farrar up, and for going to Cambridge, 45 ft, silver, old tenor; 42 lbs, like tenor, for going to Chelmsford on the like business."

November 26, 1759. At a meeting of the proprietors,

"Rev. Daniel Emerson presiding, and after solemn supplication, Voted by Proxes, and chosen Mr. Stephen Farrar to be our Gospel Minister in this place.

"*Voted* to give Mr Stephen Farrar £40 sterling money of Great Britton in addition to the first Minister Rite of Land in this Place, if he settles in the ministry in this place.

"*Voted* to give Mr. Stephen Farrar forty pounds sterling, as aforesaid for a yearly Sallery, so long as he continues a Gospel minister amongst us.

"*Voted* to add to Mr. Farrar's Sallery two Pounds Sterling, to be paid yearly, when there is Eighty families; and five Pounds sterling more to be paid yearly, when there is one hundred families settled in this place, and addition to continue so long as he does the work of a Gospel minister in this place, and no longer.

"*Voted* to give Mr Stephen Farrar thirty Cord of good Wood, cord-wood length, to be delivered at his house annaly, it he settles in this place.

"*Voted* that the Comtee appointed to her preching shall inform Mr Farrar of our Call and the Conditions of the same."

The following signed the church covenant:

Stephen Farrar (pastor-elect), Ephraim Adams, Josiah Bates, Thomas Fletcher, Andrew Spaulding, Jonah Crosby, Amos Taylor, Zechariah Adams, Stephen Adams, John Dutton, Reuben Kidder, Ebenezer Bullard, Joseph Stevens, Benjamin Bear, Benjamin Adams, Thomas Adams, John Chandler, Joseph Bullard.

To these were added, in the course of the succeeding twelve years, thirty-eight others. Among these were:

1761—Barnabas Davis, Nathaniel Carleton and wife, Rachel Kidder, Cornelius Cook, Joel and Hannah Crosby, Marshall Farnsworth.

1765—George Starr and wife, Ichabod and Sarah How.

1766—Edmond and Abigail Bryant, Nathan Boynton, Rebecca Melvin and the wives of Ezra Town and Abijah Smith.

1767—Seth Cobb and wife, Jonathan and Sarah Davis.

1768—Joseph and Ruth Pollard, and Rebecca, wife of John Preston.

1770—Samuel and Bridget Brown, Silas Richardson, John and Susannah Cutler, and the wives of Jonas Woolson, Josiah Brown, Stephen Brown and Elijah Marsfield.

1772—Isaac Clark, William Elliot and the wife of Simeon Fletcher.

According to Mr. Walton's memoranda, there were added, in 1786, 88; 1787, 10; 1789, 5; 1790, 1; 1791, 2; 1792, 3; 1794, 2; 1800, 5; 1801, 3; 1806, 1; 1808, 2; 1809, 3.

Ephraim and Benjamin Adams were the first deacons.

The Second Congregational Church was organized October 9, 1851, with fifty-seven members, but within ten years later united with the old church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1841. The following is a list of pastors from its organization to the present time:

Horace Moulton, from December, 1841, to June, 1842; Jacob Beyer, from July, 1842, to July, 1843; George W. T. Rogers, from July, 1843, to June, 1844; Henry Sutter, from June, 1845, to May, 1846; J. W. Grimsilly, from May, 1846, to June, 1848; Joseph Hayes, from June, 1848, to May, 1849; Jonathan Hall, from June, 1849, to May, 1851; o.

H. Jasper, from May, 1851, to December, 1851; O. P. Pitcher, from December, 1851, to June, 1852; Jonathan Hale, from June, 1852, to May, 1855; J. P. Stinchfield, from May, 1855, to July, 1856; S. G. Kellogg, from July, 1856, to July, 1857; David Culver, from January, 1858, to April, 1859; A. P. Hatch, from May, 1859, to April, 1861; George F. Eaton, from April, 1861, to April, 1862; Irad Taggart, from April, 1870, to April, 1872; Jacob F. Spaulding, from April, 1872, to April, 1875; Israel Ainsworth, from April, 1875, to April, 1877; F. W. Johnson, from April, 1877, to September, 1877; G. M. Curl, from September, 1877, to April, 1879; Geo. S. Wentworth, from April, 1879, to April, 1880; F. H. Corson, from June, 1880, to April, 1881; J. M. Colburn, from June, 1881, to April, 1884

The church has no pastor at the present time.

An Unitarian Society was formed here and a meeting-house erected in 1823. Among the ministers were Rev. Mr. Harding, Rev. R. Bates and Rev. Warren Barton. The church is now extinct.

CHAPTER IV.

NEW IPSWICH.—(*Continued*).

APPLETON ACADEMY.[1]

WE read in the "History of New Ipswich," that though the town had made provision for instruction in the languages, it was for only a few weeks in the year; and after the close of the Revolutionary War it was not to be supposed that such men as the Farrars, Champneys, Prestons, Barretts, Appletons and Kidders, who had children growing up, would be satisfied with the advantages enjoyed. In 1861, at a re-union of the alumni of the academy, Hon. John Preston, in responding to the toast, "The Original Founders of the Academy," said:—

"As early as 1787, when but one Academy had been established in this State, thirty-two men of New Ipswich and other towns in this vicinity bound themselves by mutual covenants to contribute their several proportions to the support of a school in New Ipswich, where the highest branches of knowledge might be taught. In 1789 our Academy was incorporated. Some of the founders had been soldiers in the War of the Revolution, all were suffering from the embarrassments occasioned by the expenses of the war, and a depreciated currency. Many of them were involved in debt; yet, for the sake of providing the means of educating their children, they increased those debts and even mortgaged their farms, firmly convinced that they could leave their children no legacy so valuable as a good education."

In the fall of 1787 the school opened in a district school-house, with Mr. John Hubbard for its first preceptor. The school flourished and outgrew its first home; so, in 1789, a building, now occupied as a dwelling by Emerson Howe, was erected, and a charter of incorporation obtained. Trustees were selected from those who had been members of the association, all papers and money given to the new board and the old association gave place to the new. Rev. Stephen Farrar was chosen president of the trustees, Dr. John Preston secretary and John Hubbard was retained as preceptor till his resignation, in 1795. The next year Mr. Samuel Worcester, who had fitted for college under Mr. Hubbard, was secured as preceptor, and remained two years, when he resigned to begin his vocation of the ministry in 1798. Mr. Worcester was succeeded by Mr. David Palmer, who remained one year, and the school was closed that winter.

The next two terms were under the charge of Mr. Peter Cochran.

In September, 1799, Mr. Warren Pierce took the school for two years. At this time there seems to have been a depression, and the school was closed for two years, to open in 1803 under the care of Mr. Joseph Milliken, who remained till 1807, when Mr. Benjamin White was put in charge for a year. He was succeeded by Mr. Oliver Swain Taylor, who recently died in Auburn, N. Y., at the age of one hundred. Under Mr. Taylor the school was prosperous, and a goodly number of the daughters, as well as the sons, of the town attended. At this time we find the first lady assistant (Mrs. Mitchell, afterward married to Mr. Peter Batchelder). Mr. Taylor resigned in 1811, and the next few years we find the school to have been in charge of Messrs. Luke Eastman, Hart Talcott, Jesse Smith and Elijah Denond.

In 1817 the town was about to build a new town hall, and an agreement was made with the trustees by which the town and trustees should, to their mutual advantage, join in erecting a building.

In 1817 the school was moved to its new rooms, the students marching in procession from the old building to the new. The music on this occasion was furnished by some of their own number, among them being Elijah Bingham and Jonas Chickering, whose name has since been so well-known in musical circles throughout the world.

From 1818 to 1820 Mr. Earl Smith was preceptor. The school flourished at this time, and we find in a letter from Mr. Charles Barrett to Mr. Samuel Appleton that, besides the building, fifteen hundred dollars had been added to the fund. Soon after this Mr. Samuel Appleton sent some globes and one hundred volumes toward a library, of which the school was in need. At the same time Mr. Isaac Appleton contributed a large and curious folio volume on "Genealogy."

The next four or five years were under Messrs. Amasa Edes, Rufus Putnam and Cranmore Wallace. In 1827, under Mr. Seth H. Keeler, the school was very small. Mr. Robert A. Coffin, assisted by his wife, held the school from 1828 to 1833 with great success. During this time Mrs. Dolly Everett, sister of the Appletons, presented the school with a bell. Mr. Coffin was followed by his assistant, Mr. Stephen T. Allen, who was highly commended by the trustees when he resigned at the end of the following year. From 1835 to 1841, Mr. Charles Shedd was preceptor, and from 1841 to 1844, Messrs. Josiah Crosby, James K. Colby and Abner Warner were in charge.

In 1844, Mr. Edward A. Lawrence began his successful work, which lasted till his resignation, in 1851,

[1] By John Preston.

At the meeting of the alumni in 1861 allusion is made to him by the chronicler as follows:

"After a season came Edward, whose surname was Lawrence, a wise man, who dealt uprightly and walked in the integrity. And his days were marked by gentleness and peace. Many children of the people drew nigh unto his loving kindness, and they took sweet counsel together and walked to the House of God in company. Now the rest of the acts of Edward, and his many kind words, and his goodness, they are graven with the point of a diamond on the tablets of our memory."

On September 11, 1850, the town celebrated its centennial, and many of its distinguished sons and daughters were present. On account of great age and infirmities, Samuel Appleton was unable to attend, but sent a letter, in which he says,—

"As a sentiment on the present occasion, I send you the following, which I hope will meet the approbation of all: 'The Literary Institutions of New Hampshire in general, and the Academy of New Ipswich in particular,' and to enable that institution to assume its former standing and extend its future usefulness, I, Samuel Appleton, of Boston, do hereby promise to pay to the Trustees of New Ipswich Academy, for the benefit of said Academy, five thousand dollars on demand."

After the applause, which the reading of this letter excited, had ceased, Dr. Augustus A. Gould, of Boston, one of New Ipswich's sons, rose and promised to give to the academy an extensive collection of shells, plants and other objects of natural history whenever the resident citizens would furnish suitable cases for their arrangement and preservation. At the same meeting a committee, consisting of Hon. Samuel Batchelder, Hon. Timothy Farrar, Jonas Chickering, Esq., Dr. A. A. Gould and Frederic Kidder, were chosen to solicit money for a permanent fund for the academy. Such an impulse had been given by the donations of Mr. Appleton and Mr. Gould that the resident and other friends of the school resolved to erect a building suited to the future requirements of the institution, and money for the purpose was given by Samuel Appleton, Nathan Appleton, Jonas Chickering, the Kidders, Champneys, Barretts, Prestons, Thayers and many others. Mr. Elihu T. Quimby took charge of the school after the resignation of Mr. Lawrence. In 1853 the present academy building was begun, a large two-story brick building, situated on fine grounds commanding an extensive view. In the spring of 1854 the new rooms were ready for occupation. The first floor of the building was devoted to recitation-rooms; by a broad, easy stair-way the second story was reached, on which were situated the large school hall, library, room for philosophical apparatus and a museum for the promised gift of Dr. Gould, who, shortly after the completion of the cases, came to superintend the arrangement of the cabinet. Among other things is a very valuable and complete geological collection, part of which was given to Dr. Gould by his friend, Sir Charles Lyell, and many of the inscriptions are in Lady Lyell's handwriting. Another branch of the collection had been given to Dr. Gould by Colonel Ezekiel Jewett, a native of Rindge, who served in the War of 1812 and also in the South American War. Still later in life he became famous for his researches in minerals and shells. In 1854 the academy received from the executors of the will of Samuel Appleton, who had recently died, twenty thousand dollars, making his total gift to the school fund twenty-five thousand dollars; and at this time, in recognition of his kindness, the name of the school was changed to New Ipswich Appleton Academy. In the summer of 1861, at the request of friends of the academy, Mr. Quimby, the principal, issued a circular, a portion of which follows:

"The Alumni of the New Ipswich Appleton Academy will meet at the academy hall, in New Ipswich, N. H., on Wednesday, September 18, 1861, for a social reunion, and to listen to an oration by B. B. Kingsbury, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass. Timothy Perry, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been engaged as poet, and William A. Preston, Esq., of New Ipswich, N. H., as chronicler for the occasion. A dinner will be served and music provided, and no pains will be spared to make the day pleasant and profitable to all."

We read in the record of that day that a large number of the alumni and friends of the school met on Wednesday, September, 18, 1861, at nine A.M., in the old academy hall. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Samuel Lee, one of the board of trustees, and the following officers of the day were chosen: President, Deacon N. D. Gould, of Boston, Mass.; Vice-President, Hon. John Preston, of New Ipswich; Marshal, Colonel John P. Clark, of New Ipswich; Chaplain, Rev. Perley B. Davis, of Andover, Mass; Secretary, John N. Stearns, Esq., of New York.

After the business of the day had been transacted, a procession was formed on the green in front of the old academy in the following order:

The Marshal and Aids.
The Band.
An Escort of Students.
The Officers of the Day.
The Orator, Poet, Chronicler and Secretary.
The Trustees.
Invited Guests.
Teachers, past and present, of the Academy.
Alumni.

The procession moved through the principal streets of the village to the large hall in the new academy building, which was filled to overflowing. The president of the day, Deacon N. D. Gould, a vigorous man, though in his eightieth year, upon calling the assembly to order, made a short address, in which he said,—

"Perhaps there is no one now living, who knows so much of the history of this Academy as myself, or who can say, as I can, that of the thirty-two original founders of the institution, of the fifty-five different gentlemen who have been from time to time its trustees, and of the twenty eight preceptors who have successfully had its charge, I have known every one, and have been intimately acquainted with most of them."

An oration was then delived by B. B. Kingsbury, Esq., entitled "True Heroism" and its connection with the life of the scholar. The oration was followed by a poem written and delivered by Timothy Perry, which was received with great favor by the audience. The poem was followed by the "Word of

the Prophet Benammi," by William A. Preston. The ancient and allegorical style in which the prophet treated numerous incidents in the history of the academy provoked hearty merriment among the most dignified in the assembly.

It was in the first year of our Civil War, soon after our defeat, when Bull Run and Manassas Gap awakened sad memories in all hearts, and it was in allusion to these events that the chronicler, who refers to New Ipswich as Gilead and the academy as the tabernacle, foretells the final triumph of the right, and invokes the blessings of Heaven upon our cause as follows:

"5. And the children of the North hasted and went down to the conflict, and among them were many from the land of Gilead, even children of the tabernacle, men of might and men of war, that put on the battle that could handle the shield and buckler; who's faces were like the faces of lions, and were as swift as the roe upon the mountains.

"7. And they girded on their armor, even the glittering spear and the sword, and were terrible as an army with banners.

"8. And they said one to another: Gilead is mine, and Manasseh shall be mine.

"9. And they trembled not at the sound of the trumpets, the thunder of the captains and the shouting, for they boasted from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof.

"10. And behold now, their armor is not laid aside, and even now can we hear the thumping of the chariots and the hoofs meet, and the midnight sky is red with the glare of the battle.

"11. But we remembered Joshua in the days of old and Pharaoh, the sword of Eleazar, the son of Aaron, before the Ark of the Covenant, saying: 'Shall I yet again go up to battle against the children of Benjamin my brother, or shall I cease?'

"12. And the Lord said: 'Go up, for to-morrow I will deliver them into thine hand.'

"13. And we were comforted, and laid our children to rest of good cheer, for the whole of his people with a pillar of fire by night and a pillar of cloud by day, would not forsake us in this our trouble, but would be our rock and our shield, our buttress, and a shield upon our right hand.

"14. But the eyes of the prophet Benammi was dim. And he said, as of an evision, that the land of old and shall again flow with milk and honey; that its cattles shall be full to overflowing.

"15. That the tabernacle shall still stand with blessings without number, and that our children and our children's children shall come up hither to learn that which is good, and shall do honor and reverence to those who, in old time, established this abode of Wisdom.

"16. Let the in walk in their integrity, and learn to avoid neither the problems that walketh in darkness nor the destruction that wasteth at noonday; till, beneath their own vine, and among the trees they planted, the silver cords be loosed, and the golden bowl be broken.

"17. To thee, our foster-mother, Hail! Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces.

"18. For my brethren and companions' sake I will now say: 'Peace be within thee!'"

During the next few years many valuable philosophical and chemical instruments were added to the school laboratories. Mr. Ira Holden, of Baltimore, Md., gave a fine air-pump; Mr. Jeremiah Prichard, of Boston, a large electrical machine, and, from time to time, many other instruments have been given by other friends. Rev. E. T. Rowe succeeded Mr. Quinby in 1865, and remained till 1868, when Mr. Earl W. Westgate was put in charge of the school. In 1872, Mr. John Herbert took charge of the school, and remained till 1874, when William A. Preston, Esq., became principal, and the school still remains in his care. The school fund has, within a few years, been increased five thousand dollars by the bequest of the late Isaac Spalding, of Nashua, a native of New Ipswich. Among the prominent men who have been students at the academy are Chief Justice Appleton, of Maine; Levi Woodbury, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General of the United States; Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston; Dr. George C. Shattuck, of Boston; the famous surgeon, Dr. Amos Twitchell, of Keene, and many others. At the New Hampshire festival in Boston, in 1850, five of the twelve vice-presidents were sons of New Ipswich and former members of the academy. The following gentlemen have, at various times, been trustees:

Rev. Stephen Farrar, Charles Barrett, Esq., Ephraim Hartwell, Esq., Joseph Brown, Rev. Seth Payson, Rev. Daniel Emerson, Henry Woods, Jacob Abbot, John Hubbard, Dr. John Preston, Hon. Timothy Farrar, Thomas Fletcher, Rev. Noah Miles, Jonathan Searle, Rev. Abel Lisle, Robert Smith, Ebenezer Edwards, Jeremiah Prichard, Rev. Cornelius Waters, Isaiah Kidder, Benjamin Champney, Esq., Dr. John Preston, Jr., Rev. Richard Hall, Samuel Batchelder, Rev. Ebenezer Hill, Rev. David Palmer, Charles Barrett, N. P. Gould, Dr. James Crombie, Rev. Thomas Beede, Peter Felt, Joseph Barrett, Rev. Isaac R. Barbour, O. P. Eaton, Rev. Charles Walker, Rev. A. W. Burnham, Ephraim H. Farrar, John Clark, William Ainsworth, Isaac Adams, John Preston, Esq., Rev. Samuel Lee, David Perry, Rev. Frederick A. Adams, William W. Johnson, George Barrett, Stephen Thayer, William Olmstead, Supply Wilson, Charles P. Gould, Augustus A. Gould, William A. Preston, Rev. Calvin Cutler, Newton Brooks, Edward Spalding, Matthias S. Wilson, Thomas H. Marshall, Frank W. Preston, Frederic Jones, Jeremiah Smith, John C. Davis, Ira S. Holden, Thomas G. Appleton, Henry A. Whitney, Rodney Wallace.

CHAPTER V.

NEW IPSWICH— *Continued*.

The Manufacturers Bank—The New Ipswich Bank—The New Ipswich Savings-Bank—The Press—Physicians—Postoffices—Manufacturing—Bethel Lodge, F. and A. M.—Wavanie Lodge, I. O. of O. F.—Civil History—Representatives and Town Clerks from Incorporation of Town to 1886.

The Manufacturers Bank was chartered in 1820, with a capital of $100,000. The first president was Charles Barrett, who held the position until his death. Thomas B. Fearing was the first cashier. He was succeeded by William Ainsworth, and Mr. Ainsworth by George Barrett.

The New Ipswich Bank was chartered in 1848, with a capital of $100,000. J. M. Minot was president, and George Barrett cashier. William A. Preston succeeded Mr. Barrett as cashier in 1861. The bank closed about 1867.

The New Ipswich Savings-Bank was incorporated January 3, 1849. The incorporators were Isaac Adams, Joseph Barrett, Jeremiah Smith, Nathan Sanders, John P. Clark, James Chandler, Ephraim H. Farrar, George Sanders, William W. Johnson, Supply Wilson, George Barrett, John Preston, Hiram Smith and Stephen Smith.

The incorporators met February 10, 1849, and chose the following trustees: William W. Johnson, Joseph Barrett, James Chandler, Nathan Sanders,

Jeremiah Smith, Supply Wilson, George Barrett, Hiram Smith and Stephen Smith.

The trustees above-named met February 24, 1849, and the following officers were chosen: Jeremiah Smith as president, John Preston as treasurer.

The presidents in order and time of service are as follows: Jeremiah Smith, 1849 to 1873, resigning on account of ill health; James Chandler, 1873 to 1878, resigning on account of ill health; William W. Johnson, 1878 to 1883; George Whiting, 1883 to 1886.

The treasurers in order and time of service are John Preston, 1849 until his death, in March, 1867; William A. Preston, son of John Preston, 1867 to 1875; Frank W. Preston, son of John Preston, 1875 to 1886.

The present standing committee are George Whiting, Henry O. Preston, Frederick Jones and Edward O. Marshall.

Present board of trustees are William W. Johnson, George Whiting, William A. Preston, Ephraim F. Fox, George W. Wheeler (2d), Frederick Jones, Frank W. Preston, Henry O. Preston and Edward O. Marshall.

The first three deposits were as follows: February 27, 1849, Charles Abner Chickering, $13; March 30, 1849, Joseph Howard Sanders, $6.50; March 31, 1849, Frank Whipple Preston, $13.

The amount of deposits January, 1885, were $77,-091.

The Press.—On New Year's morning, 1802, a small pamphlet was found distributed at almost every man's door. It was entitled "The New Year's Gift, or Naughty Folks Reformed;" by his Honor, Isaac Iambic. The avowed object of the muse was to

> "lash the times,
> Review the folly and the crimes
> Which have transpired within the year, &c."

The management of singing and singing-schools and the preceptor of the academy are castigated, with sundry hits at hard drinking, swearing and lying and many other topics. The excitement produced was very great, and the effect was highly beneficial in suppressing the follies and quarrels of the citizens. Every one stood in terror of Isaac, who had declared that he should do his duty, and that every New Year they should have his gift, and moreover, that he will

> "tell the truth, but will not spare
> Little or great a single hair;
> And when you tell a lie or swear,
> Expect your friend *Iambic* there,
> To write your name, and then to hit
> It into his next *New Year's Gift*."

The threats of vengeance from those who had been directly alluded to were loud and long. The sin of authorship was laid at many a door, but no satisfactory clue to it was then obtained. Indeed, we believe the name of the author has never yet been fully disclosed. His two coadjutors were faithful, and he so artfully diverted attention by castigating himself, as well as his father, hinting

> "How S——l B——r the younger
> In an oration much did blunder,

that he escaped detection.

A somewhat similar commotion was produced, a dozen years or more afterwards, by the circulation of some verses entitled "The Ladies' Looking-Glass," aimed at some of the prevalent follies of the day.

THE PRESS OF NEW IPSWICH.[1]—Early in the year 1815, Simeon Ide, then in his twenty-first year, having served an apprenticeship with Farnsworth & Churchhill, publishers of the *Vermont Republican*, at Windsor, procured of Monroe & Francis, of Boston, a small two-pull Ramage press, a font of second-hand bourgeois type, weighing three hundred and fifty-five pounds, badly worn, and other material necessary for printing an edition of the New Testament. This he placed in a blacksmith-shop on his father's farm, situated "over the hills," in the southwest corner of New Ipswich, about four miles from the Centre village and three miles easterly from the village of Rindge. Having procured paper from the mill of Samuel Smith, Esq., of Peterborough, with the assistance of a sister not yet twelve years of age, he completed an edition of five thousand copies of the New Testament, in duodecimo form, three hundred and seventy-five pages, in about five months,—he doing the press-work at "half-press," while his sister did nearly all the case-work. This is believed to be the first edition of the New Testament published in the State. In order that this, his first publication, might be as free as possible of errors, he engaged the Rev. Dr. Payson, of Rindge, to read the proof-sheets, and walked to the doctor's house, a distance of three miles, twice a week to read proofs with him. To give greater currency to the edition, he prevailed upon Dr. Payson to allow him to insert upon the title-page, "Revised and corrected by Rev. S. Payson, D.D." Some of the doctor's friends getting the impression that he had been attempting a new translation, he was not a little troubled; but Mr. Ide came to his relief by placing over the obnoxious line a printed slip, on which were the words, "First New Ipswich Edition." One thousand copies, in full binding, were sold to the New Hampshire Bible Society for two hundred and eighty dollars—much below the cost—in order to raise the money for his supply of paper. The remainder of the edition was retailed at fifty cents a copy. Mr. Ide also printed several sermons, pamphlets and small books for the young, during the term of about one year he remained with his father at the homestead. Among the latter were "Franklin's Way to Wealth," "Prompter," "Sketches of Franklin's Life and Character" (written by Mr. Ide while an apprentice), "The Grave," by Robert Blair, "Gray's Elegy," etc.

About the same time Solomon Wilder removed to

[1] By E. D. Boylston.

New Ipswich from Leominster, Mass., with a printing apparatus of the rudest sort, even for those days. He did jobs in the way of posters for vendues, farm sales, probate notices, etc. He also printed toy-books, with cuts of a very questionable style of art, and an occasional pamphlet; but beyond this he did not aspire. He did most of the printing demanded by the locality for many years.

The New Ipswich Register was published by Mark Miller in 1833, and had but a short life.

The News-Gatherer was published by King & Hewes in 1836.

The New Ipswich Times, a small sheet, is now published quarterly by Emery & Allen.

George D. Burton commenced printing in New Ipswich in 1871. With a press seven by nine inches, and a small stock of type, mostly purchased on credit, he opened in a small room opposite the hotel. His principal work was address and business cards, procured by advertising from abroad. Being successful in this, and having paid off his indebtedness, in 1872 he purchased more type and a plough paper-cutter.

In 1874 he commenced the publication of the *New England Star*, an eight-page, thirty-two column amateur paper, published monthly, at fifty cents a year, printed at the office of the *Cheshire Republican*, at Keene. At first one thousand copies were issued, and the circulation continued to increase monthly. The advertisements so called in work that in the spring of 1875 an eight-inch Gordon press was purchased, and more spacious quarters were found for the business in the two-and-a-half story block opposite Thayer's cigar-factory. Soon after a Hoe press, with platen twenty-six by twenty-eight, was added, and a large outfit of wood and metal type. In the fall of 1875, Mr. Burton received from the postmaster a certificate that he furnished and received more mail matter each day than all the other inhabitants combined. That the *Star* had some shining qualities is evident from the fact that in the spring of 1876 it had attained a circulation of between five thousand and six thousand. In that year it was sold to William M. Pemberton, of Ansonia, Conn. In the spring of 1877, such was the run of job-work from abroad that another press was demanded and procured; also a thirty-two-inch Sanborn power paper-cutter and a four horse-power engine. New shafting was put in, and the business run by steam. Many large business houses in Boston and other large places procured their printing at this office. A machine-shop was also annexed, in the rear of the building, for the manufacture of small novelties. Everything continued prosperous till the fall of 1877, when, on a calm, clear November evening, the office having been run to a late hour to meet the crowd of work, the owner and his co-laborers were summoned from their incipient slumbers to see the whole establishment vanish as in an hour by the insatiable fire-fiend. The amount of loss can be judged from the foregoing sketch, and the fact that seven hands were constantly employed in this office.

Physicians.—The first physician was John Preston, who came in 1762, and for some time was the only physician in the town. He was followed by Drs. Thomas Swain, Eben H. Goss, Nathan Breed, John Preston, Jr., Timothy Preston, James Barr, Moses Farwell, Calvin Brown, William Galleys, John Clough, Henry Gibson, L. H. Cochran, Dr. Kitteredge, Frederick Jones,[1] Stillman Gibson, George M. Gage, James Emerson, John M. Rand, Francis N. Gibson,[1] John Cutler, Frederick W. Jones.[1]

The Post-Office at New Ipswich was established, in 1800, with Samuel Batchelder, Sr., postmaster. The following is a list of the postmasters from that time to the present: Sampson Fletcher, Josiah W. Spaulding, Charles Hastings, Jr., Charles Chickering, Edward M. Isaacs, John U. Davis, John G. Leonard, Charles A. Whitney, Henry O. Preston (the present incumbent).

The first Cotton-Mill in New Hampshire was established in this town, in 1804, by Charles Robbins, Charles Barrett and Benjamin Champney. Robbins was a practical manufacturer, and was to receive for his services and skill $2.75 per day, and the others to furnish the means for conducting the business. The mill went into operation in December, 1804, and contained five hundred spindles. Four and a half pounds of yarn were spun on the first day, which was sold to Charles Robbins for $3.42. June 11, 1805, the Legislature of New Hampshire, on the petition of Charles Barrett and others, passed an "Act to encourage the manufacture of Cotton Yarn in the town of New Ipswich, in this State."

Other factories were built from time to time; but the only one now in existence in the town is the Columbian Manufacturing Company, which manufactures cotton goods, denims, stripes, etc. The woolen manufacture was also carried on at one time in this town. John Everett commenced the manufacture of woolens as early as 1810; but it was abandoned in 1826.

Slavery in New Ipswich.—Slavery at one time existed in this town, and the minister, the doctor, the magistrate, the deacon and the captain all were slave-owners. The first one owned in town was a man belonging to Deacon Adams. Tradition says he was very discontented when comparing the solitudes of the wilderness with the cleared fields of old Ipswich. Soon after, Colonel Kidder had two, one of whom was a girl, who died young; Cæsar, the man, was purchased in Chelmsford, for ten pounds, when seven years old. Scipio, owned by Captain Hoar; Patience, by Rev. Stephen Farrar; Boston, by Doctor Preston, Sr.; and Grace, by Paul Prichard, died young.

The first Burial-Place in the town was near the first meeting-house.

[1] Now in practice.

Watatic Lodge of Odd-Fellows was instituted here about 1840.

Bethel Lodge, No. 24, F. and A. Masons, was chartered August 22, 1815, and John Everett was first Master. The present membership is about thirty-five, among whom is Silas Wheeler, who received his Entered Apprentice degree at the first meeting held for work, September 12, 1815.

Civil History.—The following is a list of town-clerks and representatives from the incorporation of the town to 1886:

1762.—Moses Tucker, town clerk.
1763.—Timothy Heald, town clerk.
1764.—Ichabod How, town clerk.
1765.—Benjamin Adams, town clerk.
1766.—Interregnum.
1767.—Isaac Appleton, town clerk.
1768.—Benjamin Adams, town clerk.
1769.—Benjamin Adams, town clerk.
1770.—Benjamin Adams, town clerk.
1771.—John Preston, town clerk.
1772.—Benjamin Adams, town clerk.
1773.—Benjamin Adams, town clerk.
1774.—Timothy Farrar, town clerk.
1775.—William Shattuck, representative; Isaac How, town clerk.
1776.—Joseph Bates, representative; Isaac How, town clerk.
1777.—Benjamin Adams, representative; Isaac How, town clerk.
1778.—John Preston, representative; Isaac Appleton, town clerk.
1779.—Ebenezer Champney, representative; Isaac Appleton, town clerk.
1780.—John Brown, representative; Isaac How, town clerk.
1781.—Timothy Farrar, representative; Benjamin Adams, town clerk.
1782.—Ephraim Adams, representative; Isaac How, town clerk.
1783.—Ephraim Adams, representative; James Horsley, town clerk.
1784.—Ephraim Adams, representative; James Horsley, town clerk.
1785.—Ephraim Adams, representative, James Horsley, town clerk.
1786.—John Preston, representative, Isaac Appleton, town clerk.
1787.—Charles Barrett, representative, Isaac Appleton, town clerk.
1788.—Charles Barrett, representative, Isaac Appleton, town clerk.
1789.—Charles Barrett, representative, Isaac Appleton, town clerk.
1790.—Charles Barrett, representative; Isaac Appleton, town clerk.
1791.—Charles Barrett, representative; Jeremiah Prichard, town clerk.
1792.—Charles Barrett, representative; Jeremiah Prichard, town clerk.
1793.—Charles Barrett, representative; Jeremiah Prichard, town clerk.
1794.—Jeremiah Prichard, representative; Jeremiah Prichard, town clerk.
1795.—Jeremiah Prichard, representative; John Hubbard, town clerk.
1796.—Charles Barrett, representative; Jeremiah Prichard, town clerk.
1797.—Jeremiah Prichard, representative; Jeremiah Prichard, town clerk.
1798.—Charles Barrett, representative; Seth Wheeler, town clerk.
1799.—Jeremiah Prichard, representative; Noah Bartlett, town clerk.
1800.—Jeremiah Prichard, representative; Noah Bartlett, town clerk.
1801.—Ebenezer Champney, representative; Noah Bartlett, town clerk.
1802.—Jeremiah Prichard, representative; John Preston, town clerk.
1803.—Noah Bartlett, representative; John Preston, town clerk.
1804.—Noah Bartlett, representative, John Preston, town clerk.
1805.—Noah Bartlett, representative; John Preston, town clerk.
1806.—Noah Bartlett, representative, John Preston, town clerk.
1807.—Noah Bartlett, representative, John Preston, town clerk.
1808.—Noah Bartlett, representative; John Preston, town clerk.
1809.—Noah Bartlett, representative, John Preston, town clerk.
1810.—Isaiah Kidder, representative, John Preston, town clerk.
1811.—Samuel Batchelder, representative; John Preston, town clerk.
1812.—Samuel Batchelder, representative; John Preston, town clerk.
1813.—Samuel Batchelder, representative, John Preston, town clerk.
1814.—Samuel Batchelder, representative, John Preston, town clerk.
1815.—Samuel Batchelder, representative, John Preston, town clerk.
1816.—Samuel Batchelder, representative, John Preston, town clerk.
1817.—N. D. Gould, representative, John Preston, town clerk.
1818.—N. D. Gould, representative, Samuel Batchelder, town clerk.
1819.—Charles Barrett, representative, Samuel Batchelder, town clerk.
1820.—N. D. Gould, representative, Samuel Batchelder, town clerk.
1821.—Charles Barrett, representative, Samuel Batchelder, town clerk.
1822.—Charles Barrett, representative, Samuel Batchelder, town clerk.
1823.—Stephen Wheeler, representative, Samuel Batchelder, town clerk.
1824.—Stephen Wheeler, representative, E. H. Farrar, town clerk.
1825.—Charles Barrett, representative; E. H. Farrar, town clerk.
1826.—Charles Barrett, representative, E. H. Farrar, town clerk.
1827.—Stephen Wheeler, representative, E. H. Farrar, town clerk.
1828.—Stephen Wheeler, representative; E. H. Farrar, town clerk.
1829.—Stephen Wheeler, representative; Jeremiah Smith, town clerk.
1830.—Charles Barrett, representative; E. H. Farrar, town clerk.
1831.—George F. Farley, representative; E. H. Farrar, town clerk.
1832.—Stephen Wheeler, representative; E. H. Farrar, town clerk.
1833.—John Preston, representative, E. H. Farrar, town clerk.
1834.—Seth King, representative; E. H. Farrar, town clerk.
1835.—Seth King, representative, E. H. Farrar, town clerk.
1836.—Stephen Wheeler, representative; E. H. Farrar, town clerk.
1837.—Seth King, representative, E. H. Farrar, town clerk.
1838.—John Preston, representative, John Gould, Jr., town clerk.
1839.—Jeremiah Smith, representative; John Gould, Jr., town clerk.
1840.—Jeremiah Smith, representative; John Gould, Jr., town clerk. Edward M. Isaacs to fill vacancy.
1841.—William Ainsworth, representative; John Clark, town clerk.
1842.—William Ainsworth, representative, Henry Isaacs to fill vacancy; John Clark, town clerk.
1843.—John Preston, representative, John Clark, town clerk.
1844.—John Preston, representative; John Clark, town clerk.
1845.—John Preston, representative; John Clark, town clerk.
1846.—John Preston, representative; John Clark, town clerk.
1847.—John Preston and Jeremiah Smith, representatives; John Clark, town clerk.
1848.—Jeremiah Smith and Samuel Lee, representatives; John Clark, town clerk.
1849.—Samuel Lee and Jeremiah Smith, representatives, John Clark, town clerk.
1850.—James Chandler and Frederick Jones, representatives, John Clark, town clerk.
1851.—James Chandler and John Preston, representatives; John Clark, town clerk.
1852.—Hosea Eaton and John Preston, representatives, Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1853.—Hosea Eaton and Jonathan Hall, representatives, Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1854.—Hosea Eaton and Jonathan Hall, representatives, Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1855.—Hosea Eaton and Jonathan Hall, representatives, Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1856.—Christopher Whitney and Stephen Thayer, representatives; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1857.—William W. Johnson and James Chandler, representatives; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1858.—E. M. Isaacs and William W. Johnson, representatives; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1859.—Charles B. Marshall and Henry O. Preston, representatives; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1860.—Charles B. Marshall and Henry O. Preston, representatives, Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1861.—Nathan Sanders and George Bayden, representatives, Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1862.—Samuel Lee, representative, Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1863.—Hosea Eaton, representative, Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1864.—John F. Davis, representative, Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1865.—John F. Davis, representative; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1866.—Hosea Eaton, representative; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.

1863.—Hiram Eaton, representative; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1864.—Hiram Eaton, representative; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1865.—William A. Preston, representative; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1870.—William A. Preston, representative; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1871.—Francis N. Gibson, representative; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1872.—Francis N. Gibson, representative; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1873.—Frank W. Preston, representative; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1874.—Frank W. Preston, representative; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1875.—William W. Johnson, representative; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1876.—William W. Johnson, representative; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1877.—B. N. Seymour, representative; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk.
1878.—Peter H. Clark, representative; Charles A. Whitney, town clerk; Henry O. Preston, to fill vacancy.
1879.—Peter H. Clark, representative; John W. Cunningham, town clerk; Henry O. Preston, to fill vacancy.
1880.—Charles Wheeler, representative; Earl H. Farwell, town clerk.
1881.—Charles Wheeler, representative; Earl H. Farwell, town clerk.
1882.—Edward O. Marshall, representative; Earl H. Farwell and Eugene L. Adams, town clerks.
1883.—Edward O. Marshall, representative; Joseph L. F. Marsh, Jr., to fill vacancy from February 6th to March 6th; J. L. F. Marsh, Jr., town clerk.
1884.—Warren Pratt, representative; J. L. F. Marsh, Jr., town clerk.
1885.—Warren Pratt, representative; J. L. F. Marsh, Jr., town clerk.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN PRESTON.

The first of the name of Preston to come to New Ipswich was John, in 1759, at the age of twenty-two, son of Captain Samuel, of Littleton, Mass., who was a descendant of John, of Andover, and the name John seems to be a family heirloom from a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Captain Samuel Preston was a brave commander in the French and Indian War, and John, —so family legends tell us—was a fearless young soldier in his father's company. Little fighting was done after the capture of Quebec by Wolfe in 1759, and the next year John laid aside the sword for the scalpel, and settled in this town as a physician. The doctor was a fortnight younger than the new minister, Rev. Stephen Farrar, who was ordained the same year, and the two young men became fast friends. That the doctor's frequent visits to the parsonage were not wholly due to his interest in theology is evident by his marriage, in 1764, to Rebecca, the minister's sister, of which marriage were born eleven children, of whom the eldest son—of course, named John—was born February 15, 1770. The doctor was a stanch Whig during the Revolution; succeeded his brother-in-law, Judge Timothy Farrar, as member of the convention to frame the State Constitution; was one of the founders of the academy, and for many years its secretary; his son-in-law, John Hubbard, being its first preceptor. He filled the various town offices of town clerk, selectman and representative, and till his death, in 1803, was a leader of public opinion. The house which he built and always occupied has remained in the possession of the family, and is now owned by his granddaughter, Miss King.

His son John, born, as we have said, February 15, 1770, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1791, and, like his father, was a physician, a portion of his medical studies being with Dr. Holyoke, of Salem. He was a good townsman, was town clerk for sixteen years, was, like his father, secretary of the academy, and built the house now owned by his nephew, Henry O. Preston. In 1798 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Ebenezer Champney, and of this marriage were born ten children, of whom John, the subject of our sketch, was born April 12, 1802. The doctor died in 1828. His mother, Rebecca (Farrar) Preston, died the following year. At the time of John's birth, April 12, 1802, the doctor had not finished his new house, and was living in the house built by Noah Cooke, grandfather of Professor J. P. Cooke, of Harvard College, and now owned by the heirs of Edward F. Preston. A few years later, when he was living in the new house on the turnpike, and when John was about ten years old, the store of Samuel Batchelder, but a few rods distant, caught fire on a cold winter night, and John sprang from his bed, and without waiting for shoes or stockings, ran through the snow to awaken the neighbors. A severe illness followed this exposure, producing subsequent lameness and disease, from which he was a constant and acute sufferer for more than fifty years, resulting at last in his death, on the 5th of March, 1867. He fitted for college at the academy, of which he, like his father and grandfather, was for many years secretary; and entered Harvard College in 1819, in the time of President Kirkland; a relative, Professor John Farrar, being one of the faculty. During the course he was obliged to use the strictest economy, and one year received but eighteen dollars aid from his father, earning the balance of his expenses by writing and school-keeping. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, of the Hasty Pudding and also of the Medical Faculty, a noted society which was founded a year before he entered, and in which his ready wit made him a leading member. His classmate, Rev. George Ripley, of the *New York Tribune*, writes of him: "In college he was distinguished for his successful devotion to study, the rare kindness of his disposition and his friendly and winning manners." Other members of his class were John P. Robinson, humorously assailed by Lowell in the Bigbow Papers, and Governor Dorr, of Rhode Island, who, while in prison, read with emotion a speech in his behalf by Mr. Preston in the New Hampshire Senate. He was fond of his classmates and fond of his college, and in after-years delighted to ramble through the college-grounds with

John Proctor

his sons, pointing out the various rooms he had occupied; among them one in the noted Weasel Den, near the present location of College House. After graduating he commenced the study of law, a portion of the time with George F. Farley, then at New Ipswich, and also with Judge Samuel Hubbard, at Boston. It was while in Boston that his winning ways, alluded to by Mr. Ripley, attracted the attention of an old Scotchman, who was but recently from Abbotsford, who said to Mr. Preston: "Ye mind me, lad, of the great Sir Walter, ye're aye sae cheerie." While in the office of Mr. Farley, a fellow-student and townsman was John Appleton, Maine's famous chief justice.

On October 27, 1828, Mr. Preston married Elizabeth Smith French, born in Boston, March 1, 1808, and the daughter of Abram and Elizabeth (Kidder) French, and for two or three years practiced law in Townsend, Mass., but in 1831 came back to New Ipswich and purchased the house in the Centre village once owned by his grandfather, Judge Champney, where he afterwards resided, and still later purchased his grandfather's farm, lying along the river.

In this connection we will quote a paragraph from the "Annual Report of the Trustees of the New Hampshire Insane Asylum," in reference to him, published soon after his death, he having been a member of the board for eleven years: "He was very fond of agriculture, and the State had few more intelligent or successful farmers than Mr. Preston. His efforts to promote an intelligent, sound and practical agriculture were earnest and constant, and their influence will remain for generations to come."

Soon after his return to New Ipswich, in 1831, the questions of temperance and anti-slavery began to be discussed, and both reforms found a warm champion in Mr. Preston. He introduced and secured the adoption of resolutions in town-meeting, as early as 1835, to suppress the sale of liquor, was the president of the first total abstinence society in the town and his zeal for the cause ended only with his life.

In politics he was a strong Whig, and especially fond of Henry Clay, whose birth-day, like his own, was April 12th; but although to ally one's self to the cause of anti-slavery at that time meant social ostracism and insult, which was peculiarly trying to one of his genial nature, yet he turned away from his former associates and was one of the little band known as the Liberty party in 1844, and never faltered in the faith till he was rewarded by seeing the slave system overthrown. He was many years in the Legislature, was Senator from District No. 9 when all other members of the Senate were Democratic, was the Free-Soil candidate for Congress in 1848 and was supported by the Free-Soilers in the Legislature for United States Senator in 1852.

Though not believing the course of William Lloyd Garrison to be wise in refusing to vote, he was a subscriber to the *Liberator*, and his house, as well as that of his sister's husband, Elisha L. Hammond, was the home for the long array of Garrisonian speakers that went through the land arousing the sluggish consciences of the people.

Mr. Garrison was his guest and entertained for him a warm regard. A sonnet to Mr. Preston now lies before us, written by Mr. Garrison, bearing witness to his mental and moral worth. It perhaps should be stated here that in all schemes of reform he was not only supported, but perhaps incited, by his wife, who was as warm-hearted, clear-sighted and fearless as himself.

One who knew him well, being asked to give his own ideas with regard to him, says: "You ask me to describe Mr. Preston; a pen-picture at first seems easy,—there is his figure, rather below the middle height, but broad-shouldered and muscular; quick and alert in his movements, with a smile almost always playing round his features,—one whom Mr. E. D. Boylston, of the *Amherst Cabinet*, paints in a single line when he says 'He was a man whom the boys and the birds all loved,'—with a warm and impulsive nature, unable to harbor resentment against his bitterest foe if he saw him sick or in want. Not an orator like Gough, yet one of the readiest and most effective speakers in the Legislature. Not so deep a lawyer as Bell, Parker or Perley, but mentioned by a judge of the Supreme Court as being a dangerous opponent. Not such a classical scholar as Everett, but helping his son with an ode of Anacreon that he hasn't seen for thirty years, or reading French or Spanish with his wife. Not a professional musician, but ready with voice or flute to please the home circle. Not a professional philanthropist, but at the time of the famine in Ireland, leaving the table, unable to eat till he had packed a box with articles for the starving Irish; and seen one bitter day in winter toiling through the drifts to find if a poor family were warm. Very fond of a cigar, but giving up the habit for nearly forty years that his example might be good for others. So fearless that there may be a doubt if it should be called bravery or insensibility to peril. College-bred, as were his ancestors, but thoroughly democratic in his sympathy with the poor and ignorant, of whatever race or country, and with food and shelter for the slave on his way to Canada. Taking great pride in his town and its history, and especially beloved and revered in the domestic circle. In saying all this, while perhaps few salient points are presented, it seems to me that Mr. Preston exhibited a well-rounded and wonderful symmetry in all those points which go to make up a man in the highest and noblest sense,—such a type as, I fear, may be growing rarer every day, in view of the present craze for specialists."

As Mr. Preston advanced in life his sufferings from his lameness became more intense, until, as a last resort, amputation was performed, from which he rallied, and for more than a year seemed to enjoy vigor-

ous health and to be wholly without pain, a feeling that had been unknown to him for more than fifty years.

It is probable, however, that the seeds of the disease still lingered in his system, and were the occasion of the brief but fatal illness that ended on the 5th of March, 1867, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, his mother following him to the grave a few months later, at the age of eighty-eight.

Of seven children, two sons and a daughter only were living at his death, and the daughter died less than two years after.

In closing this sketch we append the following from the town records.

At the annual town-meeting in New Ipswich, N. H., March 12, 1867, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, It is fitting for public bodies to acknowledge the hand of God, especially in the marked events of their history, therefore

"*Resolved*, That in the recent death of the Hon. John Preston this town has lost a valued citizen,—one who had long been identified with the leading interests of the people, and often honored with important public trusts.

"*Resolved*, That we remember with gratitude to God, and commend to our young men as a worthy example, his energy and perseverance, his enterprising spirit, his love for his native town and country, his active sympathy in the cause of education and reform, his cheerful hospitality and the purity of his domestic life.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered on the Town Records, and that a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased."

LEAVITT LINCOLN.

Leavitt Lincoln is descended from two of Massachusetts' oldest and most honorable families, the Lincolns and Cushings. Among the branches of his ancestral stock have been numbered men who have achieved distinction in almost all the walks of life. General Benjamin Lincoln, of Revolutionary fame, is noted in history as the man who received Lord Cornwallis' sword upon the latter's surrender at Yorktown, while Abraham Lincoln will always be regarded as one of the most illustrious Presidents our republic has had. The Cushing family has produced some of our ablest jurists, statesmen and divines. On the paternal side, Mr. Lincoln traces his lineage in a direct line, through William, William, Jedediah, Samuel and Samuel again, to one of the first settlers of Hingham, Mass. They have been an honest, upright, strong, hardy, long-lived race. His great-grandfather, Jedediah, lived to be nearly ninety-two years of age, while most of the members of both families have been noted for their longevity and vigorous constitutions.

Leavitt Lincoln is the son of William and Jael (Cushing) Lincoln, and was born in Marlborough, N. H., June 22, 1797. To this place his father had removed in 1792, and was a tanner and an extensive farmer, owning a farm of more than three hundred acres.

Leavitt learned in his youth the trade of a clothier and followed this trade until its decline, on account of the rise and development of cloth-making in the large factories. He then learned shoemaking with his brother-in-law, and carried on this industry for six years at Townsend, Mass. He then purchased a farm at Ashby, and carried on both shoemaking and farming for a period of more than twenty years. While in Townsend he married, May 29, 1821, Sibyl Heald, daughter of Colonel Thomas Heald, of New Ipswich, N. H. They had eight children, five of whom reached maturity, but only one, William L., is now living. He is a physician in Wabasha, Minn. Of the others, Maria died when twenty-two years of age; Henry Martin died in young manhood, after having graduated in the Medical Department of Harvard College. He was at the time of his decease a rising young physician in Westminster, Mass. Cyrus Stone, another son, died at the age of twenty years, while fitting for college.

About 1852, Mr. Lincoln removed to Winchendon and purchased a farm, his principal object being to make a home for his son, William L., who had graduated in medicine and chose that town to practice in. He had been in practice there about two years when his father removed there. The son's health failed, however, and he went West, and was for three years physician to a hospital for the insane in the State of Missouri; he then went to Wabasha, Minn., where he now resides.

Mr. Lincoln made his home in Winchendon about twelve years, until the death of his wife. He then came to New Ipswich, N. H., where he afterwards married his deceased wife's sister Mary, who was then the widow of Francis Shattuck. This Mrs. Lincoln lived about twelve years, when she died, leaving no issue. In 1876, Mr. Lincoln married his present wife, Delia McDonough. They have no children.

Mr. Lincoln has made farming his principal business through life, and still conducts a farm, and he can boast of having mowed more or less every summer for *seventy-eight years*. He has been a man of remarkable vigor, and has never had a serious spell of illness in his life. He has been regular and primitive in his habits, has led a quiet, unostentatious and unambitious life, never having sought or held office, and he has made it a rule through the long years of his business life to always do unto others just as he, under similar circumstances, should desire to be dealt with. He was appointed Sabbath-school teacher in 1819, and held that relation for more than sixty years, and in the various communities in which the different periods of his life have been passed he has always deserved and received the unqualified respect of his fellow-citizens.

Leavitt Lincoln

HISTORY OF PELHAM.

BY REV. AUGUSTUS BERRY.

CHAPTER I.

PELHAM.

LOCATION — SETTLEMENT — INCORPORATION — ECCLESIASTICAL.

PELHAM is situated on the southern border of the State. It is bounded on the north by Windham and Salem, on the east by Methuen and Dracut, on the south by Dracut and Tyngsborough, on the west by Hudson. It is intersected by Beaver River,—named from the beaver, which formerly had large settlements on it. This stream has, as tributaries, numerous trout brooks. There are four ponds of crystal waters and picturesque scenery,—the resort of sportsmen and picnic-parties. The soil is well watered and generally fertile. The surface is diversified. The natural scenery is romantic and beautiful; much of it truly grand.

Settlement.—The exact date of the settlement is not known. Tradition gives it as 1721. Mr. Fox, in the "History of Dunstable," says 1722.

The earliest settlers were Butler, Hamblet, Richardson, Wyman and Jaques, who came from Woburn and vicinity; also Gage, who came from Bradford.

In 1721 or 1722, John Butler and David Hamblet bought land two miles west of the Centre, at what has since been known as the John Gage corner, on the Mammoth road. They cleared land, sowed grain and went back to Woburn for the winter, and returned in the spring with their families. Mr. Butler's house is said to have been on the site of the present John Gage house.

About two years previous, and two miles below, where now stands the house of Frederic A. Cutter, Esq., the first settlers of Londonderry built a blockhouse to establish a line of communication between their settlement and Boston; a few rods below the blockhouse the Richardsons settled. Jaques settled a little east of the Centre, on what has since been known as the David Atwood place. Exactly where Gage and Wyman settled is mere conjecture. In the following years families came to this region and generally located on the hills. The Baldwins and Barkers settled on Baldwin Hill. There came, probably between 1735 and 1740, four families of Gages from Bradford, who settled on what is now known as Gage Hill. These were Josiah Gage, Daniel Gage and Amos Gage, sons of Daniel and Martha Gage, of Bradford, and their nephew, James Gage.

About one mile and a half from the Centre, on the road to Lowell, tradition points to the spot where the first sermon was preached,—a high rock on the ledge. A company going to some place above, having their minister with them, encamped here over the Sabbath.

But while there is no evidence of any settlement previous to 1720, extensive grants of land had been made to gentlemen in Boston and vicinity,—one to Mr. Kimble, known as the Kimble Farm, which name is still perpetuated in a brook; another as Mr. Coburn's farm, which lay near Gumpas Pond; and another, a tract of four hundred acres, purchased by Governor Endicott, the deed of which was given in 1664. The present farm of Mr. William W. Butler is a part of the Endicott farm. Mr. Butler has, in a fine state of preservation, a plan of the Endicott farm, surveyed and made by Jonathan Danforth in 1774.

In the "History of Dunstable," Endicott's grant is described "as lying in the westerly part of Pelham, about six miles from Pawtucket Falls, and one mile west of Beaver Brook, at a great hill called Masha-Shattuck (Deer Hill), lying between two other great hills and adjoining southerly on a great pond, called Pimmo-Mitti-quonnit (Long Pond)."

Incorporation.—The incorporation and settlement of the town was probably very much delayed by the unsettled condition of the line between the provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The old town of Dunstable included a large territory. The northwest portion of the present town of Pelham was within this territory. In 1732 that part of Dunstable east of the Merrimack was set off as the Nottingham District. The boundary line between the provinces was established in 1741, leaving a portion that was designated the Dracut District; this, with a portion of Nottingham, was incorporated in 1746. Nottingham was incorporated the same year as Nottingham West, to distinguish it from another Nottingham in New Hampshire.

CHARTER

[L. S.] "George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc.

"*To all whom these presents shall come or Greeting*

"Whereas, Sundry of our Loyal subjects, inhabitants of a Tract of land within the Antient Boundaries and the towns of old Dunstable and Butte, in our Province of New Hampshire, two miles and Eighty Rods East of Merrimack River, before hereafter described, have humbly Petitioned and Requested of us that they may be Erected and Incorporated into a Township and Therein Invested with the same Powers, Authorities and Privileges which other towns within our said Province by Law have and Enjoy, And it appearing to us to be conducive to the General good of our said Province, as well as of the said Inhabitants in Particular, by containing Good Order and Encouraging the Culture of the Land that the same should be done, Know Ye, Therefore, That We, of our Especial Grace, Certain Knowledge, and for the Encouraging and Promoting the Good Purposes and Ends aforesaid, by and with the Advice of our Trusty and well beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq., our Governour and Commander-in-Chief, and of our Council for said Province, have Erected, Incorporated and Ordained and by these Presents, Do ordain and Constitute, Do will and ordain, that the Inhabitants of the Tract of land aforesaid, Bounded as follows viz: Beginning at the Boundary Pitch Pine Tree, made by Mr. Mitchel, and Running on the north Boundary line of the Massachusetts until it comes within two miles and eighty rods of Merrymack River, then north twenty Degrees East to Londonderry, then by Londonderry East South East two miles and one hundred and forty Rods; then South to Methuen line and to meet the Curve Line called Mitchel's Line; then Southerly and Westerly Line to the Pitch Pine Tree, where it began, and that shall Inhabit the same,—Be and by these Presents are declared and Ordained to be a town Corporate, and are hereby Erected and Incorporated into a Body Politick and a Corporation to have Continuance forever by the name of Pelham, with all the Powers and Authorities, Privileges, Immunities and Franchises which other towns within our said Province or any of them by Law have and enjoy To Have and to Hold the said Powers, authorities, Immunities and Franchises to them, the said Inhabitants, and their successors forever always, Reserving to us, our Heirs and Successors, all White Pine Trees Growing and being, and that shall hereafter Grow and be, on the said Tract of Land, for the use of Royal navy. Reserving also the Power of Dividing said Town to us, our heirs and successors, when it shall appear necessary or convenient for the Inhabitants thereof. And as the several Towns within our said Province are by the Laws thereof Enabled and authorized to assemble, and by the majority of Votes to Choose all such officers as are mentioned in the Said Laws We do by the Presents Nominate and appoint Zaccheus Lovewell, Gentleman, to call the first meeting of the said Inhabitants to be held within said Town at any Time within thirty Days from the date hereof, giving Legal Notice of the time, Place and Design of holding such meeting. In Testimony whereof, We have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Benning Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Province the 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, and in the Twentieth Year of our Reign. By his Excellency's Command with advice of Council

"BENNING WENTWORTH, *Secretary*

"THEODORE ATKINSON, *Secretary*.

"Entered and recorded, according to the Original, this sixteenth day of September, 1747, Page 434.

"THEODORE ATKINSON, *Secretary*."

WARRANT FOR THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING

"Pursuant to authority from his Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governour, &c., of this his majesty's Province of New Hampshire, I do give notice for calling the first meeting of this town of Pelham. Then are therefore to notify the Freeholders and other Inhabitants in Pelham Qualified to Vote in the choice of town officers that they assemble and meet at the house of Captain Henry Baldwin on Monday, the twenty-third day of July current at two of the clock in the afternoon then and there to chuse all such town officers for the ensuing year as the law directs.

"ZACHEUS LOVEWELL."

"Dated July 21st, 1746.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

"At a General town-meeting of the freeholders and other Inhabitants of the town of Pelham Regularly assembled July ye 21, 1746: The town then Proceeded to chuse town officers as follows, viz.: Capt Henry Baldwin, Moderator, Ebenezar Whiting, Town Clerk, &c.; Selectmen, Joseph Hamblet, Henry Baldwin, William Richardson, Josiah Gage and Ebenezar Whiting, Town Treasurer, Henry Baldwin, jun.; Constable, Thomas Wyman; Surveyors of Highways, viz., Jacob Butler, John Baldwin, Daniel Gage and Simon Beard; Tythingmen, viz., Henry Richardson and Amos Gage; Fence-viewers and field-Drivers, viz., William Elliot and Hugh Richardson; Sealer of Weights and Measures, viz., Henry Richardson, Surveyor of timber, &c., viz., Amos Gage; Hogreeves, viz., Simon Beard and David Jones."

Ecclesiastical.—At a town-meeting in October, 1746, the second meeting after the incorporation of the town, it was voted to hire as much preaching for the coming winter as could be procured for sixty pounds, old tenor; a pound, old tenor, equaled about forty-two cents.

In the following years appropriations were made to support preaching and committees chosen to hire ministers. At a meeting in May, 1751, there was "a reconsideration of the vote to call in two or three candidates, as the town was willing to make choice between the two last."

At a town-meeting, June 3d, the town voted to call Mr. James Hobbs, of Hampton, "to be their gospel minister;" also, to give him seven hundred pounds, old tenor, as a settlement and four hundred pounds as his yearly salary.

At this meeting a committee was chosen—viz.: Henry Richardson, Esq., Captain William Richardson, Mr. Joseph Hamblet, Lieutenant Josiah Gage and Daniel Hutchinson—"to apply to the neighboring ministers for advice in the matter of the ordination of Mr. Hobbs."

At a meeting on the 9th of August, "it was voted to add one hundred pounds to the settlement of Mr. Hobbs and one hundred pounds to his salary, twenty pounds a year for five years, old tenor." It was further voted to give him "twenty-five cords of fire-wood yearly during his ministry." "The furnishing of the fire-wood to commence when he has a family and keeps house." At a subsequent meeting in the same month, "it was voted to state Mr. Hobbs' yearly salary so long as his ministry continued in town, Indian corn at twenty-six shillings per bushel, pork at two shillings per pound at the time of slaughter and beef at sixteen pence per pound at the time of slaughter, reckoned in old tenor."

Mr. Hobbs' acceptance of the call is as follows;

"PELHAM, Nov. 11, 1751.

"GENTLEMEN.—Whereas you have seen fit to give me an invitation to settle amongst you as your minister, and have made your proposals to encourage and enable me to settle and carry on the work of the ministry amongst you, and have confirmed the same as a legal vote, therefore, upon the consideration of those proposals and also when fulfilled are found sufficient to support me in the quality becoming a minister of the Gospel, that you will be ready to contribute all needed support, I do accept your call, &c.

"JAMES HOBBS."

November 13th, Mr. Hobbs was ordained and a church was organized. The churches invited were the Church of Christ, in Methuen, in Dracut, in Nottingham, in Salem, in Kingston, First and Fourth in Hampton.

The Rev. Thomas Parker, of Dracut, was moderator of the council; the Rev. Ward Cotton, of Hampton, opened with prayer; the Rev. Peter Coffin, of Kingston, preached from Titus ii. 15: "Let no man despise thee;" the Rev. Nathaniel Merrill, of Nottingham, gathered the church; Thomas Parker, of Dracut, gave the charge; the Rev. Christopher Sargent, of Methuen, gave the right hand of fellowship; the Rev. Abner Bagley, of Salem, made the last prayer.

The church consisted of ten members,—James Hobbs, Joseph Hamblet, Henry Baldwin, Daniel Hutchinson, David Jones, Henry Baldwin, Jr., Thomas Gage, Jonathan Kimball, Samuel Butler, Amos Gage.

Mr. Hobbs was twenty-six years old. He probably married in January, 1752, as the following appears in the town records:

"The Rev. mr. James Hobbs and mrs Elisabeth Bachelder was Published in pelham Decembr ye 28, 1751."

The following from the records of the church has interest in this connection:

"April ye 8th, 1753, Admitted to the full communion in this ch h Elisabeth, wife of James Hobbs, Pastor of the Ch h in this Place."

Mrs. Hobbs was from Hampton. Her maiden-name was Batchelder. There is a tradition that her father was unwilling that she should visit Pelham before her marriage, lest she should shrink from making her home in the wilderness. The contrast between Hampton and Pelham was very great. Mrs. Hobbs endured many privations and hardships. But the young woman of twenty-two, who left her father's house to make a home for the husband of her love in this newly-incorporated town, found it her home for more than sixty years; saw, instead of the wilderness, cultivated fields and happy homes, good roads constructed, two meeting-houses successively built and thriving schools established in the five districts of the town. Mrs. Hobbs is said to have been a model of a housekeeper and to have abounded in ministries among the people. She was sent for in sickness, at births and deaths and she dispensed charities from her own door.

At a town-meeting December 2, 1751, a committee was chosen to buy a tract of land for Mr. Hobbs, so that the young minister and his wife were probably at once established in the parsonage as their home. In less than a year from his ordination there was an appropriation of four hundred pounds to pay the balance of his settlement. His salary was duly cared for with each passing year. Committees were chosen from time to time to treat with him about "stating" it in the necessaries of life, as the prices of these varied. The years passed. The people were subduing their lands, comforts were increasing in their homes, the institutions of the town were assuming form and fixedness. There were births, baptisms and funerals. The following record is one of interest:

"March ye 28th, 1753, baptized Phyllys, a negro servant of Edward Wyman, junr, and on April ye 1st, 1753, baptised John and Edward, sons of Edward Wyman, jun."

Thirty-seven had come into the church.

There had been the vicissitudes and varying experiences of human life, when, suddenly, the minister, the shepherd of the sheep in the wilderness, was stricken down; for, at a town-meeting held June 5, 1765, "it was voted to hire one month's preaching;" at another meeting, June 21st, "it was voted to bury Mr. Hobbs at the town's charge," and twenty pounds sterling, money of Great Britain, was appropriated "for the funeral expenses and other charges."

William Richardson, Josiah Gage, Robert Evans, Joseph Butler, Daniel Hutchinson, Amos Gage and Benjamin Barker were chosen a committee to "see that the Rev. Mr. Hobbs is decently buried." This committee was also instructed to provide preaching for the remainder of the year, and "not to bring any minister to preach in this town without the approbation of the association we belong to."

Thus the first pastorate of thirteen years and seven months terminated. There can be no question but this pastorate did much in determining the future character of the town. It was a period when foundations were laid, when tendencies received their direction, when principles were established that were to control the future; and in this plastic period the gospel ministry formed the high-toned character for which the town has always been distinguished.

There is a tradition that Mr. Hobbs was a man of great strength; that once he overtook a man taking home a load of lumber from the saw-mill. One wheel of the loaded cart had accidentally come off. Mr. Hobbs said to the man, "You take the wheel and put it on while I lift the end of the axle-tree," and Mr. Hobbs actually lifted so much of the load as was necessary to replace the wheel. The descendants of Mr. Hobbs have been, and are, among the most respected, influential and useful families of the town, and the first minister lives not only in the continuous ministry, but in a posterity identified with the growth, development, fair fame and sterling character of the town. In October, 1766, the town voted to provide gravestones for the Rev. Mr. Hobbs' grave.

There was no suspension of the gospel ministry. At a town-meeting, September 3d, "it was voted to make choice of Mr. Amos Moody, from Newbury, for their minister." Seventy pounds sterling of the currency of Great Britain was voted to Mr. Moody as a settlement, and fifty pounds sterling as his yearly salary.

Mr. Moody was ordained November 20th. The churches that assisted were Methuen, Newton, Nottingham, Kingston and Newbury.

"At a town-meeting October 28, 1765, moderator, Captain Richardson.

"*Voted*, at said meeting the ordanition to be on November the 20 next insuing.

"*Voted*, to Chuse a committey to take care of the meeting-house the day of the ordination, to sea that the Doors be sheat while Counsel is redey to raign, namely, Jonathan Stickney, Ebent Jaques, William Elliot, Uriah Abbot, James Gibson."

About three years from his ordination Mr. Moody married the widow of his predecessor. For several years his pastorate was harmonious and pleasant. During the hard times of the Revolutionary War his salary was in arrears; but this was attended to, and once a consideration was made to him on account of "the sink in money." After fifteen years a dissatisfaction with his ministry began to be expressed. At a town-meeting in September, 1783, a committee was chosen "to confer with Mr. Moody on what method is best to be taken in order to remove the unhappy uneasiness that now subsists between a number of his parishioners concerning his continuing or not continuing as the minister, and make report to the town." At a town-meeting, January 25, 1785, this vote was passed,—"The town to release all those that think in conscience they can't attend on his ministry from any tax to him, according to his proposal he made in writing."

June 23, 1786, it was voted "to request some of the neighboring ministers to give their advice with respect to the difficulties now subsisting in the town between the Rev. Mr. Moody and some dissenting inhabitants of the town."

At this meeting permission was granted to form a "Pole Parish." This was a parish of individuals instead of territory.

October 2, 1786, a committee was chosen "to agree with Mr. Moody on what terms he will leave of preaching in said town;" at an adjourned meeting it was voted "not to accept of the proposition of Mr. Moody sent in writing."

March 5, 1787, it was voted that "the selectmen should be impowered to discharge from paying their tax to the Rev. Mr. Moody all those who can make it appear that they are of a different persuasion from the Congregationalists, at or before the first day of May next."

July 5, 1792, it was voted "to pay the sum due to Mr. Moody from the town, agreeable to his answer to a committee sent to him from the old parish to known on what terms he would resign the desk;" it was also voted "to choose a committee of two persons to call upon those persons nominated by a committee of both parishes to apprise the meeting-houses."

Mr. Moody was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council October 24, 1792. His pastorate was twenty seven years, wanting twenty-six days. He received sixty-one to the membership of the church. He remained in town, a respected and valuable citizen, and co-operated with his successor in his work. He was delegate to the convention that adopted the Federal Constitution, and was chosen representative a number of times. He died March 22, 1819, aged eighty years. Mrs. Moody died February 21st, preceding her husband by one month, aged ninety years. She had been a member of this church nearly sixty-six years.

The town was now without a settled ministry for six years. There were two parishes, but, probably, only one church organization. After the dismissal of Mr. Moody the parishes united. There was still a division in doctrine, and the partisan spirit intensified this. Preaching was sustained during these years. Calls were given to several different men, some of whom afterwards became eminent, of which number was Samuel Worcester, afterwards Dr. Worcester, pastor of the Tabernacle Church, Salem, Mass., one of the secretaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions, whose death occurred while he was on a visit to the missionary stations of Elliot and Brainard. The records of Mr. Worcester's call and the provision made for his settlement and salary would indicate that the people were united in him.

The calls extended to several other gentlemen gave rise to decided opposition and the expression of a bitter partisan spirit.

In July, 1793, Mr. Eli Smith received a call by a majority of seven; but at a meeting a month latter the article to make provision for his support was dismissed.

But the scene of the greatest excitement was the attempt of the church to complete a call extended to Mr. John Smith by his ordination. In March, 1796, the town concurred with the church in giving Mr. Smith a call,—forty-two yeas, twenty-nine nays; also voted to give him as a settlement the interest of one thousand dollars annually, and a salary of ninety pounds annually; but at a meeting the 17th of May, "*Voted* not to compromise matters with Mr. Smith." "*Voted* that all who are not agreed to settle Mr. Smith shall be free from paying taxes to him." "*Voted* that all those who are dissatisfied with Mr. Smith shall have their just proportion of the meeting-house and the money the parsonage land was sold for according to the last year's invoice." "*Voted* not to choose a committee to join the church committee in appointing a day for the ordination of Mr. John Smith, and providing for the council." At a town-meeting in June, "*Voted* to enter a protest against the proceedings of the church in ordaining Mr. John Smith." "*Voted* to choose a committee of seven persons to lay the proceedings of the town in regard to Mr. John Smith settling in said town as a minister before the council." A protest of sixty-nine persons was entered on the town records "against Mr. Smith's settlement and against ever paying anything for his support."

The council convened, but did not proceed to the ordination of Mr. Smith, and the day was called "flusteration day" by the party zealous for Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith afterwards became professor in Bangor Theological Seminary. He married Hannah Hardy,

of this town, daughter of Adjutant Daniel Hardy, and he subsequently died. Later in life she married General Richardson, of this town, and was esteemed among this population as a Christian lady of a large public spirit and generous charities.

February 15, 1798, a call was given to Mr. John Emerson, with a settlement of the interest of one thousand dollars, and a salary of ninety pounds. But at a meeting, April 23d, "to see, by vote, how great the union among the people for Mr. John Emerson, with respect to his settling with them in the work of the Gospel ministry," seventy-nine voted for Mr. Emerson and twenty against.

At a town-meeting, August 11th, a vote was passed to concur with the church in a call to Mr. John H. Church. "*Voted*, To give Mr. John H. Church as a settlement, within one year from the time of his ordination, five hundred dollars." "*Voted*, To give Mr. John H. Church, as salary, three hundred and thirty-three dollars, thirty-three cents and one-third of a cent annually, so long as he shall supply the desk, with this qualification of the last clause (*viz.*), that he relinquish no part of his salary, although he should be sick and unable to supply the desk for six months at any one time; that should he be unable to supply the desk longer than six months at any one time, his salary cease till he does supply the desk."

Mr. Church was ordained October 31, 1798. Rev. Dr. Backus, of Somers, Conn., preached the sermon. The pastorate that had been vacant six years and seven days was filled. The unhappy division and controversy about the ministry ceased. A long and successful pastorate was commenced. An important element in this division was theological. But other elements entered into it, and these were kept active by a partisan spirit, and this was intensified by every disturbing breeze of personal or social feeling; and the one thing that saved the town from a permanent division into religious sects, neither of which would have been able to sustain religious institutions, was the large number of level-headed, far-seeing men, who, comprehending the misfortune of such an issue, steadied and held things until the time of union came. There were such men in each party. The introduction of Mr. Church to the town was in a way to pacify and prepossess in his favor. He was really the candidate of the party the least in sympathy with his theological sentiments. Mr. Church was invited to preach in Pelham at the suggestion of William M. Richardson, afterward chief justice of New Hampshire. Mr. Richardson was his class-mate in college, and knew him to be a fine scholar and of sterling character. Mr. Church was born in Rutland, Mass., March 17, 1772. He graduated at Harvard in 1797. He studied theology with Dr. Backus, of Somers, Conn. He married Thankful Weston, of Rutland, May 7, 1799. She died April 11, 1806, aged thirty-one years. In 1807 he married Hannah Farnham, of Newburyport, Mass., who died July 9, 1837, aged fifty-nine years.

Dr. Church was one of the ablest clergymen of his time. He held important ecclesiastical positions. He was actively engaged in all the missionary, philanthropic and educational works of that time. He was for many years a trustee of Pinkerton Academy, at Derry; of Dartmouth College from 1820 till his death; of Phillips Academy, at Andover, from 1826 till his death. He was an associate of the professors of Andover Theological Seminary. He took a prominent part in all the theological discussions of that period, and was considered high authority. He was argumentative rather than persuasive. His logic was irresistible. He was hyper-calvinistic in doctrine. There grew up under his ministry men and women of strong mind, marked intelligence and character. The financial standing of the town at this time was the best of any in the State. It had more taxable property and a higher rate of assessment, according to the number of its inhabitants, than any other town in the State. The interest the town took in Mr. Church is indicated by a vote passed in 1806, the year that the first Mrs. Church died,—"To give Mr. Church two hundred dollars to assist him in defraying his late extra expenses."

Mr. Church had such dignity in his bearing as inspired fear. Children shunned him, were afraid of him; but he was, nevertheless, interested in the young, and all who yielded to that interest found him helpful. He received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1813, and D.D. from Williams College in 1823. The town system of settlement and support of the ministry, that existed in New England in its early history, and was adhered to in Pelham for eighty-eight years, had come to be supplanted by the voluntary system. In the early history of the town there were those who objected to supporting preaching not in accordance with their sectarian preference. As early as 1763, Ebenezer Richardson petitioned the selectmen "that he might not be taxed for the support of the gospel, as he was a Baptist, and in full communion with a Baptist Church in Boston." This number had been increasing during all the years. The fact that this system was in force in Pelham longer than in most of the towns of New Hampshire and Massachusetts indicates the stability of the people. The contract between Dr. Church and the town was terminated by mutual consent December 17, 1834, having existed thirty-six years, one month and fifteen days, and the town never failed to pay him his salary.

In May, 1832, at a meeting legally called for the formation of a religious society of the Congregational order, such a society was organized under the name of the First Congregational Society in Pelham. Its first legal meeting was held July 4th; but it does not appear to have raised money till after the termination of the contract of the town with Mr. Church.

In the year 1855, on account of failing health, Dr. Church resigned his pastoral charge. On the 30th of September he was dismissed, and the same council ordained Mr. John Keep. The pastorate of Dr. Church was thirty-seven years, wanting one day. He continued to reside in town till his death, June 12, 1840, at the age of sixty-eight. He was buried, as were his two predecessors, in the old burying-ground at the Centre. It is a matter of interest that the first three pastorates should have reached so near the conclusion of the first century of the corporate existence of the town, and the first three ministers, when they rested from their labors, should sleep with their people. During the ministry of Dr. Church one hundred and ninety-nine came into the church.

Mr. Keep was dismissed October 13, 1841,—a pastorate of six years, one month and thirteen days. Forty-three came into the church under his ministry.

It is a matter of interest that from the settlement of Mr. Hobbs to the dismissal of Mr. Keep, a period of ninety years, there had always been a gospel minister in town. Mr. Moody came during the sickness of Mr. Hobbs, and was in town when Mr. Church came.

Rev. Cyrus W. Allen was settled February 1, 1843, and dismissed May 12, 1847.

June 21, 1848, the Rev. Eden B. Foster was settled, and dismissed January 13, 1853. Mr. Foster was a man of rare culture, a most interesting and fervid preacher. It was with great reluctance and sorrow that the church and society relinquished him. Mr. Foster received his doctorate from Williams College. It is a noticeable coincidence that the two Pelham pastors honored with a doctorate should have received them from the same college.

August 30, 1854, Rev. Charles Rockwell was installed as pastor. He was a man of ability, but not adapted to this people, and, by the advice of an ecclesiastical council, was dismissed June 20, 1855.

The brevity of the previous pastorates, and especially the unfortunate experience in the last, created some discouragement and hesitancy about the settlement of another minister. During the next six years the church was served by acting pastors. The Rev. John E. Farwell supplied from November, 1855, to March, 1858, and the Rev. William F. Herrick from September, 1858, to April, 1861. October 30, 1861, the present pastor, Rev. Augustus Berry, was settled. As an indication of the spirit of benevolence in the church and congregation, there has been given to missions and other causes of Christian benevolence, in the last twenty-three years, twelve thousand dollars.

Thus has the town, from the date of its incorporation, sustained the gospel ministry. Only sixteen of the one hundred and thirty-four years, since the organization of the church, has it been without a settled pastor, and never without preaching.

Deacons.—To the year 1882, one hundred and thirty years from the election of Deacon Amos Gage, eight different men had held the office of deacon. There has always been a Deacon Gage, a lineal descendant of one or the other of two brothers, Amos and Daniel, that were among the first settlers of the town. Amos Gage and Daniel Hutchinson filled the office till their decease,—Deacon Hutchinson, May 9, 1785, and Deacon Gage, September 8, 1792. Then Abel Gage, a son of Deacon Amos Gage, and Benjamin Barker were elected deacons. They resigned in 1835, and Daniel Gage, a grandson of Daniel Gage, the brother of Amos Gage, and Jeremiah Tyler were elected deacons. In 1853, Deacon Gage died and Deacon Tyler resigned, and Daniel T. Gage, a son of the last Deacon Gage, and Charles Stiles were elected deacons. Deacon Stiles died in May, 1882. He was succeeded by Eliphelet F. Woods, who died in November of this year, and was succeeded in the office by Samuel Kelley.

Reformed Methodist and Free-Will Baptist Church.—Near the commencement of the present century the Methodists commenced to labor among the inhabitants of the northeast section of the town, called Gage Hill, and the adjacent portion of Salem. Meetings were held in school-houses and private dwellings. Among their preachers was the Rev. Joseph Snelling, who, with his family, resided in that section of the town some years. By the universal estimate, he was an eminently devout and good man. In his autobiography he speaks of the difficulty he encountered in introducing Methodism into Pelham. His converts either united with the Congregationalists or went out of town to other denominations. At length he succeeded in forming a small society of Methodists, and prejudice was so far removed that they built a meeting-house that the Methodists were to occupy a part of the time, and he says, "I was invited to preach the dedication sermon, and continued to preach there a part of the time while I lived in Pelham." This house was probably built about 1820. It was small, located near the Salem line, and subsequently remodeled for a dwelling-house, and occupied as a parsonage. It is now owned by the Rev. Tobias Foss. This house was built with the understanding that the different religious sects represented by the proprietors should occupy it their respective shares of the time.

There was great embarrassment in finishing this house. At length Mr. Robert Bradford took the job and received his pay in pews, so that he came to be the chief proprietor.

There does not seem to have been any church organization till 1842. In this year, after a revival under the labors of Rev. L. Harrington, there was a Reformed Methodist Church, of thirteen members, organized,—Robert Bradford, Mehitable Bradford, Abner Kittridge, Mary Kittridge, Joseph Gage, Nathan Gage, Mehitable Gage, Simon B. Webster, Relief J. Webster, Olive Gage, Charles Butler, Nathaniel Chase, Sarah Kittridge.

