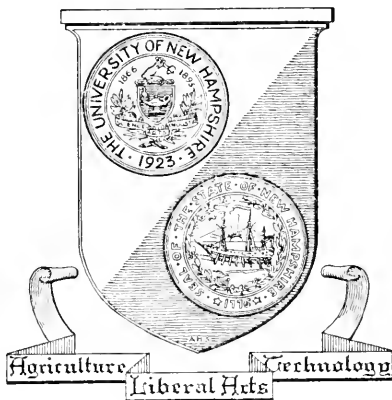


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David Webster



THE
HISTORY OF SALISBURY
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FROM DATE OF SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

THE WHOLE INTERSPERSED WITH NUMEROUS
INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

EMBELLISHED WITH MAPS, CUTS,
AND PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS.

COLLATED BY

JOHN J. DEARBORN.

EDITED BY

JAMES O. ADAMS AND HENRY P. ROLFE

MANCHESTER, N. H.

PRINTED BY WILLIAM E. MOORE.

1890.

DEDICATION.

To the memory of the brave men and noble women who first made their homes in the wilderness of Salisbury, and for many years stood upon the borders of civilization, and kept watch and ward over the infant Province of New Hampshire; whose sweat and blood moistened her virgin soil; whose valor defended its rude cabins from savage violence and destruction — and especially to those whose bravery was displayed on many sanguinary fields through all the dark days of the Revolution; whose fortitude in the times which tried men's souls was a theme of constant praise: to the memory of all those sons and daughters who have served their day and generation and have fallen asleep, illustrious in life and venerated in death; and of those who became her children by adoption, and those whose eyes first beheld the light in this favored town, and have passed over "the silent river," and to all their descendants everywhere, who are living, this history is most respectfully dedicated by its authors.

JOHN J. DEARBORN,
JAMES O. ADAMS,
HENRY P. ROLFE.

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1884
BY JOHN J. DEARBORN



J. J. DEARBORN, M. D.

PREFACE.

Previous to May, 1882, Dr. John J. Dearborn, of Salisbury, had been engaged by the town to collate a history of the same. He was a young man of much energy and enterprise, and displayed very commendable perseverance in bringing together the material for a history. In his practice he had excellent opportunities to gather up a vast amount of material necessary for the work, and the records of the town were at hand for his inspection.

In May, 1882, he exhibited to me what he had collected. The collection was minute and comprehensive, but was in no condition to be published. He was indeed entitled to much praise for what he had done.

In the spring of 1883 the late lamented James O. Adams informed me that he had been employed by Dr. Dearborn to take the manuscript and edit the history for publication. Having learned that I was familiar with the town and its former inhabitants, and with its moral, social and political conditions, Mr. Adams desired me to join him in editing the work.

Dr. Dearborn then made an arrangement with Mr. Adams and myself to take the material and make such transformations and additions as we should find necessary. I at once commenced to write the "Constitutional History," and when finished submitted it to Messrs. Dearborn and Adams. This was so satisfactory to them, as well as to the late George W. Nesmith, who took much interest in the history, that I was requested to write the "Preliminary Chapter." This was also undertaken and upon its completion Mr. Adams importuned me to continue my labors. In a few months I had finished all that was given me to do. With his other duties as Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Adams was slow in the discharge of his duty to the history, but in time, with my assistance, he completed his share of the work, and on the 28th of October, 1884, a part of the manuscript went to the printer. In four years from that time the printing was still unfinished.

After six years of patient waiting and deferred hope, the History of Salisbury now makes its appearance. Such as it is, we commend it to the careful perusal and kind consideration of those who feel an interest in this

remarkable old town and the glorious achievements of her sons. She claims the home, the birth-place of "the greatest orator who ever spoke the language of Milton and Burke."

To the late George W. Nesmith is due the credit for the painstaking and finished chapter on "The Revolutionary War."

To that most worthy and earnest statistician, the late John M. Shirley, the thanks of the proprietors of the History of Salisbury are due, for the chapter on "Roads and Turnpikes," and the article on "Samaritan Lodge of Masons."

In his contract with the town, Dr. Dearborn agreed to submit the history to the inspection and approval of a committee, consisting of Col. John C. Smith, Dea. Thomas D. Little, and Frank B. Calef, Esq., the two latter being natives of the town and life-long residents. Col. Smith, having had his home there for sixty-three years, was better acquainted with the inhabitants and business of the town than any one in it. Mr. Calef has died since the history was written. The remaining members of the committee have carefully examined and approved the entire work.

HENRY P. ROLFE.

Concord, N. H., Dec. 1, 1890.

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Henry S. P. Coyle

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER.

BY HENRY P. ROLFE.

“Sit at the feet of History. Through night
Of years the steps of virtue she shall trace,
And show the earlier ages, where her sight
Can pierce the eternal shadows o'er her face,
When from the genial cradle of our race
Went forth the tribes.”

The name, Salisbury, is derived from the Latin *salus*, which signifies safety, or health, and the Anglo-Saxon “burg,” or “burh,” a corporate town which is not a city—hence, the town of health and safety.

It was named directly from Salisbury, Massachusetts, which was so called from Salisbury, England.

It is situated in latitude $43^{\circ} 23'$, on the west bank of the Merrimack and Pemigewasset rivers, sixteen miles north of Concord and eighty miles from Boston. It was originally bounded north by Andover, east by the rivers above named, separating it from Northfield (then Canterbury) and Sanborn-ton, south by Boscawen and Warner, and west by Warner and what was Kearsarge Gore, and contained 28,600 acres.

If, as Cowper has said, “God made the country and man made the town,” Salisbury remains, at the end of nearly a century and a half from its settlement, very nearly as God made it. It has been the most productive town in the whole State. It has produced more brains than any other municipality in New Hampshire. There are three, perhaps four, hamlets in the town, but the main dependence of her people has always been upon the native products of the soil.

Over much of the history of this distinguished town the twilight of uncertainty has already thrown its shadows, and the long, dark night of forgetfulness is fast descending upon her traditions and her unrecorded acts. Soon the waters of oblivion will settle over them forever, unless the historian shall come forward to rescue them from the tomb. The lustre of her great names should be made to shine down the track of time and the fame of her illustrious deeds should never perish.

“When Julius’ temple, Claudius’ aqueducts,
 Agrippa’s baths, and Pompey’s theatre;
 Nay, Rome itself shall not be found at all,
 Historian’s books shall live:—these strong records,
 These deathless monuments alone shall show
 What and how great the Roman Empire was.”

The great Father of History, who was moved with a desire “to rescue from oblivion the memory of former events and render tribute to the many great and wonderful actions of the Greeks and Barbarians,” had no more worthy themes for his immortal pen than this noble old town of Salisbury furnishes. For more than a decade of years her hardy and fearless settlers were the very pioneers of civilization, stood upon its extreme verge, repelled the assaults of savage beasts and more savage men, defended their rude dwellings “from violence and destruction,” and bared their brows to the tomahawk and scalping-knife and their breasts to the Indian bullet. “Through the fire and blood of a seven years revolutionary war” her sons shrunk from “no toil and no danger,” that they might establish and save to themselves and their posterity “a name and a country,” and that, too, a free country. For several years after its settlement there rose no smoke from the habitation of any white man, between Salisbury and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Her women were slain by the tomahawk and her men and maidens were ambushed, seized, made to run the gauntlet, and carried away into captivity; and while the inhabitants of other towns were obliged to abandon their recently made homes and flee for protection to stronger and more populous settlements, the stalwart inhabitants of Salisbury stood firm, built their cabins, and defended them.

When Philip Call, Nathaniel Meloon, Benjamin Pettengill, John and Ebenezer Webster, Andrew Bohonan, and Edward Eastman and their associates built their rude dwellings in Salisbury, then Stevenstown, they formed the exposed picket-line of civilization in New Hampshire, and they maintained it till the peace of 1763, notwithstanding Nathaniel Meloon, his wife and three children, were seized by the Indians and carried away to Canada, and sold into captivity, and the wife of Philip Call was murdered, and Samuel Scribner and Robert Barbour were also captured and sold into captivity, at Chamblee and St. Francis.

When the clash of arms with the mother country came, the people of Salisbury were ready at the country's call, and every one of her voters signed the Association Test, except two; and it is no dishonor to their names to mention them, for they declined to sign on account of the fancied indignity implied in demanding that two such devoted men should sign their names to recommend their patriotism. Salisbury presented an unbroken column of patriots, and their zeal never abated and their constancy never wavered until peace was proclaimed.

When General Burgoyne was marching with his splendid army through the State of New York, at the tap of the drum Captain Ebenezer Webster and his comrades started for the field of Bennington. Most opportune was their arrival, and valiantly did the soldiers of Salisbury represent their town in this first successful battle of the Revolution. The result of the battle of Bennington strengthened and cheered the cause of American independence, revived the drooping spirits of the Continental Congress, and sent a thrill of joy and confidence to the hearts of our little armies throughout the colonies.

Before setting sail with his army, to crush "the colonial rebellion," the song says of General Burgoyne:

"He entered the House as mute as a mouse,
With armor and shield to defend him,
And straightway on board went this elegant Lord
With all his blackguards to attend him."

When he reached the borders of New York he exclaimed:

"Boys, beat up the drum, the Indians will come,
You ne'er need grant a petition."

The soldiers from Salisbury came marching back to their homes from Bennington, singing:

“And now the poor soul is on his parole,
Down by the banks of Stillwater.”

When, in January, after the Declaration of Independence, General Washington with his little, diminished, defeated army of four thousand men crept into winter quarters at Morristown, when the difficulties seemed almost insurmountable, Congress discouraged, the Middle and Southern States full of cruel, revengeful and malignant tories, no man in Salisbury quailed, and the whole population were “steadfast, immovable, always abounding” in zeal and devotion to their country’s cause.

When in the winter of 1777-78 Washington retired to winter quarters at Valley Forge, with his army of forty-seven thousand men diminished to less than twenty thousand, and the nation was nearly exhausted by the sacrifices made and the great effort put forth, the father of the wife of Rev. Jonathan Searle, Jethro Sanborn, of Sandown, a sea-captain of considerable means, gave half his fortune (more than twenty thousand dollars in gold and Spanish coin) to buy shoes and blankets for our bare-footed army at Valley Forge. The agent of the government gave in exchange to Captain Sanborn new, clean continental money, which he retained till his death, and having willed it to his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Sanborn Searle, all that was ever realized from it was seven dollars, which his granddaughter paid as taxes upon a chaise.

In the cause of religion Salisbury was not a whit behind any other town in the State. Religious teachers were maintained almost from the first sound of the settler’s axe, and in 1773 a “learned minister,” Rev. Jonathan Searle, a graduate of Harvard College, settled over the Congregational church, and continued to minister and break the bread of life to her people for eighteen consecutive years. The church then established has continued to this day. Long before Boscawen or Concord made a move Salisbury had established an academy, one of the noted institutions of learning in New Hampshire, where Daniel

Webster and his brother Ezekiel, Ichabod Bartlett, John A. Dix, Charles B. Haddock, William H. Bartlett, and Joel Eastman studied for college. Before Boscawen or Concord, Salisbury had furnished a bell to her church. Early in the present century a library of three hundred and twenty-four volumes was established, of books "that contained the best of information." When the Merrimack County Agricultural Society was formed Salisbury furnished more members than any other town, Salisbury furnishing thirty-six, Concord only about two-thirds that number.

But when we come to speak of her great men, how illustrious does this noble old town appear. What an array of names does she present—what a roll of honor does she furnish! The Websters, the Bartletts, the Eastmans, the Haddocks, the Pettingills, the Pingrees, the Smiths, the Sawyers, the Gales, and the Greeleys. Thomas W. Thompson, Richard Fletcher, Parker Noyes, Israel W. Kelley, George W. Nesmith, Samuel I. Wells, Jonathan Searle, and Thomas Worcester became her citizens by adoption. There has been but one man who has gained the title of "Defender of the Constitution," and he was born and reared upon the soil of Salisbury. Fisher Ames has said "that the most substantial glory of a country is its great men." Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, when receiving the sons of New Hampshire who went to Boston to attend the funeral obsequies of Daniel Webster, said: "New Hampshire has produced no other such son and Massachusetts no other such statesman as Daniel Webster." And Theodore Parker, who was the best critic of character and accomplishments that we knew in Mr. Webster's time, said of him that "he was the greatest orator that had ever spoken the language of Milton and Burke."

Ichabod Bartlett sheds lustre upon the town in which he was born. He who "could measure swords with Webster, Clay, and Jeremiah Mason, without either shield or shame," and who obtained the first rank at the head of the New Hampshire bar, in the company of Smith, Mason, Sullivan and Levi Woodbury, brings to the town of his nativity a precious jewel to be placed

in the crown of her rejoicing. Ezekiel Webster, Charles B. Haddock, Joel Eastman, Samuel C. Bartlett, the present learned President of Dartmouth College, and William H. Bartlett, our beau ideal of a learned and just judge, cut off, alas! in the morning, before his sun had reached its zenith, fill up such a roll of honor as no town in New Hampshire can furnish. Said Mr. Philips, the young Irish orator, "It matters not what immediate spot may have been the birth-place of such a man as Washington." But it does matter to us, the natives of Salisbury, and to their descendants, what immediate spot was the birth-place of Daniel Webster and the other distinguished men whose names we have mentioned. We take pride in them. We love to think of them as neighbors and townsmen of our ancestors. We rejoice in their achievements and feel a glow of satisfaction that they are an inheritance of our own. "Not to know what took place before one was born," says Cicero, "is forever to remain a child, caring nothing for the memories of the past and hoping nothing for the destiny of the future."

The chief charms of history are found in the recognition of the merits of those who have preceded us. How destitute of interest are mere facts and incidents, unless enriched and beautified with biographical sketches of those who were actors upon the preceding stage. "Mere names and dates do not in any proper sense make history or biography." Memory can never be surfeited by a knowledge of what has been achieved by the gifted and the good, if we can be made to feel a personal interest in the authors. Shall we then know nothing of our progenitors? Shall the line of the race from which we sprung be severed at our birth, and shall the living generation have no retrospect, but keep its eyes forever steadily gazing into the uncertain and illusive future, when there are so many of the glories of the past shining along the pathway which has been traveled by our ancestors? There is no command to us "to look not behind neither stay in all the plain." There is no city of iniquity to "look towards," no "smoke of the country" goes up from the plains of Salisbury. No lurid fires light up its consuming dwellings. It is a town of safety, where the twin

angels of civilization, Education and Religion, were welcomed and hospitably entertained, where enterprise had a home, where domestic virtue was constantly cherished, where knowledge increased, where patriotism was a ruling passion, where law and order reigned supreme, and where illustrious men and noble women were born and reared.

In the days of small things, in the midst of dangers, hardships and privations, the people remembered the source from whence came all spiritual and temporal blessings, and builded and maintained their temples for the worship of the Most High. Neither Exeter or Andover, Gilmanton or Atkinson, all noted seats of learning, can furnish such a catalogue of pupils as the rural town of Salisbury.

Cicero and Fisher Ames have been quoted, but nothing in ancient or modern times better illustrates the duties and importance of the historian than what has very recently been said by a distinguished and venerable son of New Hampshire, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder :

“To know nothing of our ancestors or from whence we came, to have no reverence for the precious memories of the past, is to ignore the elements and influences which have made us what we are, is to repudiate the natural instincts of the human heart and to suppress the aspirations and hopes of a soul that is to course on through the endless circles of eternity. And what more precious testimonial of your love of kindred and home can you leave than that which provides for the transmission of the history of your ancestors, yourself and your family, to future generations? And how consoling the thought that when you shall have been gathered to your fathers this history shall live through all coming time as a precious inheritance to your descendants. And who so dead to sympathy and affection, to kindred and country, that would not preserve the record of his ancestors, the place of his birth, the home of his childhood, and the sacred spot where repose the loved and the lost ones of earth?”

Charles C. Coffin, when contemplating the publication of a history of Boscawen, called upon the Rev. Dr. Bouton, who had

written a most excellent history of Concord, and was then engaged in editing the Provincial Records of New Hampshire, for the State; and he, more than any man of his time, was conversant with the early history of the State and had a most intimate knowledge of the eminent men who have shed lustre upon the different towns in New Hampshire. To encourage and stimulate Mr. Coffin to undertake the pious work of writing that history, he said: "Mr. Coffin, you must write the history of Boscawen. No other town has exercised a more potent influence for good; none can show a brighter record, or such a roll of honor." Ah, noble, illustrious old town! Thanks to Mr. Coffin, the glory of thy deeds shall not fade, and the fame of thy sons shall not perish from the memory of men. Thou hast truly a brilliant roll of honor. Thy influence for good has been most potent; thy record is bright, illumined with brilliant deeds, fragrant with christian influences, and adorned by the constancy and the heroism of thy gallant sons. Honor to her Dix, her Fessenden, her Greens, her Farmers, her Littles.

"Side by side" Boscawen and Salisbury went through the Revolution; "shoulder to shoulder" they sustained the country in the War of 1812; and in the War of the Rebellion their sons fell on the same field, and their bones lie mouldering together in the same unknown graves. And to-day a great nation of fifty millions of people stands up, and with uncovered head makes its obeisance to her soldiers and statesmen. Within a limit of ten miles square, including Boscawen and Salisbury, no other rural space of equal extent on this habitable globe has produced such a column of great names.

It has been said that "the early settlers of Salisbury sat in the light of the civilization" of Boscawen. "Not till 1773," says Mr. Coffin, "thirty-three years after the settlement of the Rev. Phineas Stevens, was there a minister in Salisbury." But Nathaniel Meloon, Philip Call, and Ebenezer Webster, from 1748 to 1763, stood guard for Boscawen against the French and Indians, and constituted the exposed picket-line for fifteen years; and no cabin was abandoned and no part of the settlement in Salisbury was deserted, notwithstanding Nathaniel

Meloon's and Ebenezer Webster's dwellings were the outposts of civilization in New Hampshire. No minister in Salisbury till 1773? Rev. Jonathan Searle preached in Salisbury several years before he was settled in 1773; even in 1769; and religious services were held in houses, and preaching supported as soon as any considerable number of settlers were located in the township. But softly, eminent historian of Boscawen! Salisbury settlers never sat in the lurid light of the incendiary fire that consumed their only house dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. Salisbury men never applied the midnight torch to the district school-house, because it was not located exactly where one section of the inhabitants desired it. Salisbury never used or adopted the whipping-post. Salisbury never prosecuted her citizens for traveling a few miles on Sunday morning, to reach a sick and suffering family. Salisbury never dragged a non-resistant preacher from her churches, simply because, unasked, he attempted to speak to the congregation a few words in opposition to that "sum of all villainies," American slavery; but in 1819, in the Legislature, in the person of Ichabod Bartlett, Salisbury furnished the champion of religious toleration.

"None can show such a roll of honor?" Gently, venerated historian! John Adams Dix, William Pitt Fessenden, Samuel Wood, Ebenezer Price, and Jacob Little! How nobly you served your country and your race in your day and generation. You appear to us as bright stars in our firmament as you look down upon us from your celestial abodes. But —

"Ye stars that glitter in the skies
And gayly dance before our eyes,
What are you when the sun shall rise?"

What are you in the presence of him who stood on Plymouth Rock, with the Pilgrim Fathers, in 1820; on Bunker Hill, with Lafayette and the survivors of the Revolution, in 1825; in Faneuil Hall in 1826, commemorating the lives and services of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, and in the Senate of the United States, in 1831, in an encounter with the monster of

nullification? Your brilliancy is almost obscured in the presence of such a luminary.

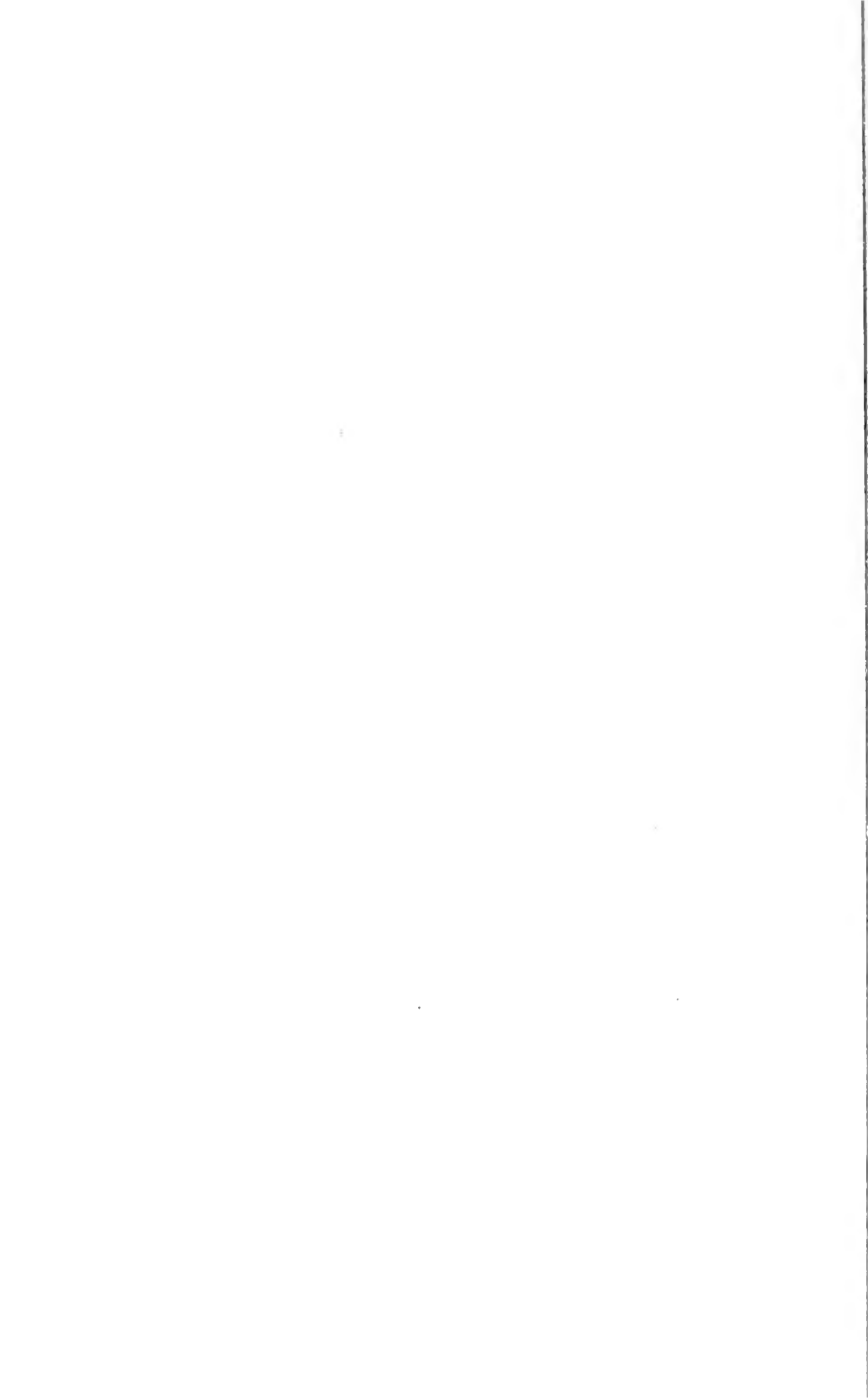
Within the original limits of Salisbury, in the new town of Franklin, on the Webster Farm, is located the "Orphans' Home of New Hampshire." On the soil of Salisbury, the home of Daniel Webster, of his father and mother, near where sleeps their silent and sacred dust, is located the first Orphans' Home outside of city limits in New England, an institution whose noble benevolence as a State charity is universal. It was established and dedicated in 1871. Under its guardian and sheltering care are gathered the poor and destitute orphans of all nationalities, and the waifs that have been thrown out upon the stormy sea of life. This heaven-directed home receives as its beneficiaries all perishing children of want, without regard to their social status, nationality or complexion. It not only takes in its arms the little orphans of the State, but it folds in its gentle and tender embrace those that are more unfortunate than orphans, rendered so by the dissolute character and poverty of their parents. It binds up the broken hearts of the little unfortunates who have been crushed by the demon of intemperance; those whose hopes would be blasted and whose prospects would be ruined by dissolute and drunken parents. These children are cared for morally, intellectually, and physically. A school is in session during the year, all are members of the Sunday school, and all have the benefit of divine service upon the Sabbath and of religious teachers.

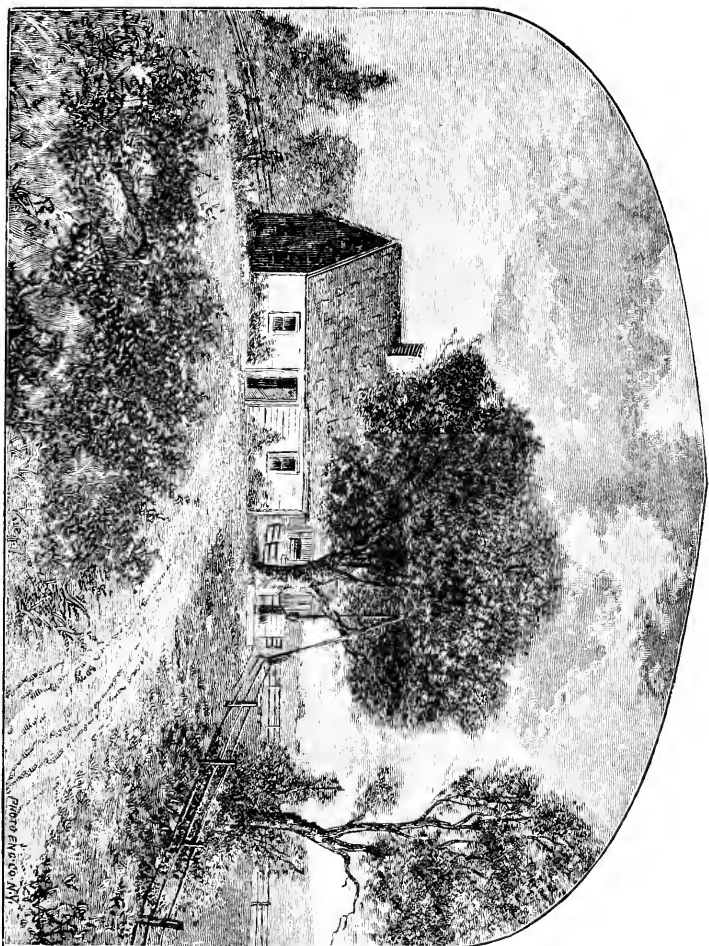
Upon this home of benevolence, located in a spot as lovely as earth and sky and air and sun can make it, as beautiful as the landscape and the softly-fanning breezes of heaven can render it, upon that fairy-like scene of Lower Franklin, at the Elms Farm, is concentrated the united charities of all religious denominations who worship Him who came to bind up the broken-hearted and to seek and save those who are lost, and who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Where can such a home find another such appropriate spot—interesting in its traditions, rich in its historical associations, and charming in all its surroundings?—where the greatest intellect of America grew, expanded and matured, and where the great master of human speech dwelt and had his home?

But let the poet tell the tale:

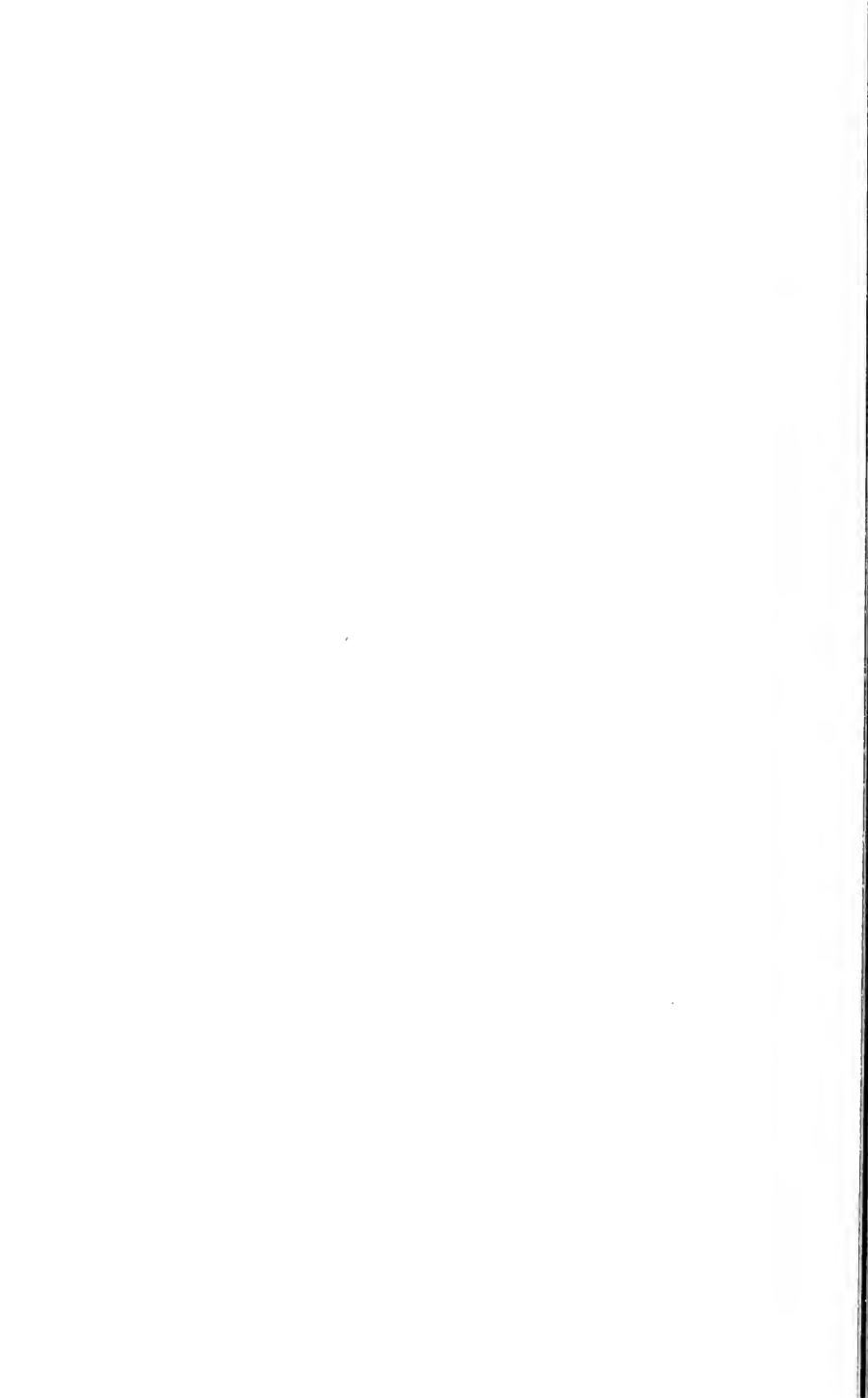
“What hallowed memories arise
Within our hearts and dim our eyes.
We think of him without a peer,
Who spent his happy boyhood here,
And with his brother, brave and true,
Ate honest bread and earned it too.
We call to mind his mother dear,
Whose precious dust lies buried near;
Her record is preserved on high
In characters that cannot die.”





BIRTHPLACE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

(Engraved specially for Dearborn's History of Salisbury.)



HISTORY OF SALISBURY.

CHAPTER I.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TOWN.

“In plains that room for shadows make
In skirting hills to lie;
Bound in by streams which give and take
Their colors from the sky;
Or on the mountain's crest sublime,
Or down the open glade,
O, what have I to do with time?
For this the day was made.”

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

Sixty years ago Moses Eastman, one of Salisbury's most eminent men, gave a description of the natural features of the town, in plain, terse style, which we now adopt :

“This town is pleasantly situated on the western banks of the Pemigewasset and Merrimack rivers, fifteen or sixteen miles north of Concord.

“It is bounded on the east by the Pemigewasset and Merrimack, on the south by Boscawen, on the north by Andover, and on the west by a tract of land once called Kearsarge Gore, lately annexed to Warner. It is four miles wide, from north to south, and nine miles long, from east to west.

“A short turn on the Merrimack, to the east, forms a fine tract of fertile intervale in the southeast corner of the town, which consists of about three hundred acres, and appears to be an alluvial of the Merrimack. In this place are as pleasant, productive and valuable farms as any in the town.

“The original growth of wood on land adjacent to the rivers was pitch, Norway and white pine,” with occasional elms, maples and birches.

“From the intervale and pine lands on the Merrimack, there is a gradual ascent to the uplands, which afford a pleasing variety of hill and dale, until you arrive at the valley of the Blackwater river. The hilly lands, in their natural state, were covered with a heavy growth of the sugar maple, white maple, beech, birch, elm, ash, and red and white oak. The valleys were interspersed with evergreens.

“The soil of the uplands is strong, deep and loamy, and has a substratum of pan.

“From the Blackwater valley there is a rapid ascent to the assemblage of hills which form the basis of Kearsarge mountain.

“The scenery is grand, beautiful and picturesque. The distant, azure mountains, the fertilizing streams, the cultivated fields, the glens and valleys, and extensive pasture grounds, interspersed with beautiful copses of woodland, conspire to render it delightful to the eye, and to afford fine subjects for the pen.”

RIVERS.

“The east part of the town is watered by the Pemigewasset and Merrimack rivers. The union of the Pemigewasset and the Winnepesaukee forms the Merrimack.

“Boat navigation terminates a short distance above the junction of those rivers. When a few obstructions shall be removed and one or two locks erected on the Merrimack, above Concord, by the medium of the Middlesex canal boat navigation will be rendered safe and easy from Boston to the East Village in Salisbury.

“Blackwater, called a branch of the Contoocook in Richard Hazen’s map of the township—1736-7—passes through the western part of Salisbury. It takes its rise in the hilly regions of Danbury, Wilmot, and New London, and in its passage receiving considerable accession from tributary streams traverses Andover, and passing round the east end of Beech Hill,

throws itself into Salisbury in a large bay, which abounds in pickerel, perch, eels, and a variety of other fish. At the outlet of this bay there is a gradual descent for more than a mile, which affords excellent sites for mills. From thence it rolls its dingy waters through Salisbury and Boscawen, and at length unites with the Contoocook in the northern part of Hopkinton.

MOUNTAINS.

“A considerable portion of Kearsarge range is within the bounds of Salisbury, the northwest corner bound of which extends nearly to the summit. The altitude of this mountain, as taken by Captain Partridge in August, 1820, by means of the barometer, was found to be 2461 feet above tide-water. It is composed of a range of hills, running from north to south a distance of about six miles. Its general aspect is ragged and craggy. Its northeast and southwest parts are steep and precipitous. It may be ascended with pretty severe exertions from the northwest or southeast corners. Its summit was formerly covered with evergreens, but it has long been stripped of its primitive honors by the combined agency of fire and wind. It now presents a bald rock of granite, many parts of which appear to be in a state of gradual disintegration.

“In the spring of 1819 a large mass of rock, several tons in weight, was loosened from the southern declivity of Bald hill and precipitated with great violence to the valley below, carrying ‘all before it’ for the space of forty rods in length and four in breadth.

“The aspect from the summit of this mountain is magnificent and beautiful. Snow and ice have been observed upon this mountain in the month of July, in the clefts of the rocks on a northern exposure.

MINERALOGY.

“The mineralogical productions have never been scientifically examined. The prevailing rock is granite. A very fine quarry has lately been discovered on Mr. William Webster’s farm, on

the east side of 'Meeting House hill.' It yields readily to the wedge and hammer, has a due proportion of its component parts, and yields in beauty to no rock of that description in any other part of the State."

SUPPLEMENTARY DESCRIPTION.

To make this chapter of our history complete, we must add to the sketch which we have copied and enlarge on the description of the natural features of the town.

The surface of the town is very uneven. It is hilly, and in the western section mountainous. But these broken areas afford excellent pasturage and compensate for all the disadvantages they occasion. The soil, which is of a granitic character and often loamy, is productive of abundant harvests. It is retentive in its nature, having a substratum of hard-pan or compact gravel, which prevents loss of fertility and counteracts the effects of drouth. The extreme variation in the weather is from 25° below zero to 98° above, which limits seldom occur. The average for the year is not far from 44° above zero. Thunder showers, though frequent, are not destructive nor severe. It is not unusual in summer time to see a shower in the northwest strike Kearsarge mountain and divide, one part passing west of the mountain and the other moving down the valley of the Blackwater, while the highlands of the eastern part of the town are not reached. The warm rays of the sun, attracted by the many hill slopes and the rocky soil, followed by irrigating showers, cause the productions common to the climate to ripen quite as early as do corresponding crops in towns further south.

HILLS.

Scarle's, or "Meeting House hill," called "Mount Zion" on the Proprietors' book, and "Mount Pisgah" by Mr. Webster, was named for the first settled minister, to which was added its first supplementary name from the fact that it was the location of Salisbury's Zion, or its first church. It is near the centre of the original town, and its summit was the scene of the alarm

fires, which were kindled as signals in the perilous days of the pioneers, and presents many magnificent landscape views. At one time it was thickly settled, but now only a single set of buildings remains.

Loverin's Hill is situated on the centre range-way, west of Searle's hill, and is of steep ascent. It was named for Samuel Loverin, who resided there.

Calef Hill, named for the Calefs who resided on its summit, is situated near Boscawen line, about midway of the southern boundary of Salisbury.

Bean's Hill is near the Union Meeting House, and was so called for Sinkler Bean, who located in that section in 1766. The Indians are reported to have occupied this hill as a lookout, and its northern ravine is said to have been used as a place of retreat when pursued by the white man. By the upturning of an old tree, a few years ago, an Indian oven was disclosed, having been entirely covered by the roots of the tree. It is two feet in depth, with a circumference of six feet, carefully stoned on the sides and bottom. It is covered by a flat stone, through which a round opening is cut.

Bald Hill is a spur of the Kearsarge, situated on the western line of the town.

Smith's Hill is situated easterly of Searle's hill and is in that part of the town which now belongs to Franklin. It had its name from Lieutenant Robert Smith, the first permanent settler in that vicinity.

Raccoon Hill lies northeasterly of Centre Road Village. It is a good farming section though the soil is stubborn until subdued by the plow and the hoe, when it becomes profitably productive. For many years it has been known as the home of the Shaws, who are among the best farmers in the town.

PLAINS.

Notwithstanding the many hills of the town, and the mountainous territory, there is no inconsiderable portion of plain land, particularly in the western section, on both sides of the Blackwater. Nearly one-sixth part of the town has a sandy soil.

KEARSARGE.

This noted mountain rises abruptly from a comparatively level country. It is situated seventy miles southwest of the White Mountains, in the towns of Salisbury, Andover, Warner, Sutton and Wilmot. Its height is 2943.5 feet above tide-water and 943.5 feet higher than Ragged Mountain, in Andover. For the accompanying notes the compiler is indebted to John M. Shirley, Esq., of Andover, who has recently prepared an elaborate and carefully studied historical address on Kearsarge Mountain, in Merrimack county, the occasion of which was a discussion which originated a few years after the sinking of the Confederate gunboat Alabama, June 19, 1864, by the Union sloop-of-war Kearsarge. Carroll county claimed that the mountain within its borders was the original Kearsarge, and that the mountain in Merrimack county derived its name from an English hunter named Hezekiah Currier Sargent, who was *supposed* to have had his home *somewhere* upon it. Governor Harriman, in his History of Warner, says: "It is a sufficient answer to this to say that no such a man ever lived on Kearsarge Mountain, on the top or on either side of it. The story is a fabrication." Mr. Shirley's address is a thorough explosion of that fallacy, and proves that the mountain in Merrimack county is the true Kearsarge.

The Indian name for this mountain is Coowisewasseck.

In the Journal of Capt. Samuel Willard, of Lancaster, Mass., a noted Indian ranger, a record is made of seeing the mountain, and writing it Cusagec. In 1652, Governor Endicott explored the Merrimack river to Lake Winnepesaukee, and made a plan of the survey, which was recently brought to light by George E. Emery, of Lynn, Mass. It bears no date, but must have been executed before 1670. On this plan the mountain is spelled Carasaga. July 4, 1733, the proprietors of what is now Boscawen hired Richard Hazen to "make a plan of the plantation," a copy of which map is in the possession of the compiler of this history. Along the northern and western boundary line is represented an irregular line of hills which he calls "Kiasarja

Hills." In Clough's survey of Stevenstown (Salisbury) is a sketch of the mountain, with the inscription, "An exceeding high mountain, called by the Indians Coowissewasseck, and by the English Ciresay."

It is not easy to convey, by the use of English letters, the precise sounds given by the Indians. The reader must bear in mind that the parties, spelling this name, had never seen it in print, that they had no communication with each other. They spelled it as it sounded when pronounced to them. Although spelled differently, the pronunciations are somewhat similar. It is often pronounced *Ki-ah-sarge*.

Mitchell and Hazen's map, of 1750, gives the mountain in Merrimack county in its proper place, and spells it "Kyasage Mts." The same can be said of Holland's map, published in 1784, the orthography being "Kyar-sage Mt., by the Indians Cowissewaschook." In the first official map of the province, published in 1792, it was spelled Kearsage, and in 1794, Kearsarge, since which time the latter spelling has been most generally observed. A plan of Kearsarge Gore, drawn by Col. Henry Gerrish, previous to 1757, spells it Kaysarge. In the Proprietors' records of Sutton it is spelled Kiasargg Hill.

LAKES AND PONDS.

Webster Lake, so called in compliment to Mr. Webster, who made frequent visits to it in his hours of recreation, is located in that part of Franklin which was taken from Andover. We appropriate it from its association with Salisbury, and because its waters reach the river by a course through territory that belonged to us. Mr. Webster called it "Lake Como," from its resemblance to the Italian water of that name. It has been called Chance pond and Great pond. It is a pleasant summer resort, and in winter is often visited by fishermen.

Tucker's Pond is the largest body of water within the present limits of Salisbury, and was named for the Tucker family, whose older members were the first settlers upon its shores. In early records it is called Almsbury pond, from its proximity to Warner, which was called Almsbury at the time of its settlement.

Greenough's Pond, known also as Cook's pond, was named for Richard Greenough, and is situated in the westerly section of the town, near the South road.

Wilder's Pond, named for Captain Luke Wilder, a large landholder and one of the first merchants in the town, is located about half-way up Kearsarge mountain, and is fed by mountain springs. On the old maps it is called Kearsarge pond. Its outlet divides into three streams, which empty into the Black-water river.

BROOKS.

Bog, Beaver Dam, or Bowley Brook, called Buttermilk brook on Richard Hazen's map, 1736, rises in the meadow southwest of the Centre Road Village, and flows southerly into Couch's pond. Taking the same name at the outlet of the pond, it pursues a southerly course, passing through Great pond in the town of Webster, and emptying into Contoocook river.

Chance Pond Brook, or Mill brook, takes the water from Webster Lake to the river. Although the lake from which it flows has borne various names, the stream has had but one since the occupation of the town. On an early map of Andover and Salisbury, before they bore their present names, it is called Clough's brook. Its outlet is 446 feet above sea level.

Stirrup-Iron Brook rises in the meadow-land south of Raccoon hill, flows southeasterly and empties into the Merrimack, a half mile below the south line of the town. It received its name, as the story goes, from a stirrup-iron lost in the stream by General Henry Dearborn, of revolutionary fame.

Punch Brook, so called as early as 1767, has also sometimes been designated as Hancock brook, for Mr. John Hancock, who resided near by. On this brook was built the Proprietors' mill.

Wigwag Brook. A story is told regarding the naming of this and the preceding brook. A company of men, it is said, started from Penacook (Concord) with a cask or keg of rum, for Plymouth. It was fastened to a pole by ropes, and carried by a man at each end. They followed the Indian trail, and reaching the brook first named, rested and partook freely of punch, made

from the contents of the keg and the clear water of the stream. From the drink they took on its bank they gave it the name of Punch brook. Cherishing pleasant sensations of their experience here, they rested again at the next brook. By this time their steps became unsteady, and their cask swung to the right and left in a wig-wag way. They therefore called the second brook the Wigwag or crooked brook.

VARIETIES OF TREES AND PLANTS.

When the first settlers came to this town they found it a wilderness. In the forests could be seen nearly forty varieties of trees, the most valuable among them being the mighty white pines, which were marked with the "arrowhead," as reserved for the royal navy. To cut one of these was a crime which was punished with much severity. Though they might never be required for masts, they were the king's property and must not be removed. They were often found of great height, even exceeding one hundred and fifty feet in length. Nearly all the original varieties of forest trees are still found, though usually of smaller growth than formerly. At the present day we find the poplar and bass wood, and several varieties of beech, oak, birch and maple, which were not in the early times designated as distinct varieties. We may also add the ash, the elm, lever wood, chestnut, hickory and butternut, though rare, and most of the evergreens. The flora of Salisbury possesses nothing not common in towns of corresponding soils, and demands no especial mention.

WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES.

These forests abounded, at the time of the early settlers, in black and brown bears, catamounts, wild cats, and grey wolves. Moose and red deer were not uncommon. The beaver, muskrat and otter were often seen, as were the mink, ferret, red fox and raccoon, which are now but rarely found. The grey or silver fox, the woodchuck, red, grey, striped, and flying squirrels, the hedgehog, skunk and rabbit, still occupy our woods and fields. The rivers and ponds are stocked with common fish, though

none have been put into our waters by authority of the State. The brook and mountain streams furnish the wary trout. The different varieties of fish found in our waters are said to be the common perch, flat-side, horned-pout, two or three varieties of suckers, the grass-fish or ordinary shiner, the eel, dace, and pickerel. Specimens of the black bass have also been taken. Formerly the shad and the salmon, and perhaps other varieties, frequented the Merrimack. Naturalists tell us that the shad, coming to the junction of the Winnepesaukee and Pemigewasset rivers at East Salisbury or Franklin, instinctively continued on to the lake, for spawning, while the salmon invariably sought the waters of Squam or Newfound lakes.

The birds found here are common to other sections of the State, in the same latitude, and need not be enumerated. The same is true in regard to snakes and the ordinary reptile tribes.

GEOLOGY.

The entire area of the town of Salisbury rests upon a granitic base, though its geological aspect is somewhat varied. At the close of the Laurentian period of the Eozoic era, which was the first period of the first era, according to the classification of the geological epochs, the earliest dry land of the State made its appearance, constituting an archipelago of about thirty islands. One of these embraced a small portion of the territory of Salisbury and Warner; the northernmost section being in Salisbury and identical with the neighborhood that now surrounds Tucker's pond. The geological designation of this development was porphyritic gneiss.

Succeeding the Laurentian came the Atlantic period of the same era, and during its continuance appeared as solid land the remainder of Salisbury; first, Lake gneiss, covering the greater part of more than the southern half of the town, and bounded by an irregular line on the north, which extended along the Kearsarge Andalusite group of rocks, then running just north of the West Salisbury post office, and then turning to the southeast as far as Salisbury Centre, where it forms an angle, and

follows a curve in a northeasterly direction till it reaches the western boundary of the town of Franklin.

Next in order comes the Montalban series of rock, covering the entire remaining area of the town, and including the Kearsarge Andalusite groups, characterized as the name indicates by the presence of andalusite, which, when found in a perfect state, is a mineral having the shape of a rhombic prism. The Lake gneiss derives its name from its prevalence in the neighborhood of Lake Winnepesaukee, and the Montalban series from the White Mountains.

The valley of the Blackwater river embraces an area of modified drift, extending with varying width from West Salisbury post office to the southern limit of the town. This drift presents the characteristics of a soil that has been formed by river floods, being an alluvium made up of sand, gravel and clay, deposited on the original Lake gneiss, which was there long before it.

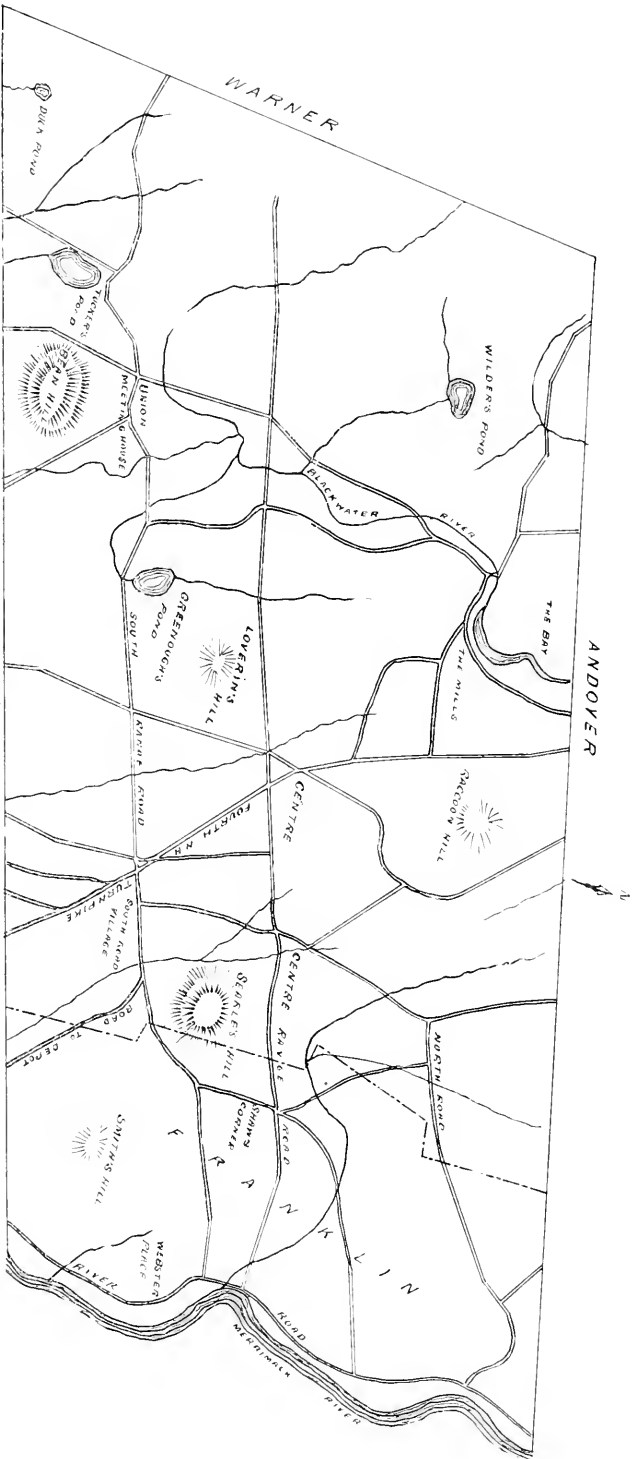
It does not appear that there is any formation of granite within the present limits of Salisbury. Gneiss, though resembling granite in some of its constituents, is specifically different and furnishes a better foundation for a productive soil.

MINERALS AND ROCKS.

The rocks are mostly Montalban and Simonite. A species of bog ore, containing iron, also exists. The mineralogy of Kearsarge mountain is andalusite and tourmaline. In the west part of the town, near Wilder's pond, tripoli is found in large quantities near the surface of the ground. This is of economic value. After cleansing it of foreign substances and drying, it is an excellent polishing powder. With other ingredients it makes a valuable cement, and gives a pure whiteness to linen, when properly used. Plumbago exists in various sections of the town, a large vein being found on the eastern slope of Kearsarge. This vein has been worked, but through lack of capital or cost of transportation it has been abandoned. Another vein has been found on the southern slope of Searle's hill,

on the parsonage lot. Silver has also been discovered in small quantities.

Near the southern border of the town, a few rods from what is called "the New road," from Holmes's Mill to North Boscawen, in the woody pasture of William Holmes, is a huge boulder, foreign to this section, which lies almost wholly above ground. It was probably brought there ages ago by some giant flood, in a floating iceberg. When the flood abated the mass of ice melted and joined its kindred waters, leaving the boulder in a strange land. Its dimensions have been often taken. It is recorded as 57 feet in length and 26 feet in height, with a circumference of 150 feet. It has been cleft in two by some potent agency, leaving an open space sufficiently wide to allow two or more persons to walk through it side by side. In the chasm are now growing trees of differing varieties.



MAP OF SALISBURY.

CHAPTER II.

DISCOVERIES AND TITLES.

"The deep, primeval wood—how still!
Lo, Silence here makes all his own;
Veiled shapes, with hands upon their lips,
Stand round about his darkened throne."

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

Modern history has reliable data. It is not based on myths or legends. Records may be incomplete or conflicting, but patient research will disclose the truth and relieve the investigator of doubt.

There is but little uncertainty connected with the history of our country. It is true that claims to priority of discovery have been made in behalf of navigators who sailed along our coast years before Columbus sought a New World. It is also true that adventurers of different nationalities shared the honors of visiting the new-found continent more than a century previous to the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, or the settlement of the Cavaliers at Jamestown.

DISCOVERIES BY THE CABOTS.

Our title to the country came through the enterprise of the Cabots, father and sons, who in 1497 were commissioned by Henry VII, "to sail to all parts of the east, west and north, under the royal banners and ensigns; to discover countries of the heathen unknown to Christians; to set up the king's banners there; to occupy and possess as his subjects such places as they can subdue; and to exercise rule and jurisdiction over them."

The discoveries made through this expedition gave England the conceded, if not the rightful, possession of all this vast American territory, with the exception of a small area, called Acadia, in the actual possession of the French.

ROYAL CHARTERS.

The king assumed authority to bestow grants of these lands, for friendship or favor, or any consideration that pleased him.

Early in the seventeenth century King James the First, desirous of extending his authority and exerting his influence, granted patents to certain "knights, gentlemen and merchants," and encouraged them to colonize his American possessions, then called Virginia, covering a breadth of "thirteen degrees of latitude" and "extending from sea to sea." The Plymouth Company, or Council of Plymouth, under the charter of 1620, had control of the northern portion of the territory, which embraced all that section now known as New England.

MASON AND GORGES.

In this Council were two adventurous spirits, Ferdinand Gorges, President, and John Mason, Secretary. They were men of energy and influence, and obtained especial grants from time to time, from the Council, including those of 1622 and 1629, until they had a large portion of what subsequently became New Hampshire, and no inconsiderable portion of the State of Maine. In the course of a few years a division was made between Mason and Gorges, by which the latter conveyed to the former all his right and interest in lands west of the Piscataqua and also a tract extending three miles beyond that river on the east. Mason now claimed to have a valid title to all the area which at that time was known as New Hampshire, except a limited section on which settlements had been made, a few years previously, by Edward Hilton and others.

TITLE DISPUTED.

But he was not permitted to possess the land in peace. There were conflicting or obscure provisions in the charters which

had from time to time been conferred. One grant was partially covered by subsequent ones to other parties. Special grants of unoccupied lands had been conferred on sundry parties, covering the soil from the Merrimack to the Connecticut, and even encroaching on the limits of Vermont. New constructions were put upon patents, to favor selfish interests. Massachusetts, by the terms of early charters, sought jurisdiction over a large portion of the territory claimed by Mason and his successors, and for a time, by consent of actual settlers, exercised control.

It was not strange that there should be conflicting claims. These arose partly from ignorance of the geography of the country, as appears from the terms of certain charters. In the grant of Massachusetts by the Plymouth Company, the territory was limited on the north by a line three English miles north of the River Merrimack, "or to the northward of any and every part thereof." The same words precisely were used in the original charter by King James, and in those relating to Massachusetts and New Hampshire. It was evidently supposed that the Merrimack maintained the same easterly course through its whole length as it does near its entrance to the ocean.

AN EXPLORING PARTY.

With the view to support their construction of the charter, in 1639 there was sent out by the Massachusetts Bay Company "a Committee to find out the most northerly part of Merrimack River." They reported that "some part of it, above Penacook, was more northerly than forty three and a half degrees." How far above Penacook this committee proceeded we have no knowledge. Possibly they went as far north as the union of the Pemigewasset and the Winnepesaukee. If so, they were doubtless the first white men whose feet trod the soil which afterwards was included in the limits of the town of Salisbury.

THE SECOND EXPLORING PARTY.

No satisfactory information having been obtained, in 1652 the General Court of Massachusetts chose Captain Edward Johnson

The commission met at Hampton, the Legislature of Massachusetts at the same time assembled at Salisbury, and that of New Hampshire at Hampton Falls, but five miles apart. On the part of Massachusetts the occasion was attended by much pomp and display. Governor Belcher, accompanied by members of both branches of the General Court, and escorted by an immense cavalcade, came to Hampton Falls, and addressed the members of the New Hampshire assembly. But fine speeches and parades did not change the determination of New Hampshire settlers. They could discover no indication of justice to themselves, and they treated the ostentatious spectacle with propriety but with no genuine respect. It was made a subject of ridicule and recorded in burlesque rhyme, in lines like these :

“Dear Paddy, you ne'er did behold such a sight,
As yesterday morning was seen before night;
You, in all your born days saw, nor I didn't neither,
So many fine horses and men ride together.

At the head, the lower house trotted two in a row,
Then all the higher house pranced after the low;
Then the Governor's coach gallop'd on like the wind,
And the last that came foremost were the troopers behind.

But I fear it means no good, to your neck or mine.
For they say, *'tis to fix a right place for the line!*”

This commission made a decision which was evasive and unsatisfactory to both provinces and was promptly rejected.

THE LORDS IN COUNCIL DECIDE.

But the authorities of New Hampshire would suffer no further delay. They caused the matter to be carried before the King's Council, and early in 1740 it was decided that “the northern boundary of Massachusetts be a curve pursuing the course of the Merrimack River, at three miles distance on the north side thereof, beginning at the Atlantic ocean, and ending at a point due north from Pawtucket Falls; and a straight line drawn from thence due west till it meets with his Majesty's other governments.”

This gave New Hampshire an extent of territory fifty miles in length and fourteen miles wide, which she had never claimed,

including twenty-eight townships previously claimed by Massachusetts, many of which had been created by special grants from the Governor of Massachusetts.

A SEPARATE GOVERNMENT.

Now that the controversy had been settled, lines run and established, the next step was to make New Hampshire a separate government. This was done with very little delay, and in 1741 Benning Wentworth was appointed Governor.

THE MASONIAN CLAIM REVIVED.

The Masonian claim again came up for determination, which, after several years' delay, was decided in favor of the legal successors of Captain John Mason. But the decision was accompanied by conditions which would protect settlers in any of the grants from being disturbed in their possessions.

THE MASONIAN PROPRIETORS.

The entire right and interest of Mason, after it was confirmed to his heirs, was sold in 1746 to twelve men, residents of Portsmouth and vicinity. They were the leading men in the Council and Assembly, and had the greatest influence in the government.

Three-fifteenths of the purchase was assigned to Theodore Atkinson, two-fifteenths to Mark Hunking Wentworth, and one-fifteenth to each of the other ten, viz: Richard Wibard, John Wentworth, Jr., John Moffat, Samuel Moore, Jotham Odiorne, Jr., George Jeffery, Jr., Joshua Pierce, Nathaniel Meserve, Thomas Wallingford, and Thomas Packer.

They were known in the history of the State as the MASONIAN PROPRIETORS.

CHAPTER III.

BAKERSTOWN.

"The patient pleading of the trees,—
How deep it shames the soul's despair!
In supplication moveless, mute,
They keep their attitude of prayer."

A WILD COUNTRY.

It was a hundred years after the first visits of the white man before any efforts were made to settle the section of country which was afterwards called Bakerstown, now Salisbury. It was a wilderness and remote from settlements. The Indian and the Indian scout alone traversed its hills and plains. If adventurous pioneers passed up and down the rivers, their history is unwritten and unknown. We must therefore pass over the long period between 1652 and 1733, as furnishing no events immediately connected with the history of the town.

A SETTLEMENT ANTICIPATED.

At this latter date, Richard Hazen, who had been employed to survey Contocook, "made an examination of the land to the northward." This was the first recorded step towards the coming settlement. The land had been seen and it was deemed worthy of occupation.

MASSACHUSETTS GRANTS CHARTERS.

It was the policy of Massachusetts, during the pendency of the boundary question, to confer grants in the disputed territory on soldiers who had been engaged in the French and Indian

wars, and even on any parties who were friendly to the province. This was done with the view to strengthen her hold on New Hampshire soil, which she was determined not to relinquish. To soldiers in the expedition against Quebec, in 1690, eight grants of townships were made, including Bow, Todds-Town, (Henniker) Beverly-Canada, (Dunbarton) and Bakerstown, (Salisbury).

A GRANT SOLICITED.

There appears to be no accessible record of any petition to the General Court of Massachusetts for a grant, but the records of the Council indicate that John Tyler, Joseph Pike and others, presented a request for two townships to be granted to the officers and soldiers of the companies under command of the late Captain John March, Captain Stephen Greenleaf and Captain Philip Nelson, deceased.

THE PETITION ANSWERED.

The answer of the General Court is copied from the records :

IN ANSWER TO THE PETITION OF JOHN TYLER, JOSEPH PIKE AND OTHERS.

In the House of Representatives:—

December 9th, 1736. Read and ordered that this Petition be received, and voted that two Tracts of the unappropriated Land of this Province, of the Contents of Six miles Square each, be and hereby are granted to the Petitioners, the Officers and Soldiers of the Companys under the Late Capt. John March, Capt. Stephen Greenleaf, and Capt. Philip Nelson, Deceased, anno 1690, their Heirs and assigns respectively, and the Heirs Legal Representatives, Descendants of Such of them as are Deceased, and their Heirs and assigns forever, for two Townships, to lay in Some Suitable Place, that the Grantees be and are obliged to bring forward the Settlement of the Said Townships in as Regular a manner as the Situation and circumstances of Said Townships will admit of, in the following manner, viz: That each Grantee, his Heirs and assigns, build an House on his Respective Lot and share, of the contents of eighteen feet square and Seven Stud, at the Least, and Plow or bring to Grass fit for mowing six acres of Land, and that they Settle in each Town a Learned and orthodox minister, and build a convenient meeting-House for the Public worship of God; and that a Sixty-third part of the Said Township be and hereby is Granted to the first Settled minister, the like quantity for the use of the ministry, and the like quantity for the use of the School, in all the Divisions of the Said Township; that the Grantees be and hereby are obliged to Give Bond of twenty

Pound, for the fulfilment of the Conditions aforesaid, within five years after the Return and Confirmation of the Plan of Said Township, and that Capt. John Hobson and Major Charles Pierce be a Committee, with Such as the Honorable Board shall Joyn, to lay out Said Township and Return Plots thereof, within one year, for Confirmation, and the Said Committee to observe Such Rules and Directions for the taking of Bond and admission of the Grantees, agreeable to the order of Court in March Last, and said Committee to receive thirty-three pounds, Six Shillings and Eight Pence of the new Projected Bills, viz. Sixteen pound, thirteen shillings and four pence for each of the said Townships, out of the Publick Treasurer, to enable them to Lay out Said Township.

IN COUNCIL, February 3d, 1736.

Read and Concurred, and Thomas Berry, Esq., is Joyned in the affair.

Consented to,

J. BELCHER.

Copy Examined by

SIMON FROST, *Deft. Secy.*

A TOWNSHIP LAID OUT.

Under the direction of the commission named in the answer to the petition, a township of the contents of six miles square was laid out "westerly of the Merrimack River and northerly of and adjoining to Contoocook," by Richard Hazen, surveyor, October 23d, 1738, and approved by the commission on the 30th day of November following. The names of the grantees or proprietors are recorded as follows:

Capt. Stephen Greenleaf,
Dea. Joshua Moody,
Joseph Gould,
Joseph Page, Jun'r,
Elisha Sweat,
John Kent,
Caleb Moody,
Rev. William Johnson,
William Huse,
Joseph Davis,
Henry Dow,
Samuel Sargeant,
Samuel Silver,
Robert Savory,
Tristram Greenleaf,
Hannah Bolton,
Capt. John Sargeant,
Nathaniel Clark,

James Tappan,
Daniel Bradley,
David Bartlett,
Peter Ayers,
Benjamin Hoag,
John Badger,
Sam'l Smith, Jr.,
Jonathan March,
Joseph Isley,
Gideon Lowel,
Stephen Chase,
Joseph Short,
Thomas Huse,
John Lunt,
Abraham Titcomb,
James Brown,
Stephen Longfellow,
Eleazer Johnson,

John Thurlo,
 Joseph Osgood,
 Samuel George,
 Jeremiah Gutteridge,
 Capt. Thomas Wallingford,
 John March,
 Nathaniel Bearnard,
 Capt. Thomas Hale,
 Eleazer Hudson,
 Dr. Joseph Hills,
 Thomas Challis,
 Jonathan Blaisdale,

Lazarus Goodwin,
 James Anderson,
 John Littlehale,
 Edward Emerson,
 Zachariah Beal,
 Capt John Seargeant,
 Percival Clark,
 Ebenezer Stuart,
 Joseph Holland,
 Joseph Pike,
 Stephen Longfellow,
 Samuel Bartlett, 3d.

ORDER FOR A MEETING.

To enable the grantees to effect an organization, the accompanying order was passed by the House of Representatives and Council of Massachusetts :

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES :

Jan. 9, 1739. Ordered that Thomas Berry, Esq., be and hereby is empowered to assemble the Grantees of the Township Lying on Mearimack River, Granted to the Officers and Soldiers in the expedition to Canada, Anno 1690, under the command of Captain John March, Capt. Stephen Greenleaf, and Capt. Philip Nelson, in Such Place and at Such time as he Shall think fit, then to chuse a Moderator and Proprietors' Clerk, to agree uppon Rules, method and orders, for the Division and Disposall of said Propriety in the most proper method for the Speedy fulfilment of the Conditions of these Grants, and to agree upon methods for the calling future meetings.

Sent up for Concurrence.

EBENEZER RUMROY,
Spkr Protempore.

IN COUNCIL :

Jan. 20, 1739. Read and concurred.

Consented to.

SIMON FROST, *Dept. Secy.*
 JONATHAN BELCHER.

A true copy, Examined by

SIMON FROST, *Dept. Secy.*

MR. BERRY'S RETURN.

Essex, SS Ipswich, January 26, 1739.

In obedience to the foregoing order, I have caused notification to be Posted in the towns of Newbury, Almsbury and Haverhill, appointing the meeting to be

Feb'y 12th, 1739, at the House of Mr. Tristram Greenleaf in Newbury, at ten of the clock, before noon.

(Signed)

THOMAS BERRY.

We have not been able to find any record of a meeting held by the grantees in accordance with the foregoing call. If one was held, the votes for choice of officers for its government, as well as the questions discussed and the measures adopted, were never recorded in history.

THE NAME BAKERSTOWN.

The township, by common consent if not by official action, received the name of Bakerstown, in honor of the brave Captain Thomas Baker, who, in 1720, killed the Sachem Waternumus, by the rapid stream which enters the Pemigewasset near Plymouth, and bears the name of Baker's river. So little was the geography of the country known that the location of the grant was supposed to be in the vicinity of that river.

The second township granted to the same parties was probably "Emeristown" or "Emery's-town," afterwards New Breton, now Andover.

We find these two towns were subsequently granted, at one time, by the Masonian Proprietors, and this fact confirms our belief that they were originally conveyed, at the same time, by Massachusetts authority.

CHARTER NOT ACCEPTED.

It does not appear that either of these towns was settled under the grants conferred. In fact it is quite certain that the grantees of Bakerstown made no progress towards a settlement.

Thus, in the short space of a single decade, there came into official and formal existence, and died without a record, a township bearing an honorable name, to be succeeded by another town with the same metes and bounds, granted by another authority, but known and called by the name of a hardy yeoman who was foremost in securing the grant, but who died before he could realize the importance of his work.

CHAPTER IV.

STEVENSTOWN.

“ I love the past, those warlike days,
When men possessed a purpose strong ;
And, filled with faith, in thousand ways
Pursued the life of noble song.”

ACTION OF THE MASONIAN PROPRIETORS.

Whenever parties neglected to improve lands granted them, according to the conditions imposed by the grantors, they reverted to the former proprietorship, and, when occasion required, were conveyed to other parties who were interested in the settlement of the country and the improvement of their lands.

As we have seen, the grantees of Bakerstown failed to comply with the terms of the grant of 1738. The lands could not revert to Massachusetts, for it had been decided that the forty townships in New Hampshire which Massachusetts had granted were never hers to bestow. The Masonian Proprietors, under these circumstances, were the rightful possessors of the territory in question.

It was in the month of December, 1748, that these Proprietors decided to grant the township to other parties than the original grantees, as appears by the —

PROPRIETORS' RECORDS.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE :

At a meeting of the Proprietors of Lands purchased of John Tufton Mason, Esq., in the Province of New Hampshire, held at the dwelling house of Sarah Priest, widow, in Portsmouth, in s'd Province on Wednesday the seventh day of December, 1748, by adjournment,—

Voted, "That Ebenezer Stevens, Esq., & associates have a Township equal to six miles square, beginning on the north of Contoocook, in the most convenient form, without interfering with the Township called No. One, [Warner] as the Grantors shall think proper, and that Mr. Edmond Brown and associates have a Township equal to six miles square, joining upon the north side of Stevens and associates' aboves'd tract, upon the west side of Pemigewasset River, upon Reservations and Limitations hereafter to be agreed upon."

Copy of record,—Attest,

GEO. JEFFERY, *Proprietors' Clerk.*

At this meeting it was voted to grant a township, as designated in the records, and at a subsequent meeting, nearly a year later, the township was described, the boundaries and measures given, the "Reservations and Limitations" stipulated, and the grantees named.

GRANT OF STEVENSTOWN.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE:

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the lands purchased of John Tufton Mason, Esq., in the Province of New Hampshire, held in Portsmouth in s'd Province, on Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1749,—

Voted, That there be and hereby is granted unto—

Ebenezer Stevens,	Elisha Sweat,
Ebenezer Page,	Samuel Sanborn,
Samuel Bean,	John Darling, Jun'r,
Benjamin Stevens,	Sam'l Webster,
Nathan Sweatt,	John Currier,
Elisha Winslow,	Samuel Winslow, Jun'r,
Moses Quimby,	Humphrey Hook,
Joshua Woodman,	Jacob Quimby,
John Hunton,	Jonathan Greeley,
Jedediah Philbrick,	Tristram Sanborn, Jun'r,
Thomas Newman,	Ebenezer Long,
Samuel Colcord,	Abraham Greene,
Jonathan Greeley, Jun'r,	Joseph Bean, Jun'r,
Joseph Eastman, Jun'r,	Tristram Quinby,
John Fifield, Jun'r,	Benjamin Ladd,
Henry Morril,	Jeremiah Philbrick,
William Calfe,	The Revd Joseph Secombe,
John Hunton, Jun'r,	James Tappan,
John Ladd, Jun'r,	Tristram Sanborn, tertius,
Benjamin Wadleigh,	Peter Sanborn,
Nathaniel Ladd,	Capt. Joseph Greeley,
Ebenezer Stevens, Jun'r,	William Buswell, tertius,

Nath'l Hunton,
 Samuel Eastman, Jun'r,
 Samuel Fifield,
 Joseph Clifford,
 Ebenezer Eastman,

Jeremiah Webster,
 Jonathan Sanborn,
 Ephraim Collins,
 Joshua Webster,
 Samuel Stevens,

of Kingston, in said Province; Peter Ayer of Haverhill, Jabez True and David Greeley, both of Salisbury; Benjamin Sanborn, of Kingston afores'd, Philip Call being in on part of the land hereinafter mentioned; and Peter Derborn of Chester; in equal shares, on the Terms, Conditions and Limitations hereinafter expressed, all that tract of Land within the Province of New Hampshire, Containing the Extent & Quantity of six miles square,— Bounded as follows;— viz: Beginning at a white oak tree standing on the brink of Merrimack River, six rods southerly from a deep gutter running into the River, said tree being marked on four sides; thence running west seventeen degrees south, nine miles; then beginning again at the River, at the said White Oak and Running upon the River northerly about a mile above the "Croch," upon Pemigewasset River, to a large Rock in the Bank of the River, at the head of Pemigewasset Great Falls; thence running west fifteen degrees south nine miles; thence on a straight line from the westerly end of this line to the westerly end of the line first mentioned on the other side. To have and to hold to them, their heirs, & assigns, in equal shares on the following terms, conditions & Limitations, that is to say, that the whole tract of land within the said boundaries, saving what is hereinafter mentioned to be otherwise Improved, be Divided into Eighty shares or Rights, & each share into four distinct lots, one of which to contain sixty acres, and the other three the rest of the land belonging to each respective share, of which the intervale to be one lot; that the lots which belong to our share be numbered with the same number, beginning with One and ending with Eighty; that the said land be so laid out within one year after the Proclaiming of Peace with the Indians, and then the Lots drawn in the usual manner of drawing for lots of Land in such cases, and that this be done, under the care and direction of the Grantees, and that there be but one Draft for the Lots which belong to our share; that one of the s'd shares be for the first Minister of the Gospel who shall be settled on said Lands, and continue there during his life, or until he shall be Regularly Dismissed, to hold, to him, his heirs & assigns, and one other of the said shares to be for and toward the support of the Gospel ministry, there forever, and the sixty acres Lots belonging to these two shall be laid out as near the place where the Meeting House shall be built, as conveniently may be, and drawn for as the other lots; that there be ten acres of Land left in some convenient Place, as the major Part of said Grantees shall Determine, within the said boundaries, for building a meeting house and a school house upon, and to improve for a training field, a Burying Place, and other Publick uses, to which the Inhabitants there shall see cause to apply it; that one more of said shares be for the support of the aforesaid school there forever; that seventeen of said shares be and hereby are reserved for the use of the s'd Proprietors the Grantors, in these Presents, their heirs and assigns; that the owners of the other sixty make a regular settlement there, at their own expense and charge in the following manner, viz: that within two years after the said Peace, the said owners or Grantees shall clear and make a good cartway from the place called Contooke to the Place left for Publick uses, as afores'd within the said boundaries; that within three years after said Peace, the

said Owners shall have a saw mill built fit for sawing and making Boards and other Timber for the use of the settlers there and that the same be put under such a Regulation as shall best serve the interest of the settlement, and that each settler may be served in that Respect on Reasonable Terms; that within four years from said term, each owner of the said shares, shall fell the trees upon three acres of the Land belonging to his share, and within one year more, shall clear and fit the same for mowing or Tillage; that within six years, each of the said owners shall build a house of sixteen feet square or equal thereto on his respective share, and to have two acres of Land more fitted for Tillage or mowing and the said house fitted to live in; that within seven years after the said Peace, the said owners shall build a meeting house within the said Boundaries, to be placed as aforesaid and finished fit for Public Worship within eight years from said Term, and some Person living in each owner's house there, and that within nine years from said Term, the said owners and settlers there maintain the Preaching of the Gospel, in said house: that each owner of the said sixty shares Pay to such Person or persons, as shall be appointed by the Major Part of said Owners to receive the same, his proportion of all sums of money from time to time as the said major Part of the said owners shall determine to be necessary to be paid for the carrying on the said settlement and accomplishing the matters and things aforesaid and what shall be hereinafter mentioned for the making, Perfecting and finishing the said settlement; that in laying out the said lots care be taken to sort them in such a manner as to make the shares as equal as Possible, that the Lots be laid in Ranges, when the land will admit of it and land Left Between the Ranges for highways, of four rods wide and between the Lots of two Rods wide, where the land will admit of it; that a Plan of the whole when so laid out be made at the charge of the said owners and returned to the said Grantors, as soon as may be conveniently Done, at the charge of the said owners; that the seventeen reserved shares be exonerated, acquitted and fully exempted from Paying any charges towards making the said settlement, and not held to the conditions limited to the other shares, nor Liable to Pay any charge, tax or assessment, untill Improved by the Respective owners thereof or any under them; that all white Pine trees fit for making the Royal Navy be and hereby are Preserved & granted to his Majesty, his Heirs and successors forever, for that Purpose; that if any of the Grantees or owners shall neglect, fail and omit to make and Perfect the said settlement in manner aforesaid according to the true Intent and meaning of the several articles, matters and things herein before mentioned by them to be Done, the said Grantees and owners shall forfeit their Rights, shares and Interest, in the said granted Premises to the Grantors, their heirs and assigns, (saving such of the said owners, as shall have Done and Performed his Part and Perposion of the said articles, matters and things,) his Respective Rights and share of the said Premises, and the said Grantors, their Heirs and assigns, may and it shall be lawful for them or any Person or Persons for and in their name and stead to enter into and upon the Rights or share so forfeited, and the same again to seize, take Possession of, and apply to their own use,— Provided that if a war with the Indians should again happen before the expiration of several Limitations of time for the Doing and Performing the said matters and things Respectively, then the same term of years to be allowed after that Impediment shall be Removed, and in case any action or suit shall be Bro't against the grantees or owners for the said tract of Land or any Part

thereof, the said Grantees or owners, or such of them as shall be sued, shall and hereby are obliged to vouch the said Grantors, their heirs or assigns, and they the said Grantors hereby Promise and Ingage that they, their heirs and assigns shall and will at their own cost and charge Defend the respective suit upon our title and Persue the same to final judgment through the whole course of the Law (if there shall be occasion) and in case the final judgment in such trial shall be against the Grantors, the Grantees or owners shall recover nothing over in satisfaction of and from the said Grantors, their Executors or administrators, or any of them, and further it is the true intent and meaning of the Grantors and Grantees of these Presents that in case any of the sixty shares shall be forfeited to the Grantors by default of Performing the Proportion of duty, and making the said settlement as aforesaid, the said Grantors shall oblige those to whom they shall dispose of such shares to do and Perform their Proportion of the articles, matters and things herein enjoined and required of the original Grantees, and in case the said Grantors hold such forfeited Rights to themselves or any of them, they shall do and Perform all their Proportion of duty and part of their proportion of all charges as is herein required of the original Grantees.

Copy of Record,— Attest,

GEORGE JEFFERY,
Proprs' Clerk.

Among the grantees are the names of three men who were named in the grant of Bakerstown. They were Elisha Sweatt, James Toppan, and Peter Ayers. It seems that only these three were sufficiently interested in the first grant to desire an interest in the same territory under a new name and organization.

NAME.

No name was given the granted township in the conveyance by the Masonian Proprietors, but the grantees with one accord, without formal action, designated it as "Major Stevens-Town," which in the course of time was abbreviated and called —

STEVENSTOWN.

(1749.) Immediately on receiving the grant, Oct. 25, 1749, forty-four of the grantees signed and issued the following —

WARRANT FOR A MEETING.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE:

This is to Give Notice to all that have any Right in the new Township or Grant of Land, called Major Stevens-Town, to meet at the House of Capt. John Ladd in Kingston, in s'd Province, Inholder, on Wensday the 6th day of November, 1749,

at one of the clock in the afternoon to choose a Clerk for the Proprietors of s'd Township or Grant of Land, and to agree how the Meeting of the aboves'd Proprietors shall be warned or Called, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, and to conclude upon and do any thing that may be thought necessary relating to s'd Township or Grant of Land, or for the Interest of the aboves'd Proprietors.

This is by Order and Agreement of us the Subscribers and others, Proprietors of the aboves'd Grant of Land.

As witness our hand, Oct ye 30, 1749.

[Signed by Forty Four Grantees.]

FIRST MEETING.

This meeting was held according to the warrant, and Elisha Sweatt was chosen Moderator, and Jedediah Philbrick, Clerk. The records show that the following votes were passed :

Voted, "That the meetings of the Proprietors of the aboves'd Township or Grant of Land shall be warned or called from time to time, & at all times hereafter by a Com'te, that shall be chosen yearly for that purpose, or until such time as we shall be otherwise enabled by Law, and that the aboves'd Com'te shall warn a meeting at any time, upon the request of any Twenty of the s'd Proprietors."

Voted, "That Elisha Sweatt, Benjamin Stevens, Samuel Fifield, Peter Sanborn, & Jedediah Philbrick shall be a Com'te to warn or call Proprietors' Meetings as aboves'd for the year ensuing."

Voted, "That we will Lay out the s'd Tract of Land as soon as may be, after the following manner, viz:— In four Divisions, namely—One Interval Lot to each Right or Share, and also one Home Lot of Sixty acres to each Right or Share, and also one Hundred acre Lot, and one Eighty acre Lot to each Right or Share."

Voted, "That Lieut. Elisha Sweatt, Peter Sanborn, James Tappan, Henry Morril, Samuel Bean & Tristram Sanborn shall be a Com'te to Lay out the Land as afores'd."

Voted, "That Jeremy Webster, shall be the Surveyor to assist and join with the s'd Com'te in laying out the Land as aboves'd."

The records of this meeting make no mention of Major Stevens, the prime mover in the enterprise to establish a new town in the wilderness. Five days before he had closed his eyes on mortal scenes and was numbered with the dead.

ACTIVITY OF THE GRANTEES.

The grantees were in earnest to commence a settlement. They had but to order by a majority vote, and the work was executed according to the directions. As soon as authority was given, they called their first meeting, on the briefest lawful

notice. Votes were passed directing the manner of assigning lots, and naming the parties to execute the duty. In two weeks more, on the 22d of November, though the lands were remote from the residence of the body of the grantees, the committee reported that they had laid out the lands as directed. The boundary of each of the four divisions, and of each "Right," is described in full in the Proprietors' records. The situation of each lot may be seen by the map in this volume.

NEW STYLE ADOPTED.

(1751.) This year the British Parliament passed an Act, providing that in the month of September, 1752, eleven days should be dropped from the calendar, in order to conform to the "new style," as established October 5, 1582, by Pope Gregory XIII, to rectify the errors into which the world had been led by disregarding the precession of the equinoxes.

BREAKING GROUND.

(1752.) The next meeting of the Proprietors, of historic importance, was held April 23, 1752, at the house of Benjamin Sanborn, in Kingston. At this meeting it was—

Voted, "To plow twelve acres."

Voted, "To give Mr. John Webster and Mr. Jonathan Greeley Jun'r, the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds, old tenor, for plowing up twelve acres of Land by the 20th of May next ensuing."

Voted, "To pay on each Right three pounds, old tenor, for to defray charges."

Voted, "That the Committee shall make a rate, and commit it to the Collector for the above sum."

Although this is the first act of the Proprietors toward improving the soil, land had been previously cleared and plowed by individuals on the grant, as will be seen by a future vote, as well as by the terms of the grant.

(1753.) The Proprietors this year voted to build four houses, "Stephen Call's house to be one of the number." Mr. Call had been for several years on the land granted, and had erected a suitable dwelling.

FEAR OF THE INDIANS.

It was about this time, or a little before, that the Indians began to molest the inhabitants of this neighborhood. Some years before they had killed parties in Contoocook and carried others away captives. This year they made sudden and fatal attacks on the settlers and threatened to arrest all further efforts to make a settlement.

The Proprietors sent a guard of five men for the protection of the few families settled there. But this was not sufficient. Jeremiah Webster and others petitioned the Assembly and the Council to provide soldiers to occupy a fort which they had built and to defend the settlers. In response the Assembly sent a small company to guard the settlers, as appears by the record:

A GUARD PROVIDED FOR STEVENSTOWN AS A FRONTIER TOWN.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. At a special Convention of the members of the General Assembly at Portsmouth on the 22d day of Augt 1754—in pursuance of an order from his Excellency the Governor, To the Sheriff of sd Province to summon the Members to Meet as on file.

Whereas his Excellency the Governor by his Message of the twenty first Instant takes notice of sundry Hostilities committed upon sundry of his Majesty's subjects at a place called Stevens Town within this Province by Indians (suppos'd to be of the St Francis Indians) and that the Inhabitants on the Frontier are much exposed and so put in fear that they stand in need of Protection and help—Therefore it is agreed upon by the members of the House of Representatives that there be the number of sixty men enlisted or Impress'd (and his Excellency is hereby desired to give orders for the enlist'g—Impres'g y't number) for the protection and defense of the Frontier, not exceeding the space of two months, and that the Allowance for their pay subsistence and amunition be the same as at the latter end of the last Indian War—and in order for a fund therefor it is further agreed that there be so much of the Bills of Credit of ye Interest of the Twenty five Thousand pounds loan in the hands of the Treasurer borrowing as will be sufficient for the same—and that for the Replacing the same in the Treasury it is further agreed, That there be a tax layd on the Polls and Estates within this Province *Agreeable* to the last proportioned to be paid by the 30th day of December, 1755, and that there shall be a Tax Bill for that end as soon as the Gen'l Assembly shall be in a condition to act in a legislative capacity.

MESHECH WEARE, *Speaker*.

The chapter on Indian Wars contains a full account of depre-dations, assaults and murders by the Indians in this vicinity.

ROAD TO COOS.

It was during this year that the route for "a road to Coos" (Northern New Hampshire) was determined, John Stark being the guide. Zacheus Lovewell, of Dunstable, John Talford, of Chester, and Caleb Page, of Dunbarton, were the committee appointed by the Assembly to execute the work.

(1754.) June 30, voted, "That we will pay five men that have been to guard those that are at s'd Township."

The same party that last year were chosen by the Assembly to mark out a road to Coos were this year sent by the Governor to "explore the country."

(1755.) June 15, voted, "That Jeremy Webster, Esq. Peter Sanborn and Dea Elisha Sweatt are a Committee to enter and record our papers that are on file."

CHARTER ENLARGED.

(1756.) May 15, Jacob Gale, Samuel Fifield, and Peter Sanborn were chosen a committee to go to Portsmouth, when the Masonian Proprietors held their business meetings, to secure an addition to the charter of the township.

(1757.) Col. Ebenezer Stevens and Capt. Samuel Fifield were a committee for the same purpose.

The object of the amendment was to provide for the sale of such rights as were forfeited by neglect to conform to the conditions under which the charter was conferred. Some of the grantees had refused to pay the taxes assessed, even though repeated efforts had been adopted to make collections. The rights of such parties were liable at any time to be forfeited on claim of the original proprietors. It was important for the harmony of the owners that they have the privilege of purchasing all such interests, to the exclusion of strangers or those who might cause trouble in the new settlement. This committee, it is reasonable to suppose, presented their case in person, as there is no record of any written request or correspondence.

The Masonian Proprietors considered the matter and granted their request, as appears by the accompanying document :

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE:

At a meeting of the Proprietors of Lands purchased of John Tufton Mason, Esq. in said Province held at Portsmouth, by adjournment on the 6th day of March 1758 the preamble and resolution following were passed:

Whereas the said Proprietors on the 25th day of October 1749 granted their Right to a certain Tract of Land containing the extent and quantity of six miles square, the Bounds of which are Particularly Set forth in said grant to Ebenezer Stevens, Jedediah Philbrick & others therein named on certain Conditions, Limitations and Reservations as may more particularly appear by Reference to said Grant, among which of sd Reservations is this viz. that every one of the sd. Grantees, who shall not comply with & Perform the several terms & conditions, according to the true tenor and meaning of the same, as expressed in the said Grant to the Grantees, as may more fully appear by the said Grant.

And whereas the Grantees have petitioned to the said Proprietors to grant to those of the said Grantees, who shall have performed the said terms and conditions, all such Rights & shares, aforesaid, as are or shall be forfeited to them, the said grantors as aforesd.

Therefore, Voted "That all the said Rights, shares and parts thereof, that are or shall be forfeited to the grantors, for the reasons aforesd, all Rights, Property, Interests and Demand, of the said Grantors, of, in and unto such forfeited Rights and shares, and any and every part thereof, are hereby granted to such of the said grantees as have and shall do, Perform and comply with the terms of said grant to be Determined by the Majority of grantees & disposed of as they shall agree and determine, with this Limitation, that the said grantees cause the same to be settled according to the tenor of the grant, within two years after the Indian wars shall be ended, but in default thereof the same shall Return to the said Proprietors as is declared in said above recited grant.

Copy Examined,

GEO. JEFFERY,
Prof. Clerk.

In this as in other transactions the grantees were fortunate, as it kept the full control of affairs within the hands of those having a common interest. Unlike many other townships, Stevenstown had a full title to the soil. She had no claims to adjust, while in the case of many other towns there were long and costly contentions.

RIGHTS OFFERED FOR SALE.

(1759.) At a meeting of the grantees, March 22d, of this year, it was—

Voted, "To sell three of the most deficient Rights at a publick vendue to the highest bidder, provided the owners of sd deficient Rights do not pay their arrears by the first of July next."

Voted, "That Capt. John Webster, of Contoc'k, and those that are inhabitants at Stevenstown shall work as much on the ways in the township as their Rights are in debt to said Society, at two Pounds O. T. per day."

LAND GRANTED TO JOHN WEBSTER.

At the same meeting it was —

Voted, "That Dea Elisha Sweatt, Lieut John Huntoon, and Ephraim Collins are chosen a committee to lay out to Capt John Webster one hundred acres of land that was granted to said Webster."

A month later the committee, acting with the promptness that characterized the grantees, made their report that they had assigned a lot situated and described as follows :

"A certain piece of Land laid out to Capt John Webster of Contoocok, for building a sawmill on that tract of Land called Major Stevens-town, Bounded on the River on Jacob Morrill's land, thence running westerly on sd Morrill's land to the lowermost one hundred acre lot in the third Range, and so running on the easterly side of said one hundred acre lot and so running northerly [easterly] to the river, and so running on the river to the first mentioned bound, it containing one hundred acres as it is laid out and bounded, be it more or be it less, reserving a highway four rods wide through the same."

SLOW PROGRESS.

(1762.) There seems to have been some misunderstanding regarding the line between Boscawen and Stevenstown, for we find that Boscawen chose a committee to settle the line and bounds between the two towns.

For a period of eight years, perhaps more, there appears to have been but little progress in Major Stevenstown. A few dwellings were erected, additional settlers came slowly in, and but very limited areas of land were placed under cultivation. The people of Stevenstown had endured many hardships. They had a stubborn soil, mostly covered with a heavy growth of wood. They were in constant fear of the Indians; they had been subjected to great expense in defending their frontier, in building a fort, and in purchasing arms and ammunition. They began to grow discouraged, but not yet did they once propose to abandon the settlement. They resolved to go to the General Assembly for assistance. They petitioned for aid. The Prov-

incial Papers contain a copy of the petition, entitled, "Petition for aid in settling *Salisbury*," dated June, 1765. The word "Salisbury" was evidently substituted for *Stevenstown* by the copyist, as Salisbury had no existence until three years later. The petition is here given :

"PETITION FOR AID IN SETTLING SALISBURY." [STEVENSTOWN.]

To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Cap General Governor & Commander in Chief in and over his Majesties Province of New Hampshire, and to the Honble his Majesties Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled. The Petition of the Proprietors and Settlers of a Tract of Land in the Province aforesd, comonly called Stevens-Town, humbly *Sheweth*

That the sd Proprietors have been at great expence in settling sd Tract & encouraging the same and in the late Wars have been at considerable cost to defend the same by Building a fort thereon & paying soldiers to keep the same, even at our own private expence And there are now many familys settled and many more settling. We have also Built a sawmill & are building a grist Mill, & yet there are costly duties to be performed—such as building the Meeting house, settling a Minister &c—And the s'd Petitioners being in no capacity to rais money for the Defraying these & other incidental charges, We therefore Humbly pray that your Excellency & Honours will be pleased to add to our cost & labour that further encouragement to settle the waste lands viz—To make an Act according to your Excellys & Honours Wisdom that will enable the sd Proprietors & settlers to rais moneys for the carrying on their settlement & defraying the Necessary charges that may arise for the future, And so your Petitioners shall as in duty bound ever pray &c

TRUEWORTHY LAD

In behalf & by order of the Proprietors and Settlers
June the 12th day 1765

In Council June 20th 1765

Read and ordered to be sent down to the Honble Assembly

T ATKINSON Jun *Secy*

PROVINCE OF NEW } In the House of Representatives
HAMPSHIRE } June 20th 1765

This Petition being read—Voted That the Prayer thereof be granted so far as that the Petitioners have libity to bring in a bill accordingly

A CLARKSON *Clerk*

In Council, Eodem die,
Read & Concurr'd.

T ATKINSON Jun *Secy*.

(1766.) This year the following Act was passed, in compliance with the wishes of the proprietors of the several rights in the township:

An act to Enable the proprietors of a Tract of Land called Stevens Town to raise money to carry on a Settlement thereof & to Enforce the payment by subjecting Proprietors Land to the Payment of the assessment on Each Original right

Whereas the Grantees of said Tract of Land have applied to the General Assembly representing the necessity of a Law to authorize them to raise money in a [more] summary way than agreed, voted by the sd Grantees or Proprietors of said land to build a meeting house, settle a minister, clear highways, build Bridges, and to carry on the other works necessary for the advancing & the more speedy settling said Lands & praying that an act may be formed for that End. And it appearing to serve much to the dispatch of settling said Lands

Be it therefore Enacted by the Governor Council and Assembly that the said Grantees or Proprietors are hereby Enabled & authorized at any of their meetings hereafter to be held, to choose any Officers or persons being Proprietors to do and perform any service necessary to the End aforesd, or assessors or Persons to proportion any sum granted to the several rights or shares to make assessments thereof with the names of the proprietors & sum assessed to Each right with an order to the Collector or Collectors to Collect the money and when & to whom to pay it; to appoint a Clerk to make regular Entries & keep proper Entries & records of their proceedings; a Collector of the sums assessed, or more than one if they see cause, and any other Officer tho' not named which the proprietors shall find necessary or convenient, these officers to be under Oath for the Faithful discharge of their respective Trusts & shall Continue therein until the said Proprietors shall supersede them by a New Choice and as rights of Land are daily transferred & the present Owner at any supposed time Cannot be Certainly Long known therefore all assembled it shall be made in the name of the Original Grantee or proprietor, who will always be known by him who holds under him

And when any such Collectors shall have met, assessment made in consequence thereof he shall give notice of the same by Carring an advertisemt thereof to be printed in the New Hampshire Gazette three weeks successively, of the sum assessed on the Original right which is finally subjected to the paymt, where & to whom the money be paid & the time appointed for Completing the Paymt & if the money shall not be sent by the respective Proprietors by the Expiration of Fourteen days after the last of said three weeks, the said Collector shall then advertise the intended sale of so much of the right of Land of the proprietors whose part of said assessment then remains unpaid, setting forth again the sum due the time & The Place propos'd for the sale, which advertizement shall be printed as afores'd & at the Time appointed if the money so due shall not be paid, the Collector or Collectors shall proceed to sell by Auction & is hereby authorized to Execute a good Deed or Deeds as the Case shall require of all the Title, Interest or Demand of such Proprietor in & unto such a quantity of any of his Lots as will raise money sufficient to answer the Tax assessmt with all Incidental Charges.

But such Proprietors paying the sum due with the Charges arising at any time before the Execution of such Deed the Collector shall proceed no further therein — and as in such cases it would be next to impossible to sell Land exactly sufficient to raise the sum due, the Collector is directed to come as near to the sum as he can & if the sum should be something more, it shall not Prejudice to sale, but the Collector shall restore the overplush sum (if any) to the Proprietor to whom it

belongs as soon as may be — and in settling the Charge the Cost of the first advertisement shall be paid by the proprietors, & the Charge of the advertizement for sale shall be proportioned amongst those whose Lands are advertised & the Charges of sale amongst those Lands are sold

And this act shall be deemed and Continued to extend to such sums already voted to be raised by said Proprietors as are not Paid as well as to those which shall hereafter be agreed on by them and voted

And be it further enacted that the said Proprietors shall have the same remedy against their Collectors or any of them who shall neglect to make such Collection (after having undertaken it) or shall neglect to make paymt agreeable to their orders from the Assessors, which the Inhabitants of towns have against Constables Delinquent in such Cases to be executed in the same manner.

And if the said Proprietors have already chosen Assessors Collectors or any other such Officers necessary for the service herein directed, they are hereby invested with the same power and authority for Carrying this act into Execution as those which shall hereafter be chosen for that purpose by the said Proprietors in consequence of this act. Saving the Rights of Female covenants (coverts,) Infants, Persons in Captivity or beyond seas, so far as to allow them six months after their Respective Impediments are removed, they paying the sums due as aforesd with the interest thereof at the rate of £6 pr Centum per annum, & for their Heirs & Assigns respectively to redeem the same Provided nevertheless that where any Original Rights shall be owned by two or more persons, in that Case either of them paying his Proportion according to his Interest & informing what particular Lot or part of the Lot he Owns the Collector shall accept thereof & shall not make sale of such Part.

This act to be in force for three years & no longer

Passed house July 8 1766

Senate July 10 1766

In the year following, 1767, at a meeting of the proprietors, some of whom had become actual residents on the granted lands, it was —

Voted, "That one half the meetings for the ensuing year be held at John Huntoon's in Kingston, and the other half at Benjamin Sanborn's in Major-Stevens-town."

CHAPTER V.

THE MEN OF STEVENSTOWN.

“So the multitude goes, like the flower and the weed,
That wither away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.”

GRANTEES.

Though but few of the grantees became actual settlers in Stevenstown, or even ever visited the township, they manifested an interest in its prosperity and are deserving of notice in our history. We have been able to gather but scanty information, even of the active ones who did not become actual settlers.

MAJOR EBENEZER STEVENS.

There appear to have been two grantees of the name of Ebenezer Stevens, both of Kingston — “the Major” and “the Colonel.” A third one of the same name is mentioned, and is known as “the Captain.” They represent as many different generations. The Major was a prominent man in Kingston, and was the first grantee of the town named in his honor. We are not able to ascertain the date or the place of his birth. It is recorded that he died November 1, 1749. He was for several years a member of the Assembly, and four or five years Speaker of that body, from the year 1743 to 1747. He was a soldier in the Indian wars, and in 1710, when Captain Gilman went with a company in pursuit of the Indians who killed Colonel Hilton’s party, Stevens was his guide.*

* Coloner Potter says, “Ebenezer Webster, grandfather of Daniel Webster, was the pilot.”

COLONEL EBENEZER STEVENS.

Colonel Stevens was a son of the Major, born in 1715, and was one of the foremost men in his section of the State. He had command of a company of cavalry in 1750, and in 1758 was Colonel of the 7th Regiment. He was a personal friend of Governor Benning Wentworth, and it is said he made His Excellency very happy by the presentation of a fine pair of oxen. It is believed that Colonel Stevens was a religious man as well as a good soldier, and that he officiated as deacon of the Congregational church, in Kingston, from 1765 to the year of his death, 1780.

REVEREND JOSEPH SECOMBE.

The Rev. Joseph Secombe was the minister at Kingston, where a majority of the grantees resided, and made one of their number by the liberality of his friends. His grandfather, Richard Secombe, emigrated with his family from the west of England, about the year 1660. John, the son of Richard, resided in Boston, and November 2, 1702, married Mehitable Simmons. Joseph, their first son, was born in Boston, June 14, 1706, and was baptized in the old North church two days later. He pursued his studies preparatory to entering college, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Wigglesworth, of Ipswich, Mass., and graduated from Harvard in 1731; was ordained at Boston, December 12, 1733, in company with Stephen Parker and Ebenezer Hinsdale, as a missionary, "chosen by the Commissioners to the Honorable Society at Edinburgh for propagating Christian knowledge, to carry the Gospel to the aboriginal nations on the borders of New England." He was installed as minister of Kingston, November 22, 1737, preaching his own installation sermon, from Mark 7:37. He married Mary Thuriel, January 17, 1738, but left no children. He died at Kingston, September 15, 1760. His nephew, Simmons Secombe, lived with him and became his principal heir. Dr. Josiah Bartlett boarded in his family some time after his settlement in Kingston, and had the benefit of his library, a large and valuable one for those times.

A list of his books, in the hand-writing of Governor Bartlett, is still in existence.

JEDEDIAH PHILBRICK

Was a son of Thomas Philbrick, Jr.; was born at Hampton in 1700, and in 1721 married Mary Taylor; Jeremiah, his son, who was one of the grantees, was born in 1722, and in 1744 married Mary Stevens, by whom he had three children. Mr. Philbrick, the senior, was the second man among the grantees, and after the death of Major Stevens was elected to the Assembly for several consecutive years. He was designated in the Journal of the House as Esquire Philbrick, while the representative from Hampton was known as Deacon Philbrick.

OTHER GRANTEES.

Lieutenant Samuel Colcord was born in 1656 and died October 5, 1736. He had a son, Samuel B., who was a grantee, born August 22, 1710, and married Mehitable Ladd, December 28, 1732, by whom he had several children. His brother, Peter, was captured by the Indians, in May, 1724.

Ensign Tristram Sanborn was born in 1683; married April 2, 1711, Margaret Taylor, and had six children prior to March 3, 1729. He came to Kingston in 1705 or 1706, where he was deacon of the church for many years.

Tristram Sanborn, 3d, son of the preceding, was born February 2, 1719; married Hannah Stevens, September 28, 1742, by whom he had two children, John, born July 30, 1743, and Hannah, born June 7, 1745.

Peter Sanborn, a brother of Tristram, 3d, was born in 1713 and died in 1810.

Abraham Green was a physician, who practiced at Kingston, and died there April 6, 175-.

Lieutenant Elisha Sweatt, born 1705, was deacon of the church in Kingston, was active in the settlement of Stevens-town, and held various offices of trust. He died in 1788.

Peter Dearborn, the last in the list of grantees, was born November 14, 1710; married Margaret Fifield, of Kingston, December 2, 1736. He resided in Chester, on home lot No. 25. He was an earnest christian, and contributed liberally in

building the first church in Kingston. He was a large land-owner, and it is recorded that he had "twenty-five head of stock." He died October 28, 1781.

FIRST SETTLERS.

It is traditional that there were eight families residing in the township prior to 1754. As nearly as can be ascertained at this remote period they were as follows, and came in the order named.

1st, Philip Call came previous to October 3, 1748, as appears from old records. Mrs. Call was said to have been the first white woman in the settlement, Mrs. Maloon being the second.

2d, Nathaniel Maloon came to the town about the same time, from Contoocook, and made his residence in the western section of the town, near the site of the present Union meeting house.

3d, Jacob Morrill is said to have been the third settler. He was a resident in 1752, for at a meeting of the grantees held at Jonathan Greeley's, in Kingston, sometime during that year, it was "Voted and granted to Jacob Morrill, that lives at Major-Stevenstown, so called, all our right to 60 acres of common land in said grant of land, the above said Morrill, carrying on his proportion of charges in making and carrying on the settlement of said grant of land, according to the number of acres, he, the said Morrill, has granted to him, viz: that he, the said Morrill, shall have that piece of common land, that he, the said Morrill, now lives on and so much more as to make up the said sixty acres, where it may be convenient, reserving for the use of said proprietors all such convenient highways through said granted sixty acres of land as shall be found wanting. The true meaning of this vote is that the above said Morrill shall have sixty acres of land over and above what said highway shall take out of said piece of land so granted to him." The above sixty acres was what is now a part of the "Orphans' Home" farm, at Franklin Lower Village, and was the third intervale lot. Nov. 28, 1763, Morrill conveyed twenty acres of this land to Eliphalet Gale.

4th, Ephraim Collins settled half a mile west of the river, on the road leading to Shaw's Corner. He was a man of considerable importance in the town and held responsible positions. He was first chosen surveyor of Stevenstown by the grantees at Kingston, in 1759. In 1764 he was a resident in Stevenstown, and conveyed to Benjamin Sanborn two tracts of land and his intervale lot, for £340, O. T. He was buried in the oldest cemetery in the town, near the Orphans' Home, and the grave is marked by the oldest head-stone in the town.

5th, Samuel Scribner.

6th, Robert Barber.

7th, John Bowen.

8th, Jonathan Greeley.

9th, William Silloway.

For further notices of the above, see "Genealogy."

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

Henry Morrill married, in Kingston, January 30th, 1739, Susanna Folsome, of Exeter, daughter of John (or Beard) Folsome, who was killed by the Indians, at Nottingham, in 1742. This is the same Morrill who aided Peter Bowen in burying Sabattis and Plausawa. Morrill came to Stevenstown and settled on Smith's hill. He had five children, a son (Henry) and four daughters. All are recorded as baptized between 1742 and 1752.

Tristram Quimby settled opposite the L. D. Stevens farm, where he died in 1813. He was a soldier in the French war and served in the Revolution. His widow survived him many years.

Jacob Quimby was an early settler. He may possibly have been a relative of Edward Quimby. (See Genealogy.)

James Tappan, it is said, was a native of Scotland. He settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Caleb T. Roby, on North road, and came here about 1753. February 1st, of that year, he bought one-eighth of the undivided land of Jonathan Greeley, for £64, 12 shillings, O. T.

William Newton came from Sandown, previous to 1754, and cleared up the farm now occupied by Elbridge Shaw. He removed to the Captain Josiah Evans farm, in that part of Andover now in Franklin. He was a good soldier, and served at West Point, Bennington, etc.

John Jemson came here from Salem, as early as 1765, settling south of the Abraham Shaw farm, on the North road. The Tappans, Newtons, and Jemsons were Scotch-Irish, and probably related to each other.

John Bawley (probably Burleigh) settled just east of George E. Fellows's present residence, in the Eastman pasture. He served throughout the Revolution. His children were John, Hannah, and Sally. John married Sarah, daughter of Moses Fellows; Hannah married — Tucker; Sally married — Atkinson.

David Hall came here quite early, settling on the Joel Eastman farm. Selling the same to David Pettengill, he removed to Raccoon hill. He served at Bunker Hill and throughout the Revolutionary war. Married — Heath, and had Abigail, born October 10, 1775.

Among the other early residents, were the following, who were grantees: John Fifield, Jr., John Huntoon, Joseph Bean, Jr., Benjamin Sanborn, Jabez True, Daniel Greeley, and Tristram Sanborn. Their individual history will appear in subsequent chapters.

PROPRIETARY OFFICERS.*

(1749.) Elisha Sweatt, m.; Jedediah Philbrick, c.; Elisha Sweatt, Benj. Stevens, Samuel Fifield, Peter Sanborn, Jedediah Philbrick, s.; Jeremy Webster, sur.

(1750.) Lieut. Elisha Sweatt, m.; Capt. Ebenezer Stevens, c.; Jedediah Philbrick, Elisha Sweatt, Ebenezer Stevens, Samuel Fifield, Jonathan Greeley, s.

* M. indicates Moderator; c. Clerk; s. Committee chosen to call Proprietors' meetings, look after the interests of the grantees, &c., their office being similar to that of the Selectmen of the present day; col. Collector; treas. Treasurer; sur. Surveyor.

(1751.) Elisha Sweatt, m.; Jedediah Philbrick, Esqr., c.; Capt. Elisha Sweatt, Samuel Fifield, John Fifield, William Calef, Joshua Woodman, s.

(1752.) Jedediah Philbrick, Esqr., m.; William Calef, c.; Benjamin Stevens, Peter Sanborn, John Webster, Samuel Fifield, Joshua Woodman, s.; Samuel Fifield, treas.; Jonathan Greeley, col.

(1753.) Jedediah Philbrick, Esqr., m.; Jeremy Webster, c.; Lieut. Elisha Sweatt, Jeremy Webster, Samuel Fifield, Capt. Ebenezer Stevens, Peter Sanborn, s.

(1754.) Joshua Woodman, m.; Peter Sanborn, c.; Capt. Ebenezer Stevens, Peter Sanborn, Samuel Fifield, Jonathan Greeley, William Calef, s.; John Webster, col.

(1755.) Dea. Elisha Sweatt, m.; Peter Sanborn, c.; Capt. John Ladd, William Calef, John Fifield, Benjamin Sanborn, Jacob Gale, s.; Capt. Samuel Fifield, treas.; Benjamin Sanborn, col.

(1756.) Capt. John Ladd, m.; Peter Sanborn, c.; Capt. Elisha Sweatt, Lieut. John Huntoon, John Fifield, William Calef, Capt. John Ladd, s.; Capt. Samuel Fifield, treas.; Joshua Woodman, col.

(1757.) Capt. Elisha Sweatt, m.; Peter Sanborn, Esq., c.; Col. Ebenezer Stevens, Tristram Sanborn, tertius, Capt. John Ladd, William Calef, Benjamin Sanborn, s.; Capt. Samuel Fifield, treas.; Nathan Sweatt, col.

(1758.) Elisha Sweatt, m.; Peter Sanborn, Ebenezer Stevens, Esqr., Joshua Woodman, John Fifield, Dea. Sweatt, s.; Nathan Sweatt, col.

(1759.) Dea. Elisha Sweatt, m.; Peter Sanborn, Esqr., c.; Capt. Samuel Fifield, Peter Sanborn, Esqr., Dea. Elisha Sweatt, Joseph Greeley, William Calef, s.; Nathan Sweatt, col.; Ephraim Collins, sur.

(1760.) Jeremy Webster, m.; Jeremy Webster, c.; Capt. John Ladd, William Calef, Lieut. John Huntoon, Nathan Sweatt, Joshua Woodman, s.; Nathan Sweatt, col.

(1761.) Deacon Elisha Sweatt, m.; Col. Ebenezer Stevens, c.; William Calef, John Fifield, John Huntoon, Joshua Wood-

man, Benj. Sanborn, s. ; Ephraim Collins, sur. ; Nathan Sweatt, col.

(1762.) Capt. Trueworthy Ladd, m. ; Col. Ebenezer Stevens, c. ; John Huntoon, Trueworthy Ladd, John Fifield, Dea. Elisha Sweatt, Ebenezer Stevens, s. ; John Calfe, col. ; Benjamin Sanborn, sur.

(1763.) Capt. Samuel Fifield, m. ; Ebenezer Stevens, c. ; Deacon Elisha Sweatt, Capt. Trueworthy Ladd, Capt. Samuel Fifield, s. ; John Calfe, col. ; Benjamin Sanborn, sur.

(1764.) Elisha Sweatt, m. ; Col. Ebenezer Stevens, c. ; Capt. Samuel Fifield, Capt. Trueworthy Ladd, Samuel Philbrick, s. ; John Calfe, col. ; Capt. Samuel Fifield, Trueworthy Ladd, Nathan Pettengill, Stephen Call and Ebenezer Webster, sur.

(1765.) Capt. Trueworthy Ladd, m. ; Ebenezer Stevens, c. ; Capt. Samuel Fifield, Capt. Trueworthy Ladd, William Calfe, s. ; John Calfe, col. ; Capt. Nathan Pettengill, Stephen Call, sur.

(1766.) Deacon Elisha Sweatt, m. ; Ebenezer Stevens, c. ; Dea. Sweatt, Capt. Samuel Fifield, Nathan Sweatt, s. ; John Calfe, col.

(1767.) Capt. John Webster, m. ; Ebenezer Stevens, c. ; Joshua Woodman, Ebenezer Stevens, Joseph Bean, Dea. Elisha Sweatt, Lieut. Nathan Pettengill, s. ; Jacob Gale, Shubael Greeley, col. ; Capt. John Webster, Ebenezer Webster, sur.

(1768.) Deacon Elisha Sweatt, m. ; Ebenezer Stevens, c. ; Joshua Woodman, Dea. Elisha Sweatt, s. ; Joseph Eastman, William Calef, junior, Sinkler Bean, col.

(1769.) Deacon Elisha Sweatt, m. ; Ebenezer Stevens, c. ; William Calef, Nathan Sweatt, Ens. John Huntoon, s. ; John Calef, col. ; Moses Garland, Eliphalet Gale, sur.

(1770.) Capt. John Webster, m. ; Ebenezer Stevens, c. ; Joseph Bean, Ens. Jacob Gale, Joseph Bartlett, s. ; John Calfe, col.

(1771.) Jeremy Webster, m. ; Ebenezer Stevens, c. ; Joshua Woodman, Ebenezer Stevens, Maj. Jacob Gale, s. ; Capt. John Calef, col.

(1772.) William Calef, m. ; Col. Ebenezer Stevens, c. ; Col. Ebenezer Stevens, Joshua Woodman, Esqr., Col. Josiah Bartlett, Dea. Elisha Sweatt, s. ; Capt. John Calfe, col.

(1775.) Dea. Elisha Sweatt, m. ; Col. Ebenezer Stevens, c. ; Col. Josiah Bartlett, Ebenezer Stevens, Capt. John Huntoon, s. ; John Calfe, col.

(1779.) Capt. John Webster, m. ; John Collins, c.

The last record of the Proprietors was made in 1801, when Colonel Ebenezer Webster was Moderator, and Andrew Bowers, Clerk. As the town of Salisbury was organized in 1768, there was no necessity for the Proprietors to continue their organization. It was however done in many towns, and in Concord the practice is still maintained.

CHAPTER VI.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

“ Now from the hurrying train of Life
Fly backward, far and fast,
The mile-stones of the Fathers,
The landmarks of the past.”

THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.

Immediately after the passage of the Act of 1766, to enable the Proprietors of Stevenstown to raise money by a direct tax, to carry on the settlement of the town and defray the necessary expenses, a petition was presented by residents in the township to His Excellency the Governor, for an Act of Incorporation.

(1767.) The ratable estate in the town at this time was inventoried at £1701; the number of polls was 52, and the population 210. Concord had then 750 inhabitants, Canterbury 500, and Boscawen 285; while the territory to the north, Haverhill and Plymouth excepted, was for the most part entirely unsettled.

(1768.) On the first day of March, Governor Wentworth, in the name of King George the Third, declared and ordained the township, called Stevenstown, to be a town corporate, vested and incorporated into a body politic by the name of SALISBURY, as will appear by his hand and the seal of the Province.

In this charter, as in others given under similar circumstances, there are points deserving particular attention. It purports to be given by the king, of his “especial grace” and “certain knowledge,” and “with the advice of our trusty and well-beloved Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Hampshire,” when in fact the king had no “certain knowledge”

about it, and exercised no "especial grace" to the inhabitants of the township; nor did he ever see the petition "humbly" offered, as represented in the preamble to the grant of incorporation. The introduction to the charter was a mere form to gratify the vanity of the sovereign and to represent the dignity and authority of the British throne. The document was made by the direction of the Governor of the Province, of *his* "especial grace," and was modestly signed "J. WENTWORTH," with no title or designation of official position attached to the signature.

It was once thought, and is still believed, even by eminent jurists and statesmen, that prior to the Revolution justices of the peace, coroners, notaries-public, and similar officers were commissioned by the king, over his own "sign manual," but we are unable to find any evidence to sustain such belief.

This charter was to continue at the pleasure of the grantor, which proved to be perpetual. The charter of Boscawen, conferred in 1762, was to continue but two years, though it was readily renewed at the expiration of that time. Other charters were variously restricted, and but few contained as liberal provisions as that of Salisbury.

THE CHARTER.

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, and so forth.

To all to whom these Presents shall come—Greeting.

Whereas our loyal subjects, Inhabitants of a tract of land within our Province of New Hampshire, aforesaid, Known by the name of Stevens-Town lying between Boscawen on the East and New Breton, so called on the West,* and containing by estimate, thirty six square miles, have humbly Petitioned and Requested us, that they may be erected and Incorporated into a Township and Enfranchised with the same Powers and Privileges as other towns within our said Province, by law, have and enjoy; and it appearing unto us conducive to the general good of our 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 encouragement and promoting the good purposes and ends, aforesaid, by and with the

* This error was probably adopted in consequence of the belief once entertained that the Merrimack river had only an easterly course.

advice of our trusty and well beloved John Wentworth Esq. our Governor, and Commander in Chief, and, of our Council for our Province of New Hampshire, have erected and ordained, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do will and ordain, that the Inhabitants of a tract of land shall inhabit and improve thereon hereafter—the same being butted and bounded as follows—viz:—Beginning at a White Oak tree, standing on the bank of Merrimack River six rods southerly from a deep gutter running into the River, said tree being marked on four sides; thence running west 17° deg's. south, nine miles; then beginning again at the river at the said White Oak, and running upon the river northerly above "The Croch" upon Pemigewasset river to a large rock in the bank of the river, at the head of Pemigewasset Great Falls; thence running west 15 degs. south, nine miles; thence on a straight line from the westerly end of this line to the westerly end of the line first mentioned, be and hereby are declared and ordained to be a Town corporate and are hereby erected and incorporated into a body Politic and Corporate, to have continuance during our pleasure, by the name of SALISBURY, with all the Powers and authorities, Privileges, Immunities and franchises, which any other town in the said Province, by law holds; and [we] convey to the said Inhabitants, or who shall hereafter Inhabit there, to their successors for said Town, always reserving to us and our successors all white pine trees, that are or shall be found growing and being on the said Tract of Land, fit for the use of our Royal Navy, reserving also to us, our heirs and successors, the Powers and Rights 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 hereby by the laws thereof enabled and authorized to assemble and by a majority of the voters present, to choose all such officers and transact such affairs as in the said laws are declared.

We do by these presents nominate and appoint Capt Jn. Webster, Esqr. to call the first meeting of said Inhabitants to be held within the said Town, at any time within fifty days from the date hereof, giving legal notice of the time, place and design of holding such meeting; after which the annual meeting in said town shall be held for the choice of said officers and the purpose aforesaid, on the 2d Tuesday of March annually.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our Province to be appended, this 1st day of March, 1768.

J. WENTWORTH.

WARRANT FOR A MEETING.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Whereas the town of Stevenstown, so called, in s'd Province is now by His Excellency's order Erected & Incorporated into a Body corporate & Politick, by the name of Salisbury & by his Execllency's Pleasure I am appointed to call the first meeting of the inhabitants of s'd Town.

These are therefore to warn & give notice to the inhabitants of s'd Salisbury to Assemble and Meet together at the house of Mr. Andrew Pettengill in s'd Salis-

bury on the first Tuesday in April next, at ten of the clock in s'd Day, then & there when Met, to choose a Town Clerk, Constable, Selectmen & all other Town Officers, as the law directs for s'd year ensuing.

Also to see if the inhabitants will Vote to Raise the Money that hath Been Expended in Procuring the Charter of s'd Town, & to pass any other vote that Shall be thought Proper at s'd Meeting.

Given Under My Hand this 14th Day of March, Anno Dom. 1768.

JOHN WEBSTER.

By His Excellency's Order.

FIRST MEETING.

In accordance with the foregoing call, the legal voters of the new town of Salisbury met, on Tuesday, the 7th day of April, 1768, at the house of Andrew Pettengill, who resided at what is now known as the South Road Village, on the site occupied by Thomas D. Little, and chose officers and transacted business, as recorded by the Town Clerk, as follows :

- First—Capt. John Webster was chosen Moderator for s'd meeting.
 2ndly, Sinkler Bean, chosen Town Clerk for the year ensuing.
 3dly, Andrew Bohannon, chosen Constable for the year ensuing.
 4thly, Messrs. Stephen Call, Joseph Bean & Thomas Chase, chosen Selectmen for the ensuing year.
 5thly, Sinkler Bean and Matthew Pettengill chosen Assessors for the ensuing year.
 6thly, John Jemson & Abel Tandy chosen tithing men for the year ensuing.
 7thly, Eliphalet Gale, Wm. Calef, Nathaniel Meloon, sen'r & Hezekiah Silleyway chosen Surveyors for the year ensuing.
 8thly, John Fellows & Daniel Bean chosen fence viewers for the year ensuing.
 9thly, John Jemson & Ephraim Collins chosen Howards for the year ensuing.
 10thly, Stephen Call, chosen leather sealer for the ensuing year.
 11thly, Abel Tandy and Thomas Chase, chosen Surveyors of lumber for the year ensuing.
 12thly, Voted that some part of Benjamin Sanborn's Barn be used as a sufficient Pound the year ensuing.
 13thly, Daniel Bean chosen Pound Keeper for the year ensuing.
 14thly, Andrew Pettingill chosen Field driver, for the year ensuing.
 15thly, Capt. John Webster, John Collins & John Fellows, chosen a Committee to examine & adjust the Selectmen's accompts, for the year ensuing.
 16thly, Voted that the money be Raised by way of Rate, that hath been expended in procuring the Corporation & Charter of the Town.
 17thly, Voted that *Four Dollars* be Raised to purchase a Town Book & likewise to pay Esq Clough for Swearing the Town Officers.

SINKLER BEAN,
T. Clerk.

USE OF THE WORD "DOLLAR."

The term dollars, used instead of pounds, undoubtedly has reference to Spanish dollars, which were in frequent use at this date and previously. The town of Boscawen, in 1762, voted to pay the minister a given number of "dollars, at six pounds per dollar." In 1767, Boscawen voted to give the minister "a right of land," which contained eighty acres, at a cost of "eighty dollars," and in 1768 that town voted "one hundred dollars towards building a meeting house." Warner also, in 1771, voted to give the minister "one hundred dollars in labor"; and other towns, at their annual meetings, made appropriations in "dollars" as well as in pounds.

In the preceding records several officers are named which at the present day are not recognized. A "hayward," or "howard," was an officer who had the care of the hedges, and who impounded cattle running at large. "Tithing men," originally appointed to collect tithes, were officers to maintain order in the time of religious service and to enforce the observance of the Sabbath. Within the memory of people now living, tithing men have executed the law in restraining travelling on the Sabbath, and in quieting disturbances occurring on the Lord's day. They were usually hard-faced and exacting men, very rigid in the performance of that duty.

AN OPPRESSIVE GOVERNMENT.

(1770.) No local act of importance is on record for this year, but there is beginning to appear a state of unrest throughout New England, in which the Province of New Hampshire and the new town of Salisbury had their share of anxiety. The "home government" was yearly becoming more exacting. She was determined to raise a revenue from her American colonies. The Stamp Act had been passed, and at length repealed. The Act imposing a tax on tea had also been passed, but proved no less odious than the Stamp Act. Soldiers had been stationed in Boston by the crown, and this year, on the 5th of March, occurred the event known as the Boston Massacre.

(1772.) At the annual meeting in March, the town voted "forty dollars to support preaching," and in December following it was voted "to give Mr. Searle fifty pounds, to be paid in labor, in clearing up the parsonage land and putting it in a condition for cultivation the next year."

AN ECONOMICAL MEASURE.

(1773.) The town voted "to choose a committee to send down to Amherst in order for them to proceed in some method or other to prevent the unreasonable charges that are likely to come against the county on account of Kelly and Thomas breaking gaol." Joseph Bean, Ebenezer Webster, and Edward Eastman were chosen for that purpose.

CHOICE OF JURORS.

On the 1st of September, Ebenezer Webster was chosen grand juror from Salisbury, and Andrew Pettengill petit juror. It was voted "to give the petit juror twelve shillings lawful money for his services." This was the first time the town had been called upon to furnish jurors. The clerks of the courts directed the sheriff to return to the court a certain number of men worth fifty pounds in personal estate, and from them the jury were selected, at a town meeting called for that purpose. The jurors' pay in the Superior Court was at first six shillings and sixpence per day. The grand jury received for each indictment thirteen shillings; the petit jury received an equal sum for each case tried, and each member of the grand jury received in addition two shillings for each day's attendance. A law passed in 1771 provided, "that the pay for the jurors at the Superior Court shall be forty shillings, new tenor, in each action they shall try, two thirteenths thereof shall be to and for the foreman." Jurors were chosen, not drawn by lot. There was a good reason for adopting this plan. It indicated great confidence in the popular voice, and the custom was a safe one. Only sensible, competent and honest men were selected for this grave and responsible duty in those days.

A NEW COUNTY PROPOSED.

During this year a meeting was held by parties from several towns in the northern sections of Hillsborough and Rockingham counties, to devise measures for the organization of a new county, but no effective action was recommended.

OBNOXIOUS MEASURES.

This year, 1773, was noted in our national history for the "Indian Tea Party," which was held in Boston on the evening of the 16th of December, when three hundred and forty chests of tea were thrown into the harbor.

(1774.) Incensed by the action of the colonists, Parliament this year passed the famous Port Bill, closing the port of Boston, thereby strengthening the determination of the American people to resist oppression.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS RESTRAINED.

(1775.) On the 13th of February, a committee consisting of Benjamin Sanborn, Leonard Judkins, Capt. Ebenezer Webster, Joseph Fifield and Sinkler Bean were chosen to arrest hawkers, peddlers and petty chapmen, and deal with them according to law. This was done by authority of a colonial law which was enacted in the year 1771, providing that no hawker, peddler, or other trading person going from town to town, shall be permitted to sell or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise, under a penalty of twenty pounds.

THE CONFLICT COMMENCED.

The first great national event of the year was the attack of the British regulars on the minute-men, at Lexington, on the 19th of April. On the first of May the citizens of Salisbury had learned the movements of the British army, and anticipating sudden calls to meet the enemy, they voted "to raise fifteen pounds, lawful money, in order to purchase ammunition for a town stock to be kept in Salisbury." Voted, "To choose a Committee of Inspection in s'd town." Capt. Ebenezer Web-

ster, Joseph Bartlett, Joseph Bean, Esq., Capt. Matthew Petten-gill and Stephen Call were chosen for said committee.

In May of this year the town chose Joseph Bean to go to Exeter, to consult and act on public affairs, but in June refused to send a delegate to Amherst for the same purpose.

A SINGULAR VOTE.

(1776.) At the annual meeting, March 12, it was voted "to take away Widow Sanders." But why she was to be "taken away," no explanation is given. It was customary "to warn out of town" any persons who were liable to become "town charges." It may be she was one of that class, who refused to go; or it may be she was a legal resident of some other town, and was not able to return to her home without aid. But it does not appear that she was "taken away." It was only voted that she be taken, so far as the record shows.

The town voted to pay the expenses of those men, who the year before "went to Cambridge, on express." It appears that several men, on hearing of the determination of the British to make an attack, hastened at once to aid the people at Cambridge, and the town manifested its approbation of the act by providing for their payment.

At the same meeting it was voted "to Destroy all the town papers save such as the committee see fit to enter in the Selectmen's Book."

The war was progressing with terrible destruction of life and treasure, with a dread uncertainty as to its final results. In case of failure, the leading men might all die on the gallows. Whatever had been said or done against the authority of England would be produced in condemnation of the authors of such words and deeds. The records of towns might be searched for testimony in behalf of the crown. The residents of Salisbury were brave men, and had spoken bold words against their legal rulers. They were as prudent as they were daring; and in the exercise of their prudence they decided to destroy all written evidence of their disloyalty to the king.

CHAPTER VII.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY — CONTINUED.

“The land lies open and warm in the sun,
Anvils clamor and mill wheels run;
Flocks on the hillside, herds on the plain,
The wilderness gladdened with fruit and grain.”

TOWN VOTES.

We record on these pages the important votes of the town relative to furnishing men and supplies for the army, but the heroic part which the people sustained in the Indian wars, the Revolution, the contests for the maintainance of national rights, and for the integrity of the Union, will be fully given in chapters especially devoted to those subjects.

TOWN OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

(1776.) It seems that Salisbury in early times did not limit her service in her country's cause to the passing of votes and the recording of resolutions, nor to the hiring of substitutes and encouraging her young men and humbler citizens to go into the ranks of war. But the strong men were ready to go—the men of influence and official position—as appears from the records. A meeting was held October 17, 1776, called to choose a selectman and an assessor, “to serve in the place of those that are absent.” The selectman was Capt. Ebenezer Webster, and the assessor was Moses Garland, who had gone to the war.

THE ASSOCIATION TEST.

The Continental Congress passed and sent out the following resolution, to all sections of the country, in order to ascertain

the respective strength of the friends and enemies of the patriot cause :

IN CONGRESS, March 16th, 1776.

“*Resolved*, That it is 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 refused to associate to defend by arms the united Colonies against the Hostile Attempts of the British Fleets and Armies.”

Extracts from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, *Sec'y.*

This was submitted to the Committee of Safety of New Hampshire, of which Hon. Meshech Weare was the efficient head. He forwarded a copy to the chairman of the selectmen in every town, and one of the board circulated it for signatures. In Salisbury it was entrusted to the hands of Captain Ebenezer Webster.

COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY,
April 12, 1776.

In order to carry the underwritten Resolve of the Hon'ble Continental Congress into Execution, you are requested to desire all Males above twenty-one years of age, (Lunaticks, Idiots, and Negroes excepted) to sign to 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.*

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

In consequence of the above Resolution of the Hon. Continental Congress, and to show our determination, in joining our American Brethren in defending our 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, AND 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.

SIGNATURES.

Ebenezer Johnson,	Samuel Scribner,	John Collins,
Reuben Greele, [Greeley]	William Suton,	Benj'a Bean,
Job Heath,	Phineas Bean,	John Jemson,

John Sanborn,	Jacob True,	John Gale,
Moses Elkins,	Rev. Jonathan Searle,	Ebenezer Webster,
Robert Smith,	Andrew Pettengill,	William Calef,
Leonard Judkins,	Jonathan Fifield,	Edward Eastman,
Shubael Greele, [y]	Benj'm Huntoon,	Jonathan Cram,
David Pettengill,	Joseph Bartlett,	John Row,
William Webster,	Jacob Garland,	William Eastman,
John Fifield,	William Searle,	Abel Tandy,
Jeremiah Webster,	Edward Fifield,	Moses Garland,
Ephraim Heath,	Ezra Tucker,	Eben Tucker,
Nathaniel Meloon,	Hezekiah Foster,	Nathaniel Meloon, Jr.
Iddo Scribner,	John Bean,	Obediah Peters Fifield,
Benj. Scribner,	Edward Scribner,	Edward Scribner, Jr.
John Scribner,	Joseph Marston,	Moses Sawyer,
John Challis,	Benjamin Greele, [y]	John Fellows,
Ephraim Colby,	John Webster, Jr.	Daniel Huntoon,
Andrew Bohonan,	Annaniah Bohonan,	Andrew Bohonan, Jr.
Moses Selley.	Gideon Dow,	Nathan Colby,
Joseph French,	Stephen Call,	Jacob Bohonan.
John Bowen,	Benj. Sanborn,	Joseph Basford.
Daniel Scamell,	John Webster,	Israel Webster,
Robert Barber,	Nathaniel Marston.	Matthew Pettengill,
Ebenezer Clifford,	Reuben Hoyt,	Joseph Fifield.
Abel Elkins,	Abraham Fifield,	Richard Purmont.
Daniel Warran,	Cutting Stevens,	

This may certify to the General Assembly or Comitty of Safety of the Colony of New Hampshire, That we, the subscribers have offered the within Declaration to the Inhabitants of the Town of Salisbury and they sign freely.

Sinkler Bean, {
Joseph Bean, } excepted.

EBENEZER WEBSTER, { Selectmen
JONATHAN FIFIELD, } for Salisbury.

Nathaniel Meloon, Jr., was the third selectman. Every male adult, then in town, except two, subscribed to the test, and it does not appear that those two were unfriendly to the cause of the colonies, for they were often trusted with town business, and aided in supplying the demands of the army. It is reported that one was a Quaker, and the other a Justice of the Peace under the royal authority.

RESIDENT TAXPAYERS.

Following are the names of the legal taxpayers in the town, as taken the previous year :

John Ash,	Joseph Bartlett,	Samuel Eaton,
William Ash,	Peter Bowen,	Edward Evans,

Joseph Bean,	Annaniah Bohonan,	Edward Eastman,
Sinkler Bean,	Thomas Challis,	Benjamin Eastman,
John Bayley,	John Challis,	John Fellows,
William Bayley,	Ephraim Colby,	Jonathan Fellows,
Daniel Brottlenbank,	Nicholas Colby,	Jonathan Fifield,
George Bayley,	Ebenezer Clifford,	Winthrop Fifield,
Robert Barber,	Trueworthy Chase,	Joseph Fifield,
Andrew Bohonan,	John Collins,	Abraham Fifield,
Jacob Bohonan,	Stephen Cross,	Jonathan Foster,
Benjamin Baker,	Jonathan Cram,	Ezekiel Fellows,
Jeremiah Bowen,	Enoch Chase,	Isaac Fitts,
John Bowen,	Simeon Chote,	Joseph Fitts,
John Bean,	William Chase,	Joseph French,
Beniah Bean,	William Calef,	Moses Fellows,
Phineas Bean,	William Eastman,	John C. Gale,
Daniel Gillman,	Benjamin Hayward,	Jacob Morrill,
Benjamin Greeley,	Joseph B. Hoyt,	Joseph Marston,
Moses Garland,	Ephraim Heath,	Nathaniel Marston,
Benjamin Greeley, Jr.	Reuben Hoyt,	Nathaniel Meloon, Jr.
Shubael Greeley,	Leonard Judkins,	Matthew Pettengill,
Reuben Greeley,	Caleb Judkins,	Andrew Pettengill,
Jacob Garland,	Ebenezer Johnson,	Benjamin Pettengill,
David Greeley,	James Johnson,	Richard Purmont,
Nathaniel Greeley,	John Jemson,	David Pettengill,
Matthew Greely,	Samuel Loverin,	Dudley Palmer,
Nehemiah Heath,	Joseph Loverin,	Samuel Pillsbury,
Job Heath,	Philip Lufkin,	Iddo Scribner,
David Hall,	Nathaniel Lovel,	John Sanborn,
Nathaniel Huntoon,	William Kezar,	Edward Scribner,
Benjamin Huntoon,	Samuel Kezar,	Daniel Stevens,
Joshua Snow,	Cutting Stevens,	Ebenezer Webster,
Benjamin Sanborn,	Moses Sawyer,	Jeremiah Webster,
Samuel Sanders,	Samuel Rowe,	Moses Woodman,
John Smith,	Elisha Sanborn,	Joseph Webster,
Robert Smith,	Ezra Tucker,	John Webster, Jr.
Jonathan Searle,	Ebenezer Tucker,	William Webster,
Benjamin Scribner,	Jacob True,	Israel Webster.
William Searle,	Abel Tandy,	
Peter Severance,	John Webster,	

FURNISHING SOLDIERS FOR THE ARMY.

(1777.) March 31st, a town warrant was issued for a meeting of the legal voters, at the meeting house, on four days' notice, "to see what encouragement the town will vote to give to ten able bodied men to serve in the Continental army as soldiers during the war with Great Britain, or for three years."

The first bridge was this year built over the Blackwater, on the centre rangeway.

It was also voted to choose a committee to see "what each man must have that doth go into the Continental service for three years in behalf of sd town." Capt. John Webster, Capt. Matthew Pettengill and Lieut. Robert Smith were chosen as the committee. The selectmen and assessors were authorized to "estimate what each man hath done in the service of the war." It was voted to give "ten men seventy dollars each who should go to the war for three years."

On the 22d of May, it was voted "to choose five men to regulate the prices of sundry articles." Chose Capt. John Webster, Capt. Ebenezer Webster, Nathaniel Meloon, Jr., Capt. Matthew Pettengill, and Jonathan Cram as the committee. There is no record of the acts of the committee appointed for this purpose; but it is worthy of notice that during this year there was a general demand for a restriction in prices. In accordance with public sentiment the General Assembly passed an Act regulating values of products, when used as a substitute for money, in exchange for commodities, or in the payment of debts. The prices were as follows :

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Beans	6	0	Pease	8	0
Butter.....	0	10	Potatoes.....	2	0
Corn.....	3	6	Pork	0	5
Cheese.....	0	6	Rum, W I.....	6	8
Coffee.....	1	4	Rum, N E.....	3	10
Cotton.....	3	8	Rye.....	4	6
Coarse Linen.....	4	0	Salt.....	10	0
Farm Labor.....	3	4	Sole Leather.....	1	6
Flannel.....	3	0	Sugar	0	8
Flax.....	1	0	Stockings.....	6	0
Hides.....	0	3	Tow Cloth.....	2	3
Iron.....	41	0	Wheat.....	7	6
Molasses.....	3	4	Wool.....	2	0
Oats.....	2	1			

Voted, "That all the men of this town that have done anything in the war since the 17th of April, Anno Domini 1775, shall be allowed therefor according to the discretion of the committee chosen for that purpose."

Voted "Fifteen Dollars to Capt. Ebenezer Webster, and John Bowen for money they paid to Reuben Hoitt, on account of the town." The town would not allow private persons to pay bounties which were offered by town authority.

(1778.) During the year the vote formerly passed, to hire ten men for the Continental service, was rescinded. It was voted "to make an average in said town," but it does not appear what constituted "an average." Very likely it was the design of the voters to equalize the expenses of furnishing soldiers for the war.

It was also voted that "each month, what each man hath done in the service of war shall be allowed alike;" "that each man that hath done service for the town, that are now inhabitants in s'd town, shall be allowed 30 Dollars per month." Jonathan Fifield and Joseph Bartlett were chosen "to assist with the Selectmen as a committee to examine what has been done in the service of war."

It was voted that when men are required for the service, "the company be called together, the proposals that the State offers be heard, and if men decline enlisting for those proposals," then Benjamin Huntoon and Edward Eastman with the selectmen be a committee to assist the officers in procuring the men for the town. The citizens of Salisbury, with rare exceptions, were ready to furnish men for the service and to provide liberally for their pay.

This year Ebenezer Webster and Matthew Pettengill were chosen delegates to a convention at Concord, for forming a State Constitution.

In the September following, Voted, "To re-consider the vote that was passed, to give Thirty Dollars per month, upon this supposition that the Committee that Shall be Hereafter Chosen, with the Selectmen, make an Inventory of each man's Estate & Estimate what Each man has done in this Present war, & Estimate The currency upon the Produce of the Country, that Those men that have not Done according to their Interest, be Called upon by a tax or Draft till they have Done Equal to Those that have already Done Service in the war, according to interest."

Capt. Ebenezer Webster and Capt. John Webster were chosen to assist the selectmen, as a committee.

(1779.) May 24, Voted, "To Choose a Committee in order for them to make up of the proposed methods to procure the Proprietors' Book of Records of Said Town, for the Use of this town; and for Said Committee to Proceed to accomplish said Business, as soon as may be."

"Chose Jonathan Fifield, Edward Eastman and Dr. Joseph Bartlett."

Voted, "To recommend the appointment of Joseph Bartlett as Justice of the Peace."

July 12. A meeting was called to proceed upon some proper method "to raise four Continental soldiers during the war, or for a year or so, yearly, during the war. Likewise two soldiers to serve six months at Rhode Island, agreeably to orders from Col. Stickney and Capt. Ebenezer Webster."

"Capt. Matthew Pettengill and Capt. Ebenezer Webster were chosen a committee to assist the Selectmen in procuring the above men."

July 28. The people were called on to give their votes, for or against, "the Declaration of Rights and Plan of Government, formed by the Convention of Delegates of said State, chosen for that purpose, which met at Concord." Each article was read, and discussed separately, and the whole were rejected by a vote of forty-five to none!

Sept. 13. "Capt. John Webster was chosen a delegate to go to Concord and meet other delegates to establish prices on commodities."

DEPRECIATION IN THE CURRENCY.

(1780.) This year the town appropriated six thousand dollars for repairing and building highways, and twelve dollars were allowed for a day's work! This was double the sum raised the preceding year, and the price of labor was fifty per cent more in dollars, but owing to the depreciation in money it was probably of about the same real value.

It was voted to increase the minister's salary "Ten Double," also to build four school houses.

March 15. The legislature on this day proposed an Act assigning upon the people of the State, for public use, two millions and one hundred and sixty thousand pounds. The proportion of Salisbury was 17,820 pounds, one-third to be paid by June 1st, one-sixth by August 1st, one-third afterwards.

MORE MEN.

June 29. A meeting was called to raise five men to join the Continental army for six months, the town choosing Capt. Ebenezer Webster, Lt. Robert Smith, Lt. William Calef, Ens. Joseph Fifield, Capt. Benjamin Pettengill, Dr. Joseph Bartlett, and Capt. Matthew Pettengill, as a committee to hire the men.

July 10. Voted, "To choose six persons as a Committee to join the former Committee for the purpose of making an average," "of what each man hath done during the last war," and chose Capt. Matthew Pettengill, Elder Benjamin Hunton, Ens. Joseph Fifield, Lt. Robert Smith, John Collins Gale, and Capt. Benjamin Pettengill.

A COLD WINTER.

The winter of 1779-80 was remarkable for the severity of the weather. Historians say that for "forty days, including the whole month of March, there was no perceptible thawing on the south side of any house." Snow laid four feet deep upon the level, from the middle of November to the middle of the following April.

THE DARK DAY.

During the year there were many wonderful auroral displays, and several large spots were seen upon the sun, while just previous to the dark day it is stated that a strong smell of sulphur pervaded the atmosphere. On the 19th of May, 1780, occurred the *Black Friday*, or Dark Day, as it is called. On the eventful morning the sun rose clear, but soon became obscured by clouds and smoke. By the middle of the day it was so dark

that the fowls went to roost, and in the houses candles were lighted to see by. During the remainder of the day a sickly, melancholy gloom hung over the earth, while the first part of the night was equally dark, although the moon was at the full. Jonathan Calef's wife related the following incident: She and her father (Moses Garland) were out planting corn, when it began to grow dark so fast that her father sent her in the house, he fearing harm of some description.

The following lines, by an unknown writer of that date, are descriptive of the event:

"T was on a May day of the far old year,
 Seventeen hundred eighty, that there fell
 Over the bloom and the sweet life of Spring,
 Over the fresh earth and the heaven of noon,
 A horror of great darkness, like the night
 In day of which the Norland sages tell,—
 The Twilight of the Gods. The low-hung sky
 Was black with ominous clouds, save where its rim
 Was fringed with a dull glow, like that which climbs
 The crater's sides, from the red hell below.
 Birds ceased to sing, and all the barn-yard fowls
 Roosted; the cattle at the pasture bars
 Lowed and looked homeward; bats on their leather wings
 Flitted abroad; the sounds of labor died;
 Men prayed and women wept; all ears grew sharp
 To hear the doom-blast of the trumpet shatter
 The black sky, that the dreadful face of Christ
 Might look from the rent clouds, not as he looked,
 A loving guest at Bethany, but stern
 As Justice and inexorable Law."

(1781.) Feb. 12, Voted, "To Raise our Proportion of continental men for three years or During the War, agreeably to orders sent from the General Court of the State."

Voted, "That our Proportion of men be Raised by a joint Charge or Expense of this whole town."

Voted, "To Raise our Proportion of Beef for the Continental army this current year agreeably to orders sent from the General Court."

Voted, "To Choose a Town Treasurer, and chose Joseph Bean, Esq. to hire Soldiers, and to purchase Beef for said town."

Capt. Matthew Pettengill, Capt. Ebenezer Webster, Capt. John Webster, Ens. Joseph Fifield, and Lieut. Robert Smith were chosen a committee "to Give Instruction from time to time to the Town Treasurer, and to call for his accounts when they think most proper."

Voted, "That the above committee act in behalf of the town."

(1781.) This year the town voted to raise twelve thousand dollars, to be "worked out" on the roads at twenty-four dollars per day! It was also voted to raise money to maintain one school, the whole year, and that "all ox-sleds be made four feet between joints!"*

The town instructed the selectmen to "look out for a place and build a bridge over the Blackwater."

THE CONSTITUTION.

(1782.) Jan. 8, a special town meeting was held to act on the proposed Constitution, and it was voted to choose a committee to consist of nine persons, to consult upon the Constitution and report at an adjournment, consisting of Joseph Bean, Esq., Joseph Bartlett, Esq., Jonathan Fifield, Lieut. John Pierson, Jacob Cochran, Dea. John Collins, Capt. Ebenezer Webster, Lieut. Robert Smith, and Ensign Joseph Fifield.

Jan. 15. Met on adjournment. Voted, "That there be an amendment made to the 7th Article in the Bill of Rights by this addition, 'Without a voice of the General Assembly.'"

Voted, "To reject the manner of electing Senators and Representatives, asserting that every man of lawful age, being *compos mentis* and being friendly to the State and a proper Resident thereof, and of the Protestant Religion, has a right to elect and to be elected into either branch of the General Assembly."

Voted, "That the Governor when elected ought not to have power to Build or Demolish fortifications, without advice of Council."

* A regulation probably made with reference to breaking out roads.

Voted, "The Governor may be elected Annually, so long as the People shall unite in his Abilities and good Conduct."

Voted, "To leave it with the Selectmen and Committee to state the objections."

March 12. Voted, "To send a Delegate to Concord, the first Tuesday in June."

The officers of the town for the first time were this year chosen by hand vote, but no treasurer was chosen. It is recorded that the ministerial tax of a citizen belonging to the Society of Friends was remitted, an example of religious toleration seldom exhibited in those times.

THE FIRST GUN SHIP.

The "America," a 74-gun ship, built at Portsmouth by orders from Congress, was launched on the 5th of November. This was the first line-of-battle ship built in the country, and was undoubtedly made staunch with timber reserved for the use of "the royal navy."

PAYING WAR CLAIMS.

(1783.) April 7, Voted, "That the Soldiers engaged for three years, in 1777, Shall receive Again what the Treasurer Allowed to the Town in the year 1782 on their account." For some reason, which does not appear by the record, the Treasurer did not pay to certain soldiers the amount due them, but left it in the treasury, subject to the action of the town; and now, after the lapse of six years, in a legal town meeting it was voted to pay the arrearage.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE MORE.

Sept. 8. Again the question of accepting the State Constitution was brought before the town, and it was voted "to alter the Eighteenth Article in the confederation agreeably to the proposal of Congress."

Voted, "That the Executive Power in the State of New Hampshire Shall be lodged with a President and Council, as Proposed by the Convention."

Voted, "To Give twenty Dollars per Head for old wolves and Ten Dollars per head for young Do.—to those Catching them, belonging to this town."

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

This year several important events occurred. The Treaty of Peace between England and America was signed; the American army was disbanded; the British evacuated New York and Charleston, and Washington surrendered his commission and bade farewell to his companions in arms.

A NEW COUNTY AGAIN PROPOSED.

(1785.) For a period of fourteen years, from the organization of counties, the sessions of the courts for Hillsborough county had been held only at Amherst. But the people in the northern section began to demand better accommodations for the transaction of county business. They voted that the courts should be held in the centre of the county, or that a portion of them should go to the northern section. The people of Salisbury were interested, partly on account of their great distance from the shire town and partly with the hope of having their own town made a half shire. At the annual meeting this year it was voted, "To have all the Courts in and for the County of Hillsboro' held in the Centre of the County, or otherwise to have a New County."

Petitions to the General Court, to establish a half shire were presented by several towns, which resulted in an Act of the Legislature, in 1790, removing a portion of the county business to Hopkinton. Though not acceptable to the people of all the neighboring towns, it was a more favorable location for the northern section than Amherst, and there was a general acquiescence in the Act. Hopkinton was now an important and a growing town. A court house was at once built for the use of the county, and was occupied for the inauguration of Governors and the holding of legislative sessions, four times within a period of ten years preceding 1808.

WISE'S FERRY.

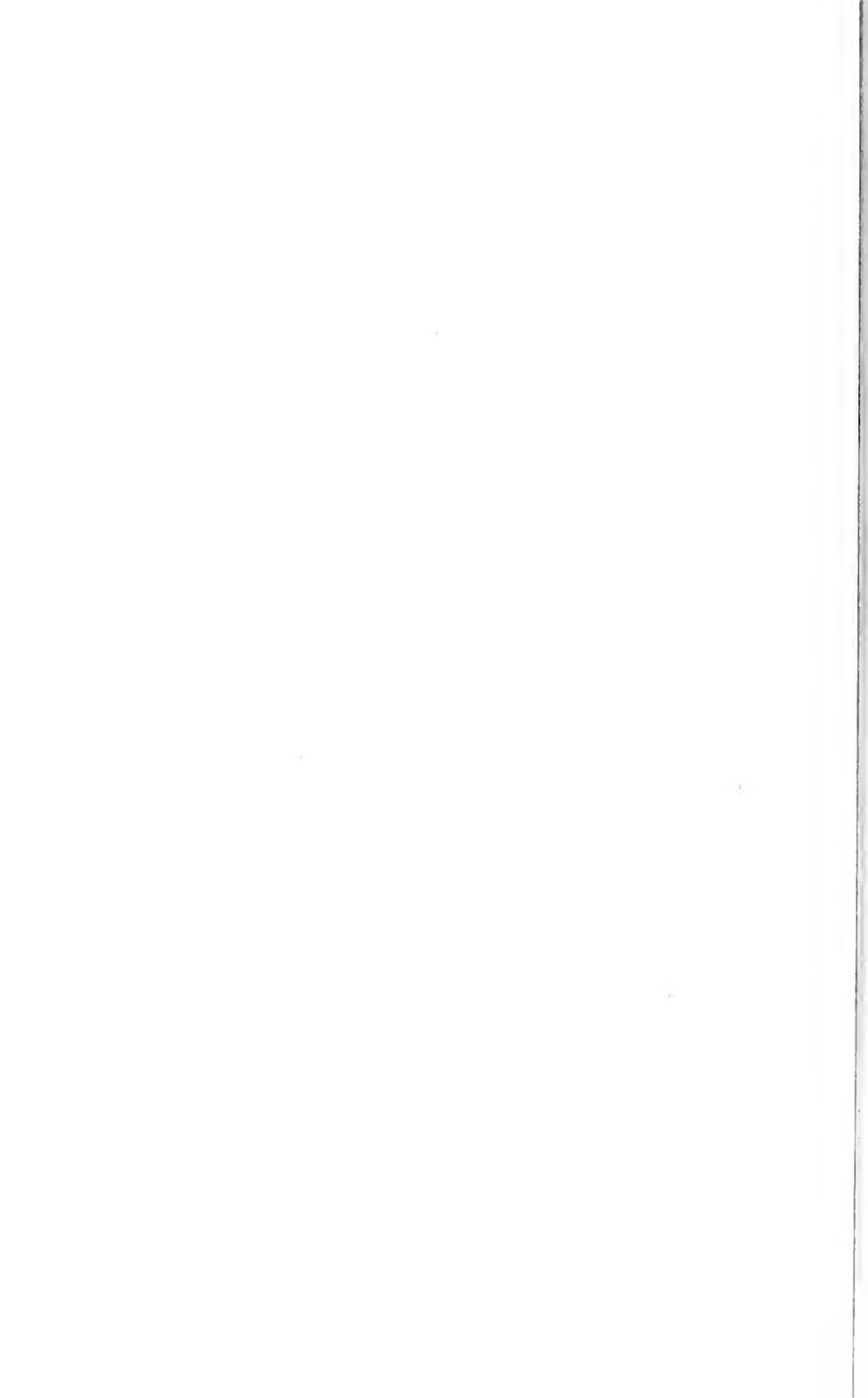
This same year the town voted "to petition the General Court for the privilege of a ferry across the Merrimack River." "Wise's Ferry" was subsequently established.

MORE ABOUT PAPER MONEY.

(1786.) Voted, "To allow Joseph Bean for the paper money he lost by counterfeit in the year 1780." The paper currency of the country had become so much depreciated as to be of scarcely more value than an equal amount of white paper. The people of the town, as well as of other towns in the State, had become thoroughly disgusted with it, and in the autumn of this year voted "not to have any paper money on any plan at present."

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION RATIFIED.

(1788.) The Legislature, on the 21st of June of this year, ratified the Constitution of the United States, making the requisite number of States to establish the validity of that instrument.



CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL HISTORY, CONCLUDED.

“For we are the same that our fathers have been.
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen.
We drink the same stream, and we view the same sun.
And we run the same course that our fathers have run.”

THE FRUITS OF PEACE.

From the time the people of the young colonies threw off the British yoke, to 1790, was an eventful era in our nation's history, and especially in our own State. The adoption of the Federal Constitution, in 1787-1788, and the re-organization of the State government, which went into force June 10, 1784, brought about a new order of things; and the inhabitants, having been freed from anxieties and doubts, settled down to the quiet and profitable pursuits of peace; and, from this time on, the population of the town rapidly and steadily increased. Public confidence grew apace and prosperity began to send forth her sun-lit smiles.

TAXES.

(1791.) April 12, Voted, “That those taxes committed to Dea. John Collins, by the title of Continental and State Debt, be not collected at all.”

Voted, “That the Present Selectmen be a Committee to take back those taxes, and also the Meeting house frame tax, in Mr. Jonathan Fifield's hand.”

The latter vote shows that at least part of the Congregational church building tax had been collected; but there being

so much dissatisfaction relative to the erection of the building, it was judged best not to build by a tax upon the town but by private contributions.

THE PARSONAGE LAND.

(1793.) April 15, Voted "to re-lease the Parsonage land for the term of 999 years, and the Selectmen be the persons to re-lease the same in behalf of the town."

The income derived yearly from this lease was to be expended for the support of the ministry.

THE GREAT FROST.

(1794.) May 17, occurred what is known as the "great frost," destroying the grain crop for that season throughout the country, except the winter wheat and winter rye.

MINUTE MEN PAID.

Nov. 3. "Voted to choose a Committee of seven men to consult what encouragement to offer to those men who shall Engage as Minute men and report to this meeting."

"Voted Coll. Ebz'r. Webster, Capt. John C. Gale, Joseph Bartlett, Esqr., Lt. Joseph Adams, Benjamin Whittemore, Moses Fellows & Lieut. Joseph Fifield shall be s'd Committee." After an hour's adjournment the committee reported the following, and it was—

"Voted that the town make up the wages of each man to Seven Dollars per month from the time they shall march, while in actual service, and also to furnish each man with one good Blanket Gratis, when called to march, and also to give each man one Dollar as a bounty when he enlisteth, and also when called to march to pay each man five dollars as advance pay." The above stipulations were made for forty men.

POST GUIDES.

(1795.) "Voted to pay William Williams 15 shillings for painting *Post Guides*."

This was the commencement of placing "guide boards" or "finger marks" at the corners where two or more roads met.

They were put up in accordance with an Act of the Legislature requiring their erection.

This year the income from the parsonage lands was divided between the two societies.

CHURCH MUSIC.

(1799.) March 4, "Voted to give liberty for the whole of the front gallery to be altered & occupied as Singers' Seats."

In olden times there were no rules for singing. All sang as they pleased, and such tunes as were supposed to be familiar to most of the congregation. The singing was mostly "*by rote.*"

The first settlers of Salisbury sang "Psalms"; then came hymnology. The singing at church was congregational. The minister read the psalm and repeated the first two lines, which the chorister took up and sang. A deacon in his seat, directly in front of the pulpit, then read a line which the congregation joined in singing, then another line was read and sung, and so on through the psalm. This was called "deaconing the psalm." A reform in the matter of singing seemed to be demanded; singing schools were taught, singing books introduced, and the "church choir" became an institution in divine worship. Minister and people alike saw the necessity of uniformity and a leader in singing, that there must be rules governing the rhythm, and regulating the time, and that the people must learn "to sing by note instead of by rote."

To bring about this new order of things a great commotion was produced, and not unfrequently disturbances were created; but the "*Singing Master was abroad.*" Singing books were published, and the people soon became satisfied that the new way was the best; and the old custom had to give way to the new, or the more modern. During the last decade of the last century, hymn-books were introduced, and with them came the bass-viol and other instruments. Previous to the introduction of the bass-viol, the "pitch pipe" and the "pitch fork" were used for "striking the key note" and for "setting the tune." Jeremy Webster was the first leader of church music that there

is any record or tradition of in the town. Later ones are mentioned in the biography. Abial Wardwell taught singing schools at this time, and for several years. He and Jeremy Webster lived on the South road about a mile from the meeting house. Enoch Little, of Boscawen, an excellent teacher, taught singing schools in Salisbury.

THE MEETING HOUSE BELL.

(1800.) Stephen Webster was voted seven dollars for ringing the "meeting house bell" for one year. This is the first notice of the church bell. It was probably bought and hung in 1799, and was noted far and wide for its clearness of sound. It has been said that residents of Springfield went to church by the ringing of this bell. It is quite certain that people in all the surrounding towns went to church, to their work, and returned to their meals by this signal. It could be distinctly heard at Concord, sixteen miles away.

(1804.) The General Court established the second Tuesday in March as the day for the annual town meeting.

PARTY CELEBRATIONS.

(1805.) Daniel Webster delivered the Fourth of July oration to the Federalists, at the "South Road," and Thomas Hale Pettengill to the Democrats, then called Republicans, at the "Center Road."

ACTION REGARDING THE MEETING HOUSE.

(1806.) April 25, "Voted to sell the floor seats on the east side of the broad alley of the South Road meeting house."

"Voted to choose a Committee to erect pews and dispose of them at Public Sale."

"Voted that John Sweat, Andrew Bowers, and Joel Eastman be a Committee for the above purpose."

"Voted that the proceeds of the sale of s'd pews be delivered into the hands of the Selectmen, and they are ordered to lay it out in painting the Meeting-house, and such other repairs as they shall think proper." Four pews were finished

and sold at auction, at the house of Josiah Rogers, October 1. Ten per cent was paid down and the remainder in sixty days with interest.

Pew No. 59, sold to Levi Bean, for.....	\$74.50
Pew No. 60, sold to Capt. David Pettengill, for.....	73.25
Pew No. 61, sold to Josiah Rogers, for.....	57.00
Pew No. 62, sold to Archelas Adams, for.....	56.00

(1807.) The Journal of the House of Representatives shows that a motion was made that the session of the General Court, which by the Constitution is to be held in June next, be holden at Salisbury. The motion prevailed by a vote of 83 to 72.

June 18, the Senate amended the House vote, by striking out the word "Salisbury," and inserting "Concord." The House refused to concur in the amendment. The bill fell between the two houses, and Salisbury thereby failed to be honored by the presence of the Legislature of 1808.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.