The Rev. Isaac Dunham became their pastor. Under the lead of Mr. Dunham, in 1844, a larger meeting-house was built. After a pastorate of some five years Mr. Dunham was succeeded by Rev. John M. Durgin, a Free-Will Baptist. Mr. Durgin was a man of many fine qualities. There was a rich vein of humor in his make-up. Many of his bright sayings are still quoted. He taught school in connection with his ministry and is pleasantly remembered by his pupils. He was succeeded, in 1858, by Rev. T. P. Moulton. At this time the church was admitted to the Boston Quarterly Meeting of Free-Will Baptists, and received the name of the Free-Will Baptist Church of Pelham and Salem. Mr. Moulton was succeeded, in 1856, by Rev. Tobias Foss. He was succeeded, in 1859, by Rev. S. M. Weeks, who left in the spring of 1861. For a few years there was no stated preaching. In 1867, Mr. Foss returned to town, and by his efforts preaching was resumed. In January, 1868, Rev. N. C. Lathrop became pastor, and remained till April, 1870. In 1872, Rev. Jonathan Woodman became pastor; but the strength of this church and society had been seriously impaired by the formation of churches at Salem Depot and the removal of families influential in the support of public worship. Mr. Woodman rendered most valuable service for a few years; but his age—nearly eighty—and calls of duty elsewhere led him to resign the charge. There was a fitness that a religious organization that had been productive of so much good should have terminated its mission with the labors of such a noble Christian man as Elder Jonathan Woodman.

Episcopal Methodist.—In 1859-60 there was a deep religious interest in connection with the labors of Rev. Matthew M. Parkhurst, who was boarding in the town for the recuperation of his health. Some of the converts, with others who had a preference for the Methodists, applied to Conference for a minister, and a church was constituted. The preachers who successively served them were Rev. Albert N. Fisher, Rev. Amos B. Russell, Rev. Charles Newell. Mr. Newell left for another field in the latter part of 1863. The friends did not deem it expedient to have another appointment. The membership of the church was transferred to the church in Methuen, quite a portion of whom have since connected themselves with the Congregational Church by letter.

Meeting-Houses.—At a town-meeting September 3, 1746, "it was voted to build a meeting-house in the centre of Land in this town, or the most convenient place." October 27th the report of the committee to find the centre was accepted, and the previous vote re-enacted with the specification, "the house to be twenty-eight feet in length and twenty-four feet in width." But the location was not satisfactory, for November 19th it was voted "to choose three good men from out of town to come and state a place for a meeting-house." Captain Henry Baldwin, Ensign William Richardson, Daniel Gage, Amos Richardson and Hezekiah Hamblet were chosen a committee "to carry on the work in building the meeting-house," and the sum of twelve pounds, old tenor, was voted to defray the charge of said house. This house must have been a rude structure. March 6, 1748, "*Voted*, to buy the Nottingham West Meeting-House of Mr. Merrill."

April 10, 1749, a committee was chosen to take down the meeting-house and bring it to Pelham by a work-rate of twenty shillings per day, and any who were delinquent in work were, if warned, to pay twenty shillings, old tenor, for every day of delinquency. "£120, old tenor, were voted to defray the charges in this business," and the town "*Voted*, to set the meeting-house 18 rods from where the meeting-house now stands."

But notwithstanding these decisive votes, nothing was done; for, October 2, 1751, it was voted to bring the meeting-house to Pelham and "set it up." After passing and rescinding several votes, it was finally agreed "to set the house on the two acres of land that Mr. Fergerson had negotiated with the town about." This was probably near where the new meeting-house stands. October 16th it was voted "to board and shingle the meeting-house with convenient speed," and also that any one might furnish material "at reasonable rates,—" indicating that the house was moved and an earnest effort was being made to get it in readiness for worship the coming winter. There was a work-rate at fifteen shillings per day, old tenor.

November 6, 1752, it was voted "to allow pew-grounds in the meeting-house, on the lower floor, round the walls, to thirteen highest payers on the list being inhabitants of the town. They were to build for the town a handsome or decent pulpit, with a canopy over it; also a deacon's seat." The men were to obligate themselves to sit in these pews with their families till they were filled, and if they did not incline to take these pews, then the next highest in their course to take them. It was also voted "to grant four pews more in the two hind seats on the lower floor of said meeting-house, men and women side, to four men, the highest according to the above said votes;" "provided they will make three doors to said meeting-house, and to hang them with good iron hinges and latches, decently, and be durable doors, made of good boards," and a committee was chosen "to see when the said pulpit and deacon's seat and doors are to be made and completed."

September 27, 1753, the town voted to raise three hundred pounds, old tenor, for the committee to use in finishing the meeting-house; also that they should take the money then in the collector's hands. They were authorized to buy a box of glass "to glaze the meeting-house," and to build the body seats; also "to take out the middle post on the back side of the meeting-house in order to build a handsome pulpit and provide for handsome pillars for said house."

This house was used as the meeting-house till 1785, when the present town-house was built. Everything in its finish must have been very plain. It had no comforts. The seats were hard. There was nothing to soften the light or mitigate the heat of the summer's sun. Nor was there anything to relieve the cheerlessness and cold of winter. And still the whole population came together in winter and summer and remained through the protracted services. There can be no question but this was an influential factor in the formation of the institutions of the town.

The following is copied from the record-books of the builders of the present town-house:

"February 10, 1785.

"At A Meeting of a Number of the Inhabitants of the Town of Pelham, they Agreed to Build a Meeting House in Pelham by Proprietors. *Voted* that the following Articles Should be offered to the inhabitants of the Town of Pelham to see who would agree to Finishing of House viz.

"We, the subscribers, being sensible of the unhappy situation we are in at Present with Regard to a Comfortable and decent Place for Publick worship and the Meeting-house, in our opinion is need with repairing, we hereby manifest our desire to Build a Meeting house by subscription, and wish that every man that is a well-wisher to the Cause of Religion and the Credit of the Town would Subscribe what they will give towards Building a New Meeting house, and, as soon as a sufficient Sum shall be Subscribed, Call a Proprietors' meeting, and Conclude on what Method we will take for Building the same."

At a town-meeting, June 7, 1785, it was voted "to give liberty to set a meeting-house on the common near the old meeting-house, which meeting-house is now prepairing for building by proprietorship." This house was not finished for some years, but was probably soon used for public worship and town-meetings, as, May 27, 1789, it was voted to sell the old meeting-house "at public vendue, in such a way and manner as shall be thought most likely to fetch its full value, in order to pay the town debts with the same," and a committee was appointed for this purpose.

It is a tradition that the year 1785 was remarkable for the depth of snow, and that the timber for the frame of this meeting-house was cut in April, and the snow was so hard that the timber was hauled over stone walls and other kinds of fence. About this time there was a meeting-house built by the "Pole Parish," and situated in front of the Daniel Cutler house. In the town records this is designated as the Little Meeting-House, and the proprietors' meeting-house as the Great Meeting-House. Upon the dismissal of Mr. Moody and the union of the two parishes, the town purchased the meeting-houses.

March 23, 1795, it was "*Voted*, To sell the Little Meeting-House and the land where it stands." James Gibson, Esq., Joshua Atwood, Josiah Gage, Esq., were chosen a committee to make the sale; but they did not sell it, as, December 22, 1794, it was voted to sell the Little Meeting-House. This house is said to have been moved to the spot where the parsonage now stands, and used for a store, with a hall over the store. Deacon Jeremiah Tyler owned it many years. He traded in the store. The hall was known as Tyler's Hall, and was used for singing-schools and religious meetings.

January 7, 1793, it was "*Voted*, That the proprietors of the old meeting-house should receive their full pay when the pews are sold,"—viz., the pews in the new meeting-house. "*Voted*, To choose a committee of five persons to make a settlement between the parishes,—Messrs. Jacob Butler, Jr., Nehemiah Butler, Captain Eliphelet Hardy, Lieutenant Thomas Spofford, Lieutenant John Ferguson." "*Voted*, To choose a committee to see what method is best to be taken towards finishing the meeting-house, and bring in their report next meeting." The committee were "Dr. Aaron Grosvenor, Lieutenant John Ferguson, James Gibson, Esq." But the finishing of the Great Meeting-House hangs. There are many propositions, but none on which a majority agree. The subject was brought before town-meetings in July, 1793, and in August, 1794, and in each instance dismissed. But, December 22, 1794, "*Voted*, To finish the inside of the meeting-house in the manner prescribed by the committee chosen for that purpose." "*Voted*, To sell the pews in said meeting-house at public vendue." "*Voted*, To sell the finishing of said meeting-house at public sale." "*Voted*, That said meeting-house shall be finished by the 1st day of November next." There is a spirit of determination in these votes that assures something will be done. But though the purpose is to have no set-back, the plan is to be changed. January 19, 1795, the 3c votes were reconsidered. Then it was "*Voted*, That Captain Jesse Smith be a committee, with full power to receive money and finish the meeting-house by the 1st day of November next." Also "*Voted*, That Lieutenant John Ferguson be an assistant committee with Captain Jesse Smith for finishing the meeting-house."

This action was final; Captain Smith and Lieutenant Ferguson were the men to execute it, and the job of ten years' lingering and uncertainty is completed by them in a single season and at the specified time. At this same town-meeting the selectmen ordered the sale of the pews.

December 8th, the account of the committee to finish the meeting-house was received, and they were allowed five shillings per day for their services.

March 7, 1796, "*Voted*, that the money which was left in finishing the meeting house shall be loaned to keep the meeting-house in repair." "*Voted*, that Amos Moody, Esq., Captain Asa Richardson, be a committee to take said money and make the best use of it they can for the advantage of the town." But though the house, with its square pews and high galleries, was considered finished, there were improvements proposed from time to time. March 5, 1797, "*Voted*, to purchase a cushion for the pulpit and a curtain for the pulpit windows, to build a cupboard in the lower part of the pulpit and to lay some gravel by the underpinning of the meeting-house." March, 1803, the town voted not to purchase a bell and build a steeple.

July 2, 1804, voted not to build a portico over the front door. September, 1805, the town again voted not to build a portico. In October of this year, "*Voted*, not to build a belfry and steeple to the east end of their meeting-house." These votes indicate that there was a minority of public-spirited, progressive men in town.

In presenting the growth and development of the town, it is necessary to thus sketch the history of the meeting-house; for it was about the meeting-house that the New England town grew, and the history of a New England town cannot be written without the recognition of this central fact.

There are in the records a few plain, homely things that are very suggestive. They have a sweet touch of nature and charm by their simple beauty. In the study of the history of the town, the first meeting-house, the meeting-house bought of Mr. Merrill, the house moved from Nottingham West, the old meeting-house, must be kept continually in view. Everything associated with that house reveals some feature in the life and character of the early inhabitants. Little incidents connected with it mirror those plain and frugal homes. In some thought for it, some provision for its care, the subtle, golden chain of faith is traced, that steadied their lives heavenward. In such items as the following there is a resurrection of the past, and scenes of one hundred and forty years ago appear vivid and fresh as the life of this day: "March ye 1, 1756, voted Jabesh Gage £10, old tenor, for boarding workman at the meeting-house." "*Voted*, Amos Richardson 01–15–0, old tenor, for sweeping the meeting-house." "Chose Joseph Butler, Levi Hildrith, John Butler, James Gilmore and Amos Gage for seating the meeting-house." "*Voted*, to leave it to the committee to dignify the seats as they see fit."

For seventy-five years the people worshiped without fires in their meeting-houses. The worship of the winter season might have been as pure as the most perfect crystal, but an absence of warmth is suggested. If there was beauty in it, this must have existed in the spiritual light reflected from frosty forms. To modern conception there is a touch of the comic in the audience muffled, their heads drawn within the mufflers. Pulpit oratory was certainly at a disadvantage. Stoves were put into the Great Meeting-House about 1820. But this was not done without opposition. The Great Meeting-House was used by the church and First Congregational Society till 1842. During the last ten years the society had made several propositions to the town for the purpose of securing some exclusive rights in the house. One was the outright purchase; another was to finish the upper part for worship, which should be the property of the society, and the lower part for a town hall, which should be the town's. But the town was unwilling to entertain any of these propositions. Accordingly, at a meeting of the First Congregational Society in the hall of Jeremiah Tyler, February 9, 1842, "to see if the society will procure a suitable piece of land on which to build a house for public worship, it was voted to procure such a piece, and at the same meeting General Samuel M. Richardson proposed, on certain conditions, to give the society such a piece, which gift, subject to the conditions, was accepted by the society."

At a meeting held February 24th, "it was voted that the erection of the meeting-house be commenced as soon as practicable in the ensuing spring, and David Cutter, Moody Hobbs, Joshua Atwood, David Butler and Amos Batchelder were chosen a building committee." At a meeting held October 17th, "Jeremiah Tyler, Enoch Marsh and John M. Tyler were chosen a committee of arrangements for the dedication of the new meeting-house." The dedication was ninety-one years from the time that the old meeting-house was first used for public worship.

THE PARSONAGE.—At a meeting of the First Congregational Society, September 4, 1861, it was voted "to accept the Tyler store lot, so called, purchased by individuals for a parsonage-house of said society." It was voted to proceed at once to build, and Colonel Enoch Marsh, Abel Gage, Esq., F. A. Cutter, Eliphelet F. Woods were chosen a building committee. The work was commenced at once, and under the enthusiastic lead of Colonel Marsh, who devoted his time and energies to the enterprise, it was substantially completed that autumn, and occupied by the present pastor the next April. Richard B. Hillman was the builder.

CHAPTER II.

PELHAM—(*Continued*).

EDUCATION—MEN OF NOTE—PHYSICIANS—MUSIC.

Education.—The town records show no public action upon the subject of education till fifteen years after the incorporation. But from this time there was a gradual and substantial growth of the educational sentiment. The school and school-house gave rise to violent controversies. There were seasons of intense excitement. At times there was the reckless spirit that would destroy all rather than not carry its point; then better counsels would prevail, harmony would be restored, bygones would be forgotten and all would be united in the good cause.

March 9, 1761, "*Voted* the non-resident money for a school." At the March meeting of the next year there was no appropriation for schools, but at a meeting April,—

"1st, *Voted* not to build any school houses.

"2d, *Voted* four months schooling, to begin in September next ensuing, and so on till the four months expired.

"3d, *Voted* to raise the sum of £2 as school rates to support the above said school.

March 7, 1763, "*Voted* two hundred pounds, old

tenor, for a school this present year. Said school is to be in four parts of said town, and each part to have their portion of said money to be divided by the selectmen."

March 5, 1764, "*Voted* two hundred pounds, old tenor, for a school for this present year, to be provided by the selectmen as they shall think proper."

March 11, 1765, "*Voted* not to raise any money for a school this present year." For the next ten years an average of fifteen pounds was appropriated annually for schools.

March 4, 1776, "*Voted* twenty Pounds, Lawful money, for Schooling this Present year."

"A Committee Chosen to Place the schools and to Provide Masters and Mistresses—Dr. John Mussey, Ebenezar Parmer, Esq., Jesse Wilson, Amos Gage, Jr., Phillip Richardson, Jr.—*Voted* that Every Quarter of the town should have the use of their own money, and that Each Quarter should Enjoy the Priviledge of their own and not Send from one to another, and that when the School was Provided they that would not Send Should Go without the Benefit of the School."

During the next fifteen years, which included the hard times of the Revolutionary War, the town failed only once to make appropriations for the schools. After 1790 the matter of an appropriation was no longer optional, as the towns were required by legislative enactment to raise a specified sum. March 4, 1793, on the article "To see if the Town will vote that Every Class shall have the Privilege of the School when it is kept in their Class without being thronged with Scholars from other Classes," "*Voted* that Scholars shall have Liberty to Go from one Class to the other for the benefit of Schooling." On the 26th of this month, "*Voted* to Raise One Hundred and fifty pounds, L. M., in order to build the School-Houses in s^d^ Town, Meaning that those Classes that have built their School-Houses shall Receive an order from the Selectmen for their proportion of the aforesaid sum. *Voted* that James Gibson, Esq., be a committee to fix the Place where the School-House is to be built in the Southwest corner of said Town."

December 8, 1795, Voted to dismiss the article "to see if the Town will vote to Empower Each Class to hire their own Masters and Mistresses."

March 7, 1796. *Voted* to chuse a Committee—*viz.*, Captain John Ferguson, Captain Thomas Spofford, Lieutenant Ezra R. Marsh, James Gibson, Esq., David Gage—to Class the Inhabitants of s^d^ Town for keeping Schools agreeable to a former vote of s^d^ Town, which was to be five classes."

March 6, 1797, "*Voted* to except the report of the committee to class the town with five classes."

The number of families in each class was as follows: Southwest Class, 34; Northwest Class, 20; Middle Class, 31; Northeast Class, 31; Southeast Class, 26.

"DAVID GAGE,
"THOMAS SPOFFORD, *Committee.*
"EZRA R. MARSH,

March 4, 1799, the generous spirit that the town has ever since expressed towards the cause of education commences to express itself,—"*Voted* to raise thirty pounds in addition to the sum commanded by the authority of the State for the support of schools."

The town was fortunate in the outset in an economical classification. There were few classes. The number of families in each class was nearly the same. Hence an equal division of the school money was the fair thing. This classification has remained substantially the same to the present time, and the money has, with few exceptions, been equally divided among the five classes.

The spirit of a people is often shown by a movement that is a failure. Minorities of even but one in a cause that looks to enlargement and progress give a people character. They are the little leaven that will some time be the majority. The article in the warrant of 1789, "to see if the town will vote to have a grammar school kept in said town," though dismissed, asserted literary tastes, intellectual life and aspirations among the people. The town may not have furnished as many for the professions as some others; but there are few towns that, according to their population, could show as large a number of men and women of good home-bred sense, of refined taste, of such general information, of such correct methods in business, and who expressed themselves with more understanding and grace.

About the commencement of the century Mr. Daniel Hardy, a graduate of Dartmouth College and an accomplished scholar, taught an academy for several years at the Centre, in the building since known as the Cottage, and occupied by the Misses Hastings for many years. Mr. Hardy and his school had a healthy influence upon the intellectual life of the people. Here many young men and women received instruction that qualified them to be efficient teachers in the common schools.

During the ministry of Dr. Church there was a literary association that owned quite an extensive library of solid reading, comprising history, essay and poetry, but no fiction as such; this was extensively and faithfully read.

During the first sixty years of the century the town lyceum was an institution, furnishing not only the sociability and wholesome diversion that a people need, but also intellectual nurture and culture in speaking and writing.

The following is a list, perhaps imperfect, of educated men that the town has raised:

GRADUATES OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Daniel Hardy, 1793; Aaron Hardy, 1794, Caleb Butler, 1800; Reuben Dimond Mussey, 1805, Isaac Butler entered but died in the course, Stephen I. Bradstreet, 1819, Barnabas G. Tenney, 1819, Calvin Butler, 1834, Nathaniel Abbot Keyes, 1837, Charles Burnham, 1836, Benjamin Butler, 1842, Joseph H. Tyler, 1853, Ebphelet Butler Gage, 1859, at the Scientific School, Joseph Edward Marsh, 1858, at the Scientific School, Nathaniel Parker Gage, 1862.

GRADUATES OF HARVARD.

William M. Richardson, 1797; Josiah Butler, 1805; John Cutler Gage, 1850; Frederic W. Batchelder, 1860.

Four of these graduates became clergymen, seven lawyers. Reuben Dimond Mussey became eminent in medicine, and had a reputation that was European as well as American. William M. Richardson represented the State in Congress, and also became chief justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. Josiah Butler represented New Hampshire two terms in Congress. Others became teachers and business men.

PROFESSIONAL MEN NOT GRADUATES

Elijah Butler, born April 13, 1756; studied medicine and practiced many years in Weare

Milton Grosvenor studied medicine

Nehemiah Butler, a lawyer and judge of probate for Merrimack County

John Quincy Adams Gustin, at his death, in early manhood, had attained distinction at the bar

Benjamin Russell Cutter, at his death seventeen years principal of the Washington Grammar School, Chicago.

William H. Gage studied medicine, and at his death had been many years assistant physician at the asylum, Taunton, Mass.

Of gentlemen of the last generation noted as common-school teachers were Moody Hobbs and Abel Gage, both self-made men and popular teachers, with a life-long interest in education. Mr. Hobbs became a public man, and was associated with the distinguished men of the State. He was greatly interested in agriculture. He was the magistrate of the town and the civil engineer of this and neighboring towns. Mr. Gage led a quiet life on his farm, enjoyed his library and took an intelligent and devoted interest in all the philanthropic and missionary enterprises of the age.

FEMALE TEACHERS

Miss Hannah Cutter, educated under Miss Grant, at Ipswich, Mass., was instrumental in founding a female seminary at Painesville, O.

Miss Mary C. Richardson, educated at Bradford Academy, Massachusetts, holding for many years a responsible position in that institution, a lady of superior intellectual powers and a popular teacher.

Miss Mary T. Gage, educated at the Abbot Female Seminary, Andover, Mass., a teacher for many years. Her culture was marked. Her life was an ornament to the social state.

Miss Helen Cutter, a popular teacher for many years at Arlington, Mass.

Miss Emma D. Coburn, for a score of years holding important positions as teacher in Western cities.

Of young ladies of the present employed in the common schools of this and adjoining towns, two may be named for their long and valuable services,—Miss Susan M. Smith, great-granddaughter of James Gibson, and Miss M. Amanda Cloyd.

Some Men of Note.—Deacon Amos Gage, born in 1717. Probably came to this town in 1739 or 1740, from Bradford, Mass. Prominent in the church, in civil and military affairs. Died in 1792.

Deacon Barnabas Gibson, born near the coast of Ireland after his parents sailed for this country. His father's name was James. Among the old papers of the family is a receipt for the passage-money of the family, dated "Portrush, August 26, 1738."

James Gibson, brother of Barnabas, for a series of years a man of great prominence in the affairs of the town.

Jesse Gibson, a son of James, a life-long resident of the town, often elected to town offices, for a long series of years justice of peace, a man of unquestioned integrity. He accumulated a large property. Died in 1876, aged eighty-nine, wanting a few days.

Captain Henry Baldwin, at whose house the first town-meeting was held, died in 1754.

Dr. John Mussey, father of Reuben Dimond Mussey, often chosen to offices of importance in town.

James and Samuel Hobbs, grandsons of the first minister, stirring men and often called to positions of public responsibility.

General Samuel M. Richardson, a true gentleman, a distinguished citizen, a member of a family that not only adorned New Hampshire, but Massachusetts. He left a generous legacy to the First Congregational Society, and also to the town for remodeling the old meeting-house into a town hall.

David Cutter, for many years postmaster and a justice of the peace. He was very exact in the transaction of all business, exemplary and strictly law-abiding, a pillar in the moral and religious institutions of the town. He died in 1863, aged nearly eighty-two years, and left two thousand dollars to the First Congregational Society.

General Joshua Atwood, for more than thirty years moderator of the annual town-meeting. He died in 1872, aged sixty-five years.

Benjamin F. Cutter, a generous and public-spirited citizen, was widely known in his horticultural and nursery business. He died in 1870, aged sixty-seven years.

Colonel Enoch Marsh, who still survives, near his ninetieth year, in a "green old age," a gentleman of the truest type. He never sought or held office; but to the support of the religious institutions of the town and causes of Christian philanthropy he has given his time, his strength and his property.

Misses Eliza and Caroline Hastings came from Boston to Pelham in 1835, to live on the small property they had acquired by years of teaching, an employment that they engaged in when financial reverses came upon their father's business. They were ladies of a true culture and a noble Christian spirit. They rented the building once occupied by Mr. Hardy for a school, and afterwards it was known as the Cottage. They employed their time in the care of their cultured natures and deeds of charity. They loved to walk the different streets of the town and make informal calls in all the homes. Families in all parts of the town were wont to have them as their guests. They made for themselves a large place in the esteem and affection of the people. They were a great acquisition to society. Their influence was salutary. Miss Eliza died September 16, 1853, aged seventy-one. The shock was great to Miss Caroline. She endured it with Christian fortitude, and died

April 26, 1872, aged eighty-nine. Their graves are with the people of their adoption.

Physicians.—The earliest was Dr. Amos Richardson; then Dr. John Mussey, Dr. Aaron Grosvenor, Dr. William Gage, Dr. Benjamin R. Skelton, Dr. Benjamin F. Simpson, Dr. Edwin Grosvenor, Dr. Lucius Grosvenor, Dr. Amos Batchelder.

Dr. Batchelder commenced practice in town in 1837. He has been a studious man and kept himself abreast of the times in his profession. He has also been a careful observer and extensive reader in natural history and general science, and he has a cabinet of six thousand specimens of his own collection.

Music.—The Pelham people have always been musical. The Gages, Butlers, Cutters, Gibsons, Atwoods and Wilsons were musical families. Of those who led the singing in the past, and sometimes taught singing-schools, were Deacon Amos Gage, Deacon Abel Gage, General Samuel M. Richardson, David Cutter, Jonathan B. Greeley, Abel Gage, Jr., Jesse Wilson, Colonel Enoch Marsh, Frederic A. Spofford and, later, William Chase. In the years 1798 and 1805 there were articles in the warrant for the annual town-meeting to see if the town would appropriate money for a singing-school. In neither instance was the appropriation made; but in 1805 the town "voted to purchase a bass viol for the use of the singers; also that Deacon Abel Gage, Samuel M. Richardson and Doc[r] William Gage be a committee to purchase s[d] viol."

In 1859 an unusually fine-toned pipe-organ was purchased for the church. Since then Mr. Alonzo D. Greeley, an amateur in music, has played the organ, led the singing and devoted much time and expense to the culture of music in the town. When the organ was procured there were but two or three pianos in town; now there are a dozen, and parlor organs in almost every house. Two of the school-houses have musical instruments.

CHAPTER III.

PELHAM.—*Continued.*

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—MILITARY—GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Civil Government.—The town from the first took a thoughtful interest in the constitutions of both the State and national governments.

At a town-meeting April 13, 1778, "Mr. James Barnard was then chosen as a member of that Convention that is to meet at Concord on June the tenth next, in order to form a Plan of Government for the People of this State for their future good and happiness."

"*Voted* to chuse a Committee of Eleven men to Give Instruction to said Barnard Concerning the plan of Government, which are as follows: Messrs. Maj. Daniel Coburn, Esq. Gage, Dr John Mussey, Esq. Gibson, Dea. Barnabas Gibson, Dea. Amos Gage, Thomas Spofford, Nehemiah Butler, Capt. Jesse Wilson, Capt. Asa Richardson, Peirce Gage."

The plan that was submitted to the people by the convention of June, 1781, was considered in the town-meeting held in December, and "*Voted* to chuse a committee to Take into consideration the plan of Government, and make remarks on it and lay them Before the town." "Chose the Committee (viz.), Dea. Barnabas Gibson, Aaron Wyman, Jacob Butler, Jun., David Butler, Abel Gage, Joshua Atwood, Caleb Butler, Doc[r] John Mussey, Josiah Gage, Esq., and Mark Gould." This plan was discussed on the report of the committee, by articles, at a town-meeting January 21, 1782, and substantially rejected by Pelham, as it was by the State. The convention submitted another plan in August, 1782. At a town-meeting December 2d this was referred to a committee,—Dr. John Mussey, Nathaniel Abbot, James Gibson, Esq., Josiah Gage, Esq., Jesse Smith, Abiel Barker, Jacob Butler, Jr., Dea. Barnabas Gibson and David Butler. The meeting then adjourned till the 17th. "The town being Mette, according to the above adjournment, Voted not to accept of the Plan of Government as it now stands, by 60 Votes. *Voted* to accept the Plan of Government with the Amendments made by the Committee, by 52 Votes; 7 Persons Voted against it."

This plan was also rejected by the State. The convention met in June, 1783, and submitted another plan to the people. At a meeting held August 18th, "*Voted*, to choose a committee of Nine Persons to take under Consideration the Alteration of the Eight Article of the Confideration. Com., M[r] David Butler, M[r] Uriah Abbott, James Gibson, Esq., M[r] Joshua Atwood, Deak[n] Barnabas Gibson, Josiah Gage, Esq., M[r] John Ferguson, Doc[r] John Mussey, M[r] Aaron Wyman. *Voted* for the afore s[d] Committee to take under Consideration the Address from Convention."

"The Moderator Adjourned s[d] Meeting Three Weeks."

"Met According to the Above Adjournment."

"*Voted*, to receive a Verbal Report of s[d] Committee that is to alter the Eight Artical of Confideration, (viz.), that is the Proportion among the United States Shall be Laid by the Number of Souls. *Voted*, to Receive a Verbal Report of the afore s[d] Committee, that is not to alter the Executive Department."

This plan was adopted by the State and ratified by the convention October 31st.

These quaint records show how carefully the underlying principles of both the national confederation and the State Constitution were examined by the citizens of Pelham.

TOWN CLERKS

1746-47, Eleazar Whiting ; 1748-49, Henry Ballard, Jr. ; 1750-52, Amos Gage ; 1753, David Jones ; 1754-57, Amos Gage ; 1758, Levi Holbrook ; 1759-72, Amos Gage ; 1773-74, Joseph Gage, Jr. ; 1775-82, Daniel Barker ; 1783-90, John Ferguson ; 1791-96, Benjamin Barker, Jr. ; 1797-99, Aaron Hardy ; 1800-1802, Benjamin Barker ; 1803-4, Peter Patterson ; 1805-09, William Hardy (5th) ; 1810-23, William Atwood ; 1824-29, William Hardy ; 1827-31, James Hobbs ; 1832, Reuben B. Gibson ; 1833-37, Jeremiah Dyer ; 1838-39, Charles Spofford ; 1840-41, Moody Hobbs ; 1842, Charles Spofford ; 1843-45, Frederic A. Spofford ; 1845, David Spofford ; 1846-55, John Woodbury ; 1856, Amos Batchelder ; 1856-57, Joshua Atwood, Jr. ; 1858-77, Amos Batchelder ; 1878-82, Charles W. Hobbs ; 1883-85, Daniel P. Atwood

DELEGATES TO THE SEVERAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

1778, James Barnard ; 1781, Jacob Butler, Jr. ; 1791, James Gibson, 1851, Joshua Atwood ; 1876, F. M. Woodbury.

DELEGATE TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

1788, Rev. Amos Moody

REPRESENTATIVES

1775, Aaron Wyman ; 1776-78, James Gibson ; 1779-81, David Butler ; 1782, James Gibson ; 1783-85, Jacob Butler, Jr. ; 1786, James Gibson ; 1787-88, Jacob Butler ; 1789, voted not to send ; 1790, James Gibson ; 1791, voted not to send ; 1792, James Gibson ; 1793-96, Rev. Amos Moody ; 1797, Nehemiah Butler ; 1798, Rev. Amos Moody ; 1799-1802, James Gibson ; 1803-6, Rev. Amos Moody ; 1807, James Gibson ; 1808-9, Josiah Butler ; 1810-11, James Gibson ; 1812-20, Maj. Samuel M. Richardson ; 1821, Maj. William Hardy ; 1822, Nehemiah Butler ; 1823-25, Capt. James Hobbs ; 1826-27, Samuel M. Richardson ; 1828, James Hobbs ; 1829, Nehemiah Butler ; 1830-31, Samuel M. Richardson ; 1832-34, Jesse Gibson, Esq ; 1835, Samuel M. Richardson ; 1836, David Batchelder ; 1837, James Hobbs, Esq. ; 1838-41, Jesse Gibson ; 1842-43, Joshua Atwood ; 1844-47, Gilbert Johnson ; 1848-49, Joshua Atwood ; 1850, Jesse Gibson ; 1851, Darius Stickney ; 1852, Joshua Atwood ; 1853-54, John Richardson ; 1855-56, Joshua Atwood ; 1857-58, John Woodbury ; 1859-60, Amos Batchelder ; 1861-62, Daniel Marshall ; Ireland, Warren Sherburne ; 1863, Kimball Gibson ; 1864, George H. Currier ; 1865-68, Elphelet F. Weed ; 1869-70, William G. Butler ; 1871-72, Nathan Gage ; 1873-74, George H. Currier ; 1875-76, John Woodbury ; 1877-78, Nathan Gage ; 1879, Daniel N. Atwood ; 1881, Luther C. Richardson ; 1883, George S. Butler ; 1885, Richard B. Bullman

Military Record.—The citizens of Pelham have always been patriotic. They have enlisted in all the wars of our country and shed their blood on nearly every battle-field. Amos Gage, an early settler of the town, one of the original members of the church and the first deacon, was a captain in the French and Indian War, and lost a son, aged twenty years, in that war.

In the old records of the town the following is found :

"In the year 1755 Begune the Bloody war Biween England and france, and the whole Country of Canada was surrendered to his Majesty, George, in the year 1760.

"the account of the number of men that was lost belonging to Pelham that died a Broad

"Jonathan Wright, Edward Wyman, Ezra Lutt hall, Simon Beards Lieut Thomas Gage, Joseph Gage, Simon Wyman Daniel Gage, John Weber."

In the American Revolution, no one of the colonies exhibited a more resolute and determined spirit of resistance to the oppression of Great Britain than New Hampshire, and in no town of the State was this spirit more pronounced than in Pelham.

At a town-meeting April 1, 1777, "*Voted*, twenty pounds lawful money per man that shall Inlist for three years into the Continental army."

April 7th, "*Voted*, to anex Ten Pounds Lawful money to the above Twenty pounds, to Each Soldier who shall Inlist into the Continental army for the Term of three years."

June 9th, "*Voted*, that Each man who has served as a Soldier in Defence of the United States of america, shall be allowed sixteen shillings and Eight Pence per month." "Those Persons who were in the service two months at Winterhill, Being Present, agreed to take but twelve Shillings per month."

At a town-meeting February 2, 1778, "*Voted*, that Lt. John Bradford, Mr. Aaron Wyman, Capt. Asa Richardson Be a Committee to Provide for the Soldiers' Familes." At this meeting the vote was reconsidered, "allowing each soldier sixteen shillings and eight pence per month for what he hath done in the service more than his proportion," and a committee chosen to bring in under oath "how much shall be allowed to those who have served as soldiers in the several Campaigns that have been in the Present War." This committee brought in at a subsequent meeting that the year's men should be allowed nine pounds and sixteen pence per man.

At this meeting "*Voted*, to chuse a Committee to Instruct the Representative Concerning the Confederation Lately Published by the Continental Congress," which would indicate that the men of Pelham had a nice perception of equity and justice and saw distinctly a wrong that has convulsed the nation and drenched it in blood.

"At a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Pelham, on Monday, the Ninth day of February, 1778, The Following Instructions were reported by us, the Subscribers, a Committee appointed for that purpose, which were accepted by said town

"*To James Gibson, Esq., Representative for the Town of Pelham the Present Congress of Exeter :*

"GENTLEMAN.—You being chosen by the Voice of the town of Pelham to Represent them in the Great and General Court, and as it must be agreeable to you to know the minds of your constituents in all important matters, we thank fit to give you the following instructions with regard to the articles of confederation. you are directed to move for, and Exert yourself to get, an alteration of a part of the fifth Paragraph in the ninth article, where they mention proportion in the Number of land forces by the whole Inhabitants in Each State, which we conceive to be unequal ; our reason is because of the vast Disproportionable Number of Black Inhabitants in this and some of the southern States ; in them the husbandry labor is chiefly done by black men, when we in this State have but few Labourers of that Colour, and whether those Blacks be continued slaves or not, many of them make good soldiers in the field of Battle ; therefore, making the Proportion of soldiers by the white Inhabitants only, leaves their fields full of Labourers, when ours are empty. You are also Directed to move for and urge the calling a full and free representation of all the People in this State to meet in Convention, at such time and place as shall be appointed by the general assembly, for the sole purpose of framing and laying a permanent plan or system for the future government of this State. The sentiments, with all others that may come before the General Court, we leave to your humane and prudent care, and trust your Exertions in the common cause will be such as shall Recommend you to all Lovers of Freedom and Liberty and what is more than you the approbation of God and your own conscience.

" MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,
" JOSIAH BARTLETT, Esq
" DEAR BARNABAS GIBSON
" CAPT. ASA RICHARDSON
" DR. JOHN MUSSEY,
" LT. ROBERT STARK, Esquire
" LT. JOSIAH CRAM,
" JACOB BUTLER, Esquire

The records of the town during the years of the Revolutionary War indicate a whole-hearted loyalty to the cause and faithfulness to the soldiers. Some of these simple records are a beautiful revelation of the character of the men and spirit of those times.

March 2, 1778, "*Voted*, to pay Samuel Davis four Dollars in the Lieu of a Counterfeit Bill which he received of the town for his services in the war." "*Voted*, to Pay Asa Knowlton Fifty Dollars for his service three years in the war."

At a town-meeting April 13, 1778, "*Voted*, to hire one man to go into the Continental service for nine months, to make up the town's proportion of the three years' men. *Voted*, that Eng'. Nathan Butler should hire the man and the town to pay the man that s^d^ Butler should hire."

At a town-meeting February 13, 1781, "*Voted*, to chuse a committee of three men to hire soldiers for three years to go into the war, (viz.): Asa Richardson, Amos Gage, Lt. Nevins."

At a meeting March 13th of this year, the committee to average the expense of the war made their report, which was accepted,—

"*Voted*, that corn should Be the specha to settle this Everage upon, or money to the value

"*Voted*, to allow those men that went to Winterhill for Eight months, two Bushels of corn Per month, of the value in money.

"*Voted*, to allow the year's men five Bushels of corn Per month, of the value in money

"*Voted*, to allow those that went to Portsmouth one month, one Bushel of corn Per month, of the value in money

"*Voted*, to allow the five months men that went to Throgsneck, two Bushels of corn Per month, of the value in money

"*Voted*, to allow three months' men that went to York, one Bushel of corn, of the value in money

"*Voted*, to allow the two months' men that went to York, one Bushel of corn Per month, of the value in money

"*Voted*, to allow the two months' men that went to Bennington, four Bushels of corn Per month, of the value in money

"*Voted*, to allow the year's men Raised in 1779, three Bushels of corn, or the Value in money

"*Voted*, to allow the one month's at Rhode Island, one Bushel of corn Per month, of the value in money.

"*Voted*, to allow the six months' men that went to Rhode Island, Two Bushels of corn Per month, of the value in money.

"*Voted*, to allow the two months men that went to Portsmouth, one Bushel of corn per month, of the value in money

"*Voted*, to allow the six months' men that went to York, four Bushels of corn Per month, of the value in money.

"*Voted*, to allow the three months' men Raised in the year 1780, four Bushels of corn Per month, of the value in money

"*Voted*, to allow those Persons that went Volunteers, that have done more than their Proportion in the ward time, have liberty to Depose of it as they Please.

"*Voted*, to allow Lt. Hardy for six months' time that he has Done in the war.

"*Voted*, to allow Lt. Hardy two Bushels of corn Per month, or the value in money.

At a town-meeting July 9th of this same year "*Voted*, that those Persons that has Paid their Beef rate shall take it Back again out of the Constables' Hands."

At a town-meeting on February 4, 1782, "*Voted*, that the corn that was voted to settle the s^d^ average should be set at half a Dollar Per Bushel."

The town sent eighty-six true men to the war; the following are their names:

Joshua Atwood, Uriah Abbot, Abijah Austin, Isaac Barker, Benjamin Barker, Deacon Daniel Barker, Joseph Bailey, Simon Beard, Dane Butler, Nathan Butler, Jacob Butler, Lieutenant John Bradford, Merril Coburn, Asa Coburn, Benjamin Coburn, Edward Coburn, Seth Cutts, Samuel Dows, James Farmer, James Ferguson, John Ferguson, Michael Fitzgerald, John Foster, David, Abner and Daniel Gage, of the same family, Captain Jonathan Gage, Asa, Abel and Amos Gage, of the same family, Daniel Gage, Richard Gage, Deacon Amos Gage, Josiah Gage, Benjamin Gage, Deacon Barnabas Gibson, James Gibson, Phinehas Gassillue, William Gordon, Alexander Graham, Josiah Gutterson, Jonathan Griffin, Phineas Hamblet, Reuben Hamblet, Nathaniel Haseltine, Major Thomas Hardy, Simon Hardy, Noah Hardy, Jedediah Hardy, William Hardy, Cyrus Hardy, James Hardy, James Hobbs, Enoch Howard, Samuel Howard, John Hoyt, William Johnson, Phinehas Kimball, Zeba Kimball, Benjamin Kimball, John Kimball, Thomas Knowlton, Asa Knowlton, Amos Kemp, Jacob Marsh, Noah Marsh, John Marsh, Dudley Marsh, Zebulon May, John Mills, Jonathan Morgan, Lieutenant Robert Nevens, Ebenezer Palmer, Daniel Richardson, Ezekiel Richardson, Thomas Richardson, Thomas Spofford, Edward Tenny, Jonathan Tenny, Thomas Thistle, Nathan Whitten, Captain Isaac Wilson, John Williams, Joseph Wright, John Wyman.

The same spirit of patriotism and alacrity in meeting the calls of country was exhibited in the War of the Rebellion. Partisan spirit was intense. The differences of opinion about the causes of the war were pronounced; but when the flag was fired upon at Sumter, these were all sunk in one united devotion to the integrity of our government, and the dominant sentiment was most forcibly voiced in a toast of a distinguished citizen on the 4th of July, 1861: "Union first, compromise afterwards."

The following is the list of the soldiers from Peterham:

Benjamin F. Bean, Joseph W. Bright, Wells G. Burnham, Edwin S. Burnham, Frank E. Butler, Charles W. Butler, William W. Butler, James Carey, Kimball J. Chaplin, Benjamin Chase, Isaac H. Daniels, Edward Dow, Alonzo Ellenwood, Frank M. Ellenwood, Josiah S. Everett, Daniel B. Fox, George H. Gage, William H. Gage, Ezekiel C. Gage, Warren W. Herbert, Horace W. Humphrey, Charles W. Hobbs, George C. Jackman, George B. Johnson, M. Charles Kent, Joseph F. Lamed, David Lee, Sidney J. Lyon, David A. McCoy, James E. McCoy, Orrin Moore, Charles L. Moreland, George Marsh, Edward Moran, Michael Murray, Alexander Proctor, Charles W. Philbrick, Russell O. Richardson, Silas Richardson, Charles W. Sleeper, Alfred S. Smith, Neil Southerland, Orlando W. Stebbins, Thomas S. Spear, William B. Thom, Yale L. Thom, Josiah Titcomb, William H. Titcomb, Frank E. Titcomb, Charles P. Titcomb, Michael Tolley, Andrew C. Upham, Lyman O. Webster, Mark H. Webster, Charles Wheeler, George W. Wilkins, Gilman E. Woodbury, John M. Woods.

Growth, Development and Change.—For several years after the incorporation of the town there were deer wardens, surveyors of brick and leather, cullers of staves and fish wardens. Tythingmen were chosen till the year 1838.

In 1764, "*Voted* to Reserve all the timber and wood now Growing and standing in the highways in this town for the use and benefit of the Reparing the highways in said town."

In 1792 it was voted to work out part of the highway money in the winter.

In 1796 it was voted that sheep shall not go at large from May till October.

In 1798 the town voted to clear the brooks so that the fish might have a "clear passage." The same year there was an article in the warrant to see if the town will vote to raise money to purchase ammuni-

tion, and also provide a place to keep a stock. This was defeated; but in 1809 it was voted to leave it with the selectmen to provide a magazine.

In 1800 the town voted "to pay the expenses of the soldiers on muster-day."

The intensity of the ecclesiastical feeling is indicated by another vote of this same year, which was "not to pay Joshua Atwood the expense of the dinner for the council about Mr. Smith."

In 1807 the town voted not to buy a hearse; but in 1815 voted one hundred and fifty dollars for a hearse. Some years after, the body of this was put on runners for winter use, and a new hearse was built by Mr. Asa Davis Butler. In 1865 a new hearse was purchased for six hundred dollars; Major John Woodbury and Mr. Alfred S. Smith were the agents that made the purchase. In 1882 a winter hearse was purchased at an expense of two hundred dollars.

In the earlier days the farmers went with their oxteams to Haverhill, Old Salem and Boston to market. Until within the last twenty-five years the ox performed all the labor of the farm. A yoke of oxen and a horse hauled the wood to market. Now, labor of all kinds is performed by horses. Twenty-five years ago there were but two or three covered carriages in town. Now, every farmer has one. In the same period there has been either a rebuilding or remodeling of nearly every dwelling-house and barn in town, and machinery has come to facilitate all the labor of the farm. In the earlier days of the town the water of nearly every brook in town was utilized for a saw-mill. Now, very often, steam mills are set up in the wood lot, and the lumber of a number of acres sawed in a few weeks. The first century of the town's history was distinguished by the construction of roads. In 1825–26 two routes of public travel from Lowell, north and northeast, were improved,—the present Mammoth and Central roads,—the one constituting a public thoroughfare to Concord, the other to Dover and Portsmouth. Lines of stages went over each of these roads. At a later date the stage over the Central road was called the "Chicken Line," from the amount of poultry expressed over it. On the Mammoth were some famous hostelries, notably the one at North Pelham, kept, for a time, by the late Jesse Gibson, Esq. It was a satisfaction for Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, in their old age, to tell how President Jackson, Levi Woodbury, Isaac Hill and Daniel Webster had received the hospitalities of their house.

The Centre had two public inns and was the resort of the neighboring towns for the recreations of election-days. The speed of horses would be tried on the plain, and the strength of parties tested in wrestling matches. It also furnished favorable grounds for the autumn musters.

On the place formerly owned by Samuel Hobbs and later by his son, Moody Hobbs, there is a stone known as the "lifting stone." The early proprietor of the place is said to have tested the strength of his help by this.

That the Indians once had their homes here is evident from Indian names. Golden Brook, is so called from an Indian who lived by it. The site of his wigwam is still to be seen, a little to the southeast of the Moody Hobbs place.

Mr. William W. Butler has an interesting collection of Indian relics that he has gathered from his farm. Dr. Batchelder has a large number and variety in his cabinet. Gumpas Pond and Hill, as well as Jeremie's Hill, perpetually remind of the original inhabitants of this town.

The first settlers not only endured the privations and hardships incident to the making their homes in the wilderness but perils from wild beasts. The wife of Lieutenant Tho. Gage, who was lost in the French and Indian War, had been to visit a neighbor on the other side of Beaver Brook from the Centre. On returning to her home, on Baldwin Hill—there was no habitation on the way—she was suddenly startled by hearing footsteps behind her, which she discovered to be a bear, and with difficulty kept him at bay till she reached her home. Mrs. Gage was a woman of great energy. She went to Boston on horseback, and carried thread and yarn of her own manufacture, and bought nails to build a house, which is said to be the house on the place owned at present by Mr. Underwood.

Jonathan, her son, a captain in the Revolutionary War, was the first male child born after the incorporation of the town. Mrs. Gage's life had severe experiences. Besides the loss of her husband in the French and Indian War, her son, John Gage, a young man with a family, perished in the snow, January 26, 1765, aged twenty-seven. He had been, with his grist on his back down in Dracut, (to what, in these later years, has been known as Lawson's,) to mill. He had returned nearly to his home, where he was found the next morning

In the door-yard of the place where the late Major Daniel Atwood lived, a bear was shot by Simon Beard, the knob of his fire-shovel serving instead of a bullet.

There is a story of an attack upon the cattle of Butler and Hamblet by wolves. The cattle of both families ranged the woods west of their settlement, in the direction of Gumpas Pond. One Sabbath a loud bellowing was heard; a young man from each of the families seized his gun and started in the direction of the pond. Upon entering the forest they met the cattle coming in great haste, the cows ahead in single file, then the young cattle in the same order, some with their heads scratched and bloody. Following these was a cow, also scratched and bloody, with a young calf before her; behind her four oxen abreast, with bloody heads, and in the rear of the oxen three angry, growling wolves. The young men discharged their guns and the wolves fled.

The old town records are exceedingly interesting and suggestive. Such are the following:

"May the 27, 1760.

"This Day Hugh Tallent Left the mark of all his creaters, which is a hole throu the Right Ear."

"April ye 5, 1777.

"This Day the Rev^d Mr Amos Moody Left the Mark of all his Creatures, which is a Swallow's tale on the End of Both Ears."

So too is the following, which is very frequent in the records of the first fifty years:

"PELHAM, May the 16, 1758.

"John Webber and his wife and family, Late of methuen, was warned out of S^d town by Benjamin Barker, one of the constables for the present year."

So too the following, several of which appear in the records of each year, from 1790, for twenty-five years:

"PELHAM, Sept. the 8th, 1800.

"To all whom it may concern, the Subscribers recommend Moses Whiting, of Pelham, Living a few rods east of the meeting-house in S^d town, on the road leading from Nottingham West to Haverhill, as being well Qualified for retailing foreign distilled spirits and wines. Approved by us.

"WILLIAM WYMAN, } *Selectmen*
"BENJA HAMELLE, } *of Pelham.*
"BENJA BARKER, *Town Clerk.*"

March, 1752, the town "*Voted* to William Elliott four shillings a Dinner for Mr. Hobbs, upon the Sabbath." At the same meeting "*Voted* to Henry Baldwin, Esq., thirteen pounds, old tenor, for finding Licker for the ordation" (ordination).

1790, "*Voted*, to rectify the pound, but not to appoint a person to take care of it."

1791, the pound was moved into Mr. Ferguson's field, the back side of the meeting-house.

Quaint Persons.—The town probably has had the usual proportion of such. Tradition brings several anecdotes of Preceptor Hardy. He was very scholarly but possessed of little practical knowledge. He could not harness or care for his horse. He had but small estimate of the value of money. His father, Adjutant Hardy, had a nice pair of velvet breeches. On going for them, they could not be found. The great query with the family was, What had become of them? when Daniel remarked that a man had come along begging for a pair, and he had given him those.

There is an authentic story of a good man who lived on Baldwin's Hill, who was so scrupulous in the observance of Fast Day that he gave his cattle nothing to eat till night, and, on calling into a neighbor's on his return from the religious services of the day, remarked, "that nothing had passed his lips that day but *tobacco*, and nothing would till sundown."

The Faithless Lover.—In the long ago a school mistress on Baldwin's Hill used to knit going to and returning from her dinner, nearly a mile distant, for a young man in college, who failed to make real the expectations he had aroused.

The provincial records of New Hampshire contain a few interesting census items of Pelham.

"1773. Unmarried men from 16 to 60 49
Married men from 16 to 60 95
Boys, 16 years and under 108
Men, 60 years and upwards 21
Females, unmarried 193
Females, married 114
Widows 12
Men slaves 1
Female slaves 1
Total 684

"JOSIAH GAGE, } *Selectmen*
"MOSES EATON, }

"*To the Honorable Committee of Safety for the Province of New Hampshire.*

"GENTLEMEN,—In Compliance to a Resolve of Congress at Exeter, we have taken an exact account of Every Soul belonging to the Town of Pelham, viz.,—

"Males under 16 is 206
From 16 to 50 is 112
Males above 50 is 40
Males in the army is 29
Females is 362
Total 749

"N. B.—The Quantity of Powder taken, by estimation as near as possible, is 28 lbs.

Guns fit for use 110
Guns wanting is 40

"The above account taken by us this 12th day of Septr, 1775.

"JAMES GIBSON, } *Selectmen*
"AMOS GAGE, } *of Pelham*
"P. RICHARDSON, JR., }

"PELHAM, Septr. ye 12th, 1775.

"This day Personally and Severally Appeared before me, the Subscriber, the above-named Selectmen, and made oath to the contents of the above Number of Souls taken by them to be a true account.

"DANIEL BARKER, *Town Clerk.*"

"PELHAM, May 27th, 1786.

"The following is a True List of the Number of Inhabitants of the Town of Pelham.

Number of mals 205
Number of females 206
Number of children 464
Total 875

"DANIEL RICHARDSON, } *Selectmen*
"JAMES FERGUSON, } *for Pelham.*"

Mr. Warren Sherburne has this ancient paper,—a highway list of 1769,—

"THE PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"To James Sherburne, one of the surveyors of the highways for the Town of Pelham, Greeting. You are hereby required, in his Majesty's Name, to warn all the Persons in the within list to work out their proportion of the highway Rates.

"Beginning at Nottingham line by Jewell's, and so by your own house; from thence to the meeting-house and to the road which comes from John Butler's and if any Person or Persons Neglect or Refuse to work his or their Proportion of the S^d Rates on the highways, you are to deal with him or them according to the directions of the Law, whereof fail not, and make Return of this warrant with your doings unto us the subscribers, at or before the first Day of March Next ensuing the date hereof. Given under our hand and seal this twentyeth Day of March, and in the ninth year of his Majesty's Reign, Domini, 1769.

"Labor at three shillings Pr day for a man, and one shilling and six pence Pr day for a Pair of oxen.

"Work to be done in June, September and October.

"SAMUEL BUTLER, } *Selectmen.*
"BARNABAS GIBSON, }

"James Sherburne, Thomas Jewell, Benoni Jewell, Mark Gould, Lot Spaulding, Joseph Wright, Joshua Hamblet, Capt. William Richardson, Asa M. Richardson, Ebenezar Parmer, William Wyman, Simeon Beard, Eleazar Whiting."

Augustus Berry

"A List of the highway Rate made and committed to collect and gather.

Mr. William W. Butler has in his possession a deed of his farm, given in 1742, and the property has since been in the possession of the Butler family. The mills at North Pelham, owned by the estate of Asa Davis Butler, have been the property of that family since 1737. They have an old deed of that date, given by John and Samuel to Joseph Butler, so that it has really been the property of the Butler family from an earlier date.

The farm in the west part of the town owned by Mr. Warren Sherburne has been, with the exception of a single year, in the Sherburne name since 1751, and Mr. Sherburne has a deed of that date.

The farm of Captain Jesse Wilson has been the property of the Wilson family from about the time of the incorporation of the town, and Captain Wilson has in his possession a deed thus ancient.

There are a number of ancient houses in town. The one on the Hadley farm has a tablet in it, placed there by Mrs. Belinda Butler Hadley, certifying that the house was erected in 1776, and was the home of Daniel Butler and Molly Tenney, his wife, and that thirteen children were born to them there.

The house where Dr. Reuben Dimond Mussey was born (June 23, 1780) is still standing on the place owned by Mr. Daniel Pearsons. Dr. Mussey was wont to yearly visit it.

Just below where Dr. Mussey lived, on the place now owned by Mr. Underwood, there was an extensive tannery, where a dozen hands were employed. Captain Jonathan Gage carried on the business.

Cooperage was quite an industry of the town. There was also the manufacture of pearlash.

Hats were manufactured in town. Deacon Charles Stiles had a shop at his place on the Mammoth road and worked at the business till 1870. Jesse Gibson, Esq., carried on the harness business at North Pelham.

At two different times there has been a cotton-factory at Butler's Mills, which has had the misfortune to be burnt. The last one was burnt in 1871.

A short distance below Butler's Mills there was a carding-mill, which, in later years, was altered into a woolen-factory. A few years since this was burnt and has not since been rebuilt.

Running across the easterly part of the town is a ledge of granite. The working of this ledge has been an important industry. The stone to build the dam at Lawrence was hauled from Gage Hill, in the northeast part of the town, and that to build the reservoir at Lowell was taken from the ledge of Miss Sarah Lyon, in the south part of the town. Just on the border of the town, near Mr. Abraham Tallent's, there was a brick-yard.

The cobbler with his kit of tools and the tailoress with her goose, going from house to house and tarrying while they prepared shoes and garments for the family, were institutions of the past.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. AUGUSTUS BERRY.

Rev. Augustus Berry was born in Concord, on what is known as Dimond Hill, October 7, 1824. His parents were Washington Berry and Maria Dale Berry. His father was a native of Middleton, Mass., which was the home of his ancestors. His mother, of Salem, Mass., which was the home of her ancestors. His father returned to his native place in 1828, and moved to Henniker, to a farm in the southwest part of the town, known as the Judge Wallace place, in 1833. This was the home of his parents for more than thirty years. The associations of his boyhood, youth and early manhood are at Henniker. In boyhood he had a passionate love of books, and read much though laboring hard on the farm. Once having severely wounded one of his limbs, the thought quickly flashed through his mind, as an ample compensation for all confinement and suffering, "now I shall have time to read."

He was very desirous to get an education. He walked, several terms, three miles to the village to attend the academy. If he went to college he must depend mainly upon himself for the means. He resolved to try. At an early age he commenced to teach in the district school. He taught a number of months at Amherst and made there many valuable friendships. His studies, preparatory for college, were pursued mainly at Francestown Academy. He graduated at Amherst College in the class of 1851, with a high rank in scholarship. During his college course he taught four successful fall terms in the old academy at Henniker. On graduating he accepted the charge of the academy at Limerick, Me., and the school soon had an unprecedented patronage. At the end of the second year he left in the face of an urgent invitation to remain. In the spring of 1854 he accepted the charge of the academy at Loudon, Va., and remained till the summer of 1856, when he became principal of Appleton Academy, at Mount Vernon, where he remained five years, and left to enter the ministry. He was a popular and successful teacher. More than a thousand different pupils have been under his instruction, a large number of whom have filled and are filling important positions in society. A brief quotation from a private letter of a pupil who has attained reputation at the bar, and now has a high position in the Judiciary of the State of New York, will indicate something of the character of his teaching. He says, "I have learned to value the effort you always seemed to make to distinguish between individual minds and to seek to meet their special aptitudes. To my mind this is the secret of all valuable instruction in school or elsewhere. I can say with confidence that under your instruction more than anywhere else I received that training and

discipline in habits of thought which have been useful to me in all my pursuits."

In 1857 he received a license to preach, and frequently supplied the pulpit in Mont Vernon and neighboring towns. In the autumn of 1860 he went to Andover and remained during the seminary year, and attended the lectures of the middle and senior classes. In October, 1861, he was settled over the church in Pelham, where he is still pastor. As a writer he is distinguished for perspicuity and purity of style. His productions are characterized by a fulness of thought. A ministerial brother, pastor of an important city church, and whose reputation as scholar, critic and preacher is acknowledged, gives the following estimate of him: "He is held in peculiar esteem by those who have become familiar with his mental qualities and habits. There is unfailing freshness in his thinking, because he holds his mind unvaryingly open to the acquisition of new truth. With a sound scholarship and broad reading he holds the field of knowledge a broad one and still open for conquest. He evinces a remarkable spirit of candor in dealing with the living issues of the day, and with a commendable modesty in the estimate put upon his own attainments, shows a power of penetration and sound judgment not often surpassed. The fairness and kindness of his consideration for others is rewarded by a universal regard on the part of his brethren in the ministry."

He was married to Miss Dora Richardson Snow, of Peterborough, November 24, 1853. She died March 15, 1873. January 30, 1877, he married Miss Mary Currier Richardson, of Pelham.

Apart from the specific duties of his pastorate, he has maintained a living interest in the cause of education, and kept himself familiar with the new methods of instruction and the educational thought of the present time. The subject of agriculture, both practical and scientific, engages his attention, and he makes the social problems of the age his study.

Of a retiring disposition, he has never sought place or position. With a passionate love of nature, and courting the retirement that a country life furnishes for study, he has had no other ambition than to faithfully serve in the gospel ministry an intelligent, agricultural population, who have ever been very charitable towards him and considerate of him.

JOHN WOODBURY.

The Woodbury family is of English descent, members of which emigrated to America as early as the year 1626, and many of them have since been prominent in law, politics, &c. John Woodbury, of Somersetshire, England, who was among the first settlers of Salem, Mass., has numerous descendants in New England. He was a man of considerable ability; was admitted freeman in 1630 and was a representative to the general court in 1635 and 1638. A namesake, John Woodbury, of Salem, had a son, Isaiah Woodbury, who married Lois, daughter of Captain Israel Woodbury, another branch of the Woodbury family of Salem.

John Woodbury, son of Isaiah and Lois (Woodbury) Woodbury, was born in Cornish, N. H., March 25, 1819. His father dying when he was but eight months old, under the pressure of limited circumstances, John was obliged, while but a mere lad, to labor; and, at the age of six years, his mother removing to Salem, N. H., he went to live with an uncle in Haverhill, Mass., with whom he remained five years, working on the farm; from there he removed to Salem, and was with another uncle for four years. During this time his advantages for education were limited to the district schools of the town where he resided. When he was fifteen he went to Methuen, Mass., to learn the shoemaker's trade, which he mastered thoroughly in all its details. Here he remained for about two years, then came to Pelham, where he worked at his trade one year, and continued at shoemaking and farming for a year or more in Salem and Pelham.

At this time, having saved some money and feeling the need of education, he attended the New Hampton Academy for the summer term. In the fall of 1838 he was employed in the famous Saxonville Mills, where he continued three years. Returning to Pelham he established himself as a butcher in the east part of the town, and after being there a year and a half, he came to Pelham Centre and carried on butchering for four years. In 1847 he commenced trade as a merchant in Pelham and continued merchandising for over thirty years, when he retired from business life and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, more from a desire to be active and to be engaged in work than from any expectation of gain.

Mr. Woodbury married, December 26, 1843, Betsy A., daughter of Captain Samuel Hobbs, a life-long resident of Pelham. They have had four children,—John Otis (who died December 11, 1871), Alice A., Mrs. Ezekiel C. Gage (she has one child, Frank P.) Frank M. (the present postmaster, and who succeeded his father in business), Eliza H., Mrs. William H. Peabody, (she has two children, Harry O. and Frederick H.)

Mr. Woodbury has been largely indentified with the affairs of the town of his adoption; has frequently been called upon to discharge important local trusts, which have been uniformly done to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was town clerk twenty years consecutively; treasurer for fourteen years; selectman for six years; was moderator eleven, and postmaster for many years. In his political belief he is a Democrat, and as such represented Pelham in 1857, '58, '75 and '76. He is a prominent Freemason and a member of Pilgrim Commandery of Lowell, Mass. He has taken much interest in the military organization of the State and has held important official

John Woodbury

positions,—adjutant and major in the Eighth Regiment Militia and was a member of General Joshua Atwood's staff and Inspector in Third Brigade, New Hampshire Militia.

Mr. Woodbury is liberal in religion, not a member of any church, and believes as long as a man acts according to his convictions and does his duty faithfully in the station to which he is called or circumstances have placed him, that the particular denomination is of little worth, but that we shall be judged by deeds and not creed. He occupies a high position in the esteem of the worthy citizens of Pelham. He is modest and unpretentious, social, genial, hospitable, upright and honorable, and possessed of great sympathy and kindness of heart. A good citizen and an honest man, he has always acted up to the Scriptural command, "owe no man anything," and by his own unaided exertions, perseverance and ability, has acquired a comfortable independence.

HISTORY OF PETERBOROUGH.

CHAPTER I.

PETERBOROUGH.

Original Grant—Name of Town—The First Settlers—Names of Proprietors—Incorporation of Town—First Town Meeting—Officers elected—Town Lots—Sold—Town Representatives.

THE town of Peterborough lies in the western part of the county, and is bounded as follows:

North, by Hancock and Greenville; east, by Greenville and Temple; south, by Temple and Sharon; and west by Cheshire County.

The original grant of this township was made by the Legislature of Massachusetts to Samuel Heyward and others, December 8, 1737, approved by Governor Belcher, January 16, 1738, and surveyed in May following. The survey was accepted and the grant confirmed June 14, 1738. Proprietors' meetings were held in Boston until 1753. On the 26th and 27th of September in that year a meeting was held in the town, at which time the name Peterborough first appears on the proprietors' records. It is probable that it was named in honor of Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough.

The settlement of the province line in 1741 decided the town to be within the limits of New Hampshire. Being within the limits of the Masonian proprietors' claim, a settlement with them became necessary, and means were used which resulted in procuring a quit-claim to all the territory in town but three thousand four hundred acres.

The First Settlements.—The adventurous spirits who threaded their way through the wilderness, and first located in what is now the town of Peterborough, were William Robbe, Alexander Scott, Hugh Gregg, William Gregg, Samuel Stinson, William Scott, William Wallace and Wallin Mitchel, in 1739. These pioneers, however, made no permanent settlement. The tract was subsequently visited by others, but no permanent settlement was effected until the year 1749, after the cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and France and the settlement of the claims of the Masonian proprietors.

The following is a list of the early settlers from 1749, taken from Smith's "History of Peterborough:"

William Ritchie came from Lunenburg, Mass., where he paid a poll-tax in 1746, to Peterborough with his family, probably in 1749, and settled on the Ritchie farm, so called, in the south part of the town. His son John was born February 11, 1750, the first child born in town.

Deacon William McNee moved his family here May 1, 1752, and settled in the south part of the town. He removed from Roxbury, in Massachusetts.

Deacon William McNee, Jr., was twelve years of age when his father removed to Peterborough. He removed to Dublin in 1769, and after remaining there a few years, returned to Peterborough, where he died. His oldest child, Robert, was the first male child born in Dublin.

Joseph Caldwell (called Ensign, supposed to have occupied the Putnam Nay farm, which he sold, and which passed into the hands of Deacon William McNee, Jr., about 1765 or 1766. He erected the first buildings on this farm. He removed from town about 1770.

John Taggart came with his family, about May 1, 1752, from Roxbury, Mass., having bought a framed house that had been built on the Caldwell place, and removed it to his lot in 1751. He is represented in the "History of Dublin" as residing in Peterborough and Sharon till 1797, when he removed to Dublin, where he died November 15, 1852, aged eighty-two years.

Gustavus Swan began the Samuel Morison place, in the south part of the town, and came to town from Lunenburg about the year 1750, before the birth of his second child, Robert, in 1752. He went early to New York to make brick, and his father, "old John Swan," came from Lunenburg and lived and died on that place. He was the progenitor of all the Swans in this town. The place was sold by his son, Lieutenant John Swan, to Aaron Brown and a Mr. Stowell in 1774. Brown lived on it before the Revolution. He was one of the selectmen in 1776. The same place was occupied a few years by Mathew Wallace, and then sold to Samuel Morison in 1789.

William Stuart came from Lunenburg about 1750. He was the father of Thomas and Charles Stuart. He died March 15, 1753, aged fifty-three. He was the first man who died in the town. He was buried in the little cemetery on Meeting-House Hill.

William Smith, son of Robert Smith, of Lunen-

burg, settled on the west side of the street road, in the south part of the town, in 1751, or possibly in 1750, as he was married December 31, 1751, and at that time began life with his wife on this place. The estate remained in the family till 1873.

Samuel Miller (spelled formerly Millow), a race entirely distinct from the other race of the same name in this town, though both came from Londonderry, removed to the town in 1753, before the birth of his daughter Ann, in 1754. He settled on the east side of the street road and had twelve children, the first eight of whom were born in Londonderry.

Thomas Cunningham emigrated from the north of Ireland, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He came to Peterborough probably about 1750. He left a family of eight children. He died in Peterborough, September 23, 1790, aged eighty-four. The name of Cunningham was originally pronounced in Peterborough, "Kinnaemm."

Alexander Scott was among the five who made the first attempt at settlement in town in 1739. He, and probably the others, came from Lunenburg or Townsend. Little else was done except to purchase the land and make a beginning. He settled on the west side of the street road, south of the Captain Wilson farm, in 1750 or 1751, and kept a tavern, as it was called in those days. The proprietors of the town met at his house September 26, 1753. He was a relative of William Scott, who came to Peterborough from Hopkinton. He afterwards lived east of the old cemetery, and about 1760 removed to Dublin. He was the father of Major William Scott.

James Robbe, supposed to be a son of William and Agnes (Patterson) Robbe, settled the Thomas Caldwell place. After 1774 his name does not appear on the town records, nor is anything known of him after this. He has the births of three children recorded in 1760, '62, '64.

John White came about 1760. His first seven children were born in Lunenburg,—date of the last birth, November 4, 1759. Two children were born after his removal to Peterborough; viz., Susan (married David Grimes) and Dr. Jonathan White. Jeremiah Gridley and John Hill deeded to him the lot, on which he settled, of two hundred and sixty-eight acres, May 5, 1762.

John Morison, the progenitor of the Peterborough Morisons, came somewhere from 1749 to 1751, and occupied the place afterwards owned by Deacon Robert Morison. He was one of the first settlers of Londonderry, and resided there about thirty years before his removal to Peterborough, and then became one of the first settlers of this town, and lived here twenty-six or twenty-seven years before his death, 1776, aged ninety-eight.

Jonathan Morison, his son, probably came at the time his father did. He built the first grist-mill in town, on the site of the "Peterborough First Factory," in 1751, and was for a time the owner of the mill lot, so called, which he purchased of —— Gordon, of Dunstable, containing sixty-eight acres, which he sold to James and Thomas Archibald, saddled with a mortgage to —— Gordon and Hugh Wilson. He was the first male child born in Londonderry. He left Peterborough late in life. Supposed to have died somewhere in Vermont, about 1778.

Captain Thomas Morison came from Lunenburg in 1749 and built a house made of hard pine logs ten inches square, and moved his family in the fall of 1750, and his son Thomas was born in town April 20, 1751. He occupied what was called the "Mill farm," South Peterborough.

John Smith, son of Robert Smith, came from Lunenburg in 1753 and settled on the place so long occupied by William Smith, his son, in the south part of the town. He raised a large family.

Deacon Thomas Davison was born in Ireland, and first settled in Londonderry on his emigration, but removed to Peterborough about 1757, soon after his marriage. His first child was born December 20, 1758. He settled a lot in the southwest part of the town, and owned a large tract of land bordering on Jaffrey. He had a large family; was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Turner was born in Ireland in 1725, and was accompanied by his parents when he emigrated to America, both of whom died in town. He came probably in 1751 or 1752. When the proprietors of Peterborough met in town, September, 1753, they granted him fifty acres, or lot 92, adjoining his lot No. 29, in consideration of his relinquishing to them lot No. 7, of fifty acres.

Deacon Samuel Mitchell came in 1759. He bought of James and Thomas Archibald the "Mill farm," so called, of sixty-eight acres, on which had been built some years before, by Jonathan Morison, the first grist-mill in town.

William Scott emigrated to America, accompanied by his father's family, in 1736, and first lived in Hopkinton, and is represented as one of the very first settlers of Peterborough. He took up his lot on the north side of the road, and between Carter and Hunt Corners. He left a large family. He lived and died on this place.

William Mitchell, father to Isaac Mitchell, began the James Wilson place. Isaac succeeded his father, and next followed James Wilson.

Rev. Mr. Harvey, called "old Mr. Harvey," probably began what was afterwards known as the Hunt farm. He was succeeded by James Houston, blacksmith.

Samuel Stinson was one of the first settlers in town, and probably took up his permanent residence in 1749, with his family. He settled on the John Little place, north of the Meeting-House Hill. Moor Stinson was surveyor in 1767, and James Stinson in 1775. These are the only notices of the name on the town records.

William Robbe came from Lunenburg in 1739, but probably did little else but prepare for the settlement. He is the progenitor of all the Robbes in town. He was driven away by fear of the Indians, and did not return for a permanent residence with his family till 1749–50. He settled on land west and north of the John Little place, afterwards called the "Mitchell farm."

Samuel Todd, son of Colonel Andrew Todd, of Londonderry, began the Todd place, so called. It was the first improvement made in this part of the town. About 1751 or 1752, Samuel Todd and Deacon Samuel Moore came and purchased a lot of land, at a crown an acre, of the proprietors, John Fowle, John Hill and Jeremiah Gridley, for four hundred and thirty-nine acres, comprising lots Nos. 57, 58, 66, 67, 68, according to a deed dated November 15, 1753. This lot was in the northwest part of the town, and comprised the Todd and Spring farms. They held it in common about ten years, but divided it a short time before Samuel Todd was killed by the falling of a tree. In the division Moore took the westerly part, while Todd improved the easterly.

Deacon Samuel Moore came to town in company with Samuel Todd, and purchased land, as related above. Deacon Moore, on account of the Indian war, returned with his family to Londonderry in 1754, and remained there till about 1762 or 1763. He lived on the westerly part of the lot originally purchased,—the "Spring place," long since abandoned,—on which he built a house. In 1779 he exchanged this place with Dr. Marshall Spring, and began the farm where Benjamin and Jonathan Mitchell lived, and died there.

John Ferguson came from Lunenburg, Mass. Tradition has it that he came to Peterborough before there were any inhabitants in town, and lived three months in a log cabin. If so, he was among the very earliest pioneers of the town. He purchased six hundred acres of land. This he divided among his children. He probably came to town as soon as it was deemed safe after the close of the French war.

David Bogle was at one time the owner of farm B, drawn by John Hill, one of the proprietors. He had two sons, Thomas and Joseph, and one young daughter, named Martha.

James McKean came from Londonderry about 1765, and began the David Blanchard place.

Jotham Blanchard. We know nothing of his family or his antecedents, or the man, any farther than is recorded in the town records. He was a selectman in 1777, '78, '79; moderator in 1776, '77, '78, '80, '81. He was elected a representative to a convention held in 1783. With all these offices and honors of the town, not the least trace has been discovered in relation to him, as to where he came from, the time he first appeared, or whether he had a family, or what became of him after 1783, when he disappeared.

Major Samuel Gregg came from Londonderry and took up a tract of land in the north part of Peterborough, constituting a part of farm C, extending to the Contoocook River, about three miles north of the present village; the precise time is not known, but probably before 1760. It is the same farm afterwards owned by John S. White. His name does not appear on the town records till 1768.

Lieutenant John Gregg settled on the same lot C, on the east side of the Contoocook, and just south of Major Gregg, where his son, James Gregg, lived. It was deeded to him by his father, John Gregg, of Londonderry, October 8, 1765. He came about 1759. It appears that the whole farm C was deeded to John Gregg by John Hill, of Boston, December 6, 1743, as land granted to Samuel Hayward and others,—"East Monadnicks."

Hugh Wilson came to town for a permanent residence in 1752 or 1753. He bought three lots a mile long that made six hundred acres, nearly a mile square, in the north part of the town. This land, in the early settlement, was supposed to be the most desirable in town, but was found by experience to be cold, wet and unproductive. This was among the first settlements in the north part of the town.

William McCoy was an early settler, and made one of the first settlements on the East Mountain, on the farm afterwards occupied by John Leathers. He probably removed here in 1752 or 1753. All his children were born here; the oldest born July 2, 1753.

George McClourge was an early settler, and settled somewhere near the hill now known as the McClourge Hill. Nothing more is known of him or his family, except the record of the births of six children from August 22, 1752, to January 10, 1760.

Thomas McCloud settled in the east part of the town; had a family of eight children, all born in town, beginning with September 2, 1769, and extending to July 29, 1783.

Captain David Steele came from Londonderry, with family, in 1760, and purchased the farm where he always lived,—the same afterwards occupied by General John Steele.

Samuel Miller purchased certain lots of land in the north part of Peterborough, for his sons, from the thrift and earnings of his wife in the manufacture of linen.

Joseph Hannmill, not far from 1770, began the farm at Bower's Mill, so-called; built a saw-mill in 1778, and a grist-mill in 1781, and was the owner of considerable land in the vicinity.

Major Robert Wilson removed to Peterborough from West Cambridge, Mass., in 1761 or 1762, soon after his marriage, and bought the farm and succeeded to Alexander Scott in a tavern a few rods south of the Captain Wilson place, on the west side of the road.

Dr. John Young came to town in 1763, from Worcester, Mass., as a physician. He lived and owned

land at Carter's Corner, it being a portion of the Mill lot, lying on the east side of the Contoocook.

Samuel Brackett came to town from Braintree, Mass., soon after his marriage, December 17, 1765, and settled on a farm situted on the north border of the Cuningham Pond. He reared a family of thirteen children.

Thomas Little came to town in 1763 or 1764, from Lunenburg, and settled on a lot of land east of the John Little farm, long since abandoned.

Abraham Holmes removed to town from Londonderry about 1765. He settled in the north part of the town, near the mills. He raised a family of eleven children.

Abel Parker was an early settler. He began land on the East Mountain, probably before 1760.

Elijah Puffer came from Norton, Mass., in 1764. He first located himself north of the General David Steele farm, which he exchanged with General Steele for wild land in the northwest part of the town.

Peterborough was incorporated January 17, 1760, "to be in continuance for two years only;" it was, however, rechartered in April, 1762, to continue until disallowed by the King.

The first town-meeting under the act of 1760 was held March 1, 1760, as follows:

"all the freeholders and other Inhabitants Being met on s'd day according to the time appointed in the warrant, the Charter being read and the meeting being opened John Fergusson was chosen town clerk and then the select men which were as followeth Hugh Willson thomas morson Jonathan morson Grant Joseph Caldwell & John Swan June were the select men that were Chosen by vote. it was also voted that Hugh Willson Thomas morson & Jonathan morson Grant John Smith Thos Cunningham & John Robbe, Should be Surveyrs of the high ways this year. William Robbe June Constable James Robbe & Hugh Dunlap tithingmen. Thos an hable & John Robbe Hogs Reefs fence viewers and Pursers. voted that Sam'l mitchel Alexander Robbe & William Smith be a Committee to recken with the old Committee. voted under the same head that William mcnee william Smith and John Robbe be a committee to invite regular ministers to Preach this year, &c."

Town Clerks.—The following is a list of town clerks from the incorporation of the town to the present time:

John Fergusson, 1760, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66.

Samuel Mitchell, 1767, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80.

Matthew Wallace, 1781.

William Smith, 1782.

Samuel Cunningham, 1783, '84, '85, '86.

Thomas Steele, 1787, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '13.

John Steele, 1805, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '14, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20.

Daniel Abbot, 1815.

Nathaniel Holmes, Jr., 1821, '22.

Stephen P. Steele, 1823, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28.

Cyrus Ingalls, 1829, '30, '31, '32.

Rufus Farlough, 1833, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66.

Moody Davis, 1867, '68.

A. C. Blodgett, 1869, '70.

Samuel Gates, 1871, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.

Nathaniel Lyons, 1785.

Israel Taylor, 1786.

John Gray, 1787.

Nathan Dix, 1787.

George Duncan, 1788, '89.

Jeremiah Smith, 1790, '91.

Asa Evans, 1792, '93, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04.

Jonathan Smith, 1794, 1810, '11, '12, '13, '14.

Hugh Miller, 1805, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28.

George Duncan, Jr., 1807, '08, '09, '10.

John Steele, 1805, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '14.

John Steel, 1810, '11, '12, '13, '15, '16, '17, '18.

Nathaniel Morison, 1812, 13.

Robert White, 1813.

William Wilson, 1814, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '27, '28.

Nathaniel Mooar, 1819, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26.

Alexander Robbe, 1824, '25, '26, '29, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '43, '44.

Timothy Fox, 1827, '28, '29, '30, '42, '43.

Moses Dodge, 1829, '30, '31.

Samuel Holmes, 1829, '30.

George W. Senter, 1832, '33.

Timothy K. Ames, 1834, '35, '36, '37, '42, '46, '47, '49, '52.

Isaac Edes, 1835, '36, '37, '38.

William Scott, 1838, '39, '57, '58, '62.

John Smith, 1838, '39, '40.

William M. White, 1839, '40.

John Todd, Jr., 1839, '40, '41.

Samuel Miller, 1841, '50, '51.

Samuel Adams, 1841, '59, '60.

Ezra Peavey, 1842.

Archelaus Cheeny, 1843, '44, '45, '53, '54.

Abel Peavey, 1843, '44, '45.

James G. White, 1845, '46.

John H. Steele, 1846.

James Scott, 1847, '48, '50, '56, '57, '61.

Isaac Badley, 1847, '48, '49, '51, '52, '54, '62, '63.

Robert Fulton, 1848.

Josiah S. Morrison, 1849, '50.

Edwin Steele, 1851.

William B. Kimball, 1852, '53.

Ira Spaulding, 1853, '54, '55.

Amzi Childs, 1854, '55.

Dudelian Melvin, 1855.

Thomas Little, 1856, '64, '65.

Samuel R. Miller, 1858, '60.

Asa Davis, 1858, '59, '66, '67, '68.

Albert Frost, 1858, '59, '60.

William R. Heywood, 1858.

Charles H. Brooks, 1860, '61, '62, '63, '73, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79.

Eli S. Hunt, 1861, '62, '63, '64.

Franklin Field, 1861, '63, '64.

John M. Collins, 1866, '67.

Samuel F. Nesr, 1867, '68, '69, '77, '78.

Morrill L. Morrison, 1868, '69, '70.

Charles Barker, 1869, '70, '71.

John O. Adams, 1870, '71, '72, '74, '75.

E. W. McIntosh, 1871, '72, '73.

John Cragin, 1872, '73, '74.

Augustus Fuller, 1874, '75, '76.

William Moore, 1876, '77, '78, '79, '80.

E. W. Jones, 1879.

Wm. E. Davis, 1880, '81.