(1808.) An oration was delivered at the Center Road, on the Fourth of July, by Ichabod Bartlett, then a Senior in Dartmouth College.

COLD FRIDAY.

(1810.) Friday, the 10th of January, was one of the coldest days ever known in Salisbury. Very little snow had fallen all winter, while at this time there was none. Rev. Mr. Runnels, in his History of Sanbornton, says: "From the mild temperature of forty-three degrees above zero, at sunset the evening before, the mercury sank to sixteen degrees below zero in sixteen hours." Few people ventured out of doors. To stand in the door, throw out water, and see it strike the ground frozen, was enough to satisfy the most incredulous. The wind was very strong and destructive. Caleb Morse, then an occupant of the one-story part of Sylvester Greene's house, where he carried on the hatter's trade, aided by his apprentice, "chained the roof of the building down to keep it from blowing away."

His son Stephen says that his father sent him to the D. J. Mann house, after a pail of milk. On the way home the milk froze and the wind carried away his heavy cap, which was never found.

CHECK LIST.

(1813.) The check list was first used at the annual March meeting, a law requiring its use having been passed by the Legislature the year previous.

WARNER LINE.

(1815.) October 9, "Voted to choose a Committee to confer with the Selectmen in procuring evidence in favor of the Town, respecting the Settlement of the line between this town and Kearsarge Gore, & lay the same before the County Committee at their adjourned meeting."

(1816.) November 11, "Voted that our Representative be instructed to oppose the granting of the Petition of Thaddeus Hardy to have his lands in Salisbury annexed to Warner."

"Voted that the town do not agree to pay the Committee on line between Kearsarge Gore and this town."

THE COLD SEASON.

(1816.) This was noted as "the cold year," and great anxiety was felt for food to sustain life. At this time means of communication were very limited, and if there should occur a general failure of the crops a famine was apprehended. Such was the apprehension in the summer of 1816. Rev. Ebenezer Price, in his Chronological History of Boscawen, remarks:

"The whole face of nature appeared shrouded in gloom. The lamps of heaven kept their orbits, but their light was cheerless. The bosom of the earth, in a mid-summer day, was covered with a wintry mantle, and man and beast and bird sickened at the prospect. Autumn returns, alas! not to fill the arm with the generous sheaf, but the eye with the tear of disappointment. On the 6th of June, the day of general election, snow fell several inches deep, followed by a cold and frosty night, and the

following day snow fell and frost continued. July 9th, a deep and deadly frost killed or palsied most vegetables. The little corn which had the appearance of maturity was destitute of its natural taste and substance. But the providence of God was bountiful in supplying the article of bread from the crops of rye, which were uncommonly good."

A journal of the season, kept by Deacon Enoch Little, Sr., of Boscawen, states:

"The spring was very cold and backward, hay was very scarce, and a great deal of corn was fed to cattle, which made bread scarce. May was generally cold; June very cold. The 6th, 7th and 8th it snowed; the ground was covered, and in the north part of the State it was a foot deep. June 10th, frost killed the corn on frosty land. July 9th, frost killed both corn and potatoes on pine land. July 17th, hay is very short, perhaps half a crop—no corn silked, and little hope of a crop. September 27th, frost killed almost all the corn in New Hampshire and not half of it is fit to roast. October, no corn of consequence. From four acres I shall not get eight bushels fit to eat. November, cattle came to hay early on account of short feed. December, generally cold. The prospects are alarming."

The crop of winter wheat and winter rye saved a vast amount of suffering and perhaps a famine in New England. There had been no such time of apprehension in Salisbury since its settlement. Hay, in the month of April, 1817, was \$40 a ton; corn or rye, \$2 a bushel; oats, \$1; wheat, \$3; cheese, 12½ cents a pound, butter 25 cents, and pork 18 cents a pound, and there was literally no money to purchase with, and he who had shared with him who had not. There were no western wheat fields, and elevators filled with corn and other grain, and if there had been an abundance in other parts of the country, there were then no railroads to bring the grain to our doors in Salisbury. This, too, happened the next year after the war with Great Britain ended, when the whole country was suffering from "war's desolation." Oats could not then be utilized as food for man, while at the present time they are made to yield a most nutritious and healthy article of diet.

On a blank leaf of school records, in District No. 1, is the following entry: "1817, May 31, cold & froze half an inch thick of ice."

PRESIDENT MONROE'S VISIT.

(1817.) This year, President Monroe made his tour through New England, and on July 18th visited Concord—the first President who had honored the capital of the State with his personal presence. He was received by the citizens with every mark of respect due to his exalted personal character, and his position as the unanimously chosen head of the nation. This was termed "the era of good feeling" in American politics. In his journey through New England he was received with the most genial hospitality, and every evidence of high personal regard was shown him. He was addressed at Concord by Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, an ex-Senator of the United States, a former resident of Salisbury, and made a feeling response.

A sumptuous dinner was given in his honor at Barker's tavern; on the 18th, in the evening, he attended a musical concert; on the 19th, he received calls during the day, and in the evening attended a private party at Col. Wm. A. Kent's. On the 20th, he attended public worship at "The Old North Church," and on Monday, the 21st, left Concord for the north, stopping at Salisbury South Road, at the residence of Mr. Andrew Bowers, whose guest he remained for one day. He desired to stop in the town which was honored as the birth place of Daniel Webster and Ichabod Bartlett, two members of Congress, (who were then already known to fame,) and as the former home of Senator Thomas W. Thompson.

The residence of Andrew Bowers was at the corner of South and Mutton roads, and is still standing. At the only hotel in the place, numbers of citizens had collected anxious to see the President of the United States, but no preparations had been made for a reception, as his visit was unexpected until the Sunday before his arrival. Samuel Greeley proposed to the assemblage that a committee be appointed to wait upon His Excellency, at the residence of 'Squire Bowers, and ask him to take

the 'Squire's arm and walk down past the residence of Thomas R. Little to the academy; cross over to the home of Moses Clement on the north side of the road, and walk up past the meeting house to the tavern, where the citizens could pay their respects to him. Mr. Greeley was appointed chairman of that committee, and immediately, with his associates, waited upon the President at the residence of 'Squire Bowers. The following is the speech of the chairman to the President of the United States:

“PRESIDENT MONROE: Your visit to our rural town is so unexpected that we have had no time to give you such a reception as we would like to honor you with, and *I hope you will take the will for the deed.* Quite a large number of your fellow-citizens have assembled at the tavern opposite, who are desirous of meeting you and grasping your hand, *and the good women of our little village would like to get a glimpse of you.* We have been chosen a committee by the citizens to wait upon you, and propose to you that, at four o'clock, you take the arm of our friend, 'Squire Bowers, and walk down on the south side of the common to the academy, and pass up on the other side by the meeting house to the tavern, in view of the people of our village. On the lawn in front of the tavern our citizens will be happy to greet you. If this arrangement will be agreeable to you it will be gratifying to us. If you prefer any other way than this, *take your own course, I ask ye!*”

The President replied that such a course would be exceedingly agreeable to him, and it would afford him much pleasure to meet the good men, and *get more than a glimpse of “the good women,” the mothers and daughters,* of the good town of Salisbury.

At four o'clock, the President and 'Squire Bowers, arm-in-arm, walked down past the residence of Thomas R. Little to the academy, crossed over to the residence of Moses Clement, and walked up by the “meeting house” to the “tavern;” and there, on the green, grass-covered lawn of the common, the chief magistrate of the nation was greeted as warmly and as

heartily as in any place in the broad land. There was no pomp or parade, no military display, no banners flying, and no

“Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds,”

but a plain, genial, respectful, hearty greeting, which warmed the heart and cheered the spirit of the good President.

For some years the town maintained its ordinary activity, with no events requiring especial notice.

LAND SLIDE.

(1819.) In the spring of this year, a mass of earth and stones, of several tons' weight, became detached from the southern declivity of Kearsarge mountain, and was precipitated with great violence into the valley below, sweeping a path of forty rods in width.

OPPOSITION TO A NEW ROAD.

(1824.) February 1, the following article was voted upon: “To see what method the Town will adopt respecting a contemplated Highway through the westerly part of said town of Salisbury, said highway having been petitioned for to the County Court of Sessions by J. Stark, S. Currier, Roger E. Perkins, and one hundred and fourteen others.”

“Voted to leave it to the discretion of the Selectmen to appoint an agent to attend the Court of Sessions to try to procure a postponement of the petition mentioned.”

December 16, “Voted to remonstrate against the road mentioned in the second article of this warrant.”

“Voted the Selectmen be a committee to confer with the Selectmen of Andover, Boscawen and Hopkinton, and use their discretion in opposing said road.”

NEW COUNTY PROPOSED.

At the annual March meeting the voters of Salisbury were called upon to vote on the incorporation or formation of a new county, from a part of Hillsborough and Rockingham, to be called Merrimack. The number of votes in favor of the new county was 240; against it, 19.

THE GREAT FRESHET, ETC.

This year occurred the "Great Freshet," on the 11th and 12th of February. It rained all of two nights and part of one day, and carried away all the snow. The ground was frozen and the water ran into the streams, which rose rapidly, and carried away two stone piers and part of the body of Concord lower bridge, one wooden pier and about two-thirds of Concord upper bridge, all of Canterbury bridge at Boscawen Plain, the new Republican bridge between Salisbury and Sanbornton, Smith's bridge at New Hampton, four bridges on the Contoocook river in Henniker, three in Warner, and four in Weare. Immense quantities of timber which had been prepared and carried to the bank of the Merrimack were swept away by the flood, and it was equally destructive in other parts of the State. Timber at this time was drawn in winter upon the banks of the rivers, and in the spring fastened together in immense "rafts," or "shots," and when the water was at a certain height or "pitch," these rafts—"shots,"—were run by skilled men over Eastman's, or Pemigewasset Great Falls, (at Franklin,) in the Pemigewasset River, and Sewall's Falls, in Concord, on the Merrimack. There were but few men who had prudence, skill, strength and courage to run a raft of logs over Eastman's or Pemigewasset Great Falls, in the river on the eastern boundary of the original town of Salisbury. Previous to 1846, sawmills were erected at Lowell for the manufacture of lumber, and immense quantities of timber were cut by Fisk & Norcross, on the Pemigewasset and branches, and drawn upon the ice in the winter, and in the spring were let loose and "driven" by large numbers of river-men over the rocks, sand-bars and falls to the city of Lowell. At the completion of the Concord Railroad, the Middlesex Canal and the locks on the Merrimack below Concord were of no more use, and rafting became at once a glory of the past. Very soon the "driving of logs" must cease, and the Merrimack will be no longer a highway for the lumbermen. Its waters will be entirely monopolized by the manufacturing capitalist, and its reservoirs will hold the power, greater than is possessed by any river in the world. The lakes,

the ponds, the brooks and the little rills that swell the current of the Merrimack, furnish treasures of greater value than the mountains and gulches of California and Nevada, or the coal mines of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

NEW TOWN.

In the House of Representatives, December 8th, Mr. Bingham, chairman of the Committee on Towns and Parishes, reported that the petition of Ebenezer Eastman and others for a new town, including a part of Salisbury, be postponed to the first Tuesday of the next session. The report was accepted and action postponed.

THE NEW TOWN AGAIN.

(1825.) At the March meeting it was "Voted to choose an agent to oppose the petition of Ebenezer Eastman and others for a new town."

"Voted that we shall employ council if thought necessary."
Chose Moses Eastman, Esqr., Agent.

"Voted the agent shall draw up a remonstrance and put it into the hands of the Selectmen to obtain signers."

At the June session, the remonstrance against the petition for a new town was referred to the Committee on Towns and Parishes.

Mr. Healey, as chairman of that committee, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the petition of Ebenezer Eastman and others, praying for the incorporation of a new town, to be taken from the easterly part of Salisbury and Andover, south-westerly part of Sanbornton and westerly part of Northfield, be referred to a select committee of three, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and that said committee be authorized to take into consideration the prayer of said petition, and at the petitioners' request, they view all the ground for which the contemplated new town is to be taken, hear all the parties interested, and give due notice to the Selectmen of the hearing, and report at the next session of the Legislature.

June 17, the Speaker appointed Caleb Keith, William Plummer and Abel Merrill.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

During the summer of 1824, upon the invitation of President Monroe, General Lafayette re-visited the United States. Between the time of his leaving this country and his invitation to become the guest of the nation, forty years had elapsed. To the survivors of the Revolution it was the return of a long-loved and long-absent brother, and to the later born generation it was "the second advent" of him who had come to save us when we feared we were lost. He was to us the instrumentality which was all powerful in giving us "a name and a country." In the dark days of our struggle for existence he came to our assistance, lavished his fortune, and spilt his blood for our independence. In his character as a friend he seemed to combine all the titles to love, admiration, gratitude and enthusiasm, which could operate upon the heart and imagination of the young and ardent. Modest, generous, good and brave, he had little idea of the glow of expectation that was awaiting his arrival upon our shores, or of the enthusiastic reception with which he was to be greeted. As he approached New York harbor he inquired of an acquaintance if he could find a hack to carry him to some hotel! The roaring cannon, as they thundered forth his welcome, soon told him that his approach to our shores had been heralded and that the arms of the nation were open to receive him. As he passed from city to city and from State to State—doubled in number since his departure—he received a constant series of ovations. He was made the guest of all the States and of the principal towns and cities, and as he passed on his journey from one end of the Union to the other, the whole population came out to meet and to welcome him.

On the 22d of June, General Lafayette honored Concord with his presence, and was received by the Legislature, then in session, and by an immense concourse of citizens from all parts of the State. Great preparations were made for his reception, and Concord has never seen another such occasion of universal

enthusiasm. Six hundred citizens, including the Governor and his council, the members of the Legislature, and more than two hundred revolutionary officers and soldiers, sat down to a public dinner in the state house yard, with General Lafayette. Two hundred and ten revolutionary soldiers, several from Salisbury, were introduced to Lafayette by General Pierce, the father of President Pierce. Toasts were drank, and original songs composed for the occasion were sung. A great many people from Salisbury, of all ages and of both sexes, were present to testify their affection and gratitude to the nation's defender. He was met at the town line between Concord and Pembroke, and was addressed by Hon. William A. Kent, chairman of the committee of arrangements. He was then handed into a carriage, to which were harnessed eight beautiful white horses—six of them from Salisbury—driven by the accomplished and skillful reinsman, Lyman Hawley, of the firm of Hawley & Gilman, who kept the tavern at the South Road. He was driven by Mr. Hawley, with this splendidly caparisoned team, through the entire length of Main street and returned to the gate of the state house yard, where he was received by the Governor and the Legislature, amid the enthusiastic and prolonged cheering of an immense concourse of people. He returned to Concord on the 27th of June, on his way to Windsor, Vermont, when he took his final leave of Concord and of the State.

CELEBRATION.

Fourth of July this year came on Sunday. On the fifth the people of Salisbury celebrated the day at the South Road. An address was delivered in the meeting house, by George W. Nesmith, and a public dinner was partaken of at the "Stage Hotel," with toasts and post-prandial speeches.

THE NEW TOWN AND ROAD MATTERS.

(1826.) At the March meeting, "Voted that the Selectmen be instructed to take all necessary measures to oppose the acceptance of the Report of the Committee on Said road, (viz., the road from Andover to Hopkinton,) and shall remonstrate against it."

"Voted that it be left to the discretion of the Selectmen to employ such council as they shall think necessary to oppose the new town (Franklin) at the publick hearing at the next session of the General Court."

June 16, the Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed at the previous session, consisting of Messrs. Keith, Plummer and Merrill, reported the following resolution, which was adopted, yeas 122, nays 86:

Resolved, That the whole subject in regard to the new town of Franklin be indefinitely postponed.

THE AUGUST FRESHET.

On the 28th of August of this year the most terrific and destructive rain storm visited New Hampshire that had been known since the settlement of the State. The windows of heaven were literally opened, "the rain descended and the floods came," and the torrents came tumbling from the hills. Roads were completely destroyed, bridges were swept away, and "the hills themselves descended into the valleys."

During the night of the 28th, a whole family in the Crawford Notch of the White Mountains were buried beneath a land-slide. A violent tempest raged about the Notch during the night, and a vast amount of rocks and soil on the Willey mountain was precipitated into the valley below, burying Mr. Willey, his wife, five children, and two hired men. Mr. Willey feared a slide and started, as is supposed, with his family for a place of safety, but all were overtaken soon after leaving the house. A large stone in the rear of the dwelling saved that from destruction, and had they remained there they would have been safe. Many of the road-beds in Salisbury were completely destroyed and most of the bridges were carried away.

GRASSHOPPER YEAR.

The summer was very hot and dry, and with the drowth came a vast army of grasshoppers, which destroyed nearly every green thing. This year was referred to for a long time after as "the time of the great drowth," "the year of the great freshet," and "the grasshopper year."

REPAIR OF HIGHWAYS.

October 20, "Voted to raise \$1,000 to defray the expense of repairing the highways and bridges that were *destroyed* by the late freshets." "Voted to raise \$300 for the repairs of highways."

These extraordinary sums were raised independently of the annual appropriations to rebuild the bridges and repair the highways injured and destroyed by the storm.

DEATH OF TWO EX-PRESIDENTS.

On the 4th of July of this year, just half a century from the birth of American independence, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, two of its "bold and fearless advocates," who had long been the "aged and venerable objects of a nation's admiration and regard, terminated their illustrious lives and finished their career of earthly renown." Daniel Webster won an immortality of fame from his oration upon the lives and services of these distinguished authors of the Declaration of Independence.

PRODUCTIVE SEASON.

(1827.) This year was marked as one of abundant fruitfulness, when the earth gave forth her increase and made glad the heart of the husbandman.

THE PARSONAGE FUND.

At the March meeting it was "Voted to divide the parsonage interest money among the several religious societies in said town, according to their polls and ratable estate, to be ascertained by the Selectmen taking the minds of the inhabitants."

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

(1828.) March 12, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature, passed July 6, 1827, the voters of the town elected the following school committee, one in each school district, for one year:

South Road District, No. 1.....	John White.
South Road District, No. 2.....	Isaac Sawyer.
South Road District, No. 3.....	John Couch, Jr.

Center Road District, No. 1.....	Thomas H. Pettengill.
Center Road District, No. 2.....	Thomas Chase.
Blackwater Mills,.....	Stephen Pingree.
Blackwater Center District,.....	David Pettengill, 2d.
Blackwater Center Road District,.....	David Stevens.
River Road, (now Franklin),.....	Isaac Hale.
Village District, (now Franklin),.....	John Cavender.
North Road District, No. 1.....	Samuel Quimby.
North Road District, No. 2.....	Joshua Fifield.
Westerly District, (Kearsarge Gore),.....	Daniel Watson.
Raccoon Hill District,.....	Greenleaf Cilley.

ACTION ON THE NEW TOWN.

November 3, "Voted that the Representatives be Instructed to oppose the petition of Dea. Sanborn, Caleb Merrill and others for a new town." (Franklin.)

"Voted that the Selectmen be instructed to take the sense of the Town by going to each individual and get his opinion for or against the aforesaid petition, and that the Selectmen notify Caleb Merrill, Esq., of the time they appoint to take the opinion of the individuals aforesaid."

The Act incorporating Franklin, passed at the fall session, on the 12th of December, 1828. The line between Salisbury and Franklin is as follows:

Beginning on the Merrimack River, where the line between Salisbury and Boscawen commences, thence South about 70 Degrees west, following the line between said Towns to the Southwest corner of lot No. 10 in the first range of lots in Salisbury, thence North six degrees East following the westerly line of said lot to a stone monument at the Northwest corner of said lot, thence North four rods across the first range way in Salisbury, thence South about 73 Degrees west to a stone marked C. B. at the Southwest corner of Lot No. 11 in the second range of lots in Salisbury, thence North six Degrees West on the Westerly line of said lot to the Northwest corner of said lot on the South side of the Centre Road so called, thence South about 73° West 63½ rods, thence North four rods across the road, thence South about 73 Deg. West 63½ rods to a stone marked C. B. at the Southwest corner of lot No. 61 in the third range of lots in Salisbury, thence North 14 Deg. East on the Westerly line of said lot, 474 rods to a stone marked C. B. at the South side of the road, thence North about 73 Deg. East following the course of the Range way to the Southwest corner of lot No. 52 in the 4th range of lots in said Salisbury, thence North following the Westerly line of said lot to a Stake and Stone on the line between Salisbury and Andover.

Parker Noyes, John Simonds, Dearborn Sanborn and Edward Leighton or any three were appointed to call first meeting. Approved Dec. 24, 1828.

(1829.) March 16, "Voted that the literary fund be added to the school fund, and the interest of said fund and that only be used for the benefit of the District Schools until the town shall otherwise direct."

DEATH OF EZEKIEL WEBSTER.

On Friday afternoon, April 10th, 1829, at about half-past three o'clock, Ezekiel Webster, at the age of forty-nine, in the fullness of apparent health, at the zenith of his intellectual power and the height of his usefulness, when his prospects for fame seemed to be ripening, while addressing a jury in the court house at Concord, received his silent summons and passed in an instant from the court of earth to the court of heaven. While standing before the jury, with the judges, lawyers, and a large audience all listening intently to his words, with his form erect and his arms hanging gracefully by his side, he closed a branch of his argument and instantly closed his eyes in death. The eloquent, "silver-tongued" George Sullivan was to follow him upon the other side of the case, and great interest was felt in the arguments by the friends of both.

Neither tongue nor pen can describe the consternation of the court, the jurors, and the crowded audience, whose eyes were riveted upon the speaker, at the moment when the messenger of death so suddenly summoned him away.

In the opinion of many, Ezekiel Webster was, next to his brother Daniel, the most eminent man that Salisbury has produced. Perhaps fame will divide its honors between him and Ichabod Bartlett.

His funeral took place on Sunday, at the meeting house on Boscawen Plain, and a large concourse of people, including many from his native town, were present to testify their respect for the head of the Merrimack bar.

Saturday morning, Hon. Charles H. Atherton announced to the court the deep feeling which pervaded the bar by this melancholy bereavement, and suitable resolutions were adopted. George Sullivan, in addressing the court and bar, exclaimed, "In the midst of life we are in death;" "What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue!"

The New Hampshire Journal, in referring to his death, said: "Mr. Webster was one of the ablest lawyers in the State—a distinguished legislator—and left a rich inheritance in fame for his orphan children. He stood at the head of the Merrimack bar, by every member of which he was honored and esteemed, for his courtesy, talents and integrity. The void created by his premature death will not soon be filled."

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

(1831.) March 8, Capt. Benjamin Pettengill introduced the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the Representative of the Town of Salisbury in the Gen'l Court be instructed to use his utmost efforts to reduce the Salary of the Governor, Secretary of State, State treasurer, adjutant General and the pay of the Legislature."

"Voted that an attested copy of these resolutions and vote of the Town be sent by the Town Clerk to each of the printing presses in Concord, for insertion in the several newspapers."

SNOWING STARS.

(1833.) On the 13th day of November of this year occurred the most remarkable phenomenon ever witnessed by the inhabitants of Salisbury. It was said that "it snowed stars." In the morning, long before daylight began to dawn, meteors began to fall thick and fast, like snow-flakes. There was no wind, and the night was clear and cool; no moon was shining, and the air was thick with the falling meteors. The shower lasted for a considerable time, and was seen by every one who happened to be awake and out of doors at the time. It caused great commotion and, in many cases, among the timid and superstitious, no little alarm. Edwin Booth, in writing an autobiographical sketch many years ago, spoke of this meteoric shower as happening in Baltimore, Maryland. The phenomenon has since had several satisfactory explanations.

Prof. John Brocklesby, of Trinity College, Hartford, remarks that the wonderful display of meteors, in 1833, drew the attention of philosophers to the subject of shooting stars, and from

the results of subsequent researches and observations, there is now reason to believe that certain epochs exist when these luminous bodies appear in greater numbers than usual, and that sometimes, at the return of these periods, they literally descend to the earth in showers. He describes the meteoric shower of the 13th of November, 1833, as "by far the most magnificent display of the kind that has ever occurred. It extended from the northern lakes to the south of Jamaica, and from 61° west longitude, in the Atlantic, to about 150° west longitude, on the Pacific. For the space of seven hours, from 9 P. M. to 4 A. M., the heavens blazed with an incessant discharge of fiery meteors from the cloudless sky. At times they appeared as thick as snow-flakes falling through air, and as brilliant as the stars themselves."

PRESIDENT JACKSON'S VISIT.

On the 28th of June of this year, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, honored New Hampshire with a visit. He was the third President who had favored the State with his presence. The Legislature was in session, and his only stop was at Concord, from whence he returned after his visit direct to Washington. This interesting occasion called forth an immense concourse of people, to do honor to the chief magistrate of the nation, the "hero of New Orleans." Large numbers from Salisbury went to Concord to pay their respects to the most popular man who had occupied the presidential chair since Washington. He was received at Bow line by eight brilliantly uniformed independent military companies, and left his barouche and mounted an elegant snow-white horse. Though sixty-six years of age, no person ever saw a more exhilarating and inspiring sight than the gallant old hero of three wars, as he rode through the streets of Concord on his beautiful snow-white charger, bowing gracefully right and left in response to the continual shouts and the deafening "hurrahs" of more than ten thousand people.

THE "COLD WEDNESDAY."

(1835.) On the 16th day of December of this year occurred what has been known as the cold Wednesday. The wind was

high and boisterous, and the average state of the thermometer, from 7½ o'clock in the morning till sunset, was 11° below zero. It was 6° below zero at noon. It was the coldest day for more than forty years, or since the notable "cold Friday." On the same day occurred a most destructive fire in New York city. The hose attached to the fire-engines froze up, and the fire was eventually stopped by blowing up buildings. This was the most destructive fire that ever occurred in that city. The intense cold prevailed throughout the United States and the Canadas.

A COLD SEASON.

(1836.) The winter was remarkably cold, and on the 26th of April of this year, Rice Corser went "on runners" from Corser Hill, in Boscawen, to Concord, and found it good sleighing. Fast day there were snow-drifts ten feet deep, on Corser Hill and vicinity, and many places in Salisbury.

ANOTHER FRESHET.

During this winter occurred another great rain, which carried off a large body of snow and broke up the rivers, causing great destruction of bridges. The Canterbury bridge, Boscawen bridge, and four bridges in Concord were swept away.

THE FINANCIAL CRASH.

(1837.) Several of the preceding years had been cold, and the crops had been short; little corn or wheat was raised. The people of Salisbury began to feel the pinch of short crops. In this year came the great financial crash; it was "black Friday" throughout the whole of the year, and the blackness did not end with the year. There was little money, except "wild-cat money," but a plenty of that. Banks suspended and issued fractional bills, to take the place of specie to make change, and few persons dared to take "a bank bill," for fear the bank which issued it had failed the day before or would fail the next day. The country stood still, or worse, "advanced backward." The

causes of this financial distress were many. The great complaint was that the United States government had failed in its duty to provide a currency—a circulating medium—for the country. Volumes could be written upon the subject. Previous to 1837, surplus money from duties on imports had accumulated in the United States treasury, and had been distributed among the several States; and this, among other things, caused the duties on imported goods to be reduced; so that, in 1840, manufactures were languishing or at a stand-still, all public improvements had been abandoned, and the United States treasury was empty. The country has hardly ever seen such a period of financial gloom as culminated in 1837. The hard times continued, and food became scarce as well as money. Rye was imported from Italy and Russia and brought to Salisbury and sold in considerable quantities at the store of Samuel Greenleaf & Co., at the South Road. There were times during the cold seasons, from 1836 to 1839, when corn was worth \$2.50 a bushel, and many farmers raised only the small, Canada corn. About this time India wheat, somewhat resembling buckwheat, was extensively raised, as food for hogs and poultry. It was also used to make bread, which when eaten hot was light and palatable. As a food for man it soon went out of use, as it was evidently not a kind of bread upon which man could live alone.

(1839.) In the month of February occurred another destructive freshet, which carried off many bridges. The rivers were broken up, and immense bodies of ice jammed up against the bridges, forcing them from their foundations. The ground was frozen very deep, and the snow was all melted. In this freshet Republican bridge was again swept away.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

March 14, "Voted that the proportion of the surplus revenue now in the hands of the State Treasurer at Concord, belonging to the Town of Salisbury, remain in the treasury to be put at interest for the benefit of the Town. Chose Nathaniel Bean as agent for the town to receive the interest on said money as it becomes due said Town."

There is no record in the Treasurer's office at Concord, to show when this surplus money was paid to the town, or that it had ever been paid. The State Treasurer of that time, it is said, claimed that he was a special trustee to hold this fund for the benefit of the town, and hence no account of it is kept in the Treasurer's books. The interest this year amounted to \$117.50. In 1840 it was voted, "That the Selectmen be agents to apply for and receive the surplus money," and on the treasurer's book we find they received the principal, amounting to \$3357.57, and interest on the same amounting to \$193.27. Although there is no town record to show what became of it, we are assured that it was used towards building the town house and for other town expenses.

HARD CIDER CAMPAIGN.

(1840.) This year was the most noted of any since the foundation of the government, for the exciting political canvass for President and Vice President, between the Democratic and Whig parties, the Liberty party not having then been formed. It was a square contest. Martin Van Buren, then in office, was re-nominated by the Democrats, and General William Henry Harrison, "a war-worn soldier," was nominated by the Whigs. The Whigs charged the Democrats with being responsible for the commercial distress and the financial gloom which pervaded the country. They raised the cry of reform. The Democrats had been enjoying a long lease of power. Some indiscreet editor of some one of the many democratic newspapers in the country said that General Harrison was born in a "log-cabin." Some one ridiculed him as having been cradled by his mother in a sap-trough. Some even alleged that he was rocked in a hog-trough, and dressed in coon-skins, and was brought up on hard cider. These unwise and senseless allegations called forth no rebuke from the Democratic papers; and the Whigs, seeing their advantage, caught at them at once, and he was paraded in the papers, in pictures, in handbills, and everywhere, as the

"log-cabin," "hard cider," "coon-skin" candidate for President. What was intended as a reproach was immediately seized upon as merit. "Let him," said Mr. Webster, "be the log-cabin candidate. What you say in scorn we will shout with all our lungs, and we will see whether he who has dwelt in one of the rude abodes of the West may not become the best house in the country." The Whigs accepted the name of "coons," and gloried in it, while they called the Democrats "locofocos."

In April, 1834, John Mack, of Park Row, New York city, obtained a patent for a self-lighting cigar, on one end of which was a composition that would ignite by rubbing. These were called "Locofoco cigars."

In 1835 a division occurred in the New York Democracy. At a meeting held at Tammany Hall a brawl and tumult was raised. One party turned off the gas-lights, but some of the other wing, having some "locofoco matches," immediately re-lighted the hall. The Courier and Enquirer newspaper, in a notice of the meeting, called that wing of the party "Locofocos," and the country accepted the name. The Whigs thereupon called their opponents by that term, while the Whigs were nicknamed Coons.

The Democrats had been a long time in power, and for three years all public enterprise had been languishing. They could charge nothing, but could only labor to throw off the responsibility of the financial ruin that had overtaken a majority of the business men of the country. So the Coons charged continually, and it was said "took nothing back." The Locofocos had to stand on the defensive. On the 4th of July, in 1840, in a town not far distant from Salisbury, a gentleman stated before a public audience that it could be proved that Isaac Hill, while Governor, stole four pairs of cartwheels from the State of New Hampshire and took them to Portsmouth and sold them; and he asked with an air of triumph, "If he didn't steal the wheels, where are they? Let him produce them!"

In this campaign three eminent speakers, natives of Salisbury, took a very active part, and their influence in the campaign was very marked. They were Daniel Webster, Ichabod Bart-

lett, and Joel Eastman. Daniel Webster was at the zenith of his greatness and power. No man probably ever had manner, form and features, eyes, voice and action—all the attributes of a stump speaker—as Webster, in the “Hard Cider” campaign of 1840. Ichabod Bartlett was several years younger, and a brilliant speaker, while Joel Eastman had a commanding figure and a voice that could be heard at almost any distance, and yet it was like music.

At a hard cider, log-cabin, coon-skin, bear-trap, Tippecanoe and Tyler too Whig mass-meeting, in Salisbury, October 26, two of these distinguished men were present, Bartlett and Eastman, and made addresses. Upon the election of Harrison, Daniel Webster was made Secretary of State, Joel Eastman United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire, and Israel W. Kelley, the brother-in-law of Mr. Webster, United States Marshal—three important offices for one little rural town in the Granite State.

MR. WEBSTER AT SARATOGA.

On the 19th of August, 1840, Mr. Webster was at Saratoga, to attend a session of the Court of Appeals. He was invited to address the people on the issues of the campaign. It is well authenticated that this famous speech, in the beginning of the campaign, he intended to deliver at a mass-meeting to be held at Salisbury early in the summer. The meeting did not come off in the early part of the season, so it was delivered at Saratoga. It was, no doubt, his best effort on the stump. It was in this speech that he spoke with such tenderness and regard of his father, his brothers and sisters, and his rude home in Salisbury. It does great credit to his head and to his heart, and it is most appropriate that it should find a place here:

“GENTLEMEN: 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 amidst the snow-drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from the 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 I ever fail in affectionate veneration for him who reared it and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all the domestic virtues under 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 conditions better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted from the memory of mankind."

JUNE SNOW.

(1841.) On Saturday, June 11th, more or less snow fell throughout the State.

END OF THE WORLD.

(1843.) Great excitement existed in regard to the final destruction of the world, in accordance with the prediction of one Miller, who had followers in Salisbury and throughout the country. So confident were some people of the fulfilment of certain prophecies, as explained by the preachers of this doctrine, that their property was sold at merely nominal prices, their shops were closed, and their farm crops remained unharvested. The appearance of a remarkable comet about this time, while it was hailed by the believers as a supernatural "sign," contributed to increase the excitement and consternation of the ignorant and superstitious.

A COUNTY FARM.

(1847.) May 7th, the town voted on the question, "Is it expedient to purchase a farm for the support of the poor of said County?" Yeas, 52; nays, 54. Subsequently the countyde-

cided the question in the affirmative, and the result of their action was the establishment of a county house and farm, in the north part of the town of Boscawen, about 1864.

GREAT HAIL STORM.

(1851.) Wednesday, August 13th, occurred a notable hail-storm. This was preceded on the 9th, (Saturday) between the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon, by a terrific shower. During some minutes darkness prevailed to such an extent that print could not be read. This was followed by a perfectly clear and cool day, but on Monday the sky became overcast and towards evening the weather was as sultry as on the preceding Saturday. On Tuesday evening another powerful rain fell, likewise accompanied with much vivid lightning. Wednesday was hot and sultry before the storm, which rose to a tornado, with lightning and hail. As first seen by our citizens it appeared approaching from Ragged mountain. The first damage in town was at the O. B. Stevens house. Centre Road Village escaped serious damage. Continuing over the hill, it struck William H. Moulton's house and barn, breaking all the glass, taking out the sash and shattering clapboards. The house of Frank B. Calef was struck by the full force of the storm, most of the glass shattered, and clapboards and shingles torn from their fastenings. Some of the hail-stones weighed two ounces, many measured five inches in circumference and at least one seven inches. The indentations made by them are to be seen at the present day. The course of the tornado through Salisbury was very irregular and at no point over a mile in width. All crops in its track were destroyed.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

(1852.) March 13th, on the proposed amendments to the Constitution, submitted to the town, the vote was in the affirmative, 189 to 44.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

(1852.) For several years there had been an increasing interest in the temperance cause, and the question of passing a

prohibitory law, similar to one already in operation in the State of Maine, was widely discussed. Towns instructed their representatives in the Legislature in regard to their action on this question. Salisbury was a temperance town, and was willing to give a positive expression of her position. At the annual meeting this year, John B. Smith introduced the accompanying resolution, which was accepted:

Resolved, "That we disapprove of the use of alcoholic liquor as a beverage, and request our representative, in his capacity, to vote for a law to prevent the sale of it in the State, and we hereby instruct our selectmen, in their capacity, to take all prudent, lawful measures to stop the sale of it in the town, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes."

AN INACTIVE PERIOD.

For several years the town moved on in a quiet way. There was but little enterprise manifested; a few shops and mills were operated, for the manufacture of lumber or light implements. Schools were maintained, and churches were regularly opened on the Sabbath. The population gradually diminished, and real estate depreciated.

THE REBELLION.

(1862.) But when war was declared in 1861, many of the young men, anxious for a change in their condition, and inspired by a love of the Union, volunteered. By official action, the town encouraged her citizens to enlist, as will be seen in the chapter on the Civil War. August 2d, of this year, a town meeting was held, to take action regarding enlistments. Cyrus Gookin was chosen moderator.

Voted, "To pay to soldiers who will volunteer to fill our quota of the first three hundred thousand men, called for by the President of the United States, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, [each] to be paid when they are mustered into the service of the United States."

Voted, "To pay all those who have enlisted since the war commenced, (except three months men,) who are now in the service of the United States, the sum of fifty dollars [each]

also the widows of said enlisted men who have been killed or died while in service of the United States.”

On the 20th of October of the same year it was “Voted to instruct the selectmen to borrow five thousand dollars, on the credit of the town, to pay volunteers that have enlisted to fill the quota called for by the President of the United States, and who may enlist hereafter for that purpose, and also to pay State aid to soldiers’ families.”

The Legislature authorized towns to pay a given sum monthly to the families of soldiers who were in the service.

(1863.) On the first day of October, Voted, “That the sum of three hundred dollars be appropriated for each and every drafted or conscripted man from this town, who has been drafted, and has been, or shall be accepted as a conscript or soldier, or their substitutes, agreeably to the law in such case made and provided.”

Voted, “That the selectmen are hereby authorized and instructed to hire on the credit of the town a sum of money sufficient to pay the sum of three hundred dollars to each and every man who has been drafted and accepted, or may be accepted, as a conscript from the town, or their substitutes, and give the town notes therefor.”

1869. July 7th, by an Act of the Legislature, certain territory was severed from the town of Franklin and annexed to the town of Salisbury.

The civil history of the town for the years immediately ensuing is mostly embraced in the history of the Rebellion, as set forth in a subsequent chapter of these annals.

(1872.) In 1871 the Legislature passed an Act, providing for the partial reimbursement of towns for money paid during the war to meet the demands of the army. Bonds were issued, and the amount assigned to Salisbury was \$7,975.00. These bonds the town sold and appropriated the funds towards paying the town debt.

ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA.

(1881.) September 6th was characterized as the “Yellow Day,” and will be remembered as exhibiting some of the most

beautiful phenomena ever witnessed. The day was warm, even sultry, and the rays of the sun were obstructed by a curtain of haze or smoke. The green of the grass and foliage of the trees and shrubbery was converted into blue, while the prevailing tint upon other objects was yellow. At times the cloud was so thick as to cause a deep gloom, making gas or other light necessary for the transaction of business. The gas-jets burned white; nothing appeared to the eye in its natural hues, and the effect was like a magical transformation by invisible artists behind the scenes, with the world for a stage. Travelers in England, it is said, have witnessed similar effects from the sun dimly shining through a "London fog." The cause is undoubtedly to be attributed to the presence of smoke, which by a peculiar condition of the atmosphere was held suspended like a screen between the earth and the sun. As extensive forest fires had been raging in Canada and in northern New York and Vermont no other explanation seems to be necessary. The phenomena extended beyond the limits of New England.

CHAPTER IX.

OUR CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

“Build me straight, O, worthy master,
Staunch and strong, a goodly vessel,
That shall laugh at all disaster,
And with wave and whirlwind wrestle.”

A STATE GOVERNMENT FORMED.

That we may show the work which Salisbury performed in the organization of a State government, and in the original adoption and subsequent amendments of the Constitution, it becomes necessary to depart from the ordinary course of town histories, and give brief notes relative to the different conventions which were held to institute and perfect the Constitution of the State.

Governor John Wentworth, in September, 1775, issued his last official, but unexpected order, dated at the Isles of Shoals, and immediately returned to Boston.

On his departure the royal government was dissolved. There was no executive head, and the State of New Hampshire was practically “without form and void,” so far as rules were concerned. The political necessities of the time brought order out of this chaos.

On the 14th of November, 1775, in accordance with a recommendation of the Continental Congress, the Fourth Provincial Congress of New Hampshire adopted a plan of representation, upon which an election of delegates was held. [Prov. Pap. Vol. 6, pp. 657-8-9.] In this plan Boscawen and Salisbury were entitled to one delegate, and the whole number constituting the convention was 89.

This body, when assembled, was "Impowered to resolve themselves into a House, and remain such for one year."

These delegates when elected met at Exeter, "on the 21st day of December, 1775, and continued a Congress until the 5th of January, 1776"; (Fifth Provincial Congress,) "and then, by leave of the Continental Congress, resolved themselves into a House of Representatives or an Assembly for the Colony of New Hampshire." [State Pap. Vol. 8, p. 1.] This body, after this, and while engaged in forming and adopting a new plan of government, was virtually the First Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire. It adopted the Report and Plan of the Committee, consisting of Matthew Thornton and others, with slight modification, and this became the first form of government of the Colony, by the people for the people. A copy of this Constitution is published in Page 2, Vol. 8, State Papers. A fac-simile of the original printed issue is contained in the 11th Vol. of Town Papers, p. 739.

On the 5th of January, 1775, the Fifth Provincial Congress ceased to exist.

Having adopted the above Plan of Government, and having elected a Committee, it immediately became the "Council and Assembly of the Colony of New Hampshire."

This form of government "was not made permanent, but to continue during the present unhappy and unnatural contest with Great Britain."

Henry Gerrish, Esq., was delegate from Boscawen and Salisbury in this assemblage. He was sent March 12, 1776, as a messenger to Orford, entrusted with letters to Colonels Morey and Bedel, and with other confidential matters.

This Constitution is believed to be the first adopted by any Colony or State in the Union. It continued in force from January 5th, 1776, to the first Wednesday in June, 1784, a little more than eight years and five months.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

A Convention was called, to be held in Concord, June 10th, 1778, "For the sole purpose of forming or laying a permanent Plan of Government."

April 21st, 1778, Salisbury chose Capt. Ebenezer Webster and Capt. Matthew Pettengill, delegates to attend this Convention, and they met the delegates chosen by the other towns and parishes for the abovesaid purpose, in Concord, on the day designated, June 10th, 1778. [State Pap. Vol. 8, pp. 757-8, 774-5.]

Rev. Mr. Bouton, in Vol. 9 of his Town Papers, p. 834, remarks: "It is much to be regretted that the journal of that Convention cannot be found. Search was made in vain by the late John Farmer, Esqr., and Mr. G. Parker Lyon, as also by the editor of this volume. Mr. Lyon was at great pains, however, in collecting the names of the delegates to that Convention from the town records throughout the State."

On the same page (834) and the three following pages, is a list of the names of the delegates thus collected, which list is doubtless imperfect, as George Jackman is put down as the delegate from the classed towns of Boscawen and Salisbury, when the fact is there were two delegates from Salisbury, Capt. Ebenezer Webster and Capt. Matthew Pettengill, as the records of the town show.

The adjourned meeting of this Convention was held in Concord, June 5th, 1779, at which time a Constitution was agreed upon, and copies sent to each town for ratification. [Town Pap. Vol. 9, p. 837; Coll. of N. H. Hist. Soc. Vol. 4, pp. 156, 157; Town Pap. Vol. 11, p. 741.]

This Constitution, which had been sent out to the people for ratification, was rejected, but the state of the vote upon it no one has been able to find.

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

On the 25th of March, 1781, the House of Representatives voted to call another Convention, known as the "Second Constitutional Convention," and which was to meet at Concord, on the second Tuesday of June, 1781. Capt. Ebenezer Webster was chosen as delegate.

The Constitution formed was submitted to the people and by them rejected.

In June, 1783, the same Convention met and agreed upon another form for a Constitution; Jonathan Cram, in 1782, having been chosen a delegate. This Constitution was submitted to the people, and the Convention adjourned to October 31st, 1783, to await the decision of the people upon this the third Constitution. It was ratified and adopted.

Upon the assembling of the Convention it made a declaration of the adoption by the people, and that it was established as "the Civil Constitution for the State of New Hampshire, to take effect on the first Wednesday of June, 1784."

The time from the assembling of the Convention, June 5th, 1781, to the declaration of the adoption of the Constitution, October 31st, 1783, was two years and nearly three months.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, ETC.

New Hampshire was the ninth State to adopt the Federal Constitution. The first session of the Convention to consider the subject met at Exeter on the thirteenth day of February, 1788. The most distinguished statesmen and civilians of the State were among its members, and General John Sullivan was its president.

Salisbury sent, as delegate, Colonel Ebenezer Webster. It is a noticeable fact, that, to all these Conventions where wise judgment and careful deliberation were to be exercised, Mr. Webster should be chosen. At this time Mr. Webster was a State Senator, holding the office in 1785-1789 and 1790-1791, and was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Hillsborough County, from 1791 to the time of his death in 1806.

The action of Judge Webster, and of the town, in this Convention, is best told by Hon. George W. Nesmith, who is conversant with the subject.

In 1788, January 16, Col. Webster was elected a delegate to the Convention at Exeter, for the purpose of considering the United States Constitution. A committee was also chosen by the town to examine said Constitution and advise with said delegate. This committee was composed of Joseph Bean, Esq., Jonathan Fifield, Esq., Jonathan Cram, Capt. Luke Wilder,

Deacon John Collins, Edward Eastman, John C. Gale, Capt. Robert Smith, Leonard Judkins, Deacon Jacob True, Lt. Bean, Lt. Severance and John Smith. At the first meeting of the Convention, in February, Col. Webster opposed the Constitution under instructions from his town.

A majority of the Convention were found to be opposed to the adoption of the Constitution. The Convention adjourned to Concord to meet in the succeeding month of June. In the meantime Col. Webster conferred with his constituents, advised with the committee on the subject, asked the privilege of supporting the Constitution, and he was instructed to vote as he might think proper. His speech made on this occasion has been printed. It did great credit to the head and heart of the author.

SPEECH OF COL. EBENEZER WEBSTER.

“Mr. President: I have listened to the arguments for and against the Constitution. I am convinced such a government as that Constitution will establish, if adopted—a government acting directly on the people of the States—is necessary for the common defence and the general welfare. It is the only government which will enable us to pay off the national debt, the debt which we owe for the Revolution, and which we are bound in honor fully and fairly to discharge. Besides, I have followed the lead of Washington through seven years of war, and I never have been misled. His name is subscribed to this Constitution. He will not mislead us now. I shall vote for its adoption.”

A session of four days was sufficient to complete the work. The final vote stood fifty-seven in favor of the Constitution and forty-six against it.

FIRST REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A Convention to revise the Constitution convened at Concord, September 7, 1791, and is known as the Third Constitutional Convention. Salisbury selected as a delegate the first settled minister of the town, the Rev. Jonathan Searle. He was a

graduate of Harvard University. [Prov. & State Pap. Vol. 10, p. 36, (41).]

Rev. Mr. Bouton, in said volume, says: "The journal of the New Hampshire Convention in 1791-2, which revised the State Constitution of 1784, furnishes the names of the distinguished men who composed that Convention and mark an era in our history of which the State may be justly proud."

This Convention, having ably finished the work given it to do, adjourned to meet again on the 5th of September, 1792. The amended Constitution having been submitted to the people, it was ascertained, on the re-assembling of the Convention, that it had been ratified by a vote of 2122 for and 978 against it—and it remained in force till 1851, nearly sixty years.

SECOND REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The people of the State, at the annual meeting in March, 1850, voted to call a Convention to revise the Constitution. On the 8th of October of that year, each town chose one or more delegates, to meet in Convention for the above purpose, at Concord, on the 6th of November, 1850.

Salisbury selected as delegate, Abraham H. Robinson, a practicing physician in the town, and a graduate of Yale College.

The Convention met at the time designated and continued in session till the 2d of January, 1851. Fifteen different amendments were agreed upon and submitted to the people for their rejection or adoption at the annual March meeting, in 1851, and all of them were rejected.

On the 16th of April following, the Convention re-assembled and agreed upon three amendments. 1. To abolish the property qualification for office. 2. To abolish the religious test. 3. To empower the Legislature to originate future amendments of the Constitution.

The amendment abolishing the property qualification for office was then adopted, and the other two were rejected.

This was the Fourth Constitutional Convention.

THIRD REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

In 1876, at the annual meeting in March, the people voted to call a Convention to revise the Constitution, and delegates were chosen at the Presidential election in November, 1876. There were thirteen amendments agreed upon by the Convention and all but two were adopted by the people at the annual election in March, 1877.

This was the Fifth Constitutional Convention.

The delegate from Salisbury to this Convention was Nathaniel Bean.

Under the "Plan" of government in New Hampshire, from 1784 to the adoption of the Constitution, September 5th, 1792, the chief magistrate of the State held the title of "President," instead of Governor, although elected in the same manner as the present Governor.

In the lists given below the successful candidate is indicated by an asterisk (*.)

VOTE FOR STATE PRESIDENT, 1784 TO 1791, INCLUSIVE.

1784.	Meshech Weare,	28*	1788.	John Langdon,	33*
1785.	Col. Josiah Bartlett,	30		John Sullivan,	15
	John Langdon,	0*		Josiah Bartlett,	5
1786.	John Langdon,	29	1789.	John Sullivan,	23*
	George Atkinson,	2		John Pickering,	15
	John Sullivan,	0*	1790.	John Pickering,	62
1787.	John Langdon,	27		Josiah Bartlett,	0*
	John Sullivan,	24*	1791.	Josiah Bartlett,	78*

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1792 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

1792.	Josiah Bartlett,	86*	1800.	John T. Gilman,	134*
1793.	Josiah Bartlett,	100*		Timothy Walker,	40
	Timothy Walker,	1		Philip Carrigan,	1
1794.	John T. Gilman,	106*	1801.	John T. Gilman,	103*
1795.	John T. Gilman,	86*		Timothy Walker,	50
1796.	John T. Gilman,	103*		Scattering,	5
	Abiel Foster,	1	1802.	John T. Gilman,	133*
1797.	John T. Gilman,	110*		John Langdon,	44
1798.	John T. Gilman,	82*	1803.	John T. Gilman,	157*
	Oliver Peabody,	22		John Langdon,	66
1799.	John T. Gilman,	72*	1804.	John T. Gilman,	135*
	Oliver Peabody,	6		John Langdon,	79

1805.	John T. Gilman,	144	1824.	David L. Morrill,	135*
	John Langdon,	127*		Levi Woodbury,	38
1806.	John Langdon,	122*		Scattering,	75
	John T. Gilman,	73	1825.	David L. Morrill,	273*
	Scattering,	58		Scattering,	4
1807.	John Langdon	111*	1826.	Benjamin Pierce,	153
	Timothy Farrar,	33		David L. Morrill,	63*
	Scattering,	18		Scattering,	4
1808.	John Langdon,	66*	1827.	Benjamin Pierce	212*
	Thomas W. Thompson,	22		Scattering,	16
1809.	Jeremiah Smith,	168*	1828.	Benjamin Pierce,	123
	John Langdon,	121		John Bell,	167*
1810.	Jeremiah Smith,	158		Scattering,	1
	John Langdon,	144*	1829.	Benjamin Pierce,	159*
1811.	John Langdon,	166*		John Bell,	78
	Jeremiah Smith,	154	1830.	Matthew Harvey,	150*
1812.	John T. Gilman,	162		Timothy Upham,	68
	William Plummer,	145*	1831.	Samuel Dinsmore,	157*
	Scattering,	2		Ichabod Bartlett,	81
1813.	William Plummer,	176		Scattering,	1
	John T. Gilman,	173*	1832.	Samuel Dinsmore,	134*
1814.	John T. Gilman,	207*		Ichabod Bartlett,	60
	William Plummer,	149	1833.	Samuel Dinsmore,	164*
	Scattering,	2		Arthur Livermore,	29
1815.	John T. Gilman,	183*		Scattering,	1
	William Plummer,	145	1834.	William Badger,	236*
	Scattering,	1		Scattering,	6
1816.	James Sheafe,	176	1835.	William Badger,	138*
	William Plummer,	172*		Joseph Healey,	61
	Scattering,	3	1836.	Isaac Hill,	135*
1817.	William Plummer,	170*		William Badger,	5
	James Sheafe,	147		Scattering,	4
	Scattering,	4	1837.	Isaac Hill,	156*
1818.	William Plummer,	173*	1838.	Isaac Hill,	154*
	Jeremiah Mason,	145		James Wilson,	94
1819.	Samuel Bell,	161*	1839.	John Page,	158*
	William Hale,	135		James Wilson,	102
	Scattering,	2		Scattering,	1
1820.	Samuel Bell,	295*	1840.	John Page,	159*
	Scattering,	8		Enos Stevens,	77
1821.	Samuel Bell,	215*	1841.	John Page,	160*
	Jeremiah Mason,	3		Enos Stevens,	94
1822.	Samuel Bell,	209*		Scattering,	1
	Jeremiah Mason,	1	1842.	Henry Hubbard,	192*
1823.	Samuel Dinsmore,	148		Enos Stevens,	59
	Levi Woodbury,	135*		Scattering,	4
	Scattering,	2			

1843.	Anthony Colby,	39	1859.	Asa P. Cate,	152
	Henry Hubbard,	113*		Ichabod Goodwin,	118*
	Scattering,	9	1860.	Asa P. Cate,	159
1844.	John H. Steele,	128*		Ichabod Goodwin,	127*
	Anthony Colby,	72	1861.	George Stark,	152
	Scattering,	14		Nathaniel S. Berry,	94*
1845.	John H. Steele,	128*	1862.	George Stark,	138
	Anthony Colby,	69		Nathaniel S. Berry,	95*
	Scattering,	13		Paul J. Wheeler,	13
1846.	Jared W. Williams,	141	1863.	Ira A. Eastman,	147
	Anthony Colby,	79*		Joseph A. Gilmore,	52*
	Nathaniel S. Berry,	20		Walter Harriman,	31
1847.	Jared W. Williams,	173*	1864.	Edward W. Harrington,	152
	Anthony Colby,	87		Joseph A. Gilmore,	108*
	Nathaniel S. Berry,	16	1865.	Edward W. Harrington,	146
1848.	Jared W. Williams,	180*		Frederick Smyth,	108*
	Nathaniel S. Berry,	77	1866.	John G. Sinclair,	156
	Anthony Colby,	1		Frederick Smyth,	102*
1849.	Samuel Dinsmore,	163*	1867.	John G. Sinclair,	139
	Levi Chamberlin,	56		Walter Harriman,	99*
	Nathaniel S. Berry,	17	1868.	John G. Sinclair,	153
1850.	Samuel Dinsmore,	165*		Walter Harriman,	94*
	Levi Chamberlin,	62	1869.	John Bedel,	122
	Nathaniel S. Berry,	17		Onslow Stearns,	87*
1851.	Samuel Dinsmore,	159*		Scattering,	1
	Thomas E. Sawyer,	54	1870.	John Bedel,	83
	John Atwood,	18		Onslow Stearns,	82*
1852.	Noah Martin,	163*		Samuel Flint,	38
	Thomas E. Sawyer,	64		Lorenzo D. Barrows,	11
	Scattering,	16	1871.	James A. Weston,	127*
1853.	Noah Martin,	147*		James Pike,	94
	James Bell,	51		Scattering,	7
	John H. White,	17	1872.	James A. Weston,	115
1854.	Nathaniel B. Baker,	153*		Ezekiel A. Straw,	115*
	James Bell,	51		Lemuel P. Cooper,	7
	Jared Perkins,	13	1873.	James A. Weston,	113
1855.	Nathaniel B. Baker,	144		Ezekiel A. Straw,	107*
	Ralph Metcalf,	131*		Scattering,	9
	Scattering,	2	1874.	James A. Weston,	123*
1856.	John S. Wells,	150		Luther McCutchins,	75
	Ralph Metcalf,	126*		Scattering,	1
	Ichabod Goodwin,	4	1875.	Hiram R. Roberts,	129
1857.	John S. Wells,	149		Person C. Cheney,	89*
	William Haile,	135*		Scattering,	1
1858.	Asa P. Cate,	154	1876.	Daniel Marcy,	137
	William Haile,	120*		Person C. Cheney,	80*

1877.	Daniel Marcy,	118	1880-81.	Frank Jones,	128
	Benjamin F. Prescott,	90*		Charles H. Bell,	110*
1878.	Frank McKean,	124	1882-83.	Martin V. B. Edgerly,	113
	Benjamin F. Prescott,	80*		Samuel W. Hale,	103*
	Scattering,	5	1884-85.	Moody Currier,	111*
1879-81.	Frank McKean,	108		John M. Hill.	103
	Natt Head,	75*			
	Warren G. Brown,	16			

REPRESENTATIVES.

The names upon the town records were often differently spelled, accordingly as the town clerk understood their pronunciation. Titles were prefixed to proper names, or not, just as the recorder supposed to be correct.

The early annual election for officers was held on the last Tuesday in March, until 1795, when the day was changed to the second Tuesday in March. In 1878 the State, county officers, supervisors, and representatives were for the first time elected biennially in November.

1775, Salisbury and Boscawen sent, as classed towns, Henry Gerrish, of the latter town; 1779, Henry Gerrish; 1780.

In 1784, under the new Constitution, Salisbury sent Capt. Matthew Pettengill.

1780.	Capt. Ebenezer Webster,	1823-24.	Maj. Jabez Smith.
1781.	Capt. Ebenezer Webster,	1825.	Voted not to send.
1782.	Jonathan Cram,	1826.	John Townsend.
1783.	Capt. Matthew Pettengill,	1827.	Samuel C. Bartlett.
1784.	Capt. Matthew Pettengill.	1828.	John Townsend.
1785-6.	Lt. Robert Smith.	1829-30-31.	Matthew P. Webster.
1787-8-9.	Voted not to send.	1832.	Moses Greeley.
1790-1.	Col. Ebenezer Webster.	1833-34.	Voted not to send.
1792-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1800.	John C. Gale.	1835-36-37.	Benj. Pettengill, 2d.
1801-2-3-4.	Andrew Bowers.	1838-39.	Nathaniel Bean.
1805.	Col. John C. Gale.	1840-41.	True George.
1806.	Andrew Bowers.	1842-43.	Cyrus Gookin.
1807-8.	Thomas W. Thompson.	1844-45.	Richard Fellows.
1809.	Andrew Bowers.	1846-47.	Stephen Pingry.
1810-11-12-13.	Maj. Jabez Smith.	1848-49.	David C. Gookin.
1814-15.	Lt. Benjamin Pettengill.	1850-51.	Peter Whittemore.
1816-17-18.	Maj. Jabez Smith.	1852-53.	Currier Quimby.
1819.	Israel W. Kelly.	1854-55.	James Fellows.
1820-21.	Maj. Jabez Smith.	1856-57.	Dr. A. H. Robinson.
1822.	Samuel C. Bartlett.		

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| 1858-59. Gilbert Eastman. | 1872-73. Caleb E. Smith. |
| 1860-61. John C. Smith. | 1874-75. Joseph N. Greeley. |
| 1862-63. Porter B. Watson. | 1876-77. Isaac Sanborn. |
| 1864-65. Daniel J. Calef. | 1878. Jonathan Arey. |
| 1866. John M. Hayes. | 1879. Daniel C. Stevens. |
| 1867-68. Moses P. Thompson. | 1880. Pliny A. Fellows. |
| 1869. Charles C. Rogers. | 1882. John Shaw. |
| 1870. Benjamin F. Scribner. | 1884. Warren C. Webster. |
| 1871. Charles C. Rogers. | |

TOWN OFFICERS.

The following list embraces the names of moderators, (M.), town clerks, (C.), and selectmen, (S.), chosen at the annual March meeting, from April 7th, 1768, to 1884, inclusive:

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| 1768. Capt. John Webster, M.
Sinkler Bean, C.
Stephen Call, S.
Joseph Bean,
Thomas Chase. | 1774. Joseph Bean, M.
Dr. (Joseph) Bartlett, C.
Shubael Greeley, S.
Jonathan Cram,
Ebenezer Webster. |
| 1769. Ebenezer Webster, M.
Sinkler Bean, C.
John Collins, S.
Robert Smith,
Ebenezer Webster. | 1775. Capt. Ebenezer Webster, M.
Dr. Joseph Bartlett, C.
Leonard Judkins, S.
Ens. John Webster,
Deacon John Collins. |
| 1770. Capt. John Webster, M.
Sinkler Bean, C.
Eliphalet Gale, S.
Andrew Pettengill,
Ebenezer Webster. | 1776. Capt. Ebenezer Webster, M.
Jonathan Cram, C.
Capt. Ebenezer Webster, S.
Jonathan Fifield,
Nathaniel Meloon, jr. |
| 1771. Capt. (John) Webster, M.
Ebenezer Webster, C.
Sinkler Bean, S.
Joseph Fifield,
John Collins. | 1777. Deacon John Collins, M.
Jonathan Cram, C.
David Pettengill, S.
Dr. Joseph Bartlett,
Benjamin Huntoon. |
| 1772. Benjamin Sanborn, M.
Ebenezer Webster, C.
Capt. Matthew Pettengill, S.
Benjamin Sanborn,
Ebenezer Webster. | 1778. Capt. Ebenezer Webster, M.
Jonathan Cram, C.
Jacob Cochran, S.
David Brottbank,
Deacon John Collins. |
| 1773. Capt. John Webster, M.
Ebenezer Webster, C.
Capt. John Webster, S.
Moses Garland,
John Fifield. | 1779. Capt. John Webster, M.
Jonathan Cram, C.
Lt. Robert Smith, S.
John Hoit,
Dr. Joseph Bartlett. |

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| 1780. | Capt. Ebenezer Webster, M.
Deacon John Collins, C.
Capt. Ebenezer Webster, S.
Joseph Bartlett, Esq.,
Edward Eastman. | 1789. | Jonathan Fifield, M.
John Collins, C.
Lieut. Joseph Severance, S.
Capt. David Pettengill,
Jonathan Cram. |
| 1781. | Capt. John Webster, M.
Deacon John Collins, C.
Jonathan Fifield, S.
Willet Peterson,
Joseph Bartlett, Esq. | 1790. | Col. Ebenezer Webster, M.
John Collins, C.
Aquila Pingry, S.
Lt. Joseph Fifield,
Lt. Phineas Bean. |
| 1782. | Capt. John Webster, M.
John Collins, C.
Joseph Bartlett, Esq., S.
Phineas Bean,
John Collins. | 1791. | Col. Ebenezer Webster, M.
John Collins, C.
Lt. John C. Gale, S.
Joel Eastman,
Nathaniel Meloon. |
| 1783. | Capt. John Webster, M.
John Collins, C.
Elder Benj. Huntoon, S.
Capt. Benj. Pettengill,
John Collins Gale. | 1792. | Elder Benj. Huntoon, M.
John Collins, C.
Joel Eastman, S.
Andrew Bowers,
Amos Pettengill. |
| 1784. | Capt. Ebenezer Webster, M.
John Collins, C.
John Sweatt, S.
Daniel Brottlebank,
Jacob True. | 1793. | Edward Eastman, M.
John Collins, C.
Andrew Bowers, S.
Joel Eastman,
Amos Pettengill. |
| 1785. | Capt. Ebenezer Webster, M.
John Collins, C.
John Smith, S.
Capt. Ebenezer Webster,
Benjamin Greeley, jr. | 1794. | Lt. John C. Gale, M.
John Collins, C.
Andrew Bowers, S.
Reuben True,
Moses Fellows. |
| 1786. | Col. Ebenezer Webster, M.
John Collins, C.
David Pettengill, S.
Col. Ebenezer Webster,
Joseph Bartlett, Esq. | 1795. | Capt. Luke Wilder, M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Moses Fellows, S.
Joel Eastman,
Richard Greeley. |
| 1787. | Col. Ebenezer Webster, M.
John Collins, C.
Capt. David Pettengill, S.
Capt. Robert Smith,
Capt. Luke Wilder. | 1796. | Benjamin Whittemore, M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Moses Fellows, S.
Reuben True,
Luke Wilder. |
| 1788. | Col. Ebenezer Webster, M.
John Collins, C.
Edward Fifield, S.
Lt. Samuel Pillsbury,
Col. Ebez'r Webster. | 1797. | Judge Ebez'r Webster, M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Joel Eastman, S.
Reuben True,
Moses Fellows. |

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| 1798. | Hon. Judge Webster, M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Joel Eastman, S.
Reuben True,
Moses Fellows. | 1808. | Andrew Bowers, M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Lt. Benj. Pettengill, S.
Joshua Fifield,
John Smith. |
| 1799. | Andrew Bowers, M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Joel Eastman, S.
John Smith,
Isaac Blaisdell. | 1809. | John Sweatt, M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Joshua Fifield, S.
Lt. Benj. Pettengill,
Dea. Amos Pettengill. |
| 1800. | Andrew Bowers, M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Joel Eastman, S.
Capt. Aquila Pingry,
Benj. Pettengill. | 1810. | Edward Blodgett, Esq., M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Benj. Pettengill, jr., S.
Levi Morrill,
Capt. Wm. Pingry. |
| 1801. | Benjamin Whittemore, M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Benjamin Pettengill, S.
Jabez Smith,
Reuben True. | 1811. | Samuel Greenleaf, M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Benj. Pettengill, jr., S.
Joshua Fifield,
Capt. Benj. Pettengill. |
| 1802. | Ebenezer Webster, M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Joel Eastman, S.
Benjamin Pettengill,
Reuben True. | 1812. | Samuel Greenleaf, M.
John Townsend, C.
Benj. Pettengill, jr., S.
Joshua Fifield,
Enoch Osgood. |
| 1803. | Judge Webster, M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Joel Eastman, S.
Benjamin Pettengill,
Joshua Fifield. | 1813. | Samuel Greenleaf, M.
John Townsend, C.
Capt. Benj. Pettengill, S.
Lt. John Couch,
Moses Greeley. |
| 1804. | John Sweatt, M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Joel Eastman, S.
Benjamin Pettengill, jr.,
Joshua Fifield. | 1814. | Israel W. Kelly, M.
John White, C.
Capt. Benj. Pettengill, S.
Joshua Fifield,
John Smith. |
| 1805. | Thomas W. Thompson, M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Reuben True, S.
Joshua Fifield,
Nathaniel Noyes. | 1815. | Israel W. Kelly, M.
John White, C.
Joshua Fifield, S.
Israel W. Kelly,
Samuel Greenleaf. |
| 1806. | Edward Blodgett, M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Reuben True, S.
Joshua Fifield,
Nathaniel Noyes. | 1816. | Israel W. Kelly, M.
John White, C.
Joshua Fifield, S.
Benj. Pettengill, jun'r.,
Capt. Joel Eastman. |
| 1807. | John Sweatt, M.
Joel Eastman, C.
Samuel Greenleaf, S.
John Smith,
Lieut. Benj. Pettengill. | 1817. | Israel W. Kelly, M.
John Townsend, C.
Capt. William Pingry, S.
Lieut. Benj. Pettengill,
Capt. Joel Eastman. |

1818. Israel W. Kelly, M.
John Townsend, C.
William Pingry, S.
Jabez Smith,
John Townsend.
1819. Israel W. Kelly, M.
Samuel C. Bartlett, C.
William Pingry, S.
John Townsend,
Moses Greeley.
1820. Maj. Jabez Smith, M.
John Townsend, C.
William Pingry, S.
Moses Greeley,
Capt. Matthew P. Webster.
1821. Israel W. Kelly, M.
Samuel C. Bartlett, C.
Lt. Benj. Pettengill, S.
Matthew P. Webster,
Joshua Fifield.
1822. Israel W. Kelly, M.
Samuel C. Bartlett, C.
Matthew P. Webster, S.
Lt. Benj. Pettengill,
Joshua Fifield.
1823. Israel W. Kelly, M.
Samuel C. Bartlett, C.
Lt. Benj. Pettengill, S.
Joshua Fifield,
Capt. Matthew P. Webster.
1824. Israel W. Kelly, M.
Samuel C. Bartlett, C.
Lt. Benjamin Pettengill, S.
Matthew P. Webster,
Nathaniel Webster.
1825. Thomas Pettengill, M.
Samuel C. Bartlett, C.
Nathaniel Webster, S.
Matthew P. Webster,
Capt. Joseph Morrill.
1826. Israel W. Kelly, M.
Samuel C. Bartlett, C.
Jabez Smith, S.
Nathaniel Webster,
Thomas Chase.
1827. Jabez Smith, M.
Samuel C. Bartlett, C.
Jabez Smith, S.
Nathaniel Webster,
Thomas Chase.
1828. Israel W. Kelly, M.
John Townsend, C.
Matthew P. Webster, S.
Moses Greeley,
Stephen Sanborn.
1829. Moses Greeley, M.
John Townsend, C.
William Pingry, S.
Thomas Chase,
Nathaniel Bean.
1830. William M. Pingry, M.
John Townsend, C.
William Pingry, S.
Thomas Chase,
Nathaniel Bean.
1831. Capt. True George, M.
John Townsend, C.
Nathaniel Bean, S.
Joshua T. Greene,
Daniel Fitts.
1832. Capt. True George, M.
Joseph Couch, C.
True George, S.
Joshua T. Greene,
Daniel Fitts.
1833. True George, M.
Joseph Couch, C.
Benjamin Pettengill, S.
Nathaniel Bean,
True George.
1834. Israel W. Kelly, M.
John Townsend, C.
Nathaniel Bean, S.
Matthew P. Webster,
Samuel Allen.
1835. Israel W. Kelly, M.
John Townsend, C.
Nathaniel Bean, S.
John C. Gale,
John L. Eaton.

1836. True George, M.
John Townsend, C.
Nathaniel Bean, S.
Matthew P. Webster,
Moses Greeley.
1837. True George, M.
John Townsend, C.
Nathaniel Bean, S.
Matthew P. Webster,
Cyrus Gookin.
1838. True George, M.
John Calef, 2d, C.
Cyrus Gookin, S.
Moses Greeley,
Nathaniel D. Huntoon.
1839. True George, M.
John Calef, 2d, C.
Cyrus Gookin, S.
Nathaniel D. Huntoon,
Hezekiah F. Stevens.
1840. True George, M.
John Calef, 2d, C.
Nathaniel Bean, S.
H. F. Stevens,
Peter Whittemore.
1841. True George, M.
John Calef, 2d, C.
Nathaniel Bean, S.
Richard Fellows,
Stephen Pingry.
1842. True George, M.
John Calef, 2d, C.
Nathaniel Bean, S.
Richard Fellows,
Stephen Pingry.
1843. Nathaniel Bean, M.
(Rev.) John Burden, C.
Richard Fellows, S.
Stephen Pingry,
Ebenezer Johnson.
1844. Nathaniel Bean, M.
John Burden, C.
Matthew P. Webster, S.
Henry Morrill,
John Calef, 2d.
1845. Nathaniel Bean, M.
John Burden, C.
D. C. Gookin, S.
Moses Fellows, jr.,
Henry Morrill.
1846. Nathaniel Bean, M.
Moses P. Thompson, C.
David C. Gookin, S.
Moses Fellows,
Currier Quimby.
1847. True George, M.
Moses P. Thompson, C.
David C. Gookin, S.
Currier Quimby,
Nathaniel Bean.
1848. True George, M.
Moses P. Thompson, C.
Nathaniel Bean, S.
Currier Quimby,
Henry Morrill.
1849. True George, M.
Dr. A. H. Robinson, C.
Currier Quimby, S.
Stevens Fellows,
Benjamin F. Gale.
1850. True George, M.
Dr. A. H. Robinson, C.
Cyrus Gookin, S.
James Fellows,
Benjamin F. Gale.
1851. Cyrus Gookin, M.
Dr. A. H. Robinson, C.
Cyrus Gookin, S.
James Fellows,
Nathaniel Sawyer.
1852. True George, M.
Dr. A. H. Robinson, C.
James Fellows, S.
Gilman Moores,
Nathaniel Sawyer.
1853. Cyrus Gookin, M.
Dr. A. H. Robinson, C.
James Fellows, S.
Gilman Moores,
Nathan Tucker, jr.

1854. Cyrus Gookin, M.
Dr. A. H. Robinson, C.
Gilman Moores, S.
Nathan Tucker, jr.,
Moses C. Webster.
1855. Cyrus Gookin, M.
Dr. A. H. Robinson, C.
Cyrus Gookin, S.
Moses C. Webster,
Ebenezer Johnson.
1856. Cyrus Gookin, M.
Moses P. Thompson, C.
Gilbert Eastman, S.
David R. McAllister,
John R. Brown.
1857. Cyrus Gookin, M.
Moses P. Thompson, C.
Gilbert Eastman, S.
David R. McAllister,
John R. Brown.
1858. Cyrus Gookin, M.
Hiram F. French, C.
John C. Smith, S.
Moses P. Thompson,
Porter B. Watson.
1859. Cyrus Gookin, M.
Hiram F. French, C.
John C. Smith, S.
Moses P. Thompson,
Porter B. Watson.
1860. Cyrus Gookin, M.
Everett W. Guilford, C.
Moses P. Thompson, S.
Porter B. Watson,
Daniel J. Calef.
1861. Cyrus Gookin, M.
William Dunlap, C.
Nathaniel Bean, S.
Daniel J. Calef,
Sylvester P. Scribner.
1862. Cyrus Gookin, M.
William Dunlap, C.
Daniel J. Calef, S.
Sylvester P. Scribner,
Isaac Sanborn.
1863. Cyrus Gookin, M.
William Dunlap, C.
Daniel J. Calef, S.
Sylvester P. Scribner,
Isaac Sanborn.
1864. Cyrus Gookin, M.
William Dunlap, C.
Isaac Sanborn, S.
John R. Brown,
Ira H. Couch.
1865. Cyrus Gookin, M.
John M. Hayes, C.
John R. Brown, S.
Ira H. Couch,
William H. Moulton.
1866. Nathaniel Bean, M.
John M. Hayes, C.
Sylvester P. Scribner, S.
William H. Moulton,
Charles C. Rogers.
1867. John C. Smith, M.
John M. Hayes, C.
Sylvester P. Scribner, S.
Charles C. Rogers,
Henry C. W. Moores.
1868. John C. Smith, M.
Thomas H. Whitaker, C.
Charles C. Rogers, S.
Henry C. W. Moores,
Francis Stevens.
1869. John C. Smith, M.
Thomas H. Whitaker, C.
Henry C. W. Moores, S.
Francis Stevens,
George E. Fellows.
1870. Cyrus Gookin, M.
Thomas H. Whitaker, C.
Daniel J. Calef, S.
Thomas D. Little,
George E. Fellows.
1871. Daniel J. Calef, M.
Thomas H. Whitaker, C.
Thomas D. Little, S.
Nathan Killburn,
Moses C. Webster.

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| 1872. | Albert H. Martin, M.
Thomas H. Whitaker, C.
Charles C. Rogers, S.
Moses C. Webster,
Daniel C. Stevens. | 1879. | Charles C. Rogers, M.
George H. Scribner, C.
Thomas H. Whitaker, S.
Caleb E. Smith,
John W. Fifield. |
| 1873. | D. R. Everett, M.
Elbridge Smith, C.
Charles C. Rogers, S.
Daniel C. Stevens,
Jonathan Arey. | 1880. | Charles C. Rogers, M.
Warren C. Webster, C.
Thomas H. Whitaker, S.
Caleb E. Smith,
John W. Fifield. |
| 1874. | Charles C. Rogers, M.
Elbridge Smith, C.
Charles C. Rogers, S.
Jonathan Arey,
Thomas H. Whitaker. | 1881. | Charles C. Rogers, M.
Warren C. Webster, C.
Thos. H. Whitaker, S., (resigned.)
Caleb E. Smith,
Michael Lorden. |
| 1875. | Charles C. Rogers, M.
Elbridge Smith, C.
Charles C. Rogers, S.
Jonathan Arey,
Thomas D. Little. | 1882. | Charles C. Rogers, M.
Warren C. Webster, C.
John Shaw, S.
Michael Lorden,
Pliny A. Fellows. |
| 1876. | Charles C. Rogers, M.
Elbridge Smith, C.
Jonathan Arey, S.
Thomas H. Whitaker,
John Shaw. | 1883. | Silas P. Thompson, M.
Warren C. Webster, C.
Michael Lorden, S.
Pliny A. Fellows,
Thomas R. Little. |
| 1877. | Charles C. Rogers, M.
Elbridge Smith, C.
Jonathan Arey, S.
Thomas H. Whitaker,
John Shaw. | 1884. | John Shaw, M.
Benjamin F. Severance, C.
Pliny A. Fellows, S.
Thomas R. Little,
Charles H. Prince. |
| 1878. | James L. Foot, M.
George H. Scribner, C.
John Shaw, S.
Elbridge Smith,
Dana J. Mann. | | |

TOWN TREASURERS.

The first treasurer of the town was Joseph Bean, Esq., chosen February 12, 1780. In 1812, Andrew Bowers was chosen to fill the office, but for the greater part of the time the chairman of the board of selectmen has acted as treasurer. Subsequent town treasurers were as follows:

- | | | | |
|----------|------------------|----------|--------------------|
| 1877. | Jonathan Arey. | 1881-82. | Charles C. Rogers. |
| 1878-79. | John Shaw. | 1883-84. | Andrew E. Quimby. |
| 1880. | David S. Prince. | | |

SUPERVISORS.

This board, consisting of three members, was instituted in 1878. They are elected in November, biennially, and have the entire control in making up the checklist:

1878-79. Jonathan Arey,
Thomas Whitaker,
Amos Chapman.

1880-81. Isaac Sanborn.
Elbridge Smith,
Dana J. Mann.

1882-83. David S. Prince,
Merril Perry,
Thomas R. Little.

1884-5. David S. Prince,
Lewis D. Hawkins,
George H. Pressey.

CHAPTER X.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

“ In the Church of the Wilderness Edwards wrought,
Shaping his creed at the forge of Thought,
And with Thor's own hammer wielded and bent
The iron links of his argument,
Which strove to grasp, in its mighty span,
The purpose of God and the will of man.”

FIRST MEETING-HOUSE IN THE STATE.

The first church, or meeting-house as it was called in old times, erected in the State was located at Dover Point. It was situated so as to command every access, and was surrounded by fortifications, with flankers extending up and down the bay. This house was built in 1633 or 1634. One or two others were constructed at very nearly the same time. The church at Hampton, which has often been regarded as the oldest, was built in 1635, at least one year later than that at Dover. The minister at Hampton was the Rev. Stephen Bachiler, a remote ancestor of Daniel Webster. Mr. Bachiler came from Norfolk County, England, as did also many of the original settlers of Hampton.