A. T. Nesr, 1880, '81, '82.

E. N. Hunt, 1881, '82, '83.

E. W. Smith, 1882, '83, '84.

W. S. Hyer, 1883, '84.

C. W. Hunter, 1884.

Selectmen.—The following is a list of the selectmen from the incorporation of the town to the present time:

Representatives.—The following is a list of the representatives from the incorporation of the town to the present time:

Samuel Cunningham, April 25, 1775, to 5th Provincial Congress at Exeter.
William Smith, May 17, 1775, to 4th Provincial Congress at Exeter.
Samuel Moore, Dec. 21, 1775, to 5th Provincial Congress at Exeter.
Matthew Wallace, 1784.
Samuel Cunningham, 1786.
Nathan Dix, 1787.
Jeremiah Smith, 1788, 89, 90.
John Smith, 1791, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02.
James Wilson, 1803, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '12, '13, '14.
Jonathan Smith, 1809, 21, 22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28.
John Steele, 1810, 11.
Hugh Miller, 1815, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '30, '31, '32.
John H. Steele, 1829.
John Smith, 1830, '60.
Andrew A. Farnsworth, 1840, 41.
Cornelius A. Dearborn, 1841, 42
Granville P. Felt, 1843, 44.
Elijah M. Tuttle, 1845, 46.
Nathaniel H. Moore, 1865, 66
John Wilder, 1867, 68.
Ezra P. Hatch, 1868, 69.
James Walker, 1872, 73, 74.
Alexander Robbe, 1875, 76, 77, 78.
John Todd, 1876, 77, 78, 79.
William Moore, 1878, 79, 80.
Timothy K. Ames, 1840, 41.
Stephen P. Steele, 1840, 42
William Fellansbee, 1842, 43
Luke Miller, 1843, 44.
Josiah S. Morrison, 1845, '58.
Norton Bunt, 1847
Samuel Adams, 1847.
A. P. Morrison, 1848, 62, 63.
Daniel McClenning, 1849, 50
James Scott, 1849, 50.
Samuel Miller, 1851, 52
Daniel B. Cutter, 1852.
Isaac Hadley, 1853.
Person C. Cheney, 1853, 61
Asa Davis, 1854
Albert Smith, 1855.
Albert S. Scott, 1855, 57, 66, 67
Samuel Eaton, 1857, 58
Asa P. Cummings, 1859, 70
Charles Wilder, 1860, 70.
George Dustan, 1870, 71
Ezra M. Smith, 1871, 72
Daniel W. Gould, 1872, 73
Joseph Fortnum, 1873, 74
Levi Cress, 1874, 75
Franklin Field 1875, 76.
Charles Scott, 1876.
Samuel I. Poor, 1877, 78.
James H. Collins, 1877, 78.
Lewis P. Wilson, 1879, 80.
M. L. Morrison, 1879, 80.
Geo. W. Farrar, 1882, 83.
John H. Cutler, M.D., 1882, 83
Frank G. Clark, 1884, 85.
John Q. Adams, 1884, 85
Stinson, Alexander Scott. Of these, Jeremiah Swan died in camp.

In 1759, Robert Wilson, Daniel Allat, John Taggart, William Scott, George McLeod.

In 1760, Samuel Gregg, John Taggart, Samuel Cunningham, William Cuningham, Moore Stinson, Henry Ferguson, John Swan, William Scott, Solomon Turner, John McCollom, John Turner, John Hogg, David Scott. Of these, John Turner and John McCollom died somewhere on the lake, and John Hogg and David Scott, son of Alexander Scott, both took the small-pox in returning, and died at home.

The whole number enlisted from Peterborough was thirty-two, and fourteen were lost, a great number from a settlement so small and weak.

War of the Revolution.—The following from this town served in the War of the Revolution:

D. Ames, served with Captain Alexander Robbe, on alarm, from June 29 to July 3, 1777.
Thomas Alexander, mustered December 17, 1777.
Benjamin Aldi, discharged December 20, 1781.
Luther Adams, discharged December 20, 1781.
John Alexander, mustered in April, 1777, Colonel E. Hale's regt.
Joseph Baldy, alarm from June 29 to July 3, 1777; July, 1776, five months, mustered in April, 1777; regt of Colonel E. Hale; served three years.
W. Blair, alarm June 29 to July 3, 1777; army at Cambridge, 1775; for Bennington, July 19, 1777. Saratoga, September 28th; returned October 26, 1777.
John Blair, raised July 19, 1777, discharged September 26th; army at Cambridge, 1775; served in Rhode Island from August 28, 1778; mustered April, 1777, of twenty-two men for Peterborough; regt of Colonel E. Hale
Zaccheus Brooks, mustered June 15, 1778, by Enoch Hale; never joined
John Barlow, by order of Committee of Safety, July 12, 1782
John Burns, discharged December 24, 1781.
Jacob Baldwin, discharged December 24, 1781.
John Butler, served in the army at Cambridge, 1775.
Andrew Bailey, in army 1776, one year's man; army at Cambridge, 1777.
Ebenezer W. Cobham, in army at Cambridge, 1775.
James Cunningham, mustered in September 20, 1776, to serve two months; served in Rhode Island from August 28, 1778
Sergeant Samuel Cunningham, alarm from June 29 to July 3, 1777; raised July 19, 1777, discharged September 26th, for Bennington; served in Rhode Island from August 28, 1778; alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775, one week.
Joseph Creel, from July 9 to November 25, 1780.
W. De Cannon, among the chiefs of Londonderry
John Canada, of twenty-two men mustered April, 1777; regt of Colonel E. Hale
Samuel Caldwell, served in Rhode Island from August 28, 1778; Colonel E. Hale's regiment
Thomas Dawson, three months service of 1777, engaged July 7th; discharged October 23, 1780, three months, fifteen days.
Charles Davison, engaged July 9th, discharged December 26, 1779.
Solomon Poole, engaged June 28, 1780, discharged in December.
Richard Emery, mustered September 20, 1776, for two months; in army at Cambridge, 1775
Lieutenant Henry Ferguson, served forty-four days, at Cambridge, last of 1775
Jeremiah Fairchild, in army at Cambridge, 1775.
Thomas Green, in army at Cambridge, 1775; engaged June 28, 1780, discharged in December.
William Graham, in army at Cambridge, 1775; of twenty-two men furnished April, 1777, one year's men for 1776.
John Graham, in army at Cambridge, 1775; one year's men, 1776, mustered by E. Hale, July, 1776, to serve five months.
James Gregg, served in army at Cambridge, 1775.
Samuel Gregg, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775, five days; alarm at Walpole

CHAPTER II.

PETERBOROUGH—(*Continued*).

THE HEROES OF FOUR WARS.

French and Indian War—The Revolution—War of 1812—War of the Rebellion

In four memorable wars has Peterborough been represented by her gallant sons. In the first, the French and Indian War of 1755, were James Turner, brother of Thomas Turner, Samuel Wallace, William Swan, son of old John Swan. Of these, James Turner died in camp at Crown Point, 1760. In 1756, Thomas Cuningham and Samuel Cuningham. The former, who was a lieutenant, died of small-pox.

In 1757, Charles McCoy, John Stuart, son of William Stuart, David Wallace, son of Major Wallace, William Wilson, brother of Major Robert Wilson, Robert McNee, son of old Deacon McNee, John Dinsmore, John Kelley, brought up by Rev. Mr. Harvey. All the above, being enlisted in Rogers' company of Rangers, were killed in one unfortunate moment, having fallen into an Indian ambuscade, March 13, 1758, near Lake George; while Samuel Cuningham and Alexander Robbe, being of this brave but unfortunate band, and in the same fight, escaped.

In 1758, William Scott, Jeremiah Swan, Samuel

Adams Gregg, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; army at Cambridge, last of 1775; on alarm from June 29 to July 5, 1777; Rhode Island, from August 27, 1778, under Captain Samuel Cunningham.

Hugh Gregg, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; alarm from June 29 to July 5, 1777.

John Gregg, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775.

Robert Gray, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775.

Richard Gilchrist, in army at Cambridge, 1775.

William Gilchrist, one year's men, 1776.

John Gray, in Rhode Island, August 28, 1778, company of Captain S. Cuningham; on alarm at Walpole.

James Gordon, engaged September 19th; dismissed November 27, 1781.

James Hockley, in army at Cambridge, 1775; of twenty-two men furnished April, 1777, one year's men, 1776.

Joseph Henderson, of twenty-two men furnished April, 1777; raised July 19, 1777, for Bennington; discharged January 1, 1778.

John Hathgenny, one year's men, 1776; in army at Cambridge, 1775.

Nathaniel Holmes, mustered September 24, 1776, two months.

Simeon Hogg, for Bennington, July 19, 1777, discharged September 20th.

Samuel Huston, alarm, June 29 to July 5, 1777, five days; served in Rhode Island, August 28, 1778.

Isaac Huston, alarm, June 29 to July 5, 1777, five days.

William Huston, alarm at Walpole, 1777.

John Kennedy, mustered July, 1776, five months; town claims,—as paid by town.

Solomon Leonard, in army at Cambridge, 1775.

Samuel Lee, of twenty-two men furnished April, 1777, alarm at Walpole.

Thomas Iuttle, in army at Cambridge, 1775; for Bennington, July 19, 1777; discharged September 26th.

Robert Lakin, engaged July 7th; discharged October 21, 1780.

Timothy Locke, enlisted Captain Scott's company August 9, 1780, engaged June 28, 1780; discharged December , served six months.

Samuel Lewis, on alarm, in Captain Alexander Robbe's company, five days.

James Miller, alarm of Lexington, April 19, 1775.

William McNee, alarm of Lexington, April 19, 1775; alarm at Walpole; to Saratoga, September 28th; returned October 25, 1777.

John Mitchell, alarm of Lexington, April 19, 1775; in army at Cambridge, 1775; alarm at Walpole.

Samuel Mitchell, alarm of Lexington, April 19, 1775; at alarm in Captain Alexander Robbe company, June 29 to July 5, 1777, five days; of the twenty-two men mustered April, 1777; town claim for three years; alarm at Walpole; for Bennington, July 19, 1777, discharged September 26th; Saratoga, September 28th; returned October 25, 1777.

John Morrison, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; served in Rhode Island, August 28, 1778; on alarm, in Captain Alexander Robbe's company, from June 29 to July 5, 1777, five days; Bennington July 19, 1777, discharged September 26.

Benjamin Mitchell, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; mustered September 20, 1776, to serve two months; for Bennington, July 19, 1777; discharged September 26.

John Moore, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775.

Thomas Morison, in army at Cambridge, 1775; mustered September 20, 1776, for two months; alarm at Walpole; alarm, Captain Alexander Robbe's company, June 29 to July 5, 1777, five days; for Bennington, July 19, 1777; discharged September 26; Saratoga, September 28 to October 25, 1777.

Ensign Munro, in army at Cambridge, 1775; served in army, 1776, one year's men.

James Mitchell, in army at Cambridge, 1775; alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; Bennington, July 19, 1777; discharged September 26; on alarm, in Captain Alexander Robbe's company, from June 29 to July 5, 1777, five days.

Isaac Mitchell, in army at Cambridge, 1775; alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; of the twenty-two men furnished April, 1777; alarm at Walpole; returned from service April 2, 1781.

Samuel Moore, Jr., in army at Cambridge, 1775; alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; alarm, in company of Captain Alexander Robbe, from June 29 to July 5, 1777, five days.

William Mitchell, in army at Cambridge, 1775; served in army, 1776, one year's men.

Randall McAlister, in army at Cambridge, 1775; alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; three years, town claims; of the twenty-two men furnished April, 1777; alarm, in company of Alexander Robbe, June 29 to July 5, 1777, five days.

John Mather, of the twenty-two men furnished April, 1777; town claims, suppose three years.

William McCoy, in army at Cambridge, 1775; served in Rhode Island, August 28, 1778; E. Hale sergeant.

George McCloud, mustered July, 1776, for five months.

Timothy Mixter, mustered July, 1776, for five months; alarm, in company at Captain Alexander Robbe, from June 29 to July 5, 1777, five days; town claims, Jackson's regiment, Massachusetts; of the twenty-two men mustered April, 1777.

Robert McCloud, mustered July, 1776, for five months.

John Murphy, mustered July, 1776, for five months.

William McKean, mustered September 20, 1776, to serve two months.

Peter McAlister, from December 1, 1776 to March 15, 1777.

Joseph Miller, on alarm, in Captain Alexander Robbe's company, from June 29 to July 5, 1777, five days; in Rhode Island from August 28, 1778; Colonel E. Hale's regiment.

Samuel Miller, Bennington, July 19, 1777, discharged September 26; alarm at Walpole, 1777.

William Moore, Bennington, July 19, 1777; discharged September 26.

Charles McVoy, in army in Rhode Island, from August 28, 1778; Colonel E. Hales regiment, at Bennington, July 19, 1777, discharged September 24.

John Miller, Saratoga, September 28, returned October 25, 1777; alarm at Walpole.

Daniel Mack, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775.

Charles McClung, engaged July 7, discharged October 21, 1780, three months, fifteen days.

Robert Morison, alarm at Walpole.

Sergeant —— Page, mustered July, 1776, to serve five months; Bennington, July 19, 1777, discharged September 26.

Abel Parker, engaged July 7, discharged October 21, 1780.

Jedathun Roberts, enlisted in camp, entered by order of the Committee of Safety, July 12, 1782.

John Richey, in army at Cambridge, 1775; died there.

Samuel Robbe, Saratoga, September 28, 1777, discharged October 25; engaged September 19, discharged November 27, 1781; on alarm, in Captain Alexander Robbe's company.

William Robbe, Bennington, July 19, 1777, discharged September 26.

Josiah Rice, from December 1, 1776, to March 15, 1777.

James Richey, in army at Cambridge, 1775; on alarm, in Captain Alexander Robbe company, five days.

R. Richardson, in army at Cambridge, 1775.

Captain Alexander Robbe, on alarm, June 29 to July 5, 1777, five days, mustered July, 1776, for five months.

William Swan, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; in army at Cambridge, 1775; on alarm, in company of Captain Alexander Robbe, from June 29 to July 5, 1777, five days.

Alexander Stuart, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775.

Charles Stuart, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; in army at Cambridge, 1775; engaged from December 1, 1776, to March 15, 1777, three months; in Rhode Island, August 28, 1778; alarm at Walpole, 1777, five days.

William Scott, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; in army at Cambridge, 1775; alarm, in Captain Alexander Robbe's company, from June 29 to July 5, 1777, five days; for Saratoga, September 28, and discharged October 25, 1777; alarm at Walpole.

William Scott, Jr., alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; in army at Cambridge, 1775; mustered July, 1776, for five months.

Captain William Scott, in army at Cambridge, 1775; served 1776, one year's men.

Lieutenant William Scott, in army at Cambridge, 1775; served in 1776, one year's men.

James Stanford, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; in army at Cambridge, 1775; of the twenty-two men furnished April, 1777; on town claims, a three years' man.

Ephraim Stevens, in army at Cambridge, 1775; of the twenty-two men furnished April, 1777; alarm at Walpole; died in the service.

Thomas Scott, in army at Cambridge, 1775; served in 1776, one year's men.

James Stinson, in army at Cambridge, 1775.

Thomas Sanders, of the twenty-two men furnished April, 1777.

David Scott, of the twenty-two men furnished April, 1777.

John Scott, of the twenty-two men furnished April, 1777.

John Smith, in army at Cambridge, 1775; mustered to serve five months.

Robert Smith, mustered by E. Hale, to serve five months; mustered September 20, 1776, to serve two months.

James Smith, in alarm, of Captain Alexander Robbe's company, from June 20 to July 5, 1777, five days

Jeremiah Smith, raised for Bennington, July 14; discharged September 28, 1777

Thomas Smith, in Rhode Island, August 28, 1778; served from December 5, 1776, to March 15, 1777, three months; Saratoga, September 28, returned October 25, 1777.

R Swain, mustered by Colonel E. Hale, for five months; on alarm, in Captain Alexander Robbe's company, from June 20 to July 5, 1777, five days

John Swan, Saratoga, September 28; returned October 25, 1777; march, on alarm of Captain Alexander Robbe's company, from June 20 to July 5, 1777, five days

Thomas Steele, on alarm, in Captain Alexander Robbe's company, from June 20 to July 5, 1777, five days; alarm at Walpole.

Captain David Steele, alarm at Walpole

Thomas Sanderson, alarm at Walpole, five days

Amos Spofford, enlisted by Major Scott, August 9, 1780.

Samuel Speer, three years; town claims.

John Stroud, town claims.

James Taggart, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; in army at Cambridge, 1775; served from December 5, 1776, to March 15, 1777; on town claims, three years; of the twenty-two men furnished April, 1777

S. Treadwell, in army at Cambridge, 1775; served in army, 1776, one year's men

Joseph Taylor, in army at Cambridge, 1775; died in Cambridge, 1775.

Thomas Temple, in army at Cambridge, 1775; died in Cambridge, 1775.

Isaiah Taylor, served in Rhode Island from August 28, 1778

John Taggart, alarm at Walpole, 1777; of the twenty-two men furnished April, 1777; served in Rhode Island; he died, Mount Independence, 1777.

Captain Robert Wilson, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775

John White, Sr., alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; alarm, in Captain Alexander Robbe's company, from June 20 to July 5, 1777, five days

Corporal John White, at Saratoga, September 28, 1777; returned October 25; Rhode Island, 1778

Charles White, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; in army at Cambridge, 1775; served in New York from December 5, 1776, to March 15, 1777. Rhode Island from August 28, 1778

W. White, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; in army at Cambridge 1775; served in New York from December 5, 1776, to March 15, 1777; Saratoga, September 28; returned October 25, 1777

David White, alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775; in army at Cambridge, 1775; served in Rhode Island August 28, 1778

Titus Wilson, of the twenty-two men furnished April 1777, alarm at Walpole; a negro; died at Mount Independence, 1777.

James Moor, enlisted February 14, 1777; discharged December, 1781; Second New Hampshire Regiment

Lieutenant John Taggart was in Captain Isaac Tattwell's company at Bunker Hill, and was killed at Ticonderoga July 7, 1777

Jonathan Wheelock, of the twenty-two men furnished April, 1777; Saratoga, September 28th; returned October 25, 1777; alarm, in Captain Alexander Robbe's company, from June 20 to July 5, 1777, five days; served in Rhode Island, April 28, 1778.

M. Woodcock, in army at Cambridge, 1775; mustered July, 1775, to serve five months; served in Rhode Island from August 28, 1778

James Wilson, mustered from July, 1776, to serve five months

James White Bennington, July 14, 1777, to September 28th; served in Rhode Island, August 28, 1778.

Levi Wheelock, engaged from July 7th, discharged October 24, 1780

Thomas Williams, engaged from July 9 to November 27, 1780.

John Wallace, enlisted by Committee of Safety, July 12, 1782

List of those who volunteered on the 17th of June, 1775, to the Battle of Bunker Hill

Captain William Scott.

Lieutenant William Scott, wounded.

George McLeod, wounded; his name does not appear again

James Hockley.

John Graham, wounded.

David Scott, James Scott, Thomas Scott, David Robbe

Randall McAlster, wounded.

John Taggart, died at Mount Independence, 1777

Samuel Mitchell, Thomas Morison

David Allatt; his name does not appear again.

Thomas Greene, wounded.

Joseph Henderson, Richard Gilchrist.

Ensign William Cochran, John Swan and Jonathan Barnett; these three were on duty, but not in battle.

Ens. John Morrison remained in camp, and excused himself from accompanying his friends, alleging that the lack of his gun was so much regretted as to be useless; shortly after he passed over to Boston and joined the British

McAlster and Greene were severely wounded; Greene, in a fainting and almost expiring state, was saved by his friend Gilchrist, who transported him on his back from Bunker Hill to Medford.

In addition to the above, the following names: William Scott, father to James Scott, Esq.; Joseph Green, Dudley Taggart (known as Judge Taggart), William Gilchrist, William Blair, William White, Charles White, James McKean.

By the above account, one hundred and forty different men of Peterborough were called for longer or shorter periods during the Revolutionary War, and, in addition to these, five more, viz.:

George McLeod, David Allat, Jonathan Barnett, Dudley Taggart, Joseph Greene, who were in the battle of Bunker Hill, whose names do not again appear, making in all one hundred and forty-five different persons from this infant settlement who rendered military service during the war.

Committees of Safety for the years 1775, '76, '77, '78, '79, as they appear upon the record.

1775.—Aaron Brown, Henry Ferguson, Kelso Gray, Alexander Robbe, William McNee.

1776.—William Robbe, David Steele, Jotham Blanchard, Samuel Mitchell, Robert Wilson.

1777.—John White, Jonathan Wheelock, Robert Gray.

1778.—David Steele, Thomas Dawson, Matthew Wallace, Matthew Templeton.

1779.—James Templeton, Samuel Gregg, James Cunningham, Charles Stuart, John White.

War of 1812.—A draft of soldiers from Peterborough for three months was ordered in 1814, for the defense of Portsmouth, and the following officers and men volunteered for the service, viz.:

Colonel John Steele, Second Lieutenant James R. Todd, Corporal Ahimaz Jewett, John Gray, John T. Hazzet, David Miller, Robert Morrison, Brown Shattuck, William Upton, Stephen Warner, John Ames, Nathaniel Smith, Daniel Liles, Russel Nay, David Wilson, David A. Hatch, Joseph Washburn, Nathan Watt, Nathan Upton, David Evans, Andrew Holmes, Samuel Pettee, Sergeant Isaac Hadley.

The British naval force did not attack Portsmouth, as was apprehended, and the soldiers were discharged without serving out their time.

The following vote was passed in town-meeting April 4, 1815:

"*Voted*, To give the soldiers that volunteered to go to Portsmouth last year five dollars per month in addition to what is allowed by the general and state government."

The town did not furnish much aid to this war, except in the unequaled services of General James Miller, one of her sons, whose bravery and military exploits were more than equal to a regiment of men, and have afforded one of the brightest pages in the history of that war.

War of the Rebellion.—The following enlisted from this town during the late Rebellion:

April 22, 1861.—George W. Rines, aged 23. First Regiment, Company G; 3 months

May 20, 1861.—Elmer J. Starkey, aged 21. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years. In second Bull Run battle severely wounded in the thigh and left on the field of battle, where he was taken prisoner.

May 15, 1861.—John Reagan, aged 23. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years; wounded at first Bull Run battle, and subsequently taken prisoner at Gdenlde, Va.

May 20, 1861.—Alpha E. Ames, aged 20. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years

May 24, 1861.—Joseph Bolby, aged 28. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years

May 15, 1861.—Daniel W. Gould, aged 22. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years; wounded in battle at Williamsburg, and had one arm amputated near the shoulder

Nicholas Duffey, aged 21. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years.

Charles O. Colliver, aged 25. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years, in second Bull Run battle he was wounded in the bowels, left on the field and reported 4th rewards as killed

Albert J. Farnsworth, aged 19. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years

May 24, 1861.—Abbé A. Forbush, aged 21. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years.

May 15, 1861.—Gilman T. Gould, aged 24. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years; reenlisted January 1, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant February 5, 1865

Alonzo M. Hannaford, aged 23. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863

Newman Holt, aged 29. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years; died at Washington, December 11, 1862

May 24, 1861.—Nelson Hurd, aged 40. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years; reenlisted veteran.

May 25, 1861.—John J. Moore, aged 22. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years

May 20, 1861.—James E. Saunders, aged 20. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years; promoted to sergeant major September 1, 1863; re-enlisted June 1, 1864, and promoted to captain.

August 6, 1861.—James M. Hannaford, aged 28. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years

September 10, 1861.—Frank E. Rowe, aged 19. Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., June 23, 1862

July 15, 1861.—Barnes Hadley, aged 19; George W. Hadley, aged 22; William P. Coolidge, aged 23; Elihu Wilder, aged 21; 3 years, Second New Hampshire Band, mustered out August 8, 1862

August 1, 1861.—Richard R. Richardson, aged 39. Third Regiment, Company I; 3 years.

August 9, 1861.—Charles Jewett, aged 34. Third Regiment, Company I; 3 years; appointed armorer June, 1863; reenlisted February 15, 1865; 1 year, First New Hampshire Cavalry

August 30, 1861.—Frank Matthews, aged 21. Fourth Regiment, Company E; 3 years; wounded at Henry's Bluff

Emery Wyman, aged 18. Fourth Regiment, Company E; 3 years, wounded May 16 and August 16, 1864.

Luman Wyman, aged 22. Fourth Regiment, Company E; 3 years

August 26, 1861.—Stoiman W. Piper, aged 18. Fourth Regiment, Company I; 3 years; discharged 1864; reenlisted

George Webling, aged 26. Fourth Regiment, Company I, 3 years, killed in battle July 21, 1864.

August 27, 1861.—Henry S. Gould, aged 35. Fourth Regiment, Company I; 3 years; discharged for disability; reenlisted, substitute for Albert Stevens, September 3, 1863. Eighth Regiment, Company B

August 28, 1861.—Luther K. Cheney, aged 19. Fourth Regiment, Company C; 3 years; died in hospital, Beaufort, N. C., August 26, 1863.

September 10, 1861.—George Wyman, aged 28. Fourth Regiment, Company K; 3 years

August 26, 1861.—Gilman N. Reed, aged 20. Fifth Regiment, Company K; 3 years, died at Fairfax Court-House, of typhus fever, March 27, 1862.

October 12, 1861.—Amed D. Holt, aged 18. Fifth Regiment, Company K; discharged for disability May 27, 1862

August 28, 1861.—George M. Spaulding, aged 23. Fifth Regiment, Company K; 3 years; killed in battle at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864

September 2, 1861.—James Nichols, aged 28. Fifth Regiment, Company K; 3 years; wounded in arm at White Oak Swamp; transferred to Invalid Corps January 1, 1863.

November 28, 1861.—Charles Scott, aged 32. Sixth Regiment; major, and promoted to lieutenant-colonel; resigned October 11, 1862.

John A. Cummings, aged 24. Sixth Regiment, lieutenant, and promoted to captain; discharged by promotion April 1, 1862; reenlisted, and appointed a major in the First New Hampshire Cavalry, Company K, March 19, 1864

October 11, 1861.—John S. Smith, aged 25. Sixth Regiment, Company L; 3 years; promoted from sergeant to adjutant March 20, 1862; wounded at Cemetery Hill; at expiration of his three years he was recommended as first lieutenant in United States Veteran Volunteers, and promoted to captain in 1865; mustered out June, 1866, service no longer required

October 1, 1861.—Henry C. Lakeman, aged 18. Sixth Regiment, Company E; 3 years; transferred to Invalid Corps May 15, 1865

October 9, 1861.—Osgood Hadley, aged 21. Sixth Regiment, Company E; 3 years; discharged, and reenlisted as veteran December 23, 1863

October 7, 1861.—George W. Hadley, aged 20. Sixth Regiment, Company E; 3 years; died March 4, 1863, at Newport News, Va.

September 26, 1861.—John P. Webber, aged 18. Sixth Regiment, Company E; 3 years; wounded May 12, 1864; promoted February 15, 1865; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps

September 23, 1861.—Allison G. Howe, aged 22. Sixth Regiment, Company L; had a long fever at Roanoke Island; was transferred to hospital at Newport News, subsequently discharged

October 10, 1861.—William H. Wallace, aged 20. Sixth Regiment, Company L; 3 years; died at Memphis, Tenn., September 15, 1865.

September 30, 1861.—Lucius H. Tatwell, aged 21. Sixth Regiment, Company L; 3 years; died of measles at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., January 29, 1862

October 1, 1861.—Henry L. Bodge, aged 18. Sixth Regiment, Company E; 3 years; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, as veteran, and promoted to second lieutenant January 1, 1865; wounded June 3, 1864, and July 30, 1864

October 15, 1861.—Martin White, aged 21. Sixth Regiment, Company E; 3 years; wounded May 16, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va., through both thighs, had gangrene in one leg, which was lessened in size and weakened; reenlisted as veteran December 24, 1863; had a medal and commission sent him, but declined it

October 19, 1861.—Christopher M. Wheeler, aged 22. Sixth Regiment, Company E; 3 years; died of measles at Hatteras, N. C., January 29, 1862; interred in Peterborough

October 5, 1861.—David B. Page, aged 20. Sixth Regiment, Company E; 3 years; discharged for disability; reenlisted August 9, 1864, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop H

October 3, 1861.—Marcus A. Smith, aged 21. Sixth Regiment, Company L; 3 years; died [illegible]

September 28, 1861.—Cyrus Henry Farmer, aged 21. Sixth Regiment, Company L; 3 years; died August 17, 1863, at Covington, Ky.

October 7, 1861.—David A. Crane, aged 18. Sixth Regiment, Company E; 3 years; killed at second Bull Run battle, August 29, 1862

September 24, 1861.—Allen T. Perry, aged 20. Sixth Regiment, Company E; 3 years; discharged for disability

October 15, 1861.—Jackson Brackett, aged 21. Sixth Regiment, Company E; 3 years; wounded in right arm, September 17, 1862; discharged for disability November 6, 1862

October 28, 1861.—Alfred Perry, aged 18. Sixth Regiment, Company E; 3 years; wounded December 13, 1862, and died after the amputation of his leg; the injury to the knee, January 27, 1863

November 1, 1861.—Jonathan Smith, aged 18. Sixth Regiment, Company L; 3 years; discharged for disability; reenlisted August 16, 1864, in First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop E

November 28, 1861.—Timothy K. Ames, aged 24. Sixth Regiment, sergeant-major; promoted to first lieutenant August 7, 1862; killed in second Bull Run battle, August 29, 1862; body never recovered

November 26, 1861.—Marshall K. Ames, aged 22. Sixth Regiment, Company L; 3 years; wounded in right arm by which he lost the potatory motion of the arm

November 28, 1861.—Charles L. Fuller, aged 20. Sixth Regiment, 3 years; second lieutenant; promoted to first lieutenant; wounded in second Bull Run battle, August 29, 1862, and died in hospital September 11, 1862

November 2, 1861.—James K. Blake, aged 40. Sixth Regiment, Company K; 3 years.

Philemon W. Cross, aged 37. Sixth Regiment, Company K; 3 years; died by collision of the steamers "West Point" and the "George Peabody," on the Potomac, August 13, 1862

November 25, 1861.—John M. Dodd, aged 24, Sixth Regiment, Company K; 3 years; sergeant-major; promoted to second lieutenant, died May 11, 1864; enlisted as veteran.

November 7, 1861.—Charles H. Day, aged 20, Sixth Regiment, Company K; 3 years; died January 10, 1862, at Alexandria, Va., of pneumonia.

November 1, 1861.—Charles Nims, aged 32, sixth Regiment, Company K; 3 years; discharged for disability August 12, 1863.

November 6, 1861.—Alvarado Robbe, aged 30, Sixth Regiment, Company K; 3 years.

November 2, 1861.—Charles C. Silver, aged 22, Sixth Regiment, Company K; 3 years; discharged for disability December 22, 1862.

November 15, 1861.—Washington Swett, aged 21, Sixth Regiment, Company K; 3 years; wounded in second Bull Run battle, and had his left leg amputated.

October 28, 1861.—Henry C. Taggart, aged 35, sixth Regiment, Company K; 3 years; killed at second Bull Run battle August 29, 1862; body not recovered.

November 8, 1861.—Thomas J. Vose, aged 27, Sixth Regiment, Company K; 3 years; sergeant; died at New York May 10, 1862.

October 28, 1861.—Charles E. Wyman, aged 29, sixth Regiment, Company K; 3 years, sergeant, and promoted to first lieutenant; slightly wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.

October 26, 1861.—George W. Woods, aged 25, sixth Regiment, Company K; 3 years; discharged for disability; returned home and died of consumption.

December 4, 1861.—Melville Bowers, aged 21, Sixth Regiment, Company K; 3 years; wounded September 17, 1862, at Antietam, in the side and thigh; discharged January 20, 1863.

December 11, 1861.—Luther Starkey, aged 21, Sixth Regiment, Company K; 3 years.

George S. Clark, aged 26, sixth Regiment, Company K; 3 years; discharged for disability March 25, 1862.

December 14, 1861.—Wallace Scott, aged 21, Sixth Regiment, Company K; 3 years; drum-major January 1, 1864.

October 1, 1861.—Josiah P. Smith, aged 21, Eighth Regiment, Company B; 3 years, killed in the battle at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.

October 22, 1861.—Jonathan L. Powers, aged 44, Eighth Regiment, Company D, died in Camp Parapet, La., October 20, 1862.

August 15, 1862.—Jeremiah Regan, aged 24, Tenth Regiment, Company F; 3 years; wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; seriously, at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

August 9, 1862.—Nathan D. Stoodley, aged 29, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; captain; promoted to major October 28, 1864; slightly wounded at the siege of Suffolk.

Gustavus V. Torbush, aged 30, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years, first lieutenant, promoted to captain May 3, 1863; killed in storming Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864.

September 12, 1862.—Person C. Abbey, aged 34, Thirteenth Regiment, 3 years, quartermaster; discharged on account of sickness August 6, 1863.

August 20, 1862.—Mortier L. Morrison, aged 26, Thirteenth Regiment, 3 years, quartermaster's sergeant; promoted to quartermaster August 17, 1863.

August 12, 1862.—Henry B. Wheeler, aged 28, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years, sergeant, and promoted to second lieutenant May 30, 1864; wounded at Fort Harrison September 29, 1864.

August 13, 1862.—Oliver H. Brown, aged 31, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years.

August 12, 1862.—Ira A. Spafford, aged 37, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; accidentally wounded at Cold Harbor, Va.

John Bebo, aged 21, Thirteenth Regiment, Company F; 3 years.

August 15, 1862.—John Gaffney, aged 18, Tenth Regiment, Company F; 3 years.

August 12, 1862.—Edward Hoskins, aged 32, Tenth Regiment Company, F; 3 years.

August 13, 1862.—John Kelly, aged 21, Tenth Regiment, Company F; 3 years; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

August 12, 1862.—Thomas Mulhern, aged 28, Tenth Regiment, Company F; wounded at Cold Harbor.

Nathan C. Torbush, aged 21, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; promoted from corporal to sergeant.

August 13, 1862.—Albert M. Smith, aged 23, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; promoted from corporal to sergeant.

August 20, 1862.—Jeremiah D. Smith, aged 20, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; discharged for disability May 21, 1863.

August 18, 1862.—Charles A. Ames, aged 23, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; quartermaster's sergeant; served as clerk till promoted.

August 18, 1862.—Charles W. Bailey, aged 20, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; captured at Fredericksburg, Va.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

August 12, 1862.—John A. Bullard, aged 38, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; detailed as hospital nurse and clerk most of his term of enlistment.

August 13, 1862.—Rodney M. Brackett, aged 25, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; discharged for disability; died at Peterborough.

Joseph A. Crosby, aged 22, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; killed in storming Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864.

August 12, 1862.—Wallace Clark, aged 18, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; wounded slightly, Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864.

Jacob Chamberlain, aged 36, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years, wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.; and died November 4, 1863, of consumption.

August 18, 1862.—Harrison Evans, aged 20, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; quartermaster's clerk and storekeeper.

August 15, 1862.—Eugene G. Farwell, aged 29, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; died at Hampton, June 12, 1864.

August 16, 1862.—Rufus K. Flint, aged 18, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years.

August 9, 1862.—Henry N. Flint, aged 28, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; killed in battle near Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864.

August 12, 1862.—Edmund S. Greenwood, aged 42, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

August 13, 1862.—Charles W. Gould, aged 20, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years.

August 12, 1862.—John J. B. F. Hardy, aged 30, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years.

August 18, 1862.—Herbert Lee, aged 20, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; died of diphtheria August 31, 1863.

August 13, 1862.—John Leathers, aged 14, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; died of small-pox at City Point, Va.

August 12, 1862.—Henry K. McClenning, aged 20, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years.

August 18, 1862.—Robert M. McIlvray, aged 18, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; wounded through both legs severely June 1, 1864.

August 18, 1862.—Daniel W. Osborne, aged 22, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years.

August 13, 1862.—Cortes S. Osborne, aged 18, Thirteenth Regiment Company G; 3 years; died at Hampton, Va., October 31, 1864.

August 7, 1862.—Andrew J. Robbins, aged 20, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years.

August 13, 1862.—John B. Stevens, aged 30, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years.

August 15, 1862.—Samuel M. Woods, aged 31, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; transferred to United States navy April 28, 1864.

August 12, 1862.—Mark A. Wilder, aged 19, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; discharged for disability January 16, 1863.

William H. H. Wilder, aged 22, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; served as quartermaster's clerk.

October 23, 1862.—Francis S. Piper, aged 19, sixteenth Regiment, Company I; died.

September 9, 1862.—Leroy P. Greenwood, aged 24, First Company, Sharpshooters, Company E; 3 years; discharged December 19, 1862; drafted September 2, 1863; Fourteenth Regiment, Company G.

January 1, 1862.—J. Clinton McDuffie, aged 21, Third Company, New Hampshire Cavalry; 3 years.

August 27, 1862.—Joseph Tatro, aged 38, Second Regiment, Company G; 3 years.

Edward Bebo, aged 18, second Regiment, Company G; 3 years; died June 16, 1864, of wounds in the thigh, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

January 6, 1863.—Alfonso E. Osborne, aged 17, Third Regiment, Company I; 3 years; enlisted under the fictitious name of James Smith, being under age, so that his friends might not reclaim him.

George A. Frost, aged 17, Third Regiment, Company I; 3 years; enlisted under the fictitious name of George French, so his parents might not reclaim him from service.

September 2, 1863.—David Burke, aged 30, Seventh Regiment, Company C; 3 years; substitute for George E. Brackett.

Patrick Glancey, aged 21, Eighth Regiment, Company H, 3 years; a substitute for Hiram McCoy.

Samuel Wiggins, aged 20, Eighth Regiment, Company I, 3 years; substitute for D. M. Metlenning; transferred to navy June 16, 1864.

James Smith, aged 20, Eighth Regiment, Company K, 3 years, substitute for Joshua Richardson, transferred to navy January 18, 1864.

Oskar Rosenthal, aged 21, Eighth Regiment, Company K, 3 years, substitute for Kendall C. Scott.

William Mitchell, aged 21, Eighth Regiment, Company I, 3 years; substitute for Francis Chagin.

Thomas Wouth, aged 31, Eighth Regiment, Company D; substitute for D. Lovejoy.

Alexander McLenan, aged 18, Eighth Regiment, substitute for Henry M. Breed.

Patrick Carney, aged 20, Eighth Regiment, Company K; substitute for Samuel W. Vose.

October 29, 1863.—James Fox, aged 18, Fourth Regiment, Company A, 3 years; substitute for Rodney M. Wibber.

August 23, 1863.—John P. Marsh, aged 21, Heavy Artillery, Company B.

December 21, 1863.—Charles D. French, aged 33, Thirteenth Regiment, Company F; 3 years; drafted September 2, 1863.

December 22, 1863.—Frank S. Butler, aged 16, Ninth Regiment, Company G; three years; musician; a hired recruit.

December 24, 1863.—Richard Carr, aged 22, Ninth Regiment, Company D; 3 years; a prisoner of war; no discharge furnished; a hired recruit.

John Smith, aged 19, Thirteenth Regiment, Company F; 3 years; a hired recruit.

December 26, 1863.—Frank Thurston, aged 18, Ninth Regiment, Company E; 3 years; a hired recruit.

Thomas Rigley, aged 22, Ninth Regiment, Company C; 3 years; wounded January 17, 1864; a hired recruit.

John Watters, aged 22, Ninth Regiment, Company E, three years.

Daniel W. Kennedy, aged 19, Ninth Regiment, Company E, 3 years.

William Russell, aged 32, Ninth Regiment, Company F; 3 years; a hired recruit; absent from sickness; transferred to SIXTH Regiment, Company F.

December 28, 1863.—Peter Louis, age 18, Ninth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; a hired recruit; transferred to Sixth Regiment, Company G.

William A. Walker, aged 18, Ninth Regiment, Company L; 3 years, wounded May 12, 1864, transferred to SIXTH Regiment, Company E, a hired recruit.

Jacob Jackson, aged 30, Ninth Regiment, Company D, 3 years; died September 10, 1864; a hired recruit.

Abraham Heran, aged 19, Ninth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; transferred to SIXTH Regiment, Company G; a hired recruit.

Peter Loran, aged 19, Ninth Regiment, Company G, 3 years; transferred to Sixth Regiment, Company G, June 1, 1865; a hired recruit.

Robert Warner, aged 35, Ninth Regiment; probably a hired recruit.

Samuel Woods, aged 25, Ninth Regiment, Company G; 3 years; transferred to Sixth Regiment, Company G; a hired recruit.

December 31, 1863.—James Dunwidder, aged 33, Sixth Regiment, Company I; 3 years—probably a recruit.

John Glover, aged 25, First New England Cavalry, Troop I; captured at Winchester, Va., August 17, 1864; probably a hired recruit.

William Culberson, aged 22, Sixth Regiment, Company I, 3 years; a hired recruit.

January 1, 1864.—George Wallace, aged 28, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop D, a hired recruit.

August 5, 1864.—William Lollis, Fourteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Infantry, Company E; 3 years; substitute for Edwin A. Towne.

August 6, 1864.—John Higgins, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Infantry, Company A, substitute for George F. Livingston.

August 10, 1864.—Don Negrotto, aged 16, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop G; 3 years; substitute for Charles J. Smith.

August 5, 1864.—James Conner, Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, Company C; 3 years; substitute for Albert C. Frost.

August 6, 1864.—William Mahoney, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Company I; substitute for Horace F. Whittemore.

August 12, 1864.—James Bennett, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Company B, substitute for George Bruce.

August 15, 1864.—George H. Hyatt, Fifth Regiment Infantry, substitute for William G. Livingston.

Jacob Williams, substitute for Richard H. Noone.

August 13, 1864.—John Walker, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Company I, substitute for J. Frank Noone.

August 10, 1864.—John Welch, Fifth Regiment Infantry, substitute for John D. Holmes.

September 1, 1864.—Hans Nelson, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Company C, substitute for Charles Barber.

September 9, 1864.—Osborn Anderson, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Company B, substitute for James C. Dodge.

David Walker, substitute for Person C. Cheney.

September 7, 1864.—John Farrel, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Company B, substitute for Simpson Washburn.

William McCoy, substitute for Henry B. Kimball.

September 27, 1864.—Frank Clark, Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company G; representative recruit for Thomas Little.

Charles H. Robinson, representative recruit for Charles H. Brooks.

September 28, 1864.—Charles H. Littlefield, Eighth Regiment Infantry, Company E, 1 year, representative recruit for George T. Wheeler.

Patrick Mullen, representative recruit for Andrew C. Cochran.

September 30, 1864.—George Adams, Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, 1 year, representative recruit for Ira S. Hunt.

William Simpson, Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, 1 year, representative recruit for Abraham P. Morrison.

Benjamin A. Moody, representative recruit for Albert Smith.

August 9, 1864.—George W. Cummings, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop G, 3 years, promoted to second lieutenant.

August 19, 1864.—Charles E. Lakeman, Thirteenth Regiment, Company G, 3 years; died March 10, 1865.

August 9, 1864.—Daniel M. White, aged 21, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop E, 3 years, promoted to second lieutenant.

August 16, 1864.—Willis L. Ames, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop F; 3 years.

John Scott, aged 19, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop G, quartermaster's sergeant, accidentally wounded by a gun shot in foot November 1, 1864.

August 19, 1864.—Albert Mason, aged 22, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, M; 3 years.

James B. Mooney, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, 3 years.

September 2, 1864.—Lewis L. Cheney, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, C; 1 year.

Frank A. Robbe, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, C—1 year.

August 30, 1864.—Charles M. Moore, aged 18, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, E; 1 year.

September 26, 1864.—Samuel S. Hardy, aged 42, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, L; 1 year.

March 31, 1864.—Erwin H. Smith, aged 24, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop C, 3 years, captured November 12, 1864, at Cedar Creek, confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, and Salisbury, N. C., endured great sufferings in the above prisons.

March 30, 1864.—Stilman Dunn, aged 27, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop D, 3 years.

Allen R. Hood, aged 22, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop B, 3 years.

Benj. F. Whitcomb, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop B; 3 years.

Ambrose F. Upton, aged 18, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop B; 3 years; captured June 29, 1864, died at Andersonville Prison, Ga., October 7, 1864.

March 23, 1864.—William H. H. Pritchard, aged 23, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop A, 3 years, wounded on picket July 18, 1864.

Henry Field, aged 19, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop A, 3 years.

March 23, 1864.—John P. Farmer, aged 22, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop A, 3 years.

March 31, 1864.—William A. Huntress, aged 30, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop E; 3 years; wounded in leg; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 17, 1865.

March 19, 1864.—George E. Whitman, aged 20, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop B, 3 years, captured, and died at Andersonville Prison, March 6, 1865.

March 30, 1864.—William H. Drinker, aged 19, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop B, 3 years, wounded severely in Lamie Valley, Va., September 22, 1864.

February 17, 1865.—Charles Jewett, aged 38, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, K, 1 year.

March 10, 1865.—George D. May, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, K, 1 year.

March 23, 1865.—Charles S. Gray, aged 40, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop L, 1 year.

George B. Tilden, age 142, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop L, 1 year.

George N. Bailey, First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop K, 1 year.

February 25, 1865.—Wells E. York, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, M, 1 year.

February 14, 1865.—John C. Richardson, Eighth New Hampshire Infantry, Company A, 1 year.

W. H. H. Greenwood, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, M, 1 year.

June 14, 1861.—John C. Swallow, navy, first-class boy, 1 year.

Soldiers' Monument.[1]—The soldiers' monument erected in Putnam Grove, Peterborough, consists of a bronze statue of a soldier, six feet seven inches high, standing in full dress, at rest upon his arms, upon a granite pedestal seven feet in height. The statue was designed by Martin Milmore, Esq., of Boston, and cast by the Ames Manufacturing Company, at Chicopee, Mass. The pedestal is of the Concord granite, and was designed at Chicopee, and wrought by D. C. Hutchinson, of Manchester. The statue and pedestal are so well proportioned that the artistic effect of the whole is very pleasant and admirable. Upon the face of the granite pedestal, in front, is inserted a bronze memorial tablet, bearing the following inscription:

"THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

PETERBOROUGH SOLDIERS AND SAILOR

Capt Gustavus A. Farlowh, 13th N. H. Regt
Lieut Timothy K. Ames, 6th N. H. Regt.
Lieut Charles E. Fullam, 6th N. H. Regt
Lieut John M. Dodd, 6th N. H. Regt.

Charles O. Callister, 2d N. H. Regt.
N. Wmain Hall, 2d N. H. Regt
Edward Bahn, 2d N. H. Regt.
Frank E. Howe, 2d N. H. Regt
George Wilding, 4th N. H. Regt
Luther G. Crosby, 4th N. H. Regt
Gotman N. Breed, 5th N. H. Regt
George N. Spaulding, 6th N. H. Regt
George W. Hadley, 6th N. H. Regt
William H. Wallace, 6th N. H. Regt
Lucius H. Farwell, 6th N. H. Regt
Cyrus Henry Farnum, 6th N. H. Regt
Christopher M. Wheeler, 6th N. H. Regt
David A. Crain, 6th N. H. Regt
Alfred Perry, 6th N. H. Regt
Philemon W. Cross, 6th N. H. Regt
Charles H. Ley, 6th N. H. Regt
Henry C. Taggart, 6th N. H. Regt
Thomas J. Vose, 6th N. H. Regt
George W. Wood, 6th N. H. Regt
Joseph P. Smith, 8th N. H. Regt
Jonathan L. Powers, 8th N. H. Regt
Rodney M. Blackett, 12th N. H. Regt
Joseph A. Crosby, 13th N. H. Regt.
Jacob Chamberlain, 13th N. H. Regt
Charles E. Lakeman, 14th N. H. Regt.
Eugene G. Farwell, 14th N. H. Regt
George J. Moore, 14th N. H. Regt.
Henry H. Frair, 14th N. H. Regt
Herbert Lee, 15th N. H. Regt
John Leathers, 14th N. H. Regt.
Carlos S. Osborne, 14th N. H. Regt
Frances S. Piper, 16th N. H. Regt.
James L. Boyce, 16th N. H. Regt
Ambrose L. Upton, 1st N. H. Cavalry
Henry Moore, 11th Ill. Regt.
Joseph Clark, 2d Mass. Regt.
George M. Clark, 4th Conn. Regt
John P. Crain, 14th Conn. Vol.

Drowned, by sinking of Steamer on Potomac River
Sophia, Wife of Lieut-Col. Charles Scott.
Katie, Wife of Capt. John A. Cummings.

[1] Dedicated June 17, 1870.

CHAPTER III.

PETERBOROUGH.—*Continued*.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Unitarian Church.—Union Evangelical Church.—Methodist Episcopal Church.—Baptist Church.—St. Peter's Church.

Unitarian Church.—It is not known when the first church in this town was incorporated, but the first house of worship was erected in 1752. In 1761 sixty-eight pounds were voted to repair the house and to purchase the land on which it was located. The town "*Voted*, To protect meeting-house from falling trees and fire, each surveyor, with all his gang, should work one day to clear about the meeting-house, and clear the graveyard and fence it." "*Voted*, To enlarge old meeting-house by an addition eighteen feet long on south side, and as wide as the old house is long, and join roof of addition to that of old house." In 1763, "*Voted* to lay a floor and build plank seats, and glaze windows in meeting-house." "*Voted*, To demand of Alexander Scott the 'neals' given by the proprietors." The old house is not again mentioned, except in the following vote of 1774, viz.: "*Voted*, To build a new meeting-house upon the ten acres of common land, where the old one stands and some distance west from said house." Chose William Smith, William Robbe and Henry Ferguson a committee to carry the same into effect. "*Voted* also one hundred pounds toward the same, and that it should be framed, boarded, clapboarded, shingled and glazed by the committee one year from the date, which will be in 1776." The house was not raised till 1777, and remained in an unfinished state a number of years.

In 1779 (says Mr. Smith) we learn that the town released Mr. Comings with regard to the obligation to build the meeting-house, and allowed him certain sums for his labor, and at the same time voted to finish the new meeting-house and lay the under floor and have windows for the lower story. The house remained unfinished till 1784, when a committee was chosen to let out the building of the pews and the finishing of the meeting-house, and in 1785 there was action of the town in relation to the galleries, and after this there was no more legislation, only votes to move the meeting-house to a more convenient place, in 1795; and if the town cannot agree, the subject to be submitted to a committee from out of town; in 1797, also to move meeting-house, if they can agree upon a place to set it; in 1798 it was "*Voted* to set the meeting-house a little to the east of the house that Thomas H. Blood (Dr. Blood) now lives in (Carter's Corner), when built or moved." In 1812 it was voted to make a thorough repair of the meeting-house, and one hundred dollars was voted for the same in 1813. In same year, April 6th, "*Voted*, That the town be at one-half of the expense of purchasing a stove, on condition that the other half of expense is done by subscription,

said stove to be the property of the town and to be kept in the meeting-house." In 1816 it was voted not to repair meeting-house, so no repairs were made on the house, nor, indeed, did a stove ever get within its walls.

An effort was made to fix upon a location for a new meeting-house in 1816, and a committee from out of town was selected: viz., Nahum Parker, of Fitzwilliam, Samuel Bachelder, of New Ipswich, and Benjamin Pierce, of Hillsborough. It was not till 1819 that this committee was called on to act. The town chose David Steele, Jonathan Faxon, Thomas Steele, Nathaniel Holmes, Jonathan Smith, James Cuningham, Robert Swan, Hugh Miller, David Carter and Adam Penniman to wait on committee of location and see that all necessary admeasurements be made, and all necessary information be furnished, and notify them to come as soon as convenient.

This committee was assembled in June. As preparatory to their decision, the distances were accurately measured from every dwelling in town to a central point, with the number of each household: those in the southeast to Hunt's Corner, those in the southwest to Carter's Corner, those in the west and northwest to Smith's Bridge, those in the northeast to John Little's Corner, the same being laid down on a plan, now in good preservation, by Caleb Searle, June 19, 1819.

This committee, after a careful examination, fixed the place of location for the new meeting-house north of the house of James Wilson, on the west side of the street road, about midway between the house aforesaid and the old cemetery. The decision did not prove satisfactory to anybody. At a town-meeting, September 13, 1819, Samuel Smith, moderator, "*Voted*, not to accept the report of the locating committee." "*Voted*, not to repair the meeting-house." The old house continued to be used for some years only during the summer season, the meetings being held in school-houses in winter till 1825, when it was finally abandoned. In 1829 we find the following vote, "*Voted*, to sell the old meeting-house forthwith." Sold to William Scott for seventy-five dollars and twenty-five cents.

Rev. John Morrison, of a race entirely distinct from the Morisons of the town, was the first settled minister. Mr. Morrison was offered sixty pounds sterling and one hundred acres of land, or one hundred dollars in money, if he accepted the call. The land was given by the proprietors. His yearly salary was forty-five pounds in our currency, and an increase when the number shall increase to one hundred families. Then to be fifty pounds a year. It was voted that his settlement be assessed forthwith. Mr. Morrison complied with the offer, and was ordained November 26, 1766, no account of the ordination having come down to us. It was an unfortunate ministry for the town, and great uneasiness and dissatisfaction were soon manifested by some of the best men of the church. It appears that a petition was made to the Provincial Legislature, dated November 27, 1771, praying to be released from the support of Mr. Morrison, and was signed by the following persons, viz.:

William McNee, Samuel Miller, James Cuningham, William Cochran, John Wiley, Matthew Miller, James McKean, William Miller, James Miller, Neal Hammil, Samuel Wilson, Hugh Wilson, Samuel Mitchell, James Taggart, William McNee, Jr., Alexander Robbe, David Steele, John Smith, Robert Morison, Joseph Hammil, Samuel Cuningham, Thomas Little, James Wilson, John Gregg, Jr., John Wilson, Daniel Mack, Jasaniah Crosby, William Moore, John Mitchell, Elijah Puffer, John Puffer, Hugh Gregg, Abraham Holmes.

"*Journal C. A. Assn. from May 22 to Dec. 31, 1771.*

"The petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of the town of Peterborough, setting forth that about 6 years ago the Rev'd John Morrison was ordained to the work of the Ministry there, since which he has been repeatedly gilty of ye gravest immoralities, such as Profane Swearing, Drunkenness, Lewdness, &c., and therefore Praying the Interposition of the Legislature to release them from their obligation to support him," &c. Read and sent down to the assembly. Hearing ordered by the house. —*Provincial Papers, vol. vii, pp. 291, 292.*

The vote for a hearing in the Council was reconsidered, and December 18, 1771, it was ordered that the petition be dismissed. And in the House of Representatives, December 20, 1771, the above vote in the Council being considered, it was proposed that the petition should be dismissed; accordingly, the question being put, it passed in the affirmative. (Provincial Records.)

Mr. Morrison relinquished his connection with the society in March, 1772. During his ministry his conduct became so scandalous that at a Presbyterial meeting held at this time he was for a time suspended from his office. He is represented as possessing more than ordinary talent. He was but twenty-three years of age when he commenced his ministry.

The town was without a minister till 1778, the pulpit being supplied by the town authorities with such men as could then be procured, preaching, nevertheless, being pretty constantly maintained. The early settlers had great faith in a regular maintenence of the preached gospel.

Rev. David Annan was called in 1778, having been ordained at Walkill, N. J., October, 1778, with Peterborough for his destination. He was brother of Rev. Robert Annan, a man of superior talents, who was for some time a pastor of the Federal Street Church, in Boston. Mr. Annan came to America when young. He received his education at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., where the degree of A.M. was conferred on him in 1782. The pastoral connection of Mr. Annan with the society in Peterborough continued fourteen years, until it was dissolved, at his request, in 1792, by the Presbytery of Londonderry. In a complaint against Mr. Annan by Elder Samuel Moore to the Presbytery of Londonderry, to be holden at Peterborough August 30, 1788, drawn up in the handwriting of Judge Jeremiah Smith, whether ever acted on we have no means of knowing, it charges first,—"That the Rev. Mr. Annan, as appears from his private conversation, as well as his public performances, has

neglected the study of useful knowledge, the reading of good books, and especially of the Holy Scriptures, and hath not given himself to study, but has frequently, as he himself confesses, gone into the pulpit without any preparation, and thus hath served the Lord with that which cost him nothing, and hath not by his discourses edified or improved the flock committed to his care." That Mr. Annan's "conversation and behavior and manners have been of a kind different from those recommended by the apostle and essential to the character of a gospel minister, who is an example to the flock,—his conversation not seasoned with salt, but generally upon trifling subjects; his behavior not being sober, but light and vain; and his conduct and manners irreverent, sometimes indecent and unbecoming the character of a gospel minister." "That he has attempted to extort from the town two fifty-acre lots of land, which he knew were never designed for him, and were no part of the contract the town made with him; and to accomplish his purposes respecting this land, he has not scrupled, in several instances, to deviate from the truth." The complaint then charges him with being intoxicated on several specified occasions, viz.: at an entertainment at the house of William Smith, Esq., about the 1st day of September, 1784, he became intoxicated with spirituous liquors; also the 1st day of February, 1785, at the marriage of Elizabeth Smith, he was intoxicated with liquor, and behaved very unbecomingly. Several other instances are mentioned of his being intoxicated, and reference is made to the names of the witnesses to substantiate the charges. The complaint ends thus,—

"Your complainant might have swelled the catalogue with Mr. Annan's faults as a minister, as a man and a christian to a greater bulk; but if he should be able to justify the Presbytery in that these which have been enumerated are true, he is persuaded that they will think it needless to adduce any more proofs to show that this people, as well as your complainant, have just cause to complain; and that Mr. Annan's labors in Peterborough are without profit to the people, and that his conduct has been irregular, and unbecoming his station as a minister of the gospel and a member of your reverend Presbytery, and that you will proceed to inflict such censure on him as the nature of the offences merit, and as your wisdom shall direct."

There was a prejudice against written sermons in the early settlement, as indicated by a vote in town-meeting April 3, 1764,—"*Voted*, that the Rev. Mr. Morrow, lately come from Ireland, and is shortly to return, should be our commissioner, and be invested with full power and authority to send to us a faithful minister of the gospel, a Calvinist of the Presbyterian Constitution, a *preacher* of the word, and not a *reader*."

"Watts' Hymns" were introduced by a vote of the town at a meeting April 10, 1792. The following vote was passed. "*Voted*, That Dr. Watts' version of Psalms be used in the congregation of Peterborough for the future;" also, "*Voted*, To choose a committee to procure seats in the breast and front of the gallery, decent and comfortable, to accommodate a sufficient number of singers to carry on the singing in as good order as the circumstances of the congregation will admit of;" also, "*Voted*, That Robert Smith, John Moore and Thomas Steele be said committee to buy or hire said seats or pews as they shall think best;" also, "*Voted*, That Jonathan Smith, John Gray, Oliver Felt and Samuel Smith are to set the tune, and to invite such persons to assist them as they think proper."

The town continued without a pastor until 1799, obtaining such supplies of preaching as offered, and giving a regular call to two different individuals. The first was to Rev. Abram Moore, a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1789. September 25, 1795, a call was extended to him, and was signed by fifty-eight of the leading men in town, his salary voted, and Samuel Smith authorized to prepare a call, and present it to him or to the Presbytery to which he properly belongs. Nothing more is heard of this matter, whether he accepted or declined, or what broke off the expected engagement; and, with the exception of Mr. Elihu Thayer, no one in town ever heard that such a man existed. The following are the names of those who signed the call to Rev. Abram Moore, September 21, 1795, viz.:

Moses Cunningham, Samuel Mitchell, David Steele, Samuel Gregg, John Morison, Joseph Hannal, William Aldi, William Mullikin, Benjamin Mitchell, John Todd, Peter Thayer, John Gray, Robert Smith, James Miller, Nathaniel Holmes, Robert Smith, Jonathan Smith, Samuel Aldi, Samuel Moore, James Ridley, Abner Haggett, John White, Richard Finch, John Waugh, Samuel McNay, David Hovey, David Steele, Jr., Samuel Wiley, Samuel Miller, David White, Robert Morison, Ezekiel Morison, William Hosdon, John Gregg, Randall McMaster, Christopher Thayer, William Moore, Matthew Templeton, Henry Cane, Robert Richey, Samuel Gordon, John Barry, William Nay, Abraham Holmes, Henry Fergusson, Benian Evans, Samuel Smith, Nathaniel Moore, William Smith, John Steele, Bartholomew Thayer, Hugh Miller, Samuel Miller, Jr., William White, Richard Hovey, Elihu Pendiman, Kelso Gray, Thomas Steele.

Rev. Elijah Dunbar was settled as pastor October 23, 1799, and remained until June 27, 1827. The church edifice was repaired and rededicated February 22, 1826. July 4, 1826, the "Congregational Society in Peterborough" was formed, and the first meeting held January 27, 1827, with General John Steele moderator.

The following is a list of pastors from this time to the present:

Rev. Abel Abbot, D.D., June 27, 1827, to September 9, 1845; Charles Robinson, December 1, 1845, to July 1, 1850; C. B. Ferry, June 15, 1850 to December 1, 1850; Isaac F. Porter, June 5, 1850, to August 1, 1852; Abraham W. Jackson, January 2, 1853, to 1881. Rev. William W. Wallbridge became pastor September 1, 1881, and is the present incumbent.

The Union Evangelical Church.—The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1822, being a secession of members of the Congregational Church who were not pleased with the Congregational form, and others who could not adopt the liberal views of Dr. Dunbar's society.

The first house of worship was erected in 1825, at Gordon's Corner, and was dedicated October 4th of the same year. This building was occupied until 1839. In 1840 the present church edifice was erected in the village.

The first pastor was Rev. Peter Holt, of Epping, from March, 1826, to March, 1835. The society was without a pastor from 1837 to 1840. Rev. N. Pine was pastor from June 8, 1836, to January, 1837, and Rev. J. Barrett supplied till February, 1839; J. R. French was installed March 18, 1840, and remained until 1847; Henry J. Lamb was pastor from July 14, 1847, to December, 1852.

During the year 1851, much dissatisfaction existing with the preaching of Mr. Lamb, a number of the members of the Presbyterian Church, by the decision of the Presbytery of Londonderry, were recommended to different churches in the vicinity. In 1853 the same persons, with others, were, by advice of council, organized into a Congregational Church, whose officers were Nathaniel H. Moore, Joel Fay and Andrew A. Farnsworth. April 21, 1858, the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches, by mutual consent, and advice of a reference committee for both parties, were organized into a church to be known by the name of the Union Evangelical Church.

Rev. George Dustan was ordained pastor of this church in October, 1859, and remained its efficient pastor more than a quarter of a century. He was succeeded February 26, 1885, by the present pastor, Rev. Austin H. Ball.

In 1860 the church edifice was repaired and enlarged at a cost of about three thousand dollars, and in 1873 a neat and commodious chapel was erected costing nearly two thousand dollars.

Methodist Church.—Methodist services were first held in this town by Rev. Z. Adams, in 1819. The church was organized in October, 1824. The first class consisted of Adam and Phebe Penniman, John Shearer, Jean White, Elizabeth and Fanny Gregg.

The society worshiped in school-houses, private dwellings and the town-house until 1840. September 16th of that year their first house of worship was dedicated.

The following is a list of the pastors to the present time:

1831–35, Joseph Allen; 1835–37, Amos Kidder; 1837–39, John Jones; 1839–40, J. C. Cromack; 1840–41, B. D. Brewster; 1841–42, C. H. Chase; 1842–44, James Adams; 1844–45, Moses A. Howe; 1845–46, Elijah Mason; 1846–47, Franklin Furber; 1847–49, Rufus Tilton; 1849–51, John Hayes; 1851–53, George S. Dearborn; 1853–54, C. M. Dinsmore; 1854–55, Kimball Hadley; 1855–57, William H. Jones; 1857–59, Linville J. Hall; 1859–60, George S. Barnes; 1860–62, R. E. Danforth; 1862–64, S. L. Eastman; 1864–65, Joseph Fawcett; 1865–67, L. Draper; 1867–68, Silas Quimby; 1868–71, Frank P. Hamblet; 1871–72, Samuel Beedle; 1872–73, Samuel L. Beiler; 1873, Albert F. Baxter; 1876, I. H. Hillman; 1877–78, E. P. F. Dearborn; 1878–9, J. L. Harrison; 1879–80, Mr. Presby; 1880–81, Mr. Windsor; 1881–82, vacant; 1882–83, J. N. Dow; 1883–5.

Baptist Church.—The Baptist Church was organized December 19, 1822. Jonathan Faxon was the first deacon and Moses Dodge the first clerk. Elder John Cummings, who organized the church, supplied them with preaching for several years. The first regular pastor was Rev. Asa Niles, who remained during 1825–26. The following have been his successors:

Revs. John Peacock (supply), Z. Jones, 1840–43; J. M. Chick, 1848–52; J. B. Breed, 1860–67; W. O. Ayer, 1871–74; C. L. Myers, 1875; Rev. David Gage, from November, 1880, to May 1, 1881; Rev. F. M. Herring, from May 1, 1881, to January, 1883; Rev. Edward Greene, from March 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884, since which there has been a vacancy.

The first church edifice was erected in 1822 on High Street, and was enlarged in 1834. The present house of worship, on Main Street, was completed in 1842, and dedicated in the summer of that year.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. Prior to 1874 Mass was said in this town by priests from Nashua and Keene. In that year, however, Rev. P. Holahan located in the town as pastor, and remained until 1876, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Edmund Buckle. The church edifice was dedicated May 14, 1876. It was erected at a cost of about five thousand dollars.

CHAPTER IV.

PETERBOROUGH—(*Continued*).

Medical History—Peterborough Academy—The High School—First National Bank—Savings-Bank—The Press—Masonic—I. O. of O. F.—Town-House—Manufactures—Post-Office—Population.

Medical History.[1]—Dr. John Young was the first physician who practiced in Peterborough. His early history and life is but little known. He was born in Worcester, Mass., June 2, 1739, and studied his profession with Dr. Green, of that town. He was considered one of the best read men of his day, and the community held him in very high esteem for his medical knowledge and skill.

He came to Peterborough about 1764. He there sustained the reputation of being one of the best physicians of his day, and was extensively employed in all this and the surrounding community.

Although Dr. Young continued in a full practice, he became very poor, probably from two causes,—one being the small fee and slow pay which he was compelled to accept in the then new country, and much of that must come in the way of farm produce, as there was not much money in the community; the other being the habit of intemperance, which became strong with him, in consequence of which he was obliged to ask help from the town in his latter years. He had two wives and ten children. He died of a cancer of the face, after a long illness, February 27, 1807, aged sixty-eight years.

Dr. Kendall Osgood came to Peterborough in 1788. He was a well-educated gentleman, but was not successful in his profession. The history of the town speaks of him as being a man of considerable means, acquired while acting as surgeon in a privateer during the last part of the Revolutionary War; but his great pomp and show in dress, etc., led the

[1] By John H. Cutler, M.D.

good people, clad in their coarse, home-spun material, to soon tire of him. He died August 19, 1801, aged forty-five years.

DR. JONATHAN WHITE, son of John White, Sr., was educated as a physician. He studied with Dr. John Young, and completed his studies in Boston. The blight of intemperance rested on his early career, and closed his professional life almost as soon as begun. He died miserable and degraded at Carlisle, Pa., having enlisted as a common soldier in the War of 1812.

DR. DAVID SMILEY was born in Haverill, Mass., April 10, 1760, and came to Peterborough in 1782. He married Miss Rachael Johnson, of this town. In 1793 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Rindge, and his practice commenced almost simultaneously with his studies. Though not fully educated, his practice extended over a large country, and he enjoyed the confidence of the best families. He retired from practice when the infirmities of age compelled him to, and died October 3, 1855, aged ninety-five years and six months.

DR. THOMAS H. BLOOD came to Peterborough some time previous to 1798, and left town about 1801, and removed to Massachusetts, where he was State Senator and brigadier-general in the State militia.

DR. JOHN MUSSEY came to town in 1800. He never practiced much, though a regularly educated man. He died January 17, 1851, aged eighty-five years and four months.

DR. THOMAS PEABODY is remembered by the older people as a "Tramp Doctor," with a secret remedy which he called his "Arcanum," supposed to be a preparation of antimony. With his secret remedy he dispensed his skill equally to man and beast. He died in Greenfield November 6, 1822, aged fifty-seven years.

DR. WILLIS JOHNSON was born in Sturbridge, Mass., December 24, 1786, and came to town in 1808, and remained till 1814, when he removed to Mason, and died in 1859, aged seventy-three years. He always enjoyed the confidence of the community.

DR. JOHN STARR graduated from Harvard College in 1804, and came to town in 1808 or 1809, and removed to Northwood in 1814, where he died September 8, 1851, aged sixty-seven years.

DR. DAVID CARTER came to town in 1812, from Marlborough, and removed to Dublin in 1820, where he died in January, 1828.

DR. JABEZ B. PRIEST came to town in 1816. He married Fanny Moore, April 4, 1820, and died August 17, 1826, of epidemic dysentery, survived by his widow and two children. He attained a large practice and was quite successful as a physician, his business extending over a large country.

DR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON came to town in 1820, and was in active practice till he removed to Watertown, Mass., in 1858. He was a successful physician.

DR. WILLIAM FOLLINSBEE was born in Francestown December 12, 1800, and received his degree from Dartmouth College in 1825. He came to Peterborough in 1826, and succeeded Dr. Jabez B. Priest in his practice. He was twice married,—first, to Hannah J. Follinsbee, second, to Rachel P. Moore. He was a man of influential standing and wealth, was president of the Peterborough Savings-Bank at his death and was sent to the State Legislature in 1842–43. He was endowed with fine practical ability and enjoyed a large patronage until his death, which occurred May 30, 1867, of heart-disease, aged sixty-six years.

DR. RICHARD STELLE received his A.M. and M.D. degrees from Dartmouth College, began practice in 1826; not succeeding, left town and died at Durham, 1870, aged seventy-three years.

ALBERT SMITH, M.D., LL.D., was born in Peterborough June 18, 1801, and received his A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1825, his M.D. in 1833 and LL.D. in 1870; also an honorary M.D. from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in 1875. He commenced practice in town in 1838, and married Miss Fidelia Stearns, of Jaffrey, February 26, 1828, who survived him. He held the position of professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Dartmouth Medical College from 1849 to 1870, and the same at the Vermont Medical College, Castleton, for the term of 1857, and at the Bowdoin Medical College, Maine, in 1859. He was always an active member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was an honorary member of the New York Medical Society. He continued in practice until his death, in February, 1878, aged seventy-six years and eight months.

DANIEL B. CUTTER, M.D., was born in Jaffrey May 10, 1808. He graduated A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1833, and M.D. from Yale College in 1835, and commenced practice in town in 1837. He has been twice married,—first, to Miss Clementine Parker, of Jaffrey; second, to Mrs. Tryphena T. Richardson, of this town. He has been for many years on the Board of Education, and also intimately connected with the Peterborough Savings-Bank; was a member of the State Legislature in 1852; he was made historian of Jaffrey in 1872, and compiled and published an excellent history and centennial report of his native town in 1881. He has had an active and successful practice, and has accumulated a competency, but has of late retired from active labor.

DR. SEAVEY and DR. CHASE, homeopathists, were in town for a short time, but no one remembers much of them.

DR. GEORGE GREELY came to town and remained for a short time.

OLIVER L. BRADFORD, M.D., was born in Francestown. He graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, and came to town in 1861. He attained a large practice, but removed to Andover, Mass., in 1867. He is a bachelor.

JOHN HUED, M.D., came to Peterborough from Rindge in 1869, and after remaining in town for six or eight months removed to Hillsborough. He was a man of good ability.

LEVI DODGE, M.D., was born in Francestown January, 1819, and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of New York City in 1865, and came to this town in 1867, where he practiced until 1873, when he removed to Fall River, Mass., and practiced until his death, January 15, 1881, aged sixty-two years. He was a man of education, character and sterling ability, and attained a good practice.

WILLARD D. CHASE, M.D., was born in Claremont December 4, 1836, and graduated from Harvard College in 1866. He settled in Greenfield, but removed to Peterborough in the spring of 1868, where he enjoys an appreciative patronage. He married, December 30, 1869, Miss Josephine L. Clark, of Wilton. He is connected with the Peterborough Savings-Bank; has been a member of the Board of Education and Public Library committee. He is an active member of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

MARY ANN THERESA KIMBALL, M.D., was born in New Ipswich August 31, 1827, and removed, with her parents, to town in 1830. She graduated from the Boston University in 1870, and immediately commenced practice in town where she died, June 29, 1882, aged fifty-four years and nine months; unmarried. She was a strong and consistent advocate of homœopathy, and practiced it without deviation.

CHARLES F. OBER, M.D., was born in Nashua March 2, 1848. He graduated A.B. from Dartmouth College in 1873. He married Miss Jennie E. Fifield, of Milford, in June, 1875. He followed teaching in New York until 1876, when he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated M.D. from the University Medical College in 1879, and immediately commenced practice in Lowell, Mass., where he received the appointment of attending physician to St. John's Hospital, and also a membership on the staff of the City Dispensary. He was elected Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1880, and came to this town in November, 1881, where he now resides.

JOHN H. MAYO, M.D., was born in Moorestown, Washington County, Vt., May 18, 1857. He was educated at the State Normal School, Randolph, and followed teaching until he commenced the study of his profession, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill., February, 1882, and came to town in July, 1882, where he now enjoys an appreciative patronage. He married Miss Alice M. Gould, of Northfield, Vt., June 21, 1883.

JOHN HARRISON CUTLER, M.D.[1]—The Cutler family is of English origin, and was represented in this country in the early part of the sixteenth century. There is a tradition in the family,—and English records, if they do not confirm, rather favor the position,—that Sir Gervase Cutler, who married a daughter of the Duke of Bridgewater, was the ancestor of the Cutlers who came to America, and from the records we feel assured that as early as 1635, James Cutler was in Watertown, Mass., and was an original grantee of land in the northerly part of the town, on the road to Belmont, and in 1649, James Cutler and Nathaniel Bowman purchased of Edward Goffe two hundred acres of land in Cambridge, near the Watertown line, and in 1651 he sold his share to Bowman for thirty-nine pounds. It is probable that Cutler and, perhaps, Bowman moved from Watertown about this time. Cutler settled at Cambridge Farms, near the Bedford line; a part of this farm was owned till recently by the widow of John and heirs of Leonard Cutler. This house must have been one of the first erected in the precinct.

He was born about 1606, and probably married before he came to this country. His wife, Anna, died, and was buried September 30, 1644, and he married, second, March 9, 1645, Mary King, widow of Thomas King, of Watertown, who died December 7, 1654.

He married, third, Phebe Page, daughter of John, about 1662. He died May 17, 1694, aged eighty-eight years. He had thirteen children, of whom *James* was in the direct ancestral line.

James Cutler (2), of Cambridge Farms, was born November 6, 1635, and married, June 15, 1665, Mrs. Lydia Wright, of Sudbury. He died July 31, 1685, aged fifty years. He had seven children, of whom *Thomas* was in the direct line.

Thomas Cutler (3), was born December 15, 1677, and married Sarah Stone, daughter of Samuel and Dorcas Stone. He was constable in 1719 and selectman in 1729, '31, '33 and '34. He had eight children, of whom *David* was in the direct line.

David Cutler (4), was born August 26, 1705, and married Miss Mary Tidd, daughter of Joseph and Mary Tidd. They were admitted to the church April 14, 1728. They resided on the old homestead, near the Bedford line. He was constable in 1746 and selectman in 1749, '50 and '51. His will, dated September 13, 1758, and proved February 9, 1761, mentions wife, Mary, sons,—David, to whom he gave the farm in Weston (now Warren), on which he then lived; Joseph, to whom he gave the place in Weston on which he then resided; Solomon, to whom he gave the southerly part of the homestead; and Thomas, to whom he gave the rest of the home farm; and daughters,—Abigail Hodgman and Mary Page.

He was a man of good property, his inventory of personal property being £373 13s. 3d. He made ample provisions for his widow, providing "that Solomon and Thomas should supply her with a horse, two cows, and furnish her annually with twelve bushels of corn, four of rye, one bushel of malt, sixty pounds of beef, one hundred and twenty pounds of pork, three barrels of cider and ten cords of wood, cut up

[1] By the editor.

and fit for fire." He died December 5, 1760, of small-pox, aged fifty-five years. She died May 25, 1797, aged ninety-three years. They had eight children, of whom *Solomon*, the sixth child, was in the direct line.

Solomon Cutler (5), was born in Lexington, May 10, 1740 (not May 15th, as stated by Drs. Bond and Hudson).

He married, December 23, 1761, Rebecca Page, of Bedford. They removed to Rindge, N. H., probably in 1771, and were admitted to the church by letter from the church in Lexington March 21, 1772. Captain Cutler lived many years as a farmer and innholder about one-half mile from Rindge Centre, on the Fitzwilliam turnpike, on the farm subsequently occupied by Dr. Thomas Jewett. He was styled lieutenant in 1775 and captain in 1777 and subsequently, on account of commissions held in the home organizations. In 1777 he was a member of Captain Stone's company, which marched in response to an alarm at Ticonderoga. He was selectman in 1775, '77 and '83. His wife, the mother of eight children, died October 18, 1782, and he married, second, Hepsebeth Bush, of Stirling, Mass., by whom he had two children.

Amos Cutler (6), the oldest son of Captain Solomon, who was in the direct ancestral line, was born September 20, 1762, and married, December 29, 1785, Elizabeth Carlton, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Sherwin) Carlton. He always resided in Rindge. He was a farmer and held the offices of constable and sexton for many years. Many of his quaint, original sayings are not forgotten by the aged, who remember him. He died August 9, 1838, aged seventy-six, and his widow died February 14, 1859, aged ninety-three. He was the father of nine children, of whom *Charles*, the fifth son, was in the direct line.

Charles Cutler (7), was born November 28, 1796, and married, October 18, 1831, Melinda Wright, daughter of Abel and Zilpha (Rice) Wright, of Ashby, Mass. She was born July 22, 1805, and died August 9, 1847, having been the mother of three sons and four daughters, five of whom (two sons and three daughters) survived her. He married, second, March 5, 1848, Esther Whitcomb, of Saxton's River, Vt., who is the mother of one son, Virgil M., with whom she now resides in Cambridge, Mass.

Captain Cutler was a farmer, and always resided on the "Captain Asa Sherwin place," in the north part of the town (Rindge).

He died February 15, 1864, leaving three sons and three daughters, the second of whom, *John Harrison*, is the subject of this sketch.

John Harrison Cutler, M.D., (8) was born in Rindge, Cheshire County, N. H., February 16, 1834, and "after receiving a liberal academical education, he commenced his professional studies under the directions of Dr. O. H. Bradley, of East Jaffrey, N. H., and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1861, having been indebted to his own industry for the means which enabled him to pursue his studies. After a brief practice in Greenville, N. H., he was appointed assistant surgeon in the army, and remained in the service until the close of the war, when he located in Peterborough, where he has continually enjoyed a liberal and appreciative patronage."

Besides his professional labors, Dr. Cutler has always taken an active interest in public affairs. As early as 1872 he became interested in the State militia, and held a commission as major-surgeon from that time until the organization of the National Guards, in 1877, at which time he received a like commission in the Second Regiment New Hampshire National Guards, and held it in active duty until he resigned, in 1884.

He has for several years been an active member of the Peterborough Public Library committee, making, with his associates, important improvements in its entire system and valuable acquisitions to its literary standing. He has held the position of president of Contoocook Valley Savings-Bank since its organization, and for several years past has been a director in the Monadnock National Bank, at East Jaffrey.

At the organization of the Peterborough Improvement Company in June, 1884, he was made its treasurer, and has held the office since. He also holds the position of secretary and treasurer of the Monadnock Railroad Company, whose office is at Peterborough.

He was elected a member of the State Legislature for 1883 and 1884, and took an active part in its transactions. He is also an active member of the New Hampshire Medical Society. Professionally, as well as in business transactions, Dr. Cutler is an independent actor, never hesitating to assume any legitimate responsibility which may result in good; this, with the good judgment and cautious deliberation always at his command, coupled with his acute professional ability and generous sympathies in the sick-room and at the surgical table, renders him a success in all of his associations.

In society associations he attends the Congregational Church, but possesses liberal views. He is a member of Attemont Lodge, and an officer in Peterborough Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, and also a comrade (surgeon) in Aaron F. Stevens Post, No. 6, G. A. R., and a Fellow of the Webster Historical Society, while his skill in horticulture and pomology has given him an early membership with the Patrons of Husbandry.

He was married, June 6, 1865,—while in the army,—at Dale United States General Hospital, to Miss Martha Louise, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Shedd) Ryan, of Jaffrey.

She was born November 30, 1845, and is the fourth generation, paternally, from Daniel Ryan, M.D., who came from Ireland as surgeon of a vessel about 1750, and settled in Tewksbury, Mass. His son, Samuel

John H. Curtis

Ryan, M.D., came to Sharon, N. H., in 1790, and his son Samuel Ryan was a farmer and dealer in lumber, and owner of the famous Ryan Steam Mills. He was a leading man in town, holding all of its important offices. In 1854 he removed to Jaffrey, and became prominent as a leading citizen. He was several years a selectman, and represented the town in the State Legislature in 1863-64. He was also for many years, until his death (May 5, 1876), a director in the Monadnock National Bank. Mrs. Ryan was a daughter of George Shedd, Esq., of Peterborough, and is still a resident of Jaffrey.

They have had five children, all of whom are living,—Samuel Ryan, born April 29, 1866, a graduate from the Peterborough High School, and now at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.; Charles Henry, born September 9, 1867, and Castella Melinda, born November 24, 1869, both in Peterborough High School; Martha Evangeline, born October 20, 1875; Anne Louise, born August 22, 1877.

The following is a list of the natives and inhabitants of Peterborough who became physicians and settled elsewhere:

Reuben D. Mussey, M.D., LL.D., was born in Pelham June 23, 1780, and removed to Peterborough, with his parents, in 1800. Graduated A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1803, and Bachelor in Medicine in 1805, having been indebted to his own industry for the means which enabled him to continue his studies. He practiced for some time in Salem, Mass., where he distinguished himself for his scientific attainments as well as skill as a physician and surgeon. Leaving Salem, he pursued his studies in Philadelphia, and proved in one of his several experiments, conclusively, the theory of "absorption by the skin," in direct opposition to a former theory of the celebrated Dr. Rush, which was the subject of his thesis at his second graduation at Philadelphia.

In 1814 he was appointed to the chairs of theory and practice and obstetrics at Dartmouth College, and from that time to 1837 he filled all of the professorships in the Medical Department of the institution, in addition to all of the important surgical practice in that region. He also during that time filled the chairs of anatomy and surgery for four years at Bowdoin College, Maine, and the chair of surgery at the Medical College of Fairfield, N. Y., in 1837. In 1838 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and by invitation took the leading part in the Ohio Medical College, there located, for the next fourteen years.

He then founded the Miami Medical College, and labored assiduously in its behalf for six years, when he retired from active professional life, though still retaining all of his ardor for his chosen profession. He now—in 1858—removed to Boston and spent the remainder of his days in the family of his daughter, where he wrote the work entitled "Health: Its Friends and its Foes." As an operative and scientific surgeon he attained a national reputation, having performed all of the capital operations in surgery. He operated forty-nine times for lithotomy, with only four fatal results; for strangulated hernia, forty times, with but eight fatalities. He was the first surgeon who ligated both carotid arteries at once in the same person with entire success, which operation gave him great *eclat* both at home and abroad. He visited Europe twice for the purpose of professional and scientific improvement. As an operator he was bold and fearless; as a teacher, impressive and earnest, and always beloved by his students.

He married, first, Miss Mary Sewell, of Ipswich, Mass., who survived the marriage only six months; second, Miss Hitty Osgood, of Salem, Mass., who died May 14, 1866.

He died from the infirmities of age, June 21, 1866, aged eighty-six years.

Dr. Frederick A. Miller was born in Peterborough July 15, 1789; he studied with Dr. Starr, of this town, and Howe, of Jaffrey, and attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College, and died at Manchester, July 28, 1869, aged eighty years.

Dr. David Mitchell was born in Peterborough May 31, 1782. He studied medicine with Dr. Howe, of Jaffrey, and attended lectures at Dartmouth College. Lived at Bradford, and died January 21, 1821, aged thirty-nine years.

Jesse Smith, M.D., was born in Peterborough and graduated A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1814, and M.D. from Harvard College in 1819. He was appointed professor of anatomy at Dartmouth Medical College in 1820, and soon after he accepted the professorships of anatomy and surgery in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, which he retained until his death. He became eminent as a surgeon. He was an independent thinker, with an indomitable will that overcame all obstacles, and his wide professional culture rendered him an interesting and instructive lecturer. He married Eliza Bailey, of Charlestown, who survived him. He died of cholera in July, 1833, aged forty years, after fourteen hours' sickness, a victim to his professional zeal during the prevalence of the disease in that city.

William Little, M.D., was born in Shirley, Mass., October 20, 1753, and came to Peterborough with his parents in 1764, and studied medicine with Dr. Young. He settled in practice at Hillsborough Bridge, and was drowned in the Contoocook River.

Robert Smith, M.D., was born in Peterborough. He practiced in various places, and died in Addison, Vt.

William H. Peabody, M.D., was born in Gorham, Me., and came to Peterborough with his parents in youth. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1826, and commenced practice in Gorham, and died there March 2, 1843, aged forty-two years.

Hiram J. Eddy, M.D., was born in Peterborough July 17, 1815; graduated from Hampden Sidney Col-

lege, Virginia, in 1844. He settled in Missouri, but during the Kansas troubles removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he now resides.

DAVID YOUNGMAN, M.D., was born in Peterborough August 26, 1817. He graduated from Dartmouth A.M. in 1839, and M.D. in 1846, and settled in Winchester, Mass., where he practiced for ten years, and then removed to Boston, where he is now in active practice.

GEORGE H. INCALLS, M.D., was born in Peterborough March 15, 1805, and graduated from Berkshire Medical College in 1837, and located in Proctorsville, Vt., in 1838. His health failed in 1848, and he returned to his native town, where he died, of consumption, May 26, 1849, aged forty-four years.

LUKE MILLER, M.D., was born in Peterborough August 18, 1815, and graduated from Norwich University in 1841 and Woodstock Medical College in 1844. He represented the town in 1845 and '46; commenced practice in Troy, N. H., and afterwards in Winchendon, Mass., where he acquired a reputation in surgery. He removed to Chatfield, Minn., in 1857, where he was soon engaged in a laborious practice, in which surgery had a special prominence. He was elected eight successive years from 1862 a Senator to the Minnesota Legislature. He held appointments under the Governor during the War of the Rebellion; was on the board of trustees of the Asylum for the Insane for several years after it was established, and has also held important offices in the railroads of Minnesota. He now resides in Lanesboro', Minn., where he enjoys an active practice.

JOHN G. PARKER, M.D., was born in Peterborough July 2, 1818. He graduated from Norwich University in 1847 and Dartmouth Medical College in 1852; practiced in Dublin twelve years, and removed to Warner in 1865, where he died September 12, 1869, aged fifty-one years. He sustained a high reputation professionally and as a citizen.

E. COOLIDGE RICHARDSON, M.D., was born in Peterborough April 25, 1821, graduated from Harvard College in 1842, and resides in Ware, Mass., in the practice of his profession.

JAMES MORRISON, M.D., was born in Peterborough June 20, 1818; graduated A.M. from Harvard College in 1844 and M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1846. He was resident physician of the Baltimore Infirmary until 1850, when he removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he practiced until 1854, when he spent two years in Europe in the study of his profession.

Returning to San Francisco in 1858, in addition to an extensive practice, he assisted in the organization of the first medical school on the Pacific coast, in which, for five years, he filled the chairs of theory and practice of medicine and pathology. He was a trustee of the University of the Pacific and vice-president of the California Medical Society. He left San Francisco in 1867 and settled in Quincy, Mass., in 1869, where he was chosen president of the Norfolk County Medical Society early in 1882, but died May 20th of the same year, aged sixty-four years. The positions to which he was elevated are the strongest indications of his eminence. He was twice married, his second wife surviving his death.

FREDERICK A. SMITH, M.D., was born in Peterborough June 18, 1830. He graduated A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1852 and M.D. in 1855. He was assistant at Blackwell's Island, N. Y., for one year, and settled in Leominster, Mass., where he died December 29, 1856, aged twenty-six years. He was well fitted in taste and education for his profession, and gave promise of eminence. He married Miss Frances Gregg, of Belleville, N. J., June 18, 1856, who survived him.

EDWARD J. CUTTER, M.D., was born in Peterborough July 5, 1855; graduated from Harvard College in 1877, and resides in Boston.

Lawyers.—Jeremiah Smith, James Wilson, Stephen P. Steele, James Walker, Artemas L. Holmes, David J. Clark, Edward S. Cutter, Charles G. Cheney, George A. Ramsdell, C. V. Dearborn, Albert S. Scott, Riley B. Hatch, Eugene Lewis, Ezra M. Smith, Frank G. Clark, Daniel M. White, R. B. Hatch.

Peterborough Academy was incorporated December 28, 1836, and in 1837 a neat school-house, forty-seven by thirty, was erected in the village on a beautiful and convenient site, presented by General James Wilson for this purpose. The academy continued for many years and finally declined.

The High School was established in 1871, and was opened in August, 1871, under the instruction of Thomas P. Maryatt, graduate of Dartmouth College, 1871, with about fifty scholars. Nathaniel H. Morrison, LL.D., of Baltimore, Md., presented the school with philosophical apparatus valued at about two thousand dollars.

The Peterborough State Bank, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, went into operation January 1, 1855; A. C. Cochran, president, and Charles G. Cheney, cashier. Mr. Cheney resigned May 16, 1862, and William G. Livingston was elected to fill the vacancy.

This bank closed its operations May 27, 1865, when the First National Bank of Peterborough was established with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The office of president becoming vacant by the death of A. C. Cochran, Esq., June 27, 1865, Frederick Livingston was elected to fill the same, which office he still holds. William G. Livingston resigned as cashier August 1, 1867, and Albert S. Scott was elected in his place. Mr. Scott held the office till April 24, 1871, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the present cashier, Charles P. Richardson.

Peterborough Savings-Bank was incorporated in 1847. It was organized in 1859 by the choice of John H. Steele, William Follansbee, Timothy K. Ames, Whitcomb French, James Scott, Albert Smith,

Daniel B. Cutter, Samuel Nay, Abraham P. Morrison, Abial Sawyer, Norton Hunt and Samuel Adams as a board of trustees.

John H. Steele was chosen president and George A. Ramsdell secretary and treasurer. January 12, 1863, John H. Steele resigned his position as president and trustee, and William Follansbee was chosen president of the board. George A. Ramsdell resigned as treasurer April 30, 1864, and Riley B. Hatch was elected to fill the vacancy. The office of president becoming vacant by the death of Dr. William Follansbee, Dr. Albert Smith was elected to this office, July 6, 1867, which office he still holds.

The bank buildings of the Peterborough Savings-Bank were erected during the season of 1870, and the first meeting for business was held in the new rooms February 20, 1871. R. B. Hatch resigned the office of treasurer April 5, 1873, and Mortier L. Morrison was elected to fill the vacancy. He entered upon the duties of secretary and treasurer April 17, 1873, and still holds the office.

The Press.[1]—The first newspaper in town was published by William P. & John S. Dunbar, and commenced in the last part of 1829, which was called the *Hillsborough Republican and New Hampshire Clarion*. It was edited by Rev. Elijah Dunbar. It was printed in the building near the bridge, on Main Street, afterwards known as Joel Brown's store. It had a short duration, for it closed April 29, 1831, with the ninth number of its second volume.

The second paper, a little sheet in pamphlet form, called the *Peterborough Messenger*, was published by Samuel P. Brown in the summer of 1847, and discontinued after about ten months.

The first number of the *Contoocook Transcript*, published by Miller & Scott (John R. Miller and Kendall C. Scott), was issued June 2, 1849, with four hundred subscribers. It has been continued uninterruptedly to this time, the present proprietors having early changed the name to that of *The Peterborough Transcript*, by which it is known.

During the first two years of its publication, for a portion of the time, it was edited by Albert S. Scott, Esq., and they were also indebted for many valuable contributions to the students of Harvard College.

At the expiration of two years, the subscription-list in the mean time having doubled, the paper passed into the hands of K. C. Scott. Elias Cheney was the next proprietor, who sold out to Charles Scott, and by him it was again sold to K. C. Scott, and after some years passed into the hands of the present proprietors, Farnum & Scott.

Altemont Lodge No. 26, F. and A. M., was chartered June 14, 1815, in Dublin. It was subsequently removed to Peterborough. Its charter was surrendered in 1840, and restored in 1849. The lodge is now in a prosperous condition. There is also a Royal Arch Chapter in this town.

Peterborough Lodge, I. O. of O. F., was chartered in February, 1846. There is also a Rebekah Degree Lodge here and an encampment.

Town-House.—The first town-house was built in 1839, and the present one in 1860. It is a neat and commodious building.

The Manufactures of Peterborough have been quite extensive from an early day. The "Old" or "Bell" was incorporated December 20, 1808. In addition to this, there were also the Eagle Factory, South Factory, North Factory, Phœnix Factory and Union Factory. Woolen manufacture has also been carried on here. There are also other branches of manufacture which add to the importance of the place.

Post-Office.—The first post-office was established October, 1795. The following is a list of the postmasters from that time to the present:

John Smith, appointed October 1, 1795.
Samuel Smith, appointed July 1, 1797.
Jonathan Smith, appointed June 15, 1815.
Samuel Smith, appointed January 1, 1817.
Riley Goodridge, October 20, 1833.
Samuel Oates, appointed February 10, 1841.
Henry Steele, appointed May 1, 1844.
Miss S. M. Oates, appointed February 1, 1864.
John R. Miller, appointed August 17, 1861.
W. F. Davis, appointed January 1, 1885, present incumbent.

Population.—In 1790, 861; 1800, 1333; 1810, 1537; 1820, 1500; 1830, 1983; 1840, 2163; 1850, 2222; 1860, 2265; 1870, 2228; 1880, 2207.

[1] Smith's History.

HISTORY OF SHARON.

CHAPTER I.

Origin—Incorporation—Petitions—First Settlers—Town Clerks—Representatives—Military Record—Population.

THE territory in this town was formerly the westerly portion of Peterborough Slip, and retained the name after the east part was separated and incorporated into the town of Temple. By an act passed February 6, 1789, the inhabitants were invested with the privilege of levying and collecting taxes for the repair of highways, and the laying out and building of the same; and by an act passed June 19, 1789, they were authorized to levy and collect a tax of one penny per acre annually, for the term of three years, for the purpose of repairing roads and bridges. January 24, 1791, the town was incorporated by its present name.

Petition for Annexation to Peterborough: addressed to the General Court, 1777.—"We the Inhabitance of Peterborough Slip as Your Humble Petitioners do Beg Leave to Aquant Your honors that we have Voted to be Anexed to Peterborough and Are Verry Desirous for the Same for our Number Being So Small that we Cannot be a town of our Selves Nor have Any towne Priviildges while we Are in this Situation and we humbly Pray that Your honors would take it into consideration and if it be Your Minds to Grant Us our Petetion Which we Now Request of Your honours let it be Don Soon as may be—

"And we Shall Ever pray &C

"Peterborough Slip May 27th 1777

"John Taggart, Jnr Swan, Jonr Taggart, Jr, John Swan, Junr, Samul Milliken, John Whitemore, Gilbert mcCay, William Milliken, James Milligen, John mcallaster, James McNee, Benj: Nutting, Josiah Crosby, Saml Gragg, Jnr Eliot, Andrew Conn."

Petition for an Act of Incorporation: addressed to the General Court, 1786.—"The petition of the subscribers in behalf of the Inhabitants of a place called Peterborough-Slip in the County of Hillsborough in said State humbly sheweth,

"That the said Inhabitants have for many years laboured under great inconveniencies & difficulties in not being vested with corporate powers—

"That the said place called Peterborough Slip is surrounded by incorporated places—Peterborough on the north, Jaffrey on the west, Rindge & New Ipswich on the South & Temple on the east—& that it cannot with convenience be annexed to either of those Towns—

"That the number of Inhabitants in said place now Amounts to one hundred & eighty, And the number of Families to forty: That the said Place contains about seventy lots containing upon an average One hundred acres, & is capable of making fifty good Farms or settlements—That your Petitioners are very desirous of enjoying, in common with their fellow Citizens, the Blessings resulting from a Gospel ministry—publick Schools—good roads & all the other Benefits that flow from an organized & well regulated Society—And your petitioners beg leave to observe that should your Honours be pleased to encorporate them, in their present situation, that most of the difficultics & embarrassments which they now feel, would still remain; & that the only expedient whereby your Petitioners may be relieved, is, as they humbly conceive, that a small Piece be taken from each of the Towns that join upon said Peterborough-Slip on the north and west and be added thereto—Your Petitioners humbly conceive that if One mile be taken off the east end of Jaffrey & one mile from the south end of Peterborough, as far as they adjoin upon said Peterborough Slip, that such an accession would make them competent for all the purposes of corporate Society, and in no degree injure the said Towns of Jaffrey & Peterborough—Your petitioners are led to conceive thus of the matter from these considerations; That the said Town of Jaffrey is now seven miles from west to east, & only five from North to South; So that, when that part of said Jaffrey, which it is the wish of your petitioners may be annexed to them, shall be taken off, the remaining part will be large enough for a Township & will better accommodate the Inhabitants than now.

"That as to the said Town of Peterborough your petitioners beg leave to observe, that a tract of land unincorporated, called Society, lies adjoining to Said Peterborough on the North—that this Tract is also surrounded by incorporated places And may very

conveniently. At least a part of it, be annexed to said Peterborough, And will more than compensate for that part of Peterborough which may be Annexed to said Peterborough-Slip—

"Your petitioners Therefore pray that your Honours would be pleased to annex, One mile taken off the east end of said Jaffrey, & One mile taken off the South end of said Peterborough, to the Tract of Land now called Peterborough-Slip, and incorporate the whole into a Township vested with all the privileges of corporate Societies in this State and as in Duty bound your Petitioners shall ever pray—

"JOHN M'ALLASTER } *Committee*
"SAM[L] GRAGG *of*
"SAM[L] MILLIKEN } *Peterborough Slip.*"

This petition was heard and dismissed.

Petition for Authority to levy and collect Taxes for the repair of Highways, 1787.

"The petition of the Inhabitants of a place called Peterborough-Slip, in said State,

"Humbly sheweth,

"That your petitioners, by reason of their being unincorporated, are subject to many inconveniences, among which are, first, That they cannot lay out new high-ways—Second, That they cannot tax Non-residents lands, nor lands unimproved, to help make and repair highways—And, Third, That they cannot compell persons who are unwilling to labour on highways to work on them at all: Wherefore, your petitioners pray that your Honors would enable, empower and fully authorize them to lay out high-ways in said Place, where necessary—to tax the Non-residents lands and lands unimproved, in said place, for the making and repairing highways in said place—And to compell the Inhabitants of said Place to make, mend & repair said high-ways—in as full and ample a manner as the inhabitants of incorporated towns and places in this State are by law authorized to act and do in such matters—

"And your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

"June 25th 1787.

"JOHN PRENTICE for the Petitioners."

The foregoing petition was granted by an act passed February 6, 1789.

Relative to Peterborough Slip, 1787.

"Jaffrey June 26 1787

"This may certify that at a Legal meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Jaffrey (qualified by Law to vote in town meetings) meet on may the 10—1787 for the Purpose of Seeing what the town would do in regard of Peterborough Slip haveing a mile off the east Part of Jaffrey,—

"*Voted* unanimous not to let Peterborough Slip have any part off the east part of S[d] town. *Voted* to Chuse a committee of five men to Petision and Remonstrate the General Court of this State that the Prayr of the Petision of Peterborough Slip be not Granted Chose M[r] Luban Ainsworth Esq[r] Roger Gilmore, Lieu[t] Joseph Bates, Adonijah Howe, Col[o] Jed[h] Sanger—

"*Voted* that the Committee make a Draught and Lay the Same before the town at an adjournment of this meeting Voted to adjourn this meeting to Thursday 24 of May instant at three O Clock afternoon May 24 1787 the inhabitants of S[d] Jaffrey being meet acording to adjournment the Remonstrance Draughted by the afore Said Committee being read *Voted* to except the same. *Voted* that the remonstrance be Presented to the General Court of this State

"A true Coppy Attest

"ADONIJAH HOWE, *Town Clark of Jaffrey.*"

First Settlers.—Among the first settlers were Captain William Taggart, Lieutenant McAlester, Samuel Millican, Josiah Crosby, Thomas McNee, Gilbert McCoy, Samuel Gragg, John Marshall, John Swan, Abjar Spofford, David Moor, Adam Conn, John Whitman, Reuben Law, John Taggart, Joseph Barnes, Joseph Miller, John Duncan and James McNee.

TOWN CLERKS.

1791–96, Samuel Millican; 1797, William Taggart; 1798–1805, Samuel Millican; 1806–7, William Taggart; 1808, Samuel Millican; 1809–11, Benjamin Russell; 1812, Asa Barnes; 1813–14, Samuel Ryan; 1815–19, Albert Millican; 1820, Asa Barnes; 1821, Abial Sawyer; 1822–24, James Law; 1825–28, James Farnsworth; 1829, James Law; 1830–36, Abial Sawyer; 1837–39, Samuel Ryan; 1840, William Livingston; 1841, Benjamin Russell; 1842–48, Nathan Moore; 1849, Thomas McCoy; 1850–51, Henry McCoy; 1852, Samuel Nay; 1853–54, Nathan Moore; 1855–58, James Taggart; 1859–61, Stephen Bacon, Jr.; 1862–63, Fred. A Taggart; 1864–66, Stephen H. Bacon; 1867–70, Nathan Moore; 1871–72, H. D. Evans; 1873–74, Benjamin H Sanders

REPRESENTATIVES.

1822, Samuel Ryan; 1823–24, Jonathan Farnsworth; 1825–29, James Law; 1827–28, Jonathan Farnsworth; 1829–30, James Law; 1831, Samuel Clark; 1832–34, James Law; 1834–36, Abial Sawyer; 1837, Asa Barnes; 1838–39, Silas Sawyer; 1840, John McCoy; 1841, Asa Barnes; 1842–47, Samuel Nay; 1848–49, James Taggart; 1850–52, Silas Sawyer; 1853–54, William Livingston; 1855–57, Phineas B Taggart; 1858–59, none sent; 1860, Wirling Gragg; 1861, none sent; 1862–63, Stephen A Sawyer; 1864–65, Fred A Taggart; 1866–67, John B. Shedd; 1868, John A. Hadley; 1869–70, Stephen H. Bacon; 1871–72 Nathan Moore; 1873, John A Hadley; 1874–75, Benjamin H Sanders; 1876, Deforest P. Emery; 1877, Henry E Bond; 1878, John A. Hadley; 1879, P. B. Taggart.

Military Record.—The following enlisted from Sharon during the late Rebellion:

Daniel Davis, Oliver O. Davis, Randell A. Davis, Luther Davis, Alfred H. Nichols, Walter Reed, William H. Hadley, Alfred C. Taggart, Jackson Russell, Andrew J. Hadley, Lucey O. Hadley, William Millican, Daniel P. Wilson, Henry Beard, John Donovan, Jackson Taggart, Warren Nicholas, Henry Nicholas, Elisher H. Frederick.

Population.—The present population of the town is two hundred and three. For information concerning this town we are indebted to Mr. J. A. Hadley.

HISTORY OF TEMPLE.

CHAPTER I.

TEMPLE.

Geographical—Original Grants—The Masonian Proprietors—Incorporation of Town—First Town-Meeting—Petition for Incorporation—Second Petition for Incorporation—Documentary History—Various Petitions—Lottery—Inhabitants in 1781—Columbian Library.

THE town of Temple lies on the southwestern part of the county and is bounded as follows:

North, by Peterborough, Greenfield and Lyndeborough; east, by Lyndeborough and Wilton; south, by Mason and New Ipswich; west, by Sharon and Peterborough.

This township embraced several tracts of land granted to individuals by the government of Massachusetts prior to 1740. The territory was granted by the Masonian proprietors in November, 1750, with the usual reservations. For some years it was called Peterborough Slip, and included the present town of Sharon.

The town was incorporated August 26, 1768, and included one tier of lots on the west side of Wilton and the easterly portion of what was formerly known as Peterborough Slip or Sliptown, and was named for Hon. John Temple. Ephraim Heald was authorized to call the first town-meeting, which duty he performed, and the meeting was held at the house of Zedekiah Drury, October 10, 1768.

A dispute concerning a strip of land between this town and New Ipswich resulted in favor of Temple.

By an act passed January 12, 1781, a tract of land containing about four hundred acres, lying north of this town, called Borland's farm, was annexed to Temple.

January 29, 1789, some territory was severed from the southeast corner of Peterborough, and annexed to this town.

By an act approved June 11, 1796, a considerable tract of land was severed from Lyndeborough and annexed to Temple.

Petition for Incorporation.—The following is a copy of the petition for the incorporation of the town:

"We, the Inhabitants of a place Called Peterborough-slip, in Said province Humbly petition your Excellency and Honours That where as The Monadnocks Mountains Runs a Cross our Township, which is Impracticable for Roads, So That we Cannot Settle The public Worship of God on one side of the Mountains so as to Accomodate the other side of the Mountains, where for we Humbley pray That we May Be Incorporated with Town preveledges To The Inhabitants Bounded As Said,—Be Ginning at ye north Easterly Corner of Peterborough, Southeast Corner, Running west on said peterborough Line Till it Comes to a Beech Tree marked, Being the Northwest Corner of the Lott, N. Eleven, in the Eighth Range of Lots in Said peterborough-slip, Then Running, South Between the Lots with A Twelveth Lots, on a Line marked on the pinnacle of The Mountains till it Comes to the North west Corner of the Lot Eleven, in the Sixth Range, Still Running on the pinnacle of the Mountain, Through the Lots Twelve in the Sixth and fifth Ranges, on a Line marked on a Spruce Tree, Being the North west Corner of the Lot Twelve on the Fourth Range, Still Running on the pinnacle of the Mountain, Through the Lots thirteen in the fourth Range and fourteen on A fifteen in the Third Range, on a line marked on the pinnacle of the Mountains to a white maple ant the foot of the Mountain Called and Known By The Name of Mods Hs Tree, Then Running west about fifteen Rods to the west Line of the Lot fifteen in the second Range, Then Running South on said Line to New Ipswich North Line, Then Running A bout East on New Ipswich North Line To the Southeast Corner of said peterborough-slip, still Running East on wilton South Line the Length of Two Lots, Then Runing North Between the Eighth & Nineth Ranges of Lots in Said wilton, to Inderne Two feet of Lots to Lands Borough South Line, Then Runing West on wilton North Line and peterborough Slip North Line To peterborough East Line, Then Running South on peterborough East Line to the South East Corner first mentioned—all So we Humbley pray your Excellency & Honours That the Lots of Wilton may be Annexed to Them By your authority, a Tract of Land to Them on the East Side of wilton Called and known By The Name of The Mill Slip, and we in Duty Bound Shall Ever pray. & c

peterborough-slip 11 April, 1768

"FRANCIS BROWN,
"JOHN MARSHALL,
"EDWARD BEARD,
} *Committee.*

This petition, however, was not granted, and on the 10th of the following June a second petition was presented, as follows:

"*To His Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq., Captain General, &c., in and over His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire.*

"Whereas the Monadnock Mountains Runs a Cross our Township, it peculiar to ourselves which is Impracticable for Roads so that we Cannot Incorporated with the publick worship of God so as to Accommodate the Inhabitants on both sides of the Mountains we the Inhabitants on the East side of the Mountains Humbly pray your Excellency and Honours that we may Have part of wilton and Peterborough that we may be incorporated within from the pinacle of the mountains a streight to the Bounds set forth in the petition laid before your Excellency and Honours by our Committee the fourth of may Last and we in duty Bound shall Ever pray &c

"Peterborough Slip June 10th 1768

"Zedekiah drury, Thomas marshall, Seth Cobb, Jonathan Blood Jun., Joseph Heald, Jonathan Drury, Abe Stevenance, John Cutler, John Cutler

June, Benj. Cutler, Jonathan Dury, Jun., Joseph Averell sen., John Marshall, Ebenezer Dury, Francis Blood, Za'eus Richardson, Oliver Heald, Josiah Robins, Artemas Maynard, John Maynard, Stephen Cobb, Ithiel Spafford, Peter Heald, Zebulon Dury, Jun., Nathan Dury, Jonathan Dury, Thomas Drury, Stephen Austin, John Heald, Zechariah Emery, Daniel Dury, William Brewer, Joshua Todd, Uriah Gould, Joshua Foster, Ezekiel Goodale, James Foster, Amos Emery, Ebenezer Dury, Jun., Eleazer Taylor, Aaron Field, Peter Fell, John Brown, Joseph Brooks, William Drury, Silas Angel, Jonathan Avery, Benj. Cragin, Joseph Reed, Ephraim Heald

This petition was granted, and the town was incorporated, as mentioned above, August 26, 1768.

[NOT MENTARY HISTORY.

Relative to some New York Towns, addressed to the Assembly, or Committee of Safety, 1776.

Having precipitantly met with some Suspicions Circumstances in the Appearance and Behaviour of four men passing thro' this Town—We pursued and apprehended them—on examining them separately and together it Appeared plain from their own Account that they had been sent from some part of New York, by Committees in that Quarter, to Excite an Opposition at least of unnecessary Fears of Danger from the Army and that they had been allow'd a large Liberty of Yankee Excise, which they improved in attempting an escape—Their Names by their own Account are Stephen Hunt, Asa Brown, Jacob Motts, Elisha Rice—they do not pretend any of them to have done anything for America, but only as expressly Called upon, they they would excuse themselves from any direct Opposition—We have sent them down to be disposed of as the Honble Court shall think proper—

"The expenses of Apprehending and Conveying them to this Town we have expressed in the Pattie rolls on a paper by itself—amounting to £2 19 6

"Temple December 30, 1776.

"SAM'L HOWARD
"DAVID STAFFORD
"JOHN CRANDLE
"SAM'L WEBSTER
"EPHRAIM HEALD

Committee for the Town of Temple."

"Received of the Town of Temple by the committee the sum of Ninety Two Dollars in full for enlisting into the Continental service as a soldier in part of the Quota of the Town aforesaid of the three Battalions raising in the State of Newhampshire

"JOHN HILLSBOROUGH.

"Temple March 28, 1777

"Testis "SAM'L WEBSTER.

"Rec'd of the Town of Temple by the Committee the sum of Ninety Two Dollars in full for enlisting into the Continental service as a soldier in part of the quota of the Town aforesaid, of the three Battalions raising in the State of Newhampshire.

"Temple March 28, 1777

"JOHN MELEY"

Rec'd of John Cragin, Oliver Heald and Samuel Howard Three Hundred and Ten pounds for the Town of Temple of the soldier Rate—Three several sums affix'd to our Names for enlistment in the 3d Continental service—we say Rec'd by us

his
"James — Hutchinson 4 10 0, 0, 0, 0—Aaron Oliver 20, 0, 0, 0, 6
mark
his
"Elijah Mansfield 20, 0, 0, 7—John Dunn 20, 0, 0, 8
mark
his
"James — Hutchinson 20, 0, 0,
mark

"Temple April the 7th 1777

"Test "SAM'L WEBSTER."

April 9, 1777, Josiah Stone signed a similar receipt for thirty pounds, and Benjamin Smith did the same April 7th of the same year.

Receipts from Soldiers' Wives.

"Rec'd of the Selectmen of Temple two hundred Rye at 4s per bushel, my Husband Elijah Mansfield being a soldier in Col Stearns's Regiment—I say Rec'd by me

"KEZIAH MANSFIELD.

"Temple June 4 1778."

"Then Received Ten dollars of Archelaus Cummings one of the Committee to Procure Provisions for the Soldiers Families in Temple, Mrs. Rachael Heald Married Man Rec'd [illegible] Rye [illegible] by me

"RACHEL MASSON.

"Temple June 2 1778."

Received of Benj Taylor the Treasurer of a Committee to procure Provisions for the Soldiers Families in Colonel Arnold's Continental Army One Bushel of Indian corn at 3s per bushel, & [illegible] Rye at 4s per bushel in all Six Bushels and Received in full Pay for Said Bushels of Corn & Rye

"MARTHA DUTTON.

"Temple May 27—1778."

Mrs. Drury also signed receipts as follows:

"June 10, 1778, 1 bushel corn
July 20, " 2 " Rye, 12 pd cash, 2 qts salt
Nov. 29, " 1 " " " " of Ephraim Brown

"Received of Benj. Cutler one of the Committee for Temple two bushels of Corn at 3s— 0 6 0
and Nine pounded Cash " 9 0
"My husband is now a Soldier in the Continental Army

"MARY BRIDGES."

"Temple April 1—1779."

Mrs. Hillsgrove also gave receipts as follows:

"May 1778, 1 bushel corn of John Potter.
July 20, 1779, 1½ bushel of corn, ½ bushel of Rye, and eight dollars in cash, of Capt Jeduthun Dunn.
Nov. 25, 1779, 7s. of bed at 1s shillings, of Oliver Heald
Oct. 1, " 5s. 6 d. cash " "
Dec. 7 " 4½ s. continental money 2s. 1 bushel corn of ——— pd for, 1 bushel Rye at 4s pd for, of Oliver Heald.

Petition of William Dunn, 1778, *addressed to the General Assembly or Committee of Safety.*

"William Dunn of Temple in the County of Hillsborough and State aforesaid, Humbly sheweth that he was Called upon to go to the Relief of Providence on the Alarm in June Last that he then went out Equipt to Compleat the Quota in Said Last that he then went out Equipt to Compleat the Quota in Said Town and that one Charles Green N. The Horse was taken and Lost, and that Joshua White, private, and it was three weeks before I found him, and that I paid for Advertising, Horse and Expences and Loss to Get Horse him and for Services and Expences £2-0-0

"Wherefore your petitioner Humbly prays your Honours that He may be Repaid and some Recompence as he was Called upon to Go with his Horse for the Defence of the Land and your petitioner as in Duty Bound Shall Ever pray &c

"WILLIAM DUNN.

"Temple June 29 1778."

Sworn to before Francis Blood, justice of the peace.

Capt. Robert Fletcher's Petition, addressed to the General Assembly, 1778.

"The petition of Capt Robert Fletcher of Temple in the County of Hillsborough and State aforesaid. Humbly sheweth that your petitioner Commanded a company in the Soldiers in the Three Hole Regiment on the Island of Rood Island in the Month of August last—that Henry Spaulding of Stoddard was in my Company the whole time aforesaid that your petitioner carried a list of the Company to the Committee on Claims and they Struck out a Muster Roll to Come in Abstract that I did not compute the Rum in Abstract and that I left it in Rhode Island—that I Sent Henry Spaulding was not in the Roll in Abstract and that I Sent Henry Spaulding was not in the Roll in Abstract and that I did pay his Wages out of My own pocket—The Request is by reason Whereof your Petitioner Humbly prays that the wages of Henry may be Repaid Me which I Sworn to is pound two shillings and I am petitioner as in Duty Bound Shall Ever pray &c

"RACHEL FLETCHER.

"Temple March 21 1779."

Jonathan Dury's Petition, 1780.

"The Humble Petition of Jonathan Dury of Temple shews that your Petitioner was Appointed Lieut to one of the Companies of Militia in the Regt of Col Stearns which Regt was Ordered to the Assistance of the Army at Rhode Island in the Month of August 1778 when the first Division of the Militia of this State was Ordered to March and that your petitioner was in the second Regiment with Capt Bargess and the main body of Regiments was Ordered there in the Month of Sept 1778 when by reason of the continued applications from my Family of their Poverty

tressed Circumstances I procured a Discharge & Come home—your petitioner Lost at the valuation of [illegible] as by the account £ [illegible]

That your petitioner Never received a farthing for it Nor for Depreciation of mony for his wages—therefore your petitioner prays that your Honours will take his Case into your wise serious and Mature Consideration and make him such reward for s^d loss and wages as your Honours think Just and your petetioner as in Duty Shall Ever pray—

"Temple [illegible] 14—1781

"EZEKIEL GOODALE, Lieu^t."

The committee reported in favor of allowing him the depreciation of his pay.

Petition for a Lottery.

"Exeter January 27th 1781

A Petition of Robt Hewes of Boston to the Honourable Council and House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire for the further Incouragement of Glass Manufactory sett by him in the Town of Temple in this State—

"Your humble Petitioner Prayeth, that as he has been at a Great Expence and got the Manufactory so Nigh to Perfection and being Unable to Proceede further without Publick Incouragement a Lottery may [illegible] for the Raising a Sum of Money to bring it to Perfection, as Speedily as Possible, [illegible] Incouragement [illegible] Given Your humb^l Petitioner will be obliged [illegible] the Enterprize and [illegible] his Workmen go to Connecticut, which Stands Ready to Receive and Imploye them, but that the Honourable Court may [illegible] to Enable Your humble Petitioner to keep them [illegible] Employ [illegible] is the Sincere Prayer of Your humb^l Petitioner

"ROBERT HEWES."

Authority was granted by an act passed March, 1781.

Statement of the Managers of the Lottery addressed to the General Court, 1782.

The [illegible] of the subscribers humbly sheweth that in consequence of the petition of Mr R. Hewes of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts an Act passed the General Court of said State of New-Hampshire in March A. D. 1781, granting a Lottery for the benefit of said Hewes in setting up and carrying on the Manufactory of Glass in the Town of Temple in said State, & appointing your petitioners, Managers of said Lottery, That your petitioners in pursuance of their trust, immediately proceeded to advertise the Scheme of said Lottery, and print the Tickets, and began the sale thereof in Bills of the new Emission agreable to said Act. Soon after which your Petitioners were obliged to take back the Tickets, by reason of the failure of the paper Currency, and to give over the thoughts of drawing the same. And as your petitioners were appointed by the General Court without their previous Solicitation or knowledge, and having expended a considerable sum of money in printing said Tickets &c. Therefore your petitioners humbly pray the Honble Court to order the Treasurer to refund to your petitioners such sums of money as they have been necessitated to expend on account of said lottery, and, for that purpose, that they may have leave to exhibit an Account to this Court for Allowance, and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray &c.

March 22^d 1782

"T. FARRAR
"J. ABBOT
"FRANCIS BLOOD."

Return of Rateable Polls, 1784.

St[illegible] of New Hampshire Hillsborough ss.

Temple Decr 10th 1784.

There is in ye Town of Temple one Hundred and fourteen persons of Twenty one years of Age [illegible] for themselves a pole Tax Taken by us.

"SAM^L HOWARD | Selectmen
"FRANCIS BLOOD | of
"JONA CUTTER | Temple

Sworn to before Francis Blood, justice of the peace.

Inhabitants in 1784.—The following were citizens in 1784:

"Joshua Todd, [illegible], Samuel Howard, Moses Stickney, William Mansur, Benj^a Cutter, Willm Drury, Abraham Shedden, Benj^a Cragin, [illegible], Ephraim Brown, Ebenezer Drury, Ezekiel Jewet, Levi Peirce, Silas Brown, Isaac Butterfield, Gideon powers, Jacob Foster, Abner Felt, Ezekiel Goodale, Elias Colburn, John Patten, Francis Cragin, Asa Severance, Eldad Spafford, John Stowell, Josiah Fisk, William Searle, Junr, Aaron Felt, Joseph Heald, Abraham Dinsmore, John Cragin, Junr, Peter Brown, Moses Lowel, Jacob Lowel, Andrew Lane, Jonas Brown, Isaac Barton French, Daniel Heald, Oliver Heald, Ephraim Conant, Josiah Stone, Abiel Holt, Joseph Kidder, John McAllaster, James Miliken, Saml Milliken, Wm Milliken, Josiah Sawyer, James McNee, Joseph Barnes, Gilbert McCay, John swan, Joseph Miller, Nathan Boynton, John Marshel, Reuben Law, Robt Potter, John Taggart, Benjamin Bacon, Reuben Cummings, And^w Conn, David Moor, James Moor, Jeremiah Andrews, John Taggart, Gershom Drury, David Scott, John Kendall, Nathan Wheeler, John Burnap, Saml Holt, Ezekiel Jewett, Francis Blood, Samuel Field, Aaron Colman

Soldier's Certificate, 1784.

"These may Certifie that Jeremiah Andrews is Father & heir to —— Andrews a Minor late of Temple Deceased—who was a Soldier in the Continental army—Hired by S^d Town of Temple—

"Dated Temple Decr 1, 1784.

"SAM^L HOWARD | Selectmen
"EPH^M BROWN | of
"F. BLOOD | Temple."

Relative to Militia, addressed to the General Court, 1785.

"Humbly Sheweth the Selectmen of Temple in the County of Hillsborough and the Inhabitants of S^d Town—That at the last session of the General Court, a vote past by which the 12th Rig^t of Militia was Divided and the west part Call^d N° 12 and the East part Call^d N° 23, The Real situation & All the Surcumstances of the Towns that Now Compose the East Rigment we Suppose was not then laid before the Honble Court for we belive if they had it would Not have pased—wherefore we beg leave to Say That the East Reg^t (vizt) New Ipswich Mason Wilton Temple Peterborough Lyndsborough Society Hancock & Peterboroughslip was all formerly of the fifth Regiment—That they pay £19—15s—10d to every thousand of the State Taxes as will Appear by the last proportion Act—and that the west or 12th as by S^d vote (vizt) Ringe Fitzwilliam Jeffrey Marlborough Dublin & Packersfield pays but £12 13—which is not two thirds so much, or in other words we pay £17—2s 10d more to every £1000 then they which is more than half they pay—That we are Nine Towns to their Six—that more then 1100 poles was return'd in the last Inventory in the Nine & but little more than 600 in the west Rig^t And that most of the Towns in the East Reg^t was Settled (vizt) New Ipswich Wilton Mason Peterborough & Lyndsborough a Number of Years before there was one Inhabitant in the Six towns which now Takes away our Number—And that there is Now four Field officers within this Rig^t (to wit) Heald Willson Abbot & Clark—which Cannot—by the Militia Rules which is only Honnours renew their Commition in the 23^d regim^t—That in every point of view we consider our Selves Agreaved by Said vote—werefore we humbly pray your Excellency & Honnours that the East Rig^t (to wit New Ipswich &c. which is Now call'd the 23^d regiment may be restored to their former Number or that The Division of s^d 12 Regiment may be Made Nul & void—And be put to Gether as but one regiment & as In Duty bound Shall pray

"Jany 27—1785

"Moses Stickney, Alex^r Shedden, Robt Howrd, Benoni Venton Jonathan Stevens Gershom Drury, Ezra Drury, Abraham Dinsmor, John Stowel, Caleb maynard George Conn, David Lanes, Joshua Todd, John Todd, Joshua Todd Junr, Thomas Marshall, Jonathan Marshall, Amos Dinsmor, Caleb Bancroft, John Ball, Jonathan Lovejoy, Benjamin Tenney jun, Nathl Ball, Nath^{ll} Ball J^r, Abiel Parker, Moses Lowell, moses Lowell J^r, Jacob Lowell, Joseph Heald J^r, Benj^a Cragin, Eldad Spafford, Ezekiel Jewet, Nathaniel Jewet, William Jewet, Oliver Whiting, Nathan Wheeler, Silas Brown, Daniel Lamson, John Andrews, Thos Dinsmore, Thos Sewell Ferrington (his X mark), Samson walker, Levi Peirce, David Drury, Wm Fletcher, Josiah Fisk, Amos Heald, Benja Cutter, Peter Felt, Zebediah Dinsmore, John Woodward, Nathaniel Griffin, Jonathan Avery, John Avery, Isaac Butterfield, Thomas Richardson, Daniel foster, Samuel Burnap, Bengmon Severns, Able Severens, Asa Severns, Royal Blood, Francis Blood J^r."

"Voted to answer the Request of Joseph Richardson and others Inhabitants of Lyndsborough Relative to their being annexed to Temple Provided they will obligate themselves & heirs Not thereby to involve S^d Town in any unnecessary Charges on account of their Being annexed or on acc^t of Moving the Meeting house &c.

"Attest "SAM^L HOWARD, *T. Clerk*

"Temple May 5th 1791

COLUMBIAN LIBRARY.

An act incorporating certain persons, addressed to the General Court, 1786.

"Humbly Shews

"Noah Miles Benjamin Craigin A Elezr Edwards inhabitants of Temple in said State and others their associates that they have been at great expense in Collecting a considerable Number of Valuable Books for the purpose of establishing a Library in said Temple. But without the aid and Patronage of the Hon^r Legislature they find themselves under Great Disadvantage & their endeavors to promote useful Knowledge Also—in Vain—they therefore pray that they may be incorporated into a Body Politic for the Purpose of establishing s^d Library with such Powers & Privileges as are usually Granted to incorporations of a similar Nature—

"and your Petitioners as in Duty Bound will ever pray

"Temple June 2^d 1786

" NOAH MILES }
" BENJ^A CRAIGIN } *Com^{rs}*
" ELEZ^R EDWARDS }

Columbian Library was incorporated in 1785. The following were residents in 1799:

"Joshua Foster, Peter Powers, John Kimball, Jere Kimball Aaron Bates, Joseph Stone, Thomas Richardson, George Kimball, Benj^a otter Joseph Seall, Royal Elliot, Abraham Sheldon Stephen Mansel, Samuel Walker, John Cragin, Nath. Jewett, Stephen Cragin, Samuel Burnap Jn, Ebenezer Cragin Jn, Francis Blood Jr, Joseph Hosley, Jacob Jewett, Moses Perkins, Charles Kirk, Stephen Austin, Jesse Spaulding, Seth Reed, Sam Worcester Felt, John Kilburd, Artemas Wheeler, Samuel Howard, Ezekiel Jewett, William Jewett, Asa Howard, Benjamin Temny, Benj^a Killam, Elias Cutler, Levi Peters, Nathan Wheeler, John Patten, Peter Felt, Caleb Maynard, Daniel Heald, Levi Adams, Daniel Searle, Nathl Barrett, Benjamin Parks, Benja Cutler, William Searle, James Walton, Elias Boutelle, Josiah Fisk, Elisha Child, Isaac Killam, Aaron Felt, Flint Powers, Timothy Upton, Silas Stickney, Phinehas Carlton, Oliver Whiting, John Brown, Zechariah Emery, Jacob Jewett, David Patterson, Gideon Powers, Elnr Stiles, William Emery, Joseph Towne, Thomas Towne Jr, David Towne, Aaron Avery, Peter Avery, John Avery, Thomas Towne, Joseph Heald, Theodore Barker, John Reed, Joseph Killam, Samuel Burnap, Joseph Heald Jr, James Heald, Ephraim Heald, Richard Palmer, Simon Tarbat, Joel Avery, Eli Towne, Jonas Brown, Ebenezer Spaford, Ezra Mansur, James Goodale, Oliver Whiting Jr, Edward Pratt, Joseph Reddy Jr, Benj^a Cragin, Francis Cragin, Archelaus Cummings, Jeroshua Drury, Isaac Kimball, David Faller, John Winship, Edward Wilson, John Starr, Andrew Parkhurst, Silas Dunker, William Mansur, Jacob Foster."

CHAPTER II.

TEMPLE—*(Continued).*

War of the Revolution—Soldiers' Names—General Francis Blood—War of the Rebellion—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church—Baptist Church—Universalist Church—College Graduates—Glass Factory—Famous Characters—Civil History.

War of the Revolution.—In the War of the Revolution Temple responded promptly with men and means, and the record of the little town during that struggle is one in which her citizens may justly feel patriotic pride.

General Francis Blood was a prominent man in the town during the Revolution. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1777, and on September 27th of that year was appointed commissary to attend a guard sent to conduct prisoners of war to Portsmouth. He was appointed January 27, 1781, one of the two "collector-generals of beef" for the army; member of the Council in 1784, and of the Senate, 1784–85; judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and held numerous offices in town. He was born in Concord, Mass., March 18, 1735 (O. S.), and died in 1814.

As early as January 12, 1775, the town sent "about 40 bushels of rye" to "the Poor of ye town of Boston."

The following marched to Cambridge on the alarm of April 19, 1775:

Jeremiah Andrews, Francis Blood, Ephraim Brown, Benjamin Bean, Peter Brown, Samuel Bell, Seth Cobb, John Cragin, Benjamin Cragin, Goodwin Drury, William Drury, Daniel Drury, Z Drury, Z Drury, Jr., Ebenezer Drury, Abraham Dunsmore, Jr., Zechariah Dunsmore, Zechariah Emery, John Everett, Robert Fletcher, Joshua Foster, Ezekiel Goodale, Samuel Griffin, Samuel Howard, Ephraim Heald, Peter Heald, Oliver Heald, Joseph Heald, E. Jewett, Joseph Kibbee, Benjamin Killam, Andrew Law, Lemar Miller, Aaron Marshall, William Mansur, John Matthews, Aaron Oliver, Eliel Powers, Stephen Parlin, Joseph Richards, John Stiles, David Spafford, Nathaniel Shattuck, S. R. Stickney, E. Sweetzare, Benjamin Smith, Benjamin Temny, David Townsend, Samuel Webster, Peter Wheeler, A. Wilson, John Hillsgrove, Josiah Stone, E. Cobb, Luke Goodale.

The following were in the battle of Bunker Hill:

Jeremiah Andrews, Timothy Avery, Samuel Bruden, Peter Brown, Abraham Dunsmore, Z. Emery, Samuel Griffin, John Hillsgrove, Samuel Hutchins, Wabel Kibbee, John Matthews, Aaron Oliver, Benjamin Smith, E. Sweetzare, John Temple, Arthur Kirkwood, E. Miller, Josiah Stone, Thomas Patterson.

The following belonged to the two months' militia in 1775:

Jonathan Avery, Seth Cobb, S. Cobb, Daniel Drury, Peter Davis, Z. Emery, Joshua Foster, E. Goodale, Joseph Kibbee, Eliel Powers, Gideon Powers, Joseph Richardson, Silas Richardson, Benjamin Smith, John Todd, Peter Wheeler, David Townsend, Z. Dunsmore.

The following were in Captain Ezra Towne's company:

Samuel Avery, Jonathan Avery, Samuel Bruden, Zechariah Drury, John Hillgrove, Thomas Patterson, James Hutchinson, Wabel Kibbee, William Mansur, John Matthews, Benjamin Smith, E. Miller, Samuel Wheeler, Peter Felt, William Holt, E. Taylor.

In July, 1777, the following marched to Bennington:

Benjamin Bean, Caleb Bancroft, James Foster, Nathaniel Shattuck, Joseph Heald, John Everett, Paul Powers, Benjamin Sweetzare, E. Brown, S. R. Stickney, E. Sweetzare, Peter Wheeler, Samuel Wheeler, Needham Drury, William Upton, Benjamin Cragin, Daniel Foster.

The following marched to Saratoga, in Captain Drury's company, in September, 1777:

Francis Cragin, John Cragin, Peter Felt, William Drury, Z Drury, Joseph Kibbee, Silas Angier, Joseph Richards, Abel Holt, Samuel Burnap, Caleb Maynard, Luke Goodale, Stephen Parlin, Jeremiah Andrews, John Todd, Samuel Howard, Peter Wheeler, Z. Dunsmore, Capt. Towne, Drury.

The following went to Rhode Island in 1778; absent twenty-three days:

Goodwin Drury, Robert Fletcher, Joseph Kibbee, Daniel Heald, Gideon Powers, Paul Powers, Joshua Foster, Joshua Richardson, S. R. Stickney, Samuel Felt, David Townsend, Jonathan Marshall, Benjamin Sweetzare, Samuel Wheeler, James Perry, Nathaniel Jewett, Josiah Stone.

Sixteen men, as follows, "marched on the alarm at Cross, at ye time Royalston was burnt:"

Goodwin Drury, William Drury, Abel Holt, Samuel Holt, Paul Stickney, Nathaniel Jewett, Francis Cragin, S. R. Stickney, S. Parlin, D. Heald, Simeon Cragin, B. Cragin, John Burnap, Z. Emery, S. Walker, A. Cummings.

The above were absent four days.

War of the Rebellion.—During the War of the Rebellion Temple responded promptly to the various calls for men, and the record of the town through that conflict was an honorable one; men and money were promptly furnished.

Ecclesiastical History.—It is probable that preaching was commenced in this town prior to its incorporation. The first minister was Rev. Samuel Webster, ordained October, 1771. He died August 4, 1777. After the death of Mr. Webster, various persons filled the pulpit until October, 1782, when Rev. Noah Miles was ordained "in a new meeting-house not yet finished." He died November 20, 1831. His successors were as follows: Revs. Leonard Jewett, Walter Follett, George Goodyear, George Williams, Isaiah P. Smith, Royal Parkinson, S. D. Clark, W. L. S. Clark, J. S. Bassett, John W. Haley, John Mellish.

AN UNIVERSALIST CHURCH was formed here in 1832, under the name of the Union Society, and the distinguished Hosea Ballou was the first pastor. A church edifice was erected soon after.

Glass Factory.—Mr. Blood, in his "History of Temple," says: "Strange as it may seem to us, there is little doubt that the first American manufactory of glass was erected in the town of Temple." The builder and owner was Robert Hewes, who was born in Boston in 1751. He was a "celebrated bone-setter and fencing-master." The factory was sixty-five feet square. It was started in 1780.

Families.—The following family names, identified with the history of the town, are taken from Blood's "History of Temple."

Ball, Barker, Blood, Boynton, Captain Elias Boynton was in the battle of Bunker Hills, Brown, Burrage, Child, Colburn, Crain, Crombie, Cummings, Edwards, Captain Ebenezer Edwards was with the company of the Acton Minute Men at the Battles, who in they met the British, Foster, Fish, Fitch, Foster, Gardner, Hall, Homer, Hopkins, Peter Hood, the Boston Peter Hood family was the first male child born in Temple, Howard, Hawkins, Jewett, Keyes, Kidder, Kingsbury, Lowe, Manson, Mason, Miles, Miller, Patten, Pratt, Parkinson, Piper, Powers, Pratt, Smith, Shattuck, Stevens, Spalding, Sprout, Walton, Wheeler, Whitcomb, and Whiting.

Physicians.—The earliest physicians in Temple were Drs. Silas Durkee, Brown and Taylor. Dr. James Crombie located here in 1798, and remained until 1820. Other physicians have been Drs. S. Foljes, S. Cumings, Nathan Jones, A. H. Wilder, Raymond, Nathaniel Kingsbury, D. S. Proscott, G. A. Phelps, Henry J. Young and J. M. Blood. There is no resident physician in the town at the present time.

Schools.—The first reference to educational matters is under date of March 4, 1771, when it was "Voted to have schooling and voted to raise £8 L. M. for schooling." From that early day to the present time Temple has kept abreast with the rapid stride of educational progress. The last appropriation for support of schools was seven hundred dollars. The present Board of Education is as follows: Charles P. Wheeler, Charles E. Rockwood, A. B. Davidson, J. O. Whitcomb, Thomas Derby-shire.

Civil History.—The following is a list of representatives from 1776 to the present time:

Francis Blood, 1776 to 1781.
Francis Crain, 1784, '85, '86, '90, '92.
Benjamin Craig, 1788.
Abijah Wheeler, 1794.
E. Richards, 1796, '97, '98, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10
Daniel Searle, 1811, '12, '13, '14.
David Peters, 1815.
James Crombie, 1816, 17
A. Cummings, 1818, 19, 20, 24
Jesse Spofford, 1822, '23
David Stiles, 1825, '26, '27
Simeon Farrar, 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32
Nathan Wheeler, Jr., 1833, '34, '35, '36
John Crain, Jr. 1837, '38
Nathan Wheeler, 1839, 40
Nathan Kingsbury, 1841, 42
Thomas W. Smith, 1843, 44, 45
Isaac Kimball, 1846, 47, 48
Hezekiah Bliss, 1849, '50, '51
George Whiting, 1852, '53
I. N. Cutter, 1854, '55, '56
Daniel P. B. 1857, '58
(No choice in 1859.)
James Kilham, 1860
Elbridge Cutter, 1861
James Kilham, 1861
Francis Whiting, 1862-63
Warren Keyes, 1864-65
Elbridge Cutter, 1866.
Rev. George Goodyear, 1867-68
Moses M. Balch, 1869
Josiah Wheeler, 1870, '71, '72
Jeremiah D. Hall, 1873, '74
George E. Colburn, 1875, '76
Supply W. Edwards, 1877, '78
Charles N. Colburn, 1879, '80
Brooks M. Heald, 1883, '84.

TOWN CLERKS FROM 1768 TO 1886.

Captain Francis Blood, 1768, '69, '70
Samuel Howard, 1771-'79
Ebenezer Edwards, 1780-1802
Daniel Searle 1802-20
Nathan Wheeler, 1820, 21, '22, '23, '24, '25
David Stiles, 1825, '26
Jonas Davis, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37
Nathan Colburn, Jr., 1838, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44
Moses Heald, 1845, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57
Josiah M. Blood, 1860
Charles P. Hayward, 1862 to present time

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MAJOR SUPPLY W. EDWARDS.

Major Supply W. Edwards is the fifth child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Wilson) Edwards and was born in the town of Temple, N. H., April 9, 1817. His grandfather, Captain Ebenezer Edwards, was born in Acton, Mass., March 23, 1757. He was a member of the Acton Company of Minute-men under command of Captain Davis, and did service during the War of the Revolution. He was on Dorchester Heights at the siege of Boston, and after the evacuation of that city worked as a carpenter on the fortification of the harbor, at the same time doing military duty. He removed to what is now Sharon, in 1777, and to Temple, N. H., in 1780. About 1786 he built what is now known as the "General Miller House," and resided there until about 1819. He was a man of character and importance in the town, and the records show that he held all the principal offices in its gift. He was twice married, first to Lucy Wheeler, of Lincoln, Mass. They had eleven children; she died November 20, 1800. His second wife was Mary Flint, also of Lincoln, Mass. She bore him four children.—Captain Edwards died March 21, 1826. Nathaniel, his fourth child, was born May 26, 1785. He

H. W. Edwards

married June 16, 1808, Sarah Wilson, of New Ipswich. Their children were Sarah, Mary, Abby, Susan W., Supply W., Elizabeth, Nathaniel P. and Charles W.

Major Supply W. Edwards had no advantages for education in his youth beyond what the public school of his native town could furnish, and his attendance to this was limited to the winter terms. Being one of a somewhat numerous family, in moderate circumstances in life, he was taught to labor as soon as his growing strength could make his services of any value. As soon as he was of sufficient age he learned the trade of stone-masonry, and this he has made the principal occupation of his life. He made it a rule at the beginning to do whatever he undertook conscientiously and well, and to that rule he has adhered through life; and to this may be attributed the success he has attained. His work may be seen in his own and all the surrounding towns and villages. In addition to his work at masonry, he purchased a farm near his grandfather's old homestead, and has carried on farming quite extensively and with marked success. His farm buildings are among the best in the county.

He married, December 10, 1840, Elizabeth Winn. She was born August 2, 1820. Their children are John Wheeler, born May 28, 1841; Charles Warren, born January 12, 1847; George Walter, born February 14, 1849; Edwin Brooks, born May 3, 1851; Emma Josephine, born January 8, 1853; Alma Jane, born January 13, 1856.

Mrs. Edwards died September 11, 1883. Major Edwards has practically retired from active business. His son-in-law, who resides with him, conducts his farm for him.

In 1876–77 he represented his town in the State Legislature, and has, at different times, held various minor offices. In 1840 he was chosen major of militia under Colonel Little, and served in that capacity four years. Among the prominent traits of Major Edwards' character may be mentioned perseverance and punctuality. He is prompt in performing whatever he promises or undertakes to do, and is a man much respected by his neighbors, among whom his life has been spent.

HISTORY OF WEARE.

BY WILLIAM LITTLE.

CHAPTER I.

Topography.—Weare is in latitude 43° 4′ north, longitude 71° 44′ west. It is fifteen miles from Concord, the state capital, eighteen miles northwest of Manchester and seventy miles from Boston. It is bounded north by Henniker and Hopkinton, east by Dunbarton and Goffstown, south by Goffstown, New Boston and Francestown and west by Francestown and Deering. Its area is 33,648 acres and it has 23,392 acres of improved land. The length of the town is about seven and one-half miles, the breadth six and one-half, and in territory it is the largest town in the county of Hillsborough.

Weare has four mountains in the central part of the town on a line running nearly northeast and southwest,—Mt. Dearborn (1429 feet high), Mt. Wallingford (1253), Mt. William (1105) and Mt. Misery (1026). There are also thirteen hills, each about 1000 feet high,—Kuncanowet, so called by the Indians from Kunnaway (a bear), waldch (a mountain) and et (a place), meaning "the mountain place of the bear". Sugar, Burnt, Rattlesnake, Cranev, Hogback, Chevey, Mine, Toby, Odiorne, Bear's Head, Barnard and Raymond cliff.

Two rivers flow through the town,—the Piscataquog and Middle Branch. The Indians gave the name to the first, and it is from Pos (great), attuck (a deer) and quog (a place), meaning "great deer place," or "a place of many deer." The correct spelling of the word is "Poscattaquoag." In Deering the stream is sometimes called Nonkeag from Namaos (a fish) and keag (a place), meaning "fish place."

Twenty-nine brooks enter these two rivers,—Cram, Ferrin, Lily-pond, Emmons, Eight-Loads Meadow, Currier, Peacock, Meadow, the Otter, Buse, Alexander, Bassett, Choate, Felch, Cilley, Bog, Chase, Huntington, Trinity, Getchel, Reed, Half-Moon Meadow, Center, Dustin, Thorndike, Putney, Johnson, Dudley and Hadlock.

There are three considerable ponds,—Ferrin, Duck and Mt. William. The latter contains one hundred and twenty-eight acres and is forty feet deep.

Geology.—The oldest rock in Weare is porphyritic gneiss. It forms what were once two islands standing out of the sea,—North Weare and Raymond cliff. Lake gneiss abounds in the northwest part of the town, also near Clinton Grove, Mt. Dearborn, Odiorne Hill and the east base of Mt. Misery. Mica schist forms Rattlesnake Hill; there is an outcrop of it two miles north of Clinton Grove; also near Mt. Misery and Odiorne Hill. Ferruginous schist is found on the summit of Mt. Wallingford and throughout the west part of the town. It reddens the mica schist rocks. Fibrolite schist makes the top of Mt. Misery. Rockingham schist forms the huge masses of Mts. Wallingford and William, and it rests upon the lake gneiss underneath. Mont Alban rocks are on the Kuncanowet Hills. Steatite or soapstone crops out on the east slope of Mt. Misery. Crystallized radiated bunches of talc are disseminated through the soapstone and with it are minute bits of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, asbestos and crystals of feldspar.

There are many remains of the glacial period to be seen in Weare. Striæ are on all the rocks. Lenticular hills abound in the southwest part of the town. Boulders by the thousands are strewn thick on the land. The Elephant boulder on Mt. Wallingford, the Traveler and the Dolmen on Barnard Hill, are curiosities; some of them will weigh two thousand tons or more each. Embossed rocks (*Roches Moutonees*) are abundant. Precipices on the southeast slopes of the hills show where the ice fell down like an avalanche. Terraces made of the material ground up by the ice sheet are in the river-valleys. Kettle-holes are common in the great beds of drift, and pot-holes worn in the solid rock are high up on the hills.

Flora.—There are thirty-eight native trees,—white pine, pitch pine, red pine, black spruce, balsam fir, hemlock, larch, red cedar, arbor vitæ, white maple, red maple, rock maple, striped maple, beech, black birch, yellow birch, white birch, gray birch, white oak, red oak, chestnut oak, scrub oak, chestnut, elm, butternut, walnut, hickory, basswood, white ash, brown ash, leverwood, ironwood, poplar, white poplar, willow, black cherry, buttonwood. Eleven or more foreign ones have been introduced,—Lombardy poplar, locust, horse chestnut, balm of Gilead, thorn,

quince, apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry. There are a great number of shrubs and a multitude of other plants.

Fauna.—In early times moose, deer, panthers, wolves and bears were very plenty. These have disappeared. Wolves at times were a great pest; the State offered large bounties for their heads, and Weare in 1780 was so much troubled with them that it was proposed to offer an additional bounty for their destruction. The otter, hedgehog, raccoon, with its cunning, half-human face; rabbit, two kinds; red fox, black fox, woodchuck, skunk, musquash, mink, stoat, weasel, squirrel, four kinds; bat, mole, rat and mouse now abound. Two or three kinds of wildcats occasionally visit the town.

Indians.—The valley of the Piscataquog was a noted hunting-ground for the Indians. It was their great place for deer. The tribe who occupied all this region was the Nipmuck, a name derived from nipe (still water) and auke (a place), the letter "m" thrown in for sound, and meaning "Fresh-water Indians." They were divided into numerous clans, each clan bearing the name of the particular place where it happened to live.

The Indians built their wigwams on the meadows by the streams, where they could plant, hunt and fish. Many of their stone implements have been picked up by the farmers.

Moses A. Hodgdon found several arrow-heads on his farm at the fork of the Peacock; they were of a light slate color; he also found a mortar pestle or stone to dress hides and some stone axes. Mr. Gove, who lives near by him, found a few arrow-heads. Thomas and John Follansbee, on their farm by the Piscataquog, found a stone-knife, spear-heads, a skinning-stone, a mortar of stone in which they pounded their corn, and on an intervale several old fire-places, paved with stone. The Felches found a stone axe near Hogback Hill.

In the time of King George's War, 1744–47, Timothy Corliss, a hunter from Haverhill, Mass., had his camp on the meadows of the Peacock. A party of Indians, who were prowling about the border settlements, found, captured and carried him away to Canada. He came back after the war was over and eventually settled in Weare.

Explorations.—The first white men to visit Weare were, no doubt, hunters and trappers. Captives taken by the Indians may have journeyed through the land. During the Three Years or Lovewell War, Massachusetts offered a bounty of one hundred pounds for every Indian scalp brought in. There is a tradition that Captain John Lovewell, the celebrated Indian fighter, marched through our town with a party of scouts, killing a black moose on the way, and went as far as Mount Lovell, said to have been named for him in Washington. This was in 1723. He, with his men, afterwards killed ten Indians in the night, by a small pond in Wakefield, getting a thousand pounds for their scalps, and was himself killed by Paugus and his braves at Lovewell Pond, in Fryeburg, Me.

Lovewell's great success roused others to hunt the Indians, and no less than seventeen scouting-parties went marching through these northern woods.

Captain Daniel Pecker was captain of one of these, and, as he and his company are the first recorded white men who ever set foot in Weare, we shall give his "Scout Journal" in full. The company was raised in Haverhill, Mass., and the following is the journal of its march:

"CAPT. PECKER'S JOURNAL, DEC. 12, 1723.

[The above is written on the back of the original.]

"A journal of my proceedings in my Second March after the Indian Enemy.

"1723, Novbr. 23.—Victualed part of my Company—

"24.—Sabbath day—

"25.—Victualed the other part of my Men—

"26.—Marched from Haverhill—Westward 14 miles—

"27.—Marched further Westward—12 miles—

"28.—We got to Dunstable,—8 miles—Thanksgiving Day—

"29.—Lay by, by reason of bad Weather—

"30.—Marched to Nashua River,—8 miles—

"Dec. 1.—Marched up to Pennechuck Brook about Northwest, being 10 miles—

"2—Marched about N: W: up to Souhegan & so crossed the River,—12 miles—

"3.—Marched by Unhenonuck hill,—14 Miles—

"4.—Steering Northward to a Great Mountain & so sent out a Scout to the hill to see what they could Discover, being 8 miles—

"5.—Steering about North & by East up to Poscattaquoag River & so crossed Said River,—12 Miles—

"6.—Steering about N. E. over another part of Poscattaquoag River, about 10 a Clock, I sent Eight Men, under the Command of Jonathan Robin, up to Contoocook River & to return the third day to me at Suncook River, and then went with the rest of my Company to Black Brook,—14 Miles—

"7 & 8.—Lay Still by reason of bad Weather—

"9.—Marched from Black Brook down to Merrimack River, against Suncook, being a Stormy Day of Snow, the Scout returning to me at night, & told me they had marched up to some of the Southerly Branches of Contoocook River (10 miles) & Discovered Nothing—

"Marched from Annahookset hill, Crost Merrimack River & So Steering a South Easterly Course, Marched to Great Massapisset pond,—16 miles—

"11.—Marched from Massapisset pond to the Northermost part of Cheshire,—16 miles—

"12.—Marched from thence to Haverhill,—18 miles—

"DANIEL PECKER."

Grants.—Previous to 1740 all the territory west of the Merrimack River was claimed by Massachusetts. New Hampshire also laid claim to a part of it, and the case having gone on for a long time, Massachusetts began to think she might be beaten, and, to give her citizens the profit that might arise from the sale of the lands, about 1725 began to make grants. She tried to hide her avarice by a show of patriotism, and on the pretense that she needed a line of towns on the frontier to keep out the French and Indians, laid out and gave grants of a double row of nine towns from the Merrimack to the Connecticut, and four more towns on the east side of the latter stream.

Then she voted nine towns as a bounty to the heirs of the men who fought in the Indian War with King Philip in 1675, and these were known as the nine Narraganset towns, but only seven of them were laid out.

To reward the men who went with Sir William Phips, in 1690, to fight the French and Indians in Canada, a score or so of towns were granted, called Canada townships, one of which was our town of Weare. Those in New Hampshire were known as Canada to Beverly, Weare; Canada to Dantzick, Bow; Canada to Salem, Londeborough; Canada to Ipswich, New Ipswich; Canada to Harwood, Peterborough; Canada to Sylvester, Richmond; Canada to Rowley, Rindge; and Canada to Baker or Stevens, Salisbury.

Weare was granted to Captain William Raymont and company, on the petition of Colonel Robert Hale and others, by the General Court of Massachusetts, May, 1735. The grantees had five years to settle the town; each one was to build a house on his respective lot or share, eighteen feet square and seven feet stud, plow and bring to English grass fit for mowing six acres of land, settle a learned orthodox minister, build a convenient meeting-house for the public worship of God, and each was to give a bond of twenty pounds to do these things. The town was to be laid out at once at the charge of the province. Colonel Hale and John Wainright were a committee to do this, and William Gregg, of Londonderry, surveyor, with Isaac Gray and Jeremiah Butman as chainmen, went to Weare and did it. They made a plot of the town and returned it with a short description under oath February 17, 1736.

The town was divided into shares, many sales were made and, that the deeds might be properly recorded, "the township granted to Captain Rayment and company," with other townships near by, were declared to be a part of the county of Middlesex, in the province of Massachusetts. This act was passed February 2, 1737. Many deeds of lands in Weare are recorded in the registry of that county. What these proprietors ever did towards the settlement of the town we have never been able to learn.

Halestown was the first name of Weare, so called from Colonel Robert Hale; "to Beverly" appears as its name on Thomas Jaffrey's map of New England, and this name was given because most of the grantees resided in Beverly. "Beverly-Canada," or "Canada to Beverly" were other names for Weare, which are found in "Douglass' Summary," written in 1746–49.

The settlement of the line in 1740 between the two provinces, located our town in New Hampshire, and the Masonian proprietors, who had bought out Robert Tufton Mason, granted it September 20, 1749, to Ichabod Robie and seventy-nine others. "Robie's town" was, more or less, the fifth name for Weare for the next fifteen years.

By the terms of the grant thirty families should be settled on said grant in four years, having a house, sixteen feet square or more, and three acres of land cleared and fitted for mowing and tillage. Ten families more should be settled in town in the next two years. A meeting-house for the public worship of God should be built in six years and constant preaching maintained after twelve years. A good saw-mill should be built and all white pine trees fit for masting the royal navy should be reserved to his majesty's use forever. If these things and some others are not done in times specified the grant shall be forfeited, but if an Indian war should break out the time the war lasted was not to run.

Settlement.—The proprietors went to work at once to comply with the terms of the grant. They laid out the town into lots and divided them; they cut out a way to the Centre Square and built a bridge over the Piscataquog.

Then they built two log cabins and hired two men to go and live in them; the men never went, but in 1750 they succeeded in getting one man to move into town.

Nathaniel Martin was the first white settler of Weare. He was from Bedford and had married the daughter of Colonel John Goffe, one of the proprietors who probably got him to move into town. He settled on the east bank of the Piscataquog, about fifteen rods from the river and one and one half miles above the present Oil-Mill Village. He built the first saw-mill at the latter place about 1760.

John Jewell, from Old Derryfield, now Manchester, was the second settler. He moved into town in May, 1751 and built his cabin in South Weare. The place where it stood is still pointed out. It was on the north side of the present road from Oil-Mill Village to Dearborn's tavern and about one fourth mile from the latter place. His sons, John Jewell, Jr., and Jacob Jewell, came to Weare with him. His daughter was the bride of the first wedding in town and they had a wedding feast consisting of bear's steaks and Jotham beans. A wild bear from the woods was killed for the occasion and the beans were procured from Jotham Tuttle, hence the name Jotham beans.

Thomas Worthley was the third settler. He was originally from Bedford, but came to Weare from Goffstown October, 1751. He settled on the west bank of the Otter near a cold spring and a few rods east of the north road from Oil-mill to South Weare. His old cellar is yet plain to be seen, and his wife's grave, paved with white pebbles, is near by. By his cabin was an open meadow, where once was a beaver's pond, and from it he got wild grass for his stock. His sons,—Timothy, Jr., Jonathan and Thomas,—came to Weare with him, and one of his daughters married Jotham Tuttle, who found the beans for Miss Jewell's wedding.

Moses Quimby was the fourth settler. He came from Derryfield to South Weare and built his house near where the meeting-house now stands about April 8, 1752. He was born in what is now Danville (formerly Hawke).

Timothy Corliss, originally from Haverhill, Mass., came from Bedford about December 6, 1753 and sat down in South Weare near where stands the present

church. He was the father of Timothy, Jr., who was carried away by the Indians during King George's War; and the son probably came to Weare at the same time and they lived together.

William Quimby came from Derryfield to Weare late in the year 1753 and settled in South Weare about one-half mile south of the church.

These were all who came in the first four years, and the grant would have been forfeited had not the old French and Indian War, sometimes called the Seven Years War, broke out. The exception in their grant of an Indian war saved them.

While the war was going on new settlers were few and far between, but the following came on or about the dates named:

Aaron Quimby, 1754; Jeremiah Corliss, 1757; Caleb Emery, 1758; Jotham Tuttle, 1759; Bond Little, 1759; Joshua Maxfield, 1760; Joshua Corliss, 1760; Caleb Atwood, 1760; James Emerson, 1761.

Mary Corliss, born June 2, 1759, daughter of Jeremiah Corliss, was the first white child of Weare.

Miss Lydia Jewell, daughter of John Jewell, and —— —— were the first couple married.

Abigail Corliss, wife of Joshua Corliss, deceased March 17, 1763, was the first one who died.

When the war was over then the tide of immigration flowed faster and these settled about the dates given:

Stephen Emerson, 1762; Stephen Emerson, Jr., 1762; Moses Gile, 1762; Paul Dustin, 1762; William Dustin, 1762; John Mudget, 1762; Asa Heath, 1762; William Hutchins, 1762; Ebenezer Bayley, 1762; Samuel Nutt, 1763; John Simons, 1763; Jonathan Clement, 1764; Ezra Clement, 1764; Stephen George, 1764; Benoni Coburn, 1764; Jeremiah Allen, 1764; Jonathan Atwood, 1764; Josiah Brown, 1764; James Dickey, 1764; Moses Huse, 1764; Nathaniel Corliss, 1764; Abraham Johnson, 1764; Joshua Quimby, 1764; William Darling, 1764.

Saw-Mill.—The proprietors, March 16, 1752, voted to build a saw-mill on the twenty acres of land set apart for that purpose, and Moses Blake took the contract to do the work and put in a strong dam for seven hundred pounds old tenor. The proprietors were to find the mill irons, saw and all things to fit the mill for work. It was built on the Piscataquog, a short distance above East Weare, where Robt. Peaslee's mill now stands. At this place there is almost a natural dam across the stream. At a proprietors' meeting, held October 24, 1752, Blake reported that he had got the mill done and Moses Wadleigh, the man they had chosen to judge of that fact, said he had helped build it in the two or three months just past and that it was done in all things. This was such good news that they voted to pay Blake and not hold him to do any more work. It was good luck for the contractor that he had the work done and the money in his pocket. In a very short time there came an immense freshet which swept the dam and mill away. When the waters subsided some one gathered up the mill irons and hid them under a great pine log on the bank of the stream. Robert Peaslee found them there more than three-fourths of a century afterwards, 1828.

The Old French War.—Many of the settlers of Weare were out in the old French war, some of the early ones going from Weare and others from the towns where they lived before they came to Weare.

Their names are:

Captain Nathaniel Martin, David Moulton, Ebenezer Sinclair, Joshua Corliss, Stephen George, John Worthley, Jeremiah Corliss, Jacob Jewell, Joseph George, Ezra Clement, Asa Heath, Moses Huse, William Darling, John Darling, Aaron Quimby, Thomas Worthley, Cornelius Bean, Joseph Ordway, Daniel Emerson, Caleb Emery, Bond Little, Benoni Coburn, Samuel Ayers, Benjamin Collins, Nathaniel Lifield, Ithamer Eaton, Thomas Eastman.

Meeting-House.—We are not certain about the time the first meeting house was built. There was one in South Weare about 1768, and we think the proprietors must have built it several years before that date to fulfill the conditions of their grant. It stood at the fork of the roads about one half mile west of the present church, south side of the Deering road and west of that to New Boston. Jacob Jewell probably gave the land on which it stood. It was never completed, but both religious and town-meetings were held in it. The Antipædo-Baptist Church claimed to own it and afterwards sold it.

Incorporation.—The town thus far had not been incorporated, no town-meetings had been held, no taxes raised, no highways laid out and no bridges built. These things were sadly needed, and so they got up the following petition:

"PETITION OF INHABITANTS OF HALE'S TOWN, NOW WEARE

Province of New Hampshire } To his Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq. Capt. General and Governor and commander-in-Chief in and over this his Majesty's Provence of New Hampshire, the Honnourable his Majesty's Counsel

"the Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of that Tract of land known by the name of Hail's Town, otherwise called Cole Weares Town, Humbly shewith

"That your Pettitioners are under grate disadvantages for want the Privilegs of other Towns in this Provence in chusinge Town officers and laying out and mandin High Ways, gitting and supporting a Minister and many other things that are Nefsetry for the good and Benefit of the Town. Wherefor your Pettitioners Humbly pray your Excellency and Honors in Corprate us into a Town granting us all the Prebildgs and Immunitys of other Towns in this Provence, and your Pettitioners, as in Duty Bound, shall ever pray.

"Dated at Hailes Town this 3d day of April, 1764.

"Asa Heath, Stephen George, Caleb Emery, Thomas Worthly, Nathaniel Corliss, John Mudget, Jeremiah Corliss, Eavon (?) Quimbe, William Hutchins, Josiah Brown, John Jewell, Jeremiah Allen, Stephen Emerson, Stephen Emerson, Jr., Benoni Coburn, Bond Little, Jacob Jewell, Abraham Johnson, Jonathan Atwood, John Simons, William Darling."

Benning Wentworth, Governor of the Province, with the advice and consent of his council, on the 21st day of September, 1764, issued an order, often called a charter, whereby the inhabitants of "Hailes Town," as they called it, were "erected and Encorporated" into a township with town privileges.