THE CHURCH IN EXETER.

When the Rev. John Wheelwright declared his belief in certain doctrines, enunciated by his sister, Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, he was accused of sedition and was ordered by the Court to leave Boston. On taking his departure, eight of the members of his church accompanied him. Settling at Exeter, in 1638, they organized a church. They were Calvinists; but, like their religious guide, had embraced certain doctrines in conflict with the Puritan creed, and sought a location where they might

exercise a broader religious freedom. Neither Baptists, nor Quakers, nor Antinomians could be harbored in the Province of Massschusetts.

SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY.

The Masonian Proprietors, in imitation of the English government, exercised great discretion, when, in giving grants of land, they provided that the ordinances of religion should be maintained. One of the essential duties of the grantees was to provide "a place of public worship," and maintain a learned and "orthodox minister."

In the charters obtained from executive or legislative authority, the same provisions were expressed. The most important votes at the annual town meetings related to "ministers" and "meeting-houses," and the raising of money to support them. The "standing order" was the congregational denomination or "the orthodox." To this denomination the appropriations made by the town for the support of the gospel were assigned, prior to the year 1819, when the "Toleration Act" was passed. After that the rights of all denominations were recognized, and every taxpayer had liberty to designate the religious society in town to which his proportion of the "minister's tax" should be paid.

In the grant to Stevenstown, 1749, as in grants of other townships, a right of land equal in amount to each of the other shares was assigned to the minister, which he was not only at liberty to use while he continued to preach the gospel to the people, but on his settlement the share became his property. Another right or share was "set apart for the support of the gospel ministry forever." These lots were to be laid out as "near the location of the meeting-house as convenient." Ten acres of land were to be laid out "in some convenient place, as the major part of said grantees shall determine, for a meeting-house, a school house, a muster field, a burying place and other public uses."

LOCATION OF THE MEETING-HOUSE.

From a very early map of the Merrimack valley, there appears to have been located a meeting-house not far from the west

bank of the river, in the vicinity of the fort, on the "Webster farm," near the Orphans' Home.

In 1765, when the people of Stevenstown petitioned for aid in settling the town, they represented that they had built a fort and were about to "build a meeting-house." It may be they had constructed one of logs previous to this date. There is some reason to believe that they had so done, but there is no accessible record to indicate it.

At a meeting of the Proprietors, held in Kingston, in 1764, Deacon Elisha Swett and Jonathan Woodman were constituted a committee to designate where the meeting-house should be located. This committee selected ten acres on the north side of what was afterwards called Searle's Hill, or, as Mr. Webster was accustomed to call it, "Mount Pisgah," about midway between the north and south lines of the township, but much nearer the eastern than the western border.

THE FIRST CEMETERY.

Here, soon after, the church was erected; a school house once stood near it, and just east of the meeting-house was the burying ground. In this cemetery sleep the early dead of Salisbury. Here the infant brothers and sisters, and the self-sacrificing mother of Daniel Webster were buried. Here was laid, near one hundred years ago, the wife of the first minister of the town, and others beside her, old and young,

"Who by the wayside fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life."

This land, including the cemetery, afterwards came into the possession of Stephen Perrin. It was subsequently owned by David Pettengill, who sold it to Samuel Guilford. Guilford, having no respect for the dead, with sacriligious hands removed the grave-stones and plowed up the land, and the burial place disappeared. The land is now owned by John C. Smith, and is used as a pasture.

BUILDING THE MEETING-HOUSE.

After the selection of a lot of land, the earliest recorded action in relation to the erection of a meeting-house was in

1767, when the grantees voted "to build a meeting-house the same bigness as that in the second parish in Kingston," now East Kingston, and that "the pulpit be of the same size as the one at Hawke," now Danville. Captain John Webster, Col. Ebenezer Stevens, Joseph Bean, Joshua Woodman, Dea. Elisha Swett and Joseph Woodman were chosen a committee "to see to the building of the meeting-house."

Voted, that "a tax of three and a half dollars be assessed on each taxable poll towards building the house."

As the sum raised was insufficient to meet the expense of the house, it was voted a few years later to raise an additional "tax of two and one-half dollars, to pay outstanding bills."

In the spring of 1768 the frame was erected, boarded and shingled, and the lower floor was laid. It was then voted "to sell the privilege for pews in the meeting-house to the highest bidder and lay out the money towards finishing s'd house."

SALE OF PEWS.

The sale appears to have been advertised, the conditions determined, and the pews to be sold designated. It took place at Kingston, April 7, 1768. The purchaser was required "to pay down the money or give security to the assessors." No. 3 was "struck off" to David Tilton, for £3, 13s.; the second pew on the left hand of the west door, to John Calef, for £3, 2s.; No. 4, on the floor, to Samuel French, for £3, 15s.; the second pew on the right hand of the east door, to Jonathan Ladd, for £3, 4s., 6p. The sale was then adjourned to the 25th of May, to be held in Salisbury, at the house of Benjamin Sanborn.

The purchasers at the first sale were non-residents, though proprietors of shares. There were other non-residents who purchased pews, among them Hon. Josiah Bartlett, Governor of the State in 1790. He was accustomed to occupy his own pew when he visited his nephew, Dr. Joseph Bartlett. At the adjourned sale parties purchased as follows:

	£	s.
No. 1, by Capt. John Webster, Jr.....	6	3
2, " Ens. Jacob Gale,	4	16
5, " William Calef,.....	4	5

No. 6, by Andrew Bohonon,.....	4	4
7, " Capt. John Webster,.....	4	5
8, " Thomas Webster,.....	4	5
9, " Andrew Pettengill,.....	4	1
12, " Ebenezer Webster,.....	3	14
13, " John Collins,.....	2	17
14, " Jacob Gale,.....	3	5
15, " Jacob Gale,.....	2	18
16, " Shubael Greeley,.....	2	13

FURTHER MEETING-HOUSE VOTES.

The records this year show that the bill of Joseph Bean was presented and paid: "To laying a plan and finding a place to build the meeting-house, and one day at Kingston, £1, 13s."

The building of this house was let in lots to different parties, the work to be done "by the job," the contractor to find all the material and do all the work pertaining to his contract. Among those to whom awards were made were Matthew and David Pettengill, David Tilton, William and Jonathan Webster, Andrew Bohonon, Jacob Gale and Thomas Welch. The town records of 1773 inform us that "Capt. John Webster did some work clapboarding," and "put in four windows." Ebenezer Webster, Joseph Bean and Capt. John Calef were a committee to see that the desk was built "in a workmanlike manner." Benjamin Huntoon, Ebenezer Stevens and Robert Smith were a committee to settle with those who purchased pews.

The timber for the church was procured near by, as the hill was covered with a heavy growth of oak and pine. The shingles were manufactured at the homes of the citizens—split and shaved after the manner of the times. The clapboards were also split out of clear pine and shaved by hand. They were bevelled at each end and lapped when laid. The boards were sawed at the Ebenezer Webster sawmill, on "Punch Brook."

At the first annual town meeting, in 1768, it was voted to appropriate "seven pounds, four shillings, l. m. to be paid for preaching, and Ebenezer Webster was chosen a committee to go after a minister." Although there is no record to indicate that he secured a preacher, it was very evident that he did, as it was voted "that the meetings be held at the house of Andrew

Pettengill," which was located where Deacon T. D. Little now resides. At the next annual meeting it was voted, "to raise twelve dollars towards supporting the gospel for the year ensuing." In 1770 six pounds were raised, and Lt. Matthew Pettengill, Andrew Pettengill and Sinkler Bean were chosen a committee to provide preaching. In October of the same year it was voted "that the parsonage lot should not be strewed with grain this year."

It is probable that the wood and timber had been cut on some part of the lot and the ground put in a state preparatory to a crop of winter grain, but for reasons that do not concern us the vote was passed as recorded. It may be presumed the people were disappointed in settling a minister that year, as they had arranged to do.

A PARSONAGE BUILT.

The parsonage was nearly ready to be occupied. It was located northwest of the meeting-house, on the ten acres reserved for public uses. The house was large, two stories high, the lower story extending back, and the roof of the main house covering the extension. It was what in those days was styled a "comb-case roof."

EARLY MINISTERS.

There is mention on the town records of several clergymen who preached a few times in the town. The Rev. Mr. Elliot was the first to whom "a call" was given. He accepted the invitation, the day was named for the ordination, and arrangements were made for the occasion in conformity with the custom of the times. But, as the day approached, he evidently anticipated the many hardships that were before him in a new country, and seasonably asked to be released from all obligations, as appears from a letter given in a future chapter.

The Rev. Mr. Searle, who had previously occupied the pulpit very acceptably, was then asked to become pastor of the church and people, and was the first settled minister in the town. He came in 1773, occupied the parsonage house, and resided there

until his death in 1819. A biographical sketch of Mr. Searle is given in a succeeding chapter.

After Mr. Searle's death the house was occupied by his son, Amos Searle, until his death in 1831. His widow, Hannah (Hoit) Searle, then occupied it, with her son, Daniel Franklin Searle, for some years. It was eventually sold and taken down, and the timber used in the construction of other buildings.

MATERIAL PROGRESS.

Not only ecclesiastical history has been made since the incorporation of the town, up to this date, but municipal history as well. Building of houses and clearing of lands have been in progress. Mechanics have found work to be done. A settlement, commenced on the bank of the river, in the east part of the town, has been prospering; another, at what is known as "Smith's Corner," has been thriving and extending up the river to the "Mills." At "the Crank," or South Road, a little village has been springing up, and between Searle's Hill and the Blackwater many new buildings have been in process of construction, and new clearings in all directions appearing. The town has been making progress.

THE MEETING-HOUSE CONTROVERSY.

At this time, about the beginning of the year 1773, some restless spirits proposed the removal of the meeting-house. At a town meeting, April 9th, it was voted that "the meeting-house stand where it now is." No money was raised that year to sustain preaching. For several years the question of removing the church from the hill was seriously considered. It was discussed throughout the town. Every man had formed an opinion and was ready to defend it. There was much excitement in regard to the matter, and no little bitterness of feeling was engendered. The population near the centre of the town had increased rapidly, and a rivalry existed between that village and the other at the South Road. The East Village barely held its own. New roads were opened, which gave advantage to the westerly section of the town, and the word went out, "The

church must be moved." The people in the northwest section united with those at the Centre Road and Garland's Hill, with a view to secure the location at the latter place. "The Crank" saw the advantage which the church would give that locality. Both parties were determined. As a result, local differences occurred, families were estranged, and the villages were nearly ready to go to war with each other.

This condition of affairs continued for several years. At length, at a town meeting held January 19, 1784, it was voted "to set the meeting-house on Capt. John Webster's land, opposite to Capt. Matthew Pettengill's northwest corner bound of his home lot." This was near the site of the present Congregational church, on the South Road.

Capt. John Webster offered to donate the land for that purpose, and on the 25th of April of that year a town meeting was called "to see if the town will accept the land and erect a church there." Fifty-six voted in the affirmative and twenty-eight in the negative.

December 13th, 1785, it was voted "that all former votes concerning the meeting-house be null and void." It was then voted to set the meeting-house on Capt. John Webster's land, on the north side of "the Crank," so-called, in the place before mentioned.

At an adjourned meeting, December 27th, it was voted "not to ratify the vote for setting the meeting-house near 'the Crank' so-called," but it was unanimously "agreed that two places be nominated for to set s'd house, the one on Garland Hill, so-called, on the Centre Road, the other on the South Road, near where the school house lately stood, near Ensign John Webster's; and that two men, with two papers, the one for those to sign that would have the house on Garland Hill, the other for those that would have s'd house on the South Road, near where the school house lately stood, each person to sign for the place he pleases, and the place that has the most signers for it to be considered as the place for the meeting-house."

"Esquire Matthew Pettengill and Ensign Joseph Fifield were chosen to go to the inhabitants with said papers."

At an adjourned meeting, January 10, 1786, voted "to accept Joseph Bean, Jr., for carrying the papers about town, as Ensign Fifield declined." The record says, "said Bean went in his stead;" "when, upon counting the signers, it appeared that there were 81 signers for the meeting-house to set near the South Road, where the school house lately stood, and 46 signers for it to set on Garland Hill, so-called, on the Centre Road." John Swett, Lt. Robert Smith and Col. Ebenezer Webster were chosen a committee "to draw a plan of a house." They reported as follows: "That the house be 60 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 26 foot posts, or thereabout."

Voted, "to put up the frame of the meeting-house, by way of a tax on s'd town." The committee, "to see to the building of said frame," consisted of Edward Eastman, Ensign John Webster, Esq. Joseph Bean, Phinehas Bean, and John C. Gale. It was "to be put up as soon as may be convenient, in a workmanlike manner."

August 15th, the town voted "not to sell any pews in the meeting-house," and "not to take any method to procure land of Capt. Webster to set a meeting-house on." Voted "to hold church at private houses instead of on Searle's Hill, 50 votes in the affirmative and 49 against it." A vote was passed to build a new house, and a committee was appointed to buy the lumber. But September 4th, it was voted "to reconsider and annul all former votes relative to setting and building a meeting-house."

At a meeting held March 31, 1788, voted unanimously "to make use of the meeting-house timber as it was provided."

Voted, "To choose a committee to appoint a place for s'd meeting-house." The vote was not carried into effect, no committee having been chosen, but at a subsequent meeting, on the 7th of April, it was voted, "50 for setting the meeting-house on Garland Hill and 49 to set it at 'the Crank,' so-called." This was the first vote in favor of the Garland Hill people, but they were not sufficiently united to build the house. At a meeting held October 22d, the town refused "to hold divine service at private houses as heretofore."

No further effort seems to have been made to locate and build

on Garland Hill, but it was voted, the people of that section favoring, that "the whole of the glass be taken out of the meeting-house after we have met in it four Sabbaths from this time." It was also voted "to have the meetings on Sabbath day, after the fourth Sabbath from this, removed for the winter season, two-fifths of the time on Centre Road, two-fifths on the east and north grant, and one-fifth on the South Road, near where they were held last winter."

July 13th, 1790, it was voted in town meeting "to choose a committee to agree what each pew owner shall be allowed for his privilege in the old meeting-house." At the same meeting the town voted "to sell the old meeting-house at a public vendue and that the interest of what said house shall fetch shall be converted to the use of schooling, after the pew-owners have been paid what should be allowed to them by s'd committee."

THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE.

Diligent inquiry among old residents, and repeated search of the records of the town and the church, fail to give any information regarding the sale of the house. It is traditional that it was bought by leading citizens on the South Road, taken down, and, new timbers being supplied, re-erected a few rods southwest of its present location, some time between July 13, 1790, and the next ensuing April. From what follows it seems this may have been true, and that the purchasers formed a society for religious worship, for it is recorded that, "at a town meeting held at the meeting-house erected by the society, in said town, September 1, 1791, it was voted "that the inhabitants of this town above Blackwater river shall have the liberty of what money they pay towards the support of the gospel preached out amongst them, at such place as they shall agree on, and also be exempted from any cost in the settlement or parsonage house."

ANOTHER MEETING-HOUSE.

The following is from the records, apparently of the original society: "After hearing the offer of the Society which

built the meeting-house, which was as follows: 'Salisbury, August 31, 1791, at a meeting of the Meeting-house Society, held at the meeting-house, on Tuesday, the 30th day of August, instant, Voted to offer sd house to the town of Salisbury, for the town's use, on the following conditions, viz: that all and every part of sd house, which is sold and considered as individual property, shall remain and continue the property of the purchasers, as individual persons or their assigns, and that any part of sd house which is appropriated by said Society, shall remain and continue for the use for which the same is appropriated by sd Society, and that the undertakers for finishing sd house be held bound to finish said house according to their obligations to the Committee, and that sd house shall be considered and improved, as a place of public worship, for the standing congregational order of worshipping christians and for the denomination of antipedobaptists, in proportion of time for each denomination as follows, viz: four days for antipedobaptists to forty-eight days for the 'standing order,' which is agreeable to the original principles and intent of building sd house.'"

"Sd Society then voted to accept the sd meeting-house for the town's use, with the reserves before mentioned to those that built the said house, by a majority of 135 for accepting and 39 against it." The negative votes are recorded as follows:

Daniel Brocklebank,	Moses Garland,	Wm. Silleway,
Wm. Eastman,	Samuel Bean,	Elijah Wadleigh,
Dan. Parker,	Sherburn Fifield,	Edward Fifield,
Joseph Bean, jr.,	Abraham Fifield,	Jeremiah Bean,
Ananiah Bohonon,	David Pettingill,	Joseph Fifield, jr.,
Bailey Chase,	Levi George,	Abraham Sanborn,
Joseph Severance,	Enos Challis,	Joseph March,
Benj. Frazier,		Ezekiel Gove,
Winthrop Sanborn,	Benj. Pettingill, jr.	Increase Farnham,
Abel Elkins,	Peter Sweatt,	Reuben True,
Samuel Norris,	Joseph Bean,	Joseph Fifield,
Nathaniel Bean,	Peter Eastman,	Moses Morse.

The record says 39 negative votes were given, but only 35 names are registered. Benjamin Woodman and Sinkler Bean did not express an opinion, and are so recorded. All these, and

in addition, Samuel Lovering, voted against extending a call to the Rev. Thomas Worcester, "to settle in the work of the ministry."

MINISTERIAL TAX-LIST.

The following list embraces the names of those constituting the ministerial tax-list in 1791, with the amounts assessed:

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Thos. Redington,	2	4	Robert Wise,	1	4
Job Heath,	6	1	Stephen Perrin,	1	4
Justice Heneman,	1	0	David Perrin,	1	0
Richard Fellows,	1	10	Col. Eben'r Webster,	11	5
Moses Fellows,	4	10	Thos. Perrin,	1	0
John Fellows, jr.,	2	1	Benj. Sanborn,	8	8
Charles Collins,	1	11	Abel Morrill,	2	5
Caleb Cushing,	1	8	Abel Morrill, jr.,	1	0
Nehemiah Heath,	3	6	Amos Gilman,	2	0
Shubel Grele,	9	1	Archelas Adams,	1	3
Jeremiah Webster,	4	1	James Osgood,	1	0
John Fellows,	3	9	Moses Page,	1	0
Daniel Fellows,	2	4	David Webster,	2	1
Joel Eastman,	5	9	Richard Kimbel,	1	0
Dea. John Collins,	6	9	John Bohonon,	1	6
John Collins, jr.,	1	5	Azra George,	1	4
Esq. John Webster,	12	11	Benja. Batihler, [Batchelder]	1	8
Stephen Webster,	9	6	Jonathan Fifield,	12	8
Capt. Luke Wilder,	5	3	Thos. Chase,	1	3
Andrew Bowers,	4	9	Baley Chase,	1	0
Jona. C. Pettingill,	8	1	Levi George,	1	0
Leonard Judkins,	9	4	Abel Elkins,	3	6
Benja. Baker,	6	3	Daniel Parker,	1	3
Joseph Bean, jr.,	7	6	John Muzzy,	1	3
Adj. John Sweat,	4	0	Capt. Benja. Pettengill,	10	11
Esq. Joseph Bean,	17	11	Amos Pettengill,	5	7
Ens. Andrew Bohonon,	5	4	Ruben True,	3	5
Jeremiah Bean,	3	3	Benja. Pettengill, jr.,	7	5
Willet Petterson,	3	3	Samuel Bean,	6	6
Phinchas Eastman,	1	0	Benja. Wadleigh,	1	2
Edward Eastman,	12	4	Elijah Wadleigh,	3	3
Nath'l Noyes,	1	10	Ens. Abraham Fifield,	4	8
Sam'l Grendlif, [Greenleaf]	2	1	Lt. Annaniah Bohonon,	3	10
Stephen Grendliff, ["	6	2	John Walker,	1	0
Wd. Sarah Smith,	15	2	Wm. Siliway,	1	2
Jacob True,	8	2	Wm. Eastman,	6	6
Stephen Cross,	1	5	Enos Challis,	2	2
John Bowers,	5	0	Jeremiah Roberts,	2	8

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
David Hall,	1	10	Robert Fowler,	2	2
Humphrey Webster,	5	2	William Orsbonn,	1	0
Benja. Woodman,	4	0	Daniel Lowel,	7	0
Sherburn Fifield,	2	6	Daniel Huntoon, jr.,	7	5
Moses Moss,	2	11	Phinehas Huntoon,	1	11
Daniel Currer,	2	4	Nehemiah Lowel,	1	5
Joseph Marsh,	1	0	Jonathan Huntoon,	3	5
Lt. William Calf,	11	4	Sam'l Richardson,	1	3
Esq. Joseph Bartlett,	3	2	William Kezer,	5	4
Israel Webster,	4	2	James Lowel,	6	2
Ens. Joshua Talor,	2	4	Lt. Caleb Judkins,	2	7
Eben'r Johnson,	3	2	Philip Blasdel,	1	3
Robert Barber,	2	0	Jacob Garland,	4	4
Peter Barber,	2	11	Wm. Calf, jr.,	4	7
Thos. Chalice,	2	7	Joseph Garland,	1	1
George Balley,	2	10	Lt. Samuel Pilsbury,	4	10
Sam'l Allen,	2	4	William Webster,	4	5
Edward Evans.	4	2	Benj. Eastman,	2	2
Josiah Evans,	1	3	Josiah Danforth,	1	0
Daniel Brocklebank,	5	4	Eben'r Quimby,	4	6
Edward Fifield,	6	3	Abijah Watson,	2	1
Ens. Moses Garland,	5	7	Caleb Watson,	1	3
Edward West,	1	7	Eben'r Tucker,	2	11
Ephraim Colby,	6	1	Matthew Greele,	2	0
Joseph Sweat,	3	6	Nathaniel Meloon,	6	7
Peter Sweat,	3	2	Joseph Meloon,	9	3
Lt. Joseph Adams,	6	4	Jona. Foster,	2	3
Lt. Joseph Fifield,	7	0	John Smith,	3	8
Joseph Fifield, jr.,	1	0	Lt. Phinhas Bean,	5	7
Capt. David Pettingill,	14	7	Lt. Sinclear Bean,	4	5
Cuting Stevens,	5	7	Benaiah Bean,	3	9
Joseph Calf,	6	4	Joseph Lufkin,	1	0
Enoch Colby,	1	5	Jacob Tucker,	5	7
William Severance,	1	11	Richard Green'o,	2	5
Aquila Pingry,	3	5	Daniel Stevens,	5	10 6
Joseph Lowel,	1	6	Isaac Stevens,	2	5
Peter Whittemore,	5	4	John Hoit,	5	8
Joseph Fifield,	3	2	Sam'l Eaton,	7	1
Winthrop Sanborn,	3	6	Moses Sawyer,	6	2
Wd. Hannah Huntoon,	0	7	Ezra Flanders,	2	11
James Clay,	1	0	John Flanders,	1	0
John Page,	1	0	John Chalice,	2	7
Jabez Morrill,	0	7	Benj. Greele,	8	5
Mj. Baley Bartlet,			John Gilman,	4	2
Lt. Joseph Severance,	7	10	Benj. Scribner,	4	10
Moses Silly,	6	6	Peter Severance,	5	2

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Benj. Howard,	3	3	Lt. James Gale,	2	5
Jabez True,	1	5	Samuel Norris,	1	5
Peter Eastman,	1	4	John Farnam,	4	5
Nath'l Bean,	2	5	Richard Foster,	2	1
Samuel Elkins,	3	6	Hezekiah Foster,	4	2
Daniel Huntoon,	2	3	John Norris,	1	5
Ens. Benj. Huntoon,	9	5	Lemuel Norris,	1	0
Lt. John C. Gale,	15	2	Benj. Danforth,	1	2
Onesiphoras Page,	2	1	Obediah P. Fifield,	2	7
Hubard Stevens,	1	1	Joseph Mason,	2	9
Daniel Gilman,	1	3	John Mason,	1	8
Lt. Joseph French,	15	11	Benj. Fifield,	1	6
Benj. Orsgood,	8	4	Levi Eaton,	2	1
James Clay,	4	10	Jesse Stevens,	1	8
Samuel Scribner,	6	8	Iddo Scribner,	5	7
John Fifield,	9	5	Edward Scribner, jr.,	4	2
Winthrop Fifield,	1	4	Benj. Thomson,	2	4
Richard Greele,	3	11	Richard Cliford,	3	1
Lt. Samuel Judkins,	6	4	Benj. Cliford,	1	6
Samuel Judkins,	1	0	Edward Cliford,	1	9
Andrew Judkins,	1	1	Edward Scribner,	0	7
Jacob Bohonon,	2	9	Lt. Isaac Blasdel,	2	6
Wm. Clay,	1	0	Ens. John Clement,	6	1
Stephen Sawyer,	6	1	Capt. Enoch Chase,	3	7
Edward Sawyer,	1	6	Wm. Chase,	2	7
Moses Jemson,	1	3	Samuel Loverin,	4	5
Abel Tendy,	2	10	Moses Clement,	1	10
Samuel Tendy,	1	4	Benj. Frasier,	1	3
Thos. Rundlet,	2	4	John Couch,	2	5
Dea. John Sanborn,	2	10	Benj. Pettingill, ye 3d,	9	2

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE HOUSE.

There was an unwilling acquiescence in the acts of the majority. The meeting-house became the property of the town, but before it could be occupied it required extensive modifications and repairs. Messrs. Wilder and Bowers were employed to execute the work, receiving as compensation the right to sell pews. The church was 60 by 44 feet, with 26-foot posts, according to a plan previously presented to the town. Its location was not many feet southwest of its present site. The church was lighted by two tiers of windows. A porch was built at each end of the house, and a high tower or steeple above the

porch on the west end, with a belfry, in which was afterwards placed an excellent bell, noted for the remarkable clearness of its sound. In favorable weather it could be heard in Concord, and in places equally distant to the north. It was cast expressly for this church, and contained twenty silver dollars, contributed by the Rev. Mr. Worcester, for the purpose of improving the quality of its tone. It was proudly claimed by the people of the town that this bell "had the right ring to it." In each of the porches was a flight of stairs leading to the gallery, which extended around on three sides. Entrances to the church were by a single door at each end, and a double one on the south side. From this main entrance a broad aisle extended directly to the pulpit on the north side. A narrow aisle, extending east and west from the end doors, intersected the main aisle at the centre of the building. There was also an aisle passing round between the wall pews and those on the center floor. The pulpit was elevated upon a platform ten or twelve feet high, being enclosed by panel-work sheathing, and was reached by stairs on the west side. When the minister passed in and closed the door he was shut out from the sight of the people below, until he arose and began the services of the day. Above the pulpit, fastened by an iron rod attached to the frame timber, was suspended the old-time "sounding board." No meeting-house was complete in its furnishings without this accompaniment to the pulpit. It was made of wood, somewhat bell-shaped, and at the base was eight feet by six, while it was about six feet in depth or height. The identical "board," with a portion of the old pulpit, is now in the possession of Deacon Thomas D. Little. The object of the sounding board was to give, as was supposed, intensity to the voice, an erroneous supposition which science and experience have united in correcting. It served however to attract the attention of children, who, perched upon high benches and unable to rest their feet upon the floor, were unable to comprehend any other part of the service.

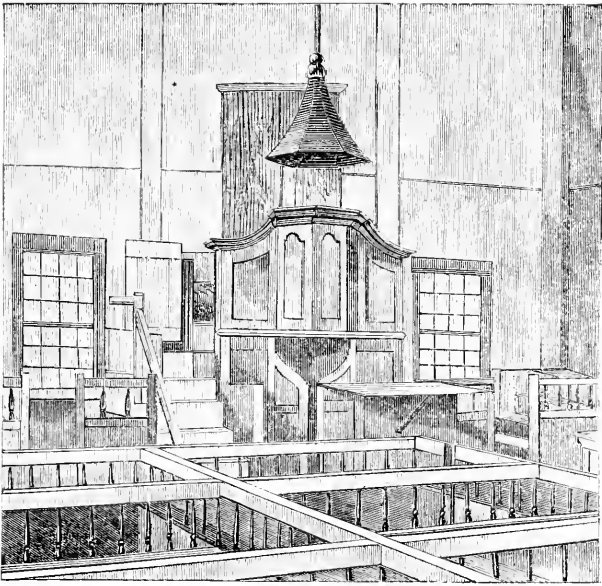
In front of the pulpit and near the ascent to it were the "deacons' seats," elevated like the wall pews. Here, in earlier

times, usually sat the venerable deacons. In the rear, and a foot higher, was a square pew which was occupied by the ruling elders, when such officers existed in the church.

All the pews on the floor and in the galleries were square in form, sheathed up to a given height on the sides, and continued a foot higher by a series of turned ballusters. Each pew was furnished with a swinging door. In the days of the fathers, it was a mark of reverence for the congregation to rise during prayer. To facilitate the act the seats were hung by hinges and readily turned back as the people rose, but the slamming and confusion which existed at the close of the "long prayer" was suggestive of the rattling fire of musketry at a military muster.

LATER MODIFICATIONS.

The church remained in the condition described until 1835, when Stillman Fellows, of Hopkinton, took the contract to make changes which have been mainly acceptable to the present day. It was moved back from the street, northerly, and turned partly round. The posts were cut down, one tier of windows removed and larger ones supplied. The pulpit and pews gave place to those of modern style, the old sounding board and galleries were removed, the entrance changed and various other modifications made. No expenditures have been made on the church, beyond shingling and occasional painting, for nearly a half century. It is somewhat antiquated, but serves well for a country church. The people would be happy to occupy a better edifice, and if the town was as prosperous as it was years ago a new church would be one of the very first improvements to be made.



INTERIOR VIEW OF OLD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

CHAPTER XI.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, CONTINUED.

“There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village preacher’s modest mansion rose.
A man he was to all the country dear
And passing rich, with forty pounds a year;
Remote from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor e’er had changed nor wished to change his place;
Unpracticed he to fawn, or seek for power
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour:
Far other aims his heart had learned to prize,
More bent to raise the wretched than to rise.
He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds and led the way.”

THE REVEREND JOHN ELLIOT.

Of this minister very little is known. He was invited to settle in the town, January 14, 1771, on certain conditions proposed by himself, as follows: His “salary to begin at forty pounds a year L. M., the first year, and to rise five pounds a year till it shall amount to fifty pounds and remain until the expiration of three years, and then rise five pounds; to give him twenty-five cords of wood yearly and make the parsonage as good as it was voted at the last meeting.” The town had voted at said meeting to finish some portions of the house. It was also stipulated that the town should “keep two cows and one horse for the use of the minister, until there should be pasturing on the parsonage land.”

April 9, 1771, it was voted “to raise thirteen pounds L. M. to lay out on the parsonage this year,” and Lieut. Pettengill, Ebenezer Webster and Moses Garland were chosen a committee to see that this sum was expended.

It was also voted “that the ordination of Mr. Elliot be on the third Wednesday of September next,” 1771.

“Voted to raise five pounds, L. M., to defray ordination charges.”

“Voted that the Selectmen make Provision for s'd Ordination.”

Preparations were made to ordain Mr. Elliot, and expectations were confidently entertained that Salisbury was to have a regularly ordained religious teacher; but between the time of his acceptance and the day fixed for his ordination a change came over him. Previous to July 4, 1771, Mr. Elliot sent to the selectmen the following communication:

“To the Selectmen of Salisbury:

You are Desired to put in the following article, viz: to see whether the town of Salisbury will give Wt. for Mr. Elliot's Dismission from them, upon his Request preferred for that Purpose, and from the Reasons that may be offered by him as the cause of sd Request.

JOHN ELLIOT.”

The following is a copy of Mr. Elliot's request to the town for dismission:

“The reasons in Brief for the request preferred by me for a Dismission from Salisbury, viz:

1st, My present want of Health of Body in order to carry on my Studies. 2d, because of the entire change in my Mind in Respect to my Call to preach or labor in sd place among them as their Minister, and because I cannot stay without I am forced utterly against my Present Mind, and am not a Volunteer in the Place, and as I am Convinced that there is another Place that the Great Governor of the world has appointed for my labors.

Attest,

JOHN ELLIOT.

Salisbury, 8th July, 1771.”

At a legal meeting, holden at the meeting-house in said town, July 8, 1771, “Voted Mr. John Elliot's Dismission from the work of the Ministry in this Place upon the Request & for the Reasons there Given in at sd Meeting.”

Mr. Elliot was doubtless an acceptable man, and a good preacher, but the wilderness had no smiles for him. He shrank from the trials and privations incident to a pioneer life, and as the day of his ordination and installation drew near, he began to relent and finally became “convinced that it was not the place that the Great Governor of the world had appointed for his

labor." On the 8th day of July, 1771, the very day of the date of his letter, the Great Governor of the world, Mr. Elliot, and the people of Salisbury were in perfect accord, and his dismissal was granted at once. A settlement was made with him, receipts given and recorded, and a release of all rights obtained from him as the prospective first settled minister of the town.

THE REVEREND JONATHAN SEARLE.

The minister who followed him was a man of different stamp. In the summer of 1768 Mr. Jonathan Searle preached in Salisbury, and on the 22d day of that year the town "voted that the Committee discourse with Mr. Searle before they apply to any other candidate." But he was then teaching in Rowley, Mass., his native town, and could not leave. He continued to teach in Rowley, and to preach in Salisbury, Chester, N. H., Rowley and Ipswich, Mass., and in other places, till 1773, when he gave himself unreservedly to the work of the ministry.

Mr. Searle was born in Rowley, Mass., November 16, 1746, and graduated at Harvard College in 1765, being then only nineteen years of age. He was a fine scholar and had acquired a liberal education at the most eminent university in the land, taught several years, and was fitted for the ministry at twenty-one years of age. He preached in Salisbury as early as the summer of 1768. After a protracted trial he was invited or "called" to settle, and a committee consisting of Benjamin Sanborn, Ebenezer Webster and Robert Smith was chosen to receive Mr. Searle's answer. The following is the beautiful, tender and eloquent answer of Mr. Searle, to the call of the people of Salisbury to come and settle amongst them:

SALISBURY, October 11th, 1773.

To the Committee:

Messuers Benjamin Sanborn, Ebenezer Webster & Robert Smith. To be Communicated to the Town.

My fathers & Brethren: I have had a time to consider the solemn & important Call you have given me to Spread my Labors in this part of the Gospel Vineyard, & have abundant reason to be thankful to Jesus Christ for putting me into His

Honorable Service—& all things considered, I cannot in Duty do otherwise than to Accept your Call; though most unworthy & in need of Much Divine Strength to answer its Design. By your continued prayers for me, may I obtain Grace of God to be faithful & mercy to be successful in winning Souls Savingly unto Christ. May we live together as Heirs of Eternal Life here & share in the immortal Glories of the Heavenly world which Jesus shall give to all that wait for his appearing. And I am obliged to you that in addition to you Calling me to Ministerial Services in this Place, you have made Provision for my Comfortable temporal Support, in an Honorable way & proportioned by that rule given in the Scriptures for Gathering Collections for the Saints. As it is Greatly Self Denying to me to be at such a Distance from Relations, since I am but a man of like passions with you, you will not be unwilling that I take Opportunity to visit them. Accordingly I make a reserve of two Sabbaths Yearly for that purpose, looking upon Myself to be at my option on those Days. I take it to be a Charter Grant that I am made an Original Proprietor in the Land of this town, by virtue of my Settlement among you in the Gospel Ministry, as you have indeed implied in a vote for Exchanging of Land with me.

Wishing temporal & Eternal Blessings may be given you & your Children I am
Your Real friend & Servant in Gospel Bonds,

JONATHAN SEARLE.

At a town meeting held October 11, 177 , it was voted "to accept Mr. Searle's letter," and Ebenezer Webster, John Collins and Capt. Matthew Pettengill were chosen a committee to call a council. It was voted "to give Mr. Searle fifty pounds L. M. for two years, and then rise four pounds L. M. a year till it comes to sixty pounds, and there stand during his labor in the work of the ministry in said town; also twenty-five cords of wood at his house yearly."

It was voted that the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Searle be the third Wednesday of November, (the 17th) 1773.

Voted that "a Committee consisting of Sinkler Bean, Benjamin Huntoon and Joseph Fifield see that Mr. Ebenezer Johnson make suitable support for the ordination."

Voted "to raise twenty dollars to defray the ordination expenses."

An invitation was extended to the churches and other parties in Concord, Sanbornton and Hopkinton, in N. H., and Rowley and Ipswich, Mass., "to form a Council, examine Mr. Searle, and if found worthy to ordain him."

On the morning of the 16th of November, 1773, all the pastors and delegates of the churches above named convened at

the house of Mr. Andrew Pettengill, at the South Road, and resolved themselves into an Ecclesiastical Council, and chose the Rev. Mr. Walker, of Concord, Moderator.

Voted "to accept Mr. Jonathan Searle's Declaration and Confession of faith as Satisfactory to the Council."

In order to proceed to the ordination, voted "that the members, who signed the covenant presented, be acknowledged as a sister church and treated as such."

Voted, that Rev. Mr. Chandler give the Solemn Charge.

" " Rev. Mr. Woodman make the First Prayer.

" " Rev. Mr. Dana give the Right Hand of Fellowship.

" " Rev. Mr. Fletcher make the Last Prayer.

" " Rev. Mr. Jewett preach the Sermon.

The members who signed the covenant, and were by the council constituted a church, are as follows :

Jonathan Searle,	Ebenezer Johnson,	John Collins,
Sinkler Bean,	Abel Tandy,	Jeremiah Webster,
Robert Barber,	John Sanborn,	Benjamin Sanborn.
Benjamin Huntoon,	John Fifield,	

This business having been transacted, in the presence of a large assembly of divines and scholars,* the council adjourned to the meeting-house on the 17th. The hospitality of the good people of the town, during the intervening social hours, was greatly enjoyed by the visiting guests, many of whom came from Kingston, Sandown and Rowley, Mass., and Warner, Hillsborough, Hopkinton, Canterbury, Sanbornton and Concord, to witness the ceremonies of the occasion and participate in the pleasure of ordaining a minister so near the then limits of civilization. This was the most northern church in the Province of New Hampshire, on the west side of the Merrimack river. The Rev. Joseph Woodman was ordained at Sanbornton, November 13th, 1771, but did not preach in the new meeting-house till November 21, 1775. These two churches remained for several years the most northern in the Province.

An ordination in those days was an important event, as shown by the fact that people attended this at Salisbury, trav-

*The scholars are supposed to have been candidates studying for the ministry.

elling on horseback from Rowley and Ipswich, Mass., a distance of eighty-five miles, fording streams and following paths marked by notched (spotted or blazed) trees. Mr. Searle could with much truth say, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness. Make straight the way of the Lord."

The ordination sermon, by the Rev. Mr. Jewett, of Rowley, was preached in the meeting-house, as we have seen that it had been completed the year before. Besides, no private house could hold the assembled multitude. The subject of the discourse was, "How the Ministers of the Gospel are to be accounted of." The text was from 1st Corinthians, Chap. 4, verse 1, "Let a man so account of us as of the ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God." This sermon, in accordance with the wishes of the people, was printed, and a copy has been preserved in the rooms of the New Hampshire Historical Society, at Concord. It was an able discourse, full of deep thoughts and telling passages, and carried conviction with its utterances. Mr. Searle was commended as the right man in the right place, although barely twenty-seven years of age, having been ordained the day after he reached that age. He was a man of large ability, of fine manners, finished education, with a dignified bearing, and full of strength, energy and fortitude. He dared the wilderness to preach the gospel to all people. Mr. Walker was then the settled minister in Concord, Mr. Fletcher in Hopkinton. Daniel Webster, not then born, married the daughter of the latter. Mr. Woodman had been settled but a few years in the adjoining town of Sanbornton. Mr. Jewett was the settled minister in Rowley, and had been the religious instructor of Mr. Searle from his boyhood. Mr. Searle was six feet tall, of fine proportion, wore a powdered wig, deer-skin breeches, long silk stockings, ornamented with brilliant silver knee and shoe buckles, with ample surplice and gown, a fitting figure for so solemn and imposing an occasion.

THE MEETING-HOUSE QUESTION.

The meeting-house was located on the northerly slope of nearly the highest hill in Salisbury, about the centre of the

town, and the approaches to it in all directions were steep and difficult. As soon as the forests were cleared away, the deep drifting snows came on and made the roads almost impassable; and in the course of ten or twelve years a feeling grew up that the location of the place of worship should be changed. Searle's Hill, unlike the "Hill of Sion," did not yield "a thousand sacred sweets"; and during the latter years of Mr. Searle's ministry contention and difficulty arose relative to moving the meeting-house, as has been seen. The question was earnestly discussed, passions were allowed to usurp the place of reason, and jealousies grew and multiplied. It was no wonder that, under such circumstances, a man of Mr. Searle's ardent temperament should become disheartened, as he saw the pillars of his church, to whom he had held up the merits of the dying Saviour and to whom he had broken the bread of life for many years, leaving him, and the members of his beloved flock, who had so often communed together in spirit and in truth, now passing each other without a bow or sign of recognition.

MR. SEARLE A GOOD HUSBANDMAN.

He was a most excellent husbandman, and made the wilderness about him blossom as the rose. He procured an orchard to be set out in Rowley, grafted with choice fruit, and after a few years transplanted it to his home in Salisbury. It grew and became the finest orchard within the limits of the town. The Rev. Samuel Wood procured scions from Parson Searle's orchard, about 1785, with which he grafted one of the most valued orchards in Boscawen. There is a picture of two Bell pears, painted by Mr. Searle's daughter, Margaret, as they hung from the bough in front of her chamber window. This picture is now in the possession of her son, Henry P. Rolfe, in Concord, as is also the bull's-eye watch purchased by his great-grandfather, Capt. Jethro Sanborn, of Sandown, in 1765, in London, for which he paid fifty Spanish milled dollars.

DISMISSION DESIRED.

After a pastorate of nearly twenty years, May 31, 1790, a church meeting was called by the pastor to act on the question

of his dismissal. It was proposed to call a council, and Mr. Searle consented to remain until his people could secure a successor, provided it should be done within one year from their annual meeting. In his letter asking for dismissal he gives the following reasons: "Want of bodily health sufficient to continue a charge requiring so many and varied cares and so much labor." Col. Ebenezer Webster, Elder Benjamin Huntoon and Deacon John Collins were chosen a committee for this year.

Mr. Searle wished to be dismissed from his pastorate, first, upon gospel principles of love and mutual friendship; second, to continue in the work of the ministry until his successor should be employed; third, that the congregation be freed from taxes, that they might be legally called upon to make up to him on account of the depreciation in the currency; fourth, the parsonage right to be improved by him long enough to remunerate him for clearing up the land, and circumstantial costs.

The church committee last named, with Benjamin Pettengill, Edward Eastman, David Pettengill, Samuel Pillsbury, William Webster and Dr. Joseph Bartlett were chosen a committee to settle with Mr. Searle.

The most important articles in the settlement were, that Mr. Searle should quietly and peaceably enjoy the minister's right, reserved in the charter by the grantees of said town, for the first settled minister and his heirs forever; the parsonage land to be improved by the minister, his heirs and assigns, until the close of the year 1791, he to be free from ministerial work, August 15, 1790.

A council was held November 8, 1791, and Mr. Searle's dismissal granted.

Voted "unanimously to recommend the Rev. Mr. Searle to the fellowship of all the churches, and also to the work of the gospel ministry, should he incline, wherever God in his providence may call him."

HIS LATER LIFE AND DEATH.

He continued to live on the parsonage and finally owned it at the time of his death. In consideration of his services as a

minister of the gospel there was sold to him a lot of land, near what is now Franklin village, to be free from taxes to him and his heirs for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. This lot of land came by inheritance to his daughter Margaret, Mrs. Benjamin Rolfe. It was not taxed till 1835, when it was ascertained that as a matter of law no land could be granted free from taxes.

The following members united with the church under Mr. Searle's pastorate:

Moses Silley,	Ruth ———	Sarah Huntoon,
Ebenezer Webster,	Hannah Greeley,	Molly Eastman,
Simeon Wadleigh, Sr.,	Elisabeth Sanborn,	Anna Eastman,
Hannah Rogers,	Jonathan Huntoon,	Mary Huntoon,
Nathaniel Meloon,	Miriam Collins,	Rachel Tandy,
Della Wadleigh,	Susannah Webster,	Elisabeth Whittemore,
Miriam Greeley,	Sarah Collins,	Abigail Webster,
Elisabeth Pillsbury,	Sarah Smith,	Mary Fellows,
Anna Fifield,	Anna Webster,	Elisabeth Silley,
Benja. Haywood.	Anna Stevens,	Rachel Greeley,
Richard Foster,	Abigail Sillaway,	Ruth Webster.

After his dismissal, Mr. Searle preached occasionally, but devoted himself mainly to the improvement of his farm and the support of his large family. His church, wherein he had been ordained with so much solemn and imposing ceremony nearly a score of years before, had been taken down and converted into a new one at the South Road. The sacred desk was no longer supplied by him, his mind gradually became unsettled, and he finally began to show unmistakable signs of insanity. He wandered about among his former church members and parishioners, with his habitual dignified bearing, being perfectly harmless. It is recorded of him that "he lost his christian standing through intemperance," but he did not indulge in stimulants till long after his mind became seriously impaired. He continued to fade away until December 2, 1818, when his weary spirit took its departure from its worn-out tenement, and the manly form of the christian minister was laid away in the silent home at Shaw's Corner, there to sleep till the bright morning of the resurrection.

A PLEASANT REMINISCENCE.

The following is from the pen of the late Gen. Walter Harri- man, who gave much examination to the early history of the town of Salisbury, and no little research into the character of its inhabitants, he having been a native and a long time resident of the adjoining town of Warner.

A DAY WITH THE WEBSTERS.*

One bright morning in August, 1875, we (Mrs. H. and myself) took a suitable team at Concord, with one day's rations, and, in light marching order, set off for Elms Farm, Shaw's Corner and Searle Hill. We desired more light on a few points in reference to the early life of Daniel Webster. At Boscawen Plains, that ancient village, with its broad street, shaded houses and "magnificent distances," we made our first halt. A venerable lady of intelligence and culture gave us the information we there sought. She *knew* Daniel Webster and his brother Ezekiel. She related interesting anecdotes concerning their life in Boscawen, and pointed out the exact spot where, in 1805, Daniel Webster opened his first law office, and commenced (as he used to express it) "making writs." He occupied this office but two years, when he gave it up to Ezekiel, and went to Portsmouth. This office, at the Plains, was a small building attached to a dwelling house, just above the ancient cemetery, and on the same side of the street, but it was removed from this place many years ago, and the ground on which it stood is now a shaded lawn.

Some of the readers of this periodical will remember how the country was shocked by the sudden termination of the life of Ezekiel Webster. On the 10th day of April, 1829, while arguing a case in the Court-House at Concord, he fell lifeless to the floor.

Having visited the ancient cemetery at Boscawen, and particularly noticed the inscriptions on the tombstones of Ezekiel Webster and his first wife, we proceeded on our journey. We soon passed the county buildings (and the magnificent farm connected therewith) which overlook the charming valley of the Merrimack, and came to Stirrup-Iron Brook, which comes down from Salisbury, passes under the Northern Railroad and falls into the river. This brook takes its name from the circumstances, that, sometime after the independence of the colonies was acknowledged, Gen. Dearborn, of Revolutionary fame, while going, on horseback, to visit a sister at Andover, in fording this stream, which was then at a high stage of water, lost one of his stirrup-irons.

We cross the railroad and are soon looking both to the right and left upon the broad, smooth acres of the Elms Farm (now the Orphans' Home). To this place Daniel Webster was brought, with the family, when he was about one year of age, and around this sacred spot clustered all his early recollections. He owned this farm, after his father's decease, and made annual pilgrimages to it till the year he died. Here was the theatre of his early sports and joys, as well as trials and disappointments. Here his school days began; from here he went to Philips Academy at

* Granite Monthly, May, 1880.

Exeter for a term of six months, when fourteen years of age; from here he went to Boscawen Plains, under the instruction of Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D., to prepare for college, in the spring of 1797; from here he went to Dartmouth, and when he graduated, with distinction, in 1801, it was right here where he entered the law office of Thomas W. Thompson, as a student of Blackstone.

This Thompson first opened an office at Salisbury South Road, but after remaining there a year he came down to the river road, where his office was nearly opposite the Webster House. This office was removed many years ago and made the ell of a house standing on the hill towards Shaw's Corner. Thompson finally went to Concord, and after a life of industry and success, having filled the chair of Speaker of our House of Representatives in June, 1813, and served as Senator in the Congress of the United States from June, 1814, to March, 1817 (to fill a vacancy), he died and was buried in Concord.

With reverent step we entered the Webster cemetery at the Elms Farm; saw where Captain Ebenezer Webster and his wife, Abigail, (the parents of Daniel) as well as many others of his kindred, were laid to rest, and we felt that this was the proper place for the dust of the great expounder to sleep instead of being secreted off in that lonely pasture at Marshfield. We felt, too, that Webster made a mistake in cultivating the barren slopes of Green Harbor and making a home there, when the Elms Farm presented opportunities so much better. We visited the celebrated oak tree on which (as tradition has it) Daniel hung his scythe after failing to make it suit him, hung in any other way. But the tree was then dead on the mow-field. Time had laid it low, as it had him who had often basked in its shade.

Writing of this place toward the close of his life, in a letter to a friend, Webster says: "Looking out at the east windows, with a beautiful sun just breaking out, my eye sweeps along a level field of 100 acres. At the end of it, a third of a mile off, I see plain marble gravestones, designating the places where repose my father and mother, and brothers, and sisters, Mahitable, Abigail and Sarah—good scripture names, inherited from their Puritan ancestors. This fair field is before me. I could see a lamb on my part of it. I have ploughed it, raked it, but I never mowed it; *somehow I could never learn to hang a scythe.* My brother Joseph used to say that my father sent me to college in order to make me equal to the rest of the children."

We crossed the mouth of Punch Brook, just above the Elms Farm, and, turning immediately to the left, proceeded on up the old road running to Shaw's Corner. About half way up, and near where the road crosses the brook, we find the foundations of a saw-mill which Capt. Webster owned when Daniel was a lad. From letters of the latter we learn, that, while at work with his father in this mill, while listening to the roar of the water-fall and gazing on the mountains and forests in their grandeur, Daniel Webster had his first visions of future eminence, or of the possibility of it. Here, to this youth, there were "sermons in stones, tongues in trees, and books in the running brooks."

A half a mile or more to the northward of Shaw's Corner, on a road leading to East Andover, and on the charmed banks of Punch Brook, where the birds sing sweetly in May, is the *birthplace* of Daniel Webster. Here Judge Webster, coming up from Kingston, selected his farm in the wilderness. It was average land for tillage and pasture, and was quite valuable on account of its pine timber, but by years of neglect and waste the farm has become very ordinary. The old log cabin

was demolished before Daniel's birth, but the spot where it stood is still visible, as well as the foundations of the grist-mill which Capt. Webster erected on Punch Brook. The well and the historic elm are there, and a part of the little frame house in which Daniel Webster was born is there, constituting the ell of the present two-story house standing on the premises. The room in which Daniel was born is there, precisely as it was Jan. 18, 1782, excepting that now there are two windows in front, whereas, at the former period, there was but one. Of all these facts we satisfied ourselves after patient and thorough investigation.

We now began our toilsome ascent. The sun having passed an hour beyond its high meridian, and our experiences for the day having been not totally unlike those of him of the olden time, who, "in weariness, in watchings often, *in hunger and thirst*, in fastings," pursued his high calling, we halted and went into bivouac. On the eastern slope of Searle Mountain, under the shade of a large rock-maple which stood by the side of a sparkling rivulet, we supplied our wants. A fire was kindled,—the coffee-pot and frying-pan were taken from the carriage, and "salt-hoss and hard-tack" (the soldier's fare) made the foundation of our meal. Old "Nimrod," the faithful animal who had been ridden in the army, was not forgotten, but was led "into green pastures," and had set before him his coveted "gallon of shoe pegs" which had been brought along for the occasion.

The summit of Searle Hill (more commonly known, perhaps, as Meeting-house Hill) was now our objective point. It is a mile west of Shaw's Corner, on an old road leading to Salisbury Centre. The ascent of this hill, especially from the east, is attended with much labor. The hill is both long and steep—very steep, even for the mountainous regions of New Hampshire. The road is rough, and is now entirely abandoned as a public highway. Giving the horse his head, we toiled up this mountain as pedestrians. Half way up from Shaw's Corner, on the right hand side of the road, is seen an old cellar and all the foundations of extensive farm-buildings. But the voices which rang on that mountain side are hushed. It was William Webster, a brother to Capt. Ebenezer, who settled on this spot. Here, in his early manhood, he came and selected his home. Here he raised his large family, lived a life of usefulness and died. But this deserted place is further made memorable by the fact that Daniel Webster, after leaving Exeter Academy in the spring of 1797, and before commencing with Rev. Mr. Wood at Boscawen Plains, taught a private school for a few weeks, on this side-hill, occupying for his school-house a room here in his Uncle William's dwelling-house. Daniel had a fine class of girls and boys, and his brief charge here, it is said, was pleasant and bewitching. This was

"In life's morning march, when his bosom was young."

On the top of Searle Hill, on the left hand side of the road as we are travelling, stood the first church edifice erected in Salisbury. *It could not be hid.* It was a large two-story building, without a steeple, with but little inside finish, and with a pulpit at a dizzy height. Think of bleak December,—the cold blasts sweeping down these old mountains, the roads blocked full in every direction,—no fire in the church, but two long sermons, reaching up to sixteenthly, every Sunday. It's enough to make a saint shudder!

Jonathan Searle, the first occupant of this pulpit, commenced his labors here before the Revolution, viz., in 1773, and closed them, after 18 years of faithful

service, in 1791. He was a graduate of Harvard,—a man of large ability and of lofty and dignified bearing. He was also a man of fine personal appearance. He wore a tri-cornered cocked hat, powdered wig, ornamented knee and shoe buckles, with the most ample surplice and gown. All the Websters worshipped in his congregation. Young Daniel was baptised here, by the Rev. Mr. Searle, in the summer of 1782. The day was pleasant and warm, but on that mountain top there was a strong breeze. After the ceremony of baptism, as the Webster family were leaving the church, a Mrs. Clay, who no doubt was an excellent lady though a little intrusive, made herself quite conspicuous. She had on a new bonnet, and a large one,—it was large for the *fashion*, and fashion at that time justified one simply immense. This bonnet was liberally decked with flowers, feathers and ribbons, and taking it all in all was well calculated to make a sensation on Searle Hill. This good woman pushed her way into the aisle, congratulated the minister on the felicity of his performance, congratulated Captain Webster and his wife on the auspicious event, patted little Daniel lovingly on the cheek, and chiefly cut off the view of the rest of the congregation. Just as she was leaving the vestibule of the church, a sudden flaw of wind struck her ponderous bonnet, snapped the slender thread that fastened it under her chin, and like riches that noted bonnet “took to itself wings.” This woman called lustily on the dignified Searle, who was nearest to it, to seize the fugitive article of head-adornment; and Searle was willing, but it would be unministerial for him to *run*. She called again — “Do, Reverend sir, catch my bonnet; it will be ruined!” He quickened his pace a little, but still preserved a measured and dignified tread. The distance between pursued and pursuer began rapidly to widen, when good Mrs. Clay, becoming frantic and unguarded, sang out, “Searle, *you devil you*, why don’t you run!” The reverend gentleman did then accelerate his motion, and overtaking that indispensable article of head-gear, bore it in triumph to its distracted owner.

A grandson of this reverend ambassador for Christ is one of the prominent and solid lawyers of Concord, and it is said that in personal appearance and in many characteristics of mind he bears a striking resemblance to his worthy ancestor.

The venerable sanctuary, which the winds and rains of heaven beat upon in the last century, has been gone a great many years, and on the old mountain, which was once the abode of numerous and thrifty families, silence now reigns undisturbed. Still the distant view from the summit is as varied and grand as in the days of Daniel Webster’s infancy; still the eye takes a broad reach over mountain, mead and vale, embracing no insignificant fraction of

“This universal frame — thus wondrous fair.”

Coming on down to the South Road, where stands the chief village of Salisbury, we were fortunate in finding a Mrs. Eastman, a native of that town, and a very intelligent old lady, who was pleased to favor us with items of much interest, and who pointed out the very house (now in a good state of preservation) in which “Daniel Webster, Esq., of Portsmouth, and Miss Grace Fletcher, of Salisbury,” were married, in June, 1808.

Night approaching, and the object of our short trip having been more than realized, we struck a bee-line for Concord.

THE REV. THOMAS WORCESTER.

This eminent divine was a son of Noah and Lydia (Taylor) Worcester, and was born November 22, 1768. He had four brothers, three of whom were ministers, viz: the Rev. Noah Worcester, D. D., of Brighton, Mass.; the Rev. Leonard Worcester, M. A., of Peacham, Vt., and the Rev. Samuel Worcester, D. D., of Salem, Mass. They were all distinguished as orators and writers for the religious press. The other brother, Jesse, was the father of Joseph E. Worcester, author of Worcester's Dictionary and other valuable works. Mr. Thomas Worcester was a self-educated man, and had studied for the ministry with the Rev. Daniel Emerson, at Hollis. In April, 1791, he was employed three months upon trial, and in the following September was invited to settle in Salisbury. Col. Ebenezer Webster, Dea. John Collins, Elder B. Huntoon, Edward Eastman and John Sweatt were chosen a committee to hire Mr. Worcester and make suitable arrangements for his ordination. A town meeting was held September 1, 1791, when it was voted "to give him one hundred and twenty pounds as a settlement, one half to be paid in nine months and the residue in eighteen months. Also eighty pounds yearly as long as he should continue." This was quite a salary at that time for a young man only twenty-three years of age. His letter of acceptance bears date October 16, 1791, and is as follows:

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS:

I call myself under obligations of gratitude to you as a church and people, for the respectful treatment I have received from you, since God in his providence called me to preach in this place; more particularly for the respect you have shown me in calling me to settle in the work of the Gospel ministry among you. Since I have been among you, I think I have endeavored carefully to attend to the various occurrences of divine Providence that I might learn my duty: and since I received your invitation to continue with you, and take the charge of you as your Pastor, I think I have carefully and prayerfully attended to the matter that I might be led to a wise determination; and after repairing to the Throne of Grace, and looking to the Great Head of the Church, for directive and deliberate consideration of the matter, I have been led to conclude that it is my duty to comply with your request. I therefore now accept your invitation and consent to stay among you according to your proposals. But my friends you will remember that I am young, that I am but a man, and that the work which I have undertaken is great and attended with many

difficulties. My youth and the disadvantages under which I labor respecting my acquirements of human Cuning loudly call for your candour and your prayers. I trust you will make all reasonable allowances for me; that you will cover my failings with a mantle of love, so far as it is consistent with the rules of the Gospel; and that you will afford your endeavors to strengthen my hands and keep me under advantages to be wholly devoted to the arduous work into which I am called so long as God shall continue me among you; and may God for Christ's Sake grant that the present apparent union of this Church and Congregation, may be strengthened and continued,—may He cause the Gospel to be understandingly and faithfully preached, and to become a Savior of life into life to the Souls of many. May He build up his Church and Kingdom in this place, and may He give us all a spirit of wisdom, of meekness, of watchfulness, of faithfulness and of brotherly love, that we may be truly a religious people, zealous of good works:—that this may be a city set on a hill, the light of which shall shine all round;—that we may glorify God and dwell together like brethren in unity.

N. B. I desire liberty to leave you destitute as to my supplying you with preaching two Sabbaths in a year, when occasion shall call for it.

THOMAS WORCESTER.

Salisbury, October 16, 1791.

He was ordained November 9th, by the same council which had dismissed Mr. Searle on the day previous. On this day the council had assembled preparatory to the ordination, when some hesitation arose among the ministers of the council, on account of Mr. Worcester's youthful appearance, and limited opportunities for an education, or because he had not received a collegiate education. The people without became impatient at the delay and demanded that the ordination should proceed. As Judge Webster was chairman of the committee who hired Mr. Worcester, he was requested to wait upon the council and inquire into the cause of the delay. He appeared before them, heard their statements, and arose and addressed them in an earnest, direct and impressive manner. "Gentlemen," said he, "the ordination must come off *now*, and if you cannot assent we must try and get along without you. The point under discussion must be postponed to some other day." The council acquiesced, and the ordination proceeded without further delay.

Two months before this the town had voted to accept a church which had been erected at the South Road, but which had not been finished upon the inside.

"The congregation which attended upon his preaching was for many years very large. He was a faithful and laborious

pastor, and his pulpit addresses were attractive, earnest and direct. All were interested, many deeply moved. During his ministry there were several seasons of the special outpouring of the Holy Spirit. An extensive revival of religion occurred soon after his settlement, and over eighty were received into the church." Probably the most enjoyable occasion of the kind which ever took place in this church was in December, 1792. As a result of the last-mentioned revival, thirty young converts made public profession of their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. His brother, Samuel Worcester, united with the church February 13, 1793. William Webster, uncle to Daniel, united with the church September 8, 1796, and Daniel Webster himself September 13, 1807. Seven years after this Mr. Webster wrote out his own "creed or profession of faith," and subsequently left it with his father. It will be found in his biography.

Another special revival occurred about 1815, when more than sixty persons made public profession of their faith.

Under his pastorate 268 united with the church; he administered the sacrament of baptism to 322 children, solemnized 307 marriages, and attended 25 ecclesiastical councils.

In the year 1791 there was some difficulty about collecting the funds for the support of preaching, and it was voted "to assess the inhabitants of the town for the minister's salary, and to ring the bell on Sabbath days, and on all public days, as is usual."

For some time previous to Mr. Worcester's dismissal from the church he had departed from the strict orthodox faith, in regard to the deity of Christ. He was originally led to this departure, no doubt, by the influence of his older brother, Dr. Noah Worcester, who resided in Salisbury from 1800 to 1813, while publishing his "Bible News" and other controversial writings on the subject of the Trinity. There is no clear indication of the change in the Rev. Thomas Worcester's views till the year 1813.

The church creed had been made a little more liberal than formerly, although "considered a Congregational church and

treated as such by sister churches." The alteration however was made by Mr. Worcester himself, as he had left on record, upon his own individual responsibility. Mr. Worcester was at length charged with preaching other views than orthodox congregationalism, and out of that charge, and the facts on which it rested, grew dissatisfaction, embarrassment, and dissensions, which eventually did the church much harm.

A mutual council was finally called, April 23, 1823, consisting of the following pastors and delegates: From the West Parish church in Londonderry, Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., pastor, Dea. Wm. Anderson, delegate; from the church in East Londonderry Rev. Edward L. Parker, pastor, Elder Samuel Burnham, delegate; from the church in Lyme, Rev. Baxter Perry, pastor, Rev. Nathaniel Lambert, delegate; from the church in Hopkinton, Rev. Roger C. Hatch, pastor, brother David Greeley, delegate.

This council was charged with the duty of considering the circumstances, and advising in respect to Mr. Worcester's dismissal. It met at the house of Andrew Bowers, Esq., and Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., was chosen moderator, and Rev. R. C. Hatch, scribe.

The council say that after a careful and impartial investigation of all the charges against Mr. Worcester, "we are happy to find that no specific charges are preferred against him seriously affecting his moral and christian character," and "to his assiduity and tenderness as a pastor we give our united sanction, and we rejoice in that signal blessing with which it has pleased a Sovereign God to crown his labors in years that are past." The council however add that "they are constrained to confess that in the course of his proceedings of recent date there occur some deviations from strict consistency and propriety," which "they are inclined to ascribe, in a considerable degree, to mistaken views, to bodily infirmities, and to the agitation and distress of mind excited by the thought of separation from a beloved people."

His dismissal was occasioned by his doctrinal position and teachings. His one "dereliction," as the council declared, was concerning "the doctrine of the proper deity of Jesus Christ,"

and was "not in this case accompanied, as it usually is, with an abandonment of other distinguishing and glorious doctrines of the gospel." His "creed" shows however some difficulty on the subject of the Holy Spirit. On the character of Christ he would seem to be what is called a high Arian.

He remained in Salisbury, and December 12th, 1831, was received back into the church and died in full communion; but from some of his last letters and verbal communications it is clear that he did not relinquish his Unitarian views. Just before his death he said, "I have not changed my views; they are unshaken, and are growing stronger the more I search the scriptures."

In 1806 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College. He was a natural orator and the fame of his eloquence extended far and wide. He was emphatically the Channing of New Hampshire. He was also a man of sterling integrity, and of extended knowledge of the Bible, of history, and of human nature. He was a good writer, charitable in his views and liberal with his purse.

March 11, 1792, he married Miss Deborah Lee, of Manchester, Mass. He occupied the house now owned by D. J. Calef. No children blessed their union, but they adopted a number of children, giving them a good education, and providing them with this world's goods as far as they were able. He died December 24, 1831, aged 63 years.

The whole difference between Mr. Worcester and the church arose from his views of the Trinity. These views he wrote out but they were never published. They are herewith published, and will be found to show much thought and close reasoning. We record them as the best exposition of his faith.

AN ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT.

Following is a copy of the title-page of a school book, by the Rev. Thomas Worcester, taken from the original in Mr. Worcester's handwriting. The document has fifty-four chapters, and is without date:

THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTOR

OR

SACRED SCHOOL BOOK,

*Giving a Connected View of the Most Interesting Things
in the Bible.*

BY THOMAS WORCESTER, A. M.,

Pastor of a Church in Salisbury.

"This is the wisdom which speaks of hearts."

An honest statement to correct the great misrepresentations of Deacons,
Lawyers and others concerning my sentiments.

CREED OF THOMAS WORCESTER.

[As copied from the manuscript in his own hand writing.]

In regard to the divinity of the *Father, Son* and *Holy Spirit*; I verily believe all that I understand "Trinitarians" in general to have believed, *except* the propriety of using some words and forms which they have used.

I believe there are *three* which bear record in heaven, the *Father*, the *Word* and the *Holy Ghost*; that "God has given us eternal life," and "that this life is in his Son," but also of one divine nature; one likewise in the creation and the government of the Universe, and especially *one* in the great work of our salvation.

In regard to the divinity of *Christ*, I certainly deny nothing which Trinitarians in general have believed; so far as I have knowledge I do verily believe that *Christ* is *God*, in a very high sense; God—"who was in the beginning with God," and "without whom there was not anything made;" God—whose father has anointed him to an everlasting throne; God "over all, blessed forever," in that "all power is given unto him in Heaven and in earth," and in that he is "made head over all things in the *Church*;" "the first and the last," as he is in the Father and the Father in him, as he is the "author and the finisher of our faith," as "all things were made by him and for him," and as his, *one* in divine nature, *one* in divine fullness, *one* in divine purpose, *one* in divine work, and *one* in divine glory with the Father.

As to the dependence of the Son on the Father, I believe exactly as I understand the greatest and best of *Trinitarian writers*. I believe, in idea, that the Son is, as we are, without power or sufficiency in *himself*, for "it has pleased the Father that in him should all *fullness* dwell." Divine fullness so perpetually and unavoidably dwells in Christ, that he is ever "mighty to save," mighty to do anything and everything which the good of his kingdom requires. Trinitarians believe,

that, in some high sense, the Father is greater than the Son, and *so do I*, exactly as it is expressed by the great and good Dr. Owen, who, using the words of our Savior, says, "The Father hath life in himself, and he giveth unto the Son to have life in himself," by communicating unto him his "sustenance." And, as another great divine says, "What the Father is he is from none,—what the Son is, he [is] from the Father." The Son receives his being and his power from another, otherwise, it could not be said "there are not more Gods than One." At the same time, I believe, as Trinitarians do, that there is a high sense in which the Son is equal with the Father. He is equal in power and glory, for "in him dwells all the fullness of the Godhead."

Likewise, I believe, as I understand Trinitarians in general to have believed, in the *Holy Spirit*. So far as I have knowledge, they have generally believed, that the "*Spirit* was not a *person*, in the same sense that a man or an angel is a person," and many, if not the most, of great and good Trinitarians have supposed the "*Spirit* to be divine *power* or divine *goodness*, or a holy divine *energy*, in many instances personified, and particularly in the great work of regeneration and sanctification." And such is my own view of this matter.

Thus do I, with all the understanding I have, believe in the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. And so, I trust, with all my heart, unite in the worship with the heavenly millions, who give glory to God and to the Lamb who was slain.

THOMAS WORCESTER.

Salisbury, April 31st, 1814.

THE REV. ABIJAH CROSS.

Mr. Cross was settled over the church, December 23d, 1823, and on the 9th of May following the church adopted new or revised "articles of faith and covenant," agreeably to the orthodox creed.

At the time of Mr. Cross's settlement there were one hundred and eleven resident members. Also thirty-nine non-resident, making at the time of Mr. Worcester's dismissal a total number of one hundred and fifty. Of this number twenty-three absented themselves on the adoption of revised articles of faith. Under Mr. Cross's pastorate there were added to the church seventeen members, and nine were dismissed. He administered the sacrament of baptism to fifteen. His dismissal was April 1, 1829.

During his ministry an effort was made by Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, a Unitarian clergyman, to organize a Unitarian Society in town, but not finding a very large congregation of this faith, and only five persons to organize into a church, and no proper place being found to hold religious worship, he continued in town but one year.

THE REV. ANDREW RANKIN.

Mr. Rankin was settled over the church July 11, 1830, and was dismissed in October, 1832. During his pastorate seventeen were added to the church by profession, eleven by letter, and about twenty were converted by his preaching.

Mr. Rankin was a son of Andrew Rankin, who came with his father, John Rankin, from Glasgow, Scotland. They landed at Salem, Mass., Boston harbor at that time being blockaded. They eventually settled at Littleton, Mass., where Rev. Andrew was born, November 1, 1795. He died at Danbury, October 22, 1862. He married Lois, daughter of Jeremiah Eames, of East Stewartstown, by whom he had six children, Lucy, (Albee) Cambridgeport, Mass.; Rev. Jeremiah E., of Washington, D. C.; Andrew E., of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Lois A., of Boston, Mass., and Caroline L. (Bartlett,) of Jacksonville, Ill.

Mr. Rankin was a scholarly man, possessed of much energy, was an able and attractive preacher, and thoroughly devoted to his calling. He espoused the temperance cause with great zeal, and was one of the pioneers of that reform in the State.

It required no little fortitude at that time for the minister to step out from amongst the "wine bibbers" who were members of the church, and demand total abstinence from everything which could intoxicate. But he did not fail to declare to them that "Wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise," and that "at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." "A drunkard cannot inherit the Kingdom of God," was his frequent admonition. He was a fearless and faithful servant of the Most High,—and laid up his treasures where moth and rust could not corrupt them. Of his six children two are now living: Rev. Jeremiah E., of Washington, D. C., and Lucy, (Albee) of Cambridgeport, Mass..

THE REV. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FOSTER.

He was a son of Richard and Esther (Jewell) Foster, and grandson of Hezekiah Foster, an early settler in Salisbury, and was born June 16, 1803. During his pastorate he resided in

the house now occupied by P. A. Fellows, which was then the parsonage. Mr. Foster was settled Nov. 13, 1833, and continued his charge thirteen years, being dismissed by mutual council July 23, 1846. He was a good minister, esteemed by his parishioners, and respected as a citizen, pastor and friend. Eighty members were admitted to the church during his ministry in Salisbury, forty by profession of faith, and forty by letter. Several seasons of religious awakening occurred during his ministry, the most marked being in the winter of 1842-43. For several years he taught the Academy in Salisbury, and his memory is fondly cherished by all who came under his instruction.

November 7, 1846, a call was extended to the Rev. Moses Kimball which was not accepted.

THE REV. E. H. CASWELL

Succeeded Mr. Foster, June 28, 1848, and was dismissed by mutual council the following February. Four were admitted to the church by profession, and one by letter, during his brief labors in the ministry. While at Salisbury Mr. Caswell married Miss Sarah J., youngest daughter of Dea. William Parsons, a fine scholar and accomplished lady. Mr. Caswell did not possess very firm health, and died young, leaving one son, who resides with his mother in Boston. Mr. Caswell occupied the Congregational pulpit in Hooksett for a time, and is pleasantly remembered by his parishioners in whatever field he was called to labor.

THE REV. ERASMUS D. ELDRIDGE

Was settled as pastor, January 12, 1849, at a salary of \$400 and the use of the parsonage, and was dismissed November 1, 1854, on account of failing health. During his ministry twenty-six were received into the church. Mr. Eldridge's health failing him, and being of a tubercular predisposition, he was often obliged to seek a milder climate than Salisbury afforded. The labors of Mr. Eldridge were very useful in the church and very acceptable to the people. He was a high-toned gentleman and felt the responsibility of his high calling. Nature had endowed him with an even temper and a gentle spirit, combined with the

buoyancy of hope, and he was always kind and cheerful. He was born in Dunstable, Mass., March 10, 1804, graduated at Amherst College in 1829, and studied for the ministry, at Andover, in the class of 1833. He married Mabel Tappan Hill, of Portsmouth, and died at Athens, Ga., April 18, 1876. He was ordained pastor at Hampton, April 4, 1838; dismissed May 7, 1848. Settled in Salisbury, January 12, 1849; dismissed Nov. 1, 1854. He removed to Georgia in 1855, and remained till 1860; installed at Alton, January 24, 1861; dismissed November 24, 1863; installed at Kensington, June 30, 1864; dismissed January 13, 1875. While in Salisbury he built and occupied the house now owned by Hartwell C. Noyes.

THE REV. THOMAS RATRAY

Came from Toronto, Canada, and was installed at Salisbury May 7, 1856, and on account of ill health was dismissed April 15, 1857. He was employed at a salary of \$550, and the expenses of moving. After leaving Salisbury he went to Scotland, the place of his nativity, to revisit early scenes and old friends. Upon his return he built a house in Concord, where he remained for several years, and from there removed to Massachusetts.

THE REV. HORATIO MERRILL

Was a son of Nathaniel and Phebe (Merrill) Merrill, and was born at Brownsfield, Me., April 26, 1817. Studied at Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1840. He studied at Andover Theological Seminary, in the class of 1843. He was ordained at West Newbury, Mass., in 1845; dismissed April 11, 1847. He was installed in Salisbury March 17, 1858. A council held March 15, 1864, dismissed him from the pastorate, although he had not preached in the church for two years. On his application for a letter of dismissal from the church, the church voted to expel him, and the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

“WHEREAS, a difficulty arose in this church during the ministry of Rev. Horatio Merrill, on political grounds; and whereas certain members of the church left the

communion of the church and were subsequently expelled; and whereas the ground of said difficulty has been removed; therefore,

Resolved, That if any such desire to return to the communion of the church, the difficulty alluded to shall be no bar to their returning on the same standing as if no difficulty had ever occurred."

The difficulty above alluded to sprang from a political discourse, delivered July 4, 1858, in which Mr. Merrill made some gross misstatements, which were very offensive and intended to injure and wound the feelings of members of the church belonging to one of the political parties. Five persons left the house. When Mr. Merrill was shown where he was in the wrong and asked to correct the error and make amends, he refused to do so. Other things coming up to his detriment, a portion of his congregation withdrew and built a new church on the corner, east of Mrs. Lois Crane's house, and organized as the Methodist Society, which existed until Mr. Merrill left. Then this society sold their building and most of them returned to the Congregational church. July 11, 1849, he married Sarah, daughter of Royal Whitman, of Turner, Me. He died at Hopkinton, Iowa, September 7, 1878. During his ministry, nineteen were received into the church by profession, five by letter, and four were dismissed.

Mr. Merrill was an eloquent preacher, and wrote excellent sermons, and for a time was much admired by his parishioners.

THE REV. USAL W. CONDIT

Came to Salisbury from Deerfield, and was installed March 16, 1864, upon the dismissal of Mr. Merrill. He was dismissed by mutual council, January 13, 1869. During his ministry eleven were admitted to the church by profession, eight by letter, and he administered the ordinance of baptism to seven.

THE REV. JOSEPH B. COOK

Was installed January 13, 1869, and was dismissed May 19, 1876. Mr. Cook was hired at a salary of \$500. He was a man of eminent piety and his influence as a scholarly preacher was very marked. He resides at Hebron.

THE REV. WILLIAM C. SCOFIELD

Followed Mr. Cook, coming here from Newark, N. J., in the fall of 1875, continuing till 1877. During his pastorate between twenty and thirty united with the church.

THE REV. GEORGE W. BOTHWELL

Was born in Ohio, in 1850, of Scotch-Irish parents, his father emigrating from the north of Ireland in 1842, and settling near Marietta, Ohio. He possessed a strong desire for historical information, and a general knowledge of letters. His oldest son, the subject of this sketch, most of the people of Salisbury remember as a stated supply of the Congregational church, and a man who took a great interest in beautifying the village, and as a worker in every good cause. He was a gentleman in every sense of that word. At the early age of sixteen he began teaching; graduated at Adrian College, Mich., in 1875; had charge of Mission churches until he entered Yale College, from which he graduated, May, 1877, and is now supplying the Congregational church in Portland, Mich. Five months of his vacation, between his junior and senior year (1879) in Yale Theological Seminary, were spent in Salisbury, in which time five were added to the church.

THE REV. SAMUEL H. BARNUM

Son of Rev. S. W. and Charlotte (Betts) Barnum, was born at Springfield, Mass., April 7, 1852, fitted for college at Hopkins Grammar School, and graduated at Yale College in 1875, and from Yale Theological Seminary in 1879, and removed to Salisbury, November 9, 1879, where he remained until May, 1882, when he received a call to go to Durham, where he was ordained and installed, April 24, 1883. While at Durham, July 13, 1882, he married Miss S. Pauline, daughter of Dea. Thomas D. and Susan E. (Smith) Little, of Salisbury. (See Genealogy.)

THE REV. CHARLES E. GORDON

Son of Jackson and Marcia (Fish) Gordon, was born at Lawrence, Mass., October 15, 1848. He graduated from Yale Col-

lege in 1872, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1875. May 17, 1876, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, in Pomfret, Ct., and officiated there for fifteen months. June, 1878, he was installed over the church in East Hardwick, Vt., where he remained until August, 1882. In November of that year, he supplied the pulpit in Salisbury and in Webster, (Corser Hill,) only a few miles apart, and October 4, 1883, was installed pastor over both churches, to which he still administers. The installation took place in the Webster church.

Mr. Gordon makes Salisbury his place of residence and occupies the parsonage. On the 30th of September, 1878, he married Amy A., daughter of Prof. Edwin R. and Louisa J. (Sumner,) Keys, of Connecticut. They have two children, — Theodore W., born at East Hardwick, Vt., August 13, 1881, and Edwin R., born at Salisbury, February 9, 1883.