The document recited the bounds making the town six miles square; annexed a slip of land on the south six miles long and one mile wide, belonging to the Masonian proprietors and often called the Gore; named the town Weare; gave the inhabitants all the powers, authority, privileges, immunities and franchises which other towns enjoy; reserved all white

pine trees fit for masting the royal navy, and also the right to divide the territory of the town; promised that private property should be held inviolate by the owners; that they should choose their own officers and transact their own town business; appointed John Goffe, Esq., to call the first town-meeting and preside therein, and declared that thereafter the annual town-meetings should be held on the second Tuesday of March.

First Town-Meeting.—Colonel John Goffe called the first town-meeting September 28, 1764. It was held at the inn of Lieutenant Jeremiah Allen on Tuesday, October 9, 1764. John Goffe presided.

"*Voted*, to Except the Charter.

"*Voted* that the Officers be chosen by Pool.

"The Selectmen that shall be chosen this year shall have no allowance for their labor Except charges born by the Town

"Chose Jeremiah Coffes, Town Clark; Capt Nathaniel Martin, John Mudget, Moses Quimbe, Jeremiah Coffes and Moses Gile, Selectmen; Enoch Jacob Jewell, Jonathan Clement, Thomas Worthley, William Bailing, Surveyors; John Jewell Constable; Josiah Brown, Jonathan Clement, Comanty Men to Examine Selectmen's accounts; Aaron Quimby, to take the inventory; Abraham Johnson, Asa Heath, Rec. Rents; Nathaniel Coffes, Fining Man.

"*Voted* no money for preachinz. Forty-Eight pounds old Tenor for Cornel Goffe's Trouble and Charges in Getting the Charter, Eighteen Pounds old Tenor for Cornel Goffe's Trouble for Swearing the officers and other Trobles.

"A true Record by me,

"JEREMIAH COFFES, *Clerk*."

First Inventory.—Aaron Quimbe at once took the invoice. The citizens were thus taxed:

	£	s.	d.
James Emerson	6	10	0
Jonathan Clement	12	16	8
Ezra Clement	8	10	0
Jedhan Tuttle	7	10	0
Stephen George	8	0	0
Thomas Worthley	6	0	0
Jonathan Atwood	10	4	5
Caleb Atwood	11	0	0
Josiah Brown	8	0	0
Stephen Emerson	24	17	5
Stephen Emerson, Jr.	7	0	0
Moses Gille	15	10	0
Captain Nathaniel Martin	17	9	5
Benoni Cobeth	6	0	0
Moses Hase	8	10	0
Joshua Coffes	9	0	0
Nathaniel Coffes	7	0	0
Caleb Emery	6	0	0
Timothy Coffes	8	10	0
Timothy Coffes, Jr.	11	10	0
Jeremiah Coffes	11	10	0
Joshua Martin	7	0	0
Thomas Worthley	16	4	5
Paul Bachus	6	0	0
William Bachus	13	4	5
Jeremiah Allen, Esq.	35	1	5
John Jewell	10	14	5
Moses Quimbe	12	0	0
Samuel Nay	9	10	0
James Dicke	6	0	0
John Mudget	9	4	5
Asa Heath	9	0	0
John Simons	8	0	0
William Hutchens	8	0	0
Ebenezer Bayley	9	0	0
Enoche Jacob Jewell	8	4	5
George Tuttle	1	12	4
Aaron Quimbe	10	0	0
William Quimbe	7	10	0
Bond Tuttle	6	0	0
William Smith	7	14	5
Abraham Johnson	6	0	0
Joshua Mackofield	5	0	0

Second Town-Meeting.—The next town-meeting was held March 12, 1765, at Jeremiah Allen's inn. The town officers were chosen by "hand votes," and they were to have no pay for their labor except the charges "borne" by the town. Voted to build a pound; that Insign Jacob Jewell and Asa Heath be deer keepers; that Jonathan Clement should keep the charter; that eighty pounds, old tenor, should be raised for preaching, which should be at the house of Esquire Allen; fifty pounds to defray town charges. From 1764 to the present time Weare has never failed to hold its annual town-meeting.

First Church.—The vote of eighty pounds to pay for preaching brought many preachers to Weare. In 1766 Samuel Haven, of Portsmouth; John Strickland, of Andover; John Houston, of Bedford; and David McGregor, of Londonderry, were each paid one pound four shillings for preaching. Elders Samuel Hovey and Hezekiah Smith preached in South Weare several times during the two years previous to April 19, 1768, and Elder Pelatiah Tingley came to town January 9, that year. "God was pleased," says the church record, "to follow with his blessing," and on said April 19 the Antipedo-Baptist Church of Christ was gathered. They adopted a Covenant which had for its principal planks, first, the doctrine of election, "That all ye Elect were personally chosen in Christ before ye Foundation of the world;" second, that once elected always elected, no matter what they might do; they said distinctly the elect "can neither totally nor finally fall from the state of grace, but shall certainly be kept by the power of God and be eternally Saved," and third, that the wicked or non-elect shall be turned into hell to experience misery and torments through all eternity. These were sweet mild doctrines full of God's love.

The original members who signed the covenant were: Caleb Atwood, John Simons, Ebenezer Bayley, Elizabeth Atwood, John Ardway, Enoch Jewel, John Mudget, William Hutchens, Abigail Hutchens, Sarah Mudget, Mehitable Ardway, John Jewel, Mary Corlis, Louis Corlis, Betty Simons, Ruth Little.

The above signed their names with their own hands, and the following had their names written afterwards:

Nathaniel Corlis, Mehitable Bailey, Molly Corlis, Jr., Jonathan Atwood, John Jewel, Jr., Hannah Jewel, Dorothy Atwood, Martha Jewell, Joseph George. These, with the first-mentioned, were baptized and received.

The following were received by the laying-on of hands: Pelatiah Tingley, Jacob Jewel, Joshua Corlis Samuel Bailey and John Mudgit.

This was the second Baptist Church formed in New Hampshire, the first being at Newton, formed in 1755.

Elder Pelatiah Tingley was the first minister, but he was not settled. It was voted, at a meeting held in July, 1768, to notify the selectmen that they had given Mr. Tingley an unanimous call, "in order that they might have opportunity to do as the Lord might direct them about it."

August 23, they met to consult about the settlement, and "On Account of Some unsatisfactoriousness in Mr. Tingley's mind (& perhaps some others) it was concluded this Day to determine ye Matter for ye Present by Lot, Accordinly after Prayer & a public Discourse on ye peaceable Kingdom of Christ & of ye Nature of Casting Lots & in a Solemn Manner commending the Decision of ye Matter to ye Lord proceeded to draw: And ye Lot fell not to settle now on ye present invitation of ye Church."

Elders Hezekiah Smith, Shepard, Greenleaf and Hovey also preached with this church at intervals till 1773.

The church did not get along very harmoniously; one-half of it was generally engaged in disciplining the other half. Letters of admonishment were plenty.

Brother Enoch Jewell, who had been admonished November 17, 1769, met with the church August 3, 1770, and after prayer "Confised he had Dune ronge to the Caus of Christ in Commiting fornification and Such like sins and Desierd for giveness of the Chh and to be reevied in to you en again which thing was granted to him."

August 24, 1770, the church heard the charge brought by Sister Mehetabel Bayley that she had seen "Sume of the other Sisters Do & She thought it was not Lawful to Do which was this putting Linnen and wooling yarn together. She was affrade they put too much of it together." The church found she had not commenced the action rightly and dismissed it.

Brother Caleb Atwood was admonished for "gaging Joseph Quimbe maier." He confessed and was restored.

Sister Ordway had brother Joseph Webster up. Webster had charged brother John Worth with "Saying that if Sinners would do what they could they would have an Esier place in hell than in a Chh meeting" in South Weare. The church found *they* did not hear him say any such thing.

But soon a great schism arose. The point on which they split was "whether ministers should exhort sinners to repentence, or should simply tell them God's law, and then leave them to God." Brother Joseph Corles maintained the latter, "but it served to be to no porpurces." Elder Samuel Hovey held another way. They had a great council to consider the matter. Four ministers and three deacons from abroad were present and debated the point. They made a report which did no good.

August 1, 1773, Elder Hovey preached his mind, and then the storm burst. They held a meeting, got mad, adjourned, and so full of pious wrath were they that they did not meet again for eight years.

Schools.—The first effort made by the town for a public school was in 1769. At the annual town-meeting held March 14th, "*Voted* to raise money for Schooling, and voted to the Nigitive." But, before the meeting was dismissed, they "*Voted* to Reconsider the Vot that was to Raise money for Scoling, and Voted to the Negitive, and Voted five pounds Lawful money for Schooling to hier a scoll dame."

The next year, 1770, nothing was done at the annual meeting for schools; but, August 16th, "by Verty of a pettion from a number of Signers to See if the town will Raise money to hier Scholing this year," the selectmen called a town-meeting to be held August 30th, when it was "*Voted* to Raise money for Scoling." "*Voted* to Raise fifteen pounds for Scholing." "*Voted* to divide the money into destricts."

In 1771, thirty-five dollars were raised for schooling.

In 1772, fifty dollars; this was divided as follows:

	£	s	d	q.
"paid to the district by Capt. Awoods	3	3	0	0
paid to the new Boston Rode	1	2	0	1
paid to the mounting Road	1	17	0	0
paid to Philbricks Road	1	11	0	0
paid to Jediah Dow for the north Road	1	17	0	0
paid to Jediah Dow for the Senter Road	2	16	0	0
Paid the selectmen for going after a grammar School master and getting him aprabated	1	1	0	0
paid to Doctor Page for taking the Charge of the grammar School	0	12	0	0
paid the Select men for Dividing the School money into destricts	0	[illegible]	0	"

In 1773 and 1774 money was raised for schooling; but in 1775, after the war began, voted June 19th, "to Drop the Chooling for the present." Nothing more was done for schools till 1779, when it was voted to raise three hundred pounds, and "all Delinquent Destricts Neglect or refuse to hire masters or mistresses, their proportion of School money shall be turned into the town Stock." Schools were kept this year; for we find that, in 1780, the town "*Voted* that the mountain Destrict and the Destrict by Caldwell Shall Draw theire Proportion of School money for the year 1779."

Then there were no schools kept till 1785. Sixty pounds, lawful money, were raised that year, and "the selectmen are to Divide the town into Destricts and to provide the Schools." Since 1785, schools have been regularly kept.

There was a grammar school part of the time holding its sessions in different places in town. Often it was omitted, and in 1787 the town was indicted and fined for its neglect. Soon after this the law compelling towns to support a grammar-school was repealed.

The schools at first were kept in the houses or barns of the settlers. In 1789 a few school-houses were built by the districts, and in 1793 the town

voted to build school-houses in each district by a tax in proportion to the school-tax, and give credit to all districts who have already built houses.

A committee was chosen in 1806 to divide the town into districts (the selectmen had done it before), and they reported the following:

"N. W. Corner, No. 1, Page District, No. 2, Shugar Hill, No. 3, School Hill, No. 4, Hoit, No. 5, Melvin, No. 6; Worthley, No. 7; Capt. Hadley, No. 8, George, No. 9, Bayley, No. 10, Hodgdon, No. 11, Tobie, No. 12, Center, No. 13."

New districts were afterwards formed from time to time, till there were twenty-six of them.

In 1853 a committee was chosen to "rebound and make new school-districts;" they acted, reported, and the town accepted the report; then began a fight that lasted several years; dozens of petitions were put in, dozens of votes passed, and but few were satisfied. Another committee was chosen to re-district the town in 1866. They did the work, made a report, the town accepted it, and for years every attempt to alter it "was voted down with a rush."

Superintending school-committees were first appointed about 1829. In 1837 voted that they should not visit the schools; in 1847, that they should visit each school twice a year for one dollar a district, and in 1850 that they should publish their school-report, and that the town should pay for it.

Pine Tree Riot.—The Masonian proprietors, in their grants, and Governor Benning Wentworth, in all his charters, had a clause reserving to the king all "White Pine Trees" fit for masting the royal navy. In 1722 the New Hampshire General Court passed an act making it a penal offence to cut such trees twelve inches or more in diameter,—a law that stood till the time of the Revolution. The fine for cutting a tree twelve inches through was five pounds; twelve to eighteen inches, ten pounds; eighteen to twenty-four, twenty pounds; and twenty-four and more, fifty pounds; and all lumber made from such trees was forfeited to the king.

This law was not popular; farmers wanted such trees for their houses, preachers for their churches and mill owners to saw. In 1771 Governor John Wentworth was appointed "Surveyor of the King's woods." He had many deputies and tried to enforce the law. They rode about the country, searched the saw-mill yards and if they found any such trees they affixed the broad "R" mark, libelled and sold them and turned the proceeds into His Majesty's treasury. A deputy went to Weare; he found two hundred and seventy logs, from seventeen to thirty-six inches in diameter, in Clement's mill yard at Oil Mill village. They were marked, and complaint and warrant made out against Ebenezer Mudget who had got them in. It was put into the hands of Benjamin Whiting, Esq., of Hollis, sheriff of the county, for service. April 13, 1772, he went with his deputy, Mr. Quigley, of New Boston, to Weare to serve it. Whiting arrested Mudget, who agreed to give bail in the morning. The sheriff and his deputy then went to Aaron Quimby's inn near by for the night. The news that the sheriff had come for Mudget spread over town like wild-fire. Scores of men said they would bail him. They got together at his house and made a plan how to give it. Mudget went to the inn at dawn, woke the sheriff, burst into his room and told him his bail was ready. Whiting jumped out of bed, chid Mudget for coming so early and went to dress. Then more than twenty men rushed in, faces blacked, switches in their hands and went to give bail. Whiting seized his pistols and would have shot some of them, but they took his small guns away and with their rods beat him to their heart's content; two on a side holding him up from the floor by his arms and legs while the rest crossed out their account of all logs cut, drawn and forfeited upon his bare back much to his great comfort and delight. They made him wish he had never heard of pine trees fit for masting the royal navy.

Quigley, his deputy, showed fight; they had to take up the floor over his head and beat him with long poles thrust down from the garret to capture him, and then they tickled him the same way.

Their horses, saddled and bridled, with ears, manes and tails cut and sheared, were led to the door and the King's men told to mount. They refused; force was applied; they got on and rode off down the road while jeers, jokes and shouts rang in their ears.

They were mad; they would give the Weare men a dose of the law; they went to Colonels Moore, of Bedford and Lutwyche, of Merrimack, and from their two regiments got a *posse comitatus*. This with guns and swords marched up to Weare; but the rioters had fled to the woods and not a soul of them could be found. But soon after one was caught and put in jail, and the rest gave bail to come to court.

At the September Term, 1772, they were indicted, and when brought into court plead "that they would not contend with our lord, the King; but submit to his Grace." Then the court imposed a fine of twenty shillings with costs and they went free. Meshech Weare, who gave his name to the town, was one of the judges of the court, and the light fine imposed shows that he did not like the law any better than the men who cut the logs.

War of the Revolution.—The prohibition to cut pine trees was as much an oppression as the tax on tea, and the Weare riot was as great a feat as the Boston tea party and would occupy as prominent a place in history if only as well written up. Taxation without representation, the stamp act, the tax on molasses, the law that all exports should be sent to England and that England should furnish all the imports, the attempt to govern by force and the quartering of troops on the people roused the colonists to armed resistance.

The battle of Lexington woke up the land and hundreds of New Hampshire men hurried to the scene of action near Boston. Thirteen citizens of Weare

marched at once to Cambridge. They were Captain Jonathan Atwood, Caleb Atwood, Nathaniel Weed, Samuel Worthing, Mark Flood, Samuel Caldwell, Abraham Melvin, Samuel Brocklebank, Philip Hoit, Aaron Quimby, Marden Emerson, Ephraim Hardy and Levi Hovey. But these men soon came home; some of them enlisted, and the following were in the battle of Bunker Hill; Jonathan Page, Stockman Sweat, Reuben Trusell, Ebenezer Sinclear, John Flanders, Jacob Flanders, Ephraim Hadley and Samuel Caldwell, Jr. These also went to Cambridge at the time and might have been in the battle; Marden Emerson, Joshua Maxfield, Jacob Carr, Joseph Huntington, Joseph Colby, Jesse Bayley, Asa Heath and Daniel Watson. Captain Aaron Quimby, Lieutenant Henry Tuxbury, Jonathan Worthley and Moses Folansbee went to Canada; others from Weare went to Coos, to St. Johns, to Mount Royal and La Prairie. Some tramped with Colonel Benedict Arnold's detachment through the Maine wilderness to Quebec; twenty under Lieutenant Timothy Worthley marched to Canada to join Captain Henry Dearborn's company; five were in Captain Henry Clement's company at New Castle and three were in the first New Hampshire regiment.

In order to learn who were true to the colonies and who were Tories the New Hampshire Committee of Safety, April 12, 1776, sent out the following:

ASSOCIATION TEST.

"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.

Names in Weare.—Thomas Worthley, William Dustin, Sam Cogswell, John Eddie, Ephraim Jones, Sylvenus Emery, Jesse Blake, John Blakey, Ezekiel Kimball, Thomas Kimball, Ezekiel Carr, Thomas Evans, Wentworth Church, Benjamin Selly, Jeremiah Page, Samuel Aver, Benjamin Page, Nathaniel Weed, Ezra Pillsbury, David Parson, Thomas Eaton, Reuben Mantam, Samuel Straw, Obadiah Eaton, Abner Hoit, Israel Straw, Samuel Paige, Lemuel Paige, Jonathan Paige, Samuel Paige, Jr., Enoch Sweat Robert Alcock, Paul Dustin, Caleb Emery, John Mezzer, John Worth, Joseph Kimball, Sam Philbrick, Jabez Morrill, Simon Perkins, Nathan Eaton, Dr. Dudley Chase, Jonathan Blaisdel, John Webster, Joseph George, Elijah Green, William Whitelder, Moses Currier, Enos Ferrin, Asa Whitelder, Timothy Church, Timothy Twitchey, Jacob Sargent, Jonathan Atwood, Caleb Atwood, Dan Marquet, Aaron Quimbe, Isaac Taxbury, Moses Quimbe, Jesse Clement, Samuel Selly, Jonathan Baldwin, Samuel Eastman, Jonathan Worthley, Samuel Ordway, John Colby, Jr., Thomas Emery, Jesse Bayley, Daniel Bayley, Timothy Worthley, Stephen Emerson, E. Clam, Elijah Gove, Caleb Whittaker, Isaac Sargent, Thomas Worthley, Timothy George, Joseph Huse, Peter Rogers, Jr., Joshua Maxfield, Samuel Brocklebank, Ephraim Emerson, George Hoit Moses Hoit, Jonathan Clement, Ezra Clement, Joshua Tuttle, Mark Flood, Philip Sargent, Joseph Hadlock, Joseph Quimbe, Daniel Hadley, Seth Thompson, Benam Flanders, John Jewell Timothy Corbes, Joseph Hadlock, Jr., David Moulton John Mudget, Joseph Emons, John Simons, Ebenezer Bayley, Philip Hoit, Nathan Clam, Daniel Gallushia, Jacob Graves, Jacob Runnelse, Josiah Crown, Joseph Hanson, Moses Hoit, Jr., Jacob Taxbury, Nicodemus Watson, Samuel Worthen, John Ordway, Daniel Gould, Joseph Dills, Moses Folonsbury, Joseph Webster, John Colby, Jonathan Mantam, Nathan Gould, John Huntington, Thomas Colby, Jeremiah Clam, Timothy Coglis, Jr., Moses Flood, John Eaton, Simeon Bixby, James Emerson, Marden Emerson, William Quimby.—[1]

[1] COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE—

"*To the Hon. Committee of Safety of this Colony:*

"*Whereas* we the Selectmen of Weare have caused this Declaration to be Signed by the Inhabitants of said Weare, in order to be laid before the Honorable Congress of the British fleets and armies

[illegible] Selectmen
[illegible] Committee of Weare

"Dated at Weare June [illegible]

[2] COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE—

"*To the Hon. Committee of Safety of this Colony:*

"GENTLEMEN: Whereas we the Selectmen of Weare have Received a Declaration from you to be Signed by the Inhabitants of said Weare, we have acted according to the Order of [illegible] Declaration we inclose. Return of all who refuse to sign the Declaration is Dated at the bottom of the names as on this paper.

[illegible] Selectmen
[illegible] Committee of Weare

"Dated at Weare June 18, 1776

"A list of men's names that did not declare which is—

"Jonathan Bow, Daniel Page, Noah Peaslee, Silas Peaslee, Benj Peaslee, Ebenezer Peaslee, Jonathan Peaslee, Caleb Peaslee, Ezekiel Green, Josiah Green, Jr., Elijah Pinnaman, Hezekiah Pinnaman, Jeremiah Green Micah Green, John Gove, John Gove, Jr., Joseph Gove, Stephen Gove, Daniel Gove, Elisha Gove, Jedediah Dow, Elisar Reed, Zeph Reed, Jonathan Eastes, Jonathan Eastes, John Heath, Jr., Jacob Johnson Edmund Johnson, James Buxton, Joseph Parkins, Samuel Colonys, John Chase, Samuel Heavy, Samuel Huntington, Samuel Bayley, John Jewell Jr., George Hadley, Nathaniel Carlee, Abraham Melvin, Asa Heath, Joseph Webster Jr.—[1]

As the war went on Weare furnished more men. The town paid small bounties for volunteers at first, from two to ten pounds. And then there were drafts and men furnished substitutes and paid fines. Larger bounties were paid and as the value of the paper money depreciated almost fabulous sums were given for volunteers and substitutes. When the paper money was worthless the government called for taxes in corn and beef. The town of Weare hauled and delivered her corn at Salisbury, Mass. There were beef collectors. Soldiers were hired and paid in corn or live cattle. The town's committee to hire soldiers paid to Daniel Straw "Twenty Bushels of Good Indian Corn Per Month." Robert Colens was paid "Sixteen Middling three year old heifers with Calf or Calves By their Sides." David Greeley was paid "Fifteen Midling Heifers three years old with each a Calf by her side."

Weare, with only a population of eight hundred and thirty-seven, and with one hundred and fifty of these Quakers, who had scruples against fighting, sent one hundred and eighty-three men into the army during the War of the Revolution. Nearly every prominent citizen and even a few of the Quakers served in the army at some time during the war.

When Cornwallis surrendered the people took heart. Peace and independence seemed assured, and appropriations were made once more for schools and preaching.

Churches.—Baptists.—The Baptist church woke up to life again and had the following preachers: Samuel Fletcher, 1782; Elphalet Smith, 1783; Amos Wood, 1788–98, the most popular minister who ever lived in town; Job Seaman, 1798; Thomas Rand, 1799; Isiah Stone, 1801; Thomas Paul, 1802; Samuel Applebee, 1803; Ezra Wilmarth, 1804; Otis Robinson, 1805; Henry Veasey, 1806; William Herrick, 1807; George Evans, 1808–12; but none of these

after Amos Wood were settled. Elder Ezra Wilmarth came back in 1813 and preached till March 13, 1817. John B. Gibson, 1818 to April 21, 1822; he was accused of intemperance and had great trials; Elder Wilmarth returned in 1823,—he got up a great revival, difficulties were settled, backsliders reclaimed, the church refreshed and sinners converted. He was dismissed October 17, 1826; Joseph Davis, April 17, 1827 to September 15, 1830.

Up to 1829, the society had included the whole town and the minister had preached alternately at the meeting-house in South Weare and at the north meeting-house at East Weare. Then the East Weare members desired to set up for themselves; twenty-one members were dismissed from the first church and formed the second Baptist church at East Weare. Both societies, after this, were weak and the first society had no regular minister.

Elder John Atwood administered the ordinance to them once or twice; Nathan Chapman labored with them one half of the time in 1832–33; Lewis E. Caswell made them an occasional visit; S. G. Kenney was with them a few months in the summer and fall of 1836; Ferdinand Ellis preached to them part of the year 1839, and Caleb Brown was with them some part of the time in 1842.

Abraham Morrill was one of the pillars of this church; he stood by it for nearly half a century and was one of the last survivors. He was present at its death, August 30, 1843, and made the sad record of its demise.

Baptist Church at East Weare.—It was formed November 28, 1829. It had twenty-one members at first. Rev. Asa Niles was the first pastor, 1830; Nathan Chapman was ordained July 4, 1832; Lewis E. Caswell, 1834–42; Caleb Brown, 1843–47; S. G. Kenny, 1847–49; John Upton, 1849–51; E. H. Smith, 1851.

In 1856 the church contained seventy-two members—mostly females.

Congregationalists.—A church was formed at East Weare, June 17, 1789. It was always weak. Rev. William Slwich was one of its first preachers. Rev. Mr. Shearer preached for it. Rev. John Clayford, from England, was ordained its pastor, October 20, 1802, and was dismissed May 4, 1808. It had some preaching after that; but it soon died,—one strong-minded woman leading all its members into the Baptist fold.

A Congregationalist Church was formed at South Weare, February 1, 1876. Rev. A. B. Palmer was its first pastor; resigned May 1, 1878. Charles H. Taintor was pastor, March 25, 1879, April 22, 1880; John A. Rowell came July 16, 1880; left November 26, 1882. John Bragdon preached three months in summer of 1884. No preaching since. Whole number of members, thirty-eight.

Free-Will Baptists.—A church was established October 20, 1806. Their first ministers were Elders Timothy Morse, Joseph Quimby, Elijah Watson, Joshua Quimby, Ebenezer Chase and Moses Bean. Elder Hezekiah D. Buzzell was pastor from March 8, 1813 to 1829. He was a man of good ability, and was a member of both branches of the State Legislature. Many other Free-Will Baptist ministers were about Weare during his pastorate. David Harriman was the next pastor, 1829–37; David Moody, 1837–40; Sister Parker, 1840–43; John G. Tuttle, 1843–48; Rufus Hayden, 1848–50; John Kimball, 1850–52; W. C. Stafford, 1852–53; Asa Rundlett, 1854–55; N. B. Smith, 1856–61; David Moody, 1862–63; O. C. Lane, 1864–65; N. Young, 1865–66; J. M. L. Babcock, 1866–68; N. B. Smith, 1868–70; D. Moody, 1871–73; Sister Saulpaugh, 1873.

Transient ministers who preached about this time were J. M. Coburn, 1871; N. L. Chase, 1873; Joseph Granville, 1874, and D. J. Quint, 1875.

This church, often called the First Free-Will Baptist Church of Weare, was the parent of four other small churches. About 1877 it died.

Deering Church.—Many of its members were from Deering, and May 5, 1830, they were "dismissed for the purpose of forming a separate and distinct church" in that town.

Free-Will Baptist Church in North Weare.—Its members were from the First Church. They were dismissed March 29, 1838, and immediately organized. The church at first consisted of seventeen men and twenty-two sisters. They called themselves the Second Free-Will Baptist Church in Weare. Their ministers have been Revs. Amos Emery, Benjamin Locke, Rufus Hayden, Plumer Chesley, J. J. Wentworth, David Moody, N. B. Smith, Clarion H. Kimball, Sullivan Cicero Kimball, Moses Folsom, Joseph Granville, Daniel I. Quint, George W. Pierce and some others. A Methodist minister is now preaching for them.

Third Free-Will Baptist Church at East Weare.

"The Little Free-Will Baptist Church in the northwest corner of this town" was formed before 1830.

UNIVERSALISTS.—The Rev. John Murray, father of Universalism, preached in Weare some time in the last century. Abner Kneeland, a hero of free thought who went to prison for his opinions, lived in town in 1803, and preached in private houses and schoolhouses, for the Evangelists would not let him and his followers into the meeting-houses. Hosea Ballou and Walter Balfour preached occasionally, and in 1808 or 1809 a society was formed. Ministers who have resided in town and preached are Sebastian Streeter, 1809–12; Squiers Streeter, 1812–16; Russell Streeter; Robert Bartlett; J. P. Atkinson, 1840; Elbridge Trull; Frederick Foster. Others who have supplied the pulpit are Revs. Mr. Anderson (a Scotchman), Walter Harriman, William Hooper, G. L. Demarest, Dr. Emerson, H. S. Fisk, Mr. Turner and Dr. A. A. Miner.

QUAKERS.—The Quakers settled in Weare at an

early date before the Revolution. They have two meeting-houses.

THE SECOND ADVENTISTS had a society about 1843.

SHAKERS lived in town near Rattlesnake Hill and held meetings early in the present century.

Meeting-Houses.—The first meeting-house in Weare, as we have said, was probably built by the proprietors before the incorporation of the town in 1764. The second was built at East Weare in 1786. Its pews were sold in advance in September, 1785.

The third was at South Weare, built in the same way, by selling the pews. They were sold in 1788 and the house built in 1789. The Quakers also built their houses about this time and the town-meetings were often held in the one near the Center. A meeting-house was built at North Weare about 1840. The Universalists built one at Weare Centre, in connection with the town-house, about 1835, and the Calvinistic Baptists built one at East Weare in 1856 at a cost of eight hundred and fifty dollars. The Free-Will Baptists also built a meeting-house at East Weare, in 1840.

Weare has had more religious societies and church buildings than any other town of its size in the State.

Small-Pox.—A hospital was established at Dunbarton in 1793 for inoculating persons for the small-pox.[1] Dr. Sawyer and Mrs. Jimison kept it. James Hogg and others, of Weare, had children there sick. Dunbarton people were uneasy about it, and their selectmen notified the parents that they should send the children home to them February 27th. Weare's selectmen were informed and asked that the children might have it at Lieutenant James Hogg's house, or that a place might be provided for them. There was great excitement. February 28th a town-meeting was called to be held March 2d to see what should be done. The town was wild. All came to the meeting and they voted unanimously that Lieutenant Hogg should be notified to remove all infected persons and infection of the small-pox out of the town forthwith. Jesse Woodbury and Philip Sawyer were chosen a committee to see that it was done. The town in passing this vote did not seem to care what other town was afflicted with the small-pox if they could only get rid of it.

But the children and the small-pox did not go, and a pest-house was built at once. It was located in an out-of-the-way place on Burnt Hill, and the patients taken there. One died and was buried near by.

The following bill shows the customs of those times:

Weare, April, 1793

	£	s.	d.
To the Town Due to Obadiah Eaton on account of the small-pox			
	5	4	7
To 4 Dinners	0	2	0
2 mugs Egg pop & 1 mug W. I.	0	2	10
Keeping 5 horses a Leding 2 times	0	7	0
to 1 pint Shot, & 1 mug W. I. pop	0	3	10
to keeping 5 horses a Leding 2 times	0	7	0
to 2 mugs W. I. toddy	0	3	2
2 mugs Egg pop	0	2	0
8 meals Victuals	0	4	0
2 mugs Egg pop & 1 mug W. I.	0	3	10
6 quarts oats & 2 quarts meal	0	1	4
1 quart Wine bitted had for Beam	0	2	0
1 quart Wine	0	1	0
use Sell and Aaron Burnham 2 days Oxen & Sleds	0	12	0
1 pint Shorts & 1 qt. W. I. & 1 qt. N. E.	0	12	0
	9	3	0

Samuel Beam's children were taken to the pest-house, and he was much vexed. One night he stole them all away. The selectmen took the advice of John Prentice, a lawyer of Amherst, and then broke open the house where the children were and carried them back. Then they arrested Beam and made him give a bond for good behaviour. The child that died was Beam's.

Town-House.—The first one was built in 1797. It was located on the road a short distance southeast of Duck Pond. Before it was finished, but after they had held one town-meeting in it, Ezekiel Kimball, Jr., set it on fire and "it was burned to ashes." Ezekiel ran away and hid in the great "Moose Bog" swamp. Ebenezer Peaslee hunted him out by stratagem, had him arrested and arraigned. He gave bail and his father settled the matter by paying one hundred dollars. The house finally cost four hundred and sixty-eight dollars, and town-meetings were regularly held in it for the next thirty-five years.

Minute-Men.—There was trouble with England. She persisted in insulting the United States and impressing her seamen. France despoiled our commerce, the Algerine pirates preyed upon it and the Indians upon the frontier were hostile. Congress wished for troops to be in readiness in every town, and provided pay and bounties for "minute-men," as they were called.

The town of Weare, November 27, 1794, being patriotic, voted a bounty of two dollars to each soldier that shall enlist to be in "Redness" at a moment's warning in defense of the United States. December 11, 1797, voted a bounty of two dollars, and nine dollars a month in addition to what Congress voted, to minute-men when in actual service.

The War of 1812.—In 1809 war was imminent with England. Weare showed her patriotism again, and, March 14th, voted a bounty of two dollars each to our proportion of soldiers to make up the one hundred thousand called for, and five dollars per month in addition to what the Government allows them. May 30th, they chose Daniel Moore and Captain Samuel Eaton a committee to provide a magazine and other military utensils for the town, the Legislature at its last session having passed an act that this should be done by towns.

In 1812 war came. The Republicans of Weare were in a majority and were in favor of prosecuting it

[1] Several would be inoculated and go through with the disease. They were called a class

vigorously. But there were some Federalists who bitterly opposed it. A town-meeting was held, July 3d, to provide troops, and after much discussion, some loud talk and a great deal of wrangling, "*Voted*, To give and make up the wages of those soldiers who shall be drafted from the militia, or to so many of them as shall enlist, as will make the town's proportion of the one hundred thousand men to be detached from the United States Militia, fifteen dollars per month and two dollars bounty to be paid on enlistment or draft and four dollars addition thereunto when called for to march into actual service." After passing a vote that the expense of the militia be defrayed the present year by the selectmen, as usual they adjourned, and Joseph Philbrick, the clerk, in making his record, said, "Thus ended a clamorous meeting."

The following men went from Weare: Ephraim Philbrick and Isaac Grant were in Captain Benjamin Bradford's company, Colonel Aquilla Davis' regiment. Lieutenant Stephen Emerson, ensign Ninian Follansbe, sergeant John Gale, corporal Thomas Eastman, George Alley, Jonathan C. Butterfield, William Clough, Daniel Emerson, Jr., Thomas Nichols, Archibald Stinson and Moses Wood were in Captain Trivett's company, Colonel Steele's regiment. Sergeant Ebenezer Wilson, Jacob Barrett, Robert Clough, Nathan Cram and Nathan Johnson were in Captain Rollins' company (Captain Rollins was from Weare). Phinehas Stone, of Weare, was captain of a company in the First Regiment (Colonel N. Fisk's). His men from Weare were Richard W. Cooper, musician; Oliver Belcher, James Butterfield, John Colby, Jonathan Flanders, David Grant, William Gray, Luther Locke, Jonathan Ordway, John Philbrick, George Philbrick, William Pope, Nathaniel Peaslee, Benjamin Temny, Jr., and George Woodman. The latter company went to Portsmouth, September 12, 1814, did actual service for three months and were honorably discharged.

Spotted Fever.—It occurred in 1815, '16 and was prevalent throughout New England. Many died in Weare.

Town Farm.—In 1824 Joseph Philbrick, William Whittle and Abraham Morrill were chosen a committee to report at the next annual meeting about the support of the poor, and in 1825 they said a farm should be bought. Being continued in office they reported the next year, 1826, that they were not in favor of buying a farm, they had changed their minds, but of setting up "an establishment" for the town's poor. They thought this was better than the former practice of humanely putting them up at auction and striking them off to the one who would keep them for the least pay. There were eleven paupers this year. Mary Bailey, aged ninety-two; Thomas Worthly, son of one of the first settlers, eighty-nine; Hannah Flood, eighty-four and Sarah Collins were among the oldest, and Mary Matthewson, aged two, daughter of Sally Kinson, twenty-one, was the youngest. They were all let out to a contractor to be supplied by him and he was also to buy books and send the children to school.

The question slept for twelve years. In 1838 Osgood Paige, Abraham Morrill and Levi Gove were chosen a committee to look up and report on the subject of a "Poor Farm." April 14th they reported they had examined the John Robie farm and the Abraham Morrill farm not quite so good. They strongly urged that a farm be bought, and said, "We are bound by every principle of virtue and religion to mitigate, as far as possible, the sorrows and sufferings of the unfortunate poor," and that they could do it best on a farm. The town was convinced; they accepted the report, voted to buy a farm and to hire of the agent the "Surplus revenue" and pay for it.

They also voted that the "poor farm" should be a house of correction, and chose Amos W. Bailey, Daniel Page, Jr., and Moses Peaslee a committee to draft and report suitable by-laws for its proper management.

Surplus Revenue.—In 1837 the Government of the United States sent to the several states large sums of money, called the "surplus revenue," New Hampshire divided the money among its several towns. Weare voted to take the money, and chose Amos W. Bailey agent to receive it from the State Treasury and loan it in sums of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than four hundred dollars, at six per cent. interest, to be paid annually into the town treasury to defray town charges, and that the agent take good security subject to the approval of the selectmen.

In 1838 a part of this was taken as we have seen to pay for the poor-farm. In 1843 the citizens voted to put one-half of it into their own pockets, in other words, to take it to defray town charges, and that Ebenezer Gove be an agent to take care of the rest of it. In 1846 some tried to divide it among the citizens, but the majority decided not to do it. The next year at the March meeting they voted to distribute it equally among the legal voters, and October 9th chose Cyrus E. Wood agent to do it and record the names and amount each received. They got one dollar and forty-five cents apiece. Thus went the Surplus Revenue; they could not be content to keep it as a fund, and so spent it in just ten years.

Mexican War.—Only one man enlisted from Weare, and he was a citizen of Goffstown.

New Hampshire Central Railroad.—It was chartered June 24, 1848. Its Board of Directors were David Steele, president; Moses Sawyer, North Weare; Charles Stinson, Dunbarton; Perry Richards, New Boston; Horace Childs, Henniker; Moses A. Hodgdon, Abner Hoit Weare; John S. Eldridge, Boston.—Lewis Smith was clerk; Samuel B. Price, superintendent; Abraham Mitchell, roadmaster; Joseph Knowlton, freight agent; and James Priest, wood agent. Work

was begun in 1849; the road was completed to Oil Mill village January 1850, and in February following the cars began to run regularly to the latter place. They reached North Weare in November and Henniker December 10, 1850. The cars did not run above Oil Mill till the road was built through to Henniker, then regular trains were put on. The first conductor was Robert Moore of Henniker, from December 10, 1850, to September 1, 1853. Charles Henry Hurlburt conductor September 1, 1853 to 1855, and Charles W. Everett since that time. The road fell into the hands of Joseph A. Gilmore about 1853, and the name was changed to the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Railroad. Sunday, October 31, 1858, Gilmore tore up the rails between North Weare and Henniker, much to the disgust of every one living on the line, and soon after the road became the property of the Concord Railroad.

Four trains now run daily between North Weare and Manchester and two trains on Sunday, and the road pays good dividends on the amount the Concord railroad paid for it. There are four stations in Weare at the present time,—Oil Mill, Everett, East Weare and North Weare,—and the road is now known as the Manchester and North Weare Railroad.

War of the Rebellion.—Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861, and the war began. President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand troops, and New Hampshire sent her first regiment into the field. Soon there was another call for more men, and, May 25, the town voted to pay each soldier who enlisted from Weare nine dollars a month in addition to what the government pays, and to each nurse from this town an amount sufficient to make the pay up to twenty dollars a month. Also, those who enlist in the navy before August 27, shall be paid one hundred dollars—if they will count on the town's quota; the selectmen to hire all the money and pay all the volunteers when they are mustered into service. November 10, 1861, the town voted town aid for the families of volunteers, in addition to the State aid.

August 12, 1862, the town voted to pay two hundred dollars to each volunteer, the money to be hired to do it.

September 8, 1862, the town affirmed the acts of the previous meeting and also voted to pay the nine months men two hundred dollars each.

September 8, 1863, the town, by vote, paid three hundred dollars to each drafted man or his substitute who shall be mustered into the service. At this time the States and the United States each paid three hundred dollars for a soldier, making a bounty of nine hundred dollars to every man who went to the war.

December 2, 1863, the selectmen were authorized to hire money to fill up Weare's quota under the call of the President October 17, 1863.

June 7, 1864, voted to pay those who have enlisted or been drafted to fill the last call, three hundred dollars, the selectmen to hire the money.

June 27, 1864, the selectmen were authorized to procure the enlistment of such number of soldiers as will be needed to fill the next call of the President, the selectmen to hire the money.

August 29, 1864, the President had called for five hundred thousand more troops. The calls came thick and fast. At a town-meeting held this day, voted to pay to each volunteer who shall enlist from this town for one year, one thousand dollars, for two years, eleven hundred dollars, and for three years, twelve hundred dollars, the selectmen to hire thirty thousand dollars to pay the volunteers or their substitutes. Sixteen to eighteen hundred dollars was a good, substantial bounty.

December 17, 1864, the town resolved that the selectmen be authorized to pay to every man three hundred dollars who may be drafted and accepted or has furnished a substitute since the last call for five hundred thousand men, and hire the money therefor.

This was the last of the bounties. One gigantic effort was made to crush out the rebellion and more than a million men were sent into the field. The effort was successful. Had the war continued a few years more, the North would have been bankrupt and secession a success.

Weare sent one hundred and fifty-nine of her citizens to the war as volunteers and her drafted men put in fifty substitutes,—209 men in all went from Weare to the war.

Roll of Honor.—The following are the names of the men of Weare, who gave their lives to their country:

Elbridge Dustin, Ninth Regiment, killed at Jackson, Miss.
Joseph H. Gregg, Seventh Regiment, killed at Fort Wagner.
Lindley Follansbee, Sixth Regiment, killed at second Bull Run.
Charles E. Peaslee, killed at Williamsburg, Va.
Darwin W. Chase, Fourteenth Regiment, killed at Winchester.
Washington Follansbee, Eleventh Regiment, killed at Petersburg.
Charles Homan, Fourteenth Regiment, killed at Winchester.
Valentine M. Chase, Third Regiment, died of wounds.
Joshua M. Nichols, Ninth Regiment, died of wounds.
Charles C. Carr, Fourteenth Regiment, died of wounds.
William L. Hamilton, Fourteenth Regiment, died of wounds.
Cassimiro M. Moore, Fourteenth Regiment, died of wounds.
Denis Kane, Ninth Regiment, died.
Eugene Breed, Ninth Regiment, died.
James W. Barrett, Ninth Regiment, died.
Joseph Tatro, sharpshooter, died.
Ezra Clement, Seventh Regiment, died.
Harvey H. Martin, Seventh Regiment, died.
Edward Tatro, Ninth Regiment, died.
Almus N. Wood, died.
G. Frank Day, sharpshooter, died.
George W. Muzzey, Ninth Regiment, died in Salisbury prison.
Francis Hadley, Sharpshooter, died.
William H. Hoyt, Ninth Regiment, died.
Warren H. Emery, Fourteenth Regiment, died.
Frank P. Morrill, died.
Horace Dearborn, died.
Lieut.-Col. Stark Fellows, Fourteenth Regiment, died.
Edwin N. Cram, Sixteenth Regiment, died.
William A. White, Sixteenth Regiment, died at Baton Rouge.
Gardner Gove, Sixteenth Regiment, died.
Alonzo Foot, Sixteenth Regiment, died at New Orleans.

Elbridge Dearborn, Sixteenth Regiment; died at Concord, N. H.
Samuel Beard, Sixteenth Regiment; died.
Alfred W. Chase, Sixteenth Regiment; died at Baton Rouge.
Henry Clement, Sixteenth Regiment; died.
Moses Dow, Sixteenth Regiment; died.
George Felch, Sixteenth Regiment; died at New Orleans.
William Thorpe, Sixteenth Regiment; died.

Division of the Town.—Many attempts were made near the close of the last century to divide the town, but none of them were successful. There was an effort to take portions of Weare, Goffstown and New Boston and make a new town; this failed, and, in 1876, many of the inhabitants in the southeast part of the town wished to sever a portion of Weare and annex it to Goffstown; this shared the fate of the earlier efforts. Two parishes for religious purposes was a favorite scheme of the East Weare Church, but they never could accomplish it. The only thing of the kind that met with any favor was the forming of two military districts for training purposes.

Stove to Warm the Town-House.—About 1840, after building the new town-house at the Centre, the town refused to buy a stove to warm it, and it was only after voting on the question several years that one was bought. The same penuriousness was seen in warming the meeting-houses. Ministers preached with their overcoats and woolen mittens on and the women kept their feet warm with the old-fashioned foot-stoves, with a dish of live coals therein, for years after the first efforts were made to put in stoves. Money was appropriated for such purposes grudgingly.

Wealth.—But Weare's citizens are more generous now. Each year the sum of fifty dollars is appropriated to decorate the soldiers' graves; the town-house has been remodeled and modernized, a level floor of Georgia pine has taken the place of the sloping floor of spruce and hemlock, comfortable settees have supplanted the hard plank seats of former days and other improvements have been made. A receiving tomb has been built, a hearse procured, road machines bought, and two thousand five hundred dollars appropriated, and paid for the reservoir at the head of the Piscataquog. One item alone shows their prosperity; they have $257,742 in savings-banks, the tax on which more than pays the State tax of the town.

Town-History.—About 1881 the town chose David Cross, Abner P. Collins, Robert Peaslee, Josiah G. Dearborn and Sylvester C. Goubl, a committee to prepare a history of Weare. From data in part furnished by them this sketch has been written.

Temperance.—A few generations ago there was a cider-mill at nearly every other house and every ordinary farmer put seventy-five to one hundred barrels of cider in his cellar each fall. Some also had a barrel of rum or other strong liquor with it. It was a common thing for men to drink a quart of cider at a draught without once taking their lips from the mug. Now the apples are sent to market bringing a good price. A little cider is made for vinegar or to be used in a proper manner and the old cider guzzlers who went from house to house drinking are all in the graveyard.

Education and Religion.—Better school-houses have been built and better schools are had; better churches have been provided and they are kept in better repair.

We would not detract from the merits of our ancestors; they were patriotic, public-spirited and virtuous. But the people of Weare to-day are much better off; have more property, better houses and furniture; more intelligence; are more temperate; have purer morals; a truer and freer religion, and live twenty years longer on the average than did the inhabitants of "ye olden times."

Manufactures.—Weare is chiefly an agricultural town, but a great variety of manufacturing has been carried on. The following articles have been produced in Weare: Wooden goods, cotton goods, lumber, clocks, ready-made clothing, hats, linseed oil, pumpkin seed oil, cotton yarn, wooden rolls, skimmers, nails, hinges, wooden ware, starch, carriages, sleighs, musical instruments, toys, boots and shoes, matches, leather, barrels, tubs, kits, sugar, skivers.

The following aged persons have died in Weare: In 1800 (or about that time), Thomas Worthley, aged 106 years; in 1843, Betsy Sargent, aged 100 years; in 1860, Hannah Peaslee, aged 101 years; in 1869, Fannie Morse, aged 100 years and nine months.

Census of Weare.—1768, 268; 1773, 884; 1775, 857; 1786, 1574; 1790, 1924; 1800, 2517; 1810, 2634; 1820, 2781; 1830, 2430; 1840, 2375; 1850, 2435; 1860, 2310; 1870, 2092; 1880, 1829.

REPRESENTATIVES

Samuel Page, 1777.
John Worth, 1778.
George Bailey, 1779, 1805.
Samuel Caldwell, 1779.
Ithamar Eaton, 1780.
Samuel Philbrick, 1782, '84.
Jonathan Dow, 1784, '85.
John Bailey, 1789.
Obadiah Eaton, 1792, '93, '94, '95.
Samuel B. Tabor, 1796, '97, '98, 1800, '04, '05, '11.
Jabez Morrill, 1799, 1800, died in office.
James Caldwell, 1805, '06, '07, '08.
Jonathan Atwood, 1809, '10, '11.
Daniel Moore, 1810, '11.
Samuel Eaton, 1812, '13, '17, '18, '19, '20.
Amasa Foster, 1814.
Hezekiah D. Buzzell, 1814, '15, '16, '19, '20.
Abraham Morrill, 1815, '16, '17, '18, '21, '22.
James Wallace, 1821, '22, '23, '24.
Josiah Dunbarth, 1823, '24.
Amos W. Bailey, 1825, '26, '27.
Tristam Eaton, 1826, '26, '27, '28.
Simon P. Colby, 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '41.
Daniel Page, Jr., 1829, '30, '31, '36.
Seth N. Colby, 1832, '33, '34.
John L. Hadley, 1834, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '47, '48.
Thomas Muzzey, 1835, '37.
John Edmunds, 1838, '39.
Jesse Whittaker, 1839, '40.
William Woodbury, 1839, '41, '42, '48.
Jonathan G. Colby, 1842, '43.
Daniel Page, 1843, '44, '45, '46, '47, '56.
Ebenezer Gove, 1844, '45.
Abel B. Crain, 1849.
Sam. del C. Eastman, 1849, '50.
Hiram Simons, 1850, '59.
William H. Gove, 1853, '54, '55, '73. Speaker of the House, 1874.
Peter Dearborn, 1853, '72.
Josiah G. Dearborn, 1853, '54.
Ezra Dow, 1853, '54.
David Gould, 1857.
John Bartlett, 1858, '59.
Robert B. Goswell, 1858, '60.
Abe Morrill, 1858.
Jonathan B. Moulton, 1859.
Simon G. Grove, 1860, '61.
Moses A. Cartland, 1861.
Moses A. Hodgdon, 1862, '63.
Zibeon A. Hoyt, 1862, '63.
Abraham B. Sleeper, 1864.
Ira Gove, 1864, '65.
Abner P. Collins, 1865, '68.

Hiram Simons

Jonathan Buxton, 1866, '68
Moses Sawyer, 1866
Charles O. Ballou, 1869, '70
Monzo H. Wood, 1869, '70
Charles W. Everett, 1871
George W. Colby, 1872, '73
John Thorndike, 1872, '73
Lindley M. Sawyer, 1874, '75
Abner Frost, 1874, '75
Albert B. Johnson, 1876, '77
Cyrus E. Wood, 1876, '77
Charles H. Jones, 1879, '80
Charles A. Jones, 1879, '80
Warren L. Collins, 1881, '82
James P. Whittle, 1881, '82
William L. Morse, 1883, '84
Almon L. Sleeper, 1883, '84
Levi H. Pow, 1885, '86,
George W. Pearborn, 1885, '86

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HIRAM SIMONS.

HIRAM SIMONS, son of Christopher and Nancy (Locke) Simons, was born in Weare, Hillsborough County, N. H., February 22, 1805. Being the eldest of nine children, he was necessarily looked upon as a help in the home duties and interests, and as school advantages were not as easily attained as now, his were consequently restricted to short terms. But his naturally quick and keen perception in active business matters raised him to a high degree of capacity in all and every position in which he took an interest. In early life he labored on his father's farm, in the southwest part of Weare. When about twelve years of age, his father purchased a large lot of land in the southeast part of Weare, where he carried on the "oil-mill" business, buying large quantities of flax-seed, which was converted into oil, after which the meal was fed to cattle. They also owned a saw-mill and wheelwright shop, all in very active operation. After Hiram became of age, his father gave him a small compensation for his labor for one year. Then he went into mercantile business for himself, taking for partner Harrison Hobson, of Oil Mill Village. This village derived its name from the Simons oil-mill, which was afterward converted into a flouring-mill.

About 1832, Simons & Hobson moved to Weare Centre, then quite a thriving little village, where they continued in mercantile business, prospering finely. Hiram engaged in lumbering quite extensively. After locating at Weare Centre Hiram Simons was elected postmaster, was also justice of peace, was very active in the town interests, took a deep interest in the prosperity of the village, proposed and helped build a church and support a pastor. He will be remembered long by those who attended, as one who took an active part in its prosperity; played bass-viol in church while he remained there. He officiated as selectman, treasurer, collector for a good part of his stay at the village, was Representative in 1849, 1850, 1859,—all of which offices he filled with great honor. In 1860 he moved to Manchester, N. H., where he remained until his death, June 1, 1882.

He married M. Almeda Chase, daughter of John and Lydia Chase, of Weare, September 4, 1842. They were blessed with a son, May 25, 1843, named Hiram Augustus Simons. On October 11, 1847, another son was born, named George Frank Simons, treasures which were not spared them long. Augustus was sent to New London, N. H., school at fifteen years of age, and was a very fine scholar. He came from the school of books and enlisted in the school that tried all people's souls—the Rebellion. He went out in the first fleet to the Southern States, enlisted September 4, 1861. He went as musician, served one year of hardship, came home September 5, 1862, stayed with his family one year; then, in 1863, came the loud and imperative calls for "*more men*." The noble boy responded once more, and as he bade his dear ones good-bye, he said, "*Good-bye! good-bye! I'll come home all right! all right!*" He did come "all right" the next July. But voiceless was the dear form that left home so short a time before. He died in Washington, D. C., July 19, 1864 at Columbia College Hospital, at the age of twenty-one years, one month and a few days. This was a hard blow for his parents and brothers. But they bowed submissively, feeling that it was well with the dear one who had "gone first," or, as he expressed it, "some one must go first; it might as well be me as any one." The next summer dear Frank was called. He died August 9, 1865, aged seventeen years, ten months and a few days. Then the parents were alone, feeling deeply bereft, yet with a hope and trust of meeting their dear ones again when they too shall pass over to the shining shore.

Hiram Simons' life was a very active, industrious one; ever ready to help the needy, both in words of kindness and deeds of charity; quietly and unostentatiously were his kind acts performed, but never to be forgotten by the recipients. He had acquired a handsome competency by his own industry, some two hundred thousand dollars of which his four surviving brothers, one sister and one niece, received sixteen thousand dollars each of his property; of the remainder his wife has control, and of which she has bestowed liberally where needed. Hiram Simons lived the motto of his heart: "This life is short, and we should miss no opportunity of giving happiness to others." His last days were the fulfillment of this aim. Never an ill word passed his lips: if he could not speak well of a person he would not speak at all. He passed happily to rest on the first day of June, 1882.

LEWIS SIMONS.

Among the many successful business men of Hillsborough County, no one is better entitled to conspicuous mention than Lewis Simons, who has attained his "three-score years and ten" within the county who re both he and his father before him were born, and from whose forests and timbered wastes he has cut for him-

self a fortune, while by his industry and integrity he has perfected a character as enduring as the granite hills of his native State.

His father, Christopher Simons, was born in South Weare, and lived on the family homestead until two years after the birth of Lewis, August 12, 1815, when, with his family of seven boys and two girls, he moved to the flourishing village in the same town, then and since known as the Oil Mills, and purchased the mills, which gave the place its name and fame.

In the year 1825 the business of the mills had so increased, under the excellent management of the senior Simons, aided by the efficient services of his boys, that it was found necessary to rebuild and enlarge the capacity of the mills; and the raising of linseed and its manufacture into oil was a source of prosperity to a large and thriving community. It was not uncommon to see over five hundred bushels of seed at a time in the bins, and so long as the raising of linseed was as remunerative as other branches of agriculture, the business prospered; but, with the lack of material, it languished, and in 1832 the industry was abandoned; the oil mill was leased to a party who utilized it as a pail factory until 1847, when it was totally destroyed by fire.

Upon leaving the oil business, the senior Simons devoted himself to the care of his large farm, which he had secured by his industry and economy, and carried on also quite a thriving business in the saw-mill, which he owned in the same locality. He was a type of that invincible manhood which, in the early days, could master obstacles that in the light of modern civilization would seem overwhelming; and his success was not less marked by the comfortable fortune which he amassed, than by the habits of industry, frugality and integrity which he instilled into all his nine children, and especially his fifth son, Lewis, the subject of this sketch.

Notwithstanding his limited opportunities for obtaining an education, young Simons nevertheless made the most of the means at his command, and, with the same untiring devotion and patient application which had characterized his life he mastered whatever he undertook. With only eight or ten weeks of district school in a year, and one term of instruction at the Henniker academy in the fall of 1835, where he was a classmate with the late ex-Governor Harriman, he became proficient in scholarship and taught school with marked success in his own and other districts in his native town for five consecutive winters. When not thus engaged he worked in his father's saw-mill, laying there the foundation for his future business success in life.

In 1843 he went into trade at Oil Mill village, but this was not congenial to his tastes, and in 1845 he abandoned it to follow the bent of his earlier inclinations. In his father's saw-mill he had acquired not only a thorough knowledge of sawing lumber, but a strong desire to engage in the lumber business for a livelihood.

This desire had now fully ripened into a determination. The wisdom of his choice and the pertinacity with which he has pursued his calling are fully evidenced in the splendid success which he has achieved and the enviable reputation which he has won as a man of broad judgment, of conscientious prudence and of large business energy and integrity.

His first venture in the lumber business, in 1845, was with his brother Hiram, with whom he remained in partnership until 1853, living meantime in Weare. In that year he sold his one-half interest in the business to his partner and took up his residence in Manchester, having purchased a fine residence on the west side of the river, in that part of the city then known as "Squog," but now graced with the more elegant title of West Manchester. Here he continued to reside until 1860, when he built his present spacious and attractive residence at the corner of Brook and Chestnut Streets, in one of the most desirable locations in the city. Here for a quarter of a century he has summoned the immeasurable influences of a happy home to aid him in successfully prosecuting the business of his earlier years.

He brought with him, to this new home, his wife Hannah W., daughter of Charles Gove, of Weare, whom he married in 1840, and her three surviving children,—Langdon, born July 20, 1841; Almeda, born November 24, 1842; and Minot, born June 12, 1849.

Three other boys had previously been born to them, but they had faded beneath the touch of the grim messenger, early in life, and, in January, 1861, the faithful wife and devoted mother was summoned to join them in the better land.

Subsequently Mr. Simons married Mary J. Gilmore, who still shares with him, in happy contentment, the fruits of twenty years of wedded bliss.

The youthful Minot found, in his new mother, all the affection and devotion which he had lost, and, through the few years which he was permitted to remain in this happy family, and especially through the trying ordeal which preceded his death, no greater love could have been manifested, no more patient or self-sacrificing care could have been bestowed. To this most fortunate union much of Mr. Simons' prosperity in life is due.

His son Langdon resides in Manchester, engaged in the jewelry business on Elm Street. He married early in life and has one son, a bright and promising young man, the idol of his grandparents, at whose request he bears the name of Minot, in memory of the son, whose loss in early maturity so keenly affected both Mr. and Mrs. Simons.

His daughter Almeda is the most estimable wife of Darwin A. Simons, one of Manchester's most enterprising and respected citizens.

In all departments of the lumber business Mr. Simons has been exceptionally fortunate. His judgment in estimating values, his thorough knowledge of

Louis Simons

all the details of working and sawing lumber, his large executive ability and thorough personal devotion to the management of his business, together with his sagacity and prudence in putting his merchandise upon the market at the right time, or in preserving and holding his lumber until a better market would ensure for him its full value, have won for him not only liberal wealth and the enviable reputation which his success financially demands, but with this, and better than this, his strict, unswerving integrity in all his affairs have ensured to him the full confidence, appreciation and esteem of all with whom he has come into contact. His counsels have been widely sought, his methods scrupulously copied and his influences largely felt.

For about eight years he owned the farm and mill at the outlet of Lake Massabesic, with Gilman Clough, who learned his trade of the Simons in Weare, and in 1863 sold to Clough his one-half interest. Since 1855 he has been extensively associated in the purchase and working of immense tracts of woodland, with J. M. and D. A. Parker, of Goffstown, and his active labors in the lumber business look back over a period of forty years. In all this time, notwithstanding his business was immense, furnishing to one party in one year ten thousand cords of wood, yet he never let the smallest detail escape his attention. Out of the many millions of lumber which he has handled, oftentimes accumulating on his hands for a better market, not five hundred feet were ever wasted. His career in this business, which, more than any other, taxes the judgment and common sense, has been almost phenomenal, and he justly enjoys, in his declining years, the well-earned fruits of his life's labor.

As a public-spirited citizen he has stamped his impress upon the history and growth of our city, and many of the finest blocks and buildings are the results of his industry. Besides his beautiful and valuable homestead, he has been instrumental in building the Mercantile Block and Music Hall Block, Manchester, both beautiful and costly structures, situated on the main thoroughfare and in the heart of the business of this metropolitan city. He also helped to erect a large brick block on Elm Street, known as Webster Block, and a large tenement block on Pearl Street. In all of these, and in other valuable pieces of real estate in this city, he is a large owner, and few of Manchester citizens have been more fortunate in their financial affairs.

Although ready and willing always to assist in any laudable enterprise, Mr. Simons has never sought the honors of political favor, nor held other offices of trust than justice of the peace, and, in 1855, alderman in his ward, although the representative of the minority party.

The reasons are obvious. In his earlier years he was too much engrossed in his own affairs to seek political preferment, and latterly fortunately, doubtless, for him, however much community may have suffered from the loss of his valuable services, he has been a tenacious adherent of the old Jeffersonian doctrines, bringing him a multitude of unsought Democratic nominations, only valuable until election day. In 1881 he was the nominee of his party for Mayor, receiving in the canvass over twelve hundred votes, a greater number than was ever given to any former candidate. For years he was a regular attendant and an enthusiastic worker in the Universalist Society, lending a willing hand and open purse to the prosecution of every good work for the benefit of the church and society, and equally ardent and liberal in resisting its persecutions. Of late years he has attended the Unitarian Church and has been president of its board of trustees.

He has never yielded to the infatuating charms of secret organizations of any kind, possibly on account of his early interest in military affairs, which engrossed his attention and engaged his hours of recreation.

At the age of eighteen he picked his flint, shouldered his musket and became a real soldier in the Volunteer Militia Company of his town. He plucked easily whatever of laurels for military achievements were obtainable in the militia service, and, with accumulating honors, he joined, first, the Goffstown Light Infantry and after that he achieved distinction in a rifle company of that time.

Every year, to the date of the disbandment of the State militia, he did military duty, in every rank of the line, and was hence admirably prepared, by instinct, education and experience to take upon himself the high honor and supreme military distinction of becoming a member of the Amoskeag Veterans, then in its infancy, which he did in 1855. For thirty years he has been one of its most useful and influential members, holding, in succession, every office in its gift, until, at the last annual meeting in 1885, he was honored by a unanimous election to the office of Commander, which he declined to accept, preferring to retain the command of Company A as its captain, which position he has held for several years and still continues to fill most acceptably. The prosperity and high standing of this famous battalion, at home and abroad, is largely due to his devotion, prudence and careful oversight in the management of all its affairs.

This brief history of the life of one of Manchester's most honored citizens would be incomplete if due emphasis were not laid upon the sterling integrity and innate moral dignity of its subject in every walk in life and under all circumstances.

Erect in stature, elastic in step, fresh and well preserved, though bearing the weight of seventy years, amiable, kind and always genial, his acquaintances are universally his friends, whose confidence and approbation no man in community possesses to a larger extent. Absolutely temperate as to intoxicants, he has also abstained entirely from the use of tobacco, in all it

forms, and no man ever heard from his lips a violent or profane word. In short, Lewis Simons is, in the broadest and truest sense, an honest man.

MOSES SAWYER.

Moses Sawyer was born in the picturesque little town of Henniker, N. H., October 26, 1803. He was the seventh generation from William Sayer, who emigrated from England to America in 1632, and commenced the hard life of a pioneer in the little town of Newbury, now Newburyport, Mass. Some of his children united with the Society of Friends, of which religious organization his descendants have remained members to the present time.

The subject of this sketch was little indebted to our public institutions for the unusual fund of information which he possessed. The world was the school in which he was taught, and a few well-chosen books constituted his early library.

At about the age of fourteen he left the home of his childhood to learn the trade of dressing cloth, and subsequently went to Amesbury, Mass., and perfected himself in the art of manufacturing woolen goods. Here he made the acquaintance of John G. Whittier and William Lloyd Garrison, and at the solicitation of the latter subscribed for the first number of the *Liberator*, which is now in his possession.

When twenty-eight years of age he determined to go into business for himself, and bought a water privilege in North Weare, N. H., where he erected a mill and formed a company to manufacture woolen goods. He had little other capital than his hands and his natural energy of character, yet he started one of the first, if not *the* first successful woolen mill in New Hampshire, when Manchester contained only one house, and Peter Cooper was trying experiments with the first locomotive.

After several years of prosperity a new company was formed, of which he is still the agent. He has always been known as a straightforward, honorable business man.

A member of the Society of Friends, both by faith and inheritance, he has been prominent in Church-work, particularly that which showed itself in deeds rather than words.

He was an Abolitionist from the very first; in the days when the name was as repugnant to what is called "Society," as the name "Christian" was to the Jewish Sanhedrin, or "Puritan" to the established Church of England in the days of Charles the First. No heart beat more ardently for the great subject of human rights, or felt more keenly the injustice of holding human beings as slaves; and he let no opportunity pass to do his all in aiding the cause. His house was one of the stations on the "underground railway," and it was there that Frederick Douglass commenced the writing of his autobiography.

The temperance movement, and every other philanthropic work has always had in him a strong advocate, and he has given freely of his means for their support. To champion wearisome causes and take the part of the oppressed was his nature. It was never a burden. But he never sought publicity in any field or held political offices except at the earnest request of his friends, yet he represented the town in the Legislature in 1866, was the first president of the Hillsborough County Bible Society, one of the trustees of our State Orphans' Home, beside holding many other offices. And now that for him the sunset hour has come, and the activities of business life are over, he has leisure for reading and study, and we trust he may be long spared to gather the fruits of a well-spent life.

Mr. Sawyer has been twice married. First to Rebecca B. Morrill of Seabrook, N. H., and, several years after her decease, to Hannah Bassett Jones, of Gilmanton. He has three children still living:—Henry Abbott, a graduate of Dartmouth College; Ellen Rebecca, wife of J. Fred. Smith, of Fishkill, N. Y., and Mary Elizabeth.

Moses Sawyer

HISTORY OF WILTON.

BY REV. A. A. LIVERMORE.

CHAPTER I.

WILTON.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE TOWN, ITS GEOLOGY, STREAMS, HILLS, TERRITORIAL LIMITS, SCENERY AND CLIMATE.

THE town of Wilton is situated in the southwest part of the county of Hillsborough, State of New Hampshire, in latitude 42° 50′ north, and in longitude 5° 8′ east from Washington, D. C. The original grant of territory by the Masonian proprietors included forty-six shares of two hundred and forty acres each, or one hundred and thirty-eight lots of eighty acres each, or about twenty-eight square miles, and not far from sixteen thousand and seventy acres. But, August 26, 1768, a range of lots, half a mile wide, was set off to the adjoining town of Temple, on the west, leaving Wilton an oblong parallelogram, seventeen hundred rods long from north to south and fifteen hundred rods wide from east to west. It lies eighteen miles from Nashua, forty from Concord, thirty from Keene and fifty-eight from Boston. It is bounded on the north by Lyndeborough, on the east by Lyndeborough and Milford, on the south by Mason and Greenville and on the west by Temple.

Its geological formation is chiefly granite and schist, making a very uneven surface and hard but strong soil, rising into lofty hills, which crop out with extensive ledges, and sinking into deep valleys, the beds of whose streams are filled with bowlders, large and small. There are but few plains or patches of sandy soil. The original forest growth was very thick and heavy, and indicated a deep, rich soil. The most valuable mineral products are clay, suitable for brick-making, and beds or large bowlders of granite, capable of being worked for building materials.

Only a small portion of the town is covered by water. There are no lakes or ponds, except artificial ones, to create mill-power. The principal stream is the Souhegan River, said to be so called by the Indians as "the River of the Plains," which rises in Great and Little Watatic Lakes, in Ashburnham, Mass., runs under the name of the South Branch into New Ipswich, where it joins the North Branch coming from Pratt's Pond, in Jaffrey, passes through Greenville and enters Wilton on the south, from eighty to one hundred rods east of the southwest corner of the town. Thence its course is northeasterly until it enters Milford. Two streams join it from the west and north as it passes through Wilton,—Gambol Brook, with north and south branches, and North Stream or Stony Brook, which also has two considerable branches. The Souhegan falls into the Merrimack in Merrimack. These streams, with smaller brooks falling into them, form the water-courses of the town, and supply the power for numerous mills and factories.

The bold sand-hill bluffs at various points, especially along the Souhegan Valley, indicate the points where the great eddies left their deposits when immense streams filled these valleys to their brim, after the glacial period in the history of the earth gave way to a warmer temperature. Owing to the granite formation, there are no actually perpendicular falls or cascades in town, as in the limestone formations; but in several instances there are rapids of considerable height and interest, as Barnes' Falls, on a branch of Stony Brook.

While there are no mountains proper, there are many high hills, commanding wide prospects and separated by deep valleys. Such are Abbot Hill, in the southeast part of the town, a long, broad elevation, sloping up gradually from the bed of the Souhegan; Kimball's and Mansur's Hills, on the southwest, the highest elevations in town; Russell's, or Lone-Tree Hill; Bale's Hill, near the Centre; Flint's Hill, in the northwest; and Bale's Hill, in the northeast. All are high eminences, commanding a complete view of the basin, which centres in the town, formed by the Temple, New Ipswich and Lyndeborough Mountains, called the Pack Monadnock.

The climate of Wilton is the climate of New England on its northern hills and mountains,—a long, severe winter, usually with high winds and deep-drifting snows, a short and checkered spring, a hot and luxuriant summer and a brilliant autumn, with the foliage turned to brown, crimson and gold. Its climate is one of extremes of heat and cold, but vivid and picturesque with the drifting snows of winter, the green herbage and foliage of summer and the gor-

geous colors of autumn, and stimulating to body and mind. In the early history of the town, autumn and spring were more nearly merged into winter and summer. The snows fell into deep forests, where they lay comparatively uninfluenced by sun or wind until a late spring, when the sun was high. Then overflowing freshets rushed down the hills and mountains and filled the valleys, sweeping everything before them, and summer suddenly burst upon the land. Then, too, the transition from summer to winter was not less rapid, and not seldom the fruits of field and orchard were surprised by sudden frosts and snows. But since the heavy forests have been largely cut down, or have been succeeded only by slight second growths of young trees, and the surface has been more exposed to the direct sun and wind, the seasons have become more changeable and fluctuating, and rapid extremes of cold and heat succeed one another. The cutting down of the dense forests has dried up the smaller brooks and meadows, caused severer droughts and opened the way for the more rapid descent of the rains and melted snows into the water-courses, and sudden and more injurious floods, as in the disastrous freshet of October, 1869.

But if we take all the features of the climate into consideration, we shall come to the conclusion that it is fitted to develop a hardy and vigorous race of people, with great activity and endurance of body and mind.

Of late years a marked social change has come, and many people from the cities and the seaboard annually resort to the hills and mountains for health and invigoration, in the summer months. From one to two hundred boarders find accommodations in Wilton during the warm season, and enjoy its healthful air, its charming drives and walks and its beautiful scenery, while not a few build here tasteful country cottages for their homes nearly half the year.

CHAPTER II.

WILTON.—(*Continued*).

FLORA AND FAUNA.

THE vegetable and animal productions of the town have not differed essentially from those of the other towns in this county already described in this work. The original forests consisted of pitch, white and Norway pines to a great degree, and furnished excellent timber. White, black and yellow birch, beech, white, red, yellow and scrub oak, poplar (native and Lombardy), chestnut, butternut, walnut, white, red and rock or sugar maple, ash, willow, bass-wood, hornbeam, leverwood, elm, cherry (white and red), hemlock, spruce and fir abound. While the first, and even the second, growths of timber have been principally cut off, probably more acres are now in woodland than were fifty years ago, but the trees are many of them, only saplings.

The shrubs and flowers are those common to a northern climate and a mountainous country. The fields, woods, pastures and roadsides are gay with a great variety of flowering plants,—from the wind-flower and May-flower of the spring to the laurel, daisies, lilies, primroses and buttercups of summer, or to the golden-rod, John's-wort, life everlasting and cardinal flower of autumn. Many exotics also have become domesticated in the town. Numerous wild berries—mulberries, sumac, bogberries, barberries and others—beautify the summer and autumn scenery. The herbage, too, of the northern temperate zone, the fine, green turf and the many delicate grasses give exquisite pleasure to the eye as compared with the coarse grasses of warmer climates.

The wild animals were, at the time of the early settlement of the town, the bear, the moose, the deer, the wolf, the catamount, the musk-rat, the mink, the weasel, the woodchuck, the skunk, the rat, the rabbit, the fox, the hedgehog, the red, gray, striped and flying squirrel, the otter, the raccoon, which peopled the woods and fields.

Abiel Abbot, one of the early settlers, was treed by a bear, which watched him till, wearied by the delay and annoyed by a small dog, he withdrew. Lieutenant Abraham Burton sometimes trapped bears. In the winter wolves came down from the mountains in search of food, and were killed by hunting-parties. Tradition reports that two moose have been killed in town, one near Mason and one near what is now French village. Beaver-dams are yet to be seen on the Whiting and the Dale farms. But the hunter finds little now to raise his enthusiasm or reward his toil. The aboriginal animals have departed with the aboriginal men. Civilization has driven them from their ancient haunts.

Of birds, the largest, the wild turkey, was shot in town as late as 1797; but, owing to the absence of ponds or lakes, few wild geese or ducks or loons have been known, though the long, black lines of the former, ranged in harrow-like array against the blue sky, may be seen making their semi-annual migrations, and heard by their peculiar penetrating notes. The eagle has been occasionally shot in town. The smaller summer birds are numerous, and increase rather than diminish by civilization, as their means of procuring food are improved by the gardens and grain-fields of the farmer. The robin, sparrow, yellow bird, whippoorwill, thrush, crow, hawk, king-fisher, woodpecker, oriole, catbird, blackbird, bobolink, pigeon, bluejay, snowbird, scarlet tanager, partridge and butcherbird are found here, and the summer woods and fields are musical with these natural choristers.

Few or no reptiles of a venomous kind are known to exist at the present day. The rattlesnake has disappeared. Tradition reports that one was killed on

the spot where the house of the late Mr. Isaac Blanchard stands. The black-snake, striped snake, green snake, the house adder and the water snake are the chief species. Lizards are occasionally seen. Frogs and toads are abundant. Bats are common.

The insect world is largely represented. Flies of all species, wasps, bees, wild and tame hornets, ants, spiders, mosquitoes, bugs of every variety and grasshoppers, which, though small in size, often produce serious results upon the harvest-fields of the farmer, are abundant in summer.

Of fishes, the largest, the salmon, were caught in the Souhegan as late as 1773 and 1774. The trout, shiner, sucker, minnow, pike and pickerel were common in the streams, but seldom now reward the angler's patience and skill.

CHAPTER III.

WILTON—(*Continued*).

PROPRIETARY HISTORY—SALEM-CANADA—THE INDIANS—NO. 2—INCORPORATION—SLIP ADDED TO TEMPLE.

THE first movement toward the settlement of Wilton was made in 1735. On the 19th of June of that year a petition was presented to the General Court of Massachusetts, by Samuel King and others, for relief, in consideration "of their sufferings" in the expedition to Canada, under Sir William Phips, in the year 1690. Agreeably to the old Roman method of rewarding military services, by colonizing the veterans, a committee was chosen, consisting of Samuel Wells, Esq., Samuel Chandler and John Hobson, to lay out a township, containing six square miles, west of the Narragansett town, called No. 3, and return a plat thereof to the court, within twelve months, for confirmation.

This tract, including Lyndeborough and the north part of Wilton, received then the name of Salem-Canada. The term Canada was obviously given on account of the remembrance of the expedition to Canada. The prefix of Salem was, probably, due to the fact that, in the early history of the country, Essex County, Mass., of which Salem was the shire town, or capital, was represented as extending back, westward from the sea-board, to the Connecticut River, covering, of course, as may be seen by the map, the territory now occupied by the towns of Lyndeborough and Wilton. It has also been suggested that the signers of the petition to the General Court, for relief, may have been residents of Salem and the vicinity. The town of Salem-Canada, six miles square, was to be divided into sixty-three equal shares, one of which was to be for the first settled minister, one for the ministry and one for the schools. The conditions of settlement were: that on each share, within three years, a good family should be settled, a house built, eighteen feet square and seven feet stud, at least; that six acres of land should be cultivated; that the inhabitants should settle a learned orthodox minister, and build and finish a convenient meeting-house for the public worship of God.

Sewall Putnam, Esq., who is authority on all questions relating to the early history of Wilton, says,—

"There is no doubt that the southeast part of Lyndeborough was the southeast part of Salem-Canada. The old people of Wilton, many years ago, used to say that the south line of Salem-Canada was between Mr. Mark Holt's and Mr. Doe's house. A continuation of the line between the southeast part of Lyndeborough and Milford to the west would run near Mr. Harvey A. Whiting's house, on the Hopkins place, and as it continued west would run between Mr. Mark Holt's and Mr. Doe's houses. That shows that about one third of the present town of Wilton was in Salem-Canada.

"In 1739, Jacob and Ephraim Putnam, John Dale and John Badger commenced a settlement on the southerly part of the territory thus laid out of Salem-Canada. Ephraim Putnam located on what is now lot No. 14, in the 5th range, at the intersection of the roads near the north cemetery, and a daughter of his was the first child born in Wilton.

"Jacob Putnam located on the southeast part of lot No. 1, in the 5th range (the original bound of the lots was a large pine on the north bank of the stream a short distance below the old saw-mill). He built the house where Michael McCarthy now lives. It was two stories in front and one back, the front rafters being short, and the back ones long. Many of the old houses were built in that style of architecture. The house remained in that shape until it was remodeled, with some addition by Mr. Joseph Wilson, a few years before he sold it and removed to Western New York.

"John Dale's first camp was near where the roads cross east of the old house that he afterwards built, now owned by S. H. Dunbar, and is said to be the first two-story frame house built in Wilton. It is lined between the outside and inside finish with brick, for protection against the Indians. The farm remained in possession of John Dale, John Dale, Jr., and John Dale (old), who died April 5, 1813, and was sold at auction by the administrator, in November, to Abel Fisk, Jr.

"John Badger located about one-third of a mile east of Dale. When the winter came on, all but Badger and his family went to a block-house, situated on the hill, northeasterly from the glass-works in Lyndeborough. He was taken sick, and with no medical aid or nursing but what his wife could supply, after two weeks' illness he died, February, 1740, the first death in town."

Dr. Peabody gives a pathetic description of the sad circumstances:

"He died in the night. The nearest neighbor was three miles distant, and the ground was covered deep with snow. His wife composed him on the bed, as for rest, left her children with their breakfast, and with strict injunctions not to awake their father, as he was asleep, and putting on her snow-shoes, proceeded to seek assistance. Neighbors returned with her. A tree was hollowed out for a coffin, and so, in the solitude, was he committed to the earth."

After her husband died, Mrs. Badger and her children, of whom she had three, the oldest but eight years old, went to Hollis.

The remarks of Mr. Putnam follow:

"August 27th, after Mr. Badger's death, a daughter was born to Mrs. Badger, named Mary. She married David Cram. Their son, David, was the father of our respected townsman, David Cram. Mr. Gideon Cram, late of Lyndeborough, was their son, who was the father of Mrs. Mary Pettengill, who was named for her grandmother, Mary Badger.

"At the time of the first settlement there was a controversy between the New Hampshire and Massachusetts authorities, relating to the jurisdiction of the territory of Southern New Hampshire. A definite account of the controversy and its settlement is given in Dr. Bouton's 'History of Concord.' For ten years the inhabitants here were under the authorities of Massachusetts."

The first settlers were from Danvers, Mass. For three years after the settlement began, the wife of

Jacob Putnam was the only woman who resided permanently in the town. During one winter, such was the depth of snow in the woods, and such the distance from neighbors, that for the space of six months she saw no one but the members of her own family.

Indians.—The Indians of this vicinity consisted principally of the Pawtucket tribe, who had their headquarters, and, perhaps derived their designation from Pawtucket Falls, on the Merrimack River, near Lowell, Mass. The back country and the streams feeding the Merrimack River were their chief hunting and fishing-grounds. No permanent settlements of the aborigines seem ever to have been made in Wilton, though they traversed its territory for game. There were no large ponds or rivers to attract them, and they had no motive to make their habitual residence on the granite hills. They left few, if any, traces behind them,—perhaps a few arrow-heads, or hatchets of stone. Mr. Putnam reports that on lot No. 13, range 4, in the pine woods east of the Stockwell place, was a place dug out some ten or twelve feet square, which was supposed by many to have been an Indian camp, occupied when on hunting expeditions. Hill and valley, river and mountain, remain as the unalterable features of nature, but the children of the ancient wilderness have passed away forever, leaving scarcely a trace behind them. The one certain memento of their race is the name of the principal stream, the Souhegan, or Sowhagon, as it was sometimes spelled, signifying, as is said, in their dialect, "the river of the plains."

So far as is known, no person belonging to Wilton was carried into captivity or killed by the Indians, except Henry Parker, Jr., in the French and Indian War, 1757, in the massacre of Fort William Henry, on Lake George.

When apprehensions of attack arose, the settlers went into neighboring garrisons. Danger existed for about ten years. One garrison was in Milford, near the Peabody place, on the north bank of the Souhegan River. Another was in Lyndeborough, near Mr. Ephraim Putnam's. The anxieties of the pioneers were such that, in 1744, they sent the following petition to the Governor and Council of the Province:

PETITION FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THE INDIANS

"To his Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire.

"The petition of the Inhabitants of Salem Canada, in said Province, Humbly shews That your petitioners live in a place Greatly exposed to the Indians and have not men Sufficient for to Defend us, That tho' there be but few of us, yet we have laid out our estates, to begin in this place, so that we shall be extremely hurt if we must now move off, for we have, by the Blessing of God on our labors, a fine crop of corn on the ground, and tho' we have a Garrison in the town, Built by Order of Maj. Lovell, yet we have nobody empowered so much as to set a watch among us, nor men to keep it; we would pray your Excellency that we may have some assistance from the Government, in sending us some souldiers, to Guard and Defend us, as in your wisdom you shall think proper.

"Though we are but newly added to this Government, yet we pray your Excellency not to disregard us, but to assist us, that we may keep our estates and do service for the government hereafter. And your Petitioners, as in duty Bound, will ever pray.

"John Cram, Jr.	Joseph Cram.
John Cram.	Samuel Leman.
David Stevenson	John Stevenson
John Dale	Jonathan Cram.
Ephraim Putnam.	Benjamin Cram.
Abraham Leman.	

"Salem-Canada, June 26th, 1744."

No. 2.—The grant of Salem-Canada, in 1735, by the Massachusetts General Court, and the settlements formed in it, were followed, in 1749, by the grant of a new township from the proprietors, holding under the charter of John Tufton Mason, to a company of purchasers, forty-six in number. Many of them never resided on the lands, but afterwards sold them to settlers coming in. These shares were drawn by lot. The deed conveying the land was dated October 1, 1749, at Dunstable, and the lots were drawn on October 16th. The name first given to the new township, which included on the north a part of Salem-Canada, was No. 2.

The following conditions were prescribed by the proprietors to the grantees:

1. Two lots of eighty acres each should be set apart to encourage the building of mills.
2. One share of two hundred and forty acres should be given to the first minister.
3. One share should be set apart for the Christian ministry.
4. One share should be given to schools.
5. The share-holders should make all roads.
6. The original proprietors should be exempt from all taxes.
7. The share-holders should build a church by November, 1752.
8. The share-holders should settle and build houses on forty lots.
9. Each settler should pay $13.33 to aid in building up the town.
10. Those not fulfilling the conditions, except in case of an Indian war, were to forfeit their shares.
11. White pine trees were to be reserved for the British navy.

This new township, which, with new territory on the south, included a portion of Salem-Canada, received the name of No. 2, as stated above. This name was continued till 1762, thirteen years, as the title of Salem-Canada had been for fourteen years, viz.: 1735 to 1749. No. 1 became afterwards Mason, No. 3 became Lyndeborough and No. 4, Charlestown, N. H.

Wilton Proper.—In 1761, June 18th, the following petition for incorporation, was addressed to Governor Benning Wentworth:

PETITION FOR INCORPORATION

"To his Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor, &c., in the Province of New Hampshire, and the Honorable His Majesty's Council of said Province.

"The Petition of us, the subscribers, being Inhabitants of a tract of Land in said Province, of the contents of five miles square, called and known by the name of Number 2, which Township bounds northerly on Lyndeborough, westerly and southerly on Peterborough slip and Number 1, Easterly on ye Mason's Grant, not taken up; which Tract of land is considerably settled and improved, and is this year Taxed to the Province with other Towns.

"We would, therefore, Humbly request of your Excelly and Honors, that we may be Incorporated into a Township, and be invested with such Privileges and Immunities as other Towns have, and do enjoy in this Province, for ye more easy carrying on our Public affairs &c., and that the said Corporation may be Bounded according to the Grant of the said

Township, and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., June 18, 1761.

"James Mann,	Henry Snow
John Cram,	William Gibson,
Jonathan Stevens,	William Kinkeid
Haeziah Hamblet,	William Mansur,
Alexander Milleen,	Robert Smith,
John Deale,	William Vance,
John Burton,	Robert Renker,
Philip Putnam,	David Barker,
Ebenezer Perry	John Dawson,
Jonathan Greele	Benjamin Thompson,
Hugh Smylie,	Samuel Mansur,
Jacob Putnam."	

The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the town was incorporated, June 25, 1762, under the name of Wilton, derived from an ancient borough in Wiltshire, England. This act of incorporation was to continue in force till January 1, 1765. The first town-meeting was held June 27, 1762. A second act of incorporation was granted, January 2, 1765, signed by Hon. Benning Wentworth, Governor of the Province of New Hampshire, "to have continuance until His Majesty's pleasure shall be further known." As His Majesty and His Majesty's successors have, so far as is known, taken no exception to it, it is presumed this act of incorporation remains valid to the present day.

Addition of Part of Wilton to Temple.—In 1768 a petition was addressed to the Governor and Council, by the inhabitants of Peterborough Slip, the part of Peterborough lying east of the mountains called Pack Monadnock, to have one mile of the west part of Wilton, and extending the length of the town, five miles, added to Peterborough Slip, to form an independent town. To compensate for this slice of a mile wide being taken off Wilton, the petitioners also prayed that one mile wide of territory might be added to the town on the east. The people of Wilton addressed the authorities with a counter-petition, asking that Peterborough Slip itself might be added to Wilton, and deprecating any addition on the east. But the petitioners of the Peterborough Slip prevailed over the Wiltonians, and a tract half a mile wide and five miles long was taken from Wilton and added to Peterborough Slip, constituting the town of Temple.

Thus, after all these changes of names and boundaries, of Salem-Canada; No. 2; Wilton five miles square; and Wilton four and a half miles wide by five miles long, as at present constituted; we have the proprietary and territorial history of the town of Wilton up to the present time.

CHAPTER IV.

WILTON—(*Continued*).

TOWN INSTITUTIONS—MEETINGS—OFFICERS—DEBTS—TAXES—HOUSES—ETC.

It has been said that American liberty was born in the cabin of the "Mayflower" in 1620, when the Pilgrims made a covenant with one another, and signed it as the instrument of their civil and religious polity. But its earliest effective institutions were the town church, supported by the taxes of all the people, and the town-meeting, to which all freemen were admitted and which regulated all municipal affairs. Thus more than a century before a thought was entertained of a free and independent nation, separated from the parent country, the citizens of the colonies were virtually put to school in the knowledge and practice of public and official duties in State and church, and were trained to administer the affairs of the nation in peace and war.

De Tocqueville, in his "Democracy in America," the best work by a foreigner ever written upon our institutions, says,—

"In New England political life had its origin in the townships, and it may be said that each of them originally formed an independent nation.

"In the American townships power has been distributed with admirable skill for the purpose of interesting the greatest possible number of persons in the common weal.

"They possess two advantages, which strongly excite the interest of mankind, namely,—independence and authority. It is incontestably true that the tastes and habits of republican government in the United States were first created in the townships and the Provincial Assemblies."

A good illustration of this public spirit and interest in the common weal, which was strengthened and cherished by the township system, is found in the records of the town, dated July 15 and September 8, 1774, in which the inhabitants enter into a covenant of non-importation and non-consumption of British goods. This instrument is given in full subsequently in the chapter on the Revolutionary War. It seemed a trifling thing for this little community of farmer people, perched on the granite hills of a sparsely inhabited State, thus to fling defiance in the face of a great nation, but it had its serious meaning and weight. The act showed a determination to repel unjust laws by sacrifices of comfort and peace, and to vindicate the cause of freedom at whatever cost. It also showed sympathy and made common cause with the sister colonies, who suffering from the stamp act and taxation without representation and other invasions of the rights of British freemen, needed the support of their brethren. That same spirit acquiring force as it proceeded sent "the embattled farmers" to Bunker Hill and Bennington, and finally after a war of eight years with one of the greatest powers of the old world, won the independence of the new.

Town-Meetings, Etc.—These were usually held annually the second Tuesday of March. A public notice was posted by the selectmen, informing the people when, where, and for the transaction of what business the meeting was called and summoning the legal voters to assemble and discharge their legal duties as freemen. The assembly in early times was held in the church, but at the present day in a town-house or hall, built for the purpose. A presiding officer called, a moderator was chosen, and prayer was offered by the minister of the church. A town clerk

was elected to record the proceedings. A board of selectmen, usually consisting of three men, was chosen to administer the affairs of the town, relating to schools, roads, the poor, taxes, etc. A representative was chosen to the General Court or State Legislature, also town treasurer, town collector, superintending school committee, tithing men, constables, etc. Reports were read by the officers of the preceding year in relation to roads, schools, taxes, bridges, and all matters pertaining to the welfare of the town. Thus the town-clock was wound up to run another year. It was really a democratic republic in miniature. All power sprang from the people and was referred directly back to the people as the legitimate source of all human authority. In these political schools the people were nurtured and strengthened for the days to come, the "times that tried men's souls." And the permanence and success of the republican system of government depend to a considerable degree upon the extension and efficiency of the public town-meeting. This is the nest egg of the political system of America.

One who long filled important offices in town and who has been a careful observer remarks,—"I am unable to perceive where we have in our political organizations any that are purely democratic, except in the towns and wards. All our other organizations, city, county, State, etc., are representative, and I think only in New England is the pure town organization still retained."

Town Debts and Town Taxes.—The expenses of the town for the church, schools, roads, bridges, public improvements, the poor, etc., were met by taxes levied on all property, real and personal, collected by an officer appointed for the purpose and paid over to the treasurer, to be disbursed by orders signed by the selectmen. Unfortunately in many States since the formation of the government the township system has fallen into disuse, and so there has been in some respects a perceptible decline in municipal liberty and spirit which augurs ill for the future of the country. Reports of public affairs are now printed, not read before the assembly of the people and submitted to their judgment. There is no discussion in the presence of the legal voters of the interests of the public and the caucuses cut and dry the measures to be adopted and the men to be chosen in office, while the town-meetings only ratify what has been determined on elsewhere. The restoration of the town-meeting to its primitive place and power and its extension to all the States of the Union would be a most beneficial agency in the progress of America. All hail to the town-meeting!

Town Hall or House.—As already seen the earliest town hall was the Congregational Church. The civil as well as the religious meetings of the town were held there. The moderator and town clerk occupied the "deacons' seat" in front of the pulpit, the voters the pews and the spectators the galleries. The burning of the church in 1859 led to the subsequent building, the next year, of the town hall, situated on the common in the centre of the town, just south of the site of the church, and in this hall the town meetings were held until 1868, when it was voted to sell the town hall, and the meetings were held in the depot hall at the East village. The town hall at the Centre was sold to a company and called Citizens' Hall, and is used for lectures, social meetings and amusements. At the annual meeting in 1883, it was voted by the town to erect a town house at the East village "for the convenient transaction of the public business of the town." The lot of land was given by the Messrs. Whiting and the building was erected at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars and dedicated January 1, 1885.

Town Church and Town Schools will be treated of under the respective heads of "The Ecclesiastical Affairs" of the town and "Education."

Town Officers, Census, Etc., will come under the head of the chapter of Statistics.

CHAPTER V.

WILTON—(*Continued*).

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

No more important subject is connected with the history of New England towns than that of religion and religious institutions; for the general spirit and motive which prompted the first settlers to leave their homes in the old world and brave the perils of the wilderness in the new, was their desire to have freedom to worship God. However imperfectly they carried out the idea, and however they may have been at times inconsistent in trespassing upon the religious freedom of others, their religious interests were their supreme interests. For these they lived, labored, prayed and suffered. If other lands and climes may boast of richer soils, milder skies, more precious mines, it is the glory of New England that the motto of her homes and her churches, her States, her schools and colleges was *Christo et ecclesiæ*, to Christ and the church.

Churches and Church Buildings.—We have already seen the origin of the religious history of the town in the provision made by the original grantors to establish a town church, as was customary in those days by assigning one share of two hundred and forty acres to the first minister and one share of the same extent to the ministry in general. This town church, to the support of which all contributed by annual tax and on whose services almost all the inhabitants regularly attended, was for many years the only church in town, and went under the name of the Congregational church, that being the form of the church government.

The same grantors had also made it a condition in the original instrument of settlement, that a church building should be erected by November, 1752. This condition was fulfilled, and a log church was built not far from the spot on the common, at the centre, where the Unitarian church now stands. It continued to be used for about twenty-one years, and was then taken down. The first minister was Rev. Jonathan Livermore, a son of deacon Jonathan Livermore, of Northborough, Mass., born December 18, 1729, graduated from Harvard College, 1760, was ordained December 14, 1763, resigned February, 1777 and died July 20, 1809. A sketch of his life and character is given elsewhere.

The second meeting-house was a large two-story building, situated a little to the north of the old one on the common. It was built like the first one at the expense of the whole town. It had a porch at the east end and one at the west end. It had a high pulpit, after the manner of the times, over which was suspended a large sounding-board. Two rows of large windows extended round the building. The pews were square, with seats that turned up in prayer-time, and were let down with a distinct emphasis at the close. In front of the pews, before the pulpit, were open seats for the deaf and aged. Galleries were built on three sides of the church, supported by pillars planted in the church floor, divided into pews, and opposite the pulpit provided with seats for the singers. In the early days, the attic, to which there was an ascent by a trap-door, was the powder-arsenal of the town; the earthly and the heavenly ammunition being thus stored under one roof. Originally there was no bell, but one was placed in the east tower or porch in the year 1832.

At the raising of the church on September 7, 1773, a terrible accident occurred. When the frame was nearly up one of the central beams broke and fell, owing to the failure of a post that supported it, being rotten or worm-eaten at the core. A large body of timber, boards and tools, such as axes, iron bars, adzes, etc., and upwards of fifty persons standing on the beams all tumbled down, in the middle of the building, some thirty feet to the ground. Three men were instantly killed, two died soon after of their wounds, others were crippled for life, and of the fifty-three that fell not one escaped without broken bones, terrible bruises, or cuts from the axes and other tools. As many of them were picked men from the town and the vicinity and were heads of families, it can be imagined what was the consternation and grief in the sparse population at that day, and how great was the loss not only at Wilton but to the neighboring towns. Upon reflection on the event in later times it has been not unnaturally conjectured that possibly a previous vote of the town may have had something to do with it, and that it was not altogether an accident, but the result of too much good cheer and self-confidence on the part of the master workman and his associates.

At a town-meeting June 3, 1773, it was "*Voted* to provide one barrel of West India rum, five barrels of New England rum, one barrel of good brown sugar, half a box of good lemons and two loaves of loaf-sugar for framing and raising said meeting-house."

The people recovered their courage and completed the church, which was dedicated January 5, 1775. The pastor, Rev. Jonathan Livermore, preached the sermon (which has since been published), from 1 Chron. xxix. 14.

This church was struck by lightning on Friday, July 20, 1804, and, according to the narrative of Rev. Thomas Beede, then pastor of the church, "one of the middle posts at the east end was rent from top to bottom, the windows were burst out, and pieces of lath and plastering were sent from the east to the west end of the house with a force sufficient to break glass; when the charge reached the ground it took a horizontal direction and left visible marks upon the surface for several rods before it was conducted into the earth. There was no lightning-rod then attached to the house." One was afterwards put upon it.

The second minister of the church was Rev. Abel Fiske, born in Pepperell, Mass., 1752; graduated at Harvard College 1774; was ordained in Wilton November 18, 1778; and remained the pastor of the church until his death, April 21, 1802.

He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Beede, born in Poplin, now Fremont, N. H., 1771; graduated at Harvard College 1798; and was ordained in Wilton March 2, 1803, and resigned his charge, January 15, 1829.

The organization of the church was at first by a covenant agreeably to the method of New England Congregationalism, not by a specific creed. The first church in Plymouth, where the Pilgrims landed, was organized in that way and still retains its covenant. During Mr. Beede's ministry a creed was adopted, but subsequently it was dropped and the church reverted to the original method of a covenant. This caused dissatisfaction among some of the members, and "a Second Congregational Church" was formed July 18, 1823, holding Trinitarian views. It consisted of seventeen members at first.

Rev. Stephen A. Barnard was ordained over the First church January 13, 1830, and resigned his office April 25, 1833.

Rev. Abner D. Jones succeeded Mr. Barnard and was ordained January 1, 1834.

He was succeeded by Rev. Nathaniel Whitman, who was installed October 5, 1836, and continued pastor of the church till 1843.

The following ministers succeeded Mr. Whitman, in rapid rotation, as pastors:

Rev. William A. Whitwell, 1843 to 1850; Rev. Seth Saltmarsh, 1850 to 1853; Rev. John N. Bellows, 1854 to 1855; Rev. Stillman Clark, 1857 to 1863; Rev. Levi W. Hall, 1864 to 1865; Rev. William B. Buxton, 1865 to 1867; Rev. Richard Cobb-man, 1868 to 1870; Rev. L. Sumner Lincoln, 1870 to July 4, 1875; Rev. Charles Henry Rickards, 1880 to 1881; Rev. Henry Dana Dix, 1882 to April, 1885.

During this period several other ministers have, for a short time, supplied the pulpit.

The Universalist Society.—The second religious society established in Wilton was that of the Universalists, in 1813; but it had only occasional preaching, no settled pastor and no meeting-house. It was customary for them to meet in the Brick Hall, and in later years they had their services in the First Congregational Church.

Baptist Church.[1]—The Baptist Church in Wilton was constituted April 7, 1817, with eleven members: Pierce Gage, Joseph Holt, William Mansur, Ebenezer Chandler, William Howard, Jabez Goldsmith, Joseph Smith, Abigail Smith, Lucy Smith, Mary Goldsmith, Chloe Bales. The last surviving of these was Deacon Joseph Smith, who died March 16, 1883, aged ninety-four years and five months. He was made deacon very soon after the church was constituted, and held the office till his death. He was a man of deep piety and fully consecrated to Christ. Associated with him in the deacon's office, during most of his active life, was Deacon Timothy Gray.

The same day the church was constituted, six were added to its membership by letter and seven by baptism. By letter,—William Goldsmith, Hannah Goldsmith, Anna Upton, Betsy Holt, Esther Holt, Sally Mansur; by baptism, William Bales, William L. Bales, Timothy Gray, John Peabody, Susannah Smith, Nancy Gray, Sally Peabody.

For some years previous to this a few residents of Wilton had embraced Baptist principles and had united with the Baptist Church in Mason. The pastor of that church, Rev. William Elliott, frequently visited Wilton and preached to the people assembled in private houses, the school-houses of the town being closed against him. The truth, however, could not be bound; quite a number received it gladly and embracing the same became consistent Baptists.

During the winter of 1816–17 under the labors of Rev. George Evans, the Spirit was poured out. Some were converted and the desire to have a church in Wilton, which had been for some time burning in the hearts of the faithful few, was so much strengthened that they resolved to organize a church and did so as above stated. The church thus constituted had no pastor for fourteen months, but was supplied a part of the time by Brother Benjamin T. Lane. Eleven were added to the church during this time.

In June 1818, Rev. Ezra Wilmoth was settled as pastor, the church then numbering thirty-five. He baptized forty-nine.

He was succeeded in February 1823, by Rev. Benel Lathrop, who served one year. After this for a while the church was supplied by neighboring pastors. From February 1823 to October 1827 twenty-five were baptized.

In 1827, the church and society built its present meeting-house at Wilton Centre. November 7th it was dedicated, and the same day Brother Simon Fletcher was ordained. He served the church three years and baptized three and was succeeded in 1830 by Brother Caleb Brown. He was ordained and served the church two years, and during the time eleven were baptized.

In 1833, Brother Harrison Strong was ordained. He served two years and baptized nine.

He was succeeded in June 1835, by Rev. John Cannon, who served one year and baptized seven.

After this Rev. Ezra Wilmoth again served the church for a season and baptized seven. In August, 1838, Rev. N. W. Smith became pastor; he served eighteen months and baptized two.

About this time fourteen members were dismissed to form the church in Lyndeborough. Thus the church at Wilton is a mother as well as a daughter.

In June 1840, Rev. J. P. Appleton was settled as pastor. He baptized twenty-nine. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Tonkin, in April, 1843, who served seven years and baptized eight.

In 1850 Rev. Horace Eaton became pastor. He served four years and baptized eighteen. From 1854 to 1860, the church had no pastor. During this time three were baptized.

In August, 1860, Rev. Nelson B. Jones became pastor. He baptized eleven and closed his labors in 1864. In December 1866, Brother S. C. Fletcher was ordained as pastor. He served the church seven years and baptized forty-nine.

In 1867, the church and society built a parsonage at Gray's corner.

In 1874, Brother William Libbey was called to be pastor and was ordained in October of that year. He baptized four and closed his labors in March, 1877. The church at once extended a call to Rev. J. H. Lerned, who commenced his labors in May. He held the pastorate sixteen months, but his health permitted him to occupy the pulpit only a few months. Two were baptized.

February 17, 1881, Brother George C. Trow was ordained and installed pastor of the church.

The church has existed sixty-eight years and has had sixteen pastors. It has witnessed many precious revivals and has had baptized into its fellowship two hundred and forty-four. Four of these are or have been preachers of the gospel.

Second Congregational Church.[2]—The Second Congregational Church of Wilton was organized July 18, 1823. It consisted of seventeen members, five male and twelve female. It resulted from the conviction that the views and teachings of the pastor of the church of which these persons were members were not in accordance with the Bible, the chief difference of opinion being in respect to the doctrine of the person of Christ. The new church

[1] By Rev. George C. Trow.

[2] By Rev. Alfred E. Bixby.

retained the confession of faith and covenant of the old church, thus showing that they were not dissenters, but held firmly to the old-time creed. Previous to the formation of the church an ecclesiastical society had been organized, May 16, 1823. It consisted of those men who afterward joined in the organization of the new church and some others. Public worship was held for a time in what was known as "the Brick Hall;" it was over a store at the Centre of Wilton. The church was without an installed pastor until December, 1830, when Mr. Wm. Richardson, of Andover Seminary, was ordained and installed pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Wilton. During the more than seven years since its organization, public worship had been maintained, sometimes by the aid of a minister; often a sermon was read and other acts of worship conducted by "the beloved physician," Ebenezer Rockwood, M.D. The first meeting-house of the Second Congregational Society was erected in 1829. It was dedicated January 1, 1830.

The pastorate of Rev. Wm. Richardson continued till October 27, 1840. Rev. Dr. Humphrey Moore was invited to become their pastor. He declined the call, but served as acting pastor for nearly two years. Rev. Charles Whiting, second pastor of the church, was ordained and installed January 4, 1843; he was dismissed February 13, 1850. Soon after his removal an attempt was made to unite the two societies. This proved unsuccessful, and the church again opened its house of worship. In the summer of 1851 an invitation was given this society to remove its place of worship to East Wilton, where there was no meeting-house. September 9, 1851, it was decided to accept this proposal. A house of worship was erected at once, which was dedicated June 10, 1852. From Rev. Charles Whiting's dismissal, February 13, 1850, until February 21, 1856, when Rev. Ebenezer S. Jordan was called, the church was without a settled minister. Rev. W. W. Winchester was with the church two years of this time, but declined to be settled. Mr. Jordan resigned November, 1859. Rev. Daniel E. Adams, of Bangor Seminary, was ordained and installed pastor December 5, 1860. His was the longest pastorate the church has had, terminating May 3, 1876. Rev. J. Newton Brown commenced labor as acting pastor December 1, 1876, and served the church till August 15, 1878. The present pastor, Rev. A. E. Tracy, began his services September 1, 1879, as acting pastor; was installed May 3, 1880.

The deacons of the church have been: Barleigh French, chosen January 19, 1824; Abel Fisk, chosen September 2, 1831; Oliver Barrett, elected September 2, 1831; Hermon Abbot, elected June 6, 1852; Wm. Sheldon, elected June 6, 1852; Chas. Wilson and Asa B. Clark, chosen December 10, 1875.

Very soon after the formation of the church a Sabbath-school was organized. About twenty members comprised its whole number; now it includes more than two hundred. It very soon collected and has ever since maintained an interesting and useful library. The whole number connected with the church since its organization, up to January 1, 1885, was four hundred and eighty-six. The membership at that date was one hundred and forty-seven. An addition of twenty pews was made to the meeting-house in 1857. Again, an addition was made to receive the fine pipe organ, the gift of individuals to the society.

In 1858 a vestry was built for social meetings. This was sold, and made into the pleasant home now occupied by N. D. Foster, Esq. The present two-story chapel was built in 1867.

Biographical Notices.—Rev. Wm. Richardson, first pastor of the Second Congregational Church, was born in Gilmanton, N. H., March 4, 1801; graduated at Andover Seminary, 1830; ordained pastor December 15, 1830; pastor from 1830 to 1840; acting pastor at Lyndeborough 1840 to 1841; pastor at Deering, N. H., 1842 to 1846. His eyes failed him and he lived in Manchester, N. H., from 1846 until his death there, September 6, 1869. His wife, Olive Tilton, of Gilmanton, is still living. She was a lady of superior qualities.

Rev. Chas. Whiting, the second pastor of the church, was born at Lyndeborough, N. H., July 23, 1813. He graduated at Dartmouth College, 1839, and at Andover Seminary, 1842; ordained January 11, 1843; pastor from 1843 to 1850; acting pastor 1850 to 1851; pastor in Fayetteville, Vt., from 1851 till his death, May 5, 1855. His wife, Sarah Wyman, of Greenfield, N. H., survived him, but is now dead.

Rev. Ebenezer S. Jordan, third pastor of the church, was a native of Maine; as also his wife. A graduate of Bowdoin College, of Bangor Seminary; for a time resident licentiate at Andover; ordained at Wilton, December 17, 1857; dismissed December 5, 1860. He is now settled at Brownsfield, Me., where he has been pastor since 1874.

Rev. Daniel E. Adams was born at Camden, Me., 1832; graduated at Bangor Seminary, 1860; installed pastor in Wilton, December 5, 1860; dismissed May 3, 1876. He went directly to Ashburnham, Mass., as acting pastor, and is there still. His wife, Ellen F. Kingsbury, of Keene, N. H., died May, 1882. He was married, February, 1884, to Miss Marion E. Center, of Wilton.

Rev. Alfred E. Tracy, present pastor, was born in West Brookfield, Mass., July 2, 1845; graduated at Amherst College, 1869, Andover Seminary, 1872; ordained and installed at Harvard, Mass., September 4, 1872; dismissed September 1874; pastor in Oconomowoc, Wis., from 1874 to 1878; supplied church in North Springfield, Mo., from November, 1878, till June, 1879; commenced as acting pastor in Wilton, September 1, 1879; installed May 13, 1880. His wife

is Kate S. Harwood, born in Bennington, Vt.; her home at the time of their marriage, North Springfield, Mo.

Liberal Christian Church.[1]—This church was organized in the East village of this town, two miles from the Centre, in 1869. Its church edifice was erected and dedicated the same year. It contains the usual modern improvements, including a vestry in the basement; also a lecture-room, Sunday-school room, ladies' parlor and kitchen, with all its needful accompaniments; also a furnace, a fine organ and bell. Its site is very fine, being in every respect one of the best in town. The whole cost about ten thousand dollars. In their organized platform the words church and society are used in the same sense.

The following articles are contained in their platform of fellowship:

"Art. I. We, whose names are signed herewith, unite ourselves in a Christian Church and Fellowship for our own religious improvement, and as a means of usefulness to others.

"Art. II. We thus declare and claim to be members of the great union of all Christian disciples, of which Jesus Christ is the living Head, by the will of God.

"Art. III. Receiving Jesus as our divinely-given Teacher and Guide, and earnestly seeking to have in us a measure of the spirit that was in him, we pledge ourselves to follow the truth as it shall be made known to our minds, both in belief and in life.

"Art. IV. We will cooperate by contributing, of our time, interest and means, in sustaining the institutions of religion, and in all Christian work that shall be undertaken by this Union.

"Art. V. Any person may become a member of this Union by signing this form of association, no objection being made by those already members."

The preceding is an extract from the records of the Society.

Names of settled ministers: Aubrey M. Pendleton, from March, 1869, to 1875; Charles H. Tindell, from April, 1877, to November, 1878; James J. Twiss, from November, 1879, to April, 1884. Several others have preached here as supplies for a limited time during the past sixteen years.

Salaries paid ministers by the society hitherto about one thousand dollars per annum.

The audience room of the church has sittings for three hundred. The society is now free from debt, and has a good amount of pecuniary ability, though its membership is not very large.

Catholic Churches.[2]—The first Catholic services were held in Wilton in 1867 by Rev. Father O'Donnell, then residing in Nashua. The entire Catholic population at that time was seventeen families. At this period there was already a small Catholic church in Milford, where services were held regularly once a month by Rev. Father O'Donnell.

In 1879 Rev. P. Holahan was placed in charge of the Catholic populations of Milford, Wilton and Greenville, then Mason Village. Father Holahan resided in Milford. From that time Catholic services were held in Wilton twice a month. In four years the Catholic population of Wilton trebled itself. In 1877 Rev. E. E. Buckle was appointed to the above missions, Father Holahan going to Keene.

In the autumn of 1881 a Catholic church was built in Wilton by Rev. E. E. Buckle, who took up his residence there. The Catholic population at this day is about five hundred souls.

Church Edifices.—The First Congregational Church has had three houses of worship, all of wood: 1. A log church, 1752–1772, which was taken down after being used twenty-one years; 2. The large old-fashioned church which was burned after being in use for about eighty-four years, 1775–1859; 3. The one now standing, 1861–1885.

The Baptist Church has had one brick edifice, which has been in use as a house of worship for about fifty-eight years, 1827–1885.

The Second Congregational Church has had two houses of worship, one at the Centre, 1830–1851, and at the East village, 1852–1885, both of wood.

The Liberal Christian Church has one house of worship, built of wood in 1869, and still in use, 1869–1885.

The Catholic Church was built of wood in 1881–1885.

Eight houses of Christian worship have been built in Wilton, first and last, of which five still remain.

Not far from fifty clergymen have been engaged in the ministry here in all the various churches.

[1] By Rev. I. Sumner Lincoln. [2] By Rev. Edmund E. Buckle.

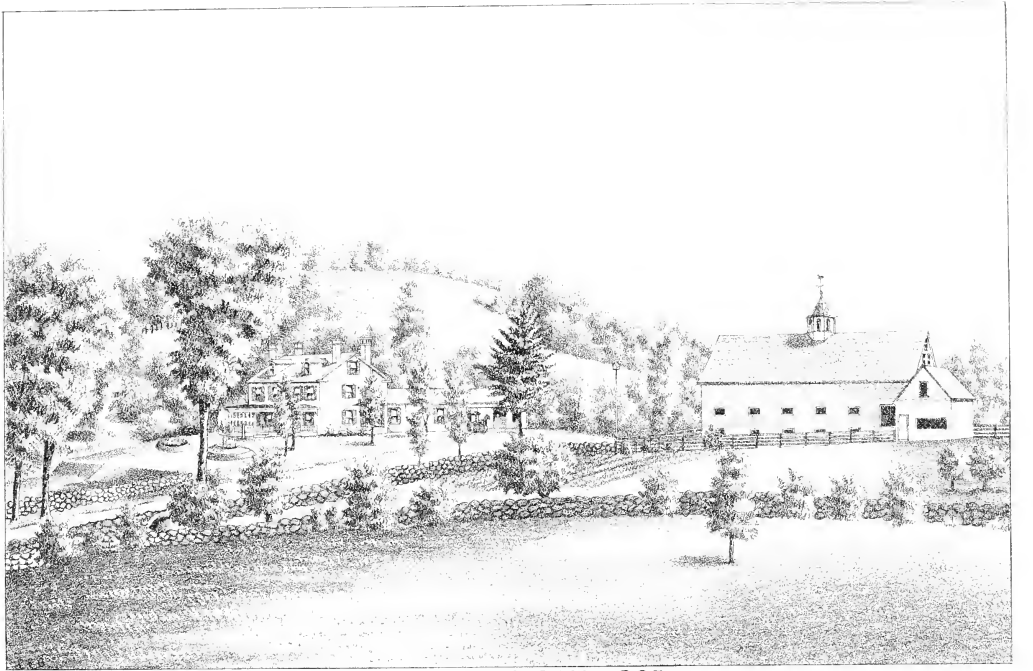
CHAPTER VI.

WILTON—(*Continued.*)

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS AND EARLY REMINISCENCES.

So simple, yet so graphic, a picture of the New England manners and customs of the earlier times is given by one of the honored sons of Wilton, Dr. Abiel Abbot, that we give it entire. It is contained in the *Wilton Centennial*:

"I will say a word about Sunday of olden times. On Saturday evening the work of the week was finished. My father, after washing and putting on a skullcap of water, would get his razor and soap, sit down by the fire and take off his beard, after which he would take his Bible, sometimes some other book. My mother, after washing the potatoes, etc., and preparing for Sunday food, used to make hasty pudding for supper, which was eaten in milk or, if that was wanting, with butter and molasses. The little children were put to bed; early in the evening my father read a chapter in the Bible and offered a prayer, soon after which the younger part of the family and the hired help went to bed—indeed the family every night went to their rest soon after supper, especially in the summer. Saturday night and Sunday and Sunday night a perfect stillness, no play going on, no laughing. Those of us who were old enough took the Testament, or learned the Catechism or a hymn, and read in the Testament or primer to father or mother in the morning. For breakfast, when we had milk sufficient, we had bread and milk; when this failed, bean and corn porridge was the substitute. Some time after the Revolutionary war, for Sunday morning tea and toast were often used. As we lived at a distance from meeting (nearly three miles), those who walked set out pretty soon after nine o'clock, and those who rode on horseback were obliged to start soon after them; the roads and pole-bridges were very bad, and the horses always carried double, and often a child in the mother's lap and sometimes another on the pommel



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE I. DOE.
WILTON, HILLSBOROUGH CO., N. H.

of the saddle before the father. All went to meeting except some one to keep the house and take care of the children who could not take care of themselves. The one that stayed at home was instructed when to put the pudding, pork and vegetables into the pot for supper after meeting. Those who went to meeting used to put into their pockets for dinner some shortcake or doughnuts and cheese. We used to get home from meeting at four o'clock, often much later. Immediately the women set the table, and the men took care of the horses, and in the winter the other cattle, etc. In the short days it would often be sundown before, or very soon after, we got home. The sled with oxen was often used for meeting when the snow was deep, or by those who did not keep a horse. After supper the children and young part of the family were called together and read in the Testament and Primer, and, if there was time, said their Catechism (the Assembly's shand some short hymns and prayers. Soon after this, in the summer, before my father read in the Bible and offered prayer, the cows were brought from the pasture and milked. No other work was performed except what was deemed absolutely necessary, the dishes for breakfast and supper were left unwashed till Monday. Every person in the town able to go to meeting went, if any were absent it was noticed, and if it was supposed that sickness was the reason. If anyone was absent three or four Sundays, the tithing man would make him a visit; this, however, was a rare case. The Sabbath was not understood to me; early habits, I suppose, rendered the restraint by no means irksome. I do not recollect feeling gloomy or disposed to play, or wishing Sunday was gone or would not come. I don't think of anything more to say about Sunday, except that the morning hours were well filled.

"Now what more shall I say. A word about schools. These were poor enough. We used to read, spell, write and cipher after a sort. Our teachers were not taught. The primer, Dilworth's spelling-book and the Bible or Testament were the books. No arithmetic; the ciphering was from the master's manuscript. My father became master that the schools were useless, and in the winter of 1782 hired Mr. John Abbot, who was then a sophomore in college, to teach a month or five weeks in his vacation, and invited the district to send their children gratis. This gave a new complexion to the school in the south district, and for a number of years after employed teachers were employed about eight weeks in the winter, usually taken from college. Soon after the improvement in this district, some of the other districts followed in the same course. To this impulse, I think, we may impute the advance of Wilton before the neighboring towns in education, good morals and sound theology. I venerate my father and mother, more than for anything else, for their anxiety and sacrifices to give their children the best education, literary and religious, in their power. And it gives me, as I have no doubt it did them and must now you and all the rest of their descendants, the highest satisfaction that the children were so well gratified and their labors successful. Their children, grandchildren and soon to the twentieth generation will have reason to bless the memory of parents of such true worth.

"Now for something, else. For breakfast in olden times were bread and milk, as soon as the cows were milked, for all the family. When milk failed, hasty pudding and molasses. About nine o'clock there was a lunch, or luncheon, of bread and cheese or cold pork and potatoes. For dinner a good Indian pudding, often in it blue berries and short, pork and beef through the winter and squash, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, etc. At four or five o'clock, raw in the summer, some bread and cheese or the like. For supper, bread and milk. When milk failed, milk porridge, hasty pudding and molasses, bread and molasses, bread and beef, etc. When there was company to entertain, chocolate for breakfast, tea coffee. Pewter basins or porringers and sometimes wooden bowls were used when spoons were introduced. Pewter dishes or wood plates were used at dinner, when a friend dined, pewter plates were used by father and mother and the friend. You probably remember the pewter platters and plates usually standing on the shelves. None but pewter spoons. The cup for beer was pewter. After which came the brown mug. If a neighbor came in for any purpose he was asked to drink beer or cider. When women visited their neighbors they went early in the afternoon, carried their work, and returned home before sundown to take care of milking the cows and so forth. Their entertainment was commonly short-cake, baked by the fire, and tea, except in the early part of the Revolutionary war. For the visit they often put on a clean chequered apron and handkerchief and short sleeve gown.

"In the winter several of the neighbors would meet for a social evening, and would have a supper. There were no select parties, all were neighbors, in the Scripture sense. The men and boy in the family the same as the children in all respects. I do not recollect ever hearing a profane word in my father's family from any of his hired men, nor at school at Wilton or Academy Academies. I do not think that the language was used by any in the days of the Revolutionary war. Industry and economy were the order of the times. I do not here recollect seeing my father or mother recline, they were on the time displeased, no doubt. My father, in the winter, read to us after Solomon Maddis. He married with shoe-buckles and stockings, pork, butter, etc., and pay in salt, molasses, tea, rum, etc., for the year, as there were no markets in the new towns. Rum was not used except in having, and I have a recollection of occasions of hard service and exposure, such as washing, etc., by burnin, large pieces of wood, etc. Intemperance was very rare. I do not remember more than one man being drunk in the whole town. Rum was mostly used at raising buildings, a half a pail was used at that. After raising a building, it finished by hoisting the timbers into their places, and, of course, rum. Coal was the favorite play with us children in the thanksgiving and Christmas weeks, which were all the holidays I remember. Good humor and cheerfulness always prevailed in our family, and it was generally so, I believe."

Speaking of the mothers, the same writer as above says:

"They came to houses not finished and painted, but called a house as then now. They had no parlor, no carpet, no mahogany, no sofa. For one of these several days every autumn was then had to spend in their wheels. But they were happy, happy—happy as the property of the times. They took good care of the household. They wrought flax and wool, the card, the spinning-wheel and the loom were the furniture of the house. All were clothed with domestic products, and they were also made for the market. They were healthy and strong; they and their daughters were not embedded by luxuries and delicacies, not with working muslins and embroidery, tea and cake were rarely used, coffee was unknown. Their dress was plain, and adapted both to season and their business, some dress answered for the day and the week. Their living and dress promoted the consumption of now.

"John Fathers and mothers were to me kind, kept like and kind, the strangers was received as to the most ancient time, with a hearty welcome. In their own neighborhood and town they were all brothers and sisters. There was an admirable sympathy, a benevolence and a heart to bring among all. Their visits were not formal—ceremonious and heartless, but frank cheerful and cordial. Their sympathy for the sick, unfortunate and distressed is expressed in their ready assistance and kindly attendance to help. When people were all particular in the summon poly, when sickness or calamity befell any, all were affected the season was mutual, and all rendered as far as possible, were relieved. They were indeed one family—all members of one sympathizing body."

The following reminiscences are by Mrs. Ardash Sawyer Allan, of Marion, Me., eighty-four years of age:

"Received a postal from Wilton saying a subscription and request is given it is proposed to publish the history of Wilton. It would be very pleasing to me if the history. Had I the power I could write in my advanced age. I should enjoy going to the place to call to recollection all my life in that town.

"The little I can give in my capacity is to me can compared with able writers, and what I write may be written by others that will execute my views in more concise manner. Yet I will try to do the best of my early recollections from a child to the years of age when I left for some of the eastern counties of Maine.

"My father, Nathaniel Sawyer, a Revolutionary soldier three years, married, came to Wilton in 1781 and in the farm he owned by Henry Hall. He toiled eighteen years on his farm. Hon. Jacob Abbot traded in the town when my father moved there, he kept a full supply of goods for a country town, he was a man of much mind and heart, and very much for every good work. When he left the farm it was considered a great loss to the people. The general name was Jacob Abbot, which I found my parents. He was the business about 1797. My father began in his shed, as a store was not much needed. He built the store which I remember, stands close to the Pooling house of Mr. Gay, about 1795 or 1797, he pulled his store out. The old books which I have in my possession show that he trade was good. For many names from all the surrounding or adjoining towns which traded at his store, or father exchanged produce for goods, such as butter, cheese, pork, beans, eggs, oats, flaxseed, ashes, etc. Here is a small sample of a bill. Book 48, 6 changes, 6. February, 1805.

"'*Debtor to Nathaniel Sawyer.*

	£	s	d.
'Feb. 5, 1 lb. of sugar, 1s.; 1 mug of toddy, 1s. . . .	0	2	0
" 6, 1 qt. new rum	0	1	5
" 10, ½ pt. brandy, 1 mug of flip	0	2	0
" 13, Credit to 2½ bushels of ashes, at 9d.	0	1	11
" 14, 2 qts. of new rum, 2s. 9d.; 1 qt. Molasses, 1s.	0	3	9
" 20, 2 yds. Calico, 6s.; 1 fur hat	1	2	6
" 23, 1 qt. of gin, 2s. 6d.; 1 lb. shells, 1s.	0	3	6

"Credit by 27 bushels of oats, at 1s. 6d. per bushel; 2 bushels of beans.'

"Federal money had not taken the place of pounds, shillings and pence, but came in practice soon after.

"It was common to go to the store with small articles of produce to exchange for goods; it was often a little stimulus would be called for, with the mistaken idea that it would lighten the cares and labor would be more easily borne; very few accounts were entered without many charges of the vile beverage. The mug holds a quart, the half mug a pint. In winter flip was commonly called for, which was made from beer; an iron, called the *loggerhead*, was kept hanging in the fire-place to have it quickly heated to warm the beer. West India rum with loaf-sugar, a toasted cracker and nutmeg grated over it, made a drink worth the price; toddy was a mixture of rum, sugar and water, with other fixings it required; blackstrap was simply rum and molasses. Spirituous liquors were anciently much used in good families; no collection of people, no parties, no benefits to a neighbor such as huskings, etc., but something stronger must be served than the precious fluid which was drawn from the well. Who would have thought of holding a glass of pure cold water to the lips of a poor, sick child or a friend sick of a fever? No cooking-stoves were used before 1817 in the families, but fire-places were large enough to admit a large log at the back, with another not as large in the andirons in front, with a good supply of wood on the top. These made a fire that was a joy to all the family, and often a pine would be in addition to make a little more light for the children to study their lessons by for the morrow's school. Our brooms were made from the yellow birch, stripped; at times we had to use small hemlock twigs.

"The schools were well attended, considering the distance to walk; there was some very cold weather; it made cold hands and feet, to say little of ears and noses. Such an article as a thermometer was not known to us children; no doubt we had zero weather with quite a number of degrees below; children were not provided with the warm clothing that they are blest with now, yet they were punctual at school. Teachers many times boarded in different families to lengthen the school; the summer schools passed off with little variation, sewing was taught with reading and spelling; the lesson was learned from Perry's spelling-book; this was the guiding star from 1807 to 1812.

"The larger scholars in the winter schools required help from the teachers more than the smaller ones; they had to be a grade by themselves. The school-house that was built near the old meeting-house is nearly ninety years old. I attended school in it seventy-eight years ago; the district was large then.

"In 1816 a school-house was built on the extreme west part of Mr. Gilman Manson's field, on the north side of the road; since then a new house has been built about half a mile toward the French village. Such a thing as bringing a pail of water into a school-room would have been thought out of order; how many times the scholars had to run to the well which belonged to the house, later owned by Dr. Parkhurst; how sweet the water would taste from that 'moss-covered bucket' that hung to the sweep ready to drop into the well; we could rest it on the curb and slake our thirst; a dish or tumbler was not provided in those days.

"The old meeting-house on the common! how many have worshiped in it. I can see them now, by imagination, almost eighty years ago.

"I hear the voices of Mr. Joshua Blanchard, Deacon John Burton, Mr. Jeremiah Abbot; what alto sounds Mr. Blanchard and Mr. Abbot produced; Deacon Burton had a strong tenor voice, and the pastor, Rev. Thomas Beede, was one that could perform his part well.

"The old meeting-house where our forefathers worshiped, how sad that it was destroyed with ruthless hands. How many times I have sat, when quite a child, looking to the golden dove, wondering she did not fly and find some other resting-place than on the sounding-board.

"Many times I sat with cold hands and feet wishing the long sermons would end; the foot-stove would be passed from one to another, to keep the feet comfortable; yet the pews were very well filled, very few stayed from church in those days; a warmer meeting-house was not conceived of then. The town was mostly settled by farmers; every family manufactured their own cloth; they could raise the wool and the female part of the house could card, spin and weave it; it was very hard work for the shoulders to draw the wool through the cards, and not unfrequently there would be parties among the young people to help each other in breaking wool, which was considered half carded, when they had finished their afternoon work.

"Then Uncle Nathan Martin would find his way to the house. Though blind he could fiddle. Very few in those days but could trip the light fantastic toe, if accompanied by Uncle Nathan's violin.

"Every day's wear was of home manufacture, such articles of comfort as undershirts, drawers and even lined pants, I never heard mentioned before 1812. The first carding machine near Wilton, was in New Ipswich, not earlier than 1808; wool was carried there to be carded. Flax was raised by the majority of farmers, summer clothing was mostly made from flax and cotton.

"Anciently I never heard of any dissension of religious opinions until 1808. The first minister of the town asked dismission, why I never heard, but always heard him spoken of as a truly good man; he never wasted words, whatever he said he meant. He was once conversing with a friend about the cost of a liberal education, said he, 'Had I known that my son, whom I have educated, would have chosen a legal profession, I never should have expended so much for him.' His friend made answer to him, 'It is possible for lawyers to be Christians.' 'I believe it,' said he, 'but it is very rare.'

"His death was very sudden; soon after he retired something unusual appeared in his breathing; his wife spoke to him, he made no answer; she went for a light; when she returned life had departed. He was the first person buried in the South Cemetery. Rev. Abel Fisk was the next minister. I think he was very much beloved by the people, and they felt his loss. Rev. Thomas Beede was the next ordained minister; some of the people were so pleased that they expressed themselves as having their loss more than made up to them.

"Mr. Beede was a gentleman who could win the youth by his teachings in school and out of school, his kindness in various ways, his judicious advice in little difficulties, ever ready to render assistance to the needy; if it could not always be in deeds it was always in words of sympathy and encouragement which had the effect to do good. How many have been blessed in their education by his efforts, not only for common schools, but many for their collegiate course. The few advantages with which I was blessed I owe to Mr. and Mrs. Beede. He was my first teacher and my last in school.

"Mrs. Beede was a lady one could not get acquainted without loving her as a friend; in every thing good she was ever active; in disappointments or crosses she ever gave advice charitably. 'To err was human, to forgive divine.' In 1811 Mr. Beede invited all the children who would like to learn to sing to meet at the school-house, near the meeting-house, and he would instruct them. At the day appointed there was a great turnout; the school was quite a success; there were some most excellent voices; it did not take long to learn the rules for vocal music in those days; the rising and falling of the notes were soon accomplished; the first tune was 'Little Marlborough,' the second was 'Plymouth;' when we could call the notes to those tunes, we imagined ourselves quite singers, with the praise of our instructors. Very few of that school are left to remember it now.

"In the ministry of Mr. Fisk they had what is termed congregational singing. They sang from David's Psalms; the Deacon would read a line, commence the tune, all the people would follow him, then another line and they would finish the psalm in that way. At last the younger singers wished to improve, and a Mr. Hendrick was hired to teach. He had three sessions a day, the tunes were lively and they had a great interest in them. After a while they had a desire for instrumental music with the singing; this was most bitterly opposed by a number of men advanced in years; they would leave the church every time singing commenced; their prejudice was at such a length they did not stop to hear; one said he did not wish to hear the devil's fiddle (bass viol) played on at any place, he could not bear to hear it in church; another did not like the devil's baboon (bassoon). At last one of the men joined the Baptist Church in Mason; it was some years before the Baptist Church was organized in Wilton.

"There was one veteran that was very much prejudiced against a certain minister who exchanged with Mr. Beede; the old gentleman did not mind him when he seated himself in the body seats. He started for the door as soon as he found who was to preach; as he passed to the door a man said to him, 'Stay and hear the rest.' He replied, 'The d'l a bit of it, I have heard enough of it already.' . . . . .

"In 1815 there was a society called the Literary and Moral Society, for the benefit of the young people. The exercises were writing themes, declaiming and the discussion of such questions proposed as would give instruction to the members. Rev. Thomas Beede was the instructor, many

of his remarks have been a blessing to me to the present day. Questions in Philosophy and "Mason on Self-knowledge," were for our study. I believe it ended in a keycum.

"In 1801 an epidemic visited the town something like the typhus-fever, many families were sadly afflicted. Rev. Abel Fisk and the physician, Dr. Rockwood, were the first who were taken with it. I think there were but two families that escaped, they lived on the outskirts of the town. The physician that attended was Dr. Preston, Sr., of New Ipswich, he rode night and day until Dr. Rockwood was able to assist, one family lost six children, keepers, father, mother, three sons and one daughter. Many suffered for want of proper care, there were not enough to care for the sick who were able. Very few were willing to come from out of town for fear of the fever. The North cemetery will tell of the numbers by the gravestones which years have not obliterated. A spoiler was thought to have introduced the disease.

"In conclusion, I look back on the friends in the town where I had my earliest associations, I know not if any near my own age are living. Echo points 'over there,' or 'crossed the river,' the old landmark, the church on the hill, has gone from sight, where my parents, brothers and sisters worshipped. Change, change is written on many things, and Wilton has had its share.

"Although my lot has been cast in another locality, I still cling to the memory of the early associations of my childhood, and the boatman will call for me to land me on the shore 'over there,' where many are gone before, and not a great while hence it will be my lot to go as they have gone."

CHAPTER VII.

WILTON—*Continued*).

PAUPERISM AND INSANITY.

IN the earlier stages of New England civilization the condition of the abnormal members of the community, such as paupers, the insane, orphans, slaves and criminals, was a hard one. Puritanism made men and women stern, resolute, firm, severe, but not particularly gentle, compassionate, sympathetic or humanitarian. God himself was looked upon as King and Judge, rather than as the Universal Father. If men suffered, the feeling was that they ought to suffer. It was the Hebrew code, rather than the Christian,—an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. The Indians were regarded and treated as the children of the devil and worthy of extermination. They were often sold into slavery. Slaves were made even of white men. Little compassion was felt for those who fell out of line and did not keep step with the march of society. The poor were sold at auction, for their maintenance, to the lowest bidder. The insane were regarded with superstitious awe, and often shut up in cold and filthy out-houses, sometimes chained, without fire, suitable clothing, proper food or medical attendance. I knew, in one town, where a man was confined in a cage for thirty years, from which he had never been out but once. The treatment of criminals was harsh and vindictive, and the condition of jails and lock-ups was a reproach to civilization and Christianity. Orphan children, apprentices and the friendless often experienced little mercy or commiseration from those who had them in charge, or from the community. Domestic and school discipline, even to the more favored, was grounded on the proverb of "sparing the rod and spoiling the child." Such was the general character of the times, to which there were, of course, many notable exceptions worthy of all commendation.

But all these features are so changed now that they appear as almost incredible to later times. There have been no reforms more remarkable than those of the amelioration of the condition and life of the weak and suffering classes. The leaven of Christianity has been leavening the whole lump, and reaching out and down to the very outskirts of society. The spirit of Him who came not to destroy men's lives but to save them, and to seek and save the lost, is becoming the corporate spirit of States and cities. When we consider the progress of the last one hundred and fifty years in the direction of humane and benevolent activity, we cannot but hope for still greater and more beneficent changes in the near future.

The *Centennial Pamphlet* tells us that

"The first pauper in town was by the name of Stratton, who received aid from the town before the Revolution. From this time till 1820 there were but seven families—and these but in part—who were supported by the town. Some other individuals, but very few in number, have occasionally received aid. In 1820 a farm for the poor was purchased and was carried on by the town for some years. The products of this farm were nearly sufficient, in most years, to pay the wages of the overseer and family and for the support of the poor."

Town Farm.—At the annual town-meeting in March, 1830, the town voted to purchase a farm on which to support the poor. Joel Abbot, Oliver Perham and Daniel Batchelder, selectmen, and Jonathan Parkhurst and Jonathan Livermore were appointed a committee to purchase a farm, stock, tools and furniture, and employ a man and his wife to manage the same.

The paupers were supported on this farm thirty-eight years. At the annual town-meeting in March, 1868, the town

"*Voted*, That the selectmen appoint a committee of three to dispose of and sell the town farm."

"*Voted*, That this committee sell the personal property on the town farm on the 1st day of April next."

"*Voted*, That this committee be authorized and empowered to dispose of, sell and convey said farm and to give a deed of the same."

The farm comprised lot No. 8, in the eighth range, and about three-fourths of lot No. 8 in the ninth range of lots. The farm was formerly owned by Nathan A. Whiting. After the town sold the farm the paupers were provided for by contract.

Hillsborough County Farm.—The increase of manufacturing at Manchester, Nashua and other villages in the county, and the law passed in 1841 making void all "settlements" gained in the towns prior to 1796, added much to the number of the paupers to be supported by the county.

The county judges—Hon. Jacob Whittemore, of Antrim, and Hon. Jesse Carr, of Goffstown—at that

time had the superintendence of all matters relating to the county paupers. For the purpose of lessening the expenses to the county of maintaining the paupers, in the latter part of the year 1849 they purchased of Noyes Poor, Esq., of Goffstown, a farm, for which was paid ten thousand dollars.

At the session of the Legislature of 1851 the Representatives of Hillsborough County met in convention for the purpose of examining the financial affairs of the county, and the following resolve was passed:

"*Resolved*, That Jonathan D. Clement, of Weare, be and is hereby appointed, in behalf of this convention, to make examination into and thoroughly investigate the financial affairs of the county for the last five years, and to make and report to the next county convention a general statement of the affairs of each of said years, and a full and particular statement of said affairs in detail, for each of the two last years, and that said Clement have power to send for persons and papers in making said investigation."

This resolution, having been considered by the convention, was, on motion, adopted by unanimous votes.

Mr. Clement submitted his report to the Convention of Representatives of Hillsborough County, in convention, June session, 1852. From that report we take the following account of the expenses of the county for paupers in the years named in the report:

Cash paid October term, 1846	$4,328.13	
Cash paid January term, 1847	379.03	
Cash paid April term, 1847	5,003.50	
		$9,710.66
Cash paid October term, 1847	5,931.48	
Cash paid April term, 1848	4,098.83	
		10,030.01
Cash paid October term, 1848	6,563.55	
Cash paid April term, 1849	6,096.76	
		12,660.31
Cash paid October term, 1849	7,518.94	
Cash paid April term, 1850	6,554.53	
		14,073.47
Cash paid October term, 1850	2,346.90	
Cash paid January term, 1851	214.58	
Cash paid April term, 1851	2,487.32	
		5,048.80
Cash paid for support of County Farm		
Cash paid October term, 1850	1,650.40	
Cash paid January term, 1851	1,764.77	
Cash paid April term, 1851	1,707.76	
		5,122.93
Total for the years 1850-51		$10,171.73

In February, 1850, the judges notified the several towns that the establishment in Goffstown was ready to receive paupers.

In the report of 1850 is the account

For repairing and fitting up the building	$483.73
For stock, farming tools and furniture	1,678.91
	$2,162.64
Cost of Farm	10,000.00
Total outlay	$12,162.64

The first report of the justices was dated September 3, 1850, the institution having been occupied about six months.

At that time there had been one hundred and seventy-six paupers at the farm, eighty-eight having been the largest number at any time, and seventy-seven being the average number.

The law passed by the Legislature in 1855 remodeled the judiciary, abolished the offices of county justices and road commissioners, and created the office of county commissioners, with the same duties and powers of those of the county justices and road commissioners.

In the report of the commissioners, dated December, 1857, for the year previous, the expenses of the paupers are as follows;

At the county farm	$4,546.33
Paid to towns for support of county paupers	5,544.73
To pay special contracts, New Hampshire Asylum, printing, etc.	614.32
Total	$10,705.38

Whole number of paupers at the farm, 281.
Average number, 104½.
Number of weeks' board of paupers, 5434.

The Legislature, in 1860 or 1861, passed a law making void all settlements gained prior to 1840, that threw the support of most of the paupers upon the county, and caused the sale of the farms that were owned by the towns on which the paupers had been supported.

The next report we have is for the year ending January 1, 1868, which was the year the paupers were removed from Goffstown to Wilton.

Late in the year 1866 the buildings at the farm in Goffstown, with the exception of the barn, stable and corn-barn, were destroyed by fire.

The representatives of the towns of Hillsborough County, in convention at Manchester, in January, 1867, instructed the county commissioners to sell as speedily as possible, consistent with the interest of the county, at public or private sale, the county poor farm at Goffstown, in whole or in parts, and such parts of the personal property connected with the farm as they deem advisable, and directed and authorized them to purchase the Whiting farm, in Wilton, so called, at an expense not exceeding the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and directed and authorized them to erect such further buildings on said farm as may be necessary for the accommodation of the county, at an expense not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

The county took possession of the farm April 1, 1867, and a building was erected of wooden materials, eighty-two by forty feet, three stories high, with cellar under the whole, cemented bottom, and partitioned into rooms suitable for the purposes needed.

The farm is bounded on the west by Temple, and the north line is one-half mile from the south line of Lyndeborough, and contains four hundred and thirty-six acres; also, northwesterly from the buildings, a lot of one hundred acres, that is bounded on the north by Lyndeborough line, is included in the farm. Since the farm was purchased by the county, there has been expended in building, including the

boiler-house and boilers, over twenty thousand dollars.

In 1884 a wind-mill, with the necessary apparatus, was put in for raising water into the building, at a cost of five hundred and twenty-one dollars. This arrangement has proved satisfactory.

A number of years since the establishment was made a county House of Correction, which adds to the number of those that are able to work.

While Captain Bumpus was the superintendent, twelve acres of the pasture west of the buildings, towards the intervale, were cleared of rocks; and since the present superintendent, Mr. Charles A. Stiles, has had charge, twenty acres north of the buildings and ten acres east of the road have been cleared of the rocks, with two acres that have been commenced, which, when completed, will make forty-four acres changed from rough pasture land to smooth fields.

The old walls have also been cleared off, making but one field on the west side of the road. On the southerly part of the farm is a large orchard of nearly all Baldwin apples, from which, in 1883, were taken twelve hundred bushels of marketable fruit.

We extract from the report of 1873 the following statistics:

Number at the almshouse January 1, 1872, 108.
Admitted during the year, 146.
Deaths during the year, 14.
Weekly average during the year, 118
Number at the almshouse January 1, 1873, 120.

Of the one hundred and forty-six admitted during the year, twenty-nine were sentenced to the House of Correction.

Cost for the support of paupers at the farm	$9,287 80
For support of paupers away from the farm	5,790 52
Total	$15,078 32

From the report for the year ending April 30, 1884, we take the following statistics:

Number at the almshouse May 1, 1883, 241.
Admitted to May 1, 1884, 253.
Discharged to May 1, 1884, 283.
Supported and partially supported, 107.
Births, 11.
Deaths, 27.
Weekly average, 206.
Number at the almshouse May 1, 1884, 254.

For support of paupers at the almshouse	$7,743 45
For support of paupers in towns and cities	13,574 12
Total cost of supporting paupers in the county of Hillsborough from May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884	$37,105 57

Since the county farm has been established in Wilton, three chaplains have held office,—Rev. S. C. Fletcher, Rev. I. S. Lincoln and Rev. George C. Trow. Messrs. Fletcher and Trow are Baptists, and Mr. Lincoln Unitarian. The last gentleman officiated for ten years, ending May 1, 1884.

There have also been two superintendents,—Captain G. G. Bumpus and C. A. Stiles Esq.

Crimes and Punishments.—In the time of our fathers, whipping was a common punishment for small offenses, such as petty larceny and assault and battery. This custom is revived in several States of the Union, as the proper infliction for wife-beaters and other despicable criminals. But cruelty in general only begets more cruelty and barbarism. Wife-beaters are almost without exception drunkards. To prohibit liquor-making and liquor-selling is the sure method to stop wife-beating.

At the County Court held at Amherst October, 1771, Jonas Stapleton was sentenced to be whipped twenty stripes, and to be sold as a slave for seven years, provided he could not pay his fine. It is not stated what his fine was.

An oak on the Wilton common was, in very early times, the whipping-post. A culprit, condemned to this punishment for stealing clothes from a clothes-line, while undergoing the lash, made his shrieks heard across the valley, a mile away. An old lady relates that, at a later period, a whipping-post, eight or ten feet high, stood at the southeast corner of the common. Here justice was administered by the officers of the town to all violators of the law. The same post was also used as a bulletin-board for notices.

Aggravated crimes have been very rare in Wilton history. Robbing graves was at one time carried on to some extent, but though the offenders were strongly suspected, and almost certainly identified, no positive proof could be obtained sufficient for an indictment and conviction. A document still exists in which it is recommended to the town to ferret out such heinous doings, and to remunerate a detective who had been employed to visit Boston and bring the criminals to justice. But though some persons fled from town, no arrests were made, and the whole affair subsided. At another time a native of the town, no doubt deranged, disinterred a body in the North Cemetery, and carried the bones to another State and showed them to some persons.

In 1865 a supposed horse-thief was passing through town and was arrested and indicted, under the name of W. J. Hunter, *alias* George Brown, but the evidence failing to convict him, the man was discharged.

Some years ago an altercation took place on the public street in East Wilton, on Sunday, in which Thomas Broderick, of Milford, struck one Doyle on the head with the edge of a board. Doyle fell and died in a few minutes. Broderick was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the State Prison for a term of years. After about one year's imprisonment, he was pardoned out by the Governor, on a petition signed by a large number of the citizens of Milford.

About the year 1868 two young men — Newgent and Howard — committed several burglaries at East Wilton, but were arrested in Peterborough, and tried and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Less than a month elapsed between their crime and their punishment.

About the year 1870 a young man by the name of Barry was convicted of committing a burglary at East Wilton, and sentenced to the State Prison for two or three years.

The greatest shock ever given to the public morals and the honorable repute of the town was by the repeated crimes and public execution of Elwin W. Major, January 5, 1877. Major was born in Goffstown and was about thirty years of age. He had removed with his parents, at five years of age, to Randolph, Vt., thence went to Manchester, N. H., when nineteen years old, where he worked for some time, then removed to Iowa. He returned East, worked for a time in Goffstown, and then went to Wilton, working in a mill and cabinet-shop, and finally on a farm for Moses Lovejoy, whose daughter Ida he married in 1869. On the 20th of December, 1874, Mrs. Major was taken suddenly ill, and on the evening of the same day died. Her sudden death led the town authorities to investigate the case, which resulted in evidence that led to the belief that Major had purchased strychnine in Nashua a few weeks previously, and also of his criminal intimacy with another woman in Wilton. These discoveries were followed by other facts, which, added to Major's questionable reputation, convinced people that he was a murderer.

Major was arrested, and, after two trials, was convicted of murder and sentenced to be executed January 5, 1875, on which day he was hanged at Concord, in the precincts of the State Prison, protesting his innocence to the last.

George Peacock, in 1878 or 1879, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years for burglary at East Wilton, but after one year's imprisonment was pardoned out by the Governor on petition.

None of the criminals above named were natives of Wilton.

Statistics prove that by far the greater part of the pauperism, insanity and crime in the community are due to the use of intoxicating liquors.

CHAPTER VIII.

WILTON—(*Continued*).

SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, EDUCATION, ETC.

Schools.[1]—Wilton was first settled in 1739, and was incorporated as a town in 1762. Recognizing the prevailing sentiment of New England respecting the importance of free schools, the grantors of the land constituting the principal part of the township, in order to encourage settlements, set apart one share, which consisted of two hundred and forty acres, for the use of schools. This land was sold before the town had become so fully populated as to render it very valuable, and the proceeds invested as a small fund, the annual income of which was appropriated for the purposes for which it was designed.

The first record which we find respecting schools, excepting the locating of the school lots of land, was in 1767, when the town voted "to raise six pounds, lawful money, for a school this year," and "chose the selectmen a committee to provide said schools." For the next ten years about the same amount was annually raised, and the schools were kept in dwelling-houses in different parts of the town, as would best accommodate the inhabitants.

In the midst of the trials and embarrassments of the Revolution the interests of education were not neglected; provision was made every year for the maintenance of schools. From the close of the war till the end of the eighteenth century a larger sum was appropriated for schools than for town expenditures; and down to the present time the amount raised for the free education of the children of the town has always been largely in excess of that required by law.

School Districts.—In 1787 a committee consisting of nine persons divided the town, which comprised twenty-five square miles of territory, into "five districts for the purpose of building or repairing school-houses at the expense of each district." In 1807 the selectmen, by vote of the town, reconstructed the districts and constituted eight, which were thenceforward designated by numbers. Subsequently two additional districts were formed from portions of these, so that the township now contains ten districts, having eleven school-houses, containing thirteen school-rooms.

School-houses.—The school edifices of the early times seem to have been designed to withstand the vandalism of the boys rather than to afford comforts and conveniences for the pupils. They were warmed —so far as they were made warm at all in winter—by huge open fire-places, in which green wood exclusively was often burned, and there was no need of any special arrangements for ventilation. The seats and desks were made of plank from an inch and a half to two inches in thickness, the dimensions of which, however, were soon materially diminished under the operations of the busy jack-knives of idle scholars.

The first school-house of improved construction was built in 1842 in the district of which Rev. Warren Burton was a native. The seats in this house consisted of chairs, graduated in height and size to correspond with the varying ages of the pupils, and firmly fixed to the floor. Ample space was afforded, means of ventilation were furnished and the house was at first warmed by a furnace in the basement. School-houses

[1] By George L. Dascombe.

on a similar plan were soon after built at the centre of the town and at East Wilton, the principal villages, and those in other districts have been replaced by new ones or remodeled till, at the present time, there are only two which are not adapted to the purpose for which they were designed, and even these are a decided improvement upon those of fifty years ago.

Courses of Study and Methods of Instruction.—One hundred years ago the branches of study were limited to reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. The methods of instruction, even in these, were extremely imperfect. The pupils had no text-books in arithmetic. The schoolmaster usually—not always—possessed one. He communicated a rule orally to his pupils, who wrote it out in their "manuscripts," which generally consisted of a few sheets of coarse paper stitched within a brown paper-cover. Then an example under that rule was given, which the scholars solved, and copied the operation into their manuscripts below the rule. When a sufficient number of examples had been thus disposed of, another rule was given, and so on till the mathematical education of the student was completed.

The branches of study now pursued, even in our rural schools, include reading, spelling and defining, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar (including analysis), geography (including physical geography as a distinct branch,) history of the United States, physiology, algebra, geometry, book-keeping, natural philosophy, and sometimes chemistry and botany.

Teachers.—Until within the last thirty years schoolmasters were almost invariably employed in the winter and school-mistresses in the summer. If a lady teacher was placed in charge of a winter school, she was always one possessing masculine traits. A change has gradually taken place, and at the present time our schools, with very few exceptions, are taught by females.

Many of the teachers, both men and women, who have assisted in forming the intellectual and moral character of the successive generations of youth in Wilton, have been eminently fitted for their vocation. In 1782 an intelligent and public-spirited citizen of the town, convinced that the schools were nearly worthless, hired a student at college to teach during his vacation, and invited his neighbors to send their children to the school free of charge. "This," records the Rev. Abiel Abbott, D.D., a son of the citizen referred to, "gave a new complexion to the school in the south district; and for a number of years after, qualified teachers, usually students from college, were employed about eight weeks in the winter. Soon after the improvement in the south district some of the other districts followed in the same course. To this impulse, I think, we may impute the advance of Wilton before the neighboring towns in education and good morals."

Among those who, at various times, taught in the district schools of the town, and afterwards became widely known as public men, were Professor John Abbott, of Bowdoin College; Benjamin Abbott, LL.D., for many years principal of Phillips Academy, at Exeter, N. H.; Rev. Samuel Barrett, D.D., of Boston; Rev. Samuel R. Hall, first principal of the Teachers' Seminary, at Andover, Mass.; and Rev. Warren Burton, author of the "District School as It Was," and in his later years eminent for his labors in the cause of home education. Of these, Mr. Barrett and Mr. Burton received the rudiments of their education in the schools of Wilton.

In 1803, Rev. Thomas Beede was installed as minister of the town and remained in that capacity till 1829. He was a ripe scholar, a man of genial manners, and deeply interested in the improvement of the young. In addition to his pastoral labors he sometimes taught one of the district schools, sometimes a select school, and also gave instruction to advanced students at his home. His influence in promoting the educational interests of the town was incalculable. A remarkably large number of the young men of Wilton acquired a liberal education during his ministry.

Text-Books.—The text-books of a century ago, as recorded by one who attended school at that time, were the Bible or Testament, the Primer and Dilworth's Spelling-Book. As the wants of the schools have demanded, new books have been introduced. When improvements have been made, those improvements have been adopted. But the town has never been given to frequent changes. When a thoroughly good book was in use it has not been discarded merely because something new has been offered. Adams' Arithmetic, under its successive forms of the Scholars' Arithmetic, Adams' New Arithmetic, Adams' New Arithmetic (revised edition) and Adams' Improved Arithmetic, was used for nearly seventy years, and Warren Colburn's Mental Arithmetic for about fifty. It is only within the last year that these works have been superseded.

Supervision of Schools.—For more than twenty years before the State made any provision for the supervision of schools the town of Wilton annually chose some of its best qualified citizens a committee to inspect the schools. It is worthy of note that our educational interests have always been kept free from any connection with party politics. The citizens have left the appointment of superintending school committee—since that office was established by the law of the State—to the selectmen and those officials, to their honor be it recorded, have never seemed to be influenced by partisan feelings in making their selections.

Select Schools.—At various times for seventy-five years past skillful teachers have opened private schools, for one term in a year, which have partaken more or less of the character of High Schools. These

have been largely instrumental in raising the standard of education in the town. There has been for some time a select school at the principal village, continuing through the year, which affords advantages equal to those which are found at respectable academies. This school gives promise of being a permanent institution.

Literary Societies.—Under the inspiration of Thomas Beede, and aided by some intelligent young men and women, an association was formed in 1815 or 1816, called the Wilton Literary and Moral Society. One of its members has described it as follows:

"The members of the early society consisted of young gentlemen and ladies, and there were a few more boys like myself, at the time, who had a literary taste, such as to admit them to a companionship with their superiors. We met at first once a week or fortnight, at Mr. Beede's house, and then in a parlor of the Bass House, as it used to be called. We should have been lost in the spaciousness of a hall. There our revered Pastor presided over us under the title of Instructor, if I rightly remember. We discussed literary and moral questions orally or by writing. Indeed, subjects were given out at each meeting to be written upon against the next, and read before the society and then put into the hands of the Instructor to be corrected. These were to me, and I doubt not to the rest, delightful meetings. Impulses were there given which, in the chain of causes, must, I think, have been of valuable consequence."

The next step in the general enlightenment of the town was the establishment of the lyceum and the lecture course. Questions were debated and lectures given, agreeably to the general practice of these associations. The speakers and lecturers, generally of home origin, gave their services without pay. It was later that large sums were paid for lecturers from abroad, who made lecturing their special work, and who wrote their lectures in the summer and delivered them in the winter. A still later method has been the Lecture Bureau, which sends out annual circulars of eminent lecturers, humorists, singers, etc., with a list of their subjects or performances for the winter's campaign.

Sunday-Schools.—The first Sunday-school was established in May, 1816, in the Congregationalist Church, of which the Rev. Thomas Beede was pastor. Two ladies,—Miss Phebe Abbot, afterwards the wife of Ezra Abbot, Esq., of Jackson, Me., and the mother of Professor Ezra Abbot, D.D., LL.D., of Cambridge, and Miss Sarah White Livermore—were leaders in the enterprise. This school was one of the first, if not the first, in the country, devoted especially to religious instruction.

Seventy children attended the first season.

The book used was the Bible, and the Bible only. Sunday-schools are now established in all the churches in town.

The Columbian Library was incorporated June 9, 1803. Ebenezer Rockwood, Jonathan Barton and Philip Putnam were the corporate members. The records of the library have not been found. About the year 1820 the company was dissolved, and the books sold or divided among the stockholders. Among the books which can be traced may be mentioned Hunter's "Sacred Biography" and John Adams' "Defense of the Constitution of the United States," in three volumes.

The Ministerial Library, belonging to the First Congregational Church, for the use of the ministers, was established in 1824 by Rev. Abiel Abbot, D.D., who gave a large number of books to it. It was incorporated and placed in the hands of five trustees, who were to fill their own board. The library has an endowment fund, the income of which goes to the purchase of books. All ministers in town are entitled to the privileges of the library.

A Parish Library also belongs to the First Congregational Church, consisting of several hundred volumes, and open to all the members of the parish. The Sunday-school libraries of the various churches contain a large number of volumes, which are for the use of the teachers and scholars of the several societies.

The Public Library.—By the efforts principally of Rev. A. M. Pendleton, then pastor of the Unitarian Church in East Wilton, a public library was established in town, consisting of about two thousand volumes; but in the great fire of December 29, 1874, a considerable part of the library was destroyed; partially insured; and in the great fire of January 20, 1881, it was almost entirely burned up. It has been proposed to re-establish this library and open it free to all the inhabitants of the town.

Doctors.—Dr. Ebenezer Rockwood, a graduate of Harvard College in 1773, and Dr. Timothy Parkhurst, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1813, were for many years the wise and skillful physicians of the town. Dr. John Putnam also practiced medicine a long time in Wilton.

Dr. Crombie and Dr. Kingsbury, of Temple, Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, Dr. Adams, of Mont Vernon, Dr. Spalding, of Amherst, and Dr. Dearborn, of Milford, have also been called upon to visit in their professional capacity the sick and suffering in Wilton. Drs. Trevitt, Freeman and Hatch are at present the physicians of the town.

Lawyers.—For many years no lawyer resided in town. Hon. Charles H. Burns, J. L. Spring, Esq., and W. H. Grant have officiated in that capacity.

Graduates of Colleges.—One of the tests of the appreciation of the advantages and privileges of education is the eagerness with which the higher education of academies and colleges is sought and the sacrifices made to secure it. Wilton has sent many of her sons to colleges and universities. The following is the list of college graduates, as near as we can ascertain it:

The following persons have graduated at Harvard College: Rev. Abiel Abbot, D.D., 1787; Rev. Jacob Abbot, 1792; William Abbot, Esq., 1797; John Stevens Abbot, 1801; Solomon Kidder Livermore, Esq., 1802; Ebenezer Rockwood, Esq., 1802; Samuel Grecle, Esq., 1802; Samuel Abbot, Esq., 1808; Rev. Samuel Barrett, 1818; Rev. Warren Burton, 1821;

Rev. Abiel Abbot Livermore, 1833; Hermon Abbot was two years in Harvard College.

The following are the graduates of Dartmouth College: Daniel Rockwood, Esq., 1811; Augustus Greele, Esq., 1813; Timothy Parkhurst, M.D., 1813; Abner Flint, Esq., 1821; D. Morgan, Esq., 1835; Rev. Lubim Burton Rockwood, 1839.

The graduates of Bowdoin College are Professor Joseph Hale Abbot, 1822; Rev. Ephraim Peabody, 1827; Ezra Abbot, Esq., 1830; Abiel Abbot, Esq., 1831.

Graduates of Yale College,—Rufus Abbot, M.D., 1834; Rev. Alvah Steele, three years at Yale, but did not graduate; Levi Abbot, Esq., 1840.

Graduate of Amherst College: Charles Abbot, Esq., 1835.

Graduate of Middlebury College: Samuel Flint, Esq.

Rev. John Keyes and Rev. Nathaniel Abbot were natives of Wilton, and received, after leaving town, a college education.

William Barret, Harvard, 1859, practicing law in St. Paul, Minn.; Joseph Chandler Barrett, Dartmouth; Charles D. Adams; Everard W. Dascomb was one year at Oberlin, and graduated at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., 1880, valedictorian.

CHAPTER IX.

WILTON—(*Continued*).

INDUSTRIES, MILLS, MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, when, more than a hundred years ago, he traveled through New England, forecast its destiny, for he saw its numerous and rapid streams and its immense water-power and predicted that it would be a great manufacturing community.

Another feature leading to the same conclusion is the character of the people, as distinguished by general education, skill and inventiveness. The mechanical power and the intelligent population both combine to make mechanics and manufactures leading interests. Water and wind will ever be cheaper propellents than steam and electricity. The course of events since Franklin's time has justified his sagacity.

The occupations of countries are largely determined by climate, geological formation and the race of men. The sea-coast and islands make a community of sailors, merchants and fishermen. The plains and prairies destine men to husbandry; the hills and mountains to grazing and mining; the brooks and rivers to manufactures, and so on to the end of the chapter.

The early settlers of Wilton had to contend with many difficulties. They had no mills, no boards, no clapboards, no shingles. The first burial was in a rude coffin hollowed out of a tree, with a slab hewn from the same for a lid. The houses were built of logs. Earth supplied the place of mortar. The axe was the chief tool. For glass was used mica, for floors the ground, for window-frames lead, for chimnies clay, for plates wooden platters, for roofs split rails and earth, for paths blazed trees, and for roads corduroy or logs and poles. At first there was no mill to grind their corn nearer than Dunstable and afterwards Milford. The pioneer must travel miles and miles along his solitary path through the wild woods with his bag of grain on his back or on a sled to reach a grist-mill, and return the same weary way to supply bread-stuffs for his wife and children.

The grantors of the town, in order to promote improvements, set apart two lots of eighty acres each for encouragement for building mills.

The first mill in Wilton was the grist-mill at Barnes' Falls, built by Samuel Greele, one of the grantees of the town, the father of Major Samuel Greele, and grandfather of Captain Samuel Greele. It was on lot No. 15 in the fourth range, being one of the lots drawn for mills.

The first saw-mill was that of Jacob Putnam, situated a short distance west of the northwest corner of lot No. 15, and very near, or on the line between lots Nos. 15 and 16 in the fifth range.

A saw and grist-mill was built by Hutchinson at the East village, on the same spot where one stands now.