CHAPTER XII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, CONTINUED.

“ We had straight forward gone
To endless death, but Love doth pull
And turn us round, to look on One
Whom if we were not very dull
We would not choose but look on still,
Since there is no place so lone
Which He doth not fill.”

THE BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

In the long and bitter controversy which resulted in the removal of the meeting-house to the South Road, the people living at the centre, and in the west part of the town, believed that great injustice had been done them and began to discuss measures for the formation of a new society.

On the 25th of May, 1789, a large number of the leading citizens met at the school house, near the residence of Mr. Abel Elkins, “to find how many there were of the Baptist faith, and to take some proper steps to procure preaching.” The meeting was organized by the choice of Daniel Brottlebank, as moderator, and Jonathan Cram, clerk. Lieut. Joseph Severance, Jonathan Cram and Lieut. Moses Clough were chosen a committee to procure preaching.

On the 23d of June a meeting of those interested in the formation of a new church and society was held, when seventy-six persons adopted and signed the following

COVENANT.

Know all Men by this, That we, the subscribers, being conscious of One only independent, supreme, superintending, absolutely perfect, all-gracious Being; and therefore conscious of our dependence upon him, from whence naturally arises our

obligation to him, as rational creatures, and therefore capable of moral government, as it is expressed in the first and second commandments, which are a compendium of the whole duty of man, "for on these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets," without the knowledge of which we are a riddle to ourselves; and since that the heart be without knowledge it is not good; and God, in his all-wise superintendency, has cast our happy lot where, in addition to the manifestations of his own glorious perfections by creation, "he has more abundantly made himself known in the scriptures of the Old and New Testament, which are able to make us wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Jesus Christ, in whom dwells the fullness of the Godhead bodily;" and not only so, but has, in said Scriptures delineated every character with which we stand in need to be acquainted, in order to glorify God, which is, in fact, to treat all characters and objects according to their worth and excellency; therefore we ought, stripped of all prepossessions of opinion and sentiment, to search the Scriptures, to find out and know ourselves, what is good, and practice accordingly, realizing we must shortly be accountable to him, that is ready to judge the quick and the dead.

We, therefore, in the view of these things, as men, amidst all the controversy of religionists and the errors of the times, would assume our natural rights in the choice of a religious sentiment for ourselves, and do accordingly, having had the opportunity to peruse, examine and determine upon several religious schemes or sentiments, presume voluntarily to choose and prefer what is called the strict Anti-Pedobaptists sentiments of religion, and do hereby make said sentiments of religion our own, taking it upon candid examination, according to our best light in the Holy Scriptures, to be the most agreeable thereto. And we, the subscribers, do hereby mutually covenant and agree to and with one another, that we will for the future exert our persons and disburse of our temporal interest, for the propagation and support of said religion, in equal proportion one with the other, so far as shall be thought prudent and advisable by two-thirds of the whole of us, in matters of the greatest importance having had fourteen or fifteen days' previous notice by a committee chosen for that and other purposes, and in matters of less importance so far as shall be thought prudent and advisable by three-fourths of us who shall be present, having had four days' previous notice by said committee. We do furthermore, by these presents, bind ourselves to the strict observance of all the laws and orders made and enacted by the authority and rules aforesaid for the government of ourselves, promising to behave ourselves civilly one to the other and to the world of our fellow-men, so far as we shall have occasion to be conversant with them. Finally, we do and shall by these presents, consider ourselves as a distinct, separate body from all other denominations of religionists, and would have others take notice of and treat us accordingly in a religious view only.

Benjamin Silley,
Jonathan Cram,
Joseph Severance,
Thomas Chase,
Moses Garland,
Benjamin Roberts,
Jonathan Fifield,
Edward Fifield,
Abraham Sanborn,

Nicholas Elliott,
Joseph Elliot,
Edward Ladd,
Joseph Kenneston,
Daniel Brottlebank,
Benjamin Woodman,
Winthrop Sanborn,
Elisha Selley,
Benjamin Silley, jr.,

Wiggin Evans,
Joseph Brown, jr.,
Joseph Ladd,
John Elliott,
Reuben Hoyt,
Abraham Hoyt,
Samuel Atkinson,
John Jerrod,
Phineas Huntton,

David Pettengill,	Benjamin Fraizer,	Nathaniel Brown,
Thomas Sleeper,	Ananiah Bohonon,	Nathan Bartlett,
Peter Sweatt,	Cutting Stevens,	Timothy Sweatt,
Peter Eastman,	Jacob Dudley,	Levi Morrill,
Isaac Blasdel, (Blaisdell)	Abel Elkins,	Josiah Green,
Samuel Bean,	Reuben True,	Enoch Fifield,
Jacob Flanders,	Jedediah Sleeper,	John Hobbs,
Abraham Fifield,	Joseph Fifield,	Steven Blaisdell,
William Eastman,	Richard Elkins,	John Fifield, 3d,
Samuel Loverin,	Samuel Elkins,	John Kenneston,
Dea. John D. Sweatt,	Benjamin Hoyt,	Jabez Morrill,
Daniel Parker,	John Farnham,	Samuel Quimby,
Peter Severance,	Moses Call,	James Pettengill,
Simeon Conner,	Samuel Eaton,	William Cate,
Josiah Haines,	John Stevens,	Iddo Scribner.
Pelatih Corliss,	William Marcy, jr.,	

BUILDING A MEETING-HOUSE.

For a time the society held meetings in private houses, and in an old school-house, which it appears they had bought of the town. The congregation rapidly increasing, on the 9th of October, 1790, it was voted "to build a meeting-house, and sell the house on the south side of the road, on Abel Elkins's land, and that said meeting-house shall be free." On the following 26th of the month it was voted "to build a meeting-house, the same bigness as that at the South Road." This vote was not carried into effect. March 17, 1791, it was "voted to build the meeting-house 52 feet long and 40 feet wide, to be finished throughout as early as 1794." "Chose Jonathan Fifield, Joseph Fifield, John Clement, Benjamin Pettingill and Abel Elkins, a committee to erect the frame." "Chose Benjamin Pettingill, jr., Abra. Fifield, Samuel Bean, David Pettingill, Edward Fifield, William Eastman, Benjamin Pettingill, Reuben True and Bailey Chase, a committee to sell pews."

The house was erected within the specified time, and stood on the south-west side of the road, at the Centre Village, just north of the location of the present house, the main entrance being on the east side. On each end was a porch, supporting small steeples, similar to the one still standing on the north end. In each of these porches was an entrance. In the north tower was a bell. The interior was like most of the churches at that time, box pews, a large pulpit on the west side of the

house, a gallery opposite and on the other two sides. An upper and lower set of windows furnished the light.

In 1839, Dea. William Parsons had the contract to remodel the church into its present general style. He moved it back, took down the back tower, enlarged the north one, removed the facing side galleries, changed the location of the pulpit, put in new pews and new windows, added blinds, painted, and made other specified repairs, for the sum of \$1,100. He furnished all the lumber and had all the old or unused material. After this Josiah Green purchased a large clock, which he put into the steeple to remain at his pleasure, for the use of the society and the public.

The first minister the society settled, was

ELDER ELIAS SMITH,

Son of Stephen and Irene (Rawson) Smith, born at Lyme, Conn., June 17, 1769, and died there, June 29, 1846. He was of English descent. He had two brothers,—one a preacher, and the other a distinguished physician. He also had two sisters. His father was a Baptist, his mother a Congregationalist. Possessing a love for learning, he improved every opportunity, and though his advantages were limited, at the age of sixteen years he was a school teacher at Woodstock, Vt., where he united with the Baptist church, in 1789, and two years after began to preach. In the spring of 1791, agreeably to a promise, he preached his first sermon in Salisbury. It was the first time religious service had been heard in the new church.

Although the building was finished on the outside, no pulpit or pews had been constructed, and the interior was in an incomplete state. The speaker occupied a carpenter's bench for a platform. His text was from 1 Kings, viii, 27, "But will God indeed dwell on the earth? Behold the heaven, and heaven of heavens cannot contain thee; how much less this house that I have builded?" He first portrayed the greatness and glory of the Creator; then how he dwelt on the earth, which was through the mediator, and finally pictured to his hearers the mighty work which God had done.

He visited Salisbury again in November, 1792, and preached on a week day. At that time nine persons came forward, professed their faith in Christ, and were baptised by immersion in a small stream south of the church, over which a dam had been constructed by Mr. Josiah Green, in order to supply the power to run a saw-mill. In February, 1793, he again returned and was invited to become the pastor of the church.

Relative to this invitation, he wrote to a friend: "They have a new meeting-house, completely finished, the society is large, rich and liberal, and propose to give me two hundred dollars a year, and to find me a home and wood. There is a prospect of doing good in this and surrounding towns, that wish to have Baptist preachers."

About this time an antipedobaptist society was formed in Warner, a room provided for meetings, and Elder Smith was invited to preach, possibly to settle there in charge of the church.

Elder Smith was ordained at Lee, by an ecclesiastical council, the third Wednesday in August, 1792, and came to Salisbury January 7, 1793. He married Mary, daughter of Josiah Burleigh, of Newmarket, by whom he had Ursula, born September 28, 1794, and Asa, born June 10, 1797. He also had Matthew Hale, born 1810, who for a time preached in Nashua and elsewhere; was a well known and popular newspaper writer, and was very liberal in his religious belief. He was a brilliant but eccentric man. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1880.

In the May following Elder Smith's settlement, he visited Newmarket, and returned bringing his wife who had not before made her home in Salisbury.

In order to render all possible aid to the minister, the people of his church raised by subscription the requisite money, and purchased a house and land for his use, as will be seen by the accompanying paper:

SALISBURY, March ye 6, 1794.

We the Subscribers Promise to pay to the Committee (of the Baptist Society) Sixty Six pounds twelve Shillings L. M. for the Place they lately Purchased of Lemuel Kezer & Wife Each subscriber to pay his Proportion according to a Rate

bill Said Place to be given to Eld'r Smith in this manner (Viz) the half acre of land and the buildings thereon to be given to him free and Clear and the improvement of the twelve acres of land as long as he remains our Preacher, s'd Place belonging to the subscribers if Eld'r Smith does not except of it.

Benj. Pettengill, juner,	Elisha Silley,	Jacob True,
Abr'm Fifield,	George Seavey,	Samuel Eaton,
Ananiah Bohonon,	Aron Silley,	Jona'n Fifield,
John Farnham,	Simeon Connor,	Caleb Judkins,
Benj. Silley,	Joseph Mason,	Nicholas Elliott,
John Elliott,	Benj. Greley,	Peter Barber,
Dude Elliott,	Joseph Brown, juner,	Samuel Bean,
Samuel Loving,	Josiah Hains,	Josiah Scribner,
Isaac Page,	William Morey, juner,	Thomas Sleeper,
Reuben True,	Pelatah Corlis,	Peter Eastman,
Wm. Pingrey,	Benj. Pettengill,	Daniel Parker,
John Fifield,	David Pettengill,	Isaac Blaisdel,
Benj. Woodman,	Wm. Eastman,	Jedediah Sleeper,
Moses Garland,	Moses Clough,	Samuel Elkins,
Thomas Chase,	Ezra Flanders,	Richard Elkins,
Eliphalet Williams,	Leonard Judkins,	Joseph Keneson,
Benj. Hoyt,	Moses Sleeper,	Samuel Davis.
Wadleigh Clough,	Micheal Sargant,	

In 1796, the enthusiasm which for a time existed in this church and others in the same faith,—“the reformation” as it was styled—began to abate. New doctrines were accepted by certain members. Some were Calvinists in their views, and others exceedingly liberal. There was no union of sentiment or belief to hold them together. Not a few withdrew from the fellowship of the church. This year, in order to obtain the comforts of life, Mr. Smith taught school. His church difficulties, the alienations of his friends, and overwork, brought on a serious illness, and induced him to seek relief by supplying the pulpit only one-half the time.

In the latter part of the year he left his pulpit in Salisbury, and began to preach in Woburn, Mass. But after a few months, in February, 1791, he returned to his Salisbury charge, and resolved to locate there permanently. But in January of the next year he went again to Woburn, taking his family with him. He was shortly after dismissed from the church in Salisbury and recommended to sister churches. In 1801 he returned and preached in Salisbury and vicinity; not satisfied with the

support which preaching gave him, he opened a store in partnership with Josiah Green and Elisha Perkins. Although ordained as a Baptist, his methods were so erratic that the denomination became cautious about endorsing him. He left its fellowship and preached for a time the doctrines of Universalism, and finally became what was called a Christian—a denomination at the present day known as Christian Baptists. Having left both trade and preaching in Salisbury, he settled in Portsmouth, and in 1805 began the publication of a work entitled "The Christian's Magazine, Reviewer, and Religious Instructor; containing Subjects Historical, Doctrinal, Experimental, Practical and Political." It was published once in three months for two years. Mr. Smith resided for a year or two in Philadelphia, where he had a printing office and published some books. Returning to Portsmouth in September, 1808, he began the publication of the "Herald of Gospel Liberty," said to have been the first religious newspaper published in the United States, being five years in advance of the "Religious Remembrancer," of Philadelphia, and antedating by eight years the "Boston Recorder." In March, 1816, he published the "Life, Conversion, Preaching, Teaching and Sufferings of Elias Smith, Portsmouth," 12mo.

OTHER MINISTERS.

After Elder Smith left the town, in 1797, Elder Ariel Kendrick ministered to the church and people for two years, and was succeeded by Elder Joshua Young, who occupied the position from 1799 to 1802. No reliable records of any importance can be found regarding either of these men.

For several years the church was without a permanent minister. It had become thinned by deaths and removals, and had lost the evidence of an ecclesiastical existence, but at length reorganized, adopted new articles of faith, and by the decision of a council was recommended to the fellowship of other churches. The members at this time were limited to Michael Sargent, Simeon Connor, Eunice Connor, Samuel Kimball, Jacob True, Lydia True, George Seavey, James Pettengill, and

Daniel Parker, the latter being chosen clerk, which office he held for the period of thirty-one years. He was succeeded by Benjamin O. Adams.

THE REV. OTIS ROBINSON.

The subject of this sketch was the second pastor of the Baptist church in this town. In the fall of 1809 he received a call from our people to locate with us. He was at that time residing at Sanford, Me., settled as the pastor of a most flourishing church built up under his ministry.

Ten years had passed since the labors of the first pastor, the Rev. Elias Smith, had ceased. The church had lost its organization. Everything connected therewith was at the lowest ebb. The state of religious feeling was far from promising. However, Mr. Robinson, signifying a willingness to accept the call, was ordained in the spring of 1810. Here he continued for sixteen years and saw his little band grow under his administration to a large and flourishing church of one hundred and thirty members.

In 1826, after a very gratifying revival of religion, in which many were added to his church, Mr. Robinson, now quite advanced in life, on his own request, was dismissed from his pastoral charge. He still continued however to reside in the house he built, now owned and occupied by Stephen Morse, Esq.

Mr. Robinson occasionally preached in our adjoining towns, even up almost to the day of his death, which occurred March 1st, 1835, in the seventy-first year of his age, and the thirty-seventh of his ministry. His remains, with those of his wife, lie interred in the church cemetery. He made a very happy choice for a helpmate in Miss Hannah Reed, of Attleboro', Mass. They were married in 1785. She was a most amiable and noble woman, a loving wife and affectionate mother.

Mr. Robinson was highly esteemed and respected in the denomination. He was a man of capacity and zeal, with an indomitable will and firmness of character, that marked him as a leading man in the community. He was one of the origi-

nators and founders of the "Baptist Salisbury Association," a very prominent institution in the State; instituted in Salisbury in the old Baptist church, on the 14th of October, 1818. He was its moderator from the time of its organization till the resignation of his pastoral office.

Some of our citizens will recall the event of the fifteenth anniversary of this association, held here on the 17th of September, 1868, and the well merited tribute to the memory of Mr. Robinson, passed by the venerable Rev. E. E. Cummings, in his sermon on that occasion. It was in these words: "Here it may be profitable for us to pause a moment, and look in upon the first meeting of the Salisbury Association. It is being held in the ancient church edifice, which has long since given place to this modern structure. The old square pews are filled with venerable men and women, and the galleries with young people, all giving solemn heed to the exercises of the meeting. The old fashioned deacon's seat is occupied by a man of tall and commanding appearance, past the meridian of life, but possessed of great energy and unsurpassing executive ability,—that is Rev. Otis Robinson. * * * Such were the men whose names stand on the records of the first meeting of this association, and it is worthy of note that for a number of years after its formation, these men with rarely an exception were present at its annual gatherings. They were noble men, and though they have passed from our view, yet their names are still fragrant in the recollection of those whom they have left behind."

Mr. Robinson was a fluent and powerful speaker, always addressing his congregation extemporaneously, without written memoranda of any kind; and so noted was he, that many came from a distance to hear him preach. The mother of Seth Eastman, Esq., a prominent citizen of Concord, often came here on horseback alone, fourteen miles to attend his meetings.

Mr. Robinson was born in Attleboro', Mass., June 7th, 1764, of good old patriotic stock. His father, Dea. Enoch Robinson, was the Captain of a company of soldiers in the Revolution. Word reaching Attleboro' on the day of the battle of Lexing-

ton, he immediately called out his men and marched to Boston, to engage in the great struggle for independence. His little son, Otis, then but eleven years of age, was clamorous to join his father, brothers and uncle, but he was left behind. So anxious was he to bear arms in that glorious cause, that he said he used to watch with eager impatience the slow growth of his beard, that mark of coming manhood which he hoped would pass him through the portals of the army. At the age of fourteen they could restrain him no longer, and he then enlisted in the continental army. At this date he was lacking in "regulation height" nearly two inches, and fearing he would not be accepted, he stood upon tip-toe when the mustering officer passed. He served his country for four years, to the close of the war. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to the trade of a blacksmith. Three years after he married Miss Reed, and, in 1787, moved to Winthrop, Me. In 1791, he removed to Livermore, Me., where he became converted, and with seventeen others united in forming the first Baptist church in Livermore. Soon after his connection with the church, he felt it to be his mission to carry the "glad tidings" to others. To this end he devoted all of his spare moments to a rigorous self education for four years. Meanwhile on secular days was heard the vigorous strokes of his hammer, as it rang out its merry peals upon his anvil, while on the Sabbath his voice was heard in eloquent appeals for his Master. On the 7th of June, 1798, on his 34th birthday, he was ordained as the pastor of the Baptist church in Sanford, Me. The church then had a membership of thirty only. In less than two years it was increased to one hundred and forty-four members. Mr. Robinson had eight children. His third son, the late Cyrus Robinson, Esq., a highly respected citizen of Concord, was made prominent by his efforts in the cause of temperance and in the abolition of slavery. He was often elected to important town offices, and was called several times to represent his fellow citizens in the legislative halls of his State.

December 22, 1826, forty members of the church withdrew, organized as the "Religious Calvinistic Baptist Society," and

claimed to be the "First Baptist Church in Salisbury." July 3, 1828, this church and society voted unanimously to call to the pastorate

THE REV. EBENEZER E. CUMMINGS.

A committee consisting of Dea. William Cate, Enoch Fifield and Thomas Chase was chosen by the church, to join with a committee of the society, to extend a call and make arrangements for the support of Mr. Cummings, at a salary of \$250 a year and the use of the society's land. Mr. Cummings accepted the call on the conditions named, and was ordained and installed on the 17th of September following. December 18, 1829, the salary was increased to \$300.

Though Mr. Cummings was a prudent and excellent man, and labored assiduously for the union and harmony of his people, he could not exorcise the evil spirit that had long possessed them. Differences of opinion and even bitter contentions existed among the members of the church. The pastor knew that no good could come of a church which was divided against itself and refused to longer remain in a position of so much anxiety as he constantly experienced. He asked a dismissal, which was granted January 5, 1831.

The leading members of the two churches which then existed met in consultation, decided to forget the past, and to go on together in a christian life. A new church was formed, January 19, 1831, by an ecclesiastical council composed of pastors and delegates from Baptist churches in Concord, Sanbornton, Bow, Hopkinton, Sutton, New London and Newport.

The following are the names of the members of the old churches who constituted the new church organization :

Dea. William Cate,	Oliver Shaw,	L. True,
Thomas Chase,	Susan Garland,	Abigail Shaw,
Joseph Sanborn,	Daniel Parker,	Maria Dunlap,
Judith Scribner,	Herschel Green,	Eunice Connor.
J. Kenniston,	Elisabeth Sanborn,	
John Shaw,	Emma Scribner,	

The new church extended an invitation to Mr. Cummings to

become its pastor. In a letter bearing date June 4, 1831, he consented to remain, but was not installed.

The next spring he removed to Concord and was settled over the First Baptist church, March 2, 1832, where he remained until January 11, 1854. After that he was ten years pastor of the Pleasant Street Baptist church. He served for thirty years in the Baptist ministry in Concord, "going in and out before his people" with the love and approbation of all. He still lives in that city, having passed his four-score and four milestones in the journey of life.

Ebenezer Edson Cummings was the son of Joseph and Hannah Cummings; was born in Claremont, March 9, 1800; graduated at Waterville College in 1828. For many years he was a Trustee of the New Hampton Theological Seminary. He was President of the Board of Trustees for the New London Institute from its beginning, and had the degree of D. D. conferred upon him by Dartmouth College, in 1855. He is now Honorary President of Colby Academy. While residing in Salisbury he married, in 1828, Chloe B. Humphrey, of Orwell, Vermont, who had previously been a teacher, and had the honor of teaching Stephen A. Douglass to read. She died in Concord in 1871. Dr. Cummings was an agreeable speaker, a faithful pastor, and always zealous in the work of the Lord.

The records of the society and of the church, from this date, have not been kept in a manner to afford reliable information. There are three separate books, by no means complete and sometimes contradictory. In August, 1832, a call was extended to the

REV. SAMUEL EVERETT,

of Milford. He became the pastor a few weeks later, remaining until July 10, 1838. He is remembered as an amiable and acceptable pastor, one who loved his people and who labored for the interests of the church. He was succeeded by the

REV. JOHN LEARNED,

who was installed in September, 1838, and remained but one year. Being in delicate health, he was not physically adequate

to the demands of the parish. He was an excellent scholar, a model of gentlemanly courtesy, and an exemplary christian.

THE REV. JOHN BURDEN

succeeded Mr. Learned in the autumn of 1839, or soon after. Mr. Burden was a man of the world rather than of the church. He was talented and capable of edifying the people, but he had a "knack" for business. He received a salary of \$400 a year and, as he used to say, "never cheated his people." While in Salisbury he married Miss Kate Pettengill, daughter of Thomas Hale Pettengill, Esq., an accomplished and amiable lady. After leaving Salisbury he resided in Meredith, and in 1864 represented that town in the Legislature.

For several years prior to 1853 the church was in a dormant state. The third one, formed from the ruins of the first and second, was now itself in a state of decay. It had scarce a living branch remaining at the date named. But the vital elements of the three churches that had survived the trials of the past united and formed the "Salisbury Baptist Society." The Articles of Faith and the Covenant, adopted in Philadelphia that year, were signed by the members of former organizations who desired to unite with the new church. They numbered seventeen. A council was called and the new church instituted and commended to the fellowship of other churches of kindred faith. It was pronounced a Calvinist-Baptist church. A sermon was given at that time by that good man, the Rev. Edmund Worth, of Fisherville, formerly of Concord.

But little can be written of the pastors who ministered to this church, nor of the many who from time to time supplied or temporarily occupied the pulpit.

The Rev. Stephen Coombs, born at Barnstable, Mass., in 1796, was the first pastor after the reorganization. He graduated at New Hampton in 1825, and was ordained at New Chester (now Hill) the same year. He came to Salisbury from Woodstock. He now resides on a farm at North Concord.

In 1856 the Rev. Samuel H. Amsden was installed—but we find no record beyond that fact.

The Rev. Joseph B. Damon is said to have preached there in 1854. If so, it was only as an exchange or a temporary supply, as Mr. Coombs occupied the pulpit from July, 1853, to January, 1856.

The Rev. Thomas B. Joy preached in 1863.

The Rev. Albert A. Ford supplied from 1864 to 1866.

The Rev. Joshua Clement, of North Thetford, Vt., preached there for several months in 1866-67.

The Rev. Joseph Storer is remembered as preaching for a short time.

The Rev. J. L. Sinclair, of the Freewill Baptist denomination, occupied the pulpit one year.

Elder Hiram Stevens sometimes preached during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Robinson. The Rev. David Gage, of Manchester, the veteran clergyman who has visited every Baptist church in the State, often supplied the desk for short periods.

Elder Buswell and the Rev. Elias Dane are named among the temporary supplies.

Elder Peter M. Hersey, a Christian preacher, occupied the pulpit for a time. Mr. Ames, a student at the Methodist Seminary, occasionally preached.

The Rev. A. H. Martin, of the Christian sect, a native of Bradford, Vt., born in 1823 and ordained there in 1842, was a stated preacher in this church for five years, from 1869 to 1875, a part of the time supplying the Union church in Andover, to which place he removed. He was formerly settled at West Randolph, Vt. At various times he was employed in evangelical labors. His home has recently been in Franklin.

RULING ELDERS PRIOR TO 1800.

Benjamin Howard, chosen July 6, 1793. Michael Sargeant, chosen June 7, 1794.
Nathaniel Bean, chosen June 7, 1794.

DEACONS.

Nathaniel Bean, chosen March 10, 1792. Jacob True, chosen July 6, 1793.
Ezra Flanders, chosen June 7, 1794. Ebenezer Quimby, chosen June 7, 1794.
Jonathan Wiggin, chosen June 7, 1794.

William Cate,
Jonathan Keniston,
James Severanee,
Daniel Parker,

Amos Fifield,
*Joseph Couch,
Isaac Bailey,

F. W. Fifield,
Isaac K. Blaisdell,
Richard Fellows.

The following notes are taken from a private journal, kept by Dea. Daniel Parker, for many years clerk of the society :

SALISBURY, Aug. 6, 1792.

This day the Salisbury branch of the Church of Christ at Brentwood, met at the house of Joseph Quimby of this town, and passed the following votes, viz:—

1st. Chose Brother Nathaniel Bean, Moderator, and to give the Right Hand of Fellowship to a number of brethren and sisters, viz: Joseph and Ebenezer Quimby, Abijah Watson, Jere'h Palmer, Joseph Watkins, William Sanborn, Ezra Waldron, — Sisters, Patience Quimby, Rebecca Wells, Hannah Quimby, Elisabeth Savory, Sarah Watson, Miriam Quimby.

Nov. 10, 1792.

This day received into our fellowship the following persons: Baptised by Elder Samuel Shephard, D. D., Leonard Judkins, Peter Eastman, Samuel Eaton, and Sister Mary Judkins; Nathaniel Bean, baptised by Elder John Peck; Moses Clough, from the Church at Deerfield; Sister Lamson Noyes, from the Church at Newton; Benjamin Silley and Sister Asia Silley, baptised by Elder Simonds of New London.

Chose Brother Nathaniel Bean to stand as Deacon, and Daniel Parker as Church Clerk. Then Elder Elias Smith baptised the following persons,—Jacob True, Caleb Judkins, Benjamin Woodman, George Stone, Daniel Parker, John Stevens, Susanna Elliott, Abigail Hoit, Lydia Eaton, Lydia True, and received them into our fellowship. The same day, broke bread and formed a manifestation of Divine approbation among us.

March 2, 1793.

This day, the Brethren of this branch met and received a number of Brethren and Sisters into their fellowship, viz: Benjamin Hoit, John Palmer, Caleb Wells, Abner Flanders, (Warner,) Mary Richardson, Joanna Bohonon, baptised by Elder Elias Smith; Elisabeth Shepherd, baptised by Elder Samuel Shepherd, of Brentwood.

March 30, 1793.

This day met and passed the following votes, viz: Chose Brother Nathaniel Bean, Moderator; voted to receive Elder Elias Smith, as pastor of this branch of the Church for one year, or further, yearly. Voted to accept Elder Elias Smith's proposal, which is that he will preach with us six months at least, and then see if further Duty Calls.

In addition to those already named, the following persons were admitted to the church previous to 1800;

* Dismissed May 13, 1836.

Susanna Graves,	Ezra Flanders,	Abraham Fifield,
James Palmer,	Jemima Connor,	Abigail Quimby,
Sarah Watkins,	Elisha Silley,	John Rolfe,
Jonathan Watkins,	Sarah Howard,	Sarah Walker,
Sarah Wells,	Thomas Wells,	Benjamin Howard,
William Corser,	Hannah Swett,	Tabitha Connor.
Mary Burneys,		

THE UNION MEETING-HOUSE.

Soon after the formation of the Baptist Society the residents of the west section of the town began to discuss the advantages which would result from the maintenance of preaching in their own neighborhood. They petitioned the selectmen to call a special town meeting to act on the question of forming a new parish. A meeting was accordingly held at the residence of J. C. Pettengill, on the 17th of January, 1791. The meeting not being fully attended, it was adjourned for ten days, to the house of Capt. David Pettengill. At this time it was voted, "That the upper end of the town may be set off as a parish agreeable to request." Voted to "raise twenty pounds for the purpose of supporting the gospel." Voted, "That the people above Blackwater River have their part of the above sum preached out amongst them, they providing the house."

In 1832 they proposed to build a church. Finding in the congregation a number of Methodists, Christians, Congregationalists and Universalists, they decided to build a "union meeting-house," each denomination to occupy the pulpit one Sunday in succession through the year.

February 26, 1834, a meeting was held to "take action in relation to the erection of a place of worship." A committee consisting of John Couch, Paul True, David Hobbs, David Stevens, Benj. Scribner, Israel B. Bean, William Couch, Daniel Watson, and David Harvey were appointed to confer upon the most judicious ways and means of building the house." The committee selected as the site that now occupied by the church, and to defray the expenses of building they recommended that all pledge themselves to pay a certain sum. To provide means to finish the inside, it was proposed to sell the pews to the

highest bidders. These recommendations were acceptable to the meeting. A constitution was adopted in which we find the provision "that each denomination shall have the house in proportion to the amount of property they shall possess in the house." Forty-two persons pledged the sum of \$20.00 each towards building and finishing the same, and if that was not enough they agreed to pay an equal proportion for the remaining indebtedness. Joshua S. Bean, Caleb Smith, John S. Eaton and John Couch, 3d, were the church committee. The house was built and completed at once, and dedicated.

The following were the pew owners, so far as known, at the time of dedication:

Paul True, 3 pews,	John Peaslee,	Joshua S. Bean,
Reuben Greeley,	Hezekiah F. Stevens,	Benj. Scribner,
Jabez Abbott,	Joseph M. Stevens,	Nathaniel Abbott,
Jesse Stevens,	Daniel Stevens,	John Jackman,
Caleb Smith,	True Flanders,	Richard Hunt,
John Rogers,	Couch & Farnum,	Moses Greeley,
Phineas Colby,	Nathaniel Greeley,	Samuel Couch, jr.,
Daniel C. Gookin,	Richard Fitz,	Benj. Tucker,
Elias P. Smith, 3 pews,	John S. Eaton, 3 pews,	Samuel Couch,
Jabez True,	John Couch, 3d,	David Stevens,
Benj. Pettengill,	Jesse Eaton,	John Greeley,
Nathaniel Tucker,	J. Albert Couch,	William Pearson.
John Elkins,	Moses J. Stevens,	

Among the ministers who have preached in this house for any regular time are the following:

CHRISTIAN.

D. S. Harriman,	W. F. Morrill,	Julius Blodgett,
Benj. Cilley,	A. H. Martin,	John Burden,
M. Tilton,	Nehemiah Sleeper,	
Moses B. Scribner,	John Whitney,	

METHODISTS.

Reuben Dearborn,	Wm. D. Cass,	James Parmenter,
James Ryder,	J. M. Bean,	M. Folsom,
John Collins,	J. W. Bean,	E. Davis.
M. Fletcher,	J. G. Jameson,	

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Benjamin F. Foster,

Nathaniel Ladd.

UNIVERSALISTS.

John Moore,

Robert Bartlett.

DEACONS.

John Bean,
Benjamin Tucker,John Couch,
Ebenezer Johnson,

Richard Fellows.

CHAPTER XII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, CONCLUDED.

“The first tabernacle to Hope we will build,
The second to Faith, which insures it fulfilled;
And the third to the Lamb of the great sacrifice,
Who bequeathed to us both, when he rose to the skies.”

EAST VILLAGE CHURCH.

For years there was no church and no place of public worship in Pemigewassett, or the East Village (now Franklin) in Salisbury. To attend religious services the people were obliged to go to Searle's Hill, and subsequently to the South Road; or to go beyond the limits of the town, to Sanbornton or Northfield. From time to time the village increased in business, population and wealth, and the necessity of permanent ministrations of the gospel was plainly seen. In February of the year 1820, after long deliberation, it was decided to make the effort to establish an orthodox church of the Congregational order, and erect a meeting-house. A lot was selected, located “between the dwelling house of John Rowell and Gardner Colby's blacksmith's shop.” A subscription paper was circulated for the purpose of raising money to build a house of worship. On this paper were the names of the most active citizens of that village and vicinity, as follows :

Ebenezer Eastman,	\$90 00	John Hancock, jr.,	\$10 00
James Garland,	40 00	John Rowell,	8 00
Ebenezer Blanchard,	40 00	B. D. Cass,	8 00
William Haddock,	30 00	Reuben Taylor,	8 00
Parker Noyes,	20 00	James Proctor,	8 00
Ezekiel Webster,	20 00	Stephen Sawyer, jr.,	6 00
Winthrop Fifield,	12 00	Samuel Judkins, jr.,	6 00
Thomas Greeley,	10 00	Samuel George,	6 00

Dudley Ladd,	\$5 00	Jesse Merrill,	\$3 00
Benj. Rowe,	5 00	Isaac Hale,	3 00
William Durgin,	5 00	Moses Heath,	2 00
Eli Butman,	5 00	Richard Chapman,	2 00
Jeremiah Hall,	5 00	Tristram Sanborn,	2 00
Joseph Gerrish,	5 00	Phinehas Eastman,	2 00
J. D. Sanborn,	4 00	Benj. Shaw,	2 00
William Robertson,	4 00	Enoch Holt,	2 00
James Clark,	4 00	William Huntoon,	2 00
John Clark,	4 00	John Colby, jr.	2 00
Thomas Elkins,	4 00	Joseph Sanborn,	1 00
Stevens Sanborn,	4 00	John Cate,	1 00
Jonathan Sanborn, jr.,	3 00	Edward Blodgett.	1 00

The lot, a very desirable one, was the gift of Ebenezer Eastman. The subscribers did not all reside in Salisbury. The people of Sanbornton and Northfield, as well as Salisbury, were to be accommodated, and made donations accordingly. The sum raised was inadequate to meet the expense of the building, but the revenue from the sale of pews supplied the deficiency.

A meeting of the subscribers, to effect an organization, was held at "Reuben Taylor's Inn," March 10, 1820. Parker Noyes, Esq., was chosen clerk. Capt. Blanchard, and Messrs. Hale, Ladd, Clark, Haddock, Sanborn and Samuel George were elected a committee to construct the house. Blanchard and George were to erect the frame. The work of completing the house, after the erection of the frame, was offered at auction to the lowest bidder, and was awarded to Benj. Rowe, for \$360.00. The contractor soon learned that he had not fully calculated the cost, and refused to execute the work as he had promised.

July 4, 1820, Capt. Blanchard, James Garland and Richard Peabody were appointed to take charge of the frame and finish the house. On three sides of the interior of the church, galleries were built, which contained thirty-two pews.

On the day of the sale of the pews, July 4, 1820, the Rev. Thomas Worcester, pastor of the church on the South Road, delivered a patriotic oration, which was received with great enthusiasm. William Haddock, taking his place on a stand constructed for the purpose, sold by auction the choice of pews, as represented on a plan which he held in his hand. It is said

that, being a holiday, an abundance of good punch was furnished and plenty of liquor, and that some of the foremost men in the enterprise let their generous spirits get the better of their judgment. The sum received from the sale was \$2202.25. The church was completed by November 25, 1820, and was dedicated December 13th, the Rev. Asa McFarland, of Concord, preaching the dedication sermon.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH.

The church was organized June 11, 1822, under the advice and direction of Rev. Mr. Wood and Rev. Mr. Price, of Boscawen, Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Salisbury, and Rev. Abram Bodwell, of Sanbornton. A church covenant and confession of faith was adopted, and signed by the following persons :

Sarah Butman,	Jesse Merrill,	Richard Swaine,
Esther Eastman,	Sarah Peabody.	Abigail Chase,
Paul Noyes,	Letitia Cass,	Sally Merrill,
Mary Robinson,	Charlotte Eastman,	Andrew Robertson.
Aretus Chandler,	Charlotte Peabody,	

Paul Noyes was the first deacon, or at least one of the first. The church had no settled pastor before the organization of the town of Franklin.

A bell was purchased on subscription, which cost \$300.00. The only living contributor at this date is Mr. Richard Judkins. A bible for the desk was given by Messrs. Holmes & Horner, and a communion service by Messrs. Kendall O. Peabody, Charles Tappan, R. F. Crane, Parker Noyes and Ebenezer Eastman. The first stoves used in the church were the gift of Mr. Dudley Ladd.

After the establishment of the new town of Franklin business rapidly increased, and the church sustained able and faithful pastors, but we are unable to give detailed reports of its proceedings. It was organized as a Salisbury institution, but was entrusted to Franklin for its support and prosperity.

The Rev. William T. Savage, D. D., for a long time pastor, in his twenty-third anniversary sermon, in 1772, said: "In the department of preaching, the church and society, for some six

years from the beginning, seems not to have had a regular pastor. In formal documents and loose papers, allusion to the following ministers as having occupied the pulpit for one or more Sabbaths are found: Rev. D. Dana, Rev. M. B. Murdock, Rev. Abel Wood, of Warner; Rev. Robert Page, Missionary; Rev. David McRitchie, Steader and Holt, Missionaries, and Rev. Moses Bradford, of Francestown. In 1826, Rev. Abijah Cross, pastor of the church at the South Road, preached fifteen Sabbaths. In 1827, Rev. George Freeman officiated eleven Sabbaths, and in 1828, Rev. Reuben Farley sixteen Sabbaths."

COUNTY CONFERENCE.

The "Merrimack County Conference of Congregational Churches" was an outgrowth of the "Hopkinton Association," and was the result of a special meeting held at the dwelling house of the Rev. Dr. Wood, of Boscawen, April 4, 1827.

This meeting was held to hear the report of a committee previously chosen to report upon the expediency of instituting a circular conference of churches. They reported in favor of the object and presented the draft of a constitution, which was accepted.

Among the articles presented were the following: "This conference shall be composed of pastors and delegates from the Congregational churches within the bounds of the Hopkinton Association. It shall assume no control over the faith or the discipline of the church." "The officers shall be annually elected, and the annual meeting be the fourth Tuesday in June." "A collection shall be taken for indigent churches within the association."

This article was afterwards so modified that the funds were to be used for charitable purposes, home and foreign missions, Sunday school unions, and for the educational society.

The first meeting was held on the fourth Tuesday of June, 1828, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Congregational

church at Salisbury. The Rev. Abijah Cross was then pastor. The first year of its existence it was known as auxiliary to the Hopkinton Association, but the name was changed to that which it now bears. At this meeting the following pastors and delegates were present: Boscawen, Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D., John Rogers, delegate; second church, Boscawen, Rev. Ebenezer Price, Enoch Little, delegate; Dunbarton, Rev. Walter Harris, D. D.; Canterbury, Rev. William Patrick, Abial Foster, delegate; Sanbornton, Rev. Abraham Bodwell, Moses Emery, delegate; Pembroke, Rev. Abraham Burnham, Moses Chamberlain, delegate; Henniker, Rev. Jacob Scales, Deacon Nathaniel Coggswell, delegate; Bradford, Rev. Robert Paige, Charles Morse, delegate; Northfield, Rev. Liba Conant; Concord, Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, Deacon Joshua Wilkins, delegate; Hopkinton, Deacon Thomas Farwell, Isaac Long, delegate; Warner, Frederick Eaton, delegate; Bow, Marshall Baker, delegate; Danbury, Deacon Joshua Jackson, delegate; New Chester (Hill), Rev. Stephen Morse, Deacon James Whitney, delegate; Salisbury, Rev. Abijah Cross, Deacon Amos Pettengill, delegate. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Harris, from Revelations, xii, 7.

In 1838, the association again met at the Congregational church, in Salisbury, Rev. Benjamin Foster, then pastor. June 10, 1884, the conference again met in Salisbury, Rev. Charles E. Gordon, pastor; eleven churches being represented by their pastors and delegates. The session continued for two days, a large number were in attendance, and much interest was manifested by those present. The church was most profusely decorated with evergreens and flowers.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

“Rough, bleak and hard, our little State
Is scant of soil, of limits straight;
Her yellow sands are sands alone,
Her only mines are ice and stone;
Yet on her rocks, and on her sands
And wintry hills, the school house stands;
And what her rugged soil denies
The harvest of the mind supplies.”

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The history of the common schools of the State is yet to be written. Not even that of town or district schools with rare exceptions has been given. The earliest town schools of New Hampshire were undoubtedly established by authority of a law of Massachusetts, passed in 1647, and was prefaced by this expressive Puritanic preamble:

“It being one chief point of that old Deluder, Satan, to keep men from a knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times, by writing them in an unknown tongue; so in these later times, by persuading from the use of tongues, that, so at least, the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded by false glasses of saint-seeing deceivers; that learning may not be buried in the grave of the fathers, in the church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors,”

“It is therefore ordered,” etc.

The law provided that every township having “the number of fifty households, shall forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all children as shall resort to him, to write and read, whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general, by way of supply, as the major part of those that ordered the prudentials of

the town shall appoint, provided, those that send their children be not oppressed by paying much more then they can have them taught for in other towns."

Whenever a township had one hundred families, it was provided that a grammar school should be maintained, in which all the studies, requisite to qualify the student for the university, should be taught.

Provisions were made for schools in New Hampshire very similar to those in Massachusetts, which were from time to time modified and adapted to the necessities of the people.

Previous to the incorporation of the town, in 1768, no school committees existed, and it was seldom that a school house was erected. "Masters" were the teachers, usually giving instruction in their own houses or in rooms cheaply furnished by the town. The selectmen transacted the business and had the control of the schools.

THE FIRST SCHOOL MONEY.

At the first town meeting in Salisbury it was voted "to raise some money for school purposes." How much was appropriated cannot be ascertained, nor are we able to learn that the action was continued in the years immediately following. In 1772 the sum of "twelve dollars was voted to support a school the present year." It was also voted "to raise half a day's work on the single head, to be done on the south end of the sixty acre lot, which was laid out for the school."

THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE.

The lot was located on Searle's Hill, on the centre rangeway, by the parsonage, opposite the ten acre meeting-house lot. A school house, the first in the town, was built in the summer of that year. It was made of logs, and though its dimensions are not recorded we have reason to suppose it was not less than twenty feet square, having a cobble-stone fireplace, or perhaps small stones or brick laid in clay. The seats were simply a row of boards on two sides of the room, against the walls.

FOUR SCHOOL HOUSES.

Six years later the population had increased, and although the war was draining the country of men and the products of the soil, the town voted with great unanimity to build four school houses. These were built "by the job," the lowest bid being accepted. The clerk's record for 1778 says: "Capt. Ebenezer Webster, Dea. John Collins and Capt. Matthew Pettengill were 'incorporated' a Committee to treat with the Proprietors." This meeting was adjourned for a few days, and on reassembling the voters decided to divide the town into four school districts, and that each district build its own house within three months; in case of delay beyond that time, the selectmen had authority to erect the buildings and the districts were required to meet the expense. The district lines do not appear to have been distinctly defined, as there is no record of them.

One was located near the Blackwater, at what is known as Smith's Corner. This was built by Benaiah Bean, for \$398.00. A second one was placed at the South Road, on the southwest corner of Capt. John Webster's land. It was built by Dea. John Collins, for \$680.00. Another was situated at the Centre Road, at the southeast corner of Jonathan Fifield's land. The contractor for erecting this house was Edward Fifield, and the price was \$678.00. The last of the four was on the North Road, near Mr. Wadleigh's. Mr. Andrew Pettengill received \$494.00 for building it. Such buildings, for some time before or soon after, could have been completed for less than one-half the cost of these. But money was so much depreciated that labor commanded \$8.00 per day. The amount raised annually for schools at this time was about \$500.00, while \$3,000.00 were appropriated for the improvement of roads!

These four houses were made ready for use according to contract. They had wooden frames, were boarded and shingled, and furnished with windows and immense fire-places.

Now and then we find among the old papers of the town a receipted bill for public instruction, given to the selectmen by some ancient pedagogue, like the following:

SALISBURY, Nov. 25, 1778.

Then received of the Selectmen of Salisbury two hundred dollars in full for teaching school five months—I say, Rec'd by me,

TIMO. OSBORN.

Toppan, etc.

HIGH GRADE SCHOOLS.

About this time Mr. Edward Eastman, who had obtained a higher education than the ordinary district schoolmaster, proposed to teach a school of the higher grade, if the town would give him the use of the school lot. The arrangement was made. He agreed to maintain a reading and writing school for three months in the year, for ten years, and then a grammar school for six months a year, for ten years more; and, as the record says, “so, on,” as it is understood for *seventy years*, for the town actually gave him a seventy-year lease of the land. For several years—we are not able to say just how long—Mr. Eastman fulfilled his contract, but at the request of the schoolmaster the obligation was cancelled long before the expiration of the three-score years and ten.

For a time, after the close of the war, no appropriation was made for the support of public schools. There was little money; home products found no market, and articles of distant or foreign production were held at exceedingly high prices.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

In March, 1784, it was voted to “sell all the school lands and put the principal in the bank, and use the interest for the support of schools in the town annually.” It was also voted at the same time “to sell all the schoolhouses belonging to the sd town and the money be contributed to the use of the town.” The notice of the vendue was as follows:

WHEREAS, At the annual meeting of the town of Salisbury, in the County of Hillsborough, on the 9th day of March 1784, the inhabitants of sd Town voted to sell all the Land belonging to the School Right, in sd Salisbury, that the interest of the money sd land comes to, may be laid out in schooling yearly:—

Accordingly, we, the Selectmen of sd Town, have advertised the hundred acre lot belonging to the said School Right, it being No. 59, in the North Range; to be sold at the house of Capt. Matthew Pettengill in sd Town, at Public Vendue, to the

highest bidder, sd Vendue to begin at one o'clock, in the afternoon, on Monday the 7th day of June, 1784.

Articles of sale are as follows:—That each and every person have equal right and liberty in bidding; the person giving such security as shall be satisfactory to sd Town; the purchaser paying the interest annually and the principal to be paid in six years from this date. If not paid in that time, then to be at the option of the Town, when to take the Principal, and that no bid be accounted valid under three pence per acre.

DANIEL BROCKLEBANK, }
 JACOB TRUE, } Selectmen.
 JOHN SWEATT, }

Salisbury, June ye 7, 1784.

Capt. Samuel Webster was appointed "Vendue Master." The sale took place in accordance with the notice, and the land was sold to Ephraim Colby, for three pounds, fifteen shillings and three-pence per acre.

The sale of the school houses brought, in the aggregate, \$63.75, a depreciation of \$2277.25 in five years. John C. Gale gave \$19.50 for the one on the North Road; John Webster \$16.00 for that at the South Road; Joseph Bean \$16.00 for the house at the Centre Road, and John Smith \$12.25 for the one beyond the Blackwater.

SCHOOLS IN THE ASCENDANT.

We talk approvingly of the voice of the people, and in accordance with the requirements of our fundamental law we are accustomed to acquiesce in its decisions. But there is nothing in nature more inconsistent than the verdicts often rendered by the people. Two years ago the town of Salisbury not only refused to support public schools, but, in a spirit of narrow economy, sold all her school houses for the magnificent sum of \$63.75! Now, in 1786, reason appears to be returning, for the town voted to raise \$210.00 in lawful money for the support of schools, and ordered that each district provide its own school rooms and pay its proportion of the sum appropriated for the cause of education.

The next appropriation on record for this purpose was one of \$300.00; and in 1791 a school house was built at the Lower Village, now the Orphans' Home district. This was the first

erected in that section of the town. The site was nearly opposite the residence of Benjamin Sanborn. Here the boy, Daniel Webster, attended school; here the young man, Mr. Daniel Webster, was employed in teaching the district school; and not far remote in time, the statesman and orator spent here his leisure days.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

It was the practice of the early settlers to give their children such rudimentary instruction as they were capable of imparting, at their own homes. In some instances neighbors united and occasionally employed a teacher, often selecting one who could aid in the household or on the farm. But the compensation for such service was small; money was never abundant with the pioneers of the town; land was obtained at a low price and needed little beyond good tillage to ensure a bountiful harvest. But the most exact economy was required. Without money, or with a "narrow margin," they reared large families, supported the gospel, maintained schools, built houses, opened roads, cleared up forests, constructed garrisons, fought the Indians, and made heroic sacrifices for independence. And yet, with the improvements of a hundred years in our favor, we complain of hardships, of burdensome taxation, and of the severe demands of modern society.

BUILDING SCHOOL HOUSES.

The second school house at the South Road was built by subscription, and was located at the corner east of Mrs. Crane's, opposite the residence of P. A. Fellows. Though built and used for a school, it was really private property, as may be inferred from the following subscription:

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby, each one of us, promise and engage unto the others, to pay, each one, towards building and finishing the school house, that now standeth by the South Road in said Salisbury, and on the corner of land now owned by Capt. John Webster, which land is known by the name of the Gale lot, according to our interest or estate in the same proportion that we are now taxed, in the State tax—the said school house to be finished and made complete on or before the first day of November next ensuing,—and also we promise and engage to repair and keep in repair the same, from time to time, as the

same may happen, in the same manner as aforesd—to be kept for the use and benefit of a school, so long as the same shall last, and shall be under the government of the major part of the subscribers or some person or persons by them appointed; and whosoever of the subscribers shall neglect or refuse to pay their part or proportion, as above mentioned,—seasonably to complete the afores'd house at the time as above, shall suffer all the cost and damage, that shall happen thereby, the same if not otherwise prevented, to be recovered in a common course of law, as shall be thought best by the major part of the subscribers, that have performed according to agreement.

Witness—our hands, the 14th day of July Anno Domini 1787.

Andrew Bohonon,	Benjamin Baker,	Joseph Bartlett,
Luke Wilder,	Peter Barber,	John Webster, Jr.,
John Collins,	Joseph Bean,	Edward Evans,
Ebenezer Johnson,	Stephen Webster,	Philip Colby.
Leonard Judkins,	John Sweatt,	
George Bailey,	William Calef,	

August 26, 1787, Capt. John Webster sold to the above named, for the consideration of a school and school house, a site on the southwesterly corner of the sixty acre lot, No. 23, laid out for Samuel Stevens. Witnessed by John Hoyt and Ezra Flanders.

The house was completed according to the agreement, and for many years was used for the accommodation of a public school. After the academy was removed from its original location to the South Road, the school was transferred to one portion of it, and the old house was given to other uses.

FORMATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

In 1819 the town was divided into eleven school districts, and there were school houses in nine of them. In the others, schools were kept in private rooms. Changes were subsequently made and other districts formed, increasing the number to fourteen, partially described in the records.

NUMBER I. This district was organized in 1820, agreeably to a petition of Joel Eastman and others, and known then and now as South Road School District No. 1. The Academy building was appropriated for the use of the school, and some part of it has been used for that purpose since it was removed from the original site.

NUMBER II, known as the Centre Road District, was formed April 2, 1823, on petition of Josiah Green and others. The first school house in this district stood a short distance to the west of F. W. Fifield's barn. It was afterwards located just north of the meeting-house. For many years the school house has stood on the south side of the road leading from the Centre Road to West Salisbury, a few rods from its junction with the old turnpike road. At one time the town voted that the town hall might be used for a school room, but this was probably only while the school house was undergoing repairs, or it may have been for a private school.

NUMBER III, now called "Sawyer's," and formerly "South Road District No. 2," was organized in 1820, on petition of Nathaniel Greeley and others.

NUMBER IV, or "Scribner's," embraces the section of the town around "Scribner's Corner."

NUMBER V is on the North Road. This school house is the oldest in the town.

NUMBER VI. This district includes that part of the town which is known as "The Mills." There was a school located here as early as 1806, and a school house in 1816. It became unfit for use years ago. In 1884 the district erected a fine and commodious building, with modern conveniences.

NUMBER VII is at "Smith's Corner," or the Union Meeting house neighborhood. One of the school houses, built in 1782 and sold two years afterwards, was in this district. The second school house in this section of the town was erected in 1789, by Phineas Bean, Joseph Meloon and Richard Foster. It was 20 by 25 feet in size. To aid in its completion more than sixty dollars were contributed by individuals. Nathaniel Meloon gave \$12.00, Phineas Bean, \$12.00, Benaiah Bean, \$10.00, John Smith, \$12.00, Nathaniel Meloon, Jr., \$5.00, John Sawyer, \$4.00, Jabez True, \$4.00, Simeon Sawyer, \$2.00, and Richard Foster, \$1.00. The district was at one time designated as No. 8. In 1825, on the petition of Daniel Fitts and others, a district was organized embracing this section of the town, and was called South Road District No. 3. How it came to be No. 7 in this system of districts we are unable to say, for we find no record.

NUMBER VIII, or "Thompson's Corner District." The first school house in the town, built of logs in 1772, was on a site included in the limits of No. 8. The second school house in the district was built in 1816, and was located east of the present brick school house in this district.

NUMBER IX is on Loverin's Hill, and was established in 1826, on petition of Thomas Chase and others. It has been called Centre Road District No. 2. The house was built by Daniel Loverin, in 1826, and is now abandoned.

NUMBER X is on the southern spur of Kearsarge mountain, and is usually called the "Watson District." A school house was built here as early as 1812.

NUMBER XI is on Raccoon Hill, and is often denominated the "Shaw District." In 1847 Mr. George Shaw gave the land and built the school house for \$149.50. In 1871 the district was enlarged, and in 1876 the house was repaired.

SHAW'S CORNER DISTRICT. This was originally known as South Road District No. 1, then as South Road District No. 2. The first school house stood just south of Thomas Bruce's garden. The town sold it to Samuel Quimby, who made interior modifications and rented it to Eben (commonly called "Cain") Whittemore, for a dwelling house, who occupied it for many years, raising a large family of children. The next house for school purposes was erected in 1820, at the "Corner," where it remained until 1881, when it was removed, a commodious and handsome house taking its place.

LOWER VILLAGE DISTRICT, now Orphans' Home, in Franklin. The school house was located on the triangular lot of land south of G. B. Matthews's barn. The present house is of brick, and was built by private contribution or by subscriptions for shares, at a value of \$10.00 per share. The records of this district were in the hands of Parker Noyes, Esq., at the time of his decease.

EAST VILLAGE DISTRICT (Franklin.) The land now occupied by a school building, in that portion of Franklin formerly belonging to Salisbury, was given by Ebenezer Eastman, for "educational purposes," in 1816. The deed was given to the

“Republican Village Association in Salisbury.” The first school house in that part of the town was built in 1805-6. The second house was removed to give place to a larger one. For a time it occupied the corner where Sanborn’s block now stands. It was used as a store and was occupied by John Robertson. The present house, recently built, is one of rare taste and exquisite beauty, and in outward appearance resembles a country residence of wealth and refinement.

EARLY TEACHERS IN THE TOWN.

No perfect record is found of the teachers in Salisbury. It is certain that prior to 1805 those here named were employed in the districts mentioned.

Robert Hoag, who originally wrote his name Hogg, taught west of the Blackwater in 1793, and in some section of the town at least two years previously. He was of Scotch parentage and may have been related to the family of the name that came to this country with the ancestors of General Stark. He settled on the farm now known as the Reuben Greeley place, west of that of D. J. Stevens. He was an eccentric man but a good scholar, and noted as a teacher. “Master Hogg” was a familiar name in his day and for years after he died. His daughter married Richard Greenough.

The same year, 1793, Benjamin Fifield and Moses Eastman taught on the North Road, Mr. McDaniel on Raccoon Hill, and William Hoyt on the Centre Road.

The next year Thomas Chase taught on the Centre Road, William Hoyt on Raccoon Hill, Jonathan French on the North Road, and Moses Eastman on the River Road.

In 1795 John Huntoon taught on the North Road, at \$10.00 per month; Moses Sawyer and David Quimby taught on the South Road.

The names of Reuben French, Moses Eastman and Onisephorus Page are also recorded as teachers. The latter received six pounds, fifteen shillings, for teaching in the Bog District, in 1795-6.

In 1801 a sister of Daniel Webster taught in the town, and in 1805 Ichabod Bartlett and Grace Fletcher are mentioned as teachers.

Timothy Osborn was one of the earliest teachers.

Moses Marsh taught in 1796.

Nancy Eastman taught in 1797, at seven shillings a week.

William Couch taught above Blackwater, on the South Road, in 1794.

William Hazelton taught in 1794, and Dame Jacobs in 1796.

Ephraim Eastman, of Andover, taught on Raccoon Hill, in 1796.

John Page taught in 1798.

Elder Elias Smith, taught in the Centre Road District, in 1796, for which he received five pounds eighteen shillings and seven pence.

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

From the year 1810 to 1827 there appears to be a record of school committees in the town. From the latter date to 1852 there is almost an entire omission:

1810—Andrew Bowers, Moses Eastman, Job Wilson, Parker Noyes.	1816—Andrew Bowers, Moses Eastman, Job Wilson.	1822—Moses Eastman, Parker Noyes, Joshua Fifield, Samuel I. Wells, Samuel C. Bartlett.
1811—Andrew Bowers, Moses Eastman, Job Wilson, Parker Noyes.	1817—Andrew Bowers, Benjamin Gale, Job Wilson.	1823—Moses Eastman, Samuel I. Wells, Andrew Bowers.
1812—Andrew Bowers, Parker Noyes, Edward Blodgett.	1818—Moses Eastman, Joshua Fifield, Samuel C. Bartlett.	1824—Thos. H. Pettengill, Parker Noyes, Job Wilson.
1813—Andrew Bowers, Job Wilson, Moses Eastman.	1819—Samuel C. Bartlett, Moses Eastman, Parker Noyes.	1825—Moses Eastman, Parker Noyes, Rev. Abijah Cross.
1814—Parker Noyes, Richard Fletcher, Samuel C. Bartlett.	1820—John White, Moses Eastman, James Garland.	1826—Rev. T. Worcester, Peter Bartlett, Andrew Bowers.
1815—Richard Fletcher, Samuel C. Bartlett, Andrew Bowers.	1821—Andrew Bowers, Moses Eastman, James Garland.	1827—George W. Nesmith, Joshua Fifield, John White.

In 1828 the committee consisted of fourteen, one for each district. In 1829 there were twelve members. In 1830 Thos. H. Pettengell, Samuel I. Wells, and Rev. E. E. Cummings constituted the committee. The writer remembers that Thomas Hale Pettengill, Esq., was one of the committee in 1839, though he paid no attention to the schools. It was rarely that the school officials gave much attention to the duties of their appointment in those days. After 1851, the records show that committees were regularly appointed :

1852—Rev. E. D. Eldridge, Rev. S. Coombs, Thomas D. Little.	1859—Charles C. Rogers, Robert Smith, Elbridge D. Couch.	1869—Charles C. Rogers, Daniel J. Calef.
1853—James Fellows, Ira H. Couch, Rev. John Burden.	1860—Charles C. Rogers, Elbridge D. Couch, Henry A. Fellows.	1870—1— Rev. Jona. B. Cook.
1854—Rev. John Burden, Ira H. Couch, Rev. D. B. Damon.	1862—Charles B. Willis, Charles C. Rogers, Elbridge D. Couch.	1872—Rev. A. H. Martin. 1873—Charles C. Rogers. 1875—Rev. A. H. Martin.
1855—Ira H. Couch, James Fellows, Joseph P. Stevens.	1863-4-5— Charles C. Rogers, Ira H. Couch, Daniel J. Calef.	1876—Charles C. Rogers. 1877—Daniel J. Calef. 1878—Drusilla Blasdel. 1879—Charles C. Rogers.
1856—Ira H. Couch, Joseph P. Stevens, A. H. Robinson.	1866—George W. Towle, Charles C. Rogers, Reynolds S. Rogers.	1880-1— Edward Wayne.
1857—Hiram F. French, Robert Smith, Stephen M. Pingree.	1867—George H. Towle. 1868—George H. Towle, Charles C. Rogers.	1882—Elbridge Smith. 1883—*Silas P. Thompson, †Ernest C. Carrier.
1858—Joseph P. Stevens, Charles C. Rogers, Samuel C. Pingree.		1884—Charles C. Rogers.

* Resigned in April. † Appointed.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY, CONCLUDED.

“The riches of the Commonwealth
Are free, strong minds and hearts of health,
And more to her than gold or grain
The cunning hand and cultured brain.”

SALISBURY ACADEMY.

At the close of the last century, Salisbury was the residence of an unusual number of prudent, intelligent and scholarly men. They had pride in the good name of the town, and looked forward with cheerful anticipations to a higher position which it might hold in the State. They not only maintained good order, liberally supported schools and sustained an able and faithful ministry, but saw the advantages which would result from a permanent institution of learning, and at length united in the establishment of an academy. At the annual town meeting in 1792 it is recorded, “the people gave their approbation for an academy, to be located between Ens. Moses Garland’s and Ens. Edward West’s.” After no little delay a petition was presented to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation. The petition was signed by the active men of the town, and was presented at the winter session, in January, 1795.

TO THE HONBLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
CONVENED, AT CONCORD:

The petition of the undersigned persons humbly sheweth,

That we have long experienced the want of an institution in this vicinity, where youth may be instructed in the higher branches of learning, and be prepared to transact the common business of life with advantage, or to finish their education at a university. We feel a deep conviction of the importance and utility of a general diffusion of literature and good morals. To facilitate the means of education is,

we are persuaded the most effectual means of accomplishing this desirable object. The dearest interests of our country are fast devolving upon the rising generation, they will soon become citizens, and be interested with all the relations of life; we regard them with a paternal anxiety and ardently wish that they may enter upon the theatre of life with such qualifications as will do honor not only to republicans, but to human nature. We consider knowledge as the palladium of liberty, we consider good morals the foundation of happiness, public and private; with such sentiments we have associated for the purpose of erecting and supporting an academy by the name of the Salisbury Academy, where youth may be initiated in the arts and sciences, acquire habits of morality and piety, and an invincible attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty. The design of our association has received the approbation of a majority of our fellow townsmen, and we now respectfully solicit the patronage of the Legislature of New Hampshire.

Your Honors must be sensible that the business of such an institution cannot be well managed without a Board of Trustees, we therefore pray your Honors for liberty to bring in a bill to constitute Honbls Timo. Walker, Abiel Foster, Esq., Rev. Jonathan Searle, Rev. Elias Smith and Luke Wilder, a Corporation by the name of the Trustees of Salisbury Academy, and to invest the above named gentlemen and their business, with all the necessary power of a body corporate to carry into execution the design aforesaid of your petitioners.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Jonathan Searle,	Nathaniel Ash,	Joseph Severance,
Luke Wilder,	Abiel Elkins,	Joseph Adams,
Andrew Bowers,	Benjamin Pettengill.	Joseph Fifield,
Jonathan Fifield.	Stephen George.	Benjamin Pettengill, jun'r,
Elias Smith,	Reuben True,	Eliphalet Williams,
Caleb Judkins,,	James Currier,	Edward West,
Leonard Judkins,	William Eastman,	Jacob Bohonon, junr.,
Moses Garland,	Jona. C. Pettengill.	Leonard Judkins, junr.,
John Swett,	Benjamin Whittemore.	Ins. Levi George,
Ephraim Colby,	Ananiah Bohonon,	Andrew Bohonon,
Jacob Garland,	Samuel Lovering,	Caleb Cushing,
Moses Morse,	Samuel Greenleaf,	Abraham Sanborn.
Israel Webster,	Stephen Webster,	

Salisbury, Dec. 20th, 1794.

A CHARTER GRANTED.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 15, 1795.

The Committee on the within petition reported that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill, at this or the next session of the General Court, for the purpose mentioned in said petition, but so guarded as not to allow the Corporation to hold any real estate free of taxes, which report being read and considered,

Voted that it be received and accepted.

JOHN BENTON,
Speaker.

In the Senate, same day, read and concurred.

NATHAN PARKER,
Deft. Secty.

While the petition was before the Legislature, a town meeting was held, when the vote which was passed three years previously, approving the movement, was repeated, with the qualification that the academy be "built at the expense of the erectors." The location, between Ens. Garland's and Ens. Edward West's," was again approved.

An Act of Incorporation was granted, bearing date of December 22, 1795, in accordance with the terms of the petition.

ERECTING THE BUILDING.

The Board of Trustees, by authority of the Legislature, had the charge of the institution. They selected a site and caused the building to be erected. It was placed on the ridge of Garland's Hill, nearly west of the residence of Nicholas Wallace, and was two stories high.

The funds for its construction were raised by subscription. We have no data regarding its cost, nor do we know the names of the contractors or workmen. There is no record of a formal opening or dedication, nor can we find a catalogue of the teachers and students at that date, nor for years after. We only know that one Thomas Chase was the first principal. We have no knowledge of him beyond this fact—that he instructed at this time the lad who became America's greatest statesman, and who was a pupil in the institution. (See Genealogy.)

ITS PROSPERITY.

The academy was for a time well sustained, but owing to the sparse population in that neighborhood, and the consequently limited number of dwelling houses, board could not be obtained. In those days clubs were not common; students had not learned to board themselves, and no public boarding house was maintained. The school was therefore closed in a few years after it had been instituted.

A REMOVAL.

It was proposed to move the building to the South Village and open it under new management. At an adjourned meeting, March 26, 1805, Andrew Bowers and Moses Clement were chosen to "procure a lot of land on which to set the academy." They purchased of William Little forty square rods, at the junction of "the Turnpike" with the College Road, being the delta now occupied by the academy. The cost was \$120.00. Again a subscription was raised, for removing the building to the new location.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT SECURES AN INTEREST.

The expense of this removal and the proper repairs were found to exceed the contributions, and the School District at the South Road Village, with the view of using the lower rooms for a public school, voted to meet the deficiency by "taxing each poll according to its ratable estate."

Andrew Bowers was constituted the agent of the district, to negotiate with the proprietors of the academy. Terms were made satisfactory, and, on April 15th of the same year, John Webster, John Sweatt, Moses Clement, Samuel Greenleaf and Benjamin Pettengill were chosen a committee to move the academy. The removal took place April 29, 1805.

New underpinning was put in by Stephen Bohonon, at a cost of \$29.50; a chimney was built on the east side, by William C. Little, for which he was paid \$46.00. This chimney communicated with a large fire-place in each story. John Sweatt and Moses Clement were chosen to collect the subscriptions and to finish the house, or rather that portion of it appropriated to the use of the district. The same men, with the addition of Samuel Greenleaf, finished the upper room, which was assigned to the use of the academy. Mr. Bohonon took the contract and was paid \$80.00.

On the 13th of January, 1806, the district voted "to move in next Wednesday morning." As then constituted, the part occupied by the district contained two rooms. The floor of the southeast section of the one and of the west side of the other,

for a short distance, was elevated and occupied by the desks of the scholars. The teachers' desks were opposite to those of the pupils.

The entrance to the upper rooms and to the north room below was on the east side of the building, near the northeast corner; but to the lower south room the entrance was at the middle of the south side. From the east side the entrance was to a small hall; a few steps led to a platform or broad stair; from this platform a flight of stairs led to the upper north room, and by a narrow hall or walk to the south room on the second floor. In the south room brick stoves succeeded fire-places, but at a later period iron stoves were substituted.

Again a subscription was raised to make repairs on the building and add to its accommodations. The fire-places were taken out, the lower rooms made into one, a chimney built on the north side, and the ceiling of the lower story lowered. It was at this time that the entrance on the east end, and the stairway leading to the second story, were changed to the southeast corner of the building. New windows were supplied and blinds added. The cost of these repairs was about \$300.00. This was in 1837-8, and Benjamin Pettengill, Nathaniel Bean, and Rev. Valentine Little were the committee to supervise the work.

In 1856 the lower school room was repaired by restoring the ceiling to its original height, laying a new floor, and repainting inside and outside. The school room was furnished with new and improved furniture, so that it was the most pleasant and convenient school room in the vicinity.

Since that time a few changes have been made, but none of material importance, if we except the additions of a projection of the upper story, by which the hall is enlarged, and the stairway made more convenient. These improvements were made in 1883.

A NEW ORGANIZATION.

To go back again, to the instruction given in the Salisbury Academy: In 1806, after its removal to the present location, Mr. Joel Eastman, father of the late Hon. Joel Eastman, of

Conway, made a proposition to all interested, to the effect that "a company be formed who will support a school in that part of the house intended for an academy, at least one year, with the privilege of continuing it as long as they shall think proper, at their own risque, receiving the benefit of the tuition, which shall not exceed twenty-five cents per week for each scholar, the said company to have the management and direction of the school entirely to themselves, the school to be opened as soon as a Preceptor can be conveniently engaged."

The district on its part accepted the proposition, and no other parties objected. A petition for the renewal of the charter was presented to the Legislature, signed by Andrew Bowers, Moses Eastman, Samuel Greenleaf, Joseph Bartlett, Israel W. Kelly, Joel Eastman, Moses Clement, Eleazer Taylor, Rev. Thomas Worcester, Amos Bean, Levi Bean and Nathaniel Noyes. The petition was answered by a new charter, December 10, 1808.

The new corporation conducted the institution with great earnestness and prudence for a long period, during which time it gained and sustained a reputation for good scholarship and excellence in all its departments. Its standing was not inferior to the best institutions of its kind in the State. Students came from distant towns, and some of the most distinguished men in the country received their academical education in Salisbury Academy.

But by degrees there came a period of decadence. Some of the active supporters died, others removed from the town, and those who were left lost their interest; and after many years of success the school was suspended and the doors of the academy closed.

A THIRD CHARTER.

A new and third attempt to maintain an academy in the town was made by Tristram Greenleaf, Nathaniel Bean, Jonathan H. Clement, Nathaniel Sawyer, Robert Smith, Thomas D. Little, I. N. Sawyer, Peter Whittemore, Moses Greeley and Horatio Merrill. They obtained a new charter in 1859, and made an effort to revive the spirit of the past. But high schools were

established in all the large towns, where excellent instruction could be had, without personal expense, and the few well-endowed academies, like those at Exeter, New Hampton and Meriden, took those students who desired to pursue an extended course of preparatory study.

Shortly after its re-incorporation in 1808, Benjamin Gale, Esq., an enterprising and scholarly gentleman of the town, left a legacy of one thousand dollars to the institution. This was accepted by the trustees and the interest was used for the benefit of the school; but when a final suspension took place the fund was restored to the heirs of Mr. Gale.

It is a matter of regret that catalogues of the school, if any were printed, were not preserved. A complete record of the pupils attending the school would have given the present generation the names of many eminent men and women in the various walks of life. The editors have seen but one printed catalogue. That bears a date of 1852.

A programme of an exhibition of the school, which took place in 1819, has been preserved, and is of sufficient interest to occupy a place in the history of the institution and the town. This programme, or "Order of Exercises," is a broadside, on a sheet of coarse, dingy yellow, 11x18 inches, surrounded with a "border," and was probably considered at the time as in the best style of the printer's art. It reads as follows:

SALISBURY ACADEMY.

Order of Exercises for a Public Exhibition

AUGUST 20, 1819.

FORENOON.

1. Prayer.
2. Oration in Latin. *E. G. Eastman.*
3. Oration on Fortitude. *F. Calcif.*

4. Dialogue; Priuli and Jaffier. *A. M. Quimby & W. P. Weeks.*
5. Poem; The Portrait. *P. Dodge.*

6. MUSIC.

7. Dialogue; Triumph of Temper. *E. Colby, S. Cavis, D. P. Smith, A. Kittredge, D. B. Pentecost, A. M. Quimby, T. C. Merrill, J. S. Elliot, P. Upham, J. Stanwood, Sally Pettengill, Fanny Sawyer, & Fanny West.*
8. Oration; The moral tendency of the writings of some celebrated authors. *B. C. Cressey.*
9. Dialogue on Literary Pursuits. *E. F. Greenough & F. W. Greenough.*

10. MUSIC.

11. Dialogue; Honest Auctioneer. *P. Dodge, H. Shed, E. West, & Eliza N. Webster.*
12. Oration; The Fall of Bonaparte. *A. Kittredge.*
13. Dialogue; The Parting of Hector and Andromache. *B. C. Cressey, & Abigail Blaisdell.*
14. *Oration; The Pleasures of Anticipation. *J. Eastman.*

15. MUSIC.

16. Dialogue on Duelling. *A. Green, H. Greenleaf, A. M. Quimby, H. Fifield, G. W. Johnson, W. P. Weeks, P. Upham, Marcia Eastman, & Elizabeth J. Townsend.*
17. Oration; *E. West.*
18. Dialogue; The Prize. *H. Shed, P. Rolfe, D. P. Smith, J. S. Elliott, Nancy West & Susan P. Webster.*

19. MUSIC.

20. Poem; The Rose Bud. *F. J. Willis.*
21. Prologue to the Dialogue, Bunker-hill. *D. P. Smith.*
22. Dialogue; Bunker-hill. *A. M. Quimby, H. Fifield, B. C. Cressey, J. Eastman, G. W. Johnson, A. Kittredge, W. P. Weeks, J. Calef, J. S. Elliot, Lucia Eastman, and Eunice Greenleaf.*

23. MUSIC.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration in Greek. *I. W. Kelly.*
2. Prologue to the "Search after Happiness." *Mary E. Little.*

3. Search after Happiness. *Marcia Eastman, Ann Clement, Hannah Bucanon, Cynthia P. Blanchard, Sally Petten-gill, Abigail Blaisdell, Mary E. Little, and Julia Emerson.*

4. MUSIC.

5. Dialogue; The Battle of Trenton. *A. Green, G. W. Johnson, S. Cavis, and Eliza N. Webster.*
 6. *Oration on Benevolence. *D. P. Smith.*
 7. Dialogue; The Pedants. *P. Rolfe, H. Greenleaf, D. B. Penticost, and S. Cavis.*

8. MUSIC.

9. Dialogue; "Scene from Daranzel." *P. Dodge, and B. C. Cresscy.*
 10. Poem on Novels. *P. Rolfe.*
 11. Dialogue; Roderic Dhu and King James. *H. Shed and I. W. Kelley.*

12. MUSIC.

13. *Oration; The good effects resulting from some recent Political Revolutions. *D. B. Penticost.*
 14. Dialogue; William Tell. *A. Green, J. Calef, I. W. Kelly, G. W. Johnson, S. Cavis, J. S. Elliot, E. West, and Elizabeth J. Townsend.*
 15. *Oration; Sketch of the Progress of Literature. *H. Fifield.*

16. MUSIC.

17. Dialogue; Dr. Pangloss and Lord Duberly. *J. Eastman, and P. Dodge.*
 18. Poem. *Elbridge G. Eastman.*
 19. Dialogue; Lochiel. *A. Kittridge, and W. P. Weeks.*

20. MUSIC.

21. Dialogue; Spunge and Snarl. *T. C. Merrill, and D. B. Penticost.*
 22. Poem. *A. M. Quimby.*
 23. Dialogue; Bajazet and Tamerlane. *P. Rolfe, J. Calef, and T. C. Merrill.*

24. MUSIC.

25. *Oration on the Character of De La Fayette. *A. Green.*
 26. The Tears of Science. *I. W. Kelly.*
 27. Dialogue; The Weathercock. *H. Greenleaf, H. Shed,
 F. Eastman, H. Fifield, F. Stanwood, P. Upham,
 Nancy West, and Susan P. Webster.*

28. MUSIC.

29. *Oration on the Progress of Refinement, with the Vale-
 dictory Addresses. *H. Greenleaf.*
 30. Sacred Music.
 31. Prayer.

* Original.

C. SPEAR, Printer. . . . Hanover.

TEACHERS IN THE ACADEMY.

It has not been possible to obtain a complete list of the teachers in the institution, nor to give full or extended sketches of many of them. There were frequent changes of instructors, as it was not often that sufficient compensation was afforded to those teachers who commanded high salaries, or were permanently employed.

THOMAS CHASE, as has already been noted, was the first instructor, and had charge of the school when it was located on Garland's Hill. He was succeeded by —

JAMES TAPPAN, who was a teacher of more than ordinary reputation. Webster often referred to Master Tappan.

REV. SAMUEL WORCESTER, a native of Hollis, born November 1, 1770, taught district schools in Salisbury, and was one of the early teachers in the academy. He united with the Congregational church, of which his brother was pastor, in 1793. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1795, and it is probable that his teaching in Salisbury was during the winter vacations of his college years. He became pastor of the Congregational church

in Fitchburg, Mass., and subsequently of the Tabernacle church in Salem, Mass. He was appointed Theological Professor at Dartmouth, but declined the position. He was Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He died while on a visit to the Cherokee Indians, at the age of fifty-one years. Rutgers College conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1811.

REV. NOAH WORCESTER, D. D., was the eldest of a family of sixteen children, including Rev. Dr. Samuel Worcester, Rev. Thomas Worcester and Rev. Leonard Worcester. He was born in 1758, at Hollis; was a shoemaker by trade; engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill and was also at Bennington. He removed to Salisbury in 1810, and occupied the Eliphalet Little house for three years. Though not a college graduate, he became eminent as a preacher, author and theologian. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth, in 1811, and that of D. D. from Harvard, in 1818. While at Salisbury he assisted his brother in his clerical duties. It was while in Salisbury that he wrote his most noted work, entitled "Bible News," which passed through several editions.

ICHABOD BARTLETT, of whom an extended notice is given in the proper place in these pages, taught in 1804.

REV. THOMAS WORCESTER, pastor of the church for many years, taught several terms; and his wife, Mrs. Deborah Worcester, was Preceptress in 1822. She was a woman of fine education and rare accomplishments.

HON. RICHARD FLETCHER taught in 1809, and SAMUEL I. WELLS, ESQ., from 1813 to 1816, of whom extended notices are given elsewhere in this volume.

NATHANIEL HAZELTON CARTER, A. M., born at Concord, September 17, 1787, died at Marseilles, France, January 2, 1830. Graduated at Dartmouth in 1811, taught in the academy in the same year; read law but never practiced; was distinguished as a writer and literary editor; travelled in Europe, and published "Letters from Europe," in two volumes. He also published many excellent poems. He was a Professor in "Dartmouth University," when the State took possession of Dartmouth College.

LAMSON CARTER, of whom we have very little knowledge, taught in 1815.

STEPHEN BEAN, son of Joshua and Lydia (Brown) Bean, born at Brentwood, April 4, 1772; died at Boston, December 10, 1825; graduated at Dartmouth, 1798; taught soon after graduation, read law, and practiced in Boston. Married, May 4, 1808, Susan, daughter of Thomas Hubbard.

REV. BENJAMIN HUNTOON taught from 1817 to 1819, nearly three years. (See Genealogy.)

REV. DANIEL FITTS, D. D., born at Sandown, May 28, 1795; graduated at Dartmouth in 1818; taught from 1819 to 1822. He studied theology, and for forty years was a successful preacher. Married Caroline Sawyer.

ZACHARIAH BATCHELDER, born at Beverly, Mass, February 4, 1796; graduated at Dartmouth in 1821; taught in 1822, read law with Samuel I. Wells, Esq., practiced in Chichester, in 1827, and removed to Wolfeborough.

W. BAILEY taught in 1813.

HENRY GREENLEAF taught in 1822.

CALEB STETSON taught in 1825-26.

HENRY FITTS.

WILLIAM CLAGGETT taught in 1826-27.

ALFRED KITTREDGE, son of Dr. Jonathan and Apphia (Woodward) Kittredge, born at Canterbury, October 22, 1805; graduated at Dartmouth in 1827 and taught in 1828.

CALEB B. KITTREDGE, taught in 1829-1832.

REV. B. F. FOSTER taught in 1838-39. (See Ecclesiastical.)

CHARLES T. BERRY taught in 1840; was a native of Pittsfield and a graduate of Dartmouth College.

ELBRIDGE GERRY EMERY taught in 1842-43.

DAVID DIMOND graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842 and taught in 1843.

CALEB P. SMITH. (See Genealogy.)

WILLIAM S. SPAULDING, A. M., graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842 and taught in 1844-45; became a Congregational clergyman and settled in Newburyport, Mass.

S. C. NOYES.

J. H. UPTON.

— CLARK.

HON. WILLIAM M. PINGREE. (See Genealogy.)

REV. E. S. LITTLE. (See Genealogy.)

DR. J. Q. A. FRENCH. (See Genealogy.)

DR. CROCKETT, son of Dr. Ephraim Crockett, of Sanbornton.

D. B. PENTICOST.

REV. E. D. ELDRIDGE. (See Ecclesiastical.)

JOHN A. KILBURN taught in 1851; afterwards a lawyer at Fisherville, where he died.

JOHN W. SIMONDS, born in Franklin, May 10, 1829, was the only son of John and Betsey (Merrill) Simonds. His early advantages for an education were limited to home instruction, the district school, and one term nominally at the Instructors' School, at Franklin. The summer months were spent in labor on his father's farm. At the age of fourteen he began his college preparatory course, graduated at Bowdoin in 1854, and received the Master's degree in due course. While in college he taught district schools, and acquired a good reputation as a disciplinarian and instructor. His first experience in a high grade school was during the winter of 1852-53, in which he met with great success. After leaving college he married Mary W. Clement, who assisted him in his professional labors. He was Principal of the Fisherville High School for three years. In 1857 he was chosen Principal of the New England Christian Institute, then just established at Andover. He occupied that position for fourteen years. In 1871 he was appointed State Superintendent of Public Schools, and was reappointed in 1873. He was subsequently elected Superintendent of Schools in Milford, Mass. In 1882 he was Principal of Burr and Benton Seminary, at Manchester, Vt., a school of high standing in that State. He has recently been elected President of the University of Dakota, located at Vermilion. Mr. Simonds has been repeatedly invited to many other positions of honor and usefulness.

JOHN R. EASTMAN was born July 29, 1836, on Beech Hill, in Andover; was the son of Royal F. Eastman; attended the dis-

strict school and the Andover Academy, when not at work on the farm, and began to teach school when seventeen years old. He taught in Wilmot, Danbury, Weare, Beverly, Mass., and in Salisbury, in all eleven terms. He taught the district school at Salisbury "South Road," during the winter terms of 1860-61 and 1861-62, and the academy for the fall term of 1861. He entered the Scientific Department of Dartmouth College in 1860, and in 1862 graduated at the head of his class. On examination he was appointed assistant in the United States Naval Observatory, at Washington, D. C., in November, 1862, and promoted to Professor of Mathematics, U. S. Navy, with the rank of Lieutenant, in February, 1865. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1877. Since 1862 he has been actively engaged in astronomical work, and has now the rank of Commander, U. S. N. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Samuel A. Ambrose, of Boscawen.

SOCIAL LIBRARY.

Early in the year 1794, several of the citizens of Salisbury agreed to organize a voluntary association for the purpose of establishing and sustaining a library. The first regular meeting was held on the 27th of March, at the house of Rev. Mr. Worcester. Col. Ebenezer Webster was chosen chairman, and Andrew Bowers, clerk. The matter was from time to time discussed, and meetings were occasionally held to devise plans to accomplish the object. At length a petition was presented to the General Court for an Act of Incorporation, with the right to hold funds for the benefit of the institution. A charter was granted in 1798, the incorporators being Ebenezer Webster, Luke Wilder, Andrew Bowers, Reuben True, and John C. Gale. The extent of the capital allowed was one thousand dollars, in personal estate. All who made contributions to the society were members, and authorized to exercise a voice in its management.

At one of the early meetings of the proprietors of the library, on the first Monday in March, 1799, the following articles were adopted for the regulation of the institution:

1. Every Proprietor shall set his name to this, or such articles as the Society shall adopt, before he has any further privileges in the library, and as heretofore a right in the library shall be estimated at three dollars. A Proprietor by paying more than three dollars, exclusive of the annual tax, may have his privilege increased in proportion to what he shall pay.

2. A committee of three persons shall be annually chosen by the Society, and said committee shall lay out the Society's money for the preservation and enlargement of the library, as they shall judge the interest of the Society requires.*

The names of the early owners as far as the records show, are—

Thomas Worcester,	John Sweatt,
Luke Wilder,	Benjamin Pettengill,
Ebenezer Webster,	Amos Pettengill,
John C. Gale,	John Collins,
Theophilus Runlet,	Phinehas Eastman,
Leonard Judkins,	Peter Whittemore,
Joel Eastman,	Joseph [name not legible,]
Stephen Sawyer,	John [name not legible,]
Andrew Bowers,	Edward Quimby,
John Webster,	Edward West,
Stephen Webster,	Nathaniel Greeley,
Robert Smith,	Joseph Abbott,
Joseph Downs,	Isaac Blaisdell,
Winthrop Fifield,	Benjamin [name not legible,]
Stephen Greenleaf,	Benjamin Pettengill, jr.,
Reuben True,	William Calef, 3d,
Moses West,	Samuel C. Bartlett,
Jonathan P. Webster,	[name not legible,] Webster,
William C. Little,	Parker Noyes,
Caleb Judkins,	Joseph Wardwell,
Theodore Cushing,	Moses Greeley,
Moses Eastman,	John White,
Benjamin Whittemore,	Israel W. Kelly,
Benjamin Whittemore, jr.,	Joseph Bartlett,
Henry Elkins,	Samuel Quimby,
Moses Sawyer, jr.,	Stephen Fellows,
Samuel I. Wells,	Richard [name not legible,]
Amos Fifield,	John B. Smith,
Lyman Hawley,	John Calef,
Benjamin Huntoon,	Daniel Smith,
John Taylor,	Ezekiel Colby,
Thomas R. White,	William Parsons,
Thomas R. Greenleaf,	Mary Pettengill,
John Smith,	John S. Winter,
Elias P. Smith,	Christopher Page.
Samuel Allen,	

*The books were numerous, reaching the number of twenty; the final one forbids that the books shall ever become private property without the consent of the Proprietors.

For many years the annual meetings were held at the residences of the members and the requisite officers chosen; but we are not able to find a complete record. A few names are given. Andrew Bowers served as clerk until 1803. In March, 1852, the society met at Smith's Temperance House, and chose Stephen Fellows, chairman, Gilbert Eastman and T. D. Little, committee. At this date there were 474 volumes in the library and ninety-two cents in the treasury. From this time to March 9, 1859, when the last meeting was held, apparently not much interest was manifested. The same board was annually elected. At this time the number of books was 496. The treasurer reported cash on hand, March 1, 1855, \$1.55; cash for taxes, \$1.25; paid for two books, \$1.50; cash on hand, March 7, 1859, \$1.30.

Seldom did the funds of the society exceed ten dollars. As fast as any money came into the treasury it was expended for books. It was to this library that Mr. Webster referred when he said that his early reading was gathered from a small circulating library.

LITERARY ADELPHI.

This society was organized June 25, 1813, when the academy was in the height of its prosperity. It was composed largely of members of the academy, who generally conducted its literary exercises. It is said to have been founded by the following named persons:

William Baily,	Joseph Walker,	Trueworthy Flanders,
Benjamin Huntoon,	Daniel Morse,	Joseph Connor,
Peter Bartlett,	Moses Pettengill,	Eliphalet Webster,
Jeremiah Elkins,	Joseph Bartlett,	David Clark,
Isaac Colby, jr.,	Carlton Chase,	William Shed,
Marvin Gates,	David Page,	Samuel Watkins.
William T. Haddock,		

The preamble is as follows:

Convinced of the benefits of social intercourse and reciprocal friendship, anxious to derive all the advantages from society which mutual confidence, an interchange of ideas and examination of opinions are calculated to afford, we have

thought proper to form ourselves into an association for the purpose of literary improvement, the cultivation of friendship and the promotion of morality and virtue.

The following, among many others, were provisions of the Constitution :

The officers shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Inspector of Compositions, and a Treasurer. The stated exercises shall be two orations; one to open and the other to close the meeting; one extemporaneous, and one written dispute, and one dissertation. These exercises shall be assigned by the Secretary, and the questions for dispute read at the meeting preceding the performance; when in the opinion of the society any composition shall be worthy of preservation, a copy shall be deposited with the society.

A number of these compositions were printed but, so far as we are able to learn, none are now in existence. During term time meetings were held every Wednesday evening. For non-attendance the members were fined. Those only who excelled as scholars and sustained a good moral character were considered eligible as candidates for admission to the society. Two dissenting votes forbade their entrance. Upon admission each candidate paid to the society a fee of seventy-five cents. Honorary membership was allowed. The constitution authorized public exhibitions for the performance of such original exercises as they thought proper to give. The following names are recorded as the list of members :

*Thomas Worcester.	Samuel Whitney.	Samuel Bailey,
*Andrew Bowers,	Bela Adams,	Robert Smith,
*Joseph Bartlett,	David C. Proctor,	Stephen Sanborn,
*Moses Eastman,	Daniel Stickney,	*Samuel I. Wells,
Joseph Wardwell.	Willard Sayles,	Isaac Jones,
Charles B. Haddock.	Levi Hibard,	Simeon Bucknell.
Benjamin Eastman.	Jedediah Hoyt, jr.	Edward Rollins,
John D. Abbott,	Rowel Colby, jr.	Thomas Brown,
Stephen Goodhue, jr.	John Ball,	Stephen Sawyer,
Richard Fletcher,	Henry Bond,	John Fifield,
*Benjamin Woodbury.	Israel W. Kelly,	Charles French,
James Greely,	Levi Manuel,	Ebenezer C. Tracy,
Aaron Foster,	Nathan S. Colby,	Amos Webster,
Gilman Merrill,	Samuel Hill,	Asa Mead,
John Taylor,	George Richardson,	Levi Hadlock, jr.,
A. B. Simpson,	Charles Robbins,	John Little,
James E. Seamans,	Thomas G. Buswell,	Jesse Sanborn,

Nathan Crosby,	Samuel Woodbury,	Samuel Huntington,
James O. Adams,	Joseph P. Stevens,	George Pomroy,
P. Robinson,	John Bartlett,	T. J. Carter,
William Kelley,	Asa Robbins,	Stephen G. Easton,
William C. Thompson,	Benjamin O. Adams,	John Calef,
John Jameson,	Jacob Little,	D. B. Pancost,
Amos Bean,	Joseph B. Eastman,	T. Gilman Worcester,
Edward West, jr.,	John R. Sandborn,	Joseph W. Daniels,
Arthur Latham,	Joshua L. Weare, jr.,	Noah Worcester,
Pearson Rolfe,	*John White,	John Proctor,
Henry Greenleaf,	*John Townsend,	John Jervis,
William G. Webster,	Benjamin Rolfe,	Aaron Kitridge,
Aaron Greene,	Ezra Eastman,	Abel M. Quimby,
Leonard W. Noyes,	William Claggett,	Hiram Fifield,
Caleb F. Bailey,	Joel Eastman, jr.,	Albert Kelly,
Benjamin Noyes,	Moses Calef,	Enoch Colby,
Caleb Greenough,	Daniel Fitz,	Benjamin C. Cressey,
William P. Wells,	David P. Smith,	*Thomas Greenleaf.
Plumber Dodge,	Perley Dodge,	

* Honorary members.

There were without doubt other members, but they are not known. Very soon after the organization these gentlemen contributed sums ranging from seventy-five cents to one dollar and a half, for the purpose of forming a library.

That some of the students had a leaning towards the gentler sex is shown by the fate of the following topic for discussion: "Which has the greatest influence upon society, women or money?" Decided for the former. The subjects for written disputes at this meeting were, "Is lying ever justifiable?" decided in the negative; "Have slaves been a greater detriment than benefit to the United States?" decided in the affirmative.

The last meeting of the society was held in the middle of June, 1819.

CHAPTER XV.

EARLY INDIAN HISTORY.

“Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind,
His soul proud Science never taught to stray
Far as the solar walk or milky way.
Yet simple nature to his hope has given,
Behind the cloud-topp'd hill, an humble heaven.”

No more difficult task has occupied the pen of poet or orator, the theologian or philosopher, than that of describing the characteristics of the American Indian. How successful or how vain have been all efforts to civilize or christianize him, let other history tell. After two and a half centuries of studied devotion to his welfare, he remains an *Indian*. “Soon we shall hear the roar of the last wave that will settle over him forever.”

THE PRINCIPAL TRIBES.

At the first settlement of New England there were five principal tribes of Indians:

- I. The Pequots of Connecticut.
- II. The Narragansetts of Rhode Island.
- III. The Pawkunnawkutts, in the southeastern part of Massachusetts.
- IV. The Massachusetts, inhabiting the country about the bay of that name.
- V. The Pawtucketts, inhabiting the country adjacent to the Pawtucket Falls. Subject to the control of this latter tribe were several smaller ones.

The Penacooks occupied the country about Concord. There was another tribe in Canada known as the St. Francois, who frequented the country now New Hampshire, and occasionally

Massachusetts, especially the valley of the Merrimack. The Merrimack river and its intervalles were their highway. To this latter tribe are due most of the depredations and massacres from which the early settlers of New Hampshire suffered.

It is understood that the Penacooks were friendly to the whites till the real or fancied outrages committed upon them gave them reason for retaliation. Soon after the massacre at Dover the Penacooks went to St. Francis, Canada, and joined those Indians, and for seventy years after their departure they continued their raids upon the white settlers in this section, till the peace of 1755.

CHRISTO.

Among the Penacooks were some who had been converted by the Apostle Eliot, at Namaskeag, or Amoskeag Falls. One of these was Christo, the English name being Christian, often called Christi. His cabin was on the banks of a small stream emptying into the Merrimack, just below Amoskeag Falls. Here he lived by hunting and fishing, and was on the most friendly terms with the whites as late as 1744. Being suspected of assisting the hostile Indians in one of their battles with the settlers, his cabin was laid in ashes. In 1746 he retired from the presence of the whites in New Hampshire, joined the St. Francois tribe and became hostile to the settlers.

PLAUSAWA AND SABBATIS.

In 1747 Christo assisted Plausawa and Sabbatis, at Epsom, in the capture of Mrs. McCoy and in the burning of her house. He probably died at St. Francis in 1757. Plausawa and Sabbatis, two of the St. Francois tribe, made frequent excursions to this section and were always in company. These two notables were in peace distrusted and in war hated; and the governors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire gave them much greater consideration, in a human view, than they were worthy to receive. We shall say enough of these men in what follows to enable the reader to form a just estimate of their character. The name *Sabbatis* is Indian for the French *Jean-Baptiste*, or

the English *John Baptist*. *Plausawa*, or more correctly *Plawn-sawa*, is the Indian or French name *Francois*, the St. Francois tribe using P instead of F and L instead of R, in their attempts to pronounce the names given them by their Jesuit priests.

BOWEN AND MORRILL.

In 1753 Plausawa and Sabbatis were both slain, either in the town of Salisbury or Boscawen, (Stevenstown or Contoocook,) there is no means at this late day of telling which; or whether their slayers, Peter Bowen and John (or Jacob or Henry) Morrill, were residents of one town or the other; nor is there anything to show whether they were slain by Bowen and Morrill in self-defence, or wantonly. They were buried in the town of Salisbury, under Indian Bridge, this name being given the bridge because the two Indians were buried there. The next spring after the burial their bodies became exposed, and they were taken up and buried somewhere else, perhaps on the other side of the Merrimack river, in what is now Northfield, then Canterbury; but no one knows to this day the exact resting-place of these two Indian freebooters, any more than we know the exact burial place of Moses. We give hereafter all the history, the different published accounts that have come to hand.

Bowen lived in what is now Franklin for several years after this, his dwelling being just a few rods south of the Burleigh mansion. Its remains still exist. What became of him no man can tell. It is the tradition that he feared the avenger and removed to some distant section of the country, and under an assumed name spent the remaining days of his life. Morrill lived and died in Salisbury. He was a soldier of the Revolution and participated in many of its battles. The three towns of Boscawen, Salisbury and Canterbury, including what is now Northfield, were the theatre of this singular tragedy.

The Arosagunticook, or St. Francois Indians, pretended to have accepted christianity from the Jesuits. They had little of the form of godliness and none of the power or spirit. Since 1749 this tribe had been on friendly terms with the settlers in Contoocook, Canterbury and Stevenstown, and they came and

went at their pleasure, and were kindly and hospitably treated, it being the desire of all the inhabitants to give them no cause of offence. These two above named were frequent visitors.

The settlers of the Connecticut valley were at this time making preparations to occupy the rich meadows of the great "Ox-Bow," at Haverhill, and Newbury, Vt., ascending the Connecticut from "Charlestown, No. 4." The Indians, jealous of what they regarded as an encroachment upon their own domain, threatened retaliation. Sabbatis and Plausawa, who had been about in the region of Salisbury, receiving the friendly assurances and hospitality of the settlers, suddenly slyed away, stealing two negro slaves, one belonging to a Mr. Miles and the other to a Mr. Lindsey, of Canterbury. One of the negroes made his escape, while the other was taken to Crown Point and sold to a French officer. The hypocrisy, treachery and dissimulation of Sabbatis and Plausawa irritated the settlers. After stealing the two slaves, Sabbatis and Plausawa revisited the settlements to sell their furs, etc., and stayed for some time about Penacook, Contocook, Canterbury and Stevenstown. They had the audacity to claim hospitality from the very people in Canterbury from whom they had stolen the slaves, and in the absence of the master of one house had threatened his wife with personal violence. Such boldness and criminal daring moved the fierce anger of Mr. Lindsey, and Bowen and Morrill were men who very naturally sympathized with him.

Hon. George W. Nesmith thinks that Bowen and Morrill had heard of the insolence and threats of the Indians, and went over to Canterbury to visit Miles and Lindsey, the owners of the stolen slaves; and in order to disarm the savages made use of *occupe* (rum), and while the Indians were dazed with drink secretly withdrew the charges from their guns and prepared to meet their insolent threats as they deserved. Bowen and Morrill knew no fear, and it was said "had as lief fight an Indian as to eat when hungry." The next day, or soon after, these two savages visited Bowen and Morrill on this side of the river, and after a night's debauch, when on the way to another part of the settlement, their savage instincts overcame their cunning and

they attempted to shoot Bowen with their unloaded guns. The two settlers took summary vengeance upon them for what they had done and what they intended to do. Bearing in mind the desire of the settlers to keep peace with the savages, who had dashed out the brains of innocent babes who fell into their hands, for some real or fancied wrong or for no wrong at all, and knowing that these two savages in return for hospitality had stolen the two slaves, and that these wild men of the forest had threatened vengeance upon the unprotected wife of Mr. Lindsey, we think Bowen and Morrill did what we should have done under the same conditions. But to the facts:

COURSE OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sabbatis and Plausawa were killed in a time of peace between France and England, and although one of the slaves was bought by a French officer, who must have known that the Indians had kidnapped him, rumors of murder went abroad, and Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, was apprehensive that the Indians would take revenge upon settlers along the frontier. The act of Bowen and Morrill became an inter-colonial question, and an earnest and memorable correspondence between Governor Shirley and Governor Wentworth grew out of it. Legislative action was resorted to and the arrest of Bowen and Morrill caused general excitement throughout the community. Many people will remember the arrest of fugitive slaves in Boston, during the presidencies of Fillmore and Pierce, and the excitement it caused: Governor Shirley began the correspondence. He sent a letter to Governor Wentworth, as follows:

BOSTON, February 4th, 1754.

SIR:

Your excellency may remember my letter to you, dated 17th of September last, wherein I acquainted you with an account we had of a *barbarous Murther said to be committed within the Province of New Hampshire, upon two Indians of a tribe in amity with the English*. I was afraid it had then come to the Knowledge of the Indians, & that complaint would have been made at the conference, but no notice was taken of it then. I have this day received a letter from Capt. Lithgow, of Fort Richmund, [in Maine,] advising me that it is now come to their knowledge & that *they are determined to revenge the murther*.

I shall send your excellency copy of his letter so far as relates to this affair. It

will probably be attended [with disastrous] consequences to the Frontier, of one or both of the Provinces, if this murder be not detected & punished. I will send Col. Minot who gave me the first information, & desire him to obtain all further information possible, & transmit it by next Post, until when your excellency has some knowledge of the Persons concerned so as to be able to secure them, I doubt not you will think it prudent to keep the affair as private as may be.

I am with great respect, Sir your Excy's most humb'l and most obedient sev't,
W. SHIRLEY.

On the 9th of the same month Governor Shirley sent another letter to Governor Wentworth, urging that "justice be done to the Indians in this unhappy affair."

The action of Governor Shirley was influenced by the affidavits of Thomas Barret and Ephraim Jones, and by one Eleazer Melvin, three citizens of Massachusetts, who had been visiting in the vicinity of Stevenstown, and had interviewed Bowen in regard to the fate of these two Indians.

AFFIDAVITS OF THOMAS BARRET AND EPHRAIM JONES.

Thomas Barret & Ephraim Jones, both of lawful age testify & declare that in the month of August 1753 being in the town of Rumford in the Province of New Hampshire at the house of Henry Lovejoy.

That two Indians one named Sabbatis & the other Plansawa came to said Contoocook about the beginning of June & having the value of about two hundred Pounds Old Tenr in Beavers & other effects; that said Sabbatis being known to be one of the two Indians who took two Negroes at that settlement the year before & carried one of them to Canada, the other making his escape, the said Bowen procured a gallon of Rum from Rumford & he with one or two others, whose names I do not remember gave said Indians rum very freely & took an opportunity to draw the charges out of the Indian's [guns] without their knowledge & then went with them into the woods & getting some distance apard said Bowen had an engagement with said Sabbatis who it is said flashed his gun at him & the sd Bowen struck his hatchet in sd Indian Head then chopped him several time in the Back & afterwards with a knife stabbed him to death. The other Indian coming up to him begged him that he would not kill him but sd Bowen without speaking to him struck him on the head & killed him on the spot & leaving him by the Path side till next morning it is said that Bowen with his son as it is supposed went & dug a hole by the Path side & threw them into it & covered them with earth but so shallow that the dogs or other creatures uncovered them & the bones have often been seen since.

THOMAS BARRET,
EPHRAIM JONES.

Middlesex ss.

Concord Feb 9, 1754.

Then the above Thomas Barret & Ephraim Jones came before me the subscriber & made oath to the truth of the foregoing declarations.

JAMES MINOT, *Justice of the Peace.*

Eleazer Melvin of lawful age testifieth & declares that he heard the substance of the foregoing Declaration or to the same purport in Aug last from Mr. Lovejoy & some others & further declares that about the same time in conversation with sd Bowen he asked him concerning the sd Indians whether they were certainly dead & he answered he would warrant it & that they never would do any more mischief to the English or to that effect & if he killed them he did it in his own defence as he could prove.

ELEAZER MELVIN.

Governor Shirley forwarded these affidavits to Governor Wentworth, who immediately sent up and had Bowen and Morrill arrested, taken to Portsmouth and confined there in jail. The time assigned for their trial was Thursday, the 21st of March, 1754.

The acts of Bowen and Morrill were doubtless justified in the eyes of the settlers who stood on the frontier and defended, as best they could, their persons and their property from savage violence and destruction. Not so the two governors, who sat by their firesides, feeling no alarm for their persons or property.

Quite a party from Contoocook, Stevenstown and Canterbury went to Portsmouth to be present at the trial. They were determined, like the Cornish men, "to know the reason why" their neighbors, Bowen and Morrill, must die. They were not at the trial however but put in an appearance before the trial. During the night before the court met, about one hundred stalwart men, armed with axes, crowbars and other instruments, broke open the jail, knocked the irons from the limbs of the prisoners, set them at liberty and conducted them back to their homes. The most noted of the men who made this raid upon the Portsmouth jail was Simeon Ames, of Canterbury. There were several who were afterwards well known in Salisbury—Jacob Hancock, whose son and grandson lived and died in Franklin; Edward Blanchard, the grandfather of Mrs. Stephen Kendrick, and Lindsey Perkins, the ancestor of some of the Perkins family who have lived in that vicinity.

GOVERNOR WENTWORTH'S MESSAGE.

The Governor brought this affair to the notice of the Council promptly on the following morning:

[From the Council Records.]

His excellency acquainted the Council that the high sheriff of the Province had informed him that at two of the clock in the morning of this present day a number of persons to the amount of one hundred or more made an attempt upon the Province Gaol with axes, iron crows & broke open the doors of the prison & rescued the prisoners indicted for the murther of two Indians said to be killed at or near Contoocook Vis—John alias Anthony Bowen & John Morrel & aided & assisted them the said Bowen & Morrel to escape—His Excellency then desired the Council what steps they thot necessary or proper to be taken in the affair in order to the apprehending the said Bowen or Morrel or either of them & bringing the persons who broke open the Gaol as aforesaid or was aiding or assisting in the said breach or *rescous* the Council apprehended that such a number of persons as were supposed to be the authors of the *rescous* must be many of them known & as it is suggested that some of them are known & may be brought to justice without offering any reward—but with respect to the two Prisoners Bowen & Morrel that his excellency be advised and desired to issue a Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred pounds Old Tenr to any person or persons that shall apprehend the sd Bowen & the like sum of £200 in Old Tenr to any person or persons that shall apprehend the sd Morrel & bring them or either of them to his Majesty's Gaol in Portsmo & all necessary charges in bringing the said prisoners or either of them to the said Gaol.

WHAT THE OTHER SIDE HAD TO SAY.

The citizens of Contoocook, Stevenstown and Canterbury had a little something to say on the subject, as well as the two governors, and Col. Joseph Blanchard, a Justice of the Peace in Bedford, took the testimony of the parties who knew the facts which led to the killing of the two Indians.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH MILES AND MRS. LINDSEY.

Elizabeth Miles Wife of *Josiah Miles* of Canterbury in the Province of New Hampshire Testifies & Says—That some time in the month of May 1752 two St Francis Indians (as they called themselves) named Sabbattis & Christo came to Canterbury Sabbattis made his General Lodging at the said Josiah's House for Eight or Ten Days & was Treated with all Possible Friendship and Courtesy, Notwithstanding the said Sabbattis often Discovered a Restless & Malicious Disposition & Several Times (Her husband being absent) with Insulting threats put her in very great fear. Constantly kept a long knife Naked in his hand and on seeing any man come towards the House (of which he kept a constant watch) arm'd himself—That the evening after he went away a Negro man of the said Josiah's was taken

(named Peer) and another belonging to James Lindsey of Canterbury aforesaid Named Tom and carried away said Peer of the value of five hundred pounds Old Tenor at the least.

That the said Peer about three days after return'd pinion'd & Bound with Indian Lines and said that Sabbattis and Christo had taken them and that by accident he made his Escape.

That some time in the month of May 1753 she was going to the field and an Indian (named Plansaway) spoke to her behind a Fence & asked for her husband who was there at work close by, her husband enquired what company he had and he said Sabbattis, he enquired what he came for or how he dare come (meaning Sabbattis) he evaded an answer, her husband Desired him to go into the house (being vehemently suspicious they were designed for Further Mischief) where he kept him that night and urged the appearance of Sabbattis. Plansaway said he was afraid that he or Lindsey would kill him for stealing their negroes the year Before.

That after assurance that if he made his appearance he should not be hurt. Next day searching in the woods found him and after a parley he came in—

The wife of James Lindsey a near neighbor, hearing the Indians was there came to the house (the Englishmen were all gone out to work) and finding Sabbattis there said Lindsey's wife urged his ingratitude that after he had received so much kindness at their house to commit such a Villanous Act as to Rob her of her slave with some Few more words to the same Purpose Both the Indians immediately armed themselves with their guns Sabbattis with a long knife and Plansaway with a Hatchet and with a furious Gesture Insulted her holding the Hatchet over her head making attempts as if he would strike and told her if she said one word more about it he would split her brains out if he died for it the next minute—Sabbattis went out to her husband in the field and told him that if he ever see the said Lindseys wife any more he would kill her be the event what it would (as her husband then told her) that the said Sabbattis insisted that the said negro was Lawful Plunder the Deponent sold the said Indians two shirts & happened to see them when they shirted and there was next [their] skin Tyed a Number of small Metump Lines not such as are usually made for Tying Packs—a collar of a Length about sufficient to go around a Mans Neck and as she then apprehended was what is called Captive Lines—

That the Deponent and her husband frequently seeing them uncommon Lines Asked what Business Sabbattis and he could have there as they had not brought their packs for trade—at length Plansaway said he had a kinsman (named Sabbattis) who had at Cape Sable killed an Indian and that they agreed for his Redemption (being held by them) to pay five hundred pounds to get an English Slave.

That Sabbattis being his Namesake offered to assist him in the Redemption and said the Hunting was best this way.

That the Indian must be released by the money or other ways (by Summer) or he must be put to Death.

Canterbury May 21st 1754

Before JOSEPH BLANCHARD

Jus of Peace.

In March, after receiving Governor Shirley's letter of February 4th, Governor Wentworth sent a special message to the House of Representatives, as follows :

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly:

The breaking down of the doors of the Provincial Gaol & setting at liberty two Criminals Indicted for murder, in the most insulting and insolent manner, is so well known and particular circumstances attending the tumultuous outrage of the people that committed the fact, are so clearly evident to the respective members of the Legislature that I need not take up any part of your time to inform you of the incidents attending it. But Gentlemen, To show your abhorrence and detestation of a crime so apparently destructive of government in general is injurious to society, so dangerous to our Constitution, so heinously aggravated, & even committed contemptuously during the Session of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, merits your immediate attention, & I do in the most pressing terms recommend the consideration of this insult on the authority of Government, which threatens nothing less than total subversion of that Government his Majesty has been graciously pleased to Establish, as not worthy of your first care, and to which all other public concerns must, and ought to give place. Therefore that the honor, welfare, safety & peace of the Government may be preserved, as well as the guilt of blood removed from the Government, your assistance is required that the perpetrators, favorers, advisers or those that have been in any ways aiding or assisting in committing this hard crime may be brought to condemnation punishment & Such a Law Enacted as may prevent calamities of the like nature for the future, otherwise I shall not think my presence safe in attending to the Kings business, & an end must be put to the administration of Government, until a representation can be laid before his Majesty for his further direction & commands herein.

B. WENTWORTH.

Council Chamber in Portsmouth, March 26, 1754.

After the reception of this high-sounding message of the Governor, on the next day after the adjournment, in the forenoon, the Council and House met in the House of Representatives and had a conference relating to the breaking open the prison at Portsmouth. The Journal of the Council and Assembly, of March 27, 1754, has the following :

The council took under consideration the subject matter of his Excellency's message to the House of yesterday the same having been communicated to the Board by the House, and are of the opinion, that 'tis necessary to make the utmost scrutiny into that affair, and therefore Ordered that the Secretary forthwith Issue Sumons directed to the High Sherif or his Deputy to summon the Several Inholders on the road between Chest^r & Portsmouth where a number of persons who having assembled in a tumultuous manner, had the day preceeding the riotous Breaking of the Province Gaol stoped, and to any other Person or Persons that they be

thought capable of giving any acct of the Persons connected in the before mentioned riot.

LETTER FROM GOV. SHIRLEY.

On the first day of April following, Governor Shirley sent the following letter to Governor Wentworth:

BOSTON, April 1, 1754.

SIR:

I am favor'd with two of your Excellency's Letters by the Post before this; and considering that part of your Excellency's Letter of the 22d of last month which relates to *the riotous & violent Breaking open your Prison & carrying off the Prisoners indicted for the murder of the two St Francois Indians.* I would submit it to your Excellency's consideration whether it would not be of service for your Government to grant a Present to some of the nearest Relatives of the deceased Indians for wiping off the Blood as they term it; Which may possibly have a good effect, and in some measure soften the Resentments the whole tribe have of this great injury; for the like method used by this Government after the murder of the Indians at Wiscassett had success for preventing a war at that time; and further I apprehend it may be of some advantage for alleviating the wrong done the Indians, to set before them the Provocation given their men by the Indians carrying off the two Negroes belonging to them (& selling one of them at Crown Point) at a time when they were rescued kindly by the English & thus themselves made a show of Friendship; Tho' this can by no means justify the barbarous act of the murder; It might likewise be proper to put the Indians in mind of the *murder committed by them upon the English men near Merrimack River* all which taken together is in full Reprisal of the wrong done them by the English, notwithstanding which, That it is your Excellency's full purpose upon the recovery of the Prisoners (for which you are using all proper means) that they shall be brought to a legal trial for the murder they stand charged with in the Indictment of your Grand Jury.

I have more to say to your Excy but am obliged thro' a great hurry of business to postpone it until the next Post when I shall have the honor of writing you —

I am with much regard Sir Your Excy's most humbl and most ob serv't,

W. SHIRLEY.

His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

After all this manifestation of indignation by the two governors, Bowen and Morrill remained at their homes in undisturbed quiet, and public sentiment in Contoocook, Stevenstown and Canterbury sided with them. The people manifested their thankfulness that these two Indian thieves, who had wantonly killed and scalped many captives, were beyond the possibility

of doing the settlers further wrong. Governor Wentworth was determined to uphold the authority of the crown and the dignity of the law, and the sheriff and his assistants came to Canterbury and arrested Simeon Ames, who was doubtless the ringleader of those who liberated the prisoners.

"Gentlemen," said Ames, when called upon by the sheriff and his posse, "I will go with you, but you will stop and take dinner with me before we start."

"Yes," said the sheriff, "we shall be delighted to accept your hospitality."

When about to start the prisoner said, "You will allow me to ride my own horse to Exeter."

The sheriff had no objection, as he and his assistants were mounted, and they started off, quite a pleasant party for an afternoon ride to Exeter. About sunset they had reached Brentwood, the town adjoining Exeter. Ames was a very entertaining man, and the officers as they rode along on either side of their prisoner enjoyed his society and conversation. As they were ascending a hill the officers' horses appeared jaded, while that of Ames was comparatively fresh and very fleet.

"I declare," said he, "it is most sunset. Good evening, gentlemen, I don't think I will go with you any farther to-night."

In an instant he was gone. At a movement of the rein the horse wheeled, and the rider bowed politely to his companions and disappeared. The officers sat upon their horses in blank astonishment and gazed at their prisoner as he went flying away from them, with his head half turned back, bowing his compliments and bidding them a graceful goodbye. They saw it was no use to attempt to pursue a man who was going away from them like the wind; besides, public sentiment was with Ames, and he was never again molested. Governor Wentworth took up with the advice of Governor Shirley and made some presents to the relatives of the Indians, and no further attempts were made to punish the offenders. The Indians were appeased and the matter dropped.

The Hon. Chandler E. Potter, in the Farmers' Monthly Vis-

itor, September, 1853, gives an extended relation of Christo, Sabbatis and Plausawa, three Indians, of whom the two latter were slain. Mr. Potter says: "Both the murder and the rescue, however, were generally justified in the community. And although rewards were offered by Governor Wentworth for the apprehension of Bowen and Morrill, yet in a short time they were openly about their business, without fear of molestation, and the men engaged in breaking the jail at Portsmouth, though well known, were never called to account, but on the contrary were considered as having performed a most meritorious act. In fact, some of the most substantial men in the country were engaged in the rescue—by assistance or advice—and the government could not have made an arrest had they made the attempt. Presents were afterwards made to the relatives of the Indians, by the government of New Hampshire, and thus the 'blood was wiped away' to the satisfaction of the Indians."

INDIAN BRIDGE.

The following account is found in Farmer & Moore's Historical Collections, published in 1824:

"In the fall of the year 1753, Sabatis and Plasawa, two Indians, were at a place where Deacon Sawyer now lives, in Canterbury. There Joshua Noyes and Thomas Thorla, from Newbury, who were looking after cattle which had been turned into the woods the spring before, met them. Plasawa had been several times at Newbury and knew Noyes and Thorla, and they knew him. The Indians appeared not much pleased at seeing them, and began to put their baggage into their canoe, and to prepare to go away. Sabatis appeared sullen and disposed to do mischief, but was kept from it by Plausawa. Noyes and Thorla proposed to buy their furs. At first they refused to sell, saying they would not trade with the English, but would go to Canada. Afterwards they offered to sell furs for rum. These men had bought rum on purpose to trade with the Indians, but seeing their temper, especially that of Sabatis, they refused to let them have any and concluded to go away and

leave them. As they were departing, Plasawa in a friendly manner advised them to go home, and to avoid meeting with Indians lest they should be hurt. When they had gone a little distance from the Indians, Sabatis called them and said, "No more you English come here—me heart bad—me kill you." Thorla replied, "No kill—English and Indians now all brothers." They soon met Peter Bowen going towards the Indians, told him in what temper the Indians were and advised him not to go to them, and by no means let them have a drop of rum. He replied that he was not afraid of them, that he was acquainted with Indians and knew how to deal with them. The Indians had got into their canoe and were going up the river. Bowen called to them and asked them to go to his house and stay that night and he would give them some rum. It was then near night. They went with Bowen to his house, which was in Contoocook, at some distance below where they then were. He treated them freely with rum, which made them at first well pleased, but as they became more intoxicated they began to be troublesome. Bowen, who had every quality of an Indian, had lived much with them and knew perfectly well how they would conduct, fearing they might do mischief, took the precaution to make his wife engage their attention while he drew the charges from their guns, which were left behind the door in the entry. After this was done the night was spent in a drunken frolic, for which Bowen had as good a relish as his guests. The next morning they asked Bowen to go with his horse and carry their baggage to the place where their canoe was left the night before. He went and carried their packs on his horse. As they went, Sabatis proposed to run a race with the horse. Bowen, suspecting mischief was intended, declined the race, but finally consented to run. He however took care to let the Indian out-run the horse. Sabatis laughed heartily at Bowen because his horse could run no faster. They then proceeded apparently in good humor. After awhile Sabatis said to Bowen, "Bowen walk woods," meaning, "Go with me as a prisoner." Bowen said, "No walk woods—all we brothers." They went on together until they came near the canoe,

when Sabatis proposed a second race, that the horse should be unloaded of the baggage and should start a little before him. Bowen refused to start so but consented to start together. They ran, and as soon as the horse had got a little before the Indian Bowen heard a gun snap. Looking round he saw the smoke of powder and the gun aimed at him; he turned and struck his tomahawk in the Indian's head. He went back to meet Plausawa, who, seeing the fate of Sabatis, took aim with his gun at Bowen; the gun flashed; Plasawa fell on his knees and begged for his life. He pleaded his innocence and former friendship for the English; but all in vain. Bowen knew there would be no safety for him while the companion and friend of Sabatis was living. To secure himself he buried the same tomahawk in the skull of Plausawa. This was done in the road on the bank of Merrimack river, near the line of Contoocook, now Boscawen. Bowen hid the dead bodies under a small bridge, in Salisbury. The next spring the bodies were discovered and buried. That bridge has ever since, to this day, been called Indian Bridge. N.

Nov. 28, 1823."

The above article is supposed to have been contributed for the Historical Collections by Parker Noyes.

There is a story in Peter Harvey's Reminiscences of Daniel Webster which is more curious than authentic. It evidently refers to this matter of the death of Sabatis and Plausawa, and the indictment, imprisonment and escape from jail of Bowen and Morrill. It is only referred to here to show how well a man can state facts who knows hardly anything about them.

CAPTURE OF THE MELOON FAMILY.

For several years previous to 1754 (from 1744) some depredations had been committed upon the lives and property of the inhabitants of Canterbury, Contoocook, Penacook und Hopkinton, by the Indians. It is an important fact that James Johnson, a prisoner in Canada from Charlestown, No. 4, early in 1754 heard some of the Indians of the St. Francis tribe say

that they had sent eight of their men to Merrimack river, to take revenge for killing two of their number, known as Sabbatis and Plausawa. Accordingly, on the 11th of May of this year these Indians arrived in this vicinity and first made their attack on Nathaniel Meloon and family, who had recently removed from Contoocook to West Stevenstown. Meloon was taken prisoner in Contoocook, near Wm. Emery's house, (now Webster) while on the way back from his residence to the fort in Contoocook, on business. They knew him and knew where he lived, and directed him to his dwelling, to which they repaired and took as prisoners his wife, his children, Mary and Rachel, John and David, also Sarah, then an infant thirteen months old. The eldest son, Nathaniel, Jr., was at work in the field at a short distance from the house, planting corn and in plain sight. The father was ordered to call him, which he did; but the son saw the Indians, and understood his father's wish for him to escape by the significance of his voice. He dropped his hoe, fled to the woods, swam the Blackwater, eluded the pursuit of the Indians, and reached the fort in safety.

The Indians plundered the house, and then returned with their captives to Canada. The infant (Sarah) was soon afterwards taken sick, and the Indians took the child from the mother, and probably destroyed it. The prisoners were sold in Canada, Meloon and his wife to a French Priest near Quebec. The children were scattered. Another child, whose name was Joseph, was born Nov. 1755. In 1757, Meloon, his wife and three sons were shipped in a French vessel destined to France. The ship was captured by a British man of war off Halifax, and Meloon and family were landed at Portland, and from that place they found means of returning to their former residence.

Rachel remained in Canada until 1763. She was about nine years old when taken prisoner, and when Samuel Fowler of Boscawen found her in 1763, she was so much attached to the Indian mode of living that she had little inclination to return to civilized life. She, however, was induced to return, and afterwards married Reuben Greeley, whose son was Nathaniel Greeley, a respected citizen of Salisbury. Reuben was a veteran soldier, who died at Valley Forge in 1778.

When rescued Rachel was about to be married to Peter Louis, an Indian. She was at one time taken by the Indians to the Mississippi, but they were not permitted by the resident Indians, the Flat Heads, to remain, so she returned to Canada with her captors. Rachel always retained a partiality for the manners and habits of Indian life. She learned the Indian language and was accustomed to sing her Indian songs. The following is a specimen :

She dokina wen to markit,
 Asoo, sa, sika me a saw,
 So waka catawunka naw,
 Chicka way sa catawunka naw.

The girk tha went su su tunga tuck,
 Run au by oo a soo sa soas,
 Run au by oo a soo sa soas,
 Jo etuh butka—.

EFFORTS TO REDEEM THE CAPTIVES.

In the House, December 19, 1754, "it was voted one hundred and fifty pounds sterling money of Great Britain towards the redemption of seventeen persons taken captive by the St. Francis Indians and now in the hands of the French and Indians," amongst whom were Nathaniel Meloon and family, Samuel Scribner, Robert Barber, and Enos Bishop.

Voted, "That there be a tax laid on the Polls and Estates for 450 pounds new tenor bills of credit to be added to the above sum for redemption of the above captives."

The Journal of the House, March 26, 1762, shows "that Nathaniel Meloon and his family were allowed for himself and family captured and carried to Canada in 1754, ten pounds sterling."

The boy, David, was redeemed in July, 1761, as appears by a petition of the father, presented to the Governor and Council and the Assembly.

The petition bears the date of March 12th, 1762, and is as follows :

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

To his Excellency, Benning Wentworth, &c.

The humble petition of Nathaniel Meloon of Stevens Town, so called, in said Province, Sheweth, that your petitioner about seven years ago was with his wife and three children captivated by the Indian enemy and carry'd to Canada, where your petitioner and his wife remained captive about four years and seven months.

That one of said children dyed in Canada, one remained captive with the Indians and the French until July last, and the other is still a captive with some of the Indians.

That your petitioner has been put to great costs and trouble to redeem one of his said children, and expects to be at much more cost and trouble (if he shall be enabled) to redeem his other child now with the Indians. That your petitioner and his family have become very poor and indigent by means of their said captivity (beside the miserys and punishments they underwent during the same) so that your petitioner cannot adventure upon the redemption of his child now remaining with the Indians, unless aided and assisted by the honble Court, to whose favor and clemency he commits himself.

Humbly hoping that your Excellency and Hons will take this poor and distressed case under your wise consideration and grant him such relief and assistance in the premises as to your Excellency and Hons in your wonted clemency and benevolence shall deem mete.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray &c.

NATHANIEL MELOON.

The following affidavits have been preserved, and are here inserted as supplying additional interesting details concerning these events:

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM EMERY.

William Emery of Contoocook in the Province of New Hampshire of Lawful age—Testifies & Says—That on the Tenth Day of May 1754 his wife being Ill & People afraid to tarry & take care of her there, being an outhouse, moved her into Town with the rest of the family about five miles—the next morning he Returned to his House and found it Plundered what of his goods was not carried off was spoilt of the value & to his damage Two Hundred Pounds Old Tenor at the least & the same time found Nath'l Maloon's Horse tyed at his said House which Maloon his wife Rachel & Sarah & Son Samuel were captivated & Carried away by the Indians & of Clothing Bedding & Provisions of the value of Two hundred & Thirty Pounds Old Tenor at the least.

Province of New }
Hampshire, }

Contoocook

May 22d 1754 the above Named William Emery made oath to the truth of the aforesaid written Deposition before

JOSEPH BLANCHARD

Just of Peace.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN FLANDERS.

John Flanders of Contoocook in the Province of New Hampshire of Lawful age Testifies & says —

That in May 1753 an Indian named Planseway came to Contoocook aforesaid exulting & telling of his Frequent coming to that place in the war how many he killed & taken [from] Merrymack in the war — The Deponent told him that in the Fall he intended to Catch some Beaver to make him a hat & asked Planseway if he would hurt him if he see him, who answered yes if he found him hunting he would kill him & earnestly repeated it several times —

And the Deponent further says That on the 11th day of May 1754 in the Forenoon at Contoocook aforesaid William Emery came to the Body of the Town & informed that somebody had that morning broke open his house taken many things & spoiled others, a house his family had moved from the night Before all his clothing (his beds empty'd & ticks cut to pieces) & supposed it to be Indians the Deponent & others Immediately went, found the house strip'd & Plunder'd to the said Emery's Damage at least Two hundred Pounds old Tenor.

That they proceeded to the house of Nathaniel Maloon in Stevenstown so called which was six miles Farther & met with said Maloon's Eldest son who gave account of the Indians that day captivating his Father & Mother & three children who returned with the scout to his Father's house where they found it plundered & strip'd & by the best accts the Deponent could get of things missing broke & Cut to pieces were of the value & to Maloon's damage at least two hundred & thirty pounds old Tenor.

Province of }
New Hampshire }

Contoocook May 22d
1754

The aboved named John Flanders made Oath to the truth of the aforewritten Deposition.

Before JOSEPH BLANCHARD
just Peace.

TESTIMONY OF NATHANIEL MELOON.

Nathaniel Maloon the son of Nathaniel Maloon of Stevenstown in New Hampshire aged about 14 years Testifies & says —

That at Stevenstown aforesaid on the 11th day of May 1754 in the morning before sunrise his Father set out Designing to go to Penacook a place about twenty miles distant whose road went by the house of Mr William Emery of Contoocook. That the same morning about nine of the clock the Deponent was at work in his Fathers field & soon a number of Indians he thought ten or a dozen running to the house & two took after the Deponent, but a thicket near was quick out of sight & made his escape & hid not far off. Some time afterwards he heard his Father call him sundry times —

That after he supposed the Indians Drawn off made his escape to Contoocook.

Province of }
New Hampshire }

At Contoocook
the 22d of May 1754.

The above named &c

Before JOSEPH BLANCHARD

Jus Peace.

THE PEOPLE BECOME ALARMED.

It appears from an old account book, which once belonged to Captain John Webster, a leading citizen, first of Contoocook and afterwards of Stevenstown, who owned a sawmill in Contoocook, was interested in the lumbering business and in farming, and who then kept a small retail store, that the neighboring inhabitants of Stevenstown were so far forewarned as to provide themselves with ammunition against the impending dangers. The records of Stevenstown indicate that there were no more than eight families then settled in that town. We find in Capt. Webster's book, under the date of July 15, 1754, the following charges or entries :

Stephen Call, Dr.	To one Pound of Powder,		1 Pound	10 Shillings.
Rob't Barber, Dr.	do	do	do	do
Sam'l Scribner, Dr.	do	do	do	do
Ephraim Collings, Dr.	do	do	do	do

Also, July 19, 1754, there was delivered to Ephraim Collings "60 Bullets and two pounds of Powder, to be kept in store." The price is not stated.

John Bowen, who afterwards became a citizen in Salisbury, was charged with "breaking and destroying two of my mill-saws." His trespass was waived. From the above charges it appears that the price of powder was high, or the standard of the State currency was quite low.

ATTACK ON PHILIP CALL'S HOUSE.

On the 16th of August of this year, as Philip Call, his son Stephen, and Timothy Cook were at work on their farm, the savages suddenly appeared at the door of the dwelling-house, and as Mrs. Philip Call opened it she was at once struck down, killed and scalped.

Philip Call was an experienced and well-trained warrior. His first service appears to have been performed in 1744, under Capt. Jeremiah Clough, of Canterbury, being engaged about three months in scouting and in defending the garrison in that town. Also a similar service of two months, in the winter of

1745; also in June, 1746; again, from July to December in the same year, under Capt. Daniel Ladd and Capt. Jere. Clough. His son, Stephen Call, was engaged with him in the latter service. Philip was also engaged in garrison duty in Canterbury and in defending the people of that town against the Indians, from the 5th of January, 1747, to the 12th of November following, inclusive.

It is a tradition and perhaps an established fact, that when the house was attacked, Stephen Call's wife, being within, concealed herself and her infant child (John) behind the chimney, and was not discovered by the Indians. Both Philip and his son Stephen escaped into the adjoining forest. Timothy Cook was pursued and in endeavoring to cross Merrimack River was fired upon and killed.

He was the son of Thomas Cook, who had been slain at Clay Hill in Contoocook, on the 4th day of May, 1746, by the Indians.

The attack on the Call family was made by a party of thirty or more Indians, under command of Capt. Sasup. Two men set out from the fort at Contoocook, at the time of the attack upon Philip Call; they were Ephraim Foster and Andrew Moorar. After their return to the fort they were sent to warn settlers further south, and it appears that Andrew McClary, of Epsom, hastened to Portsmouth, to give the Governor and Council information of the attack. On the 18th McClary appeared before the Governor and Council and made the following statement:

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 1754.

The said Andrew McClary being examined declared that Ephem Foster and Stephen Moorar acquainted the declarant that they were at Stevenstown the day the mischief was done by the Indians and found the body of Mrs. Call lying dead near the door of the house, scalped and her head almost cut off & upon further search found the body of a man by the name of Cook dead and scalped. That the Indians were supposed to be about thirty in number according to the account of eight men; that upon hearing the news went immediately from Contoocook to Stevenstown & in that way the enemy who soon followed them and they endeavored to escape. One of the company, one Bishop, stood some time and fired at the Indians, but was soon obliged to run. Bishop was supposed to be killed and sunk in the river he being still missing; that there were two men belonging to the plantation at a distance haying in a meadow that as yet were not come in (Scrib-

ner & Barber) and it is feared that they had fallen into the hands of the enemy — that is the declarant had understood all the inhabitants, consisting of about eight families were come down into the lower town (Contoocook) and had left their improvements, corn hay & cattle.

[From the Council Records.]

At at council holden in Portsmouth on Wednesday May 15th 1754.

Present

His excellency the Governor	}	Esqrs.
Henry Sherburne		
Theodore Atkinson		
Rich'd Wibbird		
Jno Downing		

Sampson Sheaffe	}	Esqrs.
Daniel Warner		
Joseph Newmarch		

Mr. Stephen Gerrish appearing at this Board presented a petition of Phineas Stevens & eight others inhabitants at Contoocook setting forth that the Indians had begun hostilities in that part & had captivated a family & rifled the house of another &c [Emery and Maloon] & being examined what he knew of the affair says on Sat the 11th Inst he saw a lad son of Nathaniel Malloon who lived at a place called Stevenstown about five miles from Contoocook who informed him that his father & family were taken as he supposed by the Indians he having seen a number of Indians near his fathers house which occasioned him the sd lad to run into the woods by which he escaped upon which report the said Gerrish & sundry others went immediately to the house where they had found the feather beds emptied upon the floor & the tickins carry'd off — Most of the meal that was in the house was carry'd.

They tracked the Indians some way from the house — that the family consisting of the man his wife and three children were all gone off and by the said signs he imagined were all carried into captivity. The petitioners therefore prayed some speedy succours to guard & defend them to prevent if possible future depredations — upon which petition & information his excellency asked the council what they would advise in the Premises. The council considering thereof did advise His Excellency to give the necessary orders for enlisting or impressing twenty effective men to be immediately sent to Contoocook, Canterbury & Stevenstown to be destined as his excellency shall think most advantageous for guarding the inhabitants in those parts one month.

SAMUEL SCRIBNER AND ROBERT BARBER.

These two hardy men had located within half a mile of our northern boundary line, near Emerystown, (Andover,) and at that time were our most remote settlers. They had already got out the timber to build a house, and at the time of their capture were mowing in the meadow now owned by Elbridge

Shaw. Scribner's back was to the Indians. Barber saw them coming and shouted out to Scribner, who was but a few rods from him, "Run, Scribner, run, for God's sake, run; the Indians are upon us!" Whether he did not hear him or misinterpreted the words is not known, but he kept on whetting his scythe until grasped from behind by an Indian. Barber ran, but went directly into an ambush of the savages. An Indian, holding up a scalp before Barber, asked him in broken English if he knew it. He said, "Yes, Mrs. Call's." The Indians took along their prisoners, Barber, Scribner and Bishop, and it being near night they camped on the southern shore of what is now called Webster Lake. In the early morning they started for St. Francis, Canada, which place they reached after a journey of thirteen days. For the last nine days they subsisted on berries, roots, etc., which they found in the wilderness. On arriving at their destination they were kindly treated, although obliged to work very hard. Scribner was sold to a Frenchman, at Chamblee. Barber was sold to a Frenchman, about a mile from St. Francis, for 500 livres, a livre being ten pence sterling or 18¼ cents, called in these times a twenty cent piece. September 26, 1755, Barber made his escape, with two others. After Barber's capture his wife returned to the fort at Contoocook. They had no children, and after a time, thinking her husband dead, she married again. After his escape and return, finding how matters stood, the widowed Barber accepted the situation, also married again, and settled on the farm now owned by George Wells, where he resided for a long time. His daughter, Esther Barber, was the mother of Abel Morrill, 3d, and was the first white woman born in Salisbury.

Soon after Scribner and Barber were captured, friends piled up the lumber they had got out for a house, and after Scribner's return to Salisbury, he built the large two-story house known as the Scribner house, at the North Road.

Information having been conveyed to Contoocook of the disasters of Stevenstown, on the 16th, the next day, a number of the people from Contoocook, supposed to be thirteen in number or more, visited the residence of Philip Call and found the bodies

of Mrs. Call and Timo. Cook, and upon their return met the Indians, some thirty in number. Not deeming it prudent to hazard an engagement with a force so much superior, they dispersed in different directions; none firing a gun except Enos Bishop, who after making some resistance was forced to surrender at discretion. Bishop, Barber and Scribner were all, as prisoners, conveyed to Canada and sold at Chamblee and St. Francis. Bishop found means to escape and return home within a year from his captivity. Scribner was subsequently ransomed by the State Government within less than two years.

In the meantime the Proprietors of Stevenstown paid for five men to render assistance to the suffering settlers of their town, and the State authorities ordered Col. Jos. Blanchard, with a body of men under his command, and Capt. John Webster with another company to reconnoitre our frontiers and assist the fugitive inhabitants of Stevenstown, who had retired to the fort at Contoocook, in gathering their crops and in collecting and securing their cattle and other property. They discovered no Indians and were soon discharged.

But little progress was made in the settlement of this town until after 1760, when Canada had been subdued.

Early in the winter of 1755, Gov. Wentworth ordered Col. Joseph Blanchard of Dunstable to raise a regiment of six hundred men, and to rendezvous *at the fort* in Stevenstown in the spring. This *fort* had doubtless been built on what is well known as the Webster Farm, as a defense against the Indians, and was afterwards known as the "*Salisbury fort.*" We cannot state the precise date when this fort was erected from any existing recorded evidence. It was probably built some time between 1746 and 1750, as there were various scouting parties then ordered and employed west of the Merrimack and on our frontiers, about the Pemigewasset and Winnipisiogee rivers. The early records of the town make mention of the existing fort and that it was located about forty rods southerly of the cemetery on the Webster intervale and surrounded by eight acres of cleared land, early cultivated.

It seems quite certain that his regiment arrived in April, 1755; he was not engaged in erecting a fort, but did spend about six weeks in preparing boats for transporting his troops and baggage up the river. This effort was found fruitless, and Gov. Wentworth ordered the troops to proceed through the Province to No. 4, (Charlestown) thence to Crown Point by the Albany route. The time of service of this regiment expired in October. The authorities of our State ordered the enlistment of a regiment of three hundred more men to take the place of Blanchard's regiment. They were mustered into service about the 20th of September, 1755, and were discharged at the end of three months.

In these regiments we find many of our pioneer settlers in this town, who while detained at the fort had opportunity to explore the surrounding territory. We find the names of Benja. Sanborn, Benj. Baker, Samuel Judkins, John Bean, Robert Smith, Tristram Sanborn, Andrew Bohonon, Henry and John Elkins, John Webster, Thomas Welch, Jacob Hancock, Nehemiah Heath, Ebenezer Johnson, Tristram Quimby, Samuel Lovering, Iddo Webster, Benj. Huntoon, B. Clifford, Edward Eastman, John Wadleigh, Jere. Quimby, John Fellows. Most of these men, then soldiers from the neighborhood of Kingston, soon after 1760 became permanent settlers in Salisbury.

In 1756, Col. Nath. Meserve raised a regiment for the Crown Point expedition, consisting of seven hundred men. Length of service from May to December that year.

In Col. Meserve's regiment, in addition to the names of men already mentioned, we find Jona. Fifield, John Smith, D. Gilman, Reuben Hoyt, Sam'l Fifield, John Ash, Sam'l Scribner, who had now returned from captivity, J. Blaisdell and Daniel Stevens. In Meserve's regiment, for eight months service in the Crown Point expedition for 1757, we find the following additional soldiers, who afterwards became permanent residents in Salisbury: J. Merrow, Joseph Webster, Benj. Pettengill, John Sanborn and Stephen Webster. A portion of this regiment suffered severely at the surrender of Fort William and Mary. It has been said that Philip Call was killed, or died, in this

campaign. We do not hear of him afterwards, and no stone marks his grave here.

In 1757, Major Thomas Tash enlisted a battalion of two and three months men, mustered in in August and discharged in November. We append the following names found in this battalion: John Cross, Sam'l Scribner, Robert Barber, the two latter in the same company, and Matthew Pettengill.

In 1758, Col. John Hart raised a regiment of 700 men, for seven months, commencing in April, for the Crown Point expedition. We find upon the roll the following-named men who afterwards became residents of Salisbury: Moses Garland, Moses Sanborn, Benj. Shaw, Sam'l Scribner, James Johnson, William Hoyt, and Nathaniel Meloon, who had been restored to freedom.

In Capt. Trueworthy Ladd's company, Col. Hart's regiment, we find the name of Joseph Bean, afterwards the first Justice of the Peace in Salisbury under the crown, and that of Ebenezer Webster, Captain of the militia company in Salisbury during the whole Revolutionary war. Also Philip Flanders, Onesiphorus Page, Iddo Webster, John Wadleigh and Moses Tucker.

In Col. John Goffe's regiment, serving in Canada from March to November, 1760, in Capt. Philip Johnson's company, of Greenland, we find Ebenezer Webster, Orderly Sergeant; Tristram Quimby and Stephen Webster, Corporals; also privates Rowell Colby, Robert Smith, Benj. Webster, Elisha Quimby, Richard Tucker, D. Rowe, Moses Tucker, Benj. Collins and Jona. Roberts. All settled in Salisbury soon afterwards.

After the severe calamities of 1754, the inhabitants of Stevenstown periodically repaired to the forts, until Quebec fell, in 1759. Then the survivors permanently returned to their several homes, and were no longer molested. New pioneers came and settled among them, especially from the towns of Kingston and Salisbury, Mass., and that vicinity, and peace once more smiled upon the hardy sons of Stevenstown.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

“ Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side
In the cause of mankind, if our creeds do agree ? ”

LEXINGTON AND BUNKER HILL.

The people of Salisbury caught the first echo of the shot which “the embattled farmers” at Lexington fired, and which was “heard round the world.”

“ And there was mounting in hot haste.”

Her sons were not in season for Lexington, but they were at Bunker Hill. They went, too, uninvited to that banquet of death and fame which was celebrated on the 17th of June, 1775.

When hostilities commenced at Lexington there were but five hundred inhabitants in Salisbury. All able-bodied men between sixteen and sixty were made liable to do military duty. There was one company of militia thus composed, consisting of about seventy-five men, organized and officered. This company was commanded by Capt. Ebenezer Webster, who had first received his commission in 1774. Robert Smith, who then resided where his grandson, Charles Smith, now resides, in Franklin, was the Lieutenant; Moses Garland, for a short time, and then Andrew Pettengill, who resided on the farm now occupied by Thomas D. Little, in Salisbury, was the Ensign. Upon the alarm of the Lexington conflict, these officers and a number of the citizens repaired to Cambridge. They had yet received no orders from our State authorities. They there met the Massachusetts Committee of Safety, also John Stark, of Derryfield, James Reed, of Fitzwilliam, and Paul Dudley Sar-

gent, of Amherst. These three men each received a Colonel's commission from the State of Massachusetts, subject to the condition of subsequent ratification by New Hampshire.

They were advised to enlist men as speedily as possible. In a short time Stark enlisted eight hundred men, or fourteen companies, while Reed and Sargent had enlisted four companies each. The New Hampshire Assembly soon convened, and voted to raise two thousand men, to be divided into three regiments of ten companies each. The regiments were numbered 1, 2 and 3. Col. John Stark had command of the first, Enoch Poor, of Exeter, of the second, and James Reed of the third. The first and third regiments were engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill. The second did not arrive at Cambridge until the week after the battle.

ENLISTMENTS IN SALISBURY.

Salisbury men enlisted into three or more of the companies of Stark's regiment. Among the early enlistments are the names of Peter Severance, Jonathan Cram and Jacob Morrill, in Capt. Henry Dearborn's company, also Abraham Fifield, 3d Sergt. in Capt. Joshua Abbott's company, of Concord; also, privates John Bean, Joseph Lovering, Samuel Lovering, Moses Welch, and E. Rano; in some other companies, Daniel Stevens, Edward Evans, Moses Garland, Moses Fellows, John Bowen, John Jemson, Benj. Howard, Reuben Greeley and Samuel Scribner, eighteen in all. These brave volunteers represented Salisbury in the Bunker Hill battle. About twelve of the number enlisted for the term of six months, and encountered the perils of the siege. Two of these men, John Bowen and Moses Fellows, joined Capt. Henry Dearborn's company, and in the autumn of 1775 made a part of Arnold's regiment, that marched through the wilderness of Maine, to Quebec. At Bunker Hill Rano was severely wounded but recovered. He and three others of the volunteers returned home soon after the battle. In the mean time the citizens of the town were frequently called together, and in town meeting voted supplies of ammunition and such other supplies of money, clothing and provisions as the emergency required.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TROOPS AT BUNKER HILL.

The New Hampshire men who fought at Bunker Hill, and the record of the killed and wounded may be stated as follows:

Col. John Stark's regiment, ten companies, according to their returns the week preceding the battle, contained 632 men; Col. James Reed's regiment returned 488; Capt. Dow's company, of Hollis, embraced in Col. Prescott's (Massachusetts) regiment, 63; Plaistow men, in Capt. Sawyer's company, Frye's regiment, 4; a total of 1187.

KILLED.

Killed in Stark's regiment, 15; killed in Reed's regiment, 5; killed in Mann's and Dow's companies, (Col. Prescott's regiment) all Hollis men, 8; killed from Plaistow, 1; Major McClary, staff officer, 1; total number killed, 30.

WOUNDED.

Wounded in Stark's regiment, 45; wounded in Reed's regiment, 27; Hollis men, 5; Plaistow, 1; a total of 78. Total number killed and wounded, 108.

Among the officers killed and wounded, in addition to Major McClary, of Epsom, were the following: Capt. Isaac Baldwin, of Hillsborough, Stark's regiment, killed; Capt. Reuben Dow, of Hollis, wounded; Lieut. William Scott, of Peterborough, Reed's regiment, wounded and a prisoner. Lieut. Scott was conveyed to Halifax, but escaped and arrived safely at home.

AID TO CONNECTICUT.

It is an interesting matter of history that in November, 1775, the term of service of the Connecticut troops expired, without any provision for a new supply from that State. Accordingly, Washington and Gen. Sullivan made a direct and urgent appeal to Massachusetts and this State to supply the deficiency. Both States came to the rescue. New Hampshire at once furnished thirty-two companies of recruits, who served for about six weeks, when troops from Connecticut came to their relief.

Salisbury furnished one-half of a company on this occasion, and the town of Pembroke the other half, Capt. Connor, of Pembroke, taking the command, and Capt. Matthew Pettengill, of Salisbury, taking the position of Lieutenant. It is our misfortune that we cannot anywhere find the names of the soldiers who composed these thirty-two companies. We have only the names of their officers. We have searched our town and State archives in vain for the names of the men who enlisted from this town. More than half of the able-bodied men must have been in service during a portion of the most inclement season of this year.

MORE RECRUITS.

The British evacuated Boston about the first of April, 1776. As the term of the six months' men, who had enlisted in June, 1775, expired, it became the duty of the town to supply their places by some new recruits. We understand the last term of service, for about four months, was supplied by the enlistment of Capt. Ebenezer Webster and his other company officers, and some dozen other soldiers of their militia company whose names have not been preserved.

ALARM LIST.*

The within is a list of the Company under my command.

(Signed) EBENEZER WEBSTER.

Rev. Jonathan Searle,	Ens. Andrew Bohonon,	Nehemiah Heath,
Elder Sinkler Bean,	Ens. John Webster,	Benj. Greely,
Elder Benj. Huntoon,	Ens. Moses Garland,	Joseph Marston,
Dea. John Collins,	Stephen Call,	Nath'l. Meloon,
Capt. John Webster,	Benj. Sanborn,	Nath'l. Meloon, Jun'r,
Capt. Matthew Pettengill,	Nathan Webster,	Ezra Tucker,
Esq. Joseph Bean,	Robert Barber,	Hezekiah Foster,
Dr. Joseph Bartlett,	John Fellows,	Edward Scribner.
Andrew Bohonon,	Nathan Colby,	

*The lists given undoubtedly embrace the greater part if not all the names of the men from Salisbury, who composed the companies enlisted for active service, at Bunker Hill, and also in the subsequent enlistment for the term of six weeks above referred to.

A LIST OF THE TRAINING SOLDIERS OF THE TOWN OF SALISBURY,
DRAWN MAY 27TH, 1776.

Sergt. Jacob Cochran,	Jeremiah Webster,	Jacob Bohonon,
Sergt. William Preston,	Shubael Greeley,	William Webster,
Sergt. Ananiah Bohonon,	John Bean,	John Jemson,
Sergt. Phineas Bean,	Jonathan Fifield,	Gideon Dow,
Richard Purmont,	Abraham Fifield,	Nathan Greeley,
Cutting Stevens,	Joseph Fifield,	Philip Lufkin,
David Pettengill,	Abel Elkins,	Joseph Meloon,
Nath'l Marston,	Jonathan Cram,	Eben'r Tucker,
Ezekiel Lunt,	Moses Woodman,	Jacob Tucker,
Stephen Cross,	Moses Silley,	Jonathan Foster,
Benj'n Basford,	Philip Mitchell,	Beniah Bean,
Reuben Kezar,	William Bagley,	Edward Scribner,
Daniel Felch,	Job Heath,	Benj'n Scribner,
John Brown,	Ephraim Heath,	Iddo Scribner,
Edward Eastman,	Benj'n Howard,	Obediah Peters Fifield,
Daniel Sewell,	William Eastman,	Abel Tandy,
Benj'n Eastman,	Reuben Greely,	John Fifield,
John Sanborn.	Jeremiah Eastman,	Joseph French,
Ebenr. Clifford,	Benj'n Greeley, Jun.,	Moses Elkins,
George Bagley,	John Challis,	John Collins Gale,
James Johnson,	Moses Sawyer,	Nath'l Huntoon,
Daniel Uran, [of Concord,]	Leonard Judkins,	Daniel Huntoon,
Stephen Webster,	Jacob Garland,	John Rowe,
Philip Flanders,	Edward Fifield,	Jacob True.
Ephraim Colby,	Reuben Hoit,	
David Hall,	William Searle,	

The following soldiers are raw in the Publick service, (May 27, 1776):

Joseph Basford,	Reuben Hoit, Jun'r,	Joseph Loveren,
John Bagley,	Ebenezer Scribner,	Rowell Colby,
Philip Huntoon,	Simeon Sanborn,	Israel Webster.
Sam'l Loveren,	James Basford,	
Wells Burbank,	Jonathan Huntoon,	

Our next enlistment for 1776 was for the relief of the northern army. In Capt. Osgood's company, of Concord, we find the name of Capt. John Webster, of Salisbury, as his Lieutenant; also the name of Edmund Sawyer as private in his company. The regiment was commanded by Col. Moody Bedel. The record of this regiment was not fortunate.

Upon the evacuation of Boston by the British, part of their army soon after invaded New York. Another portion, command-

ed by Burgoyne, invaded Canada by way of Quebec. The New Hampshire regiments which had been at the siege were first ordered to New York, and our Salisbury men, thirteen in number, were in Col. Stark's regiment. According to the roll recently found, on the 26th day of May, 1776, their names were John Basford, James Basford, John Bagley, Wells Burbank, Rowell Colby, Reuben Hoit, Jr., Jona. Huntoon, Philip Huntoon, Samuel Loverin, Joseph Loverin, Ebenezer Scribner, Simon Sanborn and Israel Webster.

Reinforcements were called for. Another regiment was organized to reinforce Washington at New York. It was commanded by Col. J. Wyman, and to serve six months. Capt. James Shepard, of Canterbury, recruited a company. Salisbury furnished ten men for this company, viz: John Bean, Ensign; Benj. Huntoon, Orderly Sergeant; Privates, Cutting Stevens, Stephen Call, James Johnson, Samuel Scribner, Philip Flanders, Jona. Scribner, Jona. Foster, Robert Wise.

After the unfortunate battle of Long Island, in August, Washington again appealed to New Hampshire for aid. Salisbury had furnished already her full quota. Her population was only about 600. Her able-bodied men, between the ages of fifteen and fifty, were about eighty. Our Legislature gave authority to Col. Nahum Baldwin, of Amherst, to raise another regiment.

A PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE.

Capt. Ebenezer Webster, who then commanded the company of militia, was appealed to to furnish men. Ten men holding militia commissions, and some others, volunteered to serve as privates in the company commanded by Capt. Benjamin Emery, of Concord, and were mustered into service on the 20th day of September, 1776, as will be seen hereafter.

According to the roll of the company examined more recently, and other evidence, we are enabled to state that Captain Webster on this occasion said he had already asked enough from his soldiers and that now he would turn out himself as a private; and challenged his brother officers and others of the

“alarm list” to follow his example. Accordingly his Lieutenant, Robert Smith, Ensign Moses Garland, and Orderly Sergeant Andrew Pettengill, all accepted the challenge, as did also Ensign Andrew Bohonon, of the alarm list, and his neighbors, Edward Eastman, Joseph Fifield, Edward Fifield, Joshua Morse and Stephen Bohonon. He also resigned the office of chairman of the board of selectmen, and Jonathan Cram was chosen in his place. Here was a signal exhibition of true patriotism and love of country, as shown by these ten men, including also Joseph Bean and Nathaniel Huntoon, who enlisted in Captain Goffe’s company of the same regiment. All but two were heads of families; disregarding office and rank in the time of the country’s greatest peril, they selected the private station as the post of honor. They joined the army in season to participate in the battle of White Plains.

The noble and disinterested example of these men of course had not only a favorable effect in advancing their own popularity with the people at home, but also infused new energy and spirit into the apparently drooping cause of our country. The year closed with some success to our arms by the capture of the Hessian forces, at Trenton and Princeton. The number of our army was much diminished; Congress found that short enlistments had operated unfavorably, and the States were called upon to furnish an increased number of men, for three years or during the war.

A CHANGE OF OFFICERS.

In January, 1777, Col. Stark resigned, in consequence of being superseded by the appointment of Brig. Gen. Poor over him. Col. Joseph Cilley assumed the command of the first New Hampshire Regiment of continental soldiers; Hale had command of the second, and Scammell of the third. The regiments had, as before suggested, been much reduced in numbers, and our Legislature and the town authorities were obliged to put forth the most vigorous exertions to fill up the ranks of these regiments to the required standard.

SOLDIERS RAISED BY BOUNTY.

This town was obliged to offer bounties of \$70.00 each, to meet its quota. We find John Ash, who had enlisted March 8, 1777, to serve during the war, discharged December 31, 1781, and Ananiah Bohonon, Philip Flanders and John Bowen, enlisted March 13, 1781, in Col. Cilley's regiment and in Capt. Morrill's company, were discharged December 31, 1781.

The following men were enlisted for three years in Col. Alexander Scammell's regiment: Moses Fellows, Orderly Sergt. in Capt. Gray's company; and Ephraim Heath, Reuben Greeley, Reuben Hoit, Matthew Greeley, Philip Lufkin, Wm. Bayley, Daniel Felch, Benj. Howard and Joshua Snow, as privates. These fourteen men were our quota of continental soldiers for three years, and were mustered into service in March, 1777.

TICONDEROGA.

In the meantime Burgoyne with his army was threatening our northern frontier. The important fort of Ticonderoga was in danger. Our State was appealed to to relieve that fort and men were dispatched for that purpose.

In June, 1777, Capt. Ebenezer Webster, Lieut. Peter Kimball, of Boscawen, and Ensign Richard Herbert, of Concord, marched with seventy men to relieve Ticonderoga. They penetrated Vermont about twenty miles, when they learned that the fort had been evacuated, and then returned.

A DRAFT ORDERED.

In July, 1777, the State militia was divided into eighteen regiments and two brigades. Gen. William Whipple had command of the first brigade and Gen. John Stark of the second brigade, of nine regiments each. It was also voted by the New Hampshire Assembly that one-quarter part of the militia of the second brigade, also of Col. Thornton's regiment, of Londonderry, Col. Webster's regiment, of Chester, and Col. Badger's regiment, of Gilmanton, in the first brigade, be forthwith drafted for the service of this State, to march immediately for the

defence of this and the neighboring States, to prevent the ravages of the enemy therein.

We are happy to be able to say that there was no occasion to draft soldiers in most of our towns. Both officers and men volunteered to serve for the term of two months, commencing with the 20th of July, when they were mustered into service.

SALISBURY'S ROLL AT BENNINGTON.

We here present the roster of Capt. Ebenezer Webster's company, which fought in the battle of Bennington, on the 16th of August, 1777:

We first give the name of Adjutant Edward Evans, as one of the staff officers of Col. Stickney's regiment. He was the schoolmaster of Salisbury at that time.

Capt. Ebenezer Webster, Salisbury, commanding the company.

Lieut. William Emery, of Andover, excused by reason of sickness.

Lieut. Robert Smith, Salisbury.

Lieut. Andrew Bohonon, Salisbury.

Ensign William Pope, Hillsborough.

1st Sergt. John Hoyt, Warner.

2d Sergt. Paschal Pressey, Warner.

3d Sergt. Robert Gould, Hillsborough.

4th Sergt. Abraham Fifield, Salisbury.

1st Corporal, William Booth, Hillsborough.

2d Corporal, Paul S. Manton, Andover.

3d Corporal, Samuel Lovering, Salisbury.

4th Corporal, Joshua Morse, Salisbury.

Drummer, John Sanborn, Salisbury.

Fifer, Jonathan Foster, Salisbury.

PRIVATES.

Eld. Benj. Huntoon, Salisbury.	John Fifield, Salisbury.
William Searle, "	Joseph Fifield, "
Richard Purmont, "	Edward Fifield, "
Iddo Scribner, "	Jona. Fifield, "
Benj. Scribner, "	Jacob Bohonon, "
Peter Severance, "	Wm. Calef, "
Rowell Colby, "	Edmund Sawyer, "

Joseph Fellows, Andover.	Abel Elkins, Salisbury.
Eben. Tilton, “	James Johnson, “
Thomas Sleeper, “	Jacob Garland, “
Nath. Burwash, “	Geo. Bagley, “
Jedediah Sleeper, “	Moses Welsh, “
Philip Mitchell, “	Dan'l Brocklebank, “
Wm. Morey, “	Matthew Pettengill, “
Reuben Kezar, Canterbury.	Edward Eastman, “
John C. Gale, Salisbury.	John McNeil, Hillsborough.
Jacob True, “	Wm. Simons, “
John Jemson, “	Asa Dresser, “
Robt. Barber, “	James Gibson, “
Jos. Tucker, “	Sam'l Preston, “
Moses Elkins, “	Solo. Andrews, “
John Smith, “	Dan'l Shepard, Canterbury.
Wm. Newton, “	Abner Watkins, Warner.
Israel Webster, “	Francis Davis, “
David Pettengill, “	John Palmer, “

Rank and file from Salisbury, forty-one militia men. To this number add Ensign Andrew Pettengill, who served in this campaign as Ensign, in the Concord and Boscawen company. We had also three other men, enrolled in Col. George Reed's continental regiment, viz: Samuel Sanders, Jacob Morrill and Joseph Meloon, making of the continental and militia men in actual service, in the summer of 1777, forty-five militia men and seventeen continental or regular troops, a total of sixty-two men.

Of Col. Reed's men, all had been in the battle of Hubbardton. Samuel Sanders was reported among the missing, but was finally restored to service. Ensign Andrew Pettengill never recovered from the injury he received in the battle of August 16th, but died on the 12th of December following.

Capt. Webster's company belonged to that part of Col. Stickney's regiment which was stationed opposite to the log entrenchments of Col. Baum. Capt. Iddo Scribner, who was then present, informed Mr. Nesmith that one of Baum's cannon was frequently discharged in front of their company, but the shot hit the trees over their heads. Capt. Webster remarked to Col. Stickney, "*We must get nearer to the enemy.*" Hence the command was given to advance, and "we soon mounted the entrenchment and made good use of our guns." Joseph Fifield was the first man to mount the enemy's breastworks.

John McNeil, of Hillsborough, was the strongest man in Capt. Webster's company, and knocked over four of the Hessians with the butt end of his musket. John McNeil, (afterwards Lieut. McNeil) was the father of Gen. John McNeil, distinguished in the military campaign of 1814, also of Gen. Sol. McNeil, a well-known citizen of Hillsborough. He was remarkable for his stalwart form and physical strength.

The method of McNeil's successful onset at Bennington is fortified by the opinion of Gen. Grant, who in a recent interview with Bismarck and his generals, at Berlin, said that he "would take away the bayonet, as so much useless weight, and use the butt ends of the muskets instead."

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S LOSS.

The men of New Hampshire put forth their whole power to defeat Burgoyne, in 1777. Their sacrifices and losses for that year alone were probably not exceeded in the remaining years of the entire war. New Hampshire lost men at Brandywine and Germantown, also at Ticonderoga, Fort Anne, and Hubbardton—in all at least fifty men and probably more. At Bennington the loss was nearly seventy men. At Stillwater, Gen. Poor's brigade, which contained our three continental regiments and Maj. Dearborn's battalion of four companies, in the battle of September 19th, sustained the loss, according to Wilkinson's return, of one hundred and sixty-one men killed and wounded, more than half of the whole American loss in that action. In the next battle New Hampshire had a larger number of troops engaged, though not suffering so severe a loss in men. Wilkinson made no return of the battle of October 7th, but the estimate may be safely made that our loss in killed and wounded in that engagement could not have been less than one hundred.

It will be understood that one-quarter of the militia of Gen. Whipple's brigade, besides several detachments of volunteers from Stark's brigade, were at Saratoga, exclusive of the continental forces.

Our summary of the loss in the campaign of 1777 may be put down as follows: Hubbardton, 50; Bennington, 70; Saratoga, 260. Total number of New Hampshire troops killed and wounded, 380.

Though the Salisbury men were largely exposed, and though Sanders was reported among the missing at Hubbardton, Pettengill wounded at Bennington, and Lufkin and Bayley wounded at Stillwater, yet no death resulted except that of Andrew Pettengill. It is well known that after the surrender of Burgoyne, Poor's brigade rejoined Washington's army, which went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Here the whole army suffered extremely from exposure and sickness, and from want of clothing and provisions. Early in 1778 disease began to thin the ranks of our veterans, and in March and April we lost four of our men in camp, who had been exposed to the perils and privations of the preceding year, viz: Ephraim Heath, Reuben Greeley, Philip Lufkin, and William Bayley, all of Capt. Gray's company, Col. Scammell's regiment.

BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.

In June, 1778, the battle of Monmouth was fought, when a part of our continental regiments were engaged, and conducted so well as to receive the special approbation of Gen. Washington upon the field.

EXPEDITION TO RHODE ISLAND.

In August of this year the expedition to Rhode Island was organized and executed, under the command of Gen. Sullivan. Col. Moses Nichols, of Amherst, raised a regiment to serve about a month, in Gen. Whipple's brigade. Capt. Ebenezer Webster, of Salisbury, commanded the third company in this regiment. Elder Benjamin Huntoon was his Orderly Sergeant and Edward Eastman was Corporal. The following men from Salisbury were privates in his company: Lieut. Robert Smith, Ensign Andrew Bohonon, Joseph Fifield, Samuel Scribner, Benj. Pettengill, James Johnson, Wm. Calef, Jonathan Fifield,

Shubael Fifield, Joseph Hoyt, Winthrop Fifield, Ensign Moses Garland, Jeremiah Bowen, John Sanborn, Moses Welch, Benj. Eastman, and Phineas Bean. Also, in Col. Center's regiment, Joseph Bean, Joseph Webster, and Daniel Gilman. The total numbering twenty-two rank and file.

In the battle of Rhode Island, Phineas Bean was severely wounded in the face.

MORE SOLDIERS RECRUITED.

July 12, 1779, a town meeting was called, at which Captain Matthew Pettengill and Capt. Ebenezer Webster were appointed a committee to aid the selectmen in procuring four men for the continental army, to serve during the war; also two soldiers to serve six months at Rhode Island. Stephen Bohonon and James Johnson were enlisted to serve at Rhode Island. They were severally to receive thirty bushels of Indian corn, in addition to their ordinary wages, as a bounty from the town. The following four men were enlisted for the continental army and were mustered in in June, 1780. Each man received a liberal amount of continental money, which was then worth but about twenty per cent., as a bounty. The four men were Geo. Hackett, David Greeley, Jonathan Fifield and Joseph Webster.

During this year, 1779, Gen. Sullivan invaded the Indian country. John Bean, of Salisbury, was wounded at Newton, N. Y., and afterwards received half-pay from the State in consequence of his disability.

SALISBURY MEN AT WEST POINT.

In 1780, Capt. Ebenezer Webster commanded the fourth company in Col. Moses Nichols's regiment, raised for the defence of West Point, and stationed there for eight months. Winthrop Carter, of Boscawen, was the first Lieutenant. This company was made up from the enlistments in the towns that constituted Col. Stickney's regiment of militia. From Salisbury we recognize the names of Robert Wise, Stephen Bohonon, Jethro Barber, Joseph Hoyt, Benj. Eastman, S. Fifield, Winthrop Fifield, Benj. Ingalls and Thomas Welch.

The late Stephen Bohonon is authority for the following incident, which occurred at West Point during his service at that place:

In the month of September, after the treachery of Arnold had been discovered, being the night after he had escaped and joined the enemy, Washington called Capt. Webster into his tent, and requested him to order his company on guard before it during that night, observing, "If I cannot trust you, I cannot trust any man." Capt. Webster answered, "You may rely on me and my men." Bohonon remarked that Washington was much excited and that he spent the night without sleep, writing in his tent. It was a time of great distrust; but Washington's confidence in the men of New Hampshire was not misplaced, and was justly claimed by Capt. Webster and his company as a mark of high distinction and honor. When Washington was first elected President, Col. Webster was an elector for this State and had the privilege of voting for him.

A BOUNTY PAID IN COWS.

In the year 1780 the term of service of the three years continental men expired, and it became necessary to re-enlist some fifteen men, to take the places of those who were discharged. In addition to the four men who took the places of those who died at Valley Forge, the following men were secured, most of them for three years, others for less time. The bounty demanded and paid was chiefly in cows, at the rate of four cows at \$12.00 each, for each year of service, or about \$50.00 in silver or gold per year. Continental currency was then reduced to a standard of about fifteen dollars for every hundred.

The following men were enlisted to serve as above stated for three years, for Salisbury, from the spring of 1780: Joshua Snow, John Smith, Moses Fellows, John Fellows, Jr., John Ash, Geo. Nichols, Josiah Mason, Benj. Howard, Wm. Lufkin, Ananiah Bohonon, Josiah Smith, and Thomas Cross.

For Col. Geo. Reed's regiment, the following men were obtained: Samuel Sanders, Ed. Scribner, Jethro Barber, Joseph Meloon, and S. Fifield.

Geo. Nichols was enlisted in Exeter, for the quota of Salisbury, by Hon. Josiah Bartlett, and was not from this region. He subsequently deserted, was imprisoned, and finally returned to his regiment.

We give the form and substance of the contract the town made with the soldiers during the last three years of the war, who engaged to serve in the continental ranks, as to bounties, showing that the cow was preferable to continental money. Here is the contract with John Fellows, Jr. :

Dec. 12th, 1782.

We the subscribers do promise and engage, for and in behalf of the Town of Salisbury, to pay or cause to be paid unto John Fellows, Jun., twelve heifers three years old, with a calf by their side, or fair with calf, to calf in good season for a dairy, to be delivered to him or his order, on, or before the first day of May, 1784, at the House of Matthew Pettengill, in said Salisbury, provided the Said Fellows serve in the Continental Army, for and during the space of three years, from about the middle of February, 1781, if not, the same to be paid in proportion to his service for said Town.

Signed,

JOHN COLLINS, } Selectmen
PHINEAS BEAN, } of Salisbury.

SNOW'S RECEIPT.

Nov. 16th, 1784.

Rec'd of the Selectmen of Salisbury, nine middling cows to the amount of 108 Spanish Milled Dollars, agreeably to a Note of the Town of Salisbury, the same being a gratuity by Said Town for service done by me in the Continental Army.

JOSHUA SNOW.

COMPANIES OF 1781 AND 1782.

The following men were raised from Salisbury to reinforce the army in New York, and served in various companies in the regiment commanded by Col. D. Reynolds, of Londonderry :

Moses Webster,
Peter Whittemore,
J. Judkins,
Peter Severance,
Edward Eastman,

Thomas Challis,
J. Fifield,
Benj. Sanborn,
Abel Morrill,
Jacob Morrill,

Henry Elkins,
Sam'l Meloon,
S. French.

In November, 1781, the following soldiers enlisted for three months and were returned to Col. Stickney, viz: Moses Fellows, Matthew Greeley, Benj. Sanborn, Elisha Shepard.

Levi Lufkin enlisted April 9, 1781; discharged December 31, 1781. John Smith enlisted March 31, 1781; discharged December 31, 1781. Samuél Sanders enlisted in March, and was discharged in December, 1781.

In 1782, Capt. Ebenezer Webster performed a six months service in the north part of this State. His Lieutenant was James Ladd, of Haverhill. Jeremiah Bowen was the only private from Salisbury. Josiah Haines, of Andover, and Edward Dyer, of Northfield, were also soldiers in his company. An entry against the name of Jonathan Pike, of Haverhill, shows that he was taken prisoner June 13, 1782. Most of the soldiers of this company resided in the north part of the State. It was known as the "Ranger Service," and was the last in which Capt. Webster was engaged in this war.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Our means of reporting the achievements of the men and the events of the war of 1812 are very inadequate, in consequence of our inability to have access to the army rolls, which are presumed to be at Washington.

One of our active officers in the army of the United States during the war, and in the campaign against the western Indians antecedent to this war, was Captain John Smith. He was a member of Dartmouth College, and in the class with Ezekiel Webster and Thomas Hale Pettengill, but did not graduate.

He was the son of Capt. Robert Smith, who served often and bravely in the Revolutionary War.

After he left college he enlisted in the army and had command of a company in the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811, fought by Gen. Harrison. We heard him give a graphic account of that battle.

His brother, Jabez Smith, had the rank of Major in the first Regiment of the United States Volunteers, mustered in this State on the 28th of November, 1812, serving one year under

Col. Aquilla Davis, of Warner, and Lt. Col. John Carter, of Concord. He was stationed on our northern frontier. At the end of this year Congress broke up the volunteers, and Major Smith returned to his farm, then in Salisbury, now Franklin. He was a good citizen, distinguished for his good sense and sound judgment, and was elected to the office of selectmen and representative of Salisbury. He died in Franklin.

In the year 1814, our seaport, Portsmouth, was threatened by the British navy, and our militia were called upon more than once to defend this port. We believe the quota required from this town volunteered their services, no draft being required. Those who were mustered for three months, from the 11th day of September, 1814, were the following named men, viz: Capt. Jona. Bean, and his son, Phineas Bean, as waiter; Privates Benj. Fifield, Moses Fifield, Enoch Fifield, Samuel Fifield, Jonathan P. Sanborn, Nehemiah Lowell, Matthew T. Hunt, Wm. Johnson, John Johnson, Nathaniel Stevens, John Webster, Jesse Wardwell, Moses Osgood, Jun., enlisted in the United States service, October 1, 1814. Of the sixty days men who enlisted October 2, 1814, in the company commanded by Capt. Silas Call, of Boscawen, we find the following men: Lt. Samuel Quimby, Ord. Sergt. Timothy Hoit, Corp. Thomas Chase, A. B. Bohonon, musician; Privates Nathan Tucker, Jabez True, Theodore George, Samuel Webster, Jona. Morrill, Isaac Proctor, Joseph Fifield, Joseph Adams.

In Col. Davis's Regiment, in the company commanded by Capt. Thomas Currier, we recognize the following soldiers, who served one year, as belonging to Salisbury: Daniel Woodward, Serg. Jere. Bean; Privates Samuel Fifield, Wm. Frazier, Amos George, Jeremiah Gove.

In Capt. Mason's company, Joel Judkins, Jonathan Johnson, John Sanborn, J. Quimby, Edward West, Ebenezer Webster Bohonon, also served for one year or more, but we are not able to state their company or regiment. Ithamar Watson was a Captain of Minute Men.

The following named soldiers are also credited to Salisbury: James Currier, Joseph Stevens, Moses Morse, Abel Wardwell, Samuel Kezer, Matthew Sanborn, Paul Greeley, and Richard Greeley.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

In 1845, the vast territory known as Texas, to which Mexico laid a claim of possession, was annexed to the United States, which led to war. At the meeting of Congress, in December, two millions of dollars was voted, and the President issued a call for fifty thousand soldiers.

The regular army and volunteers met the demand without creating a necessity for State governments to furnish a given quota. Recruiting offices were opened in the cities and at other points, and men enlisted freely. We have no evidence that Salisbury furnished any soldiers.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

“Through quiet valleys sounded clear the war drum’s rolling beat,
And soon was heard, in prompt reply, the tramp of many feet,
And breaking rudely from the clasp of peace and love of home,
Brave souls rushed on, where battle’s surge was crowned with crimson foam.”

PREPARING FOR THE STRUGGLE.

For years there had been a growing discontent in the southern section of the Union. Though the area of slavery had been increased, the desire for still broader fields in which it might flourish was constantly strengthened. Threats were uttered that the Union would be sundered, if the liberal policy which had been exercised toward the institution of slavery was modified, and there were men, even in the free states, ready to acquiesce in an act of secession.

A change of administration, by the election of 1860, involving a probable radical political change in governmental policy, was accepted as a sufficient cause for secession by most of the southern States, and the forming of an independent confederation.

This was in anticipation of any action by the government, for the new administration could exercise no authority for months to come.

On the 27th day of December, 1860, the confederates seized Forts Moultrie and Pickens. On the 9th day of January, 1861, they fired their first shot, from Fort Moultrie and Morris Island, into a government vessel carrying troops and supplies to Major Anderson, who had transferred his entire force to Fort Sumpter.

Treason had now disclosed itself; overt acts had been committed, rebellion was inaugurated, and nothing remained for the government to do but to put forth its strong arm to crush a rebellion which threatened the life of the republic. Men were called into the field at first by thousands, and then by tens of thousands, and money was voted by millions to carry on a fraternal strife that could not be averted.

But it is not for us here to discuss the causes, the prosecution, or the results of the war, but to record the acts of the people, in furnishing money and men to meet the demand of the government.

On the day following the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, President Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand volunteers for three months' service. On the call, New Hampshire furnished one regiment of infantry, which was placed under command of Mason W. Tappan. We do not find a record of any Salisbury men in this regiment.

In accordance with the requirements of law, the selectmen for 1861 transmitted to the Secretary of State a list of the names of men liable to do military duty, numbering one hundred and two. Some of these men could have obtained certificates of exemption had they submitted to an examination, and thus reduced the quota for the town. Accepting this basis, Salisbury furnished not only the required number, but a small surplus.

There was not on the first call many citizens coming forward for the service, nor was the quota finally filled from our own citizens. In this respect, Salisbury was not unlike many other towns. But when bounties were offered and a draft was ordered, the ranks were filled by residents and substitutes as fast as requisitions were made. A record of the action of the town in relation to this matter is given in the municipal history on preceding pages, but additional votes were afterwards passed.

June 16, 1864. Voted, "To authorize the selectmen of this town to borrow a sum of money not to exceed six thousand dollars, to purchase ten volunteers or substitutes, to fill the quota of this town."

Voted, "To authorize the selectmen of this town to borrow such sums of money from time to time, as may be necessary to purchase volunteers or substitutes, to fill the quota of the town, as they may be called for by the President of the United States, such sums of money not to exceed fifty thousand dollars."

Voted, "That the selectmen act as agent or agents of the town for the above purpose."

The selectmen were Isaac Sanborn, John R. Brown and Ira H. Couch.

From the above votes it will be seen that the town of Salisbury made liberal provisions for raising and supporting its quota of soldiers for prosecuting the war.

The 10th Regiment was raised under a call made in July, 1862, for three hundred thousand three years troops. Captain Michael T. Donahoe, of Manchester, of the 3d Regiment, was appointed Colonel. The camp was established at Manchester, and the men began to arrive at the rendezvous, which was named Camp Pillsbury, in honor of Hon. Oliver Pillsbury of the Governor's Council, on August 20, 1862, and were mustered in on the 5th of the following September. The regiment consisted of nine hundred and twenty-eight officers and men.

Company E was raised at Andover, and was commanded by Capt. Aldrich B. Cook, who resigned January 9th, 1863, and was succeeded by Capt. Thomas C. Trumbull, of Manchester, who was in turn succeeded by Capt. James A. Sanborn, of Portsmouth. The following are the names of the men who enlisted from Salisbury:

Sergt. John C. Carter, enlisted Sept. 1, 1862, discharged for disability, Jan. 9, 1865.
Private William C. Heath, enlisted Sept. 1, 1862, discharged June 21, 1865, died in Salisbury.

Private Calvin Hoyt, enlisted Sept. 1, 1862, discharged June, 14, 1865.

" Anson W. Glines, enlisted Sept. 1, 1865, discharged for disability, Nov. 16, 1863, died in Salisbury, Oct. 15, 1883.

Private Willis W. Kenniston, enlisted Sept. 1, 1862, died of the Black Measles at Newport, Penn., Feb. 18, 1863.

Private Alfred Sanborn, enlisted Sept. 1, 1862, discharged June 21, 1865, resides at Penacook.

Private Harry Scott, enlisted Sept. 1, 1862, died of disease at Bermuda Hundreds, Jan. 30, 1865.

- Private William Whittemore, enlisted Sept. 1, 1862, discharged for disability Feb 28, 1865.
- Private Nathaniel A. Hodge, enlisted Sept. 1, 1862, wounded severely June 3, 1864, mustered out May 12, 1865.
- Private Henry M. French, enlisted Sept. 12, died at Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 30, 1863.
- “ George Atwood, enlisted Sept. 1, 1862, promoted to Corp., wounded severely at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, mustered out July 10, 1865.
- Private George W. Chase, enlisted Sept. 1, 1862, mustered out June 3, 1864.

The 16th Regiment was raised under the call of the President for three hundred thousand nine months men, the term of service being from October 20, 1862, to August, 1863. This regiment was under the command of Col. James Pike. Company E was commanded by Capt. Jonathan P. Sanborn, of Franklin. From Salisbury we find the following men in the above company, who were discharged at the close of service:

Sergt. Benjamin Gale, Corp. Alonzo D. Davenport, Corp. George F. Smith; Privates Evan M. Heath, Harrison V. Heath, Moses Colby, William R. Dimond, Ferdinand M. Daysburg, Benjamin L. Frazier. Charles E. Heath died three days after his return to Salisbury, August 19, 1863; Albert A. G. French died at Port Hudson, La., July 1, 1863; Henry C. George died at Port Hudson, La., July 29, 1863; Charles Colby died of disease at Baton Rouge, La., July 20, 1863; Meshech W. Blaisdell died at Cairo, while on his way home.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the First New England Cavalry, which after its arrival in Washington was united with the First Rhode Island Cavalry, we find the following:

Corp. Madison B. Davis, enlisted as Corporal, December 17, 1861, Troop I; promoted to Sergt. July 13, 1862; re-enlisted January 5, 1864. Cyrus C. Huntoon, bugler, enlisted December 16, 1861, Troop I.

Private William Bagley, enlisted December 20, 1861, Co. H, 8th Regt.; killed at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.

Private Andrew J. Colby, enlisted at the same time in the same company and regiment, died of disease at Baton Rouge, La., June 27, 1863.

John Miller, enlisted in Co. F, 2d Regt.

Lieut. Joseph C. Clifford, enlisted September 6, 1864; 1st Lieut. Co. E, 1st Regt.

Jonathan J. Bagley, enlisted September 18, 1861, Co. K, 4th Regt.; killed in action near Petersburg, Va., July 5, 1864.

M. H. Whitmore, enlisted September 17, 1862, Co. G, 5th Regt.

Clinton A. Shaw, enlisted September 9, 1862, Co. G, 12th Regt.; mustered out June 21, 1865.

John G. Maxfield, enlisted November 7, 1861, Co. E, 7th Regt.; discharged for disability, at St. Augustine, Florida, June 6, 1863; returned to Salisbury and remained some four months; went to Boston and re-enlisted in the Massachusetts Cavalry; served two years, then went to White River Junction, Vt., where he died.

Henry Sanborn, enlisted November 24, 1861, Co. F, 2d Regt. U. S. Sharpshooters; discharged for disability March 6, 1862; re-enlisted September 12, 1862, in Co. E, 10th Regt.; discharged June 21, 1865. He is credited to Andover, but belonged in Salisbury.

Frank Stevens, 18th Regt. N. H. Infantry.

The following residents of the town were also in service, but we have little knowledge concerning their record beyond the fact of enlistment:

Frank D. Kimball, Co. E, 4th Regt.; discharged January 22, 1863. John Woodward, Ebenezer Farnum, James Farnum, Charles Bruce, Caleb B. Smith, Henry Moores, Benjamin S. Heath, Joseph Ladd, Read Huntoon; James W. Gardner, enlisted July 27, 1864, in Veteran Reserve Corps; Daniel W. Shaw, enlisted February 16, 1864, in Co. E, 3d Regt., credited to Portsmouth; C. O. Wheeler, George H. Whitman, W. C. Whitman.

The following soldiers were either natives or residents of the town of Salisbury at the time of their enlistment, but enlisted out of the town or State:

Amos S. Bean, credited to and enlisted from Manchester, in Co. A, Heavy Artillery, which was raised to garrison Fort Con-

stitution, in Portsmouth, under Capt. Davidson; transferred to Co. E, 9th Regt., August 25, 1862; discharged for disability, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, January 22, 1864.

George E. Bean, credited to and enlisted from Manchester, August 23, 1862, in Co. A, 10th Regt.; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Albert Kilburn, enlisted at Boston, in the 5th Mass. Regt. of three months men; honorably discharged; went to Minneapolis and re-enlisted as a teamster; discharged; afterwards in the employ of the government as a carpenter; died at Vicksburg, Miss.

Abraham S. Sanborn is credited to Manchester; enlisted September 18, 1861, in Co. G, 4th Regt.; died of disease at St. Augustine, Fla., September 3, 1862.

Samuel Sleeper, credited to Canaan; enlisted March 26, 1862, in Co. D, 4th Regt.; discharged April 15, 1865.

Rufus Emerson, Co. C, 2d Vt. Regt.

Elbridge G. Emerson, Co. C, 2d Vt. Regt.

Nathan S. Corser, 22d Mass. Infantry; killed at Gaines's Mill.

Charles W. Corser, 6th Mass. Infantry; re-enlisted in the 22d Mass.

George (or Henry) Elkins, 2d Regt.; died in hospital at Washington.

John Shaw—record not known.

Silas Holmes, enlisted April 12, 1861, in 6th Mass.

David F. Bacon, enlisted September 6, 1861, in Co. E, 2d Vt.; discharged for disability, January 4, 1864; re-enlisted in Co. G, Veteran Reserve Corps of the same State, August, 1864; discharged October, 1865.

Charles H. Bacon, 12th Vermont.

Daniel R. Calef—(See Genealogy.)

John Alfred Calef, in the marine service.

SUBSTITUTES.

The following are the names of substitutes who performed their engagements with the town of Salisbury, and who honored themselves and the cause they supported:

Thomas Fleming, enlisted December 15, 1862, in Co. G, 4th Regt.; captured at Deep Run, Va., Aug. 15, 1864; escaped April 5, 1865; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Hamilton Carr, enlisted November 28, 1864, in Co. C, 4th Regt.; mustered out August 25, 1865.

Octave Vezina, enlisted December 25, 1863, in Co. B, 9th Regt.; wounded May 31, 1864; transferred to 6th N. H. Vols., June 1, 1865.

John Robinson, enlisted December 24, 1863, in Co. B, 9th Regt.; transferred to 6th N. H. Vols., June 1, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865.

James Dolan, enlisted December 23, 1863, in Co. A, 9th Regt.; wounded July 30, 1864; transferred to 6th N. H. Volunteers, June 1, 1865, discharged for disability, July 30, 1865.

Robert Brown, enlisted December 24, 1863, in Co. A, 9th Regt.; wounded July 30, 1864, and died of wounds on the 20th of August following.

James McDonald, enlisted November 29, 1864, in Co. E, (or D,) 7th Regt.; promoted to Corporal June 26, 1865; mustered out July 20, 1865.

Daniel P. Morrison, enlisted August 15, 1862, in Co. D, 7th Regt.; mustered out September 3, 1864; returned and was appointed bugler; mustered out June 9, 1865.

We give the following additional names of substitutes known to have been enlisted, but little or no additional information can be gathered concerning them:

James Carroll, Joseph Storms, Henry Miller, Jerry Potter, Charles Sutton, Peter Carroll, William Loverin, James Meamix, John Murphy, Co. F, 6th Regt., Warren Dinslow, Co. H, 9th Regt., Nathan Lackey, Co. C, 9th Regt., Michael Connors, James Moran, George Perry, James Durgin, Corp. Nelson Davis, promoted to Sergt. from Troop I; William B. Winship, enlisted October 12, 1861, in Co. G, 5th Regt. and discharged for disability March 19, 1863; J. F. Coburn, enlisted for three months, 1863; William Williams, three months, 1863; Robert Allen, three months, 1863; H. C. Rock, Henry McCarty.

Twenty-two additional substitutes were enlisted in 1863 and 1864, and are recorded as deserters, having performed little or no service. Having degraded themselves as soldiers, we shall not allow them to disgrace the town that employed them, by publishing their names.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITIA.

“A well-regulated militia is the right arm of the nation’s defence.”

“Our glad eyes awoke as day begun,
When broad banners rose to meet the sun,
And soldier boys went forth with fife and drum.”

ITS ORIGIN.

The commission issued in 1679, by His Majesty the King, to John Cutt, as President of New Hampshire, contained the first allusion to the employment of a military force ever made by official declaration in the province. Full authority was given in the commission to appoint officers for the regulation and discipline of a militia, and in case of an invasion, to “encounter, expel, repel and resist, by force of arms, any and all persons, who shall attempt the destruction, invasion, detriment or annoyance of our subjects.”

The ensuing year a militia was organized, consisting of one company of foot, in each of the four towns of Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, and Hampton; one company of artillery at the fort, and one “troop of horse.” From that time to the present, a period of more than two hundred years, some form of militia has been maintained in New Hampshire. We do not propose to follow its history, nor to discuss the military system that has been at any time sustained in this State.

The Congress of New Hampshire, at Exeter, in 1775, made provision that whenever any vacancy occurred in the general and field officers, their successors should be chosen by the Council and Assembly, and that all inferior officers should be chosen by the respective companies.

A NEW SYSTEM.

After the Declaration of Independence a new militia system became necessary. Two classes of soldiers were constituted,—“a Training Band” and “an Alarm List.” (See Revolutionary History, page 254.)

The former included all able bodied male persons, from the age of sixteen years to that of fifty, with certain exceptions. The “alarm list” included those not belonging to the active band. This class was to be called into service only upon special necessity, and in any sudden emergency were to be summoned by the firing of cannon, the beating of drums, and the lighting of beacon fires on the hill tops. The beacons of Salisbury were on Searle’s Hill, and were answered by similar signals from other towns.

The people of this town, during the period of the revolutionary war, were in a state of constant anxiety and watchfulness. Those who were not already in the army were in a state of readiness to march whenever danger threatened, and wherever the interests of the country called them. Old men, the patriarchs of their day, and the young and brave, all responded with enthusiasm to the summons, when it came.

ANOTHER MODIFICATION.

March 18, 1780, a new military law was enacted, constituting regiments, brigades and divisions, giving the Committee of Safety and the President of the Council great authority in the appointment of officers and the movements of soldiers. The Major General also had a direct voice in the selection of many inferior officers. In short, the control was in a more concentrated agency, and the force if rightly conducted was the more efficient.

Changes in the statutes were often made under the provincial as well as the State government, which it is not our work to record.

THE STATE MILITARY FORCE.

In 1767 there were nine regiments in the province, and one of horse-guards; in 1775, there were twelve regiments; in 1788, there were in the State twenty-five regiments, and three of light-horse; 1794, seventeen; in 1800, thirty-one; in 1810, thirty-seven; in 1820, thirty-eight. In 1842 there were forty-two regiments, which that year were organized in six brigades and three divisions. The whole number of enrolled men in 1840 was 32,113. Each regiment was mustered once a year, between the first of September and the fifteenth of October, for inspection and review, and each company was required to meet for inspection and drill on the first Tuesday in May, annually. Each town was required, by a tax, to meet the expense of these military displays.

BATTALIONS AND REGIMENTS.

The companies in the towns of Boscawen, Salisbury, Andover, New London, and Kearsage Gore, afterwards and now Wilmot, and a part of Warner, formed the first battalion. Those at Hopkinton, Sutton, Warner, Fishersfield, (now Newbury,) and Bradford formed the second battalion; and those two battalions constituted the Twenty-First Regiment, which was at first included in the Third Brigade and Fourth Division, but was subsequently in the Eighth Brigade. The regimental officers of the Twenty-First at this time were Lt. Col. Philip Greely, Commander, Maj. Joseph Gerrish, First Battalion, Maj. Timothy Darling, Second Battalion. In 1808 Isaac Chandler was Lt. Col. Commanding, and Moses Jones, Major of the First Battalion.

MILITIA SERVICE IN THE WARS.

The military history of this town is so closely identified with its war history, whether that of the early or later periods, the French and Indian wars, the Revolution, that of 1812-15, or the late civil strife, that we need not repeat its record here.

MUSTERS.

The autumnal muster marks an eventful period in each year. To the day when it was to occur, thousands of anxious men, and women also, looked forward. It was the theme of conversation for weeks before it took place. Mr. Coffin, in his *History of Boscawen*, pictures with graphic pen the anticipations and the experiences of the old time muster day. "Everybody," he says, "went to muster; the soldier to perform his duty and to drink egg-nog; his wife to admire him, and his children to eat gingerbread and candy. There was little sleep the night preceding the muster day. Each soldier deemed it his privilege to salute his officers by firing beneath the windows, shattering the glass by his heavy charges. The salute was acknowledged by an invitation to the soldier and everybody else 'to step in and help themselves' to rum, gin, whiskey or brandy, and if the officer was married, to sit down to 'baked Indian pudding and beans.'

These annual parades were held in the towns composing a regiment, Salisbury having the honor of a due proportion of the musters. A muster was held here in 1822, and ever fourth year subsequently. One was held on the Webster farm before Franklin was organized.

The day began with a carouse. By sunrise every road leading toward the muster-field was swarming with men,—soldiers on foot, on horseback, and in wagons, with troops of boys and peddlers of every description.

The volunteer companies took pride in being the first on parade, to display their uniforms and marching, before the regimental line was formed. Then began the drum-beat,—the long-roll, the formation of the company by the corporal, the reception of officers, the commands of the Captain, 'By sections, right wheel, march.' Then the fifes and clarinets and bugles began, and the soul-stirring strains floated out on the morning air, and the soldiers, with full stomachs and steady steps, marched across the field, to the delight of the admiring spectators. For an hour or more each company marched, counter-marched and wheeled in section, in battalion, filed right and

left, passed defiles and obstacles, changed front, and displayed itself to the best advantage.

Then came the formation of the regimental line, the inspection and review, and dismissal for dinner, when each man ate as he never ate before. On this one day he gorged himself. Did he not pay for his dinner? Then he was entitled to all he could eat. Did the State furnish him with a dinner? Then he could have all he could get.

Through the forenoon he drinks several glasses of grog. He takes another glass after dinner. In the afternoon comes the sham-fight, when muskets blaze and cannon roar. The soldier's legs are getting weary, and he takes more grog to give him strength.

While the sham-battle is going on there is a crowd upon the field. Peddlers are hawking their wares, showmen exhibiting their curiosities, a sleight-of-hand performer is pulling ribbons out of his mouth, and chewing tow and spitting fire.

The sham-battle is over, the regiment is in line once more, the rear rank has been called before the Colonel, and thanked for the soldierly appearance of the troops, and the regiment is dismissed.

Each company moves away, some with broken ranks, some with soldiers who are unsteady on their legs. The drummer gets his rub-a-dubs mixed, and does not quite know whether he is playing 'common' or 'compound' time, while the fifer gets 'Yankee Doodle' confounded with 'On the road to Boston.' Soldiers are firing their last gun, hucksters disposing of their last sheets of ginger-bread, and the bibulous crowd taking their last drink of grog. The sun goes down through the murky clouds of the sham-battle, the cannon with sulphurous lips is limbered up and taken away, and the field gradually becomes deserted."

The following list comprises Colonels of the 21st Regiment so far as known:

LIST OF OFFICERS.

1786—Henry Gerrish, Boscawen.

1826-32—Moody A. Pilsbury, Boscawen.

1787—Ebenezer Webster, Salisbury.

1833—Joseph Sweat, Andover.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1788—Joshua Bailey, Hopkinton. | 1834—Tho. J. Cilley, Andover. |
| 1800—Joseph Gerrish, Boscawen. | 1835—John Rowe, Andover. |
| 1802—John C. Gale, Salisbury. | 1836-38—David F. Kimball, Boscawen. |
| 1808-10—Isaac Chandler, Boscawen. | 1839—Ira Darling, Franklin. |
| 1813—Benjamin Swett, Salisbury, | 1841—Frederick W. Coffin, Boscawen. |
| 1815-17—Jonathan Weare, Jr., Andover. | 1842—Nathan P. Ames, Boscawen. |
| 1818—Moses Gerrish, Boscawen. | 1843-44—John S. Pressey, Sutton. |
| 1819-20—Jonathan Bean, Salisbury. | 1847—Enoch Gerrish, Boscawen. |
| 1821-23—John Greeley, Salisbury. | 1848—John C. Smith, Salisbury. |
| 1824—Cyrus Chase, Salisbury, | 1849-50—Joseph L. Pillsbury, Boscawen. |
| 1825—Joseph S. Huntoon, Andover. | 1851-53—Gustavus V. Webster, Salisbury. |

EARLY MILITIA OFFICERS.

The following is a list of early militia officers in the town of Salisbury, as nearly as can be ascertained:

FIRST COMPANY.

Capt. John Webster,	Lt. Matthew Pettengill,	Ens. Andrew Bohonon,
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1774.

Capt. Ebenezer Webster,	Lt. Robert Smith,	Lt. William Calef,
Lt. Robert Smith,	Ens. Andrew Pettengill,	Ens. Joseph Fifield.
Ens. Moses Garland,	Capt. Ebenezer Webster,	
Capt. Ebenezer Webster,	Lt. Robert Smith,	

1784.

Capt. Robert Smith,	Lt. John C. Gale,	Lt. Samuel Huntoon,
Lt. Jos. Fifield,	Ens. Abram Fifield,	Ens. Jabez Smith,
Lt. Samuel Pillsbury,	Capt. John C. Gale,	Capt. Aquilla Pingry,
Ens. John C. Gale,	Lt. Aquilla Pingrey,	Lt. Benj. Pettengill,
Capt. Robert Smith,	Ens. Benjamin Eastman,	Ens. John Greeley.
Lt. Samuel Pillsbury,	Capt. Aquilla Pingrey,	

The second "Infantry Company" was formed at the Centre Road Village.

SECOND COMPANY.

Capt. David Pettengill,	Capt. Iddo Scribner,	Ens. Jonathan Bean,
Lt. Phineas Bean,	Lt. Benj. Bean,	Capt. Joel Eastman,
Lt. Ananiah Bohonon,	Ens. — Watkins,	Lt. Jonathan Bean,
Ens. Stephen Webster,	Capt. Benj. Bean,	Ens. Obadiah P. Fifield,

Capt. J. Clement,	Lt. Joel Eastman,	Capt. J. Bean,
Lt. Iddo Scribner,	Ens. Benj. Thompson,	Lt. Obadiah P. Fifield,
Lt. Stephen Webster,	Capt. Benj. Bean,	Ens. Edward Welch.
Ens. Nathaniel Greeley,	Lt. Joel Eastman,	

The third company was formed in what was known as the Blackwater District.

THIRD COMPANY.

Capt. Isaac Blaisdell,	Lt. David Pettengill, 2d,	Capt. William Pingry,
Lt. David Pettingill, 2d,	Ens. Nathaniel Ash,	Lt. Abram Sanborn,
Ens. Stephen George,	Capt. Enoch Fifield,	Ens. Jonathan Fifield.
Capt. Isaac Blaisdell.	Lt. Samuel Adams,	

CHAPTER XIX.

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

* * * * *
"From the sources of the Merrimack
To the city's northern walls,
From Newbury's old and rocky hills
To bright Pittsfield's busy falls,"
* * * * *

As the population increased, there arose a demand for better facilities for the transaction of judicial business, and in 1755 a movement was initiated to divide the Province into two counties. An act was passed by the Assembly for their creation, one to be called Rockingham, with Exeter as its shire town, and the other Cumberland, with Dunstable as its county seat. The Merrimack river was the general dividing line. The Council refused to concur unless Portsmouth could be made the shire town. The Assembly immediately passed another act constituting three counties, with Portsmouth, Exeter and Dunstable as the locations for the transaction of the county business. The act was amended by the Council; the Assembly refused to concur and the measure again failed. In 1769, after a lapse of fourteen years, an act was passed, dividing the Province into five counties, but no organization took place for two years, it being necessary to await the approval of the home government. Prior to this time the courts and sessions of the Assembly were held at Portsmouth, and people living in the northern and western sections were subjected to great inconvenience in the transaction of public business.

The original counties were Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Grafton, the shire towns being Exeter, Dover, Amherst, Keene and Haverhill. The county of Coos

was formed in 1803 from the northern towns of Grafton. Merrimack, from the northern towns of Hillsborough and Rockingham, was organized in 1823; Sullivan, from the northern towns of Cheshire, was instituted in 1827; and in 1840 the old county of Strafford was subdivided and the counties of Belknap and Carroll were added to the number, in accordance with the necessities of that section of the State.

Changes have from time to time been made by the removal of boundary lines, and measures have at intervals been introduced in the General Court, to organize a county from portions of Hillsborough and Rockingham.

Prior to the formation of Merrimack county, the people of the upper towns of Hillsborough were strenuous in their efforts to remove the county seat to some central town, or to establish a half-shire in the northern section. Salisbury, Warner and Hopkinton, were most interested. All made propositions to induce the Legislature to give them the location. Hopkinton was successful, and for years had the privilege of accommodating the courts, and on several occasions was honored by sessions of the Legislature and the inauguration of governors. Concord was constituted the shire town of the county in 1823, when Merrimack was created, and as soon as practicable thereafter the official business of the county was transacted there.

Merrimack is the interior county of the State; it is the centre in population, and in location nearer central than any other. It is bounded by six of the remaining nine. Its greatest length, from the most northern point in Danbury to the south line of Hooksett, is sixty miles, and its breadth, from Pittsfield to Newbury, fifty-five miles. Its area is 505,000 acres. The population at the time of its organization was about 33,000, and in 1880 was 46,300.

The towns embraced in the county are given below, with brief historical notes:

ALLENSTOWN derived its name from Samuel Allen, the purchaser of the Masonian claim. It was first settled by John Walcott, Andrew Smith, Daniel Evans and Robert Bunton, previous to 1748. Incorporated in 1831.

ANDOVER was granted by the Masonian Proprietors in 1746, was first called Emeristown, or Emery'stown, and afterwards New Breton. The first settler was Joseph Fellows, whose brother, John Fellows, was an early settler in Salisbury. It was incorporated in 1779.

BOSCAWEN was granted in 1733, under the name of Contoocook, and in the succeeding year was first settled by Nathaniel Danforth, Andrew Bohonan, (who afterwards settled in Salisbury,) Moses Burbank and Stephen Gerrish. It was incorporated in 1760, under its present name, in honor of Edward Boscawen, an English admiral.

BOW, so named on account of the bow or bend in the river, in that portion once claimed by Bow but which now constitutes a part of Concord. Bow was granted by the Province of New Hampshire in 1727, at the time its first settlement was made.

BRADFORD, an English name, first called New Bradford, was settled in 1771, by Deacon William Presbury, on the reception of the grant from the Masonian Proprietors. Incorporated in 1787.

CANTERBURY, originally embracing Loudon and Northfield, was named for an English town, and was granted by the provincial government in 1727, to Richard Waldron and others.

CONCORD, the county seat and State capital, was granted by Massachusetts in 1725, under the name of Pennacook, to Benjamin Stevens, Ebenezer Eastman and others. It was settled in 1727, Capt. Ebenezer Eastman and family, from Haverhill, Mass., being the first residents. This settlement was on the east side of the river, near the present railway station. The town was incorporated in 1733, under the name of Rumford, by authority of Massachusetts, and by New Hampshire in 1765, under the name of Concord. It became a city in 1853.

CHICHESTER originally included Pittsfield. The grant was given in 1727, to Nathaniel Gookin and others. Paul Morrill was the first settler, in 1758.

DANBURY was taken from Alexandria and incorporated as an independent town in 1795. Until 1874 Danbury was in Grafton county.

DUNBARTON, often called Starkstown, was named in commemoration of the town and castle of Dumbarton, in Scotland, near which was the residence of General Stark's ancestors. It was granted by the Masonian Proprietors, to Archibald Stark and his associates, in 1751. The first settlement was made in 1749, by Joseph and William Putney, James Rogers and Obediah Foster. Incorporated in 1765.

EPSOM was granted in 1727, to Theodore Atkinson, (who was one of the Masonian Proprietors,) and his associates. A settlement was commenced prior to the grant.

FRANKLIN was formed from portions of Salisbury, Andover, Sanbornton and Northfield, in 1828, and named for our distinguished countryman, Benjamin Franklin.

HENNIKER was known as No. 6, in a series of towns granted by Massachusetts. It was also granted by the Masonian Proprietors. A settlement was commenced in 1761, by James Peters. Incorporated in 1768 and named for John Henniker, member of Parliament, London.

HOKSETT, once called Isle la Hooksett, was composed of parts of Dunbarton, Chester and Goffstown, and was incorporated in 1822.

HOPKINTON, originally known as No. 5, was granted by Massachusetts in 1736, and afterwards as New Hopkinton, in remembrance of Hopkinton, Mass., from which the first settlers came as early as 1740. Incorporated in 1765.

HILL was incorporated in 1778, as New Chester. It originally included Bridgewater and Bristol. The present name was given by the Legislature in 1836, in honor of Governor Isaac Hill. It belonged to Grafton county until 1867.

LOUDON received its name from the Earl of Loudon, a Scottish peer. It was settled in 1760, by Abraham and Jethro Batchelder, and was incorporated as an independent town in 1773, having been previously a part of Canterbury.

NEWBURY was first called Dantzick; upon its incorporation in 1778 it was named Fishersfield, from Mr. John Fisher, who was active in securing its charter, but who returned to England soon after. Its present name was given in 1836, by act of the Legislature.

NEW LONDON was settled by Nathaniel Merrill and James Lamb, in 1776, and was called Heidleburg. It was incorporated under its present name in 1779.

NORTHFIELD was originally the north part of Canterbury. It was settled in 1760, by Benjamin Blanchard. Incorporated in 1780.

PEMBROKE, granted by Massachusetts in 1727, as Suncook, was settled in 1729 and incorporated in 1759.

PITTSFIELD was formed from a portion of Chichester and was incorporated in 1782. Its first settler was John Cram.

SALISBURY is derived from the Latin *salus*, health, or safety, to which *bury*, a contraction of borough, is added. It has been called by the several names,—Bakers-town, Gerrish-town, Stevenstown and Salisbury.

SUTTON was named from an English town. The town was granted by the Masonian Proprietors, in 1749, to Obediah Perry and others, from Haverhill, Newbury and Bradford, Massachusetts. The name of the leading grantee was at first given it. The first settlement was made in 1767, by Daniel Peaslee, and was incorporated in 1784.

WARNER, named for Col. Seth Warner, of the New Hampshire Grants, as Gov. Harriman says, or for Daniel Warner, of Gov. Wentworth's Council, according to other authority, was granted by Massachusetts, in 1735, to Dea. Thomas Stevens and sixty-two others, inhabitants of Amesbury and Salisbury, Massachusetts. It was denominated No. 1, having been the first in a series of ten towns extending westward, granted by the General Court of Massachusetts. It was afterwards called New Almsbury, then subsequently granted by the Masonian Proprietors and called Jennitown. In 1774, it was incorporated under its present name. That portion of Kearsarge Gore, south of the summit, was added to the territory in 1818.

WEBSTER was taken from Boscawen in 1860, and named for the great statesman.

WILMOT, formed from New London, New Chester, (now Hill,) and the north part of Kearsarge Gore, was incorporated in 1807.

The accompanying table in the N. H. Hist. Pap., Vol. III, p. 169, gives the statistics of the several towns at the time of the formation of the county, to which has been added the population of the towns originally constituting the county, as given in the census of 1880:

	Meeting-Houses.	School Districts.	School Houses.	Taverns.	Stores.	Saw Mills.	Grain Mills.	Clothing Mills.	Carding Machines.	Bark Mills.	Tanneries.	Population, 1820.	Population, 1880.
ALLENSTOWN,	1	4	4	2	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	433	1708
ANDOVER,	2	15	12	3	4	5	3	2	2	1	3	1642	1204
BOSCAWEN,	2	15	15	9	6	17	5	4	5	-	5	2113	1380
BOW,	1	8	8	3	-	9	2	1	1	1	1	935	734
BRADFORD,	1	7	7	1	4	3	3	1	-	2	2	1318	950
CANTERBURY,	3	9	8	3	4	4	3	1	1	2	2	1696	1034
CHICHESTER,	1	6	6	4	3	5	2	1	2	-	-	1010	784
CONCORD,	2	20	20	11	20	6	7	4	3	2	7	2838	13845
DUNBARTON,	1	8	7	4	5	6	2	-	-	1	1	1450	711
EPSOM,	1	6	6	6	4	6	7	3	3	4	-	1336	909
NEWBURY,	1	9	9	6	5	3	3	1	1	3	3	874	590
HENNIKER,	3	10	10	3	5	7	6	2	4	3	3	1900	1326
HOOKSETT,	-	5	5	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	800	1766
HOPKINTON,	3	17	16	3	7	5	5	2	2	6	6	2437	1836
LOUDON,	2	9	9	3	8	6	6	2	2	3	3	1694	1221
NEW LONDON,	1	8	8	-	3	4	3	2	2	-	2	924	875
NORTHFIELD,	1	6	8	-	2	5	-	2	3	-	4	1304	918
PEMBROKE,	2	8	8	3	11	6	5	3	1	-	4	1236	2795
PITTSFIELD,	2	9	9	2	3	7	3	2	2	3	3	1178	1964
SALISBURY,	3	13	13	3	8	10	5	3	3	2	6	2016	795
SUTTON,	2	10	9	-	2	8	3	3	1	3	3	1573	993
WARNER,	2	17	15	2	4	6	4	2	2	2	2	2246	1537
WILMOT,	1	8	7	1	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	670	1080
TOTAL,	38	228	216	77	111	142	81	41	40	38	60	32,743	40,955

The towns not included in Merrimack county at its organization are as follows: Danbury, with a population of 760; Franklin, 3,265; Hill, 667; Webster, 647.

CHAPTER XX.

ROADS AND TURNPIKES, ETC.

“From the broad beaten track, when the traveller strays,
He may land in a bog, or be lost in a maze;
You had better pay toll when you take to the road,
Than attempt through a by-way to reach your abode.”

THE IMPORTANCE OF ROADS.

Highways constitute an important element in the civilization of a country. Without them there can be no enterprise, no society, no improvement or progress in any direction.

As a people abandon lines of travel marked by spotted trees, and bridle paths in which they went from place to place, and seek well built highways; as they leave these for the macadamized road and the railway, they advance with equal steps to a higher plane of education and refinement.

Our ancestors were only acting upon the teachings of nature when they levied taxes and formed corporate companies to provide roads to important business points. One of the first measures that interested the early proprietors and the pioneers in our New Hampshire towns was that of surveying and building passable roads and bridges in their respective townships. Although something was done towards the construction of roads by provincial or State authority, the burden rested most heavily on the sparse population of the towns.

RANGEWAYS AND ROADS.

The earliest highway in the town of which we have a record was one along the west bank of the Merrimack river, which was intended to open communication with the Coos country. It

was laid out by a commission appointed by the Assembly, consisting of Zebulon Lovewell, of Dunstable, John Talford, of Chester, and Caleb Page, of Starkstown. John Stark was the guide, and the noted ranger, Robert Rogers, was one of the twenty men who accompanied the surveying party. The time occupied was twenty-two days. The road was a mere pathway, made without filling ravines or cutting down hills. The streams were not bridged nor were the heavy rocks and bowlders disturbed. It was traversed only on horseback, or by oxen drawing the rude sleds of the day. Mr. Coffin, in his *History of Boscawen*, shows us the probable origin of this highway, as found in the field-book of John Brown, a surveyor of that town:

“May 16, 1740. Joseph Gerrish, Nathaniel Danford, Edward Fitzgerald and myself laid out a highway of four rods broad from King Street in Contoocook to Pemichewassett.” Mr. Coffin remarks that this line of road is nearly identical with the present travelled road. If the road extended to the Pemi gewasset it must have passed through Lower Franklin, and reached at least to the centre of that town. On the 3d day of July, 1820, the selectmen of Salisbury legally laid out the River Road so-called, commencing at the Andover line, thence southerly by courses and distances so far as to intersect with the “Old Road” in Salisbury Village, and near the present centre of Franklin.

When the early proprietors of Stevenstown had decided to make a settlement in the town, they laid out a portion of the land into lots of 100, 80, 60 and 30 acres, but reserved ample rangeways for public roads. (See map accompanying preface.) Not that roads would be laid out on these precise lines, but that an amount of land equal to these reservations should be appropriated to that purpose. Three of these rangeways extended nearly the entire length of the town. They commenced in the vicinity of the Merrimack river and run in a direction nearly west to the highlands at the base of Kearsarge. Subsequently roads were constructed over them, so far as the necessities of the town required or the nature of the land permitted.

THE SOUTH RANGEWAY extended from a point near the

old Webster place, westerly through the location of the South Road Village, by the southern extremity of what was formerly known as Cook's pond, and onward in a direct line to the north of Tucker's pond, and continued westerly over the mountain into Warner. A road intersecting the rangeway just west of the pond is the direct route to that town. On the south of this there were thirty consecutive 100-acre lots laid out, the first of which was assigned to Philip Call, who was on the land at the time the grant was given. South of this rangeway there were also other 100-acre lots, and many others, each containing forty, sixty, or eighty acres. The road corresponding to this rangeway was surveyed by William Calef, and in 1763 was built under the superintendence of Nathaniel Huntoon and Benjamin Sanborn. It commenced at Shaw's Corner, ran south of west, and at a point not far east of the South Road Village it struck the rangeway and followed it substantially westward over the Blackwater.

THE CENTRE ROAD, occupying the rangeway limits very fully, was surveyed by Mr. Calef in 1768, the year in which the town was incorporated under the name of Salisbury. It commenced in the eastern section at the river, by the Webster cemetery, extended west over Searle's hill, was subsequently crossed a little southeast of the Centre Road Village by the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike, and then extended on towards the western boundary of the town. Commencing at the eastern terminus, in 1770, the building of this road was continued westward as rapidly as settlements took place. The people of Perrystown (Sutton) built for their own accommodation a road to connect with it, and for a long time were accustomed to bring their grain over this Salisbury road to the Webster mill, on Punch brook.

The road corresponding in part with the NORTH RANGEWAY was surveyed in 1763—fourteen years after the grant of Stevestown was conferred—by William Calef, who at that time was always employed by his townsmen for similar work. Only a few sections of it were ever built, and even portions of those

have been discontinued, so that but little of the original range-way is now used for a highway.

As early as 1774 a road commenced at the eastern bound of Dr. Joseph Bartlett's home lot, on the South Road, and ran northward to the Centre Road, just west of the old meeting house on Searle's hill, and connected with other roads on the north. There is no accessible record of the discontinuance of this road, or of several others that now exist only on a few well-worn record books. That section between Parsons's Corner and the location of the Thompson school house was called "Cash street," because many of the residents were obliged to pay cash for their purchases.

A highway, called the NORTH ROAD in some of the town papers, was constructed in 1770, between Shaw's Corner and the residence of Benjamin Huntoon, and soon afterwards was extended north to the Andover line. This was the second highway leading to Andover, the other being along the Pemi-gewasset. This was for many years a great thoroughfare for the northern section of the country.

THE BOG ROAD was built as a substitute for that by Dr. Bartlett's, above described. It connected the South Road with the Centre, before the existence of the College Road or the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike, leaving the South Road east of the Village, and intersecting the Centre Road at Thompson's Corner. A continuation of the Bog Road extends north of the Thompson school house, and north to Stevens's Corner, where it intersects with the North Road.

RACCOON HILL ROAD extends from north of the Thompson school house, the whole length of Raccoon Hill, where it intersects the rangeway between Andover and Salisbury, at what is known as Rano's Corner, by Eliphalet Shaw's. This range road runs east and west for a long distance, intersecting several other roads. It was built in 1781.

THE MILLS ROAD extends westerly from the Centre Road Village, past William Dunlap's store, continuing to Prince's mill, where it turns slightly to the north and terminates at the foot of the hill west of Frank Whittemore's. In former times

it continued on to the Frazier place. At the foot of this Whittemore hill the North Range Road again begins and continues west. A branch of this Mills Road turns south at Prince's mill, extends by the residence of C. C. Rogers, and intersects the Centre Range Road at Frank P. Rand's. It then continues south, past the Union meeting-house, where it is known as the Couch Road, and leads into Webster. Another branch of the Mills Road commences south of Daniel Colby's, goes past the Glines place, and comes out at the South Range Road, east of Blackwater river bridge.

A road begins just west of Alpheus B. Huntoon's house and continues over Beach hill into Andover.

BAYS ROAD extends from Shaw's Mill, in West Salisbury, around the eastern shore of "The Bays," crosses the Turnpike Road south of Blackwater river bridge, and intersects the old College Road eastwardly.

A cross range road begins at the south range, just east of D. C. Stevens's, and continues north until it intersects the Centre Range Road, at Harrison Heath's.

THE NEW ROAD to Franklin begins on the Bog Road, one-half mile north of the Thompson school house, and extends eastward to the North Road, which it intersects just south of the "Birthplace." It was laid out in October, 1869. The route was surveyed by Thomas D. Little. The land damages amounted to \$275.

CROSS RANGE ROAD was so called because its general direction nearly north and south, and it crossed the South and Centre rangeways. The northern terminus of the road was on what is now known as the turnpike in Centre village. Tradition says the northeastern bound was "a pile of bricks," near the southwest corner of D. J. Mann's house. It run south by the Baptist church cemetery, and continued southward by the old Archelas Adams place, now J. H. Smith's, west of J. M. Greeley's and on the height of land in a circuitous route towards Corser Hill. The southern section is usually called Battle street. Changes were made many years ago so that now, at the Centre, this road intersects the turnpike several rods further

east, by the former residence of the late Dr. Job Wilson. Changes have also been made in the southern section, that portion by Mr. Greeley's having been discontinued and a new piece constructed further to the west. The northern extension of this road leads to the highlands known as Racoon Hill.

MUTTON ROAD. This road extends from the South Road Village in a southerly course to Corser Hill, in Webster, and was designed to afford better facilities for reaching Hopkinton, then a half-shire town. It was built about the year 1819. Ensign John Webster owned most of the land in Salisbury through which it passed. The name was given it from the fact that some residents upon it helped themselves to "mutton" that did not belong to them.

WATER STREET, east of Mutton Road, commences near the academy and runs in a southerly direction towards the west part of Boscawen, where it is continued under the same name.

A road not now much travelled leads from the turnpike a little south of "Water Street" over Calef Hill into Water Street in Boscawen.

THE NEW ROAD, as it has been called for the want of a legitimate name, leads from the vicinity of Holmes's Mill to North Boscawen, where it connects with the River Road. It was built in 1849.

The road from the South Road to the M. H. & G. W. Fellows place was built in 1787. Moses Fellows gave the land and the town built the road.

The new road leading from Shaw's Corner to Franklin was built in 1823-24.

The building of the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike through Salisbury proved detrimental to the interests of the people of Hopkinton. As soon as they perceived it, the leading men of the town, Roger Perkins and Gen. Davis, petitioned the court for a highway from the Potter place in Andover through the western part of Salisbury to Hopkinton. They were so confident of success that immediate action was taken and some portion of a road built through the town of Salisbury. It is not known what action the town took, but the court rejected their petition,

mainly through the efforts of Ezekiel Webster, who never forgot nor forgave the hostility of the people of that town towards him in the trial of an important case in which he was personally interested. The ground taken by the court was that portions of the road ran over established highways.

THE COLLEGE ROAD.

A hundred years ago, in the early days of Dartmouth College, it was considered necessary that good roads should be constructed from different points to Hanover. Governor John Wentworth, in the days of his administration, caused such a road to be made from his mansion in Wolfeborough. Roads were built along the borders of the Connecticut, and from other localities highways were opened, to facilitate travel to the seat of learning, which a few years previously had been established in the wilderness.

Among others one was proposed which was to commence on the Merrimack, in Boscawen, and extend through Salisbury to the Connecticut river at or near Dartmouth College. A petition was presented to the General Court in 1784, representing the necessity of such a public highway.

At the November session of that year, the petition received favorable action, and an act was passed authorizing Timothy Walker, of Concord, Ebenezer Smith, of Meredith, and Henry Gerrish, of Boscawen, to lay out a road in accordance with the petition.

At the next session of the General Court, the committee having performed the duty assigned them, made the following report :

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

In the House of Representatives, October 28, 1785.

The Committee appointed to lay out a public road from the River road in Boscawen to Connecticut River at or near Dartmouth College, reported the following returns, viz: Beginning at Dartmouth College thence southeasterly nearly as

the road is now trod about three miles to where a bridge formerly stood over Mink brook on Eleazer Hill's Land, thence South about eighteen degrees East to Lebanon line as now spotted, thence nearly on the same course to the road by Clapp Sumner's House—thence easterly as the road is now trod to Col. Payne's House—thence nearly on a straight course to the road between Phillip Paddleford's House and Barn in Enfield, thence as the road is now spotted to Col. Payne's House in Enfield, thence on the road as now trod to Elijah Paddleford's House,—thence South sixty-eight degrees East to the road as now trod,—thence in said road to the spotted line about fifteen rods from Nathaniel Hovey's Sugar camp,—thence on said spotted line to Mascoma River in Canaan—thence nearly on a straight course to the bridge over Mud Pond Brook, thence as the road is now trod about ten rods—thence on a straight course to the road by Eleazer Scofield's House, thence in said road as now trod to Grafton line, thence on a straight course to a stump three rods to the South of Joseph Bean's Barn—thence straight to a stump four rods to the North of Resolve Matterson's House—thence straight to the road as now trod—thence in the road to the path that leads to Cardigan—thence on a straight course to the road by Jonathan Nichols's House—thence nearly as the road is now trod to Capt. Joseph Hoyt's House—thence nearly as the road is now spotted through Alexandria and New Chester to Benjamin Scilly's House in Andover—thence straight (leaving John Sawyer's House three rods to the North) to the road as now trod—thence by said road to the bridge over Ragged Mountain Brook—thence nearly on a straight course to a stake three rods to the South of Simeon Connor's Barn—thence on a straight course to the road by Jeremiah Scribner's House,—thence in said road to a beech tree marked E—thence straight about seventeen rods across Lieut. John Roe's Land to the road, thence in said road to Benjamin Huntoon's House in Salisbury—thence on a straight course to the road between John Gale's House and Barn—thence in said road about twenty rods—thence on a straight course by the side of Anna Fifield's House to the road—thence in said road to a stake opposite Joseph French's House—thence on a straight course to the road between Samuel Scribner's House and Barn, thence in said road to a stake four rods to the East of Lieut John Pearsons's House,—thence straight to Andrew Bohonon's House,—thence following the old road East of Jacob Bohonon's House to the road as now trod—thence in said road about ten rods—thence straight to the Bridge over the Mill Brook—thence in said road to the bridge by Abel Tandy's House—thence nearly as the road formerly went by the West end of Simeon Wadley's House, thence southeasterly about eighteen rods to a stake by the road as now trod—thence in said road to a stake twenty-five rods short of Edward Eastman's corner—thence on a straight course (leaving said Eastman's House to the West) to the road as now trod—thence in said road to the easterly side of John Bowen's land—thence southerly on said Bowen's Land by Lieut. Robert Smith's Land thirty-eight rods—thence southeasterly on a straight course as the land will admit of to Stirrup Iron meadow Brook nearly as the road is now spotted—thence by said spotted road to Boscawen line—thence as the road is now cut out to the River road in Boscawen near Col. Henry Gerrish's House—Said Road to be four rods broad.

Concord October 26, 1785.

Signed,

TIMOTHY WALKER, }
 EBENEZER SMITH, } Committee.
 HENRY GERRISH, }

Voted, "That the foregoing report be received and accepted."

The above committee were paid thirty-nine pounds ten shillings for their services.

The report was accepted and the road surveyed. The General Court, by resolution, instructed the selectmen of the several towns through which the road was to pass to assess a tax on the rateable polls, agreeably to the laws of the State, for the construction of highways and bridges. "And for the more effectual carrying this act into execution," a committee was chosen to call on the selectmen of the respective towns to build the road and keep it in condition safe and convenient for public travel. The committee was empowered and directed "to see that the same is seasonably and effectually completed." This duty was committed to Col. Elisha Payne, Capt. Joseph Hoyt and Lieut. Robert Smith.

This legislation having been insufficient, the committee the ensuing year was further directed, after giving reasonable notice to the selectmen, to cause the road to be built through such towns as had neglected to comply with the instructions of the Legislature, and to present the bills for the expense of the same to the General Court for approval. In case towns then refused payment, the property of such towns was to be attached and sold, by process of law, to satisfy the claims and costs.

This road was built, but not on the exact route laid out by the committee. There was a road answering nearly to the description of this once existing. It commenced on the River Road, originally called the Coos Road, at the farm of Henry Gerish, in North Boscawen, now the Merrimack County Farm, west of the location of the county buildings, and continued on the base of the high ground nearly the whole distance to Salisbury. There are now to be found evidences of this in the vicinity of the old Angell mill, in Boscawen, also in several places in Salisbury, and there is no doubt that it passed by the Col. John C. Gale place into Andover.

But what is known as the College Road by the older citizens—we are told—had its starting point on Water street, and extended north over Calef Hill to the road known as the turn-

pike, passing the Levi Bean place; thence with a slight turn eastwardly it continued on to the south rangeway, turning sharp to the west by Gilbert Eastman's house, and after passing through the South Road Village, by Eliphalet Little's house, it turned to the north and continued on past Dennis Lauder's—the Ensign Moses Garland house—when it turned sharp to the west again at the centre rangeway, and continued on westerly to Parsons's Corner; thence on the line of the future turnpike through Centre Road Village to a point just east of Moses C. Webster's residence, when another turn north was made, and the road run just east of M. P. Thompson's house, east of O. M. Tucker's barn; thence west, crossing the line where the turnpike was afterwards laid out, then turned north and passed just east of S. P. Webster's house, continuing north down the hill, crossed again the turnpike line by the guidepost, continuing north to what was called "the switch," in Andover. From this point, with the view to a direct route, a partial survey was made over a portion of Ragged Mountain, terminating near the location of the railway station in Danbury.

We have endeavored to follow this road through its windings and angles in the town of Salisbury, with a steady head; and if the reader has maintained his equilibrium in pursuing the same tortuous and angular way, he will not regret his release from further efforts in the same direction.

THE FOURTH NEW HAMPSHIRE TURNPIKE.

In this State the turnpike road is a thing of the past. If it were not there would be no necessity for the historian to describe it or to explain its workings and advantages. It is a road built by a company of men, under special authority conferred by the legislative branch of the government, by what is termed an act of incorporation.

The company thus incorporated is allowed to use a given amount of capital, raised in equal shares, the grantees or those associated with them being permitted to take as many shares as the members composing the company may determine. The management of such corporate bodies is regulated by the terms of the charter given by the incorporating power.

The term *turnpike* signifies a pike or set of pikes, fixed to a bar or pole, that is made to swing on a pivot or pin, so as to obstruct the passage of carriages. A turnpike road is one with pikes or gates, erected for the purpose named. As the benefit to the builders of this class of roads is derived from specified tolls, to be paid by those who pass over the roads, the company is authorized to stop travellers and require payment.

Turnpike roads were very common early in the present century, not only in our country, but among most civilized people. Fifty or more such roads were chartered by our State authorities, during a few years immediately preceding and directly after the commencement of the nineteenth century. The first turnpike was incorporated in 1796, and extended from Piscataqua bridge, in Durham, to the Merrimack river in Concord, passing through Lee, Barrington, Nottingham, Northwood, Epsom and Chichester, a distance of thirty-six miles.

In the year 1800, Messrs. Elisha Payne, Russell Freeman, and Constant Storrs asked the Legislature for an act of incorporation, authorizing them and their associates to construct a turnpike road from some point in Boscawen or Salisbury to the Connecticut river, opposite the mouth of White River, in the town of Lebanon, and also a branch from Lebanon to Hanover.

The petition was read and action postponed until the next session, which was held in the autumn of the same year, when the following Act was passed:

State of New Hampshire, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred.

An Act to incorporate a company by the name of the Proprietors of the Fourth Turnpike Road in New Hampshire.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives in general court convened, that Elisha Payne, Russell Freeman and Constant Storrs and their associates and successors be, and they are hereby incorporated and made a body

corporate and politic under the name of the proprietors of the Fourth Turnpike Road in New Hampshire, and in that name may sue & prosecute, and be sued and prosecuted to final judgment and execution, and shall be and hereby are vested with all the powers and privileges which by law are incident to corporations of a like nature.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that the said Elisha Payne, or Russell Freeman shall call a meeting of said proprietors by advertisement in the newspapers printed at Concord & Hanover, to be holden at any suitable time and place at least thirty days from the first publication of said advertisement, and the proprietors by a vote of the majority of those present or represented at said meeting, accounting and allowing one vote to each share in all cases, shall choose a clerk, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of said office, and shall also agree on the method of calling meetings, and at the same, or at any subsequent meetings may elect such officers, and make and establish such rules and by-laws, as to them shall seem necessary and convenient for the regulation and government of said corporation, for carrying into effect the purpose aforesaid, and for collecting the tolls hereinafter established, and the same by-laws may cause to be executed, and annex penalties to the breach thereof; provided the said rules and by-laws are not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this state; and all representations shall be proved by writing signed by the person to be represented, which shall be filed with the clerk, and this act and all rules, regulations and proceedings of said corporation shall be fairly and truly recorded by the clerk in a book or books provided and kept for that purpose.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, that the said corporation are empowered to survey, lay out, make and keep in repair, a turnpike road of four rods wide, in such route or tracts as in the best of their judgment and skill shall combine shortness of distance with the most practicable ground from the east bank of Connecticut river in the town of Lebanon, nearly opposite to the mouth of White river, eastwardly to the west bank of Merrimack river in the town of Salisbury or Boscawen; and also to survey, lay out, make and keep in repair as aforesaid a turnpike road four rods wide, from the east abutment of White river falls bridge in Hanover, southeastwardly till it intersects the road first mentioned and to be a branch thereof.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, that if said proprietors and the owners of land over which the road may run shall disagree on the compensation to be made for said land and the building or buildings thereon standing, and shall not agree in appointing persons to ascertain such compensation, the judges of the superior court of judicature, holden within and for the county in which said land lies, upon the application of said proprietors, or of the owner or owners of such, reasonable notice of such application having been given by the applicants to the adverse party, shall appoint a committee who shall ascertain the same in the same way as compensation is made to owners of land for highways as usually laid out, & execution, on non-payment, against said proprietors, shall issue of course.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, that the corporation may erect and fix such & so many gates or turnpikes upon and across said road as will be necessary & sufficient to collect the tolls and duties hereinafter granted to said company from all persons traveling in the same with horses, cattle, carts, and carriages.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for said corporation to appoint such and so many toll-gatherers, as they shall think proper, to

collect and receive of and from all & every person or persons using said road the tolls and rates hereinafter mentioned; and to prevent any person riding, leading or driving any horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, sulkey, chair, chaise, phaeton, coach, chariot, cart, wagon, sley, sled, or other carriage of burden or pleasure from passing through the said gates or turnpikes, until they shall have respectively paid the same, that is to say, for every mile of said road, and so in proportion for a greater or less distance, or greater or smaller number of sheep, hogs, or cattle: viz., for every fifteen sheep or hogs, one cent; for every fifteen cattle or horses, two cents; for every horse and his rider or led horse, three fourths of one cent; for every sulkey, chair, or chaise with one horse or two wheels one and an half cents; for every chariot, coach, stage-wagon, phaeton, or chaise with two horses and four wheels, three cents; for either of the carriages last mentioned with four horses, four cents; for every other carriage of pleasure, the like sums, according to the number of wheels and horses drawing the same; for each cart or other carriage of burthen with wheels, drawn by one beast, one cent; for each wagon, cart, or other carriage of burthen drawn by two beasts, one and an half cents; if by more than two beasts, one cent for each additional yoke of oxen or horse; for each sley drawn by one horse, three fourths of one cent; if drawn by two horses, one and an half cent; and if by more than two horses, half a cent for every additional horse; for each sled drawn by one horse, half of one cent; for each sled drawn by two horses or a yoke of oxen, one cent; and if by more than two horses or one yoke of oxen, one cent for each additional pair of horses or yoke of oxen; and at all times when the toll-gatherer shall not attend his duty, the gates shall be left open; and if any person shall with his carriage, team, cattle, or horses, turn out of said road to pass the said turnpike gates, on ground adjacent thereto, said ground not being a public highway, with intent to avoid the payment of the toll due, by virtue of this act, such person shall forfeit and pay three times so much as the legal toll would have been, to be recovered by the treasurer of the said corporation, to the use thereof, in an action of debt or on the case; provided that nothing in this act shall extend to entitle the said corporation to demand toll of any person who shall be passing with his horse or carriage to or from public worship, or with his horse, team or cattle, or on foot, to or from any mill, or on their common or ordinary business of family concerns, within the town where such person belongs.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, that the said proprietors are hereby empowered to purchase, and hold in fee simple, so much land as will be necessary for said turnpike road, and the share or shares of any said proprietors may be transferred by deed duly executed & acknowledged, and recorded by the clerk of said proprietors on the records; and the share or shares of any proprietor may be sold by said corporation, on non-payment of assessment duly made agreeably to the by-laws that may be agreed upon by said corporation.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, that no toll shall be taken by said corporation for any mile of said road until six hundred dollars shall have been expended thereon, or a proportionate sum upon the whole number of miles, reckoning from said east of Connecticut river to said west bank of Merrimack river, where said road shall terminate.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, that said corporation may be indicted for defect of repairs of said road, after the toll gates are erected, and fined in the same way and manner, as towns are by law fineable, for suffering roads to be out of repair,

and said fine may be levied on the profits and tolls arising or accruing to said proprietors.

SEC. 10. Provided, nevertheless, and be it further enacted, that if said turnpike road shall, in any part, be the same with any highway now used, it shall not be lawful for said corporation to erect any gate or turnpike on or across said part of the road, that now is used & occupied as a public highway, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, that when said proprietors shall make it appear to the judges of the superior court of judicature, that they have expended said sum of six hundred dollars on each mile, or a proportionable sum as aforesaid, the proprietors shall have the liberty to erect the gates as aforesaid.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, that each of the towns through which said road shall be laid, shall have a right & be permitted to become an associate with the original proprietors in said corporation; and in case of the refusal or neglect of any such town, any inhabitant or inhabitants thereof, shall have the same right, provided, however, that such towns and inhabitants respectively shall be limited in said privilege of becoming associates to such number of shares, as shall bear the same proportion to the whole number of shares as the number of miles of said road, within such town shall bear to the whole number of miles of said road; provided also, that such towns, and inhabitants, shall accept the privilege hereby reserved, & become associates by making application for that purpose to the directors or clerk of said corporation, or in case no directors or clerk shall then be appointed, to the original proprietors, within three months after the public notice, hereinafter directed, shall have been given by said corporation.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, that said corporation shall immediately, after the route of said road shall be marked out and established, cause public notice thereof to be given, by advertising the same, three weeks successively in the newspapers printed at Concord & Hanover.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, that at the end of every six years, after the setting up any toll gate, an account of the expenditure upon said road, and the profits arising therefrom, shall be laid before the legislature of this state under forfeiture of the privileges of this act in future; and a right is hereby reserved to said legislature to reduce the rates of toll before mentioned, as they may think proper, so however, that if the net profit shall not amount to more than twelve per cent, per annum, the said rates of toll shall not be reduced.

SEC. 15. Provided, nevertheless, and be it further enacted, that whenever the net income of the toll shall amount to the sums which the proprietors have expended on said road, with twelve per cent on such sums so expended from the times of their actual disbursement, the said road with all its rights, privileges and appurtenances shall revert to the State of New Hampshire and become the property thereof, to all intents and purposes; anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, that, if in six years the said road shall not be completed, according to the provision of this act, every part and clause thereof shall be null and void. Provided also, that the State of New Hampshire may, at any time after the expiration of forty years from the passing of this act, repay the proprietors of said road the amount of the sums expended by them thereon, with twelve per cent per annum in addition thereto, deducting the toll actually received

by the proprietors; and in that case the said road, with all its privileges, and appurtenances, shall, to all intents and purposes, be the property of the State of New Hampshire; anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, that the directors and clerk of said corporation shall, whenever hereafter required, by a committee appointed for that purpose by the legislature of this state, exhibit to said committee, under oath if required, a true account of all expenditures upon said road, and all incidental charges appertaining to the same, and also a true account of the toll received up to the times of exhibiting such accounts; under forfeiture of the privileges of this act in future.

According to authority given in the act, Messrs. Payne, Freeman and Storrs associated with themselves such other gentlemen as they deemed advisable.

While the matter was before the Legislature a town meeting was held in Salisbury, and it was voted, October 27, 1800, "that the inhabitants of Salisbury have no objection to a turnpike road provided they have liberty to travel on said road, toll free, while transacting business that shall end in said town."

The first meeting of the corporation was duly warned by Elisha Payne, January 28, 1801, and held at the house of "Clapp Sumner," innholder, in Lebanon. On March 24, 1801, Elisha Payne was chosen moderator, and Benjamin J. Gilbert, clerk, who was "sworn accordingly." The meeting adjourned to the same place, April 14, 1801, at which time it was voted, "That the rights and privileges of the Fourth Turnpike Road in New Hampshire be divided into four hundred shares."

Voted, "That there be assessed upon the shares aforesaid the sum of six hundred dollars, that is to say, one dollar and fifty cents upon each share, to be paid on or before the first day of September next, and that, if any proprietors shall neglect to pay the sum so assessed on his share or shares by the time aforesaid, the share or shares of such proprietor shall be sold at public vendue, and such vendue shall be advertised six weeks previous to the day of sale."

Major Constant Storrs was chosen Treasurer, and gave bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

At the first sale of shares, Thomas W. Thompson had two shares, Andrew Bowers one, and Amos Pettengill four. We find no other Salisbury names recorded as proprietors. The

rival interests along the line were very strong and to locate the road was a very delicate and difficult matter. To avoid all "log-rolling," which had made so much trouble in other cases, the proprietors voted, "That James Whitelaw, of Ryegate, Gen'l Elias Stevens, of Royalton, and Major Micah Barron, of Bradford, all of Vermont, be a committee to survey and lay out the route."

July 6, 1801, voted and chose a committee to draft a code of by-laws for the government of the corporation. September 24, the committee reported the different routes. That part of the report which related to Salisbury was as follows:

From said pond (Horse Shoe in Andover) through Salisbury, two routes — the northern by Maj. Gale's to Col. Gerrish's* is 9 miles 113 rods; from said Gerrish's to Boscawen meeting-house is 2 miles 240 rods; from Horse Shoe pond through the south vale (See note) in Salisbury by Esq. Bean's to Boscawen meeting-house is 10 miles 226 rods which is 1 mile 113 rods further than by Col. Gerrishes, but is 1 mile 117 rods nearer than the south route by Col. Gerrishes to Boscawen meeting-house. Your committee recommend the south route by Esq. Bean's, provided there is no particular embarrasments in procuring the land.

ELISHA PAYNE,

in behalf of the committee.

On the question, shall the north route surveyed by the committee from Horseshoe pond, in Andover, through Salisbury, to Col. Gerrish's, in Boscawen, be accepted for the turnpike road, the vote was 284 affirmative and none negative. John C. Gale was chosen as one of the five directors.

If this route had been accepted it would have aggrieved Salisbury Centre and South Road Villages, whose leading citizens possessed both money and influence.

February 1, 1803, it was voted, "That the particular route reported by the directors, from Salisbury lower meeting-house to Boscawen bridge be accepted." Selfishness was at work to locate the turnpike at the South Road, thus ignoring the Centre

* Col. Henry Gerrish resided near where the County Farm is located at North Boscawen, and Maj. Gale on the North Road, Salisbury, near the Andover south line. No person knows positively anything about "South Vale." It was probably the valley east of Raccoon hill, while North Vale was on the west side.

Road people ; but at a meeting held in Andover, April 14, 1803, "Voted that the votes of the proprietors passed at the last meeting, relative to the course of said road through the town of Salisbury, be reconsidered."

Voted, "That instead of the route which has heretofore been pointed out by the proprietors for laying out the turnpike road through the town of Salisbury, the said road shall be laid out, made and established on the straightest course practicable through said town, anything in any former votes of the proprietors to the contrary notwithstanding, and the same is hereby established as the same may be particularly surveyed and staked out by David Hough, Stephen Harriman and Elias Curtis, or either two of them, to which purpose they are hereby fully authorized and empowered."

December 6, 1803, it was voted, "That the same committee, Joel Marsh, Elias Stevens and Jesse Williams, Esqrs., be appointed to examine the different courses which have been proposed for the turnpike through the town of Salisbury, and ascertain the practicability of making it on a different route from where it is at present laid, and also to receive any proposals the town of Salisbury or individuals may make the proprietors respecting the same, and report at the next meeting."

At a meeting held February 7, 1804, Thomas W. Thompson was chosen treasurer, and Andrew Bowers, Esq., first director.

There was a continued contest between the South Road residents and those at the Centre Village, each striving to secure the benefits of the new road and to prevent the other from obtaining any advantages. The following representations were made by different parties to induce the directors to locate favorably to those specially interested :

FOR BOTH VILLAGES.

We the subscribers promise & engage to the Proprietors of the fourth Turnpike road in New Hampshire in consideration that they should think proper to lay out and make said Turnpike road by both of the meeting houses in Salisbury in the usual & ordinary way of making said road, that we will be responsible for all the

extra expense in labor on the road, to make the same so that it shall not rise more than eighteen inches in a rod in any part of said road from Esq. Bean's to Widow Fifield's land,—to the satisfaction of the Directors of said Corporation.

JONATHAN FIFIELD,
AMOS PETTENGILL,
REUBEN TRUE,
ISAAC BLAISDELL,
JAMES PETTENGILL.

Salisbury Dec 22 1803.

To the foregoing is added, by way of postscript :

Not to vary more than eight rods from a straight line. It is further verbally proposed that instead of the rise being eighteen inches in a rod it shall on the same condition be made to be only fifteen inches in a rod.

FOR THE CENTRE ROAD.

We the subscribers promise and agree with the Proprietors of the fourth New Hamp. Turnpike road, provided they can consistently with the public good, lay out and make said road in such a direction as to pass by the Centre road meeting-house, to pay them or the owners of the land all the damages which may be assessed by a Committee from the Court in consequence of said road being made across any lands, from the place on Widow Fifield's where the road would vary from the direction where it has heretofore been laid out to half the distance through Mr. Ephraim Colby's land.

JONATHAN FIFIELD,
AMOS PETTENGILL,
JAMES PETTENGILL.

Salisbury Dec 21 1803

ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

We the subscribers promise & agree to pay the damages which may be assessed on land from Ensign Moses Garland's to Esqr. Bean's in consequence of the fourth New Hampshire Turnpike being laid out and made across said land,—or to purchase said land of the owners and convey the same to the Proprietors of said Turnpike on consideration said Turnpike shall be laid out and made to pass between Capt. Luke Wilder's house and Mr. Josiah Rogers's, in Salisbury, and we further agree in case said road should be made through Ephraim Colby's land to pay one-half of the damages, or to purchase the one half of the land necessary for said road & convey the same to the said proprietors for the use of said road.

SAMUEL GREENLEAF,
MOSES EASTMAN,
ANDREW BOWERS.

Salisbury, December 19, 1803, at a meeting of the proprietors, the committee reported as follows:

We the undersigned, a committee appointed by the proprietors of the fourth New Hampshire turnpike, to examine the different routes which have been proposed for making said road in the towns of Lebanon & Salisbury and to receive proposals from the inhabitants of said towns report * * * That in the town of Salisbury comparing the public claim to the shortest course, with the inconvenience and great damages to a very respectable part of the town, and the large sums to which the corporation would be subjected in damages, we say that the road ought to be made by the two meeting houses, provided the inhabitants fulfil their proposals and if the corporation in addition, would lay out a small part of what they will save in damages by the road going by said meeting houses, it would make such a road, as in our opinion, the public would have no cause of complaint * *

ELIAS STEVENS, }
 JESSE WILLIAMS, } Committee.
 JOEL MARSH, }

Voted, "That the report of said committee be accepted so far as it respects the route of said road in the town of Salisbury, and that the directors cause the same to be laid out, made and completed, provided sufficient security be given for a compliance with the aforesaid proposals, it being considered that the corporation are to be indemnified for all extra expense in making said road there, so that it shall not rise more than fifteen inches in one rod, and any vote or votes respecting the laying out of said road in the town of Salisbury so far as they are inconsistent with this vote, are hereby reconsidered."

The survey was in due time completed, and is given in full in the following pages:

THE FOURTH NEW HAMPSHIRE TURNPIKE ROAD.

A Survey of the Fourth Turnpike Road in New Hampshire, completed in December, 1804.

Beginning at the northwest corner of the Toll house, at the bridge over Merrimack river, against the town of Boscawen,

Thence north 65° west 18 rods to a stake and stones.

Thence north 33° west 47 rods to an Elm tree marked II.

Thence north 27° west 33 rods to an Elm tree marked III.

Thence north 15° west 26 rods to a stake marked IIII; four rods easterly from the northeasterly corner of Maj. Chandler's house.

Thence north 32° west 332 rods to a stake marked IIIII.

Thence north 37° west 28 rods to a stake marked IIIII.

Thence north 48° west 18 rods to a stake marked IIIIII.

Thence north 34° west 179 rods to a Willow tree by Nathan Carter's marked 8.

Thence north 35° west 240 rods to a stake marked IX.

Thence north 45° west 70 rods to Landlord Pearsons's signpost near the meeting house.

Thence north 54° west 28 rods to a stake marked XI.

Thence south 80° west 30 rods to a stake marked XII.

Thence north 49° west 18 rods to a stake marked XIII.

Thence north 20° west 42 rods to a stake marked XIII.

Thence westerly over the hollow 52° west to a Pine tree marked XV.

Thence north 52° west 213 rods to a stake in Cogswell's pasture marked XVI.

Thence north 43° west 102 rods to a stake marked XVII.

Thence north 57° west 116 rods to a stake marked XVIII.

Thence north 48° west 97 rods to a stake marked XVIII.

Thence north 18° west 157 rods to a stake marked XX.

Thence north 14° west 84 rods to a stake marked XXI.

Thence north 39° west 14 rods to an Apple tree by Landlord Choate's barn marked XXII.

Thence north 19° west 349 rods to a stake marked XXIII, by the blacksmith shop by Stephen Gerrish's.

Thence north 22° west 42 rods to stake and stones against the end of said Gerrish's wall.

Thence north 35° west 16 rods to stake and stones opposite Henry Gerrish's house.

Thence north 48° west 14 rods to stake and stones.

Thence north 55° west 78 rods to a stake marked XXIII.

Thence north 58° west 32 rods to a stake marked XXV.

Thence north 65° west 80 rods to a Hemlock stub on the end of the Hogback marked XXVI.

Thence north 44° west 33 rods to Salisbury line.

Thence the same course 246 rods to stake and stones marked XXVII.

Thence north 46° west 80 rods to stake and stones marked XXVIII.

Thence north 54° west 96 rods to stake and stones in the old road marked XXIX.

Thence south 79° west 38 rods to the southwest corner of Samuel Greenleaf's door-yard.

Thence north 55° west 18 rods to an Apple tree marked I.

Thence north 44° west 68 rods to stake and stones marked II.

Thence north 50° west 197 rods to a Maple staddle* marked III.

Thence north 56° west 120 rods to a stake and stones by the old road marked III.

Thence north 59° west 99 rods to stake and stones by the old road marked V.

Thence north 44° west 101 rods to a stake and stones one rod from the southwest corner of Dea. Amos Pettengill's house marked VI.

Thence north 29° west 25 rods to the westerly corner of Page's hatter's shop.

Thence north 22° west 355 rods to stake and stones marked VIII.

Thence north 28° west 68 rods to a Maple tree marked IX.

* A Staddle is a small tree left standing after the growth has been cut.

Thence north 35° west 123 rods to a Hemlock tree marked X.

Thence north 32° west 91 rods to stake and stones marked XI.

Thence north 40° west 202 rods to a Pine tree marked XII.

Thence north 38° west 66 rods to a Hemlock tree on the bank of Blackwater river marked XIII.

Thence south 59° west 84 rods to a Hemlock tree marked XIV.

Thence north 68° west 40 rods to a Birch tree marked XV standing on the bank of the river.

Thence north 56° west 34 rods to a Hemlock tree marked XVI.

Thence north 40° west 17 rods to a Hemlock stump marked XVII.

Thence north 52° west 30 rods to a Beech staddle marked XVIII.

Thence north 62° west 70 rods to the Cross road near the bridge last built by Capt. Harriman.

Thence north 49° west 92 rods to a stake and stones marked I.

Thence north 28° west 45 rods to a stake and stones marked II.

Thence north 50° west 10 rods to a stake and stones marked III.

Thence north 69° west 122 rods to a White Ash staddle marked IIII.

Thence north 88° west 94 rods to a stake and stones about two rods south of Mr. Mitchel's house.

Thence north 78° west 54 rods to a Pine stump marked VI.

Thence north 85° west 226 rods to stake and stones marked VII.

Thence north 71° west 20 rods to the end of Harriman's gap to stake and stones marked S.

Thence north 59° west 100 rods to a stake and stones marked 9, about four rods westerly from Landlord Thompson's house in Andover.

Thence north 87° west 29 rods to a Pine stump marked 10.

Thence north 70° west 86 rods to a stake and stones marked 11.

Thence north 70° west 33 rods to the southwest corner of Walter Waldo's barn.

Thence north 58° west 27 rods to a Spruce stump marked 13.

Thence north 54° west 74 rods to a Hemlock stump marked 14.

Thence north 71° west 37 rods to a stake and stones marked 15.

Thence north 33° west 28 rods to a Pine stump marked 16.

Thence north 54° west 160 rods to a Pine stump marked 17.

Thence north 60° west 57 rods to a stake and stones marked 18.

Thence north 87° west 27 rods to the northerly corner of Harriman's bridge.

Thence north 75° west 35 rods to a Hemlock stub marked 20.

Thence north 84° west 119 rods to a great rock with stones on it.

Thence north 73° west 57 rods to a Hemlock stump marked 22.

Thence south 88° west 40 rods to a Hemlock stump marked 23.

Thence north 50° west 82 rods to a stake and stones marked 24.

Thence north 32° west 22 rods to a rock with stones on the top.

Thence north 63° west 34 rods to a Beech stump and stones marked 26.

Thence north 57° west 46 rods to a great rock with stones on top.

Thence north 50° west 48 rods to a Spruce stump marked 28.

Thence north 66° west 60 rods to Hemlock stump marked 29.

Thence north 63° west 90 rods to Mack's oven.

Thence north 74° west 62 rods to a Birch tree marked 31.

Thence north 65° west 54 rods to a Hemlock tree marked 32.

- Thence north 45° west 61 rods to a Beech stump marked 33.
 Thence north 47° west 24 rods to a Beech tree marked 34.
 Thence north 63° west 28 rods to the northerly corner of Mack's bridge.
 Thence north 52° west 66 rods to a stub and stones marked 36.
 Thence north 37° west 44 rods to a rock with stones on top.
 Thence north 53° west 52 rods to a Maple tree marked 38.
 Thence north 65° west 116 rods to a Hemlock tree marked 39.
 Thence north 51° west 48 rods to a Birch stump marked 40.
 Thence north 60° west 52 rods to a stake and stones six rods north of Maj. Gay's north door of his low house.
 Thence north 39° west 22 rods to a stake and stones marked 1.
 Thence north 71° west 52 rods to a rock with stones on top.
 Thence south 70° west 34 rods to a stake and stones marked 3.
 Thence south 60° west 22 rods to a Spruce stump marked 4.
 Thence north 88° west 49 rods to a rock with stones on top.
 Thence north 57° west 32 rods to a Maple stump marked 6.
 Thence north 10° west 100 rods to a Beech tree marked 7.
 Thence north 16° west 48 rods to a Beech tree marked 8.
 Thence north 25° west 33 rods to a Birch tree marked 9.
 Thence north 20° west 52 rods to a Hemlock tree marked 10.
 Thence north 32° west 78 rods to a Maple tree marked 11.
 Thence north 21° west 26 rods to a Spruce tree marked 12.
 Thence north 45° west 116 rods to a stake and stones marked 13.
 Thence north 22° west 158 rods to a Bass wood tree marked 14.
 Thence north 15° west 56 rods to a Beech tree marked 15.
 Thence north 35° west 22 rods to a stake and stones marked 16.
 Thence north 49° west 26 rods to a stake and stones marked 17.
 Thence north 63° west 52 rods to a Spruce stump marked 18.
 Thence north 53° west 42 rods to a Hemlock tree marked 19.
 Thence north 60° west 124 rods to a Spruce stump marked 20.
 Thence north 67° west 100 rods to a rock with stones on top.
 Thence north 53° west 26 rods to a rock with stones on top.
 Thence north 63° west 45 rods to the top of a ledge of rocks at the southeasterly end of the meadow or log on the height of land.
 Thence north 50° west 98 rods to a Hemlock stump marked 24.
 Thence north 24° west 36 rods to a Birch stump marked 25.
 Thence north 33° west 46 rods to a Hemlock tree marked 26.
 Thence north 82° west 36 rods to a rock with stones on top.
 Thence north 52° west 21 rods to a Birch stub marked 28.
 Thence north 38° west 36 rods to a rock with stones on top.
 Thence north 66° west 82 rods to a rock with stones on top.
 Thence north 51° west 112 rods to a stump marked 31.
 Thence north 36° west 300 rods to a Hemlock stump marked 32.
 Thence north 10° west 143 rods to a Birch tree marked 33 opposite Mr. Lacey's house.
 Thence north 23° west 40 rods to a Birch tree marked 34.
 Thence north 16° west 680 rods to a Spruce stub marked 35.
 Thence south 25° west 50 rods to a Hemlock stub marked 36.

Thence north 14° west 278 rods to a stake and stones marked 37.

Thence north 26° west 36 rods to a Hemlock tree marked 38.

Thence north 33° west 40 rods to a Beech tree marked 39.

Thence north 48° west 366 rods to a great rock with stones on the top against Col. William Johnson's.

Thence the same course 54 rods to a stump marked 1.

Thence north 59° west 49 rods to a rock with stones on top.

Thence north 45° west 90 rods to a rock with stones on the top.

Thence north 53° west 26 rods to a rock with stones on the top.

Thence north 23° west 35 rods to a Beech stump marked 5.

Thence north 26° west 30 rods to a Beech tree and stump marked 6.

Thence north 36° west 184 rods to a rock with stones on top.

Thence north 62° west 80 rods to a rock with stones on top.

Thence north 42° west 100 rods to Clough's, four rods northerly of the line of his horse barn.

Thence north 36° west 201 rods to stake and stones opp. Curriertown marked 10.

Thence north 43° west 66 rods to stake and stones marked XI.

Thence north 52° west 132 rods to a south corner of the Shakers' fruit garden.

Thence north 39° west 106 rods to northerly end of a water course.

Thence north 28° west 35 rods to a Hemlock stump marked XVIII.

Thence north 3° west 94 rods to corner of Shakers' orchard marked XV.

Thence north 94 rods to the pond.

Thence by the side of the pond 330 rods to a Hemlock tree or stump marked XVII.

Thence north 45° west 92 rods to a Maple stump marked XVIII.

Thence north 20° west 40 rods to a stake and stones marked XIX.

Thence north 33° west 66 rods to Houston's barn southwest corner.

Thence north 48° west 88 rods to a stake and stones marked XXI.

Thence north 55° west 122 rods to a Beech tree marked XXII.

Thence north 82° west 10 rods to a Beech tree marked XXIII.

Thence south 63° west 48 rods to a stake and stones marked XXIII.

Thence south 42° west 36 rods to a Maple tree marked XXV.

Thence south 40° west 60 rods to a stake and stones marked XXVI.

Thence south 77° west 14 rods to Capt. Aaron Cleaveland's horse shed.

Thence north 89° west 68 rods to a stake and stones marked XXVIII.

Thence south 80° west 136 rods to a stake and stones marked XXIX.

Thence south 65° west 64 rods to a stone causeway built by Peter Miller at the north end.

Thence north 68° west 160 rods to a Birch tree marked XXXI.

Thence north 50° west 40 rods to a White Birch tree marked XXXII.

Thence north 80° west 66 rods to southeasterly corner of Packard's bridge so called.

Thence north 20° west 12 rods across the river to stake and stones marked XXXIII.

Thence west 32 rods to a great rock with stones on top.

Thence north 38° west 40 rods to a stake and stones marked XXXVI.

Thence north 50° west 37 rods to a Pine stump marked XXXVII.

Thence north 65° west 24 rods to a Pine stump marked XXXVIII.

Thence north 45° west 71 rods to a White Maple tree at the crotch of the road marked XXXIX.

Thence on the river road towards the mouth of White river.

Thence north 64° west 67 rods to a stake and stones marked I.

Thence south 82° west across the river 31 rods to a stake and stones marked II.

Thence north 65° west 42 rods to a Chery tree marked III.

Thence south 83° west 28 rods to a stake and stones marked IIII.

Thence south 73° west 52 rods to a stake and stones marked V.

Thence south 85° west 118 rods to the south end of Hough's horse shed.

Thence 80° west 44 rods to a stake and stones marked VII.

Thence north 71° west 70 rods to a rock with stones on top.

Thence south 81° west 90 rods to a Maple tree by Mr. Peck's house marked IX.

Thence south 87° west 156 rods to a stake and stones at the west end of Mr. Peck's bridge.

Thence west 100 rods to the south abutment of a bridge by Mr. Gates.

Thence north 71° west 38 rods to a stake and stones marked XII.

Thence north 85° west 14 rods to a stake and stones marked XIII.

Thence south 78° west 70 rods to a stake and stones marked XIII.

Thence north 87° west 130 rods to the north corner of the bridge *called* Dock.

Parkhurst's bridge.

Thence south 62° west 14 rods to a stake and stones marked XVI.

Thence north 75° west 13 rods to an Oak tree marked XVII.

Thence north 46° west 98 rods to Mr. Waters's well.

Thence north 35° west 78 rods to a Pine bush marked XVIII.

Thence north 33° west 98 rods to a stake, one rod south of Hubbard's store.

Thence north 17° west 22 rods to Esqr. Hutchinson's office.

Thence north 8° west 76 rods to a stake and stones marked XXII standing north from Dana's tavern.

Thence north 46° west 54 rods to a Pine stump marked XXIII.

Thence south 65° west 15 rods to the north end of Lyman's bridge over Connecticut river.

Which road is four rods wide southeasterly from the aforesaid bounds, and is surveyed by order of the Directors, by me,

JOEL MARSH, Surveyor.

Copy, &c., examined by William Woodward, Clerk.

Dec. 8, 1804.

The above survey made by direction of us,

ANDREW BOWERS,	} Directors of 4th N. H. Turnpike Corporation.
JOEL MARSH,	
WILLIAM JOHNSON,	

Copy examined by Parker Noyes, Prop. Clerk.

It was generally supposed that the road was one of profit to the Proprietors, but a full and accurate statement of its condition and income was never made, as required by the Legisla-

ture, until 1830, though it was completed in 1804, but gates were not erected until two years later.

The road as surveyed commenced at the northwest corner of the toll house at the bridge leading from the north part of Concord, east side, and the south part of Canterbury to the south part of Boscawen, just north of the mouth of the Contoocook. The toll house, at that time, was evidently on the west side of the river, but thirty years later, in the memory of men of the present day, it was on the opposite side.

There was a toll-gate in nearly every town. The gate in Salisbury was called the "Parker Gate," and was kept for many years by that faithful man, Dea. Daniel Parker. The toll-house stood on the west side of the road, at the corner where the road intersected the old College Road, south of the present residence of B. F. Heath. The old cellar is still to be seen.

From the toll house the road was built as the river road now runs, with slight variations to the Gerrish tavern, now the residence of Trevett Boyce, then through Boscawen Plain, by Nathan Carter's, now Caleb Hall's, thence north to Pearson's Hotel, now Samuel A. Ambrose's, then turning to the west around the cliff, and north past the toll house near the gulf, still standing and occupied by "Aunt Aphia Thurston." It extended on north, as the road now goes to the Gerrish place and up the long hill to Landlord Choate's, now Deacon Samuel Choate's, on High street, over the "Hogback" to Salisbury. Leaving the line of the College Road after passing Calef Hill, it intersected the south range west of the present site of the academy, and went westward through the South Road Village, turning on a curve line northward by the old Greenleaf store, it crossed the centre rangeway, and run through Centre Road Village, by Dea. Pettengill's tavern, the site now occupied by Daniel F. Searle, turning sharp round Charles G. Morse's house through the Parker gate and passed on by the Mitchell place, in Andover, now occupied by John M. Shirley, by the old Thompson tavern, and the Waldo tavern at the Potter Place.

Amos Pettengill carried this corporation by his personal influence through many a dark day. He invented a snow plow

that was often drawn through the deep snow piles of Salisbury, by thirty yoke of oxen, cutting a path a rod wide.

We need trace the "old turnpike" no further, since we have carried the reader over its devious way, from its starting point in sight of Dustan's Island through Boscawen, Salisbury and Andover, where it seems most proper to leave it.

But its history is not completed. It has obstacles yet to overcome, or it must yield to their opposing force. The road was never popular; toll bridges and pike roads seldom are. Though residents of the town were privileged to pass free on business within town limits, and when attending church, or school, or funerals, they often cheated the road of its revenue, by acting if not uttering falsehoods, and adopted measures to increase its unpopularity; complaints were filed against its management; suits were brought to recover damages through the neglect of its managers and operators, and petitions were sent to the Legislature for the repeal of its charter.

But it lived until near the year 1840, when an order was issued by the court, declaring the southern portion of it free to public travel, the town of Salisbury paying the corporation \$600, as its share of indemnity to the stockholders. Other towns were awarded corresponding proportions of the amount due the company.

There is connected with this enterprise the memory of a sad event. It will be seen that Mr. Russell Freeman was one of the most active men in securing the charter and constructing the road. He was one of the most respected citizens of Grafton county. It was his misfortune to contract more debts than he could cancel. As a consequence he was committed to the jail at Haverhill Corner, under the law of his times, on complaint of a creditor. Here he and a Mr. Starkweather were placed in the same cell or room with a miserable villian by the name of Burnham. Taking offence at something these gentlemen had said, Burnham, having secured a deadly weapon, suddenly fell upon them and killed both of them. It was one of the most diabolical acts ever committed in the State, for which the murderer was publicly executed.

CHAPTER XXI.

BRIDGES, FERRIES AND CANALS.

“Wizard Fancy builds me bridges,
Over many a dark ravine,
Where, beneath the gusty ridges,
Cataracts dash and roar unseen.”

BRIDGES.

The first important bridge in the town was built over the Blackwater river, in 1776. Nathaniel Meloon and Sinkler Bean took the contract to build it, at “fifty cents per head,” as the record reads; but that needs an explanation which we are not able to give, unless it be that a poll-tax of fifty cents was levied to meet the expense. This bridge was probably on the line of the south rangeway, where it crosses the stream.

The second bridge was also over the same river, but on the centre rangeway. Capt. Iddo Scribner contracted to build it for the sum of \$39.00. It was constructed in 1777.

These bridges were undoubtedly rebuilt in the course of a quarter of a century, and others of less importance were also from time to time constructed; but they do not appear to have been matters of record.

The first bridge over the Pemigewasset was built in 1802, and afforded the means of communication between Salisbury and Sanbornton. Previous to this there was no crossing the stream with teams, except by ferries, or by fording it at low water, or upon the ice in the winter, neither of which methods were available at certain seasons of the year. Crossing was effected just north of the location of Bepublican bridge, the road leading to the stream being just south of the Gerrish block.

In 1793, it appears that Charles Glidden, Jonathan Eastman, Peaslee Badger, Ebenezer Eastman, Jeremiah Clough, Obadiah Clough, Chandler Lovejoy, Thomas Gilman, David McCrillis and Thomas Cross obtained a charter to erect a toll-bridge across the Merrimack river, between Salisbury and Northfield, within three miles of Cross's Ferry. The charter lapsed through the neglect of the grantees to build.

An act of incorporation was obtained in the year 1800, styled "An Act to incorporate certain persons for building a bridge over the Pemigewasset Branch, at Webster's Falls, between the towns of Salisbury and Sanbornton, and for supporting the same." The parties named as grantees were Ebenezer Webster, Ebenezer Eastman, Joseph Clark, Samuel F. Gilman, Thomas Clough, Jr., Ellison Fowler, Ebenezer Clark, Jonathan Ayers, Elijah Sargent and William Smith.

Ebenezer Webster was authorized to call the meeting for organization and the transaction of other business. They were required to build within three years or forfeit the charter. It was completed before the limitation prescribed, though we find no record of any meeting of the corporation, and none of the cost of construction. The rates of toll permitted by the terms of the charter were :

For a person on foot	1 cent.
For a horse and rider	3 "
For a horse and chaise or other carriage drawn by one horse,	10 "
For a sleigh and one horse	4 "
For a sleigh drawn by more than one horse	6 "
Sheep or swine	½ "

February 12, 1824, there occurred one of the most destructive freshets ever witnessed in this section. For some days the weather had been very cold; this was followed by a southerly wind which increased to a gale, and during the night previous the rain fell in torrents; the snow was rapidly melted, and in a few hours the heavy ice in the river broke up, and the swollen stream swept away bridges and everything in its course. This bridge shared the fate of all others on the Pemigewasset. It was rebuilt at once. The History of Sanbornton says the new

structure was an old-fashioned string-bridge, with wooden piers, and built upon contract by the Sanbornton brothers, William and John Durgin, at a cost of \$2,000. The winter freshet, accompanied by the tremendous gale and storm of January 27, 1839, again demolished it. The following summer the present covered bridge was erected, at a cost of \$7,000. It continued a toll-bridge until 1845.

The toll-house stood on the west side of the river, near the northwest corner of the bridge. The toll-gatherers, whose names have been handed down to the present day, are Edward Blodgett and John Robertson.

FERRIES.

In 1800 there were two ferries over the Merrimack. The upper one, known as Wise's Ferry, was nearly opposite the east termination of the south rangeway; the other, called Cross's Ferry, was farther down, and furnished communication over the Merrimack with Northfield and Canterbury.

CANALS.

An act passed the Legislature, January 1, 1796, authorizing a number of gentlemen to construct a canal from the Isle of Hooksett to the mouth of the Winnepesaukee river, and so continue to the lake. Upon the expectation that the canal would be built, Col. Ebenezer Webster, Thomas W. Thompson and others, in 1804, obtained a charter to build a canal by Webster's Falls. This would enable them to transport goods between Boston and the northern country at a cheap rate. But neither of these projects was carried into execution, although freight was brought up the river on flatboats to Salisbury, to Blodgett's Landing, south of Republican bridge. The design was that this canal should connect at Concord with the Middlesex Canal from Boston.

CHAPTER XXII.

PERAMBULATION OF LINES.

“Now that the septennial year has come around,
We'll perambulate our territorial bound.”

STATUTE REQUIREMENT.

It is a requirement of the statutes of the State that the “lines between towns shall be perambulated, and the marks and bounds renewed, once in every seven years.” In the provincial days the limit was three years. The work must be executed by the selectmen or by such parties as they may appoint.

THE EARLIEST PERAMBULATION.

The earliest record of the perambulation of the lines of Salisbury was made in the year 1762, when the township was known as Stevenstown. In the month of September of that year, Elisha Sweatt, Peter Sanborn and Ebenezer Stevens were appointed by the proprietors, at a meeting held in Kingston, “a committee to perambulate our adjoining town lines;” for which service it was voted to pay them five pounds old tenor per day.

On the part of New Breton, or Andover, the committee consisted of Nathaniel Healey, John Sanborn and Jeremiah Lang. These men run the lines and established anew the monuments between the towns they represented, and made a record, of which the following is a copy :

Province of New Hampshire.

We, the subscribers, being chosen a Committee by the Proprietors of each township hereinafter named, to settle the boundaries and lines between Stevenstown and New Breton, so called, have made a perambulation as follows, viz :

We began at a Pine Tree, standing on a great rock in the bank of the Pemigewasset River, which is the boundary between the towns aforesaid, running about Seventeen degrees South, about nine miles, to a beech tree* marked on the South side with the letter S, and on the north side with the letter B, and with other marks thereon.

Witness our hands,

ELISHA SWEATT,
PETER SANBORN,
EBENEZER STEVENS,
NATHANIEL HEALEY,
JOHN SANBORN,
JEREMIAH LANG.

Stevenstown,

Dated October the First,
1762.

STEVENSTOWN, Oct. 22, 1762.

We, the Subscribers, being a Committee chosen by the Proprietors of each town to settle the boundaries and lines between Stevenstown and Boscawen, have settled said boundaries, and made the lines agreeable to each charter of said towns.

ELISHA SWEATT, PETER SANBORN, EBENEZER STEVENS, NATHANIEL DANFORD, JOHN FOWLER, PETER COFFIN,	} Committee for Stevenstown and Boscawen.
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THE BOUNDARY LINE DISPUTE.

The north line of Contoocook (Boscawen) run west fifteen degrees south; the south line of Stevenstown (Salisbury) run west *seventeen* degrees south; that is the north and south lines of Stevenstown were not drawn parallel, as they were designed to be. The north and south lines of New Breton were each fifteen degrees south of west, and consequently parallel, and corresponded with the north line of our town. The fact undoubtedly is that the mistake was made by the recording officer substituting seventeen for fifteen, thus covering a gore of Contoocook previously granted.

Twenty years pass away, and the controversy regarding the boundary lines has apparently just commenced. In 1780, December 22d, it was voted to join with Col. Henry Gerrish, to

*The stump of the beech tree is undoubtedly the one referred to by the Legislative Committee in 1816, in their report establishing the line between Salisbury and Kearsarge Gore. It is frequently referred to in the records.

“prefix the boundaries at the western end of Salisbury, provided he comes with authority from the grantors to settle and prefix the same.” Capt. John Webster, Dea. John Collins and Joseph Bean, Esq., were chosen as the committee. Several ineffectual efforts were made to adjust the matter. Meetings were held and adjourned; plans were laid and disconcerted; propositions made and rejected. On the 17th of October, 1781, the committee appointed nearly a year before, announced their readiness to make a report of their acts.

October 9, 1787, they reported as follows:

“Col. Gerrish came to us with a power of attorney that we deem sufficient to settle the boundaries at the western end of the township of Salisbury, and as it appeareth to us, that there is a mistake in the grantors of the charters of Salisbury and Andover, interfering one upon the other, and also a mistake in the grantors in laying out their lots beyond the limits of nine miles from Merrimack river, we think it best to give up our claim to the land north of seventeen degrees on the north upon their confirming to us as far westerly as to take in all our land that is lotted, which we have encouragement from said Gerrish, upon a straight line.”

In February, 1800, a committee was again chosen to establish the northwest corner bound of Salisbury.

January 17, 1801. Voted, “To accept the report of the committee chosen the 5th of February, last, to ascertain the northwest corner bound of said town,” which was to the effect that they run the line from “the southwest corner bound of the town, north one degree west, between Salisbury and Kearsarge Gore,” until the line intersected the south line of Andover, as is inferred from the description given by the committee.

LINE BETWEEN SALISBURY AND WARNER.

May 30th, 1770, the town voted that Ensign Jacob Gale, Nathaniel Maloon, Joseph Bean, John Collins and Capt. John Webster, be a committee to run the line with New Almsbury and settle the bound at the southwest corner of Salisbury. Perambulations were made in 1795 and in 1805. At each and

every one of these, the southwest corner was reported in accordance with the original charter of Stevenstoun, in 1749.

KEARSARGE GORE.

As this tract of land lay adjacent to the western limit of Salisbury, and was the occasion of much controversy and litigation, it becomes important to refer to it in this connection.

The Masonian Proprietors held possession of the Gore, in 1779, and on the 7th of April, of that year, at a meeting in Portsmouth, they voted "to survey out any ungranted land in and about the mountain Kearsarge, and to lay out the same into one hundred acre lots." The same was surveyed and laid out by Henry Gerrish, who reserved in each lot five acres for highways. These lots were distributed by the proprietors, and thereafter were held by inhabitant owners. No settlements had been made in the Gore prior to this division of that land. Salisbury was settled years before, but not through the entire length of the town to its western boundary. When the Gore was surveyed and lotted, it is very probable that the Masonian owners unwittingly trespassed on the territory of Salisbury, and appropriated some portions of the common land of the town, and included them in the distribution. This was not noticed by the Salisbury people until some years had passed, when it was discovered that the territory fell short of the specified nine miles. When Salisbury claimed what was regarded as her full area of land, a dispute arose as to the town line, followed by suits at law, and finally called for action on the part of the Supreme Court.

In 1815, the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the matter at issue, to report to the next Legislature.

The town of Salisbury, on the 23d of September, 1815, in regard to the action of the Legislature on the boundary question, voted, "to take the requisite steps to protect our interest."

And again in May, 1816, the town chose Andrew Bowers, Esquire, agent for the town, "to act with the Representatives at the General Court, in remonstrating against the acceptance of the report of a committee to establish a line between this

town and Kearsarge Gore, and to attend to all other business respecting said line, which they shall judge necessary for the benefit of the town."

At the session of the Legislature in 1816, the committee made the accompanying

REPORT.

The within named committee, having notified the Selectmen of Salisbury and Kearsarge Gore, met and fully heard therein, and that, in their opinion, the line hereafter described is the true division and ought to be established as the line of jurisdiction between said towns, viz: Beginning at a large rock on the westerly side of the highway on Warner line, opposite Thaddeus Hardy's house; thence running north five degrees east about five miles to a beech stump, at the northerly end of William Pingrey's land, formerly John Wentworth's thirty acre lot numbered 54, by Andover line, it being about two rods southeasterly from the bound between land of Jonathan Brown and land of Moses Brown in said Andover, which stump was heretofore known by the name of the middle northwest corner bound of Salisbury, and is situate one hundred and eighty-four rods easterly of the birch tree entwining a spruce tree, which Salisbury claims as their northwest corner bound; and two hundred and eighteen rods westerly of the beech tree which the proprietors of Salisbury marked for their first northwest corner bound, which line was satisfactorily proved to the committee to have been the true westerly line of Salisbury at the time of its incorporation. And they further report, determine and award that the town of Salisbury pay for the services of the committee, their assistants and expenses, taxed at fifty-one dollars.

JOHN OSGOOD BALLARD,
JOSEPH BARTLETT,
JOHN SMITH.

The report was accepted in the House, and the Senate concurred. The boundary was established accordingly.

This action cut off one hundred and eighty-four rods claimed by Salisbury next to the Gore, and gave Salisbury two hundred and eighteen rods west of the bound established in 1762.

On June 13th, 1818, Kearsarge Gore was annexed to the town of Warner. Looking at a map of the towns, it would naturally be suggested that the Gore should have been annexed to Salisbury, but the access to Warner is far more easy, and this reason alone induced its addition to that town, Salisbury not desiring it.

REMONSTRANCES AND DEPOSITIONS.

The papers prepared by parties in relation to the controversy

have been generally preserved, and are of interest in our history.

To the Honorable the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire in General Court convened:

Humbly shew the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the town of Salisbury in the County of Hillsborough, that we are owners of different lots of land in that part of said Salisbury which adjoins Kearsarge Gore—which lots have ever, when taxed, been taxed in Salisbury and in no other town or place from the first settlement of the country to this day.

We have been informed that the report of a Committee appointed by the General Court to establish a line of jurisdiction between Salisbury & Kearsarge Gore was at the last June session revised and accepted by the General Court—which report drew a new line of jurisdiction, whereby if that line be established the aforesaid lands will be transferred to the Jurisdiction of, & be liable to be taxed in Kearsarge Gore—which will occasion us great inconvenience.

With all due respect for the respectable Gentlemen who composed that Committee, we think the Report was made from an imperfect view of the subject, & that if its merits had been fully laid open to the view of the General Court the Report would not have been accepted.

Wherefore, we pray that the Vote accepting the said Report may be reconsidered, or that such order may be taken on the subject as the wisdom of the General Court shall think the case requires.

To shew that our opinion of that report is not without foundation, we beg leave to submit the following facts and remarks—

The proprietary Grant of the tract of land now called Salisbury, formerly called Stevenstown, was made in the year 1749 by the Masonian Proprietors, who were at the same time the owners of the tract of land called Kearsarge Gore—

The Grantees of Stevenstown, soon after the grant divided part and only part of the land granted to them into lots, leaving a considerable tract undivided—

In the year 1773 they laid out the thirty acre lots at the west end of the Grant adjoining Kearsarge Gore, and then run it as [not legible] for the first time, the west end line of their grant, & marked trees to shew the line.

The thirty acre lots laid out in 1773 up to this time were immediately after drawn among the Grantees, & some of the lots were drawn to the reserved rights of the Grantors, the Masonian Proprietors, who have ever since claimed & held these lots accordingly—

It is believed that the Masonian Proprietors by taking those lots in 1773 & ——— & holding them ever since, in [not legible] as their reserved right, in the grant of Stevenstown did then recognize the right of the Proprietors of Stevenstown to the land as far westward as their line.—At that time Kearsarge Gore was held by the Masonian Proprietors in common; and was not laid out into lots until 1782—In the year 1782 Col. Henry Gerrish as the agent & by the direction of the Masonian Proprietors surveyed & laid out into lots the tract of land called Kearsarge Gore & bounded on the aforesaid line of lots adjoining Salisbury—The survey & plan of the lots then made by Gerrish was adopted by the Masonian Proprietors & has ever since been recognized by them—

At a subsequent period since question being made respecting the bounds between Salisbury & Kearsarge Gore the Masonian Proprietors appointed said Henry Gerrish their agent, to join with a Committee of the Proprietors of Salisbury to settle the question & determine the proprietary line between Salisbury & Kearsarge Gore. In the the year 1801 the said Gerrish on the part of the Masonians & the said Committee of the Proprietors of Salisbury went together to the bound which has ever been known & recognized as the southwest corner bound of Salisbury—& from thence run northward the course directed by the Masonians & on the aforesaid line which was run & marked in 1773, to be the north line of Salisbury and there made a bound between Salisbury and Kearsarge Gore —

Thus the aforesaid line run in 1773, was recognized by the Masonian Proprietors in 1773 & in 1782 & again in 1801 was settled & confirmed by the parties —

The limits of the grant from the Masonian Proprietors being thus settled by those who had the right so to do, it is believed that the Proprietors of Salisbury & Kearsarge Gore are both bounded thereby.

The description of the town of Salisbury in the act of Incorporation is the same as in the Masonian Grant & was probably copied from it —

The Proprietors of Salisbury have ever since [not legible] & held the land westward to the aforesaid line run in 1773, to the town of Salisbury has ever held jurisdiction to the same line.

The aforesaid Report takes from Salisbury a tract of land of a triangular form four miles in length, one hundred & eighty-four rods wide at the north end, running to a point at the south & laying east of the aforesaid line.

The inconvenience which will be the consequence of dividing the lots by this new line of jurisdiction, and transferring part of a lot to Kearsarge Gore & leaving part in Salisbury, we trust will be deemed a sufficient apology for this our request.

Novr 1816

Signed

Wd. ELIZABETH STRAW,
 JAMES B. STRAW,
 STEPHEN S. STRAW,
 SAMUEL EATON,
 WM. PINGREY,
 JAMES JOHNSON,
 THOMAS CHASE,
 EBEZR. JOHNSON,
 MOSES GREELEY.

AFFIDAVITS.

I Phineas Bean of the age of sixty-six years testify and say that in the year of 1773 I was at a meeting of the Proprietors of Salisbury held at Kingston when the Proprietors chose a committee to run out the town according to the charter, and lay out the last division or thirty acre lots. My Father Sinkler Bean, Benjamin Huntoon & Capt. John Webster were chosen for that Committee, the Committee all lived in Salisbury. My Father moved into the town I with him in 1766 the Committee proceeded according to their orders, & finding that Andover Charter run two degrees on Salisbury they adjourned & reported to the Proprietors that Andover charter run two Degrees on Salisbury & requested instructions. The Proprietors

soon after wrote to them that they had laid the matter before the Grantors, who had agreed to make up for said two Degrees at the west end of the town,—even if it should extend to Perrystown, and directed them to proceed & lay out the last Division of lots,—the Committee proceeded & executed their commission in November 1773.

While they were at work at the west end of the town two of the Committee Huntoon & Webster and Mr. Foster the surveyor boarded at my Fathers & came there & put up every night.—I saw them have the Charter of the town & heard their conversation, I heard Mr. Foster the surveyor say that the course they must run for the head line of Salisbury was due north from the southwest corner Bound, which bound was a beech tree then well known. This beech tree was the southwest corner bound of lot numbered 23 & stood where the stone is which is now recognized as the southwest corner bound of Salisbury. The day that they run the west end line of the town—it came on stormey towards night—and when Mr. Foster & the committee came in I heard them say that they had run & marked that line over the bald mountain & as they supposed almost to the north line of the town, when the surveyor fell and broke his compass, which prevented them from going any farther and it being very rainy and cold they returned home.

I further testify that I have known some of the thirty acre lots adjoining that line run by Foster to have been in part cleared up & improved about forty years ago, and the same have ever since been held under the Proprietors of Salisbury—the Masonian Proprietors drew their several rights or lots in this division of thirty acre lots, & one of them drew the lot since called the Fisher lot which is bounded on the Foster line.

I further testify that in the year 1782 I understood that Col. Henry Gerrish run & laid out into lots part of Kearsarge Gore and was then told, by James Flanders Esquire & others who assisted Gerrish, that Gerrish bounded the lots in the Gore on the Foster line.

I further testify that in June 1801 I was called to attend Colo John C. Gale & Joseph Bean Esqr. who were appointed as a committee by the Proprietors of Salisbury to join with Colo Henry Gerrish agent of the Masonian Proprietors, to run the west end line of the town and establish the northwest corner Bound.

Col. Gerrish & the Committee appointed Mr. Ephraim Eastman surveyor to run the line. Ezekiel Straw, Reuben True and I went as their assistants.

While we were at the stone which is the southwest corner Bound of Salisbury, I heard Col. Gerrish declare to the committee from Salisbury that he was commissioned by the Masonian Proprietors as their agent to join with the committee from Salisbury to perambulate & run the west end line of Salisbury & establish the northwest corner bound.

After some conversation about the point they should run, Colo. Gerrish said he was instructed by the Masonian Proprietors to run a course that would cover the old Foster line, if it did not take more than one Degree west of north, the one Degree he said was for the variation of the compass, they accordingly agreed to stand one Degree west of north and said if that point hit the westerly bounds of the upper thirty acre lots in said last division they would agree it was right & go on accordingly. They started on that course & as they went, they found an old spotted line & some of the bounds of the thirty acre lots. After proceeding some ways Eastman the surveyor set his compass for an object at a distance & Colo. Gerrish & the

committee looked through the sights of the compass & saw that it hit that object—then Gerrish & the committee went forward to the object & the surveyor & others followed, and when we came near to the object which proved to be a Bass stub, we found Gerrish and the committee standing by it—they called to us to come on & said we were right, that the Bass stub was the southwest corner bound of the Fisher lot. When we came to that stub I saw it was spotted and numbered, the marks were ancient but plain to be seen. One of the committee then said to Colo Gerrish “are you satisfied?”—Gerrish answered “yes, come let us start on.” We all went on together & I do not recollect hearing anything said afterward about the correctness of the point which we run, for all agreed that we were right.

We proceeded & found marks of an old line in the woods, which by the appearance of the marks on the trees, was run as early as 1773—We found on this line a large white rock which is seen at a great distance & had long been noted as being on the line; there were then ancient marks evidently made by man on the rock—Mr. True marked it again with his ax.

Colo. Gerrish had his compass with him, and very often went forward on the old line, & set his compass and looked back & would say “you are right, come on.” We found ancient marks on trees all along our course in the woods until we came as near as I can judge within half a mile of the north line—we passed the same course to the north line,—and there we marked a Birch tree with a spruce by the side of it for the northwest corner Bound of Salisbury—each one present placed a stone at the foot of the tree—that it might be known as the Bound. We set off for home, but it soon came on dark & we were obliged to lay out in the woods all night.

I have lived ever since the year 1766 at the distance of about two miles from the aforesaid line called the Foster line & have never known any other line at the west end of the town run by the Proprietors of Salisbury or by the Masonian Proprietors. When Foster & the committee were running the said line in 1773 I understood from them that the west end line had not before been run by anybody.—In 1801 I with John Webster & others assisted in surveying the common land in the west part of Salisbury. Ephraim Eastman was the surveyor—We surveyed and measured all the common land up to the Foster line so called, & a plan of it was made which I exhibited to Nathan^l A. Hazen Esquire agent of the Masonian Proprietors, also informed him of the doings of the Proprietors of Salisbury respecting a sale of the land, and he recommended to sell all the land according to that plan.

Afterwards Mr. Hazen as agent for the Masonian Proprietors authorized me to represent & sell their shares of all the common land according to that plan. I did sell it & paid over the money to his order and took his discharge for the same.

Question, by Richard Herbert, Jr.: Who were the committee for selling the common land in Salisbury?

Answer, by Déponent: Andrew Bowers, Benjamin Pettengill, Jr., and Benjamin Little.

Question, by the same: Did you act as Auctioneer in selling said common land?

Answer. Yes.

Question, by the same: Did you, or did you not at the time of said sale represent that said common land extended westwardly to the Foster line so called?

Answer. I did so represent it, and sold all the land situated between the lotted

land in Salisbury westwardly to said Foster line, which was considered the western head line of Salisbury. I acted only as auctioneer in selling said land under the direction of the aforesaid Committee.

Signed,

PHINEAS BEAN.

State of New Hampshire, Rockingham, SS.

On the thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, personally appeared before us the subscribers Justices of the Peace quorum ——— the said Phineas Bean and made solemn oath that the foregoing Deposition by him subscribed, contains the whole truth and nothing but the truth relative to the point for which it is taken.

Before us

ALBE CADY, } Justices of the Peace.
JOHN ODLIN, } Quorum ———

I Reuben True testify and say that sometime in the month of June 1801 I was called on by one of the Proprietors committee of Salisbury, to help run the west end line, & ascertain, & establish, the north west corner bound of said town. I accordingly went with them to the south west corner bound, which was a Large stone, placed in the ground, by its appearance, and their joined in company with Joseph Bean Esqr., and Colo. John C. Gale, committee in behalf of Salisbury Proprietors and Colo. Henry Gerrish of Boscawen, agent for and in behalf of the Masonian Proprietors, Ephraim Eastman of Andover, was appointed surveyor by the parties. Phineas Bean Esqr Ezekiel Straw, and I assisted as ax-men, & carrying the chain &c.— At the stone before we started, their was considerable conversation between Colo. Gerrish & the committee about the point of compass they should run. I understood Colo. Gerrish was instructed by the Masonian Proprietors, to run a course or point that would just cover the Foster line so called, if it did not take more than one Degree west of north, which would strike the west Bound on the west side of the thirty Acre lots in the last Division, in that corner of said town. Accordingly they started North one Degree west, & said they could tell whether they were right or not when they came to the south west corner bound of the Fisher lot so called (it was my duty to follow the surveyor and spot the line) we steered on & found an old line and some bounds of lots. I recollect one more particularly after we had run some considerable distance, the surveyor Mr Eastman asked me to look at his compass & see his Object & I did, & saw it at a great distance, we called it a Stump but after passing over a piece of rising ground we found the object was a stub; when coming up to it we found Colo. Gerrish & the committee standing by it, it was a bass stub, which they all said was the south west corner bound of the Fisher lot so called, and Colo. Gerrish and the committee agreed that they were right, and after that their was no doubt about the correctness of the course and all went on—

I further testify that we found marks of an Old line along on our course, and particularly, a large white stone on the side of Bald Mountain so called, which appeared to have ancient marks on it, and was recognized as being on the old Foster line. I also marked that stone with my ax; we found some spotted trees, after we descended said hill along some ways,—Colo. Gerrish had his compass with him, and would very often go along Forward on the old line and set his compass, and look

back, & hallow out "you are right, come on"—When we arrived to the north line of Salisbury & ascertained it, Colo. Gerrish & the committee of the Proprietors of Salisbury marked a Birch tree I think with a spruce near the side of it, for the bound, which they called the North west corner Bound of Salisbury and each one present placed a Stone at the foot of the tree.

Soon after we set off for home, but it was soon so dark that we could not find the way, and was obliged to stay in the woods all night. We built up a fire and cut some little hemlocks and laid down very tired indeed.

Colo. Gerrish observed that he had surveyed more or less for several years and never had so severe a days work before.—

I further testify that some time in the year 1805 (I was one of the Selectmen that year) I assisted in running that line, with Mr. Joshua Lane, when he made a survey of this town, who hit some of those objects, and particularly the above named Stone, and he said it was about the best line that he ever followed in the woods, and was very well spotted indeed.—

REUBEN TRUE.

State of New Hampshire, Rockingham, SS.

On the thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the said Reuben True personally appeared before us the subscribers Justices of the Peace, quorum unus, made solemn oath that the foregoing Deposition by him subscribed, contains the whole truth and nothing but the truth relative to the point for which it is taken. Said Deposition is taken in perpetuum rei memoriam.

Before us,

ALBE CADY, } Justices of the Peace.
JOHN ODLIN, } quorum unus.

I Ephraim Eastman do testify and say that some time in June in the year 1801 I was called upon by Joseph Bean of Salisbury to run the Line at the westerly end of said Salisbury, I accordingly went and met with said Joseph Bean, also John C. Gale, Colo Henry Gerrish, Phinehas Bean, Reuben True, & Ezekiel Straw at a stone which I understood then was the south west corner Bound of the Town of Salisbury; and while we were there, there was considerable conversation passed concerning the Point of compass we should run, in which Colo. Gerrish appeared to take quite an active part, which caused me to make some enquiry, and I was told that Colo Gerrish was acting as agent in behalf of the Masonian Proprietors, and Joseph Bean & John C. Gale were a Committee for the Proprietors of Salisbury, and I understood I was to run an ancient Line North point, and I was ordered to run North one Degree west on account of the variation of Compass, which I did; and when I had run a half a mile or more, I came to a small pile of stones, I asked what that ment, and I was told that it was one of the westerly Bounds of one of the westerly thirty acre lots in Salisbury, and when I had continued on a mile or more, I struck a Bass stub, and when I came to it Mr. Gale, Colo Gerrish, Esq. Bean were standing around it, and I was informed that it was the south west corner Bound of the Fisher Lot so called. This stub appeared to have ancient marks on it. I then continued on by my point and heard no more concerning the point of Compass that I can recollect. After we left said Bass stub I struck a large whitish Stone

on the side of bald Mountain so called, which was a noted object, Esq. Bean and Colo Gerrish had their Compasses with them and all the way till I came to the said whitish Stone they appeared to criticise my Line very particularly and appeared to be very well satisfied with the correctness of it, and when we were in the woods before we came to the said Whitish Stone I heard one of them say (at a short distance from me) here is the Old Line. I continued on till I struck a birch Tree which was standing on or near Andover Line, which some or all them spotted and marked, calling it the North west Corner Bound of Salisbury, and if I mistake not put some stones around it.

Question, by Moses Greeley: Did you see any tree on or near the line you run that appeared to be anciently spotted?

Answered, by Deponent: I did.

EPHRAIM EASTMAN.

State of New Hampshire, Rockingham, SS.

On the thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the said Ephraim Eastman, personally appearing before us the subscribers Justices of the Peace, quorum unus, made solemn affirmation that the foregoing Deposition by him subscribed, contains the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Said Deposition is taken in perpetuum rei memoriam.

Before us,

ALBE CADY, } Justices of the Peace,
JOHN ODLIN, } quorum unus.

I Joel Eastman of Lawfull age testify and say that sometime in the fall of the year 1795 I was called on by the Selectmen of Kearsarge Gore to perambulate the line between the Town of Salisbury and said Gore and I did attend to that duty as one of the Selectmen of the Town of Salisbury and that the Selectmen of the Gore at the South west corner bounds of Salisbury, which is now a large Stone, and agreed to run a due North course and did run that course, and found a Number of bounds of both and in particular a bass Stub, which bound appeared to agree well with our corner, and on said corner found ancient mark of a line and I well remember a large white stone on bald hill which we took for an object before we ascended said hill, and we found Marks of an old line descending said hill and before we arrived to the North line Night came on and we made our course for the first settlement which was Phinehas Huntoon's on Andover line, and it being Saturday we did not persue the business further.

Question, by Moses Greeley: Did you assist, and when in placing the large stone at the southwestern corner bounds of Salisbury?

Answer, by Deponent: I did assist in placing said stone and I think in the year 1796. I had known previously where said corner was—prior to placing said stone the corner was designated by a stake.

JOEL EASTMAN.

State of New Hampshire, Rockingham, SS.

On the thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, Joel Eastman, personally appearing before us the subscribers,

Justices of the Peace, quorum unus, made solemn oath, that the within Deposition by him subscribed, contains the whole truth and nothing but the truth relative to the point for which it is taken. Said Deposition is taken in perpetuum rei memoriam.

Before us,

ALBE CADY, } Justices of the Peace,
JOHN ODLIN, } Quorum unus.

I James Flanders testify and say that when Colo Henry Gerrish of Boscawen surveyed Kearsarge Gore he came to my house and put up all night, it was if I recollect right in the spring of the year 1782. That evening Colo Gerrish told me he was appointed as a surveyor by the Masonian Proprietors to survey and lot Kearsarge Gore for them, and asked me (if I recollect right) if I would go and show him where Salisbury corner bound & head line was. I accordingly went the next morning with Colo Henry Gerrish & others to the south west corner bound of Salisbury & shew it to Gerrish (I then lived in Warner about forty or fifty rods from the bound) which was then a beach tree, this beach was also the south west corner bound, of the south westerly thirty acre lots in Salisbury, & was then well spotted and marked. I also shew him the head line of Salisbury which run northerly from that bound on the west side of the two upper thirty acre lots in the south range, (one of said lots is now known to belong to the Straw farm) and on that course I shew him a spotted line as far north (as near as I can judge) as two thirds of the way across the west end of Salisbury which I then told Gerrish, was the west end line of said town, this line was very well spotted and Colo Gerrish examined it very closely.—

I further testify that some time in the year 1796 (if I recollect right) I assisted Capt Joel Eastman as one of the Selectmen of Salisbury (as he said) in halling and placing a large stone where the within named beach tree formerly stood which was then recognized as the south west corner bound of Salisbury & south east corner bound of Kearsarge Gore.

Question, by Samuel Eaton: Was any part of that farm now called the Straw farm, cleared up, when you shew Colo Gerrish the line and bound?

Answer, by the Deponent: I can not recollect certainly as to that point.

JAMES EASTMAN.

Henniker, April, 1, 1817.

State of New Hampshire, }
Hillsborough, SS. }

On the first day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, James Flanders, Esquire appeared, before us, the subscribers—Justices of the Peace & quorum unus—and made solemn oath that the foregoing deposition by him subscribed, contains the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth relative to the points for which it was taken. The deposition was taken in *Perpetuum Rei Memoriam*.

JOSHUA DARLING, } Justices of the Peace,
OLIVER NOYES, } Quorum unus.

From what we are able to learn, we conclude that Parker Noyes, Esq., and Thomas H. Pettengill, Esq., were the counsel

for the parties. If so, it is quite probable that the following questions, which were raised by the committee of the proprietors, Benjamin Little and Andrew Bowers, were put by their attorney, Mr. Pettengill, and answered, most certainly, by Mr. Noyes.

Question 1. Does Salisbury by assuming a line beyond what the charter contains give them a right to the soil?

Answer. If the Proprietors of Salisbury in making the bounds of their grant did go beyond the exact measure mentioned in the grant, and the Grantors, knowing the same, acquiesced for a time long enough to give title by possession, or in any way recognized those bounds, as bounds, the Proprietors of Salisbury will hold to those bounds.

If the Grantors appointed an agent with powers to *run the line and fix the bounds*,—& he with the Proprietors of Salisbury did run the line and fix the bounds, the line & bounds so made are conclusive on both parties, unless the agent exceeded his powers.

The neglect of the agent to report his doings to his employers, or their neglect to record the same will not vacate what was done; but the same may be proved by the testimony of witnesses.

If the Proprietors of the Gore seeing the bounds which Salisbury had made to their grant, and the occupation of the land to those bounds, neglected for more than 20 years to make an entry on the land, and have brought no action to try the title, it is believed that such neglect will amount to such an acquiescence as will put an end to the claim of the Proprietors of the Gore.

Question 2. Will not the Proprietors of the Gore hold the land west of the line as lately established by the General Court's committee?

Answer. The doings of that committee have no effect on the right of soil. They have no more effect on the question between the two parties, than the flying of a bird thro the air would have.

The General Court have not power, & could not give power to their committee, to determine the bounds of the land & thereby bind the two sets of Proprietors in respect of the right of soil.

The right of soil remains & ever will remain precisely the same as if that committee had never been appointed.

The Proprietors of Salisbury are one body.

The town of Salisbury as a corporation is another.

The rights of these two bodies are as distinct, as the rights of any two persons can be.

The only effect that the doings of that committee can have *if they have even so much*, is to determine the line of jurisdiction of the Town of Salisbury as a corporation.

The right of the Proprietors of Salisbury to the soil has no connection with, nor dependence on, the line of jurisdiction which the General Court has assigned or may assign to the town of Salisbury.

Signed, PARKER NOYES.

May 6, 1818.

SALISBURY, May 8, 1818.

A. Bowers, Esqr.

Sir, I have endeavored to answer the questions put by the committee of the Proprietors of Salisbury by Mr. Pettengill & by you.

If the answers are not sufficiently explicit, I will at any time add any thing I can to make them more so.

I am respectfully,

Your Obed't Servant,

Signed,

PARKER NOYES.

QUESTIONS BY MR. BOWERS.

Question 1. If Salisbury Proprietors hold the land that is lotted, will they of course hold the Common between the disputed lines?

Answer. I Doubt, but incline to think they will. There is no doubt, if the line, run by Gerrish & the Proprietors of Salisbury, be established.

Question 2. What effect has the law quieting all the claims of disputed land within the curve line claimed by the Masonians on this case?

Answer. That law does not meet this case. It was merely an extinguishment of the claim of the State in favor of the [not legible] on the lands between the two disputed head lines of Mason's patent.

Question 3. What would be the effect of Mr. Garland and Mr. Marston and others testifying that a beech stub more than a mile east of our claim was shown to them by the Selectmen of Salisbury as the northwest corner bound & that one selectman had repeatedly preambulated to the same as such?

Answer. The doings of the officers of the *Town of Salisbury* could not affect the rights of the *Proprietors of Salisbury to the soil*. That might be evidence of the extent to which the town of Salisbury claimed jurisdiction at that time but would not bind the Proprietors.

(Signed)

P. NOYES.

May 7th, 1818.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MILLS, WORKSHOPS, STORES AND HOTELS.

“High curled the smoke from the humble roof, with dawning’s earliest bird,
And the tinkle of the anvil, first of the village sounds, was heard;
The bellows’ puff, the hammer-beat, the whistle and the song,
Told, steadfastly and merrily, toil rolled the wheels along.”

“Labor is rest,—from the sorrows that greet us;
Rest from all petty vexations that meet us,
Rest from sin promptings that ever entreat us,
Rest from world-syens that lure us to ill.”

SAWMILLS.

Benjamin Chase, in his History of Chester, gives a clear and condensed description of the old-time sawmill, which we copy preliminary to our record of mill building in Salisbury:

“The early saw-mills were built with flutter or undershot water wheels, with heavy rims, and at least three feet and a half high, and about four feet wide, with a wrought-iron crank, from sixteen to eighteen inches long. The water was brought on in a tangent of about forty-five degrees. The gate hoisted perpendicularly. The saw-frame run in rabbets in the fender-posts, secured by wooden knees called ‘hook pins.’ The pitman, to connect the crank to the saw-frame, was all of wood. The saws were of iron, so that when the breast was worn hollow they could heat the saw and strike the back on an anvil and straighten it.* The carriage run on pieces of plank, called ‘nogs,’ about two feet apart, set perpendicularly in timbers, the corners cut out to receive the carriage. Only one carriage side was cogged. Reel dogs were used both ends, so that the dogs were drawn every run. To feed, a roller went across the mill, in front of the saw, resting on wooden bearings on the plates, and a head

*The historian is doubtless mistaken, for an iron saw would be useless. The saw was recut, not heated and bent back.

hanging down, from which there was a pole some ten feet long, with a pawl or hand on the end, to work the rag-wheel. They had no apparatus for raising the hand, but always had to be there, to take it up and lay it on a pin. They had no negro, or jig-wheel, but run the carriage back with the feet; and to have it go easier would have the mill incline a foot and a half or two feet in the length."

It is generally understood that the first sawmill in the town was the Webster or Proprietors' mill, located on Punch brook. We have accepted this as the fact—but the following letter, found among the Masonian papers, at Portsmouth, will show an anterior claimant for the enterprise:

March ye 16th, 1748.

To the Gentlemen, Proprietors & Purchasers of Capt. John Tufton Mason, Esqr., his right in Lands in ye Province of New Hampshire. I, the subscriber, humbly shew that in or about ye year 1743, being a proprietor in the Grant of a Township called Bakers Town, did in my own right, & in ye Right of ye other Proprietors, build a saw mill, and cleared and sowed an acre of Ground, and also built a meeting house for ye said Proprietors; but now understanding ye right of land is in you, I earnestly request that I may be a Grantee in said tract of Land called Bakers Town and that I may also have ye benefit of the Mill I built upon such Conditions and Terms as the said Tracts of Land shall be Granted and disposed of by you and you will oblige

Your very Humble serv't

STEPHEN CHASE.

This Stephen Chase was a descendant of Aquilla Chase, of old Newbury, and was one of the grantees of the Massachusetts charter of "Baker's-Town," perhaps the only one who had the fortitude to come up and remain in the new country. No action appears to have been taken in regard to his petition. There has been found a rough sketch of Bakerstown, bounded on the east by the Merrimack river, with a sawmill located on Punch brook. On the intervale and near the banks of the river, at a bend in the stream, is indicated what at that day was called a meeting house. The location appears to be northeast from the spot where the Salisbury fort afterwards stood.

A rude outline of New Breton and Stevenstown, made by William Brown Clough, in 1753, or previous to that date, locates a sawmill at the Hancock falls. But it is not certain that any

mill then existed in the town, except on paper. The first sawmill, so far as our authority warrants, was —

THE WEBSTER OR PROPRIETORS' MILL.

To advance the settlement it became necessary to construct a sawmill, and at a meeting of the proprietors, held at Kingston, March 22, 1759, it was voted "that Deacon Elisha Sweatt, Lieut. John Huntoon, and Ephraim Collins are chosen a committee to lay out to Capt. John Webster one hundred acres of land, that is granted to said Webster," for building a sawmill. The committee reported that they had attended to the duty assigned, as appears by the record. Peter Sanborn, Capt. Elisha Sweatt, and Capt. John Webster were chosen to locate the sawmill, make all necessary arrangements and have the work completed by the first of October, 1761.

The mill was erected on land belonging to Ebenezer Webster. During the year there was raised, at different times, five dollars on each right, to defray expenses of building the mill and laying a road to it.

Voted, "to give four men that go to Stevenstown to work on the sawmill four pounds O. T. per day."

Kingston, Sept. 29, 1761. Voted, "the one-half the use of the sawmill to Capt. John Webster for three years, he, the said Webster, sawing the proprietors' lumber at the halves when supplied with water, keeping said mill in good repair, and at the end of said three years to leave said mill in as good repair as when he, the said Webster, received said mill, except from fire. If the mill should burn down he would not be under obligations to rebuild."

Likewise voted, "to Ebenezer Webster and Eliphalet Gale, each of them one-quarter share of said sawmill on the same conditions above-mentioned."

The foregoing was signed by John Webster, Ebenezer Webster and Eliphalet Gale.

November 3, 1764, after the expiration of the lease, it was voted, "to give Ebenezer Webster the use of the mill for three

years from this date, he to saw the proprietors' lumber at the halves and keep the mill in good repair."

Mr. Webster subsequently purchased the mill and run it, whenever there was a supply of water. After he removed to his intervale farm he sold it to Stephen Sawyer, who continued to run it, and also a grist mill in connection with it. At a later day he erected a clothing mill a little way down the stream.

In 1764, Capt. John Webster built a saw mill on Chance Pond brook. The mill and a barn stood just north of the residence of Mrs. Dudley Ladd. He also built a low log house. These were the first buildings erected in what is now Franklin West Village. The old name of "Pemigewassett River Falls," or the "Carrying Place," was changed to "Webster's Falls," and later was called "Eastman's Falls." Capt. John Webster sold to Enoch Bartlett, and years after, Bailey Bartlett, who inherited it, sold the whole mill property to Ebenezer Eastman, for \$775.00.

In order to secure more power, he built an aqueduct to bring water down over the road, from the Carter grist mill into his mill. In 1805 the old mill ceased running, and Gardner Colby remodelled it into a forge-shop, and made horse shoes and a variety of iron implements.

Jeremiah Tilton had a clothing mill on the upper end of the dam, and James Garland owned the premises when the buildings were swept away in a great freshet.

About the year 1805, a dam was constructed across the falls in the Pemigewasset river, in the rear of Joseph Brown's house, in Franklin West Village, then known as Salisbury East Village.

A saw mill, one hundred feet long, was erected soon afterwards, some fifteen rods southerly of the dam. Water was conducted to it by means of a flume on the west side of the river. At the same time was built "The Mill House."

These works were constructed and owned by an incorporated company, under the style of the "Pemigewassett Canal Com-

pany." Among its stockholders were Col. Moses Lewis and Col. John Greeley. Thomas W. Thompson was the President and Treasurer, and Edward Blodgett was the Clerk.

Accompanying is a copy of a certificate of stock issued to Joshua Fifield.

PEMIGEWASSET CANAL.

[SEAL.]

SHARE NO. 51.

This certifies that Joshua Fifield of Salisbury in the County of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire is the Proprietor of Share Number Fifty one in the PEMIGEWASSET CANAL; which Share is transferable by making an Assignment on this Certificate, and causing the same to be entered in a book, kept by the Clerk for that purpose.

In Testimony whereof, the Seal of the Corporation is hereunto affixed, this Sixth day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seven.

THOMAS W. THOMPSON,

President.

Attest:

EDWARD BLODGETT,

Clerk.

Mr. Fifield was the agent in buying and selling and had the direction of the mill. The lumber manufactured was sent to Newburyport, and was a source of profit to the proprietors and a benefit to the town. But after a few years, in consequence of restricted sales, the company suspended operations. The property passed through several ownerships, including those of Skinner & Hurd, who, in 1816, sold to Ebenezer Eastman.

In 1823, Eastman left this location and operated mills near the site of the present grist mill, further up Chance Pond brook.

John Hancock had a saw mill half a mile up the brook, which was built as early as 1801. On the opposite side of the brook Joseph Noyes had a grist mill and a clothing mill.

Capt. Winthrop Fifield tapped Punch brook north of the new road leading from Shaw's Corner to Franklin, and built a canal, evidences of which may be seen at the present day, where it crosses the Franklin road west of Punch brook bridge. He extended the canal to the rear of his residence, where he erected the largest saw mill in the town. He was accustomed

to run the mill by night, in season of abundant water. The canal cost more than \$1,200, and at that day was a great undertaking.

GRIST MILLS.

In 1764, a committee was chosen to select a site for a grist mill, and the next year it was voted, "To give 200 acres of common land to Benjamin Sanborn and Ebenezer Webster, living in Stevenstown, to provide a privilege, build a mill and keep it in repair for fifteen years, for which they shall have the land."

Voted, "Capt. Trueworthy Ladd, Col. John Webster, and Lieut. Matthew Pettengill are chosen a committee to lay out said land and receive the obligations of said Sanborn and Webster for building said grist mill."

The parties discharged their obligations, and for many years this was the only grist mill in the settlement. The mill stones were brought up on an ox sled by Col. Ebenezer Webster, in the winter of 1765, and are still in the vicinity of the mill site. In 1766, the proprietors voted to give Joseph Bean, Jr., and others, a privilege to erect a grist mill, for a term of fifteen years, but the offer was not accepted.

Jacob Carter erected the first grist mill on Chance Pond brook. His wife, Sarah, was a sister to Ebenezer Eastman, who succeeded Carter in the ownership of the mill. This mill stood where James Taylor's foundry is located.

The first saw and grist mill erected in the west part of the town was built by Capt. Samuel Elkins, of Epping, who removed to Salisbury between 1781 and 1785, building the house now occupied by John Colby. He constructed a dam and erected mills on the site of the D. S. Prince mill. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war. His wife was Esther Robinson, of Poplin, (Fremont.) From Salisbury he removed to Andover, where he died in 1823.

On the stream running from Tucker's pond to the Blackwater, Nathaniel Greeley, many years ago, had a saw mill On

Mill brook, back of the Maloon house, Silas Elkins had a shingle mill, which was built by Israel and John Bean.

James Currier early erected a grist mill on Blackwater river opposite the John Shaw mill, the canal being in front of Thomas Whittaker's. A plank walk was built across the river to give access to the mill.

Samuel Dunlap, Jr., purchased the Deacon Amos Pettengill saw mill and built a small grist mill on the site of the John Shaw mill. In May, 1834, he sold the property to D. C. & Cyrus Gookin, who removed the old mill, and erected the present convenient flour mills. For many years it received patronage from the neighboring towns.

Francis Stevens bought out the Gookins in 1858 and run the works until 1867, when James Shaw went into partnership with him. In 1872, John Shaw bought Stevens's interest. The Shaw Brothers continued it until the death of James, in 1873. Since that time it has been run by John Shaw.

OIL MILL.

Wilder & Bowers erected, before the close of the last century, a large flaxseed oil mill, on the site south of William Holmes's saw mill. It was the first mill built on Stirrup Iron brook, and for a number of years it did a good business. As the cultivation of flax ceased, they closed business, and the mill was swept away by the freshet of 1826.

Henry and Samuel Calef bought the privilege, put in a grist mill, run it for a time, and were succeeded by John Emerson, who put up a tannery there.

WOOLEN MILLS.

The first woolen mill in Salisbury was erected by Aquilla Pingree, on Punch brook, soon after 1783. He was succeeded by his son, Solomon Pingree. Capt. William Pingree, near the close of the last century, erected a fulling and carding mill in the west part of the town, on Blackwater river.

POTASH MANUFACTORIES.

In clearing the land, large quantities of wood were burned on the ground, the ashes of which, with those from the fire places, were collected by the farmers and sold to the potash makers, at prices varying from six to nine pence a bushel. They were leached and the lye boiled to the required strength, when it was dipped out with wooden ladles into large cast iron kettles. After being cooled, it was taken out, packed in barrels, and transported to the larger towns.

Andrew Bowers had the first potash manufactory in town. It is said to have been first located near his residence, and traces of a building are found there. But it is certain that Mr. Bowers carried on the business on the north side of the road, opposite the academy, which was afterwards operated by John White. John C. Gale, at the North road, also made potash. Jonathan P. Webster, at the Centre road, had potash works about 1820, the old pump which was used still remaining to mark the location. Stephen Sawyer had another manufactory just north of the Webster saw mill.

TANNERIES.

The first tannery in East Salisbury, or Pemigewasset Village, was built by Mr. Leavitt on the site of the present one. He sold to Jeremiah Green and Ira Greeley.

At the foot of the hill on Cross range road, not far south of Centre Road Village, Herschel Green had a tannery which he run for several years.

It was in a small, artificial pond, near by, made by throwing a dam across the brook, that the first baptism by immersion took place in the town.

William Haddock, at one time, had a tannery at the Lower Village.

John Emerson, as already mentioned, changed a grist mill on Stirrup Iron brook into a tanning and currying mill. This he sold to David F. Kimball, of Boscawen, who took Moses Sawyer as a partner and converted it into a grist mill. Joseph

O. Hall purchased it, and while it was in his possession it was destroyed by fire. Henry and Parker Weeks bought the land and sold it to William Holmes.

CARPENTERING.

When it became the custom to build framed houses, there was an increased demand for carpenter work. The work was very laborious. The sawing of boards into different widths and all planing of boards was done by hand. Doors and sash were made by the same slow process, as were cornices, mouldings and brackets. Nails were also made by hand, and of wrought iron. The first carpenter in the settlement was, evidently, John Fellows. Of the same occupation, and good workmen, were Samuel Greenleaf, Annaniah Bohonon, Nathaniel Noyes, and Thomas and Eliphalet Williams. Several of these mechanics took the contract to build the old Dartmouth Hall at Dartmouth College. They walked from Salisbury to Hanover and carried their tools on their shoulders.

BLACKSMITHING.

Andrew Pettengill was the first blacksmith in the town. His shop was on the South road, just west of T. D. Little's residence. He was a skillful workman and made all the iron articles required by the people.

Abel Morrill was the first blacksmith at the Lower Village, locating there in 1785.

James Proctor was a native of Unity; learned edge tool making at Claremont; removed to Salisbury East Village in 1809, and built a shop and run a trip hammer north of Mrs. Dudley Ladd's, on Chance Pond brook. He died February 1, 1847. His wife was Abigail Ladd, a native of Unity, who died June 17, 1873.

In 1811, Robert M. Adams, having completed his apprenticeship with Mr. Morrill, opened a shop on Cash street, but afterwards removed to East Concord and carried on the business there for forty years.

Isaac Cole came to Salisbury in 1821, having, with his son, John A., put up a foundry the year preceding. It was located on the north side of the dam, opposite to Ebenezer Eastman's grist mill, on Chance Pond brook. The building is still standing. This foundry was the second established in the State, the first having been built in Dover some years before. Mr. Cole was the son of a Revolutionary soldier who lived in Methuen, Mass., in 1768; married Harriet Atwood, of Atkinson. He conducted a successful business until 1827, when he sold to Dudley Ladd, and moved to Lake Village, where he built a foundry and continued for many years, selling to his sons, B. J. Cole & Company. Their stoves were found in many village stores throughout the State.

TAILOR SHOPS.

The town has had several residents engaged in the tailoring business. The earliest was Caleb Judkins. Deacon William Cate was also a manufacturer of custom made clothing. In June, 1795, he bought land of Abel Elkins and built the house in which Edward Shurtleff now lives. He usually had several apprentices, among whom was M. P. Thompson, who succeeded him. Cate married, March 13, 1796, Polly, daughter of Joseph Fifield. He was an active member of the Baptist church, and continued to reside in town for many years. He was at one time a member of the firm of Dearborn & Cate.

HAT SHOPS.

The first hatter in town was Caleb Morse. Charles Ayer was in the business in 1824 and subsequently, residing where Moses B. Calef now lives. He afterwards removed to Manchester, where he died. Thomas R. Greeleaf was the largest manufacturer of hats in this section.

COMB FACTORY.

Previous to the incorporation of Franklin, Eli Bootman came into town and made horn combs by hand, in the house in

which Marcus French now lives. The finishing was done by Mrs. Chase and her children, who came to Salisbury from Bradford, Mass.

BAKER AND BOOKBINDER.

Kendall O. Peabody had a bakery opposite A. K. Moore's hotel, in Republican or Pemigewasset Village. He kept several teams on the road, selling gingerbread, cakes, crackers, and similar articles made in his shop.

Christopher Page had a bookbindery at the South road in 1823, but the patronage did not warrant its long continuance. He came from Sutton and on leaving went to Nashua.

CHANCE POND BROOK BUSINESS PLACES.

When Franklin was organized the following were the places where industrial pursuits were carried on upon the banks of Chance Pond brook: Ebenezer Eastman run a grist mill; below the foundry, on the opposite side of the brook, was James Proctor's scythe factory; on the east side of the road was the woolen and satinet factory, occupied by Benning Moulton; opposite was the comb factory, and Deacon James Garland's cooper shop and mill for sorting wool.

STORES, OR PLACES OF TRADE.

Major Stephen Bohonon had the first store in town. His dwelling-house stood where the parsonage house is now situated, and he kept a small stock of goods in one of the front rooms. He sold to Andrew Bowers, who moved the house back, making an ell to the present house, which he built about the year 1806.

Nathaniel Noyes had the second store and was engaged in trade from about 1785 to 1808. His store was located at the South Road Village, on the north side, near the junction of the old turnpike and the South road.

In the year 1793 there were six stores in the town, conducted by John C. Gale, William Hoyt, Luke Wilder, Andrew

Bowers, Nathaniel Noyes, and Dr. Joseph Bartlett. The entire valuation of these stores did not exceed £1,000, though they were undoubtedly inventoried much below their real value.

William Hoyt was located at the Lower Village, now Lower Franklin. His house was on the lot where B. S. Hancock's house stands. After Hoyt's death, William Haddock opened a small store near by.

The first store building at Republican, or East Village, was erected by Ebenezer Eastman, who was first taxed on his goods in 1803. Edward Blodgett probably bought him out. The building stood on the site of the "Gerrish Block," and is the same building that now stands opposite Richard Judkins's house.

John Robertson went into trade, in the east part of the town, quite early. His store was the old school house, which stood on the present site of the "John Sanborn Block." Thomas Greenleaf was associated with him at one time, as was also Robert White.

Joseph Noyes, familiarly known as "Hard Money Joe," built the house lately occupied by Mrs. Isabella West, and opened a store in the basement, in 1809, and continued three years, when he sold to Capt. Ebenezer Blanchard and moved up the River road where he built another store. He continued in trade many years and was succeeded by his grandsons, John, Ebenezer, and Andrew