On lot No. 20 in the fourth range, on the brook that flows by the present glass-house at South Lyndeborough, a few rods above where it unites with Stony River, a grist-mill was erected by Deacon John Burton. These mills were all erected before the Revolution.

Near the knob-factory of Samuel Smith, at the West village, on the Gambol Brook, there was, formerly, a grist-mill and fulling and clothing-mill owned by Uriah Smith. It was burned in 1781 or 1782, but the remains of the dam may still be seen.

Rev. Jonathan Livermore built a saw-mill on Gambol Brook about the time of the Revolution, on the site now occupied by his descendants for a saw-mill, with shingle and stave machinery.

At the time of the centennial celebration there was the following record made of the industries of the town: "There are now eight saw-mills in operation; five grist-mills; three tanneries; two fulling-mills; one bobbin-factory; one cotton-factory, burnt in 1839 and not yet rebuilt; one starch-factory, owned and carried on by people from Wilton (Messrs. Ezra and Samuel Abbot), but itself in Mason; four black-smiths; ten shoemakers, including journeymen; two cabinet-makers; one hatter; three stores; two taverns."

The Wilton Manufacturing Company was formed in 1848 with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and Joseph Newell, Elijhalet Putnam, Ziba Gay, Dan-

iel Abbot, Esq., William D. Beason, Clark C. Boutwell, Royal Southwick, Elbridge Reed and Tappan Wentworth as principal stockholders.

The mill was built in 1849, and the wheel and shafting put in in 1850, and commenced to make carpet-yarn April 6, 1851. The mill was of wood, ninety-eight by forty feet, two stories, with basement.

A wheel-house thirty-two by thirty feet, one story, with basement for washing wool, and one-half of room above for repair-shop. The wheel was a breast-wheel, twenty-four feet diameter, with twelve-feet buckets.

There was also a dry-house, a wool-house and one double cottage-house built. These, with the old boarding-house, were all the buildings owned by the company at the commencement.

The first lot of machinery consisted of six spinning-frames, three twisters, drawing-frames, pickers, and other small machinery to match; also one set of cards and one jack for making filling. From this small beginning new machinery was added from time to time, until the mill contained fourteen spinning-frames, seven twisters and a corresponding increase of new and modern machinery, including English combers. The machinery was increased for making filling from one set to four sets.

While this increase of machinery was going on, the building had to be correspondingly enlarged. In 1858, forty feet were added to the length of the mill, making one hundred and thirty-eight feet long. In 1865 another addition was made in L form, fifty by seventy-two feet, and one of Swain's turbine wheels of one hundred and thirty horse-power took the place of the old breast-wheel, and was run until the mill was burnt, March 6, 1872.

May, 1851, there were on the pay-roll forty-nine hands, and the pay-roll of that month was $788.34. The pay-roll of January, 1872, one hundred and sixteen hands, was $2371.41. The mill was in operation twenty years and eleven months. A short time at the commencement the superintendent was Mr. Ripley. Mr. Elbridge G. Woodman was superintendent the remaining part of the time the mill was in operation.

One of the most serious changes in the industries of the country has been the virtual abolition of the system of apprenticeship. When our forefathers came over the sea they brought the European method of initiation into the industrial trades by a long period, usually seven years, of careful training and practice. When an apprentice or negro boy ran away, it was customary to advertise him and offer one cent reward. It is questionable whether mechanical work is as thoroughly done under the present system as the old one, where years of careful training and practice, under experienced master-workmen, habituated the apprentice to accuracy and skill in every detail of his trade.

Industries of Wilton according to the Census of 1850.—Saw-mill, carding-machines and cloth dressing: Capital, $1200; boards, 100,000, $1000; shingles, 50,000, $125; lath, 40,000, $80; carding and cloth-dressing, $300. Benjamin Hopkins, saw-mill: Boards, 50,000, $450; shingles, 10,000, $25; lath, 24,000, $48; shuttle-woods, 6000, $120. Nahum Child, saw-mill and grist-mill: Boards, 125,000, $1125; shingles, 100,000, $250; toll for grinding, $300. John A. Putnam, saw-mill and grist-mill: Boards, $450; shingles, 100,000, $250; table-legs, 4000, $240; toll for grinding, $50. Willard French, saw-mill: Boards, 200,000, $2000; shingles, 100,000, $220. Jonathan Livermore, saw-mill: Boards, 75,000; shingles, 30,000, $775. E. Putnam & Co., bobbins, knobs and machinery, $2650. William Shedden, bobbins and spools, 125 cord timber, $11,000. Abijah Hildreth, saw-mill and grist-mill: Boards, 120,000, $1200; shingles, $80; grinding, $75. Joseph W. Killam, furniture: Stock, $1850; product, $5500. John Burton, table-frames: Stock, $10; product, $800. Jones, Lane & Co., boots and shoes: Capital, $7000; stock, $8000; number employed, 20 males, 12 females; product, $17,700.

Manufactures of Wilton in 1885.—In 1882 the site, where two mills had been burned, was purchased by the Colony Brothers, who erected a building of brick, one hundred and seventeen feet long, fifty-four feet wide, three stories high, with basement; boiler and engine-room on the west side and dyeing-room on the south.

The size of the mill is seven set. Early in 1883 they commenced the manufacture of woolen flannel, medium grade; color, blue and scarlet. Number of hands employed, seventy; the power, steam and water; the mill is warmed by steam.

THE WILTON COMPANY.—Capital stock, thirty thousand dollars. Charles H. Burns, president; John A. Spalding, treasurer; Charles A. Burns, clerk.

Mill commenced January 1, 1883, the manufacture of cotton warps, yarns and twine. Number of hands employed, thirty-eight; power, steam and water; the mill is warmed by steam and lighted by gasoline.

Milk has been one of the principal products of the farmers of Wilton for the last thirty years. A car was started from Wilton in 1852 for conveying milk to the Boston market. At the present time D. Whiting & Sons run four cars to Boston daily,—one from Hillsborough Bridge, one from Wilton, one from Milford and one from Concord, Mass.

Owing to the impossibility of furnishing the right quantity for the Boston market, the loss to the milk-raisers by keeping a small quantity at home when the quantity was flush, and the inconvenience to the contractor to collect to supply the deficiency when the supply was short, induced Mr. Whiting to contract for more milk than the market took and work the surplus into butter and cheese.

For a few years the Messrs. Whiting have delivered daily about seven thousand gallons at Boston and the surplus has ranged from about two hundred to three thousand gallons daily. For a few years

the months that have furnished the least milk have been August and September.

The pay-day for the most of the milk they buy is about the middle of the month, for the milk of the preceding month.

The Messrs. Whiting have a saw-mill that they run several months in the year, in which, beside the board-saw, they have box-board and stave-saws and saws for sawing wood, planing-machines and machinery for making keg and-barrel heads, and for preparing the box stock ready to be nailed together. They grind in their grist-mill about one hundred and twenty-five car-loads of corn annually, which, with about one hundred car-loads of feed, is, a large part of it, sold to the milk-raisers. In addition, they have a large run of custom grinding. Their power is eighty horse-power steam and seventy horse-power, water. They also sell about five hundred tons of coal and three hundred and fifty cords of wood annually.

Levi Putnam has a saw-mill, planing-machine and turning-lathes, and manufactures trunk stock and trunks. Power, water.

Daniel Cragin has a saw-mill and machinery for manufacturing knife-trays, dry measures and sugar-boxes. He employs about six hands. Power, steam and water.

Nathan Barker, grist-mill; Hermon Hopkins, saw-mill, clapboard and shingle machinery and turning-lathe; J. & H. H. Livermore, saw-mill, shingle and stave machinery; Henry O. Sargent; saw-mill and turning machinery; James H. Holt & Son manufacture knobs and milk-can stopples, and have a cider-mill; Samuel W. Smith manufactures knobs; Flint & Gray, wheelwrights and carriage-makers; A. J. Parker, wheelwright and carriage-maker; Bales & Putnam, jobbing blacksmiths and carriage-smiths; H. N. Gray & Son, jobbing blacksmiths and carriage-smiths; C. B. Smith, jobbing blacksmith and carriage-smith; carpenters, C. A. & H. L. Emerson, James L. Hardy, William D. Stearns, Jeremiah Driscoll, L. A. Tyler, Edson D. Frye, J. H. Hutchinson and Albion Flint.

S. H. Dunbar, meat and vegetable market; S. A. Spalding, meat and vegetable market; Joseph Langdell, livery stable (has about twelve horses); F. P. Kent, livery stable (has about eight horses).

Wilton Savings' Bank,—Josiah Fleeman, president; Moses Clark, treasurer.

Druggists, Dr. Henry Trevitt and H. A. Powers.

STORES.—S. N. Center & Son, fancy and dry-goods, boots, shoes and groceries; George A. Carter, dry-goods, boots and shoes; David E. Proctor, flour, meal, groceries, boots, shoes, hardware,—a general assortment store; George W. Wallace, clothing and furnishing goods; Levi W. Perkins, clothing and furnishing goods; Miss S. A. Smith, millinery and fancy goods; A O. Barker, groceries; C. W. Edwards, groceries; E. E. Hutchinson, groceries; M. P. Stanton, fish and groceries; P. Ring & Son, variety-store; S. K. Foster, stoves and tinware; —— Stickney, undertakers' furnishings; Henry A. Holt, writing-desks and fancy boxes (employs, on average, five hands); Henry W. Hopkins and Francis B. French, writing-desks and fancy boxes.

CHAPTER X.

WILTON—(*Continued*).

ROADS—POST-ROUTES—CARRIERS—POSTMASTERS—STAGING AND RAILROADS.

THE facilities of travel, intercourse and the communication of intelligence were, of course, in the time of our forefathers, of the most meagre kind. Roads—one of the tests of civilization—were few and poor. It might be said, as in the time of the judges in ancient Israel, that "the highways were unoccupied," or, rather, that highways were not yet opened, and that "the travelers walked through by-ways." Foot-paths from house to house, trails through the forests, marked by blazed trees, were the first conveniences of the settlers; and as roads for carriages were gradually opened, fords and ferries were slowly succeeded by bridges, and logs and rails were laid down for rough corduroy highways. The roads ran usually over the hills and shunned the valleys, as the settlers lived on the heights, and avoided the lowlands, as being marshy and damp and subject to floods, and more exposed to surprises from Indians.

It was rather remarkable, and showed the high aims of the pioneers, that while they early set apart a portion of the land beforehand for the support of churches and schools and public improvements, that they left the road and bridge-building to the immediate care of the settlers and the tardy votes of the town. Roads would come of themselves by stress of necessity, but the minister, the teacher and the miller must be put beyond doubt or neglect. Bread for the body and bread for the soul must be subject to no contingencies.

And in due time the roads came, as they were forced upon the public attention. But as it was, there were ten appropriations for the church and the schools where there was one for bridges and roads. These are some of the ancient records of economical appropriations,—

"March 9, 1767. Allowed Timothy Dale four pounds ten shillings silver, old tenor, for planks for covering the bridge near Jacob Putnam's saw-mill

"April 27, 1768. The fifth article negatived concerning raising money to rebuild the bridge near Capt. Nathan Hutchinson's mill."

But they soon thought better of it, and voted

"June 9, 1768, to raise nine pounds, lawful money, to rebuild the bridge by Capt. Nathan Hutchinson's mill, and that each person should have the liberty to work out his rate to the sum aforesaid.

"April 25, 1770. *Voted* to raise twenty pounds to rebuild the bridge over the river known by the name of Parker's bridge.

"Sept. 28, 1770. *Voted* to raise thirteen pounds, lawful money, to rebuild Parker's bridge, so-called.

"The following bridges allowed to be maintained by the town: Parker's bridge, the bridge by Capt. Nathan Hutchinson's mill, the bridge over the river by Timothy Dix's, the bridge to Lyndeborough, the bridge to Jacob Putnam's saw-mill, the bridge by David Kennedy's and the bridge over Gambol brook.

"April 19, 1772 *Voted* to raise thirty pounds, lawful money, to rebuild and repair the town bridges in said town.

"*Voted* that each person taxed to said bridges should have two shillings per day, and each yoke of oxen one shilling per day.

"*Voted* that each person should begin at three day's work at seven o'clock in the forenoon.

"*Voted* to raise one hundred pounds, lawful money, to be laid out in making and repairing the highways the present year.

"*Voted* to allow each person taxed in town two shillings and eight pence, and each yoke of oxen one shilling and four pence per day, and each cart and each plow eight pence per day.

"April 20, 1773. *Voted* to raise fifty pounds, lawful money, for highways the present year. *Voted* to allow the same per day for men, oxen, plow and cart as the year before."

As an illustration, at a much later period, of the heavy expenses of maintaining the roads and bridges, and building new ones, the town expended in twenty-one years, from 1825 to 1846, the sum of $23,924.41 in extra sums for that purpose, besides the regular highway tax of from six hundred to eight hundred dollars annually.

The first mail-route through Wilton was over the old County road, through the north part of the town, from Keene to Portsmouth, about 1788. The first post-rider, Ozias Silsbee, was succeeded by Messrs. Wright, Phillips and Thayer. The latter died very suddenly in Amherst, of injuries received in a playful scuffle with Mr. Cushing, the editor of the *Cabinet*, August 4, 1807.

Mr. Daniel Gibbs succeeded Mr. Thayer, and carried the mail on horseback some eight years. The mail-pouch was about two feet long, and from eight to ten inches wide, but amply sufficient to carry the postal matter that passed over the road at that time. In a pair of saddle-bags he carried newspapers and express packages. He passed down through Wilton on Sunday and back on Thursday. During the War of 1812 he was accustomed to call out the news, good or bad, to those within hearing, as for instance, "Glorious news! Commodore Perry has captured the whole British fleet on Lake Erie," or, if the news was the reverse, with a melancholy expression, "Bad news! The British have captured and burned Washington." He began to drive a wagon about 1816, and carried some passengers. He was prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Gibbs died in Peterborough at the age of seventy-three, September 25, 1824, by being thrown out of his wagon at the great bridge over the Contoocook, on the rocks below.

Before the establishment of the post-office, in 1816, a number of copies of the *New Hampshire Patriot*, published at Concord by Isaac Hill, and one or two copies of the *New Hampshire Sentinel*, published at Keene by John Prentiss, were brought to subscribers in Wilton by Mr. Gibbs. But the majority of the people took the *Farmers' Cabinet*, published at Amherst by Richard Boylston. The subscribers in turn went for the papers on Saturday, and they were distributed on Sunday. Mr. Boylston kept the tally, and marked the paper each week of the one whose turn was next. Letters, too, were superscribed and forwarded to "your turn next," and thus reached the post-office at Amherst. Verily, those were the primitive times.

About the time of Mr. Gibbs' death the post-route was changed from the north road to that through the middle of the town. Mr. Gibbs' son succeeded his father, and drove a two-horse carriage until 1828, July 7th, when the four-horse coach-line from Keene to Nashua was started. Different owners—Messrs. F. Lovejoy, Joseph and John Holt, T. Smith and L. Winn—were partners in this enterprise. About 1833 an accommodation line was established, and a coach ran each way through town daily. On the opening of the Boston and Lowell Railroad to Lowell, the line was extended to Lowell. As the railroad was extended farther into the country, successively to Nashua, Danforth Corners, Milford, and finally to Wilton, December, 1851, the stage-line was shortened. The successive drivers, well remembered by the older inhabitants, were Messrs. John Holt, John Larch, Benjamin P. Cheney and Captain Porter. The business on this line was continued till October, 1870, when the proprietors sold out to the railroad company. The railroad to Greenfield was opened January, 1874, which took the stage-coaches on that line from Wilton after a service of about forty-six years.

The Forest road, in the north part of the town, was built in 1831. Mr. Joy, of Nashua, started, in 1832, a line of stage-coaches, which ran to Charlestown, N. H., on this road. At various periods, besides Mr. Joy, other proprietors and drivers were concerned in this enterprise,—Messrs. Woods, the Wymans, Pennock, Dane, Tarbell, Morrill, Phelps, Hall, Harrison, Howison and Prouty.

The drivers on the road, other than the proprietors, were Messrs. Leavitt, Harris, Pettengill and Sanborn.

An accident to a stage-coach on this road at one time cost the town over one hundred dollars.

After the river road from West Wilton to East Wilton was built, the stage-coaches from Keene to Nashua ran on this route for many years.

The road from Gray's Corner to Greenville was completed in 1842. Soon after, a mail-route was established on this line from Manchester to New Ipswich. Coaches with four and two horses have been run at different times, but at present the mail is carried with one horse. The drivers have been Messrs. Porter, Thomas, Sanborn and Batchelder.

Soon after the railroad was opened to Greenfield, the post-route from West Wilton to East Wilton was established, and Mr. Abiel Frye carries the daily mail.

The Wilton post-office was established October 1, 1816. The following is a list of the postmasters, and the date of their appointments: John Mack, October 1, 1816; Elijah Stockwell, February 21, 1824; Harvey Barnes, April 4, 1826; Stephen Abbot, February 27,

1828; Ezra Buss, January 4, 1837; Timothy Parkhurst, January 3, 1838; Isaac Blanchard, June 7, 1845; Varnum S. Holt, February 9, 1856 (the title of the office was Wilton); Varnum T. Holt, April 16, 1855 (the title of the office was Wilton Centre); Varnum T. Holt, April 23, 1856; Philander King, April 21, 1858; Henry O. Sargent, December 10, 1877; Ballard Pettingill, February 24, 1881; William M. Edwards, January 4, 1833; John Merrill, January 19, 1835; William M. Edwards, October 30, 1835; Ephraim Hackett, February 14, 1839; James M. Dane, February 17, 1842; Albert Farnsworth, July 22, 1853; Leonard Pettengill, February 28, 1854 (the title of the office was East Wilton); Leonard Pettengill, April 16, 1856; Nathan Flint, July 20, 1861; William J. Bradbury, December 14, 1869; Alfred E. Jaques, August 4, 1875 (the title of the office was Wilton).

CHAPTER XI.

WILTON.—(*Continued*).

CEMETERIES, EPIDEMICS AND NECROLOGY.

Besides the four cemeteries at present in Wilton, viz.: the North, Centre, and East and County Farm, there are four other private burial-places, where a few bodies have been interred.

The earliest is the spot where John Badger was buried, the first white person who died on the territory now included in Wilton, "a little north of the road," as an intelligent informant stated, "running east from the Dale place, either in the field or pasture, probably in the pasture." The exact locality is now unknown.

Philip Putnam, Esq., a few years before he died, built a tomb near his house, in which he, his wife and two sons were buried.

Lieutenant John Hutchinson, his wife and two sons were buried in the lot back of his house, in the East village.

Mrs. David Cram, who died of smallpox in 1853 or 1854, was buried on the farm belonging to the family.

The following measures were early taken by the town to provide suitable interment for the dead:

June 27, 1771, "*Voted* to raise £1 16*s.* to provide a burying-cloth for said town, and chose Nathan Blanchard and Abner Stiles a committee to provide said cloth."

The first entrance on the town records relative to the burying-grounds is found in a warrant for a town-meeting, dated September 17, 1772, Article 5, as follows: "To see if the town will vote to clear and fence the burying-ground in said town, and to raise money and choose a committee for that purpose."

At the meeting, October 5th, the fifth article was dismissed; but in a warrant for a town-meeting, May 20, 1773, is the following:

"*Whereas*, Mr. John Cram proposes to make a present of one-half of an acre of land for a burying-place for said town, this is, therefore, fourthly, to see if the town will pay Mr. John Cram eighteen shillings, lawful money, for one other half acre of land adjoining the old burying-place in said town, and for a privilege of a road or highway to the same, on his giving a conveyance of the same.

At a meeting, held June 3, 1773, it was voted to allow Mr. John Cram eighteen shillings, lawful money, for one-half acre of land, adjoining the old burying-place in said town, and the privilege of a highway to the same upon his giving conveyance of the same.

The North Burying-Ground was occupied from the early history of the town, being enlarged and improved from time to time.

The burying-ground near Mr. Henry Gray's was first occupied in 1809, the first interment being that of the first minister of the town, Rev. Jonathan Livermore.

Within a few years the cemetery near East Wilton was opened, and improvements and additions made to it. Many interments have been made in it.

The cemetery in the northwest part of the town was established in connection with the County Farm, and many burials of the inmates of that institution have already been made in it.

Epidemics.—Rev. Thomas Beede, in "A Topographical and Historical Description of Wilton," in "Farmer and Moore's Collections," Vol. I., No. 2, June, 1822, pp. 69–72, says: "No uncommon sickness has ever been known here except in the year 1801, when a very malignant and contagious fever prevailed very generally among the people for a number of months, and in many instances proved mortal. It is conjectured, perhaps not without reason, that the contagion was introduced in a parcel of old feathers which had been brought in and sold by peddlers just before the fever made its appearance."

The smallpox has appeared at several times in the history of the town, but has not prevailed to any extent. Mrs. David Cram died of it in 1853–54.

Vital Statistics.—The first child born in town was a daughter of one of the first settlers, Ephraim Putnam, by the name of Hannah, March, 1741. She was married to a Mr. Woodward, of Lyndeborough, and died there in October, 1801, in the seventy-first year of her age.

The number of deaths in Wilton in 1851 was 21; 1852, 20; 1853, 26; 1854, 27; 1855, 20; 1857, 26; 1858, 26; 1859, 25; 1860, 25; 1861, 16; 1862, 22; 1863, 40; 1864, 27; 1865, 25; 1866, 15; 1867, 14; 1868, 19; 1869, 31; 1870, 34; 1871, 34; 1872, 40; 1873, 26; 1874, 25; 1875, 31; 1876, 24; 1877, 19; 1878, 29; 1879, 34; 1880, 25; 1881, 23; 1882, 22; 1883, 24; 1884, 38.

The healthfulness of the climate may be strikingly illustrated by the low rate of mortality and also by the great longevity of many of the inhabitants. In

a carefully-prepared list by Sewall Putnam, taken from the public records, it appears that from 1791 to 1884 one hundred and thirty persons have died of eighty years and upwards, twenty-four of ninety years and upwards, and one, Mrs. Sarah A. Holt, who died October 9, 1854, aged one hundred and three years, two months and twenty-five days.

CHAPTER XII.

WILTON—(*Continued*).

FIRES, FLOODS, CASUALTIES, MISFORTUNES, REMARKABLE EVENTS, ETC.

WILTON has not escaped the destroyers which befall our modern civilization. Especially her losses by fire have been comparatively very great. Besides the repeated destruction of single houses, mills or barns, in two notable instances, in 1874 and 1881, extensive conflagrations swept over the business centre of the East village, laying waste the principal stores and public buildings. But the sufferers have uniformly rallied, with fresh courage and energy, to repair their losses and make the place more beautiful than before. New stores and dwellings have filled the vacant lots, and a substantial and elegant town hall now occupies the site of the once spacious hotel.

But it has become, in general, a serious question how the ravages of fire can be stayed in our modern world. We have resorted to all the new measures and inventions to arrest the fearful devastation, such as steam fire-engines, paid Fire Departments, fire extinguishers, quick communication by telegraph and telephone, fire signals, but millions upon millions every month are destroyed by fire throughout our land.

No wonder that, with all the toil, industry and energy of multitudes of human beings, there is still so much poverty and misery, when such wholesale destruction is constantly taking place, and the fruits of their labors are swept away in smoke and ashes. The small annual gain of income over expenses, averaging in the whole population, is said to be only about four dollars to each individual. Only by this narrow margin does our American civilization keep ahead of utter want, starvation and nakedness. He will be a great benefactor of society who shall rise equal to the occasion, and, by some yet unapplied or undiscovered instrumentality or invention, say to the devouring element, "Thus far shalt thou come and no further, and here shall thy fierce flames be stayed."

Fires.—Hezekiah Hamblet's house, on the west side of the road southeast of Abiel Flint's house. James Dascomb's barn, 1774, on the south side of the road northeast of Mrs. Francis Whiting's buildings. Wood's barn (by lightning), August 9, 1779, on the place now owned by Mrs. Curtis Blood. Uriah Smith's grist-mill and a clothing-mill, near where Samuel Smith's knob-shop now stands, in 1781 or 1782. A school-house, near where Mrs. Henry Newell's house now stands. Deacon John Flint's house, April, 1810, northeast of Mrs. Charles White's barn. Colonel Dascomb's shop, March 21, 1829. John Parker's house, May, 1833. Wilton Company factory, February, 1839. Simeon Holt's barn (by lightning). J. Newell's first store at East Wilton. Deacon Ezra Abbot's house, 1840. Deacon William Sheldon's shop and dry-house at the West village, 1844; second fire, July 21, 1864. D. Whiting's barns (by lightning), 1846. Theron Russell's house. John F. Russell's house. Joseph Holt's house. The Batchelder house, on the hill east of Joseph W. Stiles. David Whiting's Barrett House. Henry Putnam's Eaton House. Mrs. Charles Howard's house and barn. Abel Fisk's cider-mill, farming tools and grain, May, 1853. Jonathan Snow's house, 1856. The old meeting-house at the Centre, the second built in town, was burned December 8, 1859. A juvenile concert, given by Miss Mary Thurston, had taken place in the evening. The fire, as generally believed, set by some malicious person, broke out before midnight, and "our holy and beautiful house, where our fathers praised Thee, was burned up with fire, and all our beautiful things were laid waste." Mrs. Chandler's house, opposite to Gardiner & Blanchard's. John Frye's house and barn. Stock's house, and two children were burned in it. Nahum Child's building, where the butter-factory now stands. Wilton Company factory, March, 1872. Peter H. Putnam's store-house. W. P. Dunklee's shop, where C. A. & H. L. Emerson's shop stands. Spalding's cooper-shop. John Herlihey's house. Freeman's mill, built and formerly owned by Philip Putnam. Mrs. Neil's house and barn, 1873.

On December 2, 1874, a destructive conflagration swept over the East village. Beginning in a store and dwelling on Main Street, it destroyed the spacious Whitney Hotel, Masonic Hall, stores, houses and other buildings. The cause of the fire was supposed to be combustion of oil and painters' rags. Losses, about one hundred and five thousand eight hundred dollars; insurance, about fifty-five thousand dollars. J. Newell's and S. N. Center's buildings, March 15, 1876. John H. Frye's stable, opposite to the depot. Jeremiah Driscoll's house and barn, 1879.

As if one great fire was not enough, a second fire broke out January 20, 1881, and swept away stores, Masonic Hall, bank, library and houses along the most thickly-settled part of Main Street, in the East village, on nearly the same site as that of the great fire of 1874. The losses were estimated to be about fifty thousand dollars and the insurance about thirty thousand dollars. Goss Mills, formerly the French Mills, 1882. Harvey A. Whiting's barn, June 27, 1883. Harvey A. Whiting's house, 1883.

Freshets.—The greatest flood ever known in Wilton took place on Monday, October 4, 1869. Rain had

fallen on Sunday and Sunday night and on Monday forenoon, but no apprehensions of a very high freshet were felt until noon, when the windows of heaven seemed to be opened and poured down sheets of water such as had never been seen before. In a very short time the streams rose to a fearful height, sweeping away bridges, dams, logs and mill stuffs, mills and factories, gullying roads and flooding fields and meadows. Brooks became raging mountain rivers. Torrents swept down the hills. A cloud seemed to have burst over the devoted region. It continued to pour until half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, when the storm broke away and the sun came out. Only one bridge in town escaped injury. Roads were impassable for weeks. Travel was across fields and by fording streams. The woolen-factory at French village was undermined and swept down stream. The cost to Wilton of repairing roads and bridges was sixty thousand dollars.

Twenty thousand dollars of taxes were remitted to the town by the State Legislature for damages done. Other towns shared in the losses by the flood. Permanent marks were left in the hills and valleys of the terrible deluge of 1869.

Many misfortunes have, from time to time, fallen upon the inhabitants. The Daniels defalcation sunk from eighty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars. The Milford Bank robbery cost the people of the town some ten thousand dollars. The Pine Valley Company failure lost its owners some sixty thousand dollars, besides bad debts to grocers and traders by operatives.

Casualties.—At the raising of the house of John Dale, one of the early settlers of the town, a man was instantly killed by an iron bar falling accidentally on his head from the hands of a man above him on the frame.

The terrible accident and loss of life which occurred at the raising of the Second Church have already been related elsewhere. Three were killed, and almost all more or less wounded of the more than fifty men who were on the frame when it fell. Some died afterwards and others bore the marks of their injuries to the grave.

CHAPTER XIII.

WILTON—(*Continued*).

FESTIVALS, CELEBRATIONS, CENTENNIALS, ETC.

With all the gravity and seriousness of the New England Puritan, there was always mingled no little of dry wit and a social, festive spirit.

He had his joke, and too often also his pipe and his mug. The huskings, the raisings, the wood-haulings and bees, the quiltings, the weddings, the balls, the sleigh-rides, the wrestling and hunting-matches, the trainings and musters testify to the hilarious side of the pioneer character. Many of these are now only known in tradition. New customs have sprung up in the place of the old ones. "New wine has been put into new bottles." The old-fashioned sleigh-ride, when a large part of the inhabitants took a fine winter day to make an excursion to a neighboring town and take dinner, perhaps have a dance and return home in the evening by moonlight, is among the things that were. If they go now, it is by railroad. Balls and weddings are permanent institutions. Of old there were no festivals like our modern Sunday-school excursions, and the picnic was not known to the fathers. Bees, quiltings, huskings and raisings and other neighborhood gatherings have chiefly gone. Wood-haulings for the parson or a decayed brother are superseded by donations and surprise-parties. The "Willing Workers" and the "Cheerful Workers," the church "Benevolent Sewing Circles" and "Sociables," have stepped in to occupy the place once filled by more boisterous entertainments.

Children have more festivities than of old and go earlier into society. Lodges, granges, societies, excursions are multiplying on every hand. The passion of resorting to cities, and giving up the farm for the shop, the exchange, the bank, and the professions, is due chiefly to two things, viz.: the desire to make money faster than the country farming or mechanic life will allow, and then the eagerness to have more society life. These are the sirens that bewitch our day. Besides, as communities have grown larger, they have split up into cliques and coteries, and the old hearty neighborliness has been exchanged for fashion and gilt-edged snobbery. Wealth, not manhood or high character, is the open sesame to genteel society, so reputed.

The farmer's frock, the mechanic's apron or the house-wife's home-spun dress have no more any beauty that man or woman should desire them.

Service is still a long way behind show, as a key to open the chief places at feasts and the high seats in the synagogues. But even if society has grown more exclusive, it has, strange paradox! grown more philanthropic. The humanities and amenities flourish apace. A world of good is being done to the less fortunate of our race.

If men and women have hardened into greater selfishness and exclusiveness on one side of their nature, they have softened into wider sympathy and helpfulness on the other side. Never probably did wealth feel its responsibility more to society, or distribute its means with a more generous hand than now, be it to schools, colleges, libraries, churches, missions, philanthropies, hospitals, asylums or to the humbler and more private charities of society.

As good a specimen of the ancient sleigh-ride as could be selected is that which escorted Rev. Thomas Beede and his bride on their wedding-trip from Harvard to Wilton. He was married to Miss Nancy

Kimball, of Harvard, Mass., January 20, 1805. A number of their friends after the ceremony accompanied them as far as Amherst, N. H., where they stopped at the hotel. Here they met a large party from Wilton, who had come down to meet their minister and his new wife, and both companies dined together. They then separated, the Harvard friends returning to Massachusetts, and the Wilton company taking Mr. and Mrs. Beede to their new home in New Hampshire.

The silver wedding of the Hon. Charles H. Burns was celebrated January 19, 1881. A large number of invitations were sent out and a great host of friends and neighbors responded to the call. Many eminent persons were present from abroad, including the Governor, Nathaniel Head, and wife. Many costly and beautiful gifts were bestowed on the honored couple, and music, dancing and speeches made a lively and enjoyable evening. The only pall upon the festive occasion was the breaking out of a terrible conflagration, elsewhere recorded, a few hours later in the same night, which laid a large part of the business portion of the village in ashes, destroyed Masonic Hall, the Public Library, stores, shops, offices and dwellings to the amount, probably, of fifty thousand dollars or more of total loss. The cause of the fire was unknown.

Several other silver and golden weddings have occurred in the town, as the new customs have come in, of which a more particular account will be given hereafter in a fuller history of the town of Wilton, soon to be published.

As good a specimen of the old-time Fourth of July celebrations as can be found is the following, which occurred during Mr. Monroe's administration. The account is taken from the *Farmers' Cabinet*, published at Amherst:

"The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in Wilton on the 4th inst. No previous arrangements having been made, a company of gentlemen in that and from the adjoining towns assembled for the purpose of doing honor to the day which gave birth to a nation's freedom—and independence to these United States.

"After having heard the Declaration of Independence read, Maj. A. Wilson was chosen toast-master, who, after having made a short, but pertinent address, produced the following toasts, in which all parties appeared to participate

"Toasts

"1 *The Day we celebrate*—May it be handed down from father to son to the latest posterity.

"2. *James Monroe*.—

"Columbia guide with upright skill refin'd,
To check the rage, and cure the public mind;
The North he visits, in the common cause,
That he may guard their rights with equal laws

"3. *James Madison*—O ye immortal powers that guard the just, watch over him in retirement, soften his repose—in fond remembrance cherish his virtues and show mankind that goodness is your care.

"4 *New Hampshire*—Like her own native mountains—though storms and tempests have thundered on her brow, faction lies prostrate at her feet; she stands unmoved and glories in her height

"5 *Wm. Plumer*—Discord and her Advocates may attempt to subvert—but he has the power to save, and the constancy to preserve.

"6. *Our Union*—May it be perpetuated till the moon shall cease to give her light, and the bright sun himself be extinguished; yea, till the globe shall be annihilated, and, like the meteor's transitory gleam, be lost in chaotic darkness.

"7. *The Soldier of '76*—Remember, this anniversary was purchased, as it were, with the price of his blood; then let us cherish his age, supply his wants, and follow his example, in loving his country.

"8. *The Star-spangled Banner*—

"Before the stars and stripes shall ever cease to wave,
Land must turn to sea and sea into a grave.

"9 *The Patriots of South America*—May they be reinforced by the God of Armies, that the Republic in the North may greet her sister in the South.

VOLUNTEERS

"By A. Wilson, Esq.—The President of the U States. The profound statesman; we delight to honor great and good men. May his toun through the Union have a happy influence on the people.

"By Lt. John Stevens—The Government of the U. S. Firm as Atlas, when storms and tempests thunder on its brow and oceans break their billows at its feet

"By Capt. Benj. Hutchinson, of Milford—The Militia. May they in time of peace prepare for war

"By Deacon Jacob Putman—May the partition wall between Federalists and Republicans be thrown down and all unite like brethren.

"By Mr. Oliver Whiting.—The Rev. Clergy. May they cease to preach politics, and know nothing among their people, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified

"By Capt. F. Whitney.—The people of Wilton. May that noble spirit of peace, unanimity and independence, which shines so conspicuous in their character, be as permanent and lasting as it is pure and honorable.

"By Mr. Israel Herrick.—The fair daughters of Columbia, being the weaker vessel, may they be 'united to a man,' whereby they may be protected

"A well-served field-piece and a band of music resounded the sentiments of freemen to the distant hills, and was by them echoed back to the convivial multitude, who at an early hour retired to their several homes in harmony and friendship."

The centennial celebration of the town, in 1839, is narrated elsewhere. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, which will occur in 1889, will be observed, it is to be hoped, in a manner and with a spirit appropriate to the occasion.

CHAPTER XIV.

WILTON—(*Continued*).

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

FIVE wars have called on our people to supply men and means—the French and Indian, 1755, the Revolutionary War, 1775–83, that of 1812–15, Mexican War of 1846–48 and the Civil Rebellion, 1861–65.

I. The French and Indian Wars.—These were prolonged and revived from time to time from 1755 to 1773. The terror of these wars was that the Indians were readily seized upon as allies of the French and officered by their European masters and employed to carry havoc through New England and New York. They laid in wait as the settlers left their block-houses to go out to their fields for their day's work, or made night hideous as they dashed into some lone settlement with their terrible war-whoop, firing the houses, tomahawking and scalping the men and carrying the women and children into a captivity often worse than death. These incursions of the savages kept the whole country in a state of

feverish alarm and terror and suspended all regular business. The pioneers, after great sacrifices, were often obliged to abandon their improvements, made at great cost, and take refuge in the cities or in the fortified towns to escape their barbarities. It was a guerrilla warfare of the most terrible character.

Nor were the early settlers of New England altogether innocent in the matter. They regarded the Indians as the children of the devil, and their extermination as in some measure a religious duty. They superstitiously believed that in ridding them from the land they were doing the same sort of service to God that Joshua and the Israelites did in driving out and slaughtering the Canaanites.

But, as elsewhere said, Wilton bore but a small part in the Indian warfare. No tribe permanently occupied her territory. But few of her sons were engaged in the proper French and Indian Wars.

Among the troops that were raised to reinforce the army after the battle of Lake George, September, 1755, in Captain James Todd's company, is found the name of Ephraim Butterfield; time of enlistment, September 22; time of discharge, December 13, 1755.

In the campaign of 1757, in the roll of Captain Richard's Emery's company, we find the name of Henry Parker, Jr., and Josiah Parker, whose father settled on lot No. 5, in the seventh range. He was massacred at Fort William Henry when captured by the French and Indians.

In the campaign of 1758, in the roll of Captain Nehemiah Lovewell's company, is found the name of James Mann, one of the earliest settlers in the southwest part of Wilton; also Philip Putnam, Ephraim Butterfield and Alexander Milliken. They were out about six months in the service.

The above enlistments are all we find recorded in the old documents as belonging to Wilton. But the following petition will show painful apprehensions of the inhabitants at an earlier period, and the measures they took to insure their safety against these fierce children of the wilderness:

PETITION FOR PROTECTION AGAINST INDIANS.

"To His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire. The petition of the inhabitants of Salem Canada, in said Province, Humbly shews,—That your petitioners live in a place greatly exposed to the Indians and have not men sufficient for to Defend us. That tho' there be but few of us, yet we have laid out our estates to begin in this place; so that we shall be extremely hurt if we must now move off, but we have, by the Blessing of God on our labors, a fine crop of corn on the ground; and tho' we have a Garrison in the town, Built by Order of Maj. Lovell, yet we have nobody empowered so much as to set a watch among us for men to Keep it. We would pray your Excellency that we may have some assistance from the Government in sending us some soldiers to Guard and Defend us, as in your wisdom you shall think proper. Though we are but newly added to this Government, yet we pray your Excellency not to disregard us, but to assist us, that we may keep our estates and do service for the government hereafter. And your Petitioners, as in duty Bound, will ever pray.

"John Cram, Jr., Joseph Cram, John Cram, Samuel Leman, David Stevenson, John Stevenson, John Dale, Jonathan Cram, Benjamin Cram, Ephraim Putnam, Abraham Leman.

"Salem Canada, June 26th, 1744."

II. The Revolutionary War.—We have already seen, in the account of the public spirit and patriotism of the citizens in resenting the unjust laws of taxation and stamp duties in 1774, the preparation of the town to enter heartily into the final struggle for independence. In fact, the Wilton declaration of virtual independence of Great Britain takes precedence in point of time of the famous Mecklenberg articles of North Carolina.

Many of the town records of that period have, unfortunately, perished either by neglect or fire. We are told in the centennial address and appendix that "nearly every able-bodied man belonging to Wilton was out in the war, and every man in the town either did service personally or hired another to fill his place for a longer or shorter period." At the battles of Bunker Hill, Bennington, White Plains, Saratoga and others Wilton was honorably represented. Twenty-two out of its sparse population were killed or died in camp or hospital in the war. The whole number enlisted was thirty-four known, and many others whose names are not recorded.

Among the names of those who were in the war, and in many instances several of the same name, are Abbot, Ballard, Barker, Burton, Cram, Fry, Gray, Greele, Hawkins, Hazleton, Holden, Holt, Honey, How, Hutchinson, Lewis, Martin, Parker, Perry, Pettengill, Peirce, Putnam, Reddington, Russell, Sawyer, Wilkins.

Wilton paid at one time £396 10s., and at another time £293 9s., as bounties to the soldiers. When the Continental currency depreciated in value, in order that the soldiers should get their dues, they were paid, each, for three months' service, a bounty in cattle, twenty head to a man, estimated at eight dollars a head. The sum paid instead of the cattle was twelve dollars in the depreciated money. Besides the regular pay by the government and the bounty by the town, the town also paid for the clothing. In 1777, Ichabod Perry enlisted during the war. Isaac Fry served through the war, and at its close was honored with the brevet rank of major and a letter of commendation from General Washington.

Nor did the women and children at home bear a less honorable or patriotic part while their husbands, sons, brothers or fathers were absent in the service of their country. It fell to their lot to carry on the work at home, not only in-doors, but on the farms, and to provide means to support their households and help pay the heavy taxes and bounties for the public service. We cannot be so forgetful of the heroism displayed in those days that tried not only men's, but women's souls, as to pass by unremembered and unmentioned the soldiers' families at home, their labors, dangers, anxieties and sufferings.

III. War of 1812.—The soldiers from Wilton in the War of 1812 were Lieutenant Abiel Wilson, Jr., Privates Timothy McIntyre, Oliver Wilkins and Aaron Wilkins. They were on the northern frontier.

McIntire was slain in battle in 1814; the others were out during the war. Aaron Wilkins was out about two years.

At the first call for troops to defend Portsmouth, August, 1814, Aaron Wilkins, John Currier, Aaron Holden and Samuel Holt went from the South Company, and Abner Flint, James Wilson, Emery Foster and Abner Shattuck from the North Company. They were out about ten weeks.

At the second call, Seth P. Tyler, Benjamin N. Fisk, Joel Severence and Timothy B. Abbot from the South Company, and Ensign Putnam Wilson, Eliab Tapley, Ambrose L. Farnum and Asa Fletcher from the North Company. They were out about seven weeks. Foster died at Londonderry when on his way home.

Those in the first call were in Captain Timothy Putnam's company, Colonel Fisk's regiment.

Those in the last call were in Captain William Gregg's company, Colonel John Steele's regiment.

The town gave to those in the first call a bounty of ten dollars each, and to those in the last call a bounty of six dollars each.

The custom of annual trainings and musters was observed by Wilton, as by the other towns in New Hampshire, and a more minute history will be given hereafter in the fuller annals of the town in regard to the State militia.

IV. The Mexican War.—It is not known that any soldiers from Wilton were out in this contest. The popular impression in the North that this war was waged in the interest of the extension of slavery by the politicians of the South prevented any extensive enthusiasm for it among the masses of the Northern people.

V. The Civil War of 1861-65.—In this great conflict Wilton did its honorable part by men and money. The votes of the town were earnest and patriotic in maintaining the Union, while the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters at home bravely and faithfully did their part to assist those in the field by sending them clothing, food, medicines and home comforts of every description, and by keeping up the home farms and households.

There were four men in the First New Hampshire Regiment, nine in the Second Regiment, one in the Third Regiment, seven in the Fourth Regiment, ten in the Fifth Regiment, two in the Seventh Regiment, fifteen in the Eighth Regiment, three in the Ninth Regiment, two in the Eleventh Regiment, one in the Thirteenth Regiment, twenty-one in the Sixteenth Regiment, two in the First Regiment Cavalry, five in the First Regiment Heavy Artillery, and fifteen in the Lafayette Artillery,—in all, eighty-seven. These are independent of those who may have enlisted in military organizations in other States from Wilton.

The town was generous in paying bounties, and the nation has since been munificent in giving pensions to those wounded, sick or crippled by the war, and to their families. The sublime spectacle of a great nation, rising at the emergency to maintain the Union and destroy slavery, is one of the greatest events in the history of the world, and cannot fail to have its moral and political effect upon all future generations of the American republic.

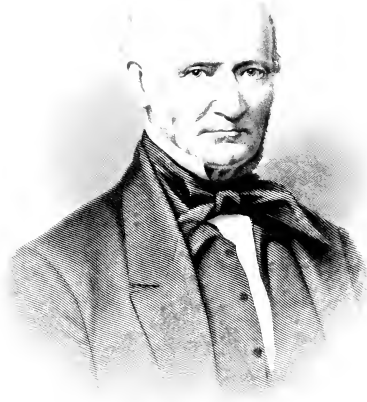
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH NEWELL.

Joseph Newell was born in Reading, Mass., in the year 1794. His father died soon after, so that he had no recollection of him. His mother married, for her second husband, John Cofran, of Charlestown, Mass., where the family were brought up, consisting of two sons and two daughters.

After leaving school Joseph was placed in a store, and afterwards went into the West India goods business in Charlestown Square under the firm-name of Newell and Thompson, where they did an extensive business with the country towns of Vermont and New Hampshire, which in those days was done by the slow process of teaming, the products of the country to be exchanged for goods of various kinds.

It was in 1823 when he was obliged to make a change, on account of ill-health, to a climate free from east winds and salt air, that his stepfather, John Cofran, who had been obliged to take a place in Wilton, New Hampshire, for debt, advised his son to go to this place as an experiment and see how it might agree with him. He had married Lavina Hopkins, daughter of Colonel Samuel Hopkins, of Wilmington, Mass., the year previous, and with his young wife he started for New Hampshire, never once thinking that his stay would be more than temporary; but his health became so much improved by the pure air and fine scenery that he concluded to remain for a time, and commenced business in the middle of Wilton. At that time all the business of the town centred there, and the country store was the grand rendezvous for all the town people, not only to exchange their products but their sentiments and opinions on all important questions of the day that might come up, and as one can imagine they were many, and then, as now, in political times were of the same vast importance to the different contending parties, ever watchful for their country's good. The hall over the store was the caucus room; adjoining was a large Free-Masons' hall; the post-office was connected with the store; therefore, one may readily see the many attractions of the central store of one of those old New England towns, where not only the affairs of the town but those of the State and nation as well were discussed oftentimes in a most exciting manner.



Joseph Newell

At this period New Hampshire seemed to have taken a life lease of the Democratic party. It was the law, if not the gospel, of both town and State for many long years, while the struggling minority were ever working to free themselves from the bondage of the dominant party, occasionally encouraged but only to be defeated.

Joseph Newell was always one of the stanch, hopeful opposition—a Webster Whig from the start. In this he was decided and fearless, but annually on town-meeting day was obliged to succumb to the will of the majority. It will be seen that he occupied a barren field for political promotion, although his tastes were not of that kind.

He clung to the old party to which he belonged while it lasted with the tenacity of life, but when the dissolving elements set in he took to what he considered the next best landing, the Republican party, although with many regrets and fond lingerings for the past old battle-ground. In 1865 and 1866 he was elected to the State Senate, which was the only political office he ever held; and, perhaps, here I cannot better illustrate a point in his character than by an extract taken from the Nashua *Telegraph*:

"The late Hon. Joseph Newell, of Wilton, was a positive man. He had a mind of his own, as the saying is, and trusted in his own judgment. *Apropos*, it is related of him that when in the Senate counsel desired to argue a pending measure. "You may argue it all day, if you like," said Mr. Newell, "my mind is made up." And it turned out that it was made up against the counsel."

He was a constant attendant and supporter of the old Unitarian Society of the town, and in former days his house was always open to the gatherings of the clergy, which were frequent in those times; and if he did not fully endorse the creed or belief of that denomination at that time, it must be confessed that the gulf was not widened as time went on with the development of more liberal ideas.

When the railroad from Nashua was extended to Wilton, it completely changed the old town, and all the business forsook the old haunts of trade for the terminus of the railroad on the river bank in the eastern part of the town.

The subject of our sketch was not long in determining the only course left for him to take. He at once erected a store and house and afterwards other buildings and removed his business to this more thriving situation, where he continued to take an interest in the many enterprises of the town until 1857, when his wife died, and he then commenced to close up his business.

While the old town was fast going to decay on account of its new rival, till it might have almost reminded one of Goldsmith's Deserted Village, yet, notwithstanding the forlorn and forsaken look which everywhere presented itself from abandonment and neglect, he could never entertain the thought of parting with his old home, surrounded as it is with charming scenery of woods and streams and with a bold outlook of the grand old Temple Hills which he so much enjoyed to look upon in after life. Add to this the old homestead, built in 1800, where his four children were born and the best and happiest days of his life were spent.

With these feelings he was prompted to offer the old store and adjoining buildings to his younger son, C. H. Newell, who immediately altered it into a spacious summer residence. The old homestead he gave to his eldest son, George A. Newell, who made extensive repairs and alterations, and also occupies it during the summer months. This, together with other improvements, made the place an attractive home during the last days of the old gentleman's life, and one which he never failed to enjoy.

Joseph Newell in any position in life would have been called a character. He was, as has been said, a positive man. His nature was not of a frivolous kind—deception, he had none—but with a strong determination and decided opinions, strongly tinctured with a true sense of justice. He might be regarded among men like a bowlder on the landscape, firm and immovable.

An extract from the *Telegraph* at the time of his death may not be inappropriate in closing this brief sketch:

DEATH OF HON. JOSEPH NEWELL, FEBRUARY 17, 1881.

"Hon. Joseph Newell died at his home in Wilton at 3.30 this (Thursday) morning at the advanced age of more than ninety-six. The deceased was a native of Charlestown, Mass. He came to Wilton at an early age and was a progressive citizen and prominent merchant for more than fifty years. His popularity was such that he could have held almost any office in the gift of his town or district, but he steadily refused until following the war, when he was prevailed upon to accept the nomination of State Senator for the old seventh district, which included Nashua. He was triumphantly elected and his course was such as to give him a second nomination and election. Mr. Newell was the founder and one of the heaviest owners in the Newell Woolen Mill, and at different times was connected in other enterprises which he believed to be for the advantage of his town. A few years ago he met with a railroad accident at Lowell, while attending an agricultural fair, by which he lost an arm. He did much to beautify and adorn his town and to encourage those who have struggled to build homes for themselves. Mr. Newell was an old school gentleman, a man whose word was as good as his bond; a man who made friends and kept them to the very end of his life. Honest, industrious, cheerful, ready to bear his part in all the burdens of his townsmen, seeking to be useful and encourage and foster a true public feeling in those whose paths in life were parallel, he was a good citizen whose influence will be felt in years to come. His example was worthy of emulation. He leaves a son and daughter."

DAVID WHITING.[1]

David Whiting is the son of Oliver and Fany (Stiles) Whiting, and was born at the old Whiting homestead, now the county farm in Wilton, New Hampshire, August 26, 1810. Oliver Whiting was a native of Temple, N. H., and a successful farmer. He was a strong, sensible, resolute man, and acquired a competence. He had four children, of whom David was the only son. He located upon a large farm in Wilton and carried it on until declining years prevented his giving active attention to it, when David took control and ultimately succeeded to its ownership.

[1] By C. H. Burns.

David Whiting is therefore a native of Wilton, and, with the exception of a few years, has always lived there. His life has been one of great usefulness. He received the ordinary instructions of the district school in his neighborhood,—but the school was seldom, if ever, over two months in length, and in winter. In summer he did not attend but worked on his father's farm. He began to work almost as soon as he commenced to walk, and he has never been idle since. At the age of eight he did the chores and took care of the cattle. Although his school days and the hours spent in reading and studying books were few, he has, through his keen observing powers, acquired a large store of practical information, and has become a business man of unusual intelligence.

With a body aglow with health, knit together with muscles as strong as steel, and which has never been hurt by intemperance or abuse, and with a mind as clear and bright as sunlight, it is not strange that we find him, at the age of seventy-five, full of vigor and enterprise, pushing along with all the enthusiasm of youth. It is useful to record the life of such a man. It affords an instance of what perseverance, enterprise, courage and fidelity will do. Mr. Whiting possesses all these traits, hence his success.

Before he was twenty years old he kept a store in Temple for awhile, belonging to his father; subsequently he went to Fitchburg, Mass., and there erected a building in which he carried on trade for some three years, and in the meantime built and sold three dwelling-houses. He then sold out at Fitchburg and returned to Wilton, and to his father's farm. He bought the farm and carried it on for many years.

Mr. Whiting, October 5, 1830, married Emma, daughter of Isaac Spalding, of Wilton. He was more than fortunate in his marriage. In all of his years since, and in every undertaking, he has been aided by the intelligent assistance of his wife, who is a lady of rare beauty of character and whose domestic life has been the chief charm of Mr. Whiting's beautiful home.

About two years after his purchase of the old homestead, the barn with one hundred and fifty tons of hay was burned. This was a severe loss. He had from fifty to seventy-five head of cattle and winter was approaching. There was no time to be lost. In this emergency Mr. Whiting's grit and courage were manifest. Storms test ships; so difficulties and trials test men. He secured a company of men, went into the woods and cut the trees and turned them into lumber, and in about one month completed a barn one hundred and twenty by forty, which still stands, a monument to his courage and perseverance in the most trying circumstances.

Mr. Whiting in time, made his farm one of the most valuable in the State. It was one of the largest, and possibly the largest dairy farm in the State, but it did not satisfy him. He wanted more business.

When the railroad was built to Wilton, he, with others, engaged a special car, and began to purchase milk of farmers and carry it, with the product of his own farm, to Boston. Previous to this time there had been no outlet for milk in this section of the State. It had to be made by the producer into butter and cheese. The milk car was first started by parties in Boston, but largely through Mr. Whiting's influence and assistance. He was for a time employed on the car, but finally purchased the business, at the same time turning the management of the farm over to his son Harvey, and from that time henceforward has been engaged in this enterprise.

The farm was finally sold to the county of Hillsborough and is now used for the county poor. In due time Mr. Whiting's two sons, H. A. and G. O. Whiting, joined him in business, and for many years the firm of D. Whiting & Sons has been one of the most enterprising in southern New Hampshire. They are engaged not only in the milk trade, but in lumber and grain. Very soon after entering the milk business, Mr. Whiting began the manufacture of butter and cheese in Wilton. He now has a first-class factory full of modern machinery, and consumes two thousand gallons of milk daily, making about eight hundred pounds of butter and sixteen hundred pounds of cheese.

The visitor to the thrifty town of Wilton can see on every hand the evidences of the enterprise of David Whiting & Sons. It is fair to say that to the indomitable enterprise of David Whiting the town owes more than to any other person. His force and industry have, for a full half century, been a source of encouragement to all with whom he has associated.

In 1866 Mr. Whiting erected a large hotel in Wilton. For years he was its landlord. He was a model one. Under his management the "Whiting House" became a famous summer resort. In 1874, in a disastrous conflagration which visited the town, it was burned and was never rebuilt. The site was subsequently presented to Wilton by Mr. Whiting, and is now occupied by the new town house. He has twice represented the town of Wilton in the State Legislature.

Mr. Whiting has five children, seventeen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. His children are Harvey A. and George O. Whiting; Mrs. Frances E. Spencer, of Lexington, Mass.; Mrs. Maria A. Van Alstine, of Louisville, Ky.; and Mrs. Lizzie M. Bradley, of Chicago, Ill.

October 5, 1880, Mr. and Mrs. Whiting celebrated their golden wedding. He was seventy, she was sixty-seven years old. It was a memorable occasion. Children, grandchildren and friends from far and near, gathered in the charming home of the worthy couple in Wilton, and all were received with genuine hospitality for which Mr. and Mrs. Whiting are so well known. More than three hundred people were present and entertained. The day and evening were spent in pleasant reminiscences, in merry-making, song

Edward Whiting

Daniel Cragin

Daniel Cragin

and dance. Many were the tokens of love and respect that were left with them; and these, with the earnest words spoken, indicated the esteem in which they are held by their kinsmen and townsmen and friends. David Whiting is a strong, earnest man. The world needs such men.

DANIEL CRAGIN.

Daniel Cragin, fourth child of Augustus and Almira (Boynton) Cragin, was born in the town of Merrimack, Hillsborough County, N. H., December 31, 1836.

He is seventh in line of descent, from John Cragon (as the name was then spelled), who was a Scot by birth, and whose life was rather an adventurous one. The tradition is that at the age of sixteen he was forced to join the army of the "Pretender," and at the disastrous battle of Dunbar he, with numerous others, was made prisoner by the English troops, and in 1652 he, with over two hundred and seventy others, were sent by the British Government to America in the ship "John and Sarah," to be sold into slavery as a penalty for their political offenses. We have not been able to learn whether Cragon was sold in obedience to this decree; if so, it was certainly a very mild form of slavery, and he soon obtained his liberty. At any rate, on the voyage he was stricken with small-pox, and his life being despaired of, he was about to be thrown overboard, from which fate he was happily saved by the intercession of a young English lady named Sarah Dawes, whom he afterwards married in Woburn, Mass., in which town they resided till their death. They had eight children, of whom *John* was sixth (born September 19, 1677, died January 26, 1703.) He married Deborah Skelton; they had three children; the eldest also named *John*, was born March 24, 1701, married Judith Barker, of Concord, and settled in that part of the town now called Acton, from which place he afterward removed to Temple, N. H. He had nine children. *Francis*, the seventh child, was born in Acton, and came with his parents to Temple where he grew to manhood and married Elizabeth Law. They had a numerous family; *Francis*, the third child, was born October 24, 1773; he married Sarah Cummings. Their son, *Augustus*, was born July 19, 1802; married December 14, 1830, Almira Boynton; they had ten children, of whom *Daniel*, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was fourth.

When Daniel was but six months of age, his father, who was a farmer and mechanic, removed from Merrimack to Temple. Young Cragin was early taught to labor, his boyhood being spent on his father's farm till the age of seventeen, when he engaged with John Newell, of Lyndeborough, to learn cabinet-work. After three years spent with him, he went to Wilton where for a year he was employed in a furniture-shop. Then returning to Lyndeborough he, in company with a partner, purchased the shop and business of Mr. Newell, his first employer. Continuing here with varying success something more than a year, Mr. Cragin disposed of his interest in the business, and came to what was known at that time as the "Putnam Corporation," in the north part of the town of Wilton.

This was in 1858. Mr. Cragin had just attained his majority, and while, as before stated, he had had some business experience, yet fortune had not favored him with financial success, and he began business in Wilton as a manufacturer of knife trays and toys, on a cash capital of ten dollars.

He rented one room in the Putnam Bobbin Factory, in which to carry on his manufacturing. Continuing here two years and meeting with fair success, he purchased a small building on the site of his present factory, and removed his manufacturing there. Soon after this he built an addition to his shop, and from that time to the present as the exigencies of his increasing business have demanded, he has made additions to the space and facilities with which he started. In addition to the water-power which at the beginning was sufficient to operate his machinery, he has since found it necessary to add steam-power, and now both are in use.

About the autumn of 1876, Mr. Cragin began the manufacture of dry measures, which has since grown to be the leading feature of his business. At the time when he undertook this line of manufacturing, the machinery in use for the purpose was very crude, indeed; in fact, the measures were bended and made almost entirely by hand. And just here comes a practical illustration of the genius or faculty, which more than all others has made New England the centre of capital and cradle of progress in America, the faculty of invention, that predominant and distinguishing characteristic of the Yankee character, which seeing a need proceeds at once to devise a way of supplying it. With a singleness of purpose and determination to succeed, coupled with an analytical and practical turn of mind, Mr. Cragin began at once to devise simple and labor-saving machines to do what had hitherto been done only by hand. One contrivance after another was made, experimented with, improved and perfected, until now, by the aid of various ingenious, curiously contrived, yet simple machines, the lumber is carried through the manifold processes necessary to convert it into measures of various sizes and capacities, in an amazingly rapid and skillful manner, until the vessels are completed, the whole work practically done by machinery. And what is more, every piece of machinery in Mr. Cragin's factory except a few of the simpler contrivances, is the product of his own inventive genius. The improved facilities which he has thus created for himself, have enabled him to produce first-class work at prices which have practically driven from the field all competitors, so that in the area which he attempts to cover, he has almost a monopoly in this specialty. In addition to manufacturing he has dealt more or

less in lumber, real estate, etc., and made other investments. He has been selectman of the town of Wilton five years, and chairman of the board for three years. He represented his town in the Legislature two years, 1875-76, and in 1884 was nominated candidate for Senator on the Democratic ticket, but with no chance of election as the district is strongly Republican. Mr. Cragin is a stanch yet tolerant Democrat, broad and liberal in both political and religious views. He is one of the directors of the Wilton Savings-bank.

He married March 22, 1859, Jane L., daughter of John and Lucette Dolliver, of Lyndeborough. They have no children.

Mrs. Cragin's ancestors came originally from England; the name was then spelled "Dolebier." Her grandfather was a master mariner and sailed for many years in the China trade. Prior to the United States treaty with China, Captain Dolliver was at one time immured in a Chinese prison for quite a while for some technical violation of some of their customs or laws. Mrs. Cragin's father was a native of Marblehead, Mass., from which place he removed to Lyndeborough, N. H., where he is still living at an advanced age.

HENRY NEWTON GRAY.

H. N. Gray was born January 4, 1826, at what is known as "Gray's Corners," in the town of Wilton, N. H. He is descended from Joseph Gray, who was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and participated in the battle of Ticonderoga. Joseph Gray was, by occupation, a farmer, and was a man of great energy and force of character. He retained his interest in military affairs, and after the Revolutionary War was over he became adjutant of militia, which position he held for many years. He was a man of robust constitution, full of energy, an early riser, and noted for his push and vigor. He lived to be more than eighty years of age. His wife was Chloe Abbott. *Calvin Gray* was his son, and was brought up on his father's farm. When about eighteen years of age, he learned blacksmithing with James Means, of Wilton, and followed that occupation as long as he lived. He was a genial, pleasant man, and fond of the jollities of life. He inherited his father's love for military affairs, and rose to the rank of adjutant of militia, the same rank his father had formerly held. He married Clarissa King. They had three children, who survived him: H. Newton; Harriet N. (married Henry K. French, of Peterborough, N. H., and died, leaving one child); Charles D. (married Kate Spaulding, of Mason, and died leaving no issue). Calvin Gray was born 1800, and died 1856.

H. N. Gray was brought up on the farm and in the blacksmith-shop of his father, with whom he remained until he attained his majority. He then hired the shop of his father, and conducted business for himself. Upon his father's decease, he purchased of the other heirs their interest in the estate, and has successfully prosecuted the business, to which he has added carriage-building, to the present time. He is the originator of what is known as the Wilton Wagon, and has made a specialty of their manufacture for several years. He has the reputation of doing thoroughly first-class work, and has that grandest of all tributes paid him by his neighbors—that of being, in all respects, an upright, reliable, truthful man. He is a Republican in politics, and a Unitarian in religion.

He married, January 3, 1853, Mary Ann Heath, of Barre, Mass., an estimable lady. They have three children: Ella H. (married William H. Putnam, of Wilton, and has five children), Charles N. (married Mina O. Jones, of Wilton, daughter of Dr. Jones), and William H. (married Minnie Follansbee, of Wilton).

Mr. Gray is an industrious, pushing man, and has made for himself and family a beautiful home. His venerable mother, who is still living at the advanced age of eighty-one, is, in many respects, a remarkable woman, possessing a strong mind in a strong body. She has been a woman of remarkable activity and industry, of clear judgment and sound common sense, full of life and energy. She has, perhaps, done more labor, and successfully carried through greater responsibilities, than any other woman of the community. She has been a model New England housewife, neat, frugal, industrious and self-reliant. Such mothers have given to the world the successful men of the world. She has, all her life, prided herself on promptitude, never failing to perform to the letter whatever she promised; and this trait, inherited by her son, has been the key-note of his success in business, and his standing as a reliable man among his fellow-townsmen.

It is a pleasure to be able to preserve on the pages of history some record of the virtues of such wives and mothers. All honor to their memory, and may their descendants revere their name, and emulate the example of their unselfish, noble lives.

H. M. Gray

HISTORY OF WINDSOR.

BY JOHN G. DODGE.

CHAPTER I.

WINDSOR is situated twenty-seven miles west from Concord and has an area of five thousand three hundred and thirty-five acres. It is bounded on the northeast and east by Hillsborough, on the south by Antrim, on the west and northwest by Stoddard, Cheshire County, and Washington, Sullivan County.

The shape of the town is like that of a flat-iron. This was caused by the old State survey and laying out of the towns. They began at the east side, on the Maine line, and ran west to the west side of Hillsborough, stopped there, and began again on the west side of the Connecticut River, running east to the east side of Stoddard and Washington, thus leaving this heater-piece, as described, the same being granted to one Mr. Campbell, and for many years prior to incorporation it went by the name of "Campbell's Gore." December 27, 1798, it was incorporated a town under its present name, Windsor.

Its present population (1885) is about sixty-five. The soil is naturally very fertile, and there is but little of what would be termed waste land; yet, at present, there is but a small portion of it properly cared for and under a respectable state of cultivation, quite a portion being owned by a few whose attention is turned to grazing.

There are three natural ponds. Black Pond is the principal body of water. White and Bagley Ponds are smaller. Fish abound in each.

The writer is unable to get much of the early history of the town, as in the year 1850 Mr. Samuel Chapman was town clerk, and in June his house was burned, and all the town minutes and records, except one book, were destroyed. This book dates back to July 1809, except by chance the incorporation of the town in 1798 had been recorded in it.

A Mr. Joshua Lovejoy, who once made potash here, was authorized to call the first town-meeting.

John T. Gibson was Governor, and the first meeting we have record of was March 14, 1809, at which there were thirty-four votes cast. The present number of polls is twenty-four.

An alphabetical list of all the representatives on record is as follows:

REPRESENTATIVES.

Horace Atwood, 1 year; Charles A. Blanchard, 2 years; Joseph Chapman, 4 years; David Curtis, 4 years; Samuel Chapman, 2 years; Mark Chapman, 2 years; Silas Chapman, 2 years; Joseph C. Chapman, 2 years; Francis G. Dresser, 1 year; J. B. Emerson, 2 years; John G. Flint, 2 years; Nehemiah Jones, 2 years; Gideon Knowlton, 2 years; James Perkins, 2 years; Hy. B. Sweatt, 5 years; John Sweatt, 2 years; Mark Symonds, 2 years; Maximilian J. Webber, 2 years; Jason D. Wheeler, 2 years.

Nehemiah Jones was the first representative, in 1817, and Francis G. Dresser was the last, in 1878.

TOWN CLERKS.

Samuel Chapman, 26 years; David Curtis, 3 years; John M. Curtis, 3 years; John G. Flint, 5 years; Nehemiah Jones, 7 years; Archibald McClintock, 11 years; J. Warren Perkins, 2 years; George M. Russell, 8 years; Hy. B. Sweatt, 7 years.

Archibald McClintock was the first town clerk on record, in 1809, and George M. Russell the last and present one.

SELECTMEN.

S. Wells Atwood, 2 years; Horace Atwood, 3 years; Simeon Buck, 1 year; Charles A. Blanchard, 2 years; Joseph Chapman, 22 years; David Curtis, 6 years; John Curtis, 1 year; Philbrick Curtis, 1 year; Samuel Chapman, 31 years; Silas Chapman, 6 years; Mark Chapman, 1 year; John M. Curtis, 3 years; John G. Dodge, 1 year; Francis G. Dresser, 3 years; J. B. Emerson, 2 years; John G. Flint, 5 years; Ira R. Folsom, 1 year; Francis Grimes, 2 years; Nehemiah Jones, 7 years; Gideon Knowlton, 6 years; Archibald McClintock, 16 years; James McClintock, 2 years; Theron McClintock, 1 year; Hiel McClintock, 1 year; James Perkins, 12 years; Samuel Preston, 1 year; J. Warren Perkins, 6 years; Reuben Preston, 4 years; Sylvester Preston, 1 year; Saul Preston, 5 years; Freeman Pelsey, 1 year; John T. Pitman, 1 year; Harrison L. Russell, 1 year; George M. Russell, 6 years; John Sweatt, 3 years; Henry B. Sweatt, 16 years; Langdon Sweatt, 5 years; Daniel Sweatt, 1 year; Oliver Sweatt, 3 years; Mark Symonds, 6 years; Jason D. Wheeler, 18 years.

The present board are George M. Russell, Francis G. Dresser and Mark Symonds.

The whole amount of money paid soldiers during the war of the Rebellion was $1613, as follows: John C. Knowlton, $100; Joseph C. Chapman, $100; George W. Carr (a nine months' man), $100; Charles A. Blanchard, $300; Charles A. Woods, $300; Hiel McClintock, $300; Joseph Wright, $413. The last four sent substitutes.

The town paid up its whole war debt in two years.

The first mill in town was built at the foot of Black Pond, by Alexander McClintock, about 1790; was owned and operated by him for several years and then passed into the hands of Mr. Silas Gibson, who after-

wards built a new one and also a flour-mill a few feet above. The part he built now stands, with an addition at each end. Mr. Gideon Knowlton bought the mill from Mr. Gibson, and for several years large quantities of flour were made there up to about 1850.

Mr. Knowlton operated the mill until he died, in 1863. It was then bought by Mr. Daniel G. Dodge, who put in a Leffell water-wheel, which, under the full head of water, gives seventy-two horse-power. He also put in a board circular-mill, planing machine, etc., and did quite an extensive business until he died, in 1872. It then passed into the hands of the present owner, John G. Dodge, who, in 1876, leased it to Newman & Co., of Hillsborough. They put in a boiler and engines, in addition to machines and fittings for the manufacture of clothes-pins, and run it for about two years; but, being heavily in debt when they began, and failing to secure funds, they were obliged to assign their property for the benefit of their creditors. At the assignee's auction, John G. Dodge purchased the entire outfit, and, in 1880, began operations in the lumber business, after first having put in a cemented stone dam that water will never move nor time decay. He now employs a dozen hands on the lumber and clothes-pins, and to utilize the whole power would require twenty-five men.

In 1883, Mr. Dodge refitted the grist-mill with one run of stones for coarse meal.

About the year 1819, Mr. Ezra Smith built a mill about one hundred rods below, on the same stream, for the purpose of dressing wooden cloth. A part of the old dam remains, but the mill has long since decayed. Mr. Samuel Chapman is the only man now living in town who was at the raising.

There are three other unoccupied water privileges between the present mill and where the wooden-mill stood, from which twenty to forty feet of fall might be had, with water sufficient to do quite a business, the year round, in the manufacture of wooden-ware, and there is an immense quantity of good lumber centering here, with no feasible outlet for it in the log.

In 1853 there was a steam-mill built at White Pond by Mr. Joseph Lund, and until it was burned, in June of 1858, he did quite an extensive lumber business. Mr. Otis Chamberlin was chief manager.

The mill was located on the southeast corner of the pond, and there were several houses built near by, giving it the appearance of quite a thrifty business place. Nothing remains now to mark the spot, except part of the mill foundation.

Mr. Judkins built another steam-mill in the north part of the town, on the turnpike, about 1856. Mr. J. B. Emerson furnished logs for him, and he did quite a business for four or five years. The mill was burned and the watchman, Mr. Benjamin Case, was burned to death in it.

Mr. J. B. Emerson afterwards built a little shop beside the road, and for several years made bobbins by steam-power. The building was then converted into a dwelling-house, where Mr. Silas Blanchard, the present owner and occupant, resided with his wife, a daughter of Mr. Nehemiah Jones, who has in her possession some of her father's old account-books. They are not dated, but were used when there were no J's used. Jones was spelled Gones, and Jacob, Gacob. She has his goose-quill pen and the inkstand he used to carry in his pocket, together with other ancient relics.

There was a brick church built by subscription in 1849, at an expense of one thousand dollars, under charter of the Union Religious Society, and dedicated April 24, 1850. Rev. Robinson, of Stoddard, Rev. Powers, of Washington, and Dudley, of Hillsborough, presided. The first board of trustees were Hy. B. Sweatt, Daniel Sweatt and Suel Preston. By virtue of his office, the chairman of the board of trustees was always made treasurer. The building was situated across the road, opposite the cemetery, near Black Pond, and was used for a church until purchased by Newman & Co., in 1877, who remodeled and fitted it up for a boarding-house, to accommodate the employés in their clothes-pin manufactory.

The building was purchased by John G. Dodge, its present owner, at the assignee's sale, and is now used as a boarding-house for his employés.

There have been two stores and two hotels kept in town. Joseph Chapman kept a hotel and store about 1800, for several years, near the Chapman corner. A colored lady, Miss Hannah Hackett, carried on a store a little above the corner, on the Washington road. Mr. John Averill conducted a hotel on the turnpike, (which was built in 1801,) for several years, about 1827.

There have been two blacksmith-shops in town, where quite a business was once done. One of them, near the Hackett store, was conducted by Iram Woods, and the other, near Black Pond, owned and carried on by Mr. Mark Symonds for fifteen years, from December 4, 1837, during which time Mr. Symonds saved fifteen hundred dollars.

Among the most noted justices we have had may be mentioned Solomon Andrews, from about 1800 to 1810; Joseph Chapman, from 1810 to 1820; Nehemiah Jones, from 1820 to 1830 (Mr. Jones was custom-house officer at Hillsborough before he moved here); John G. Flint, from 1830 to 1835; and Mr. David Curtis from 1835 for about ten years. Mr. Curtis was also road commissioner at one time. Several others have held commissions as justices, but have never done much business.

We have now only two school districts in town, with about one hundred dollars of school money. District No. 1 has about seventy dollars and District No. 2 about thirty dollars. District No. 2 has no comfortable school-house. District No. 1 built a house in 1884 which is very creditable to those who favored the enterprise.

Among the most noted men and farmers who have

lived here and are here now, beginning at the southwest part of the town, were David Curtis, a good farmer, active in business and highly respected; Lemuel Curtis' house stood in Windsor and his barn across the road in Antrim.

Mr. Simeon Buck was a good farmer, and on his and the Lemuel Curtis place were founded the first settlements in town.

The settlers selected this place on account of the high land, from which they could overlook the valleys and see the Indians' camp-fires at night and watch their movements. They took their grain upon their shoulders and went, by marked trees, to Litchfield and Bedford, a distance of some forty miles, to have it ground.

On the Mountain road, from Windsor to Antrim, were the places of John Sweatt and his son Oliver, also that of Samuel Curtis (who went to Contoocook), who, with his son, Grosvenor, is now doing an extensive mercantile business. They used to keep good stock, and were good farmers. On the road leading east to Hillsborough was the place of James Perkins, a good farmer and the owner of a rich farm. Down at the foot of the hill was the farm of Reuben Preston, extending to Black Pond. Of all the farms mentioned in this part of the town, and several others not mentioned, there is but one farm at present occupied, which is that of David Curtis, now in the possession of his daughter.

Mr. Asa Goodell now owns what was formerly eight good farms and two large pastures adjoining, lying south of Black Pond, making one solid body of land, where, thirty years ago, one hundred head of cattle were sheltered from the cold blasts of winter; not a single creature received shelter last winter. This is not all, for, on the road that formerly led from Windsor to Stoddard, he owns what was four farms in Windsor and hundreds of acres on the edge of Stoddard, adjoining. His son-in-law, Melvin Temple, also on this road, occupies the farm of Daniel Sweatt, which he has greatly improved.

John G. Dodge has a farm connected with his mill, to which he yearly makes improvements. Mark Symonds has a good farm, which received his careful attention for several years after he abandoned blacksmithing; but for some years past, as infirmities came upon him, he converted considerable of it into pasture.

Harrison E. Russell has owned his place but a few years, and has greatly improved the farm and buildings. The farm produces nearly three times as much hay, and of a better quality.

On the road leading to Washington, Joseph C. Chapman has a good farm, and cares well for it. At the Chapman corner is the farm owned by Samuel and Mark Chapman; the soil is naturally good, but they have never made any great improvements on the land. Mr. Samuel Chapman has done more town business than any other man that ever lived in town. He is now the oldest man living in the town, and can remember when fifty-two families lived in a place where not a soul is living now, and over one hundred and fifty families that have lived in town that are not living here now. One-fourth of a mile to the north off the road leading to Hillsborough, is the birth-place of the writer, whose father, Daniel G. Dodge, came from Goffstown in 1845. The farm was stony, but of excellent soil, and he far surpassed any other man that has lived in town in the way of improving his farm and buildings. He was a model farmer. In 1868, four years before he died, he built one of the best barns in the county, upon a stone foundation, which he often said (and very truly) would show his footprints for many years to come. He would never accept a town office, but attended strictly to his own business. This place has an extensive landscape view. The youngest son, Perley B. Dodge, now owns the farm and takes excellent care of it.

Next (and last) to the Hillsborough line is Nelson St. Severin. He has a good farm and cares for it well.

In the northern part of the town, on the turnpike, the soil is quite good, but a little more frosty. Here may be found Mr. Charles C. Jones, Albert J. Grey, Jason D. Wheeler, Francis G. Dresser and Mr. Silas Blanchard, all of whom have good farms and are thrifty farmers.

We now have no church, no minister, no lawyer, no trouble, no doctor, no hotel, no drunkards, no post-office (only in connection with Hillsborough, Upper village), no store, no voice in legislation, no paupers, and no prospect of having any. Taxes are very light, being this year a little above the average, but still bring only $6.30 on one thousand dollars. The roads are kept in good repair, and the bridges are few and inexpensive.

There has never been a settled minister, a post-office or town library in town.

HISTORY OF MONT VERNON.

BY CHARLES J. SMITH.

CHAPTER I.

Descriptive.—Mont Vernon is situated geographically a little southward from the territorial centre of Hillsborough County, being third in the tier of towns northward from the Massachusetts line. It is twenty-eight miles south by southwest from Concord, fifteen miles southwest from Manchester, and fourteen northwest from Nashua, and four and one-half miles north from the line of the Nashua and Wilton Railroad, at Milford village. The towns which bound it are New Boston on the north, Amherst on the east, Amherst and Milford on the south and Lyndeborough on the west. It is irregular in shape, averaging four miles in length and three and one-half in width. The surface is hilly, the larger part of the town being a lofty ridge lying between the valley of the south branch of the Piscataquog River on the north and that of the Souhegan on the south. It is emphatically an upland town. The soil is rocky, but generally deep and fertile, well repaying careful cultivation It seems specially adapted to the apple, several thousand barrels of this fruit being the annual product of its orchards, and the winter apples grown here have long been noted as not excelled by any for their keeping qualities.

Its water-courses are limited to five brooks, four of which flow southerly to the Souhegan and one northerly to the Piscataquog. The largest of these streams has its rise in the northeasterly part of the town, flows southerly some four miles—furnishing, in the easterly part of the town, two mill-sites—to Holt's Meadow, in Amherst, where it unites with Cæsar Brook, which rises in Mont Vernon village, two miles above, and unitedly form Beaver Brook, which courses southward, and, after furnishing the water-power to Amherst village, makes its confluence with the Souhegan three miles below. A third brook, known as Harwood's, rises in the meadow northwest from Mont Vernon village, and after a journey southward, from three to four miles, empties into the Souhegan, one and a half miles above Milford. On this stream are situated Trow's mill, in the southerly part of Mont Vernon, and Harts Norris' extensive lumber-mill, in Milford, one-fourth mile below the southern boundary of Mont Vernon. Black or Purgatory Brook issues from Smith's Pond, one and one-half miles northerly from the village, has a course of some five miles, and, after receiving a large tributary from Lyndeborough, known as Curtis' Brook, empties into the Souhegan about three miles above Milford village. A fifth stream rises in the northwest part of the town, and, after a course of two miles northward, discharges itself into the Piscataquog at Paper-Mill village, in New Boston. Smith's Pond, a body of water located one and one-half miles north from the village, covers an area of twenty-five acres. Joe English Pond is divided between Mont Vernon, New Boston and Amherst, the larger part being in Amherst.

Roby's Hill, rising at the northeast part of the town, near Joe's Pond, forms the highest elevation. Other conspicuous prominences are McCollom Hill, on the northerly line of the town, Beach Hill, in the northwesterly section, Carlton Hill, in the southwesterly part of the town, and near the village, easterly and southeasterly, are Campbell's Hill and Prospect Hill. From the summit of the latter, which is a broad plateau, elevated some one hundred feet above the village, is obtained a prospect most varied and extensive. An expanse of country, forty miles in every direction, is seen with the naked eye. Hundreds of visitors are attracted here every summer to admire and enjoy the landscape which this noble hill presents to view.

Mont Vernon village is situated on an eminence seven hundred and seventy feet above mean tide-water, with its church, academy and a number of its elegant residences resting on the brow of the hill, looking southward upon a landscape stretching forty miles away in beauty and grandeur. It is built mainly upon one street, one-third of a mile in length, and consists of a church, a spacious academy building, church vestry, school-house and two stores. Here is the Bellevue House, an elegant four-story structure, used as the village hotel and accommodating forty summer guests. Four other large and elegant boarding-houses are fitted for the reception of summer visitors, having accommodations for one hundred and thirty guests. These are known as "Conant Hall," "Prospect House," "Hillsboro' House" and the "Deanery." Aside from these, there are forty-two dwellings. The village, though small, is one of the most beautiful in New Hampshire, the elements of which are its well-kept, shady streets, its air of thrift and neatness (not one of its dwellings being unpainted or in other than a creditable condition),—characteristics which it has

well maintained for half a century—and, finally, the grandly beautiful prospect which it commands in all directions.

Thirty years since, its basis of support and growth was its mechanical industries, then of considerable importance. There was a tannery employing ten or fifteen hands, two large fancy-box shops, a small steam mill for dressing lumber and a small organ-shop. The superior railroad facilities and available water-power of neighboring towns have caused the gradual removal of these industries. The mechanical business of the town is now of no account. The box-factories, tannery and steam mill were burnt, and the owners either retired from business or located elsewhere. Fifty years since, the village was a centre of considerable trade. Located on the second New Hampshire turnpike, a leading thoroughfare from Boston to Vermont and Canada, the tide of travel and transportation gave it life and stir, and supported four taverns, three (and sometimes four) stores, one lawyer and two physicians. Railway service has made the stage-coach and six-horse merchandise wagon a tradition. The glory of the hill towns as centres of business has departed. In 1830 the population of Mont Vernon was 763, and in 1880, 516,—a decrease of one-third. In 1855, F. O. Kittridge, Esq., an active and enterprising citizen, noting the advantage which the scenic beauty and pure, dry, bracing air of the place would give it as a summer resort, purchased the old Ray tavern, in the centre of the village, remodeled and enlarged it, and fitting and furnishing it in an elegant and tasteful manner, opened it for summer company. For thirteen years it was thronged in the hot season, and was in all respects a signal success. In 1848 the proprietor enlarged and extended it to more than three times its former size, giving it a height of four stories and a length of one hundred and forty-five feet, surmounted by a cupola in the centre. As completed, it was a symmetrical, stately and beautiful structure, the largest and best-appointed public-house in New Hampshire. April 20, 1872, it was burned to the ground by a fire which commenced in the attic. It being then closed, the origin of the fire is an unexplored mystery. Not being rebuilt, its loss has been a severe blow to the prosperity and growth of the village. Other establishments, which had grown up around it, have since been extensively patronized. The average number of boarders for the last thirteen years has exceeded two hundred. It is known to thousands as a most delightful resort to the seekers for health and rest.

The time is probably not distant when many of the beautiful sites for summer residences in Mont Vernon will be improved. Three Boston gentlemen have led the way, by purchasing and beautifying estates, which they thus occupy. The most elegant of these is, perhaps, the beautiful place of Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, which, with its surroundings, greatly ornaments the south part of the village.

About two miles from the village, near the westerly edge of the town, is "Purgatory," a natural curiosity which is much frequented by visitors and excursionists from all the neighboring towns. It is a deep ravine, more than half a mile in length, through which Black Brook makes its way. At the "Upper Fall," the brook plunges perpendicularly more than fifty feet into a deep chasm or pit, from which the view upward, of solid wall of rock on either side and dense, overhanging forest, is one of singular wildness and grandeur. One hundred rods down this deep gorge the stream makes several further leaps, known as "Lower Falls." There is a fine grove near the Upper Falls, which is fitted up for picnic-parties. The annual "Purgatory Picnic," in August, has become an institution. The last gathering, in August, 1885, numbered eight hundred persons.

Municipal and Ecclesiastical.—Most of the territory now Mont Vernon was included in Souhegan West, which, in 1760, was incorporated as Amherst. In 1781 Mont Vernon was ecclesiastically severed from the parent town by being made a distinct parish. The separation was made complete by its incorporation as a town, in December, 1803. Its early civil and religious history are so inseparably blended that they must be traced together.

The first English settlement in what is now Mont Vernon is believed to have been made by Samuel Lamson about the year 1740. He came from Reading, Mass., and first settled a mile south of Amherst Plain. He lived here about twenty-five years, removed to Billerica, Mass., and died there in 1779. Tradition says that Lieutenant Joseph Prince, an original grantee of Souhegan West, once owning a belt of land extending from Bedford line westward to Mont Vernon village, first located, about 1740, on the farm, about one mile southeast from Mont Vernon village, known as the Jones farm, for many years owned by Samuel Campbell. He removed thence to the easterly part of Amherst.

In 1760 there were certainly fourteen of the taxpayers of Amherst resident in what is now Mont Vernon. These original settlers bore the names of Carlton, Cole, Curtice, Gould, Harwood, Mills, Lamson, Bradford, Averill, Smith, Steel, Wilkins.

From this date the growth of this section of Amherst was rapid. Four soldiers who lived in what is now Mont Vernon served in the French and Indian War, closing in 1763. In the Revolution the town of Amherst furnished over three hundred soldiers, and between fifty and sixty of this number are identified as belonging to this section, and there were probably more of those enlisting from Mont Vernon. Two were officers,—Joseph Farnum, lieutenant of Captain Bradford's company at Bennington, and Stephen Peabody, an adjutant at Bunker Hill, aid to General Stark at Bennington, and lieutenant-colonel, commanding a battalion sent to Rhode Island. The pioneer settlers of Mont Vernon were a rough, hardy,

worthy people. In many of them the religious element was strong. Their attendance at church was regular, though the route was long and circuitous. They early looked forward to the time when this section should become a separate parish. In 1777, Rev. Daniel Wilkins, the first minister of Amherst, had become so enfeebled by age as to be incapable of performing his duties acceptably; the town sought to obtain a colleague pastor. The people of the northwest part of the town made this an occasion for a strong and persistent effort for separation into a second parish. In the winter of 1777–78 the church and town extended a call to Mr. John Blydenburg to become associated with Mr. Wilkins as colleague pastor. Against this action seventeen citizens of what is now Mont Vernon made a written protest, demanding that it be placed upon the town records. Mr. Blydenburg declined the call. In the spring of 1779 petitions were presented to the General Court by sundry persons belonging to the northwesterly part of the town to be set off as a parish. The town chose a committee to treat with these petitioners in March, 1779, and at a subsequent meeting, on the 31st of same month, after hearing the report of the committee, voted not to set them off.

In August, 1779, the town appointed an agent to prepare and enforce reasons why this petition should not be granted before the General Court.

December 6, 1779, sundry inhabitants of the northwest part of the town asked to be voted off as a parish, on condition that the inhabitants of that part of the town should pay their full proportion toward the support of Rev. Mr. Wilkins and every charge of the town, except the settlement of a minister, until they could supply themselves with preaching in the parish, but the town refused to grant their request.

In December, 1779, the church and town united in inviting Mr. Jeremiah Barnard to become their minister, whereupon thirty-two residents of the northwest part of the town filed a protest, setting forth "That, having repeatedly petitioned to be set off as a distinct parish, and their petitions having been rejected, they enter their protest against Mr. Barnard's being settled, or any other minister while they remained in conjunction with the town and their request not granted." It would seem that their opposition to these ministerial candidates was almost wholly based upon their desire to be made a distinct parish. Mr. Barnard, having accepted his call, was ordained March 3, 1780, prior to which a lengthy and earnest protest was addressed to the ordaining council by thirty-seven residents of what is now Mont Vernon and a few others.

Another committee was appointed by the town, September 11, 1780, to show cause before the General Court why the prayer of a number of the inhabitants of the town residing in the northwesterly part of the same, asking to be set off as a separate parish, should not be granted.

But the people of this part of the town insisted upon having a ministry of their own selection, and, in September, 1780, called a council which organized here what was called the Second Church in Amherst. No records of these transactions, or of the church, for the first thirteen years exist; but it is known that the first deacons were Oliver Carlton, Nathaniel Heywood and Richard Ward, all men of sound orthodoxy and fervid piety. Immediately after the organization of the church Rev. Mr. Coggin, of Chelmsford, Mass., preached to a large congregation, in Major Cole's barn, upon the importance of immediately erecting a house of worship. This, in the poverty of those Revolutionary times, was no slight undertaking, but in the month of April following, each farm in the community had contributed its free-will offering of timber for the frame and covering of the edifice, which still stands on the summit of the hill, a monument to those brave Christian men,—the only church there is, or ever has been, within the limits of the town. It is related that the heaviest timber was drawn upon the snow-crust the last of April without obstruction from walls or fences. Lieutenant James Woodbury gave the land where the church stands, and also another lot one-fourth of a mile above for the burial-ground.

So urgent was the demand for the house that, as soon as the frame was covered, and before the floor timbers were laid, it was occupied without any formal dedication. They finished the house gradually, as they were able. The first worshipers here sat upon rough benches with a single open floor, with nothing to warm them but the glad tidings of salvation. The old-fashioned, square pews were constructed as the families felt able, the "pew-ground" merely being deeded by the parish.

The organization of a church and providing a place of worship were but preliminary to the renewal of their effort to be legally set off into a second parish. They, in March, 1781, presented to the General Court, convened at Exeter, an extensive petition, setting forth their reasons in asking for a separation, in which they did not forget to say "that your humble petitioners, in expectation of being set off as a separate parish, did, some time ago, at their own proper charge, build a commodious meeting-house at said northwest part of Amherst, and have, for some time past, hired preaching, hoping, at the same time, to have enjoyed the privilege of a minister of their own choosing, our local situation requiring the same." The prayer of this petition was granted, and, June 30, 1781, fifty-two voters and heads of families were set off and constituted the Second, or Northwest, Parish of Amherst. Of the names found in the act of incorporation, some are interesting as being the progenitors of present active residents of at least the fourth generation. In the same month the first parish meeting was held and parish officers chosen. In March, 1782, a committee

was chosen to lay the lower floor, sell the pew-ground in the meeting-house and use the money received therefor in finishing the house; also to hire preaching upon probation. In 1782 a Mr. Powers, and in 1783 a Mr. Allen were employed as preacher. In 1783, it was voted to raise fifty pounds to defray parish charges. In December, 1783, it was voted to concur with the church in calling Mr. Samuel Sargent to the gospel ministry in said parish. The effort to settle Mr. Sargent failed, for, in the summer of 1784, Mr. John Bruce commenced preaching, and, December 29, 1784, they voted to concur with the church in giving him a call to settle in the gospel ministry in this parish. Also voted to offer Mr. Bruce one hundred and twenty pounds as a settlement, and sixty pounds and twenty cords of wood yearly, so long as he carries on the work of the gospel ministry here, and thirty pounds and twenty cords of wood annually, if he should become disabled from carrying on the work of the ministry, for so long a time as he remains the minister of the place.

Nathaniel Haywood, Oliver Carlton and Lieutenant William Bradford were appointed a committee to communicate the votes of the parish to Mr. Bruce and receive his answer.

Mr. Bruce accepted the call, and, after some delay, was ordained November 3, 1785.

In 1791 the finishing of the meeting-house was completed by a committee consisting of Moses Kimball, Lieutenant Joseph Farnum and Deacon Oliver Carlton.

March 24, 1792, Mr. Jonathan Conant, formerly of Beverly, was designated, by a vote of the parish, as the most suitable man to serve as a justice of the peace in said parish.

May 25, 1792, "*Voted* to build a wall by the highway against the burying-ground."

"*Voted*, that the *bass viol* be not carried into the meeting-house to be used in time of exercise."

October 25, 1792, it was voted to allow the bill of the committee for building the gate in front of the burying-ground, amounting to £4 19*s.* 5*d.*

"*Voted* to build another piece of wall by the side of the burying-ground."

March 18, 1793, voted the pew in the gallery of the meeting-house to the use of the singers.

March 21, 1796, an article having been inserted in the warrant calling the meeting holden this day, asking the consent of the parish that the *bass viol* be used in the meeting-house on Sundays to assist the singers in time of public worship, failed of approval.

May 3, 1802, it was voted to take measures to effect a separation from the town of Amherst, and a committee, consisting of Major William Bradford, John Carlton, Captain John Batchelder, Captain Joseph Perkins, Captain Thomas Cloutman, Deacon Jacob Kendall, Lieutenant Benjamin Parker, Lieutenant Joseph Farnum, Eli Wilkins, Parker Richardson, Nathan Jones and Lieutenant Timothy Hill, was appointed to petition the town relative thereto.

On the last Thursday of May, 1802, the parish voted to petition the General Court to incorporate them into a town, with the same boundaries as those first established between the First and Second Parishes; also, that a strip of land half a mile wide, lying in the easterly part of Lyndeborough, extending the entire length of this parish, and adjoining it, be asked for as a part of the new town.

Nathan Jones, Eli Wilkins, James Joseph Smith, Langdell and Captain Joseph Perkins were appointed a committee to prepare a petition for that purpose.

On the first Monday of June, 1802, chose Nathan Jones, Captain Joseph Perkins and Captain Benjamin Parker to present the petition to the General Court.

November 21, 1803, it was voted to accept the report of the committee of the General Court in regard to the incorporation of the new town.

"*Voted*, that the name of the contemplated town be Mont Vernon."

An act incorporating the town of Mont Vernon was consummated by the signature of Governor John Taylor Gilman, December 15, 1803.

The verdure of the farms which cluster about the eminence upon which the village is located suggested the name of the town.

The number of tax-payers in the town thus incorporated was one hundred and thirty-five, April 1, 1804.

Thus was completed an entire separation from the parent town. Twenty-three years before, this had been partially effected by the formation of the Second Parish, as religiously independent of the First, and this had not tended to unity of feeling or action. Political differences had succeeded the religious diversities which induced the former action. In 1783, two years only from the organization of the Northwest Parish, one hundred and twenty-one residents of the First Parish addressed to the Legislature a petition asking that, as they had in part disunited the town, and the result was variance, discord, contention, that "separate interests established by law had made their town-meetings scenes of confusion, irregularity and vexation, therefore they asked that the division of the body corporate be completed and those polls and estates set off in ministerial matters be wholly separated from us in all matters whatsoever." The Legislature took no action on this doleful petition, but twenty years later the desired relief came, to the satisfaction of both communities. In the party divisions which distinguished the close of the last century and the beginning of the present, the ruling influences in the Second Parish were as intensely Republican or Jeffersonian as were those of the First in an opposite direction. For three years, 1800-02, Major William Bradford, classed as an "offen-sive Jacobin," represented the town at the

General Court by aid of the Second Parish vote, and the Federal elements rejoiced to be free from the connection.

The first town-meeting was held January 23, 1804, at the Centre School-house. Joseph Langdell was chosen moderator, John Carlton town clerk, and John Carlton, Jos. Langdell and Jacob Kendall selectmen.

At the first annual town-meeting March 13, 1804, the same town officers were re-elected, and Major William Bradford chosen as representative.

Later Ecclesiastical History.—Rev. John Bruce, the first pastor, ministered to Mont Vernon Church from 1784 to his sudden death of apoplexy, March 12, 1809. He was born in Marlborough, Mass., August 31, 1757; graduated at Dartmouth in 1781. Of the first ten and last eight years of his pastorate there are no church records. A list of the members of the church, in Mr. Bruce's handwriting, about 1798, makes its membership one hundred and ten. The next year fifty were added by profession. This revival was the first known in this section, and it awakened much interest far and wide. Mr. Bruce was a successful minister. "He was meek, pious, humble, kind and gentle. Among his distinguishing traits, aside from these, were his solid sense, prudence and discretion. All who knew him loved and revered him." Mr. Bruce married, in 1785, Lois Wilkins, of Marlborough, who survived him with four sons and two daughters. The sons were heads of families, all worthy citizens and life-long residents of Mont Vernon. Their united ages at their decease were three hundred and twenty-two years.

On the decease of Mr. Bruce, Rev. Stephen Chapin immediately received a call from this church, but was not installed until November 15, 1809. Born at Milford, Mass., in 1778, a graduate of Harvard in 1804, a pupil in divinity with the famous Dr. Emmons, of Franklin, Mass., his first settlement was in the neighboring town of Hillsborough, four years, from 1805 to 1809. Mr. Chapin was a man of positive convictions and bold, unadorned and uncompromising in his style of preaching. His earnest, able preaching and stringent discipline made a deep impression upon his people. During a pastorate of nine years, one hundred and fifteen were added to the church. On one Sabbath in 1817 fifty-one converts were received into fellowship.

While all hearts were completely united in him, the day of separation came from a quarter least suspected. In October, 1818, the pastor suddenly announced a change in his views respecting the mode and subjects of baptism. He renounced infant baptism. He was a man sincere and true, and conscientiously embraced Calvinistic Baptist views. He at once resigned his pastorate and was dismissed in November, 1818. After a three years' pastorate as a Baptist clergyman at North Yarmouth, he was, in 1822, called to a professorship in Waterville College, Maine, and thence to the presidency of Columbia College, at Washington, D. C., which he occupied for many years. The salary of Mr. Chapin was stipulated at four hundred dollars per annum, and if, from any cause, he was unable to preach, no abatement, unless such absence exceeded six weeks.

After an interval of a little more than a year from Mr. Chapin's dismission, Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, a native of Reading, Vt., a graduate of Bowdoin College, was ordained December 8, 1819. He continued pastor until April 8, 1823, with an addition to the church, in the mean time, of twenty-two members. He baptized thirty-nine children in less than three years. In the spring of 1820 the first Sabbath-school was organized here, being held in the school-house and composed exclusively of children. After leaving here, Mr. Cheever was pastor of a church in Waterford, N. Y., and at other places, and died in New Jersey. Two weeks after Mr. Cheever's dismission, Rev. Nathaniel Kingsbury, from Connecticut, and a graduate of Amherst College, commenced his labors. He was ordained November 8, 1823, and dismissed April 6, 1836. He removed West and died some years since in Wisconsin. Mr. Kingsbury was not a man of marked ability, but his ministry here was prosperous, and during it one hundred and fifty-four were received into the church. Two periods of peculiar interest occurred, the former in 1828, when thirty-four were added, the latter in 1831, when nearly sixty united by profession. Those were revival days, when the ministers aided each other in what were called "protracted meetings," which were often seasons of thrilling interest and great power. Many of the converts of 1831 were persons in mature life. It included the lawyer and the two physicians then in practice here. Never, before or since, has this church been the scene of such religious activity,—scenes still living vividly in the remembrance of many among us.

It was in 1830, during Mr. Kingsbury's pastorate, that the temperance reform began in the church, and was vigorously and steadily prosecuted outside until it expelled liquors from the town. The youth of the present day can hardly imagine the condition of this small community, with eight tavern licenses signed in a single year. In some places they sold a hogshead a week; but a small portion of this quantity was dispensed to residents, but enough to alarm the thoughtful and virtuous. At that period two public roads led northward, through different sections of the town. These were thoroughfares, thronged with light and heavy travel. At all hours of the day lines of canvas-covered merchandise teams might be seen bearing their heavy freight from and to the seaboard. To modify and control public opinion was no easy matter,—work which required strong heads and true hearts. Dr. Daniel Adams may be named as one early prominent in this movement of philanthropy. He delivered convincing and effective addresses on this subject in this and other towns.

Rev. Edwin Jennison, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1827, succeeded Mr. Kingsbury, being installed April 6, 1836. He was a native of Walpole, N. H., and had been settled in the ministry in that place from 1831 to 1835. His pastorate in Mont Vernon continued until August 19, 1841, during which time twenty-three were added to the church. As a sermonizer he excelled, but visited little. During his ministry the discussion of the slavery question agitated the church and somewhat disturbed its peace.

In 1837 the church was removed westerly to the opposite and more sheltered side of the street, entirely remodeled, being finished in two stories and furnished with a bell and organ. The town conveyed to the Congregational Society all its right to the meeting-house, reserving for a town hall one-half the ground-floor. Also the town stipulated to finish the town-hall appropriated for their use, and to sustain the roof of the house, making all repairs which might be required from time to time, and that the Congregational Society have sole control of the house, they sustaining and making all needed repairs on the body of the building excepting the town hall. This contract has been scrupulously adhered to these forty-eight years, and the church and town occupy the edifice harmoniously within clearly-defined limits. The failing health of Mr. Jennison compelled his dismission, and after a voyage to Europe he settled in Ashburnham, Mass., and subsequently, from 1847 to 1849, at Hopkinton, N. H. His frequent ill-health at length compelled his retirement from pastoral service. He located as a farmer in Alstead, N. H., supplying for a time one of the churches in that town, and from 1852 to 1854 the church in the adjoining town of Langdon, N. H. He deceased several years since.

Mr. Jennison's successor at Mont Vernon, Rev. Bezaleel Smith, was installed here August 19, 1841. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1825, and had been previously settled at New Hampton, N. H., and at Rye, N. H. He labored in Mont Vernon nine years, closing his ministry here in 1850. He was a sound, but not brilliant preacher, cautious and discreet, a pastor who made no enemies. Slave-holders were by vote excluded from the pulpit and from the Lord's table, and thirty-two persons added to the church during his pastorate. He removed from here to Roxbury, N. H., and after laboring there two years was called to the pastorate of the church in New Alstead, N. H., from thence to the church at Hanover Centre, N. H. Some ten years since, the infirmity of old age compelled his retirement. He died some years since at Rutland, Vt.

Rev. Charles D. Herbert commenced preaching here July 5, 1850, and was installed November 6th. He is a native of Ellsworth, Me., and a graduate of Bowdoin. Coming here young and enthusiastic, he devoted himself with singleness of aim and Christian zeal to his work. His labors here exhibited him as a kind, sympathetic and sincere friend, and earnest, consecrated man. Under his ministry, in 1851 and 1852, quite a number of young people in the Academy and outside attained the Christian's hope. The whole number added to the church during his ministry was fifty-five. He closed his labors here early in 1856, and was soon after settled over a church in West Newbury, Mass. After a ministry there of many years he qualified himself for the practice of medicine and labored in Rutland, Mass., some years, both preaching and practicing. Some years since, he was recalled to his former parish at West Newbury, and now is in the ministry there.

In the fall of 1856 the church extended a call to Rev. Charles E. Lord to its vacant pastorate, and his installation occurred late in that year. His people regarded his sermons as very well written. He quietly pursued the even tenor of his way until the summer of 1861, when he requested and received a dismission. He has since been in the ministry at Chester, Vt., and some years since was a professor in training-schools for clergymen in New York. He is a native of South Berwick Me., and a graduate of Dartmouth College.

Early in 1862 the church invited Rev. George E. Sanborne to succeed Mr. Lord. He ministered to them about three and a half years, until the summer of 1865, when he resigned to accept a call to Northborough, Mass. Mr. Lord is a native of Reading, Mass., and a graduate of Amherst College. He is now a resident of Hartford, Conn. The ministry of both Messrs. Lord and Sanborne was barren of noteworthy incident, and the numerical increase to the church slight. The Civil War was raging and public attention was concentrated upon it, to the exclusion of other interests. The clergymen of Mont Vernon, like most of their brethren during that eventful period, omitted no effort to set and keep the public opinion around them in what they deemed the right channel,—the prosecution of the war for the destruction of slavery and the conquest of rebellion as the only basis for a reunited country. They sought, in and out of the pulpit, to stimulate the zeal and sustain the courage of their people. And the event has justified their patriotism as of the true quality. A peace, based on righteousness, was conquered.

In the summer of 1865, Rev. B. M. Frink, a native of Jackson, N. H., and a graduate of Bangor Seminary, began his ministry of two and one fourth years with this church, sundering the connection in 1867 to accept a call to Portland, Me. He is now settled at Shelburne Falls, Mass. Mr. Frink is a man of great vital force and activity and an engaging speaker.

Though his stay in Mont Vernon was brief, the fine, commodious parsonage is a memorial of his enterprise and energy. Early in 1866, appreciating the need of a parsonage and having faith in his

ability to secure the necessary means, he set on foot a subscription, and, with others inspired by his energetic spirit, collected, in a brief space, the requisite construction fund to erect the elegant structure which stands opposite the church and very near the site formerly occupied by it, from 1780 to 1837. These buildings, with the stable since added, cost nearly two thousand dollars.

Late in the winter of 1867–68, Rev. Seth H. Keeler, D.D., became the minister of the parish without pastoral charge. He continued preaching in Mont Vernon nearly eight years, closing his ministry late in September, 1875, when he removed to Somerville, Mass., where he has since resided. Though advanced in years when his service to this people commenced, he approved himself as an able, scholarly and faithful religious teacher. In 1873 and 1874 some forty persons united with the church as the result of special religious interest in the community. Dr. Keeler is a graduate of Middlebury College, and had previously been a pastor at Windsor, Vt., South Berwick, Me., and for many years at Calais, Me.

September 5, 1880, Dr. Keeler preached a centennial sermon, the church having been organized in September, 1780.

In November, 1875, Rev. Wm. H. Woodwell was engaged to supply the pulpit for one year, with reference to permanent settlement, and his labors continued nearly four and one-half years, he delivering his farewell discourse March 28, 1880. He is a native of Newburyport, Mass., and graduated at Bowdoin College. He is now in the ministry at Orient, Long Island, N. Y.

The church employed various candidates during the summer of 1880, and in October, Rev. Charles C. Carpenter accepted their invitation to settle with them, and began pastoral service November 1st, though his installation was deferred until July 1, 1881.

In the summer of 1883 he was attacked by an affection of the throat, which threatened the suspension of his ministerial work. By medical advice he sailed for Europe in September, in pursuit of relief. His absence covered a period of less than three months, and was passed wholly in Great Britain, of which he made a rapid but extensive tour. Returning much improved, he resumed his labors and continued them until the summer of 1885, when the condition of his health compelled a resignation of his pastorate, which was dissolved by a council July 28th, having had a duration of four years and nine months.

He has removed his residence to Andover, Mass. Mr. Carpenter performed his work here with energy and fidelity, so diligently and thoroughly that the impress will long abide. That one with such varied capacities for usefulness as a pastor and citizen, and who had so readily identified himself with the community, should be abruptly withdrawn from it is an event that causes profound and universal regret.

Mr. Carpenter is an able preacher; his sermons are always original and Scriptural, and interest and edify. They are never encumbered with superfluous verbiage, but are simple and clear, concise and direct, with no lack of fit illustration. Rev. Charles C. Carpenter was born at Bernardston, Mass., July 9, 1836. His father was Dr. Elijah W. Carpenter, a physician of that town. Mr. Carpenter fitted for college at Williston Seminary, Massachusetts, and at Kimball Union Academy, New Hampshire. Failure of health obliged him to forego a collegiate course. He studied theology at Andover, and was ordained to the ministry at Montreal in 1860.

He was in the service of the Canada Foreign Missionary Society, principally at Caribou Island, Labrador, from 1858 to 1867. In 1866 he was appointed financial superintendent of Robert College, at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., where he remained until 1872. In 1875 he became pastor of a church at South Peabody, Mass., resigning, in 1880, to accept a call to a less arduous charge at Mont Vernon.

The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on Mr. Carpenter by Hamilton College, New York.

The membership of the church is about one hundred and sixty-five. More than one-third of these are non-residents. The average attendance at Sabbath-services through the year 1884 was one hundred and fifty-one, and the average attendance at Sabbath school was ninety. The entire average amount raised and expended for support of church and purposes of Christian benevolence for the last five years has exceeded one thousand dollars annually.

July 3, 1884, the new creed recommended by the National Council of Congregational Churches was adopted by this church.

From the formation of this church up to the ministry of Dr. Keeler the uniform practice was to have two sermons at the church on the Sabbath. About 1870 the new usage was introduced, of only one preaching service, and that at half-past ten A.M., thus very materially lessening the labor of the clergyman.

The salary of the minister at the settlement of Mr. Jennison, in 1836, was fixed at five hundred dollars per annum. In 1850 it was advanced to six hundred dollars, and in 1856 to seven hundred dollars, which is the amount now paid, with free use of parsonage.

Vestry.—At the remodeling of the church, in 1837, a room was finished on the lower or ground-floor of the meeting-house for use as a vestry. In 1855, when furnaces were introduced to the church, this room was needed, and the second story of the school building, a few rods north of the church, which was used as an academy from 1850 to 1853, was acquired by the society, and appropriated as a vestry.

Deacons.—Appended are the names of those who have served in the office of deacon from the formation of the church, in the order of their appointment,—Oliver Carlton, Nathaniel Heywood, Richard Ward, Daniel Smith, Jacob Kendall, John Carlton,

John Bruce, Josiah Kittredge, William Conant, Joseph A. Starrett, George E. Dean, William H. Conant.

There have gone out from this church ten preachers of the gospel, not all natives of the town, but members of this church, and entering the ministry from it. They are as follows:—

1. Joshua Heywood, son of Deacon Nathaniel Heywood, who was prominent in the organization of the Northwest Parish and for some years a leading citizen. Joshua graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795, studied divinity, was ordained and installed at Dunstable, Mass., June 5, 1799, Rev. John Bruce preaching the ordaining sermon. He continued pastor there until he died, November 11, 1814, aged fifty-one years. He was a large man, of dark complexion, and very much in the esteem of all who knew him.

2. Daniel Weston, son of Daniel and Mary Hartshorn Weston, born July 18, 1764; graduated at Harvard 1797; studied divinity; became minister at Gray, Me., where he died May 28, 1837.

3. Solomon Kittredge, son of Josiah Kittredge, graduated at Dartmouth; studied theology, and settled in the ministry in Indiana, where he died.

4. Charles B. Kittredge, brother to Solomon named above, graduated at Dartmouth; studied divinity at Andover; settled in the ministry, first at Groton, Mass., and at Westborough, Mass., where he died November 25, 1884, aged seventy-eight.

5. Darwin Adams, born 1801, son of Dr. Daniel Adams, graduated at Dartmouth in 1824 and at Andover; settled at Alstead, N. H., and at Stow, Mass.; now living at Groton, Mass.

6. James Woodbury Perkins, son of Captain Joseph Perkins, settled in Warner, N. H., and at Alstead, N. H.; died in Wisconsin.

7. Henry Adams Kendall, son of Asa Kendall, graduated at Dartmouth; settled in Dublin, N. H., 1840; dismissed in 1850; installed at East Concord, N. H., June 26, 1851; yet resides there, but without pastoral charge.

8. James C. Bryant graduated at Amherst College and at Andover Seminary, 1840; settled at Littleton, Mass., resigned to become a missionary to the Zulus in South Africa, where he died.

9. William O. Baldwin, son of Samuel Baldwin, born August 25, 1821; graduated at Amherst College; is settled in the State of New York.

10. George W. Stinson, son of William and Lois Stinson, did not pursue a collegiate course; settled in the ministry in Illinois and died there.

Rev. William Shedd, a Congregational clergyman of distinction; was a native of Mont Vernon, but left here in boyhood.

Charles Peabody, a Baptist, James Gilman Smith, a Methodist, and William G. Cambridge, an Universalist clergyman, were all natives of the town.

There has been but a single church formed in Mont Vernon. There were several Baptist families in former years in the South School District, who were connected with the church in Milford, and there are Methodists and Baptists in the southerly and easterly sections of the town who attend and aid in supporting their respective churches in Milford and Amherst.

Educational.—Mont Vernon, prior to the close of 1803, was an integral part of Amherst. Whatever of schooling most of its adult inhabitants had received they had obtained from the school privileges provided by the mother-town, and used by them as a part of its its population. By the records we find that in 1762 it was voted "To keep a school in five divisions, the selectmen to divide;" but as no appropriation was made, this was only a prophecy of what they would do years later. The first appropriation was made in 1771, when the town voted twenty pounds, lawful money, for schooling, and that "the school be kept some part of the time in several parts of the town." Also voted that the people of the town "keep as many schools as they see fit, and each family that does keep a school shall be entitled to draw their proportion of the money above granted." The next year twenty-six pounds and two-thirds of a pound were voted. But little attention was paid to other than private instruction through the years of the Revolutionary War. In 1778 it was "*Voted* to keep a grammar school," and in that and the year following the names of two teachers appear as thus employed. March 8, 1779, the town was divided into "squadrons" for schools, each to draw its proportion of the money appropriated. They made an appropriation this year, and gradually increased it each subsequent year.

In 1781 it was voted that "the schools be kept by each neighborhood classing together." In 1787 a grammar school in the Centre District was provided for, conditioned "that the district shall make up to the master in a private way what their proportion of the school money falls short of an adequate salary."

This year, at same meeting a committee, of whom Rev. John Bruce was one, was appointed "to examine the ability of schoolmasters and mistresses," and none should be employed in any district but those recommended by them. From 1787 to 1793 the annual appropriation for schools was one hundred and fifty pounds. In 1789 the town voted to "excuse such as had united for the support of an academy from the payment of any school tax, so long as they should sustain the proposed academy." The use of the town-house for school purposes was also granted them.

February 10, 1791, an act of incorporation was granted for the Amean Academy at Amherst. Twenty-six of the thirty-one grantees were of Amherst and five from other towns. Nathan Cleaves was the only grantee in the Second Parish. This school soon after went into operation. It had an existence of ten years, and ten preceptors, among whom were J. Heywood and Daniel Weston, from the Northwest Parish. In 1801 this academy was finally closed for lack of funds.

At that time a law was in effect requiring that "in shire and half-shire towns a portion of the school money should be applied for the support of a Latin Grammar school," or a school in which that language might be taught, if desired. This will explain the following votes: April 13, 1801, "*Voted* that the grammar school be kept eight months in the First Parish and four months in the Second Parish this year."

March 2, 1803, seven hundred dollars was appropriated for schools, three hundred dollars of which was to be used for the support of grammar schools, the Centre District of the First Parish to have two hundred dollars, and that of the Second Parish to have one hundred dollars; and it was provided that every person in town have liberty to send to the grammar school. These votes will explain the fact that for several years immediately preceding the incorporation of Mont Vernon a school of high character had been kept in the Centre District,—a select school, open to any in the parish. David Dodge and Ephraim P. Bradford were two of its teachers.

At the first annual meeting of the new town, March 13, 1804, it was voted to raise two hundred dollars for schooling and to choose a committee of twelve persons to class the town for the convenience of schooling. March 27th this committee presented their report, dividing the town into five school districts (classes) and defining their respective limits. May 7, 1804, accepted report of committee and voted to raise money to build new school-houses in three of the districts; voted to raise one thousand dollars for this purpose. March 12, 1805, appropriated three hundred dollars for schooling during the current year. This sum was raised each successive year from that until 1822, when it was increased to three hundred and fifty dollars. In 1830, there having been a small source of revenue (about thirty dollars) derived from the literary fund applied to schools, the town voted but three hundred dollars, which was the amount of appropriation until, in the year 1851, it was increased to four hundred dollars, in 1853 advanced to four hundred and fifty dollars, and in 1854 fixed at five hundred dollars, which, being augmented by the literary fund, amounted to five hundred and sixty dollars, the average amount devoted to schools between 1854 and 1870.

In the latter year two hundred dollars additional school money was voted, and it has been continued annually, making for the last fifteen years an average of seven hundred and sixty dollars expended upon the district schools annually. Additional to this, since 1871 the town has given McCollom Institute four thousand two hundred dollars. With the decline of population has come a diminution of the number of pupils in our district schools. In 1859 the whole number was one hundred and forty-nine, and in 1860 one hundred and sixty-seven; for the years 1884 and 1885 it is less than one hundred of total attendance. The school money has increased in the ratio that the number of those receiving its benefits have been diminished.

From 1803 to 1818 there is no record of any special superintendence of schools by an examining committee. For ten years, inclusive, from 1818, a superintending committee, consisting of three persons, was chosen by the voters at the annual town-meeting. Below are the names of the se, with the number of years they served: Dr. Daniel Adams, ten years; Jonathan S. Adams, nine years; John Prentiss, one year; Artemas Wood, four years; Rev. E. Cheever, three years; A. F. Sawyer, three years. From 1827 to 1840-41 there is no trace of a superintending committee. The Board of Selectmen made the appointment from 1841 to 1877, since which the voters have done it at the March meeting for the choice of the town officers. The persons who held the office from 1841 to 1853 were Dr. Daniel Adams, Rev. Bezaleel Smith, Samuel Campbell, Dr. Samuel G. Dearborn and Rev. C. D. Herbert. Since 1852 the committee has consisted of one person only: 1853–56, Rev. Charles D. Herbert; 1857–59, Rev. Augustus Berry; 1860–64, Charles J. Smith; 1865–66, Charles A. Towle; 1867, Joshua V. Smith; 1868–72, Charles J. Smith; 1873–77, George W. Todd; 1878, J. W. Carson; 1879, Charles J. Smith; 1880, William H. Ray; 1881–85, Charles J. Smith.

The conspicuous feature in the educational record of Mont Vernon since 1850 must be its academy, now known as McCollom Institute. For nearly every autumn from 1835 to 1850 there had been kept a select school, usually by a fresh graduate from one of the New England colleges.

Enterprising citizens of the town had long cherished the hope that a higher institution of learning would one day crown that noble eminence on which their village reposed. The beauty of its scenery, the grand outlook, stretching away to the distant horizon, the pure, health-giving air and many other elements marked it as a most desirable locality for public education.

In June, 1850, an act of incorporation was obtained, and they named the projected school Appleton Academy.

A very opulent citizen of Boston bearing the name had often visited the place, having a mother and three sisters long resident here, and they hoped to win an endowment by this recognition. They did not consult him as to the name, and he did little for their institution. Its first board of trustees were eight citizens of the village, with Dr. Samuel G. Dearborn as secretary. Its first term was taught in the fall of 1850, in the hall over the district school, in which its sessions were held until the completion of its new building, in 1853.

Lucius B. Clough was its first principal, assisted by John Odronaux. The first is a most respectable lawyer in Manchester, and the last has long enjoyed

wide celebrity for his ability as a public teacher of law and medicine in the city of New York. After this there was no school until the fall of 1851, when George Stevens, who had some two years before graduated at Dartmouth, commenced what proved to be the placing of the solid foundation of an institution which, until then, was only an idea. He translated that idea into a fact. He had entered college from Mont Vernon, to which place his parents had removed in 1844; had taught district and private schools in the place. He was among his kindred and friends, and most fully in sympathy with those who had undertaken the establishment of an academy here. He left Pittsfield (N. H.) Academy to assume the charge of this, and brought with him a dozen students from that vicinity who had learned his value as an instructor. He had for his assistants two accomplished ladies, and the second year Rev. John Colby, a graduate of Dartmouth and a fine scholar, was his associate teacher. It was mainly through Mr. Stevens' influence that the fine academy building was erected in 1853. He drew the plan and persuaded the trustees and citizens that all difficulties would vanish before well-directed and persistent endeavor. The funds were but partially secured at its commencement, but when completed, it was but one year before it was free from debt. His enthusiastic devotion to his work brought success. During the fall term of 1853 one hundred and twenty-five pupils attended.

After two and one-half years' service, Mr. Stevens, in the winter of 1853–54, communicated to the trustees his fully-matured decision to complete his law studies and enter the legal profession. Removing to Lowell, Mass., he, in a short time, commenced practice in that city, which he pursued successfully wellnigh thirty years. His death occurred June 6, 1884, aged fifty nine years.

As in the lives of individuals, so in the life of institutions, sharp vicissitudes occur. The disappointment and vexation of those who had hoped that Mr. Stevens would continue here for many years was not slight. The school was suspended for one term.

Rev. Fenner E. King, the third preceptor of this academy, a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., came in the fall of 1854 and remained one year with two lady assistants.

The fourth principal was Rev. Augustus Berry, a graduate of Amherst College, and for many years the esteemed pastor of the church in Pelham, N. H. He, with two lady assistants, had charge of the school five years, from 1855 to 1860. His administration here was a successful one, and marked by the ability of many of his students who have since attained eminent success in varied callings.

The fifth principal was Rev. C. F. P. Bancroft, who came here immediately after graduating at Dartmouth, and remained from August, 1860, four years. He was young, genial and enthusiastic, with conceded ability and soundness in judgment. It was not a favorable period for large schools. The colossal Civil War, then raging, engrossed the public thought, and educational interests were in the background. The institution suffered no loss of prestige through his connection with it. When he commenced his work here the fund belonging to the institution was seven hundred dollars. Dr. Bancroft occupies a high rank as an educator, having for the last twelve years been at the head of the famous Phillips Academy, Andover. He is identified with this town by marriage ties, and has ever manifested a cordial interest in its prosperity.

The sixth principal was Rev. Charles A. Towle, a graduate of Dartmouth, whose connection with it continued two years from August, 1867. The school was fairly prosperous with him and two lady assistants at its head. He resigned to study for the ministry, and is now settled in Illinois. His successor was Dr. Joshua V. Smith, who remained two years, unfortunately to witness a decrease in numbers. He was a graduate of Bowdoin and now a physician in Massachusetts.

There was a suspension of one year, until August, 1869, when Professor Lucien Hunt, a veteran teacher, came from Falmouth, Mass., to become its eighth principal, the number of pupils during his stay of one year ranging from twenty-five to forty.

Mr. D. A. Anderson, a graduate of Dartmouth and now a teacher in New Jersey, was the ninth principal, remaining two years, from 1870 to 1872. The school was not altogether unprosperous during his connection with it.

Early in the year 1871, George W. McCollom, then of New York City, offered to the trustees, as a permanent endowment, the sum of ten thousand dollars, provided they would cause the name to be changed from Appleton Academy to that of McCollom Institute, and provided further that the town of Mont Vernon should, for five successive years, raise and pay to the institution the sum of three hundred dollars, being an aggregate amount of fifteen hundred dollars. The conditions were complied with, and now for fourteen years the school has enjoyed the income from this valuable endowment. Mr. McCollom was a native of New Boston, but came with his parents to Mont Vernon to reside in early life. He married the eldest daughter of Asa and Mary A. A. Stevens, of this town. She died in New York in 1865, and her husband's donation was intended as a grateful memorial of her. A marble tablet placed by him in the hall of the institute bears this inscription:

"Endowed by George W. McCollom, in memory of his wife, Mary Ann S. McCollom."

Mr. McCollom died in New York September 4, 1878.

In 1872, Hon. George W. Todd, of Rindge, N. H., became the tenth principal, a man of untiring zeal,

great executive ability and large experience. He at once associated with him as classical teacher Rev. Charles P. Mills, an accomplished scholar, a graduate of Amherst, and now in the ministry at Newburyport, Mass.

Mr. Todd held the office of principal six years, retiring in 1878. His later assistants were Messrs. F. A. Eldridge and G. W. Putnam, graduates, respectively, at Harvard and Dartmouth. Mr. Todd removed from town in 1879, and died suddenly at Norridgewock, Me., April 15, 1884, when he was in charge of the High School in that town.

William H. Ray, a graduate of Dartmouth, succeeded Mr. Todd, as the eleventh principal of this institution. He remained here three years, vacating his position here to accept a more lucrative one in Yonkers, N. Y. Professor Lucien Hunt, the eighth principal, succeeded Mr. Ray in 1881, and continued at the head of the institute two years, when he resigned. Mr. Arthur V. Goss, a graduate of Dartmouth, was his assistant here.

Hiram Q. Ward, from St. Johnsbury, Vt., a graduate of Dartmouth, was principal from 1883 to 1884. His success not being marked, he was not re-engaged. In August, 1884, Mr. Cassius S. Campbell, of Dartmouth College (1858), was engaged for five years, and his diligent and energetic supervision promises a bright future for the school.

The endowment of the school is respectable, but more would be acceptable. There is a library of some twelve hundred volumes, extensive and valuable apparatus for the illustration of physical science and an invested cash fund of thirteen thousand dollars.

For fourteen years past the town of Mont Vernon has raised each year three hundred dollars, and given it to the institute for the tuition of its resident youth, if their attendance is in such numbers as to absorb it; otherwise any balance goes into the general fund of the school. Thus it is used by the town as a High School. The entire number of students who have been enrolled as members of this academy during the thirty-five years it has existed is about fifteen hundred. Its foundations were laid in an earnest desire to elevate the standard of intellectual and moral culture in the community around it. Its Christian character has ever been upheld and pronounced, and it has been an ally to the church near which it stands. Every three years its alumni gather for a triennial reunion,—occasions which bring together hundreds whose presence testify their attachment and gratitude for the strength and help it has given them for the conflicts of life.

Beside the endowment fund of Mr. McCollom, other friends have remembered the school. Among the larger donations Hon. Samuel Appleton, of Boston, gave about one thousand volumes of books for a library; Hon. William Appleton, five hundred dollars; Messrs. William H. and A. Conant, fifteen hundred dollars; and Hon. George Stevens, of Lowell, five hundred dollars.

Poor Farm.—From the incorporation of the town until 1837 it was the practice to sell to the lowest bidder the board for the current year of such poor persons as were wholly unable to maintain themselves at the annual meeting. Such as required only partial support from the town were to be provided for by the selectmen according to their discretion.

In the year 1837 a farm was bought in Lyndeborough, about three miles from Mont Vernon village, by the town, and occupied by its poor until 1846, when it was sold and another bought, a half-mile southeast from Mont Vernon village, and occupied as a pauper farm until 1870, when the farm and contents were sold in compliance with the vote of the town.

Post-Office.—Mont Vernon was not made a post town until 1823. Letters for its inhabitants were distributed from Amherst. Appended are the names of the several postmasters, with the year of their appointment: Porter Kimball, 1823; Daniel W. Baker, 1829; Jesse K. Smith, 1832; Daniel R. Baker, 1835; Franklin O. Kittredge, 1842; Thomas H. Richardson, 1849; Daniel R. Baker, 1853; Nathaniel Bruce, 1861; Alonzo S. Bruce, 1873; John M. Fox, 1885.

Military.—The people of Mont Vernon believing that the War of 1812 was just and necessary, ardently favored its prosecution, and quite a number enlisted for permanent service. Captain James T. Trevitt, commanding a company in Colonel Steel's regiment, was for sixty days at Portsmouth, expecting an attack from a British fleet cruising near by. This company was made up of men drafted for special service. Dr. John Trevitt was a surgeon who continued permanently in the service after the conclusion of peace, and died in 1821 at Augusta, Ga., at his post of duty. Dr. Rogers Smith was an assistant surgeon on the frontier. In the days of "militia musters" Mont Vernon was always well represented. For thirty years a first-class company of infantry was sustained here under the old militia law.

In the late Civil War this town was represented by nearly forty citizen soldiers.

None of those who enlisted from this town were lost in battle, but seven died of disease contracted in the service. Subjoined is this list:

James C. Towne, Henry N. McQuestion, William H. Upton, Charles Robinson, Nathan Kendall, George W. Brown and John Alexander.

Wm. H. Ireland lost his life by drowning.

George N. Bruce went to the war a lieutenant and returned a lieutenant-colonel.

C. F. Stinson went out a private and came home a captain.

George A. Marden was quartermaster of Berdan's regiment of sharpshooters.

There has been since its incorporation but one territorial change in Mont Vernon. Through the per-

sistent efforts of a few individuals, and against the remonstrance of the large majority of its citizens, a tract exceeding one thousand acres of land was annexed from Lyndeborough to Mont Vernon at the winter session of the Legislature of 1852. There were fourteen families added to the population of Mont Vernon by this change.

Mont Vernon is unquestionably a place favorable to health. Epidemics are of rare occurrence. The most notable instance of the prevalence of any malignant epidemic was in January and February, 1812, when the terrible disease known as spotted fever visited certain sections of this county. It attacked several familes here and proved fatal to some ten or twelve persons, nearly all adults.

The salubrity of the breezes which fan these hills is attested by the fact that over two hundred persons, who either were resident in the town in 1820 or who have lived here for the term of twenty-five years since, have reached the age of eighty years.

Physicians.—The entire number of physicians who have been in practice here is twelve, viz.: Henry Codman, Zephaniah Kittredge,[1] Rogers Smith, John Ramsey, David Adams, Jesse K. Smith, Daniel F. Hale, Samuel G. Dearborn, Alfred A. Gerrish, Maurice E. Jones, Sylvanus Bunton, Frederic Chandler.

Four of the above were natives of the town, viz. Drs. Kittridge, Codman and the two Smiths.

Physicians who were natives of the town other than the foregoing, and places of residence,—

Drs. Stephen Carlton, Acworth, N. H.; John Peabody, Salem, Mass.; Stephen Peabody, Orange, Vt.; Nathan W. Cleaves, Antrim, N. H.; Nathan Cleaves, murdered in Mexico; Ingalls Kittridge, Beverly, Mass.; Josiah Kittridge, Pembroke and Nashua, N. H.; Charles M. Kittridge, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; Luther Smith, Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.; Norman Smith, Croton, Mo.; Ira Weston, Bradford and Windham, N. H.; William Trevitt, Columbus, O.; John Trevitt, United States Army; Daniel L. Adams, Ridgefield, Conn.; Henry Trevitt, Walton, N. H.; Irving W. Boardman.

Lawyers.—Two lawyers were located here many years since,—Aaron G. Sawyer and Andrew Wallace.

Representatives.—The following is a list of representatives sent to the Legislature from Mont Vernon:

William Bradford, three years, 1804-06; voted not to send in 1807.
John Batchelder, three years, 1808-10.
Benjamin Durant, five years, 1811-15.
Andrew Wallace, one year, 1816.
Ezekiel Upton, five years, 1817-21.
John Bruce, five years, 1822-26.
Aaron F. Sawyer, three years, 1827-29.
Nathaniel Bruce four years, 1830-33.
Daniel W. Baker, two years, 1834-35.
Porter Kimball, one year, 1836.
George Raymond, three years, 1837-39.
Nathaniel Bruce, two years, 1840-41.
George Raymond, one year, 1842.
Zephaniah Kittredge, one year, 1843.
William Durant, one year, 1844.
Leander Smith, three years, 1845-47.

John Averill, one year, 1848.
Joseph A. Starrett, one year, 1849.
William Bruce, one year, 1850.
Leander Smith, two years, 1851-52.
Alonzo Travis, three years, 1853-55.
Charles R. Beard, two years, 1856-57.
Ira Kendall, two years, 1858-59.
Charles J. Smith, two years, 1860-61.
Ira Roby, one year, 1862.
William G. Bruce, two years, 1863-64.
Henry C. Dodge, one year, 1865.
George A. Bruce, one year, 1866.
Charles F. Kittredge, one year, 1867.
Andrew W. Raymond, two years, 1868-69.
J. H. A. Bruce, two years, 1870-71.
James Upton, two years, 1872-73.
John Trevitt, two years, 1874-75.
Daniel P. Kendall, two years, 1876-77.
Clark Campbell, two years, 1878-79.
Elbridge E. Trow, two years, 1880-82; 1884, voted not to send.

Under the law, as it stood before 1877, with the Senate consisting of twelve members, two citizens of Mont Vernon held the office, viz.: 1839 and 1840, Dr. Daniel Adams; 1863 and 1864, Charles J. Smith.

Population of Mont Vernon.—1840, 762; 1820, 729; 1830, 763; 1840, 720; 1850, 722; 1860, 725; 1870, 601; 1880, 546.

Noted Citizens.—Among the more conspicuous citizens of Mont Vernon, Dr. Daniel Adams is entitled to remembrance. Daniel Adams was born in Townsend, Mass., Sept. 9, 1773; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1797 and at its medical school in 1799; married, August 17, 1800, Nancy Mulliken, of Boston. After residing several years at Leominster he removed to Boston. For a period was engaged in publishing an agricultural journal in Boston; came to reside in Mont Vernon in 1813, and was employed in preparing his various publications and in his profession here until his removal to Keene, in 1846. His "Scholar's Arithmetic," Adams' "New" and "Revised," all were in very extensive use for many years. He wrote and published several pamphlets. Dr. Adams was very highly esteemed in Mont Vernon, and during his thirty-three years' residence here he wielded a controlling influence in behalf of temperance, education and morality. In 1839 and 1840 he was a member of the New Hampshire Senate from the district where he resided. He died June 8, 1864.

A man whose noble character and brilliant, eventful public life should give him a record as one honoring the place of his birth was the late Dr. William Trevitt of Columbus, Ohio. A sketch of his immediate ancestry, as it relates to a family prominent in the town, is of interest. Richard Trevitt came from England and was killed by the Indians at Fort William Henry. He left a little son, Henry Trevitt, born at Marlebhead, in 1755, who, at ten years of age, came to Mont Vernon with his step-father, Amos Steel, and here grew to manhood, engaged in active service in the War of the Revolution and fought under Stark at Bennington. He moved to Ohio and died in Licking County August, 1850, aged ninety-six. His children were nine,—seven sons and two daughters.

[1] Exclusively allopathic.

One son only remained in New England,—his eldest, Captain J. Thompson Trevitt, who led a company at Portsmouth in 1814. All the others, except Dr. John, the third son, who died in 1821, at Augusta, Ga., either preceded or followed their father West. Captain James Trevitt died in 1858, leaving two sons, the youngest of whom is Dr. Henry Trevitt, of Wilton, N. H., and the eldest, Captain John Trevitt, graduated from West Point, 1844; served several years in Mexico and on the Western frontier; returned to the old homestead in Mont Vernon after his father's death, where he still resides, devoting himself to farming and civil engineering. Dr. William, the youngest of the seven sons, of Henry Trevitt, was born at Mont Vernon, February 7, 1809. He pursued his preparatory studies at Francestown and Amherst, and his professional with Dr. Daniel Adams. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1830, and subsequently attended medical lectures at the Pennsylvania University.

In 1830 he began the practice of his profession in Fairfield County, Ohio, removing two years later to Perry County, where he continued in his chosen profession until 1840. During his residence here he represented the county in the General Assembly of Ohio for three successive terms, being but twenty-five years of age when first returned. In the spring of 1840 he removed to Columbus, having been appointed Secretary of State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of C. B. Harlan. At the expiration of his term he was appointed physician to the Ohio Penitentiary, and served in that capacity until 1846.

At the outbreak of the Mexican War President Polk appointed him surgeon of the army, and he held that position until the last gun of the conflict was spiked. During the last part of the war he exchanged services in the field for headquarters, and was attached to the staffs of Generals Taylor and Wool. In 1849 he resumed medical practice at Columbus. In 1851, on the adoption of the new State Constitution, he was elected to the office of Secretary of State, and was re-elected in 1853. In 1857, President Buchanan appointed him consul at Valparaiso, Chili, the most important mercantile post on the South American Pacific coast, and, subsequently, advanced to the consulship at Callao, Peru, and while there was acting American minister. In 1861, at his own request, he was relieved, and returned again to Columbus. Subsequently, upon the death of ex-Governor Medary, he assumed the management of the *Crisis* that then had the largest circulation in Ohio. Afterwards, in 1867, he established another paper. Finally, February 8, 1881, he closed, at the age of seventy-two years, an active, eventful and very useful life. Dr. Trevitt was, politically, an unswerving Democrat, though widely esteemed by all parties. He was survived by a wife and three sons.

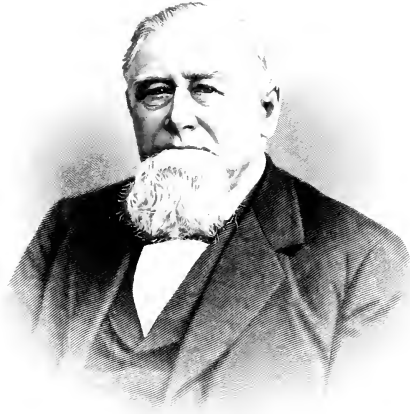
The late Oliver Carlton, Esq., of Salem, Mass., was another son of Mont Vernon whose life and character shed lustre upon the place of their early training. He was a grandson of Deacon Oliver and the fifth son of Deacon John Carlton, and was born July 20, 1801, in the ancestral house, and on the same farm which has been owned and wrought by five generations of the name. In 1818 he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, and, in 1820, Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1824 with the second honors of his class.

Adopting the profession of teacher, he was, in 1825 and 1826, a tutor at Hanover; afterwards a teacher at Haverhill, Mass., from 1827 to 1830; at Marblehead, from 1830 to 1832; and in 1832 was placed in charge of the Latin Grammar School at Salem, where he remained until 1856,—a period of twenty-four years. Teaching from 1856 to 1860 at Portsmouth, N. H., he returned to Salem, and from 1860 to 1867 conducted a private school. For forty-three years a teacher, he retired to private life, and died June 21, 1882. He was a man of pure and upright character, and, as a scholar and tutor, was equaled by few and excelled by none.

Hon. Aaron Worcester Sawyer died in Nashua, August 23, 1881, aged sixty-three. He was the youngest son of Aaron F. Sawyer, who practiced law in Mont Vernon nearly twenty-five years. Aaron W. was born here in 1818; attended school at Hancock and elsewhere; studied law with his father. He attained a high reputation as a lawyer and jurist. He was frequently honored by his fellow-citizens with a seat in the Legislature; was one year (1860) mayor of Nashua, and for some years a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court.

George Wilkins Kendall, eldest son of Captain Thaddeus Kendall, a merchant of Mont Vernon, was born at Mont Vernon August 22, 1809, and died in Texas October 22, 1867. "He was a poet, journalist, author and farmer," and eminent in all.

Hon. George Augustus Marden is the son of Benjamin F. and Betsey (Buss) Marden, and was born at Mont Vernon August 9, 1839; prepared for college at the academy in his native town; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1861. In the following autumn he joined the army, serving three years as quartermaster of First Regiment of Berdan's Sharpshooters. Returning to New Hampshire in the autumn of 1864, he engaged in the study of law in the office of Minot & Mugridge, in Concord, until the following summer, when he became owner and editor of the *Kanawha Republican*, at Charleston, West Virginia. Disposing of this interest in April, 1866, he was employed for the remainder of that year at Concord in editing and preparing for the press the "History of the War Regiments of New Hampshire," published by Adjutant-General Natt Head. In January, 1867, he went to Boston as assistant editor of the *Daily Advertiser*. The property of the *Lowell*



William Stevens

Courier being for sale, he, in conjunction with Edward T. Rowell, a college classmate, bought it, and has continued to edit it for eighteen years. In 1873 he represented Lowell in the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1874 was elected clerk of the House of Representatives, a position which he held for nine years, from January, 1874. Being returned to the House the previous autumn, he was, in January, 1883, elected its Speaker, and was re-elected in 1884. In 1885 was a Senator from the Seventh Middlesex District. In 1880 Mr. Marden was a delegate to the National Convention which placed General Garfield in nomination for the Presidency. Always a stanch republican, Mr. Marden holds a prominent place in political circles, and has a wide reputation as an able journalist.

Hon. George Anson Bruce, son of Nathaniel and Lucy (Butterfield) Bruce was born in September, 1839, at Mont Vernon; fitted for college at Mont Vernon; graduated at Dartmouth in 1861; studied law one year with Hon. D. S. Richardson, at Lowell. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Thirteenth New Hampshire Regiment, and went to the front as first lieutenant of Company B. He served with distinguished bravery until the close of the war, holding at its close the position of brevet lieutenant-colonel. In 1865 he resumed his legal studies at Lowell. In 1866 he represented Mont Vernon in the Legislature of New Hampshire. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Boston, where he still pursues his profession with an assured reputation as an able counselor and advocate. Establishing his residence in the city of Somerville, he was, in 1877, elected its mayor, holding the office three consecutive years. In 1883 and again in 1884 he was in the State Senate from his district, and the latter year was its presiding officer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WILLIAM STEVENS, ESQ.

William Stevens is of the seventh generation from Colonel Thomas Stevens, of London, who was originally from Devonshire, England. He was a member of the company chartered in London for the settlement of Massachusetts Bay, which, in 1628, sent out John Endicott and one hundred others to plant a colony at Salem. He contributed fifty pounds sterling to the stock of the company, and was one of the signers of instructions to Endicott before his coming. His business was that of an armorer, and he furnished a supply of arms for the colony. He did not emigrate to this country, but "sent three sons and his daughter, Mary, as his adventure to our cause." The youngest of these sons, Cyprian Stevens, came from London about 1660, being then a lad of fourteen. He settled at Lancaster, Mass., marrying, January 22, 1672, Mary, daughter of Major Simeon Willard, of that town. He was the father of five children, of whom the youngest was Joseph, born about 1682. He married Prudence, daughter of John Rice, of Sudbury, Mass.; lived in Sudbury, Framingham and Lancaster; removed, in 1720, to Rutland, Mass., and died there in 1745. He was one of the first settlers of Rutland, and a leading man in its early history, holding its various town offices. He was captain of the militia and a deacon in its church. He was the father of five sons and the same number of daughters. On the morning of August 14, 1723, he went from his house to the meeting-house meadows in Rutland to make hay. Four sons followed him, Phineas, the eldest, being sixteen, and Isaac, the youngest, but four years of age. They were surprised by a company of Indians. The father fled to the bushes. Phineas was taken prisoner, and the two next youngest, Samuel and Joseph, were slain. They were preparing to kill the child of four years, Isaac, when the elder brother, by signs, made them understand, if they would spare him, he would carry him on his back, and he carried him to Canada. They were held in captivity upwards of a year, and were only redeemed at great expense and trouble, the father for this purpose making two wearisome journeys to Canada. The elder of these boys became the famous Captain Phineas Stevens, of Charlestown, N. H., an able and brave man, who rendered most important service in protecting the frontier from French and Indian incursions. He was born at Sudbury, Mass, in 1707, and died in the service of his country in 1756. He was the father of seven children. His younger brother, Isaac, was born in 1719; married, first, in 1743, Mercy Hubbard, of Rutland, Mass. She dying in 1746, he married, in 1748, Abigail Parling. By the first wife he had a son and a daughter, and by the last three sons and a daughter. He removed in early manhood from Rutland to Carlisle, Mass., and died there. His youngest son, Calvin Stevens, was born at Rutland, January 27, 1753; removed in infancy to Carlisle. In 1773 he married Esther Wilkins, and in 1776 removed from Carlisle to Hillsborough, N. H. Here he had his home forty-five years, and removed thence, in 1821, to Mont Vernon, where four of his children had settled, and died there in 1834. He was a soldier of the Revolution, having been in the battle of Bunker Hill. While at Hillsborough he was for many years a town officer and magistrate, and was known for uprightness, intelligence and rectitude in all the relations of life. He was the father of thirteen children, ten of whom survived him. Numerous descendants honor his memory, of whom, of the fourth generation, is Hon. George A. Marden, late Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and now a member of its Senate.

Asa, the seventh child and fifth son of Calvin

Stevens, was born at Hillsborough, February 5, 1787; married, in 1811, Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Rev. Joseph Appleton, of Brookfield, Mass., and a sister of the late Hon. William Appleton, of Boston. Soon after his marriage he settled in Mont Vernon, and died there in January, 1863. His wife survived him until November, 1867. They were the parents of seven children, of whom six survived them.

The subject of this sketch (William Stevens), their third son, was born at Mont Vernon, July 28, 1816. He passed the first twenty years of his life under the paternal roof, alternating farm labor with attendance upon the village school. His academical studies were limited to two terms at an institution in Hancock, N. H., in 1836–37. His father was a thrifty man and possessed of considerable means, but believed his sons more likely to succeed in life without than with parental aid, and the large estates accumulated by the three who grew to manhood proved the wisdom of his judgment. In 1838, when twenty-two years old, William travelled West, as far as Illinois. In 1839 he sought and obtained employment at the Stark Mills, in Manchester, N. H., then managed by his cousin, the late John A. Burnham, Esq., of Boston. After a few weeks' service there he went to Boston, securing a position as a salesman in a clothing-store under Faneuil Hall. He continued here until 1841, when his elder brother, Calvin, who was engaged in an extensive business in smoked provisions at 13 Front Street, New York City, invited him to a position in his establishment, where he remained some eighteen months, when he purchased a stock of ship stores at 116 Wall Street, and conducted business there until the autumn of 1844, when he sold out and located in Ludlow Street as a dealer in smoked provisions. In March, 1846, he removed his business to 76 and 78 Worcester Street, associating with himself his younger brother, Asa, making the firm of W. & A. Stevens, and here they conducted a large and prosperous trade until June, 1865, when William retired and returned to Mont Vernon.

By unremitting devotion to business for more than twenty years he had acquired an ample and well-earned competency, and to enjoy it wisely turned his feet to his native hills. He purchased of his father's estate the homestead, enlarged and improved the buildings, added to his domain by the purchase of other lands, and now these twenty years has occupied this elegant home in a manner befitting a gentleman farmer of taste and means. Mr. Stevens is a fine type of that increasing class of New England boys who, obedient to the promptings of a self-reliant ambition, have gone forth from the country to the great cities, and, by unflagging industry, enterprise and integrity, have won fortunes, and before the forces of life are spent and decay overtakes them, lovingly come back to their early home to beautify it by liberal expenditure, to dwell there and to confer upon the surrounding community the benefits which opulence enables the public-spirited and generous-hearted citizen to dispense around him. Mr. Stevens is a man of broad sympathies, always on the side of those who need help and strength, and the voice of cheer is always given where needed.

Politically, he is an earnest but not bigoted Republican. Repeatedly a candidate for the Legislature, his personal popularity has always given him a full vote, and in the last State election his candidacy prevented the choice of a representative in a decidedly Democratic town for the first time in its history. Connected with no church, he is liberal in his religious views, confident of the wisdom and mercy of the All Father, believing that in any case the dead are safe, and cannot go where "the Divine law will not protect them, nor where the Divine law will not encircle them." He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Stevens has been twice married, first, to Louisa W. Dye, of Newark, N. J., who left him four daughters,—Mary Ann, now Mrs. Charles F. Wilkins, of Omaha, Neb.; Ella L., unmarried; Catherine, now Mrs. C. Henry Hobbie, also of Omaha; and Frances E., unmarried. January 4, 1876, he was again married to Mrs. Helen L. (Ober) Whipple, the widow of John Whipple, of New Boston, N. H., who died in a Confederate prison during the late Civil War.

They have one daughter, Helen Willette Stevens, born September 3, 1880.

APPENDIX.

MANCHESTER.

Freemasonry in Manchester.[1]—The history of Craft Masonry in this city dates from August, 1845, when Lafayette Lodge, No. 41, was moved from Piscataquog village (then a part of Bedford) to this side of the river. A dispensation was granted to the lodge June 9, 1824, with Brother Robert Dunlap as the first Master. It was chartered and duly consecrated September 1st following, and commenced work in a lodge-room provided by the late Brother General William P. Riddle, who was the stanch and liberal friend and supporter of the fraternity during his life. Bro. Dunlap afterwards became the Grand Master of the State, and many others of the twenty-three brothers who assembled at the first meeting to consider the subject of the formation of a lodge became prominent in the order, and did noble work in its interest. They have all been gathered to the Grand Lodge above, and their memories are a valuable legacy to those who now sustain the important duties of their membership.

Lafayette Lodge was named in honor of the French nobleman who rendered such great service to the cause of freedom in the struggle of this country for her independence. He was a Mason, and at the time of the formation of this lodge was making a triumphal tour through the United States.

Lafayette Lodge remained in Bedford about twenty-one years, covering the most eventful period of its existence, years which put to the severest test the fidelity and fortitude of the craft in every part of the country. The history of Lafayette Lodge is a proud record of the brotherhood in this vicinity, and is evidence of their devotion to the truth.

Speaking of this subject, a distinguished brother says: "The consecration of the lodge was in ample form, and the exercises of the day were interspersed with appropriate music by the Bedford performers. It was a gala day for Piscataquog village, then the principal place in these parts, for Manchester of the present time was not dreamed of for years after these events occurred."

For the four succeeding years the lodge was greatly prospered—the brethren "did walk together in love," and Masonry was very popular. About this time a new lodge was formed in Hooksett, another in Merrimack, down the river, and another in Derry. But in 1828 the dark age of Masonry in this country commenced. A fierce and relentless anti-Masonic war was waged. Their ceremonies were misrepresented, their principles maligned and good Masons themselves bitterly denounced. It was carried into church and political parties. It found its way into families, causing bitterness and alienation. The shock that thus agitated the country was felt by Lafayette Lodge. For seventeen years no work was done—not a Mason made.

Along the track of these years we find evidences of the pressure brought to bear against them—meetings became less frequent. In 1831 the by-laws were so amended as to require but four meetings a year. From 1833 to 1837 there was but one meeting a year; then for a time meetings were more frequent; meanwhile, the lodges in the vicinity went down, and, yielding to the pressure, lost their charters. These were signs of distress. But Lafayette Lodge held its meetings and preserved its charter. All honor to those noble craftsmen who, so long subjected to the assaults of persecution, maintained the right and kept the faith.

When the lodge was moved to Manchester, it occupied rooms in the so-called Duncklee Block, on Elm Street, but soon became prosperous and able to improve its place of meeting and furniture. In 1847, a new hall had been prepared, and in December it was duly dedicated, Brother Sylvanus Cobb, of Boston, delivering the oration.

A few events in this lodge during the succeeding years are worthy of passing notice. In December, 1848, Okah Tubbee, a chief of the Choctaw nation of Indians, residing on the borders of Arkansas, took the three degrees of Masonry in this lodge, under authority of a dispensation for that purpose. In September, 1852, the centennial of the making of George Washington a Mason was duly celebrated. In 1854, the anniversary of St. John was celebrated with imposing ceremonies, under the auspices of Lafayette Lodge, assisted by many lodges from other parts of the State.

Soon the hall in Duncklee Block became incon-

[1] By J. W. Fellows.

venient, and larger rooms were necessary. In 1856 Masonic Temple on Handon Street was erected and the lodge transferred its place of meeting to that building, and occupied it the first time April 25th of that year.

Later in the season the belief that another lodge should be formed began to be entertained. Accordingly, a petition was presented to the Grand Lodge, signed by John S. Kidder, Isaac C. Flanders, E. W. Harrington, Samuel G. Langley, E. H. Davis, James S. Cheney, George W. Morrison, N. W. Cumner, George B. Chandler and many others, asking to be authorized to form a new lodge by the name of Washington Lodge, No. 61.

January 1, 1857, the Grand Master granted letters of dispensation, and appointed John S. Kidder the first Master of the lodge.

On the 10th day of January, 1857, Washington Lodge held its first meeting, and its officers were installed by Deputy Grand Master George H. Hubbard.

At the annual communication, in June following, the Grand Lodge granted a charter, and on June 25th the ceremonies of consecration were performed, in ample form, and Washington Lodge, No. 61, took its place among the regular lodges of the State. From that day to the present the two lodges have worked side by side with that harmony and fraternal spirit which should distinguish all good Masons.

As Lafayette Lodge took its name from that high-born patriot and friend of freedom, who was the friend and companion of Washington in the camp and in the field, so it was fitting that the newly-formed lodge should take the name of the father of his country.

In 1870 the great fire of our history destroyed, with many other buildings, Masonic Temple. Nearly all the furniture of all the Masonic societies was destroyed, and the fraternity suffered great disaster. But, Phœnix-like, there arose from the ashes of our former home a far more commodious and beautiful temple. Even while the smoke and flame yet clung to the ruins of the first building the enterprising and energetic brothers who owned the property began to plan for a new temple, and in due time the brethren had the satisfaction of seeing erected the second temple, better than the first; and "so the work shall not cease."

It was formally dedicated December 26, 1870, by the Grand Lodge of the State, assisted by Lafayette and Washington Lodges, the late Brother John R. Holbrook, M. W. Grand Master, conducting the ceremonies. It was a very happy occasion. The craft had watched the building as it grew in completeness and detail, and their interest in its dedication was enhanced by the purposes to which it was to be devoted.

The ceremonies were happy and successful in every particular. Besides the formal exercises usual on such occasions, a very interesting and instructive historical address—from which much of the matter herein has been taken—was delivered by Brother John P. Newell, and an able and elaborate oration by Brother Joseph Kidder. More than a thousand people witnessed the exercises, and the fraternity entered upon a new era of success. From that time Craft Masonry in Manchester has maintained a high degree of prosperity. Its influence has been powerful, and its works of charity have been countless. The lodges have taken a front rank among the lodges of the State, and have done a great amount of good work.

Lafayette Lodge now numbers two hundred and ninety-four and Washington two hundred and eighty-one members. There are also residing in the city about two hundred more members of the fraternity, part of whom belong to lodges in other places, and part of them are unaffiliated. The institution of Free-Masonry holds a prominent place in the history of Manchester, and has made its impression upon her people and customs. It has identified itself with many public buildings by performing the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone, or by dedication services. Its growth and prosperity has been commensurate with that of the city, and its future is even more promising than its past has been successful.

CAPITULAR MASONRY was established in Manchester November 15, 1847. A preliminary meeting of nine Royal Arch Masons was held September 1st, at which Daniel Balch was selected for the first officer and appointed to present their petition to the Grand Chapter of the State for a dispensation and charter. This was granted under the name of Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11, and Daniel Balch was appointed High Priest. This Chapter at once assumed a prominent position among the Chapters of the State. Its members were made officers of the Grand Chapter, and its influence upon the condition of the order was fully recognized.

In 1850 its membership was 34; in 1860, 113; in 1870, 186; in 1885, 280.

In the fire of 1870 the Chapter suffered a financial loss in common with the other Masonic bodies, but it was well prepared to restore its furniture and bear its part of the burden of refitting and occupying the new temple. In all respects, the history of Mount Horeb Chapter is full of honor and satisfaction. Its members comprise some of the ablest and most respected men of the State,—men who have been an honor to every position where they have been called to act, and whose names will be carried upon the rolls of the fraternity with distinction, and whose examples will rest in the memory of their brethren while life lasts.

CRYPTIC MASONRY.—Adoniram Council of Royal and Select Masters No. 24, was established in Manchester September 11, 1856, by a dispensation granted to Daniel Balch, Ira Bliss and Moses O. Pearson by the Grand Council of Connecticut to form and open a Council, etc., and on the 27th of the same month a charter was issued.

The Council worked under the authority of Grand Council of Connecticut until the formation of a Grand Council in New Hampshire, June 11, 1862, when a new charter was issued and Adoniram Council became No. 3 in the Councils of this State. It has been exceedingly prosperous in all respects. Its membership now numbers two hundred and thirty, the largest in the State. It suffered, in common with other Masonic bodies in the fire of 1870, a total loss of its property, but soon repaired its misfortune and provided an elaborate and elegant outfit for all the Cryptic work. If we may judge from its success and present condition, this Council has the promise of long and remarkable prosperity.

TRINITY COMMANDERY, No. 1—Trinity Encampment of Knights Templar, the first in the State, was established at Hanover under a charter from M. E. Sir Henry Fowle, Deputy General Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, bearing date the 24th day of March, 1824. The petitioners for the charter were James Freeman Dana, James Poole, Timothy Kenrick, Amos Bugbee, Ammi B. Young, Alpheus Baker, George W. Culver, Henry Hutchinson and George E. Wales.

The Encampment was consecrated May 8, 1824, by M. E. Sir Henry Fowle, with public ceremonies according to the following programme:

1. An ode was sung by the Handel society, of Dartmouth College.
2. Prayer by the Rev. President Tyler, of Dartmouth College.
3. Consecration of the Encampment by Sir H. Fowle, D. G. G. M.
4. Installation of the officers. Installing prayer by Rev. Professor Shurtleff.
5. Address by Sir H. Fowle, D. G. G. M.
6. Ode by the Handel Society.
7. Prayer by Rev. Professor Haddock, of Dartmouth College.
8. Benediction by Rev. President Tyler.

The early records contain a history of the proceedings of the Encampment from its organization down to May 3, 1830, when the election of officers for the year took place. This, so far as can be ascertained from the records, was the last meeting of the Encampment; but we know that it was represented by some of its officers in the Grand Encampment as late as 1837. Sir Charles W. Adams, one of the early members, in recording a brief history of the Encampment, says: "In 1826 and 1827 there were gloomy forebodings for the future, and for Masons a period of darkness and gloom. We struggled along through the excitement until April, 1830." He then speaks of the annual meeting of that year, and of what occurred, and adds: "This was our last meeting, and we went down with the Masonic establishments of this section of the country."

From this time the Encampment was dormant till the autumn of 1851, when a meeting of the few surviving members and of other Sir Knights residing in the city was held at the Masonic Hall in Manchester, to take the necessary measures to petition the General Grand Encampment for the renewal of the charter. Upon the petition then made to Sir Charles W. Moore, General Grand Generalissimo of the General Grand Encampment, a dispensation was granted, and the Encampment was revived and established at Manchester with Sir Daniel Balch as its Grand Commander.

From the time of its reorganization the career of Trinity Commandery has been one of continued success and prosperity, steadily increasing its members and taking a high rank among the commanderies of the jurisdiction. It is now the largest commandery in the State, containing among its two hundred and seventeen members men of deservedly high rank in every profession, who have ever manifested a zealous interest in all its affairs, and who have always been ready to give their time and bestow their means for the advancement of its interests.

The strength and integrity of character of its members, their attachment to the commandery, their liberality and knightly courtesy at all times, their earnest devotion to the principles of the order, have not only contributed to its success in the past and preserved unsullied the high and honored name which knighthood attained in the community, but also afford satisfactory evidence of future prosperity.

THE A. AND A. S. RITE.—In 1862 a dispensation from the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, having its Grand East in Boston, was granted to John D. Patterson and several others who had received the degrees of the Rite to the thirty-second, inclusive. By virtue of this dispensation, which was for a Lodge of Perfection, many members of the York Rite were elected and received the degrees of this Rite to the thirty-second, which were conferred either in Nashua or Boston at the request of the Manchester brethren. Although it has not been deemed judicious to establish working bodies in Manchester, yet a considerable number have taken the degrees of the Rite, and ere long it is understood there will be a request for the Supreme Council to charter the usual working bodies to the thirty-second grade. The Rite is in a prosperous condition in this vicinity, and contains many of the most active and influential members of the fraternity.

THE RED CROSS OF ROME AND CONSTANTINE.—A Council of this Illustrious Order of Knighthood was formed in 1873. The charter was granted by the Grand Imperial Council at London, England, at the head of which was the Earl Bective, to Joseph W. Fellows and eleven others, May 14th, in the name of Labarum Council.

This Order of Knighthood is essentially Christian in its doctrines, and is founded upon the legend that Constantine beheld in the sky a cross with the words, "En Touto Nika" ("By this sign ye shall conquer") on the eve of the battle of Saxa Rubra. The Emperor was inspired with the belief that this was a sign from the True God set in the sky to foretell his success, and he imparted such courage and confidence to his armies that a great victory was gained. The motto

has been "Latinized," and is used "In Hoc Signo Vinces" upon the banners of this and other Orders of Knighthood. The name of this Council, "Laburum," is of doubtful origin, but was undoubtedly the name given by Emperor Constantine to his banner, upon which was inscribed the monogram composed of the first two letters of the Greek work Kristos. This Council has done but little work, and has not yet united with the other Councils in this country, but contemplates taking steps to form other Councils, and a Grand Council of the Order as soon as members sufficient in number are created to warrant the expense and labor necessary to their support.

MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION. The fraternity formed an organization, April 14, 1874, for the relief of the families of Masons who have deceased. It is intended and practically does afford a system of life insurance for moderate amounts at a very low rate. The plan is that each member shall pay one dollar into the treasury at the decease of any one member, so that the family of the deceased shall receive as many dollars as there are members. A small sum is paid to provide for expenses; but the management of the association is very inexpensive and careful. There is always kept in the treasury a sum of dollars equal to the number of members, ready to be paid immediately upon the decease of any member. The good faith of the fraternity is the guaranty fund, and it has never failed to respond when called upon to do so. The association now numbers near four hundred, and its popularity increases with every year, and the grateful hearts of many who have been aided in the hours of bereavement testify to the good it performs.

Public Building.—During the last Congress a bill was passed appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for a public building in this city.

HANCOCK.

John Whitcomb, Esq., held the office of postmaster here for fifty-four years, from the first institution of the office, in 1812, until his death. His grandson, Adolphus D. Tuttle, Esq., has held the same position continuously since his death.

Bap '06

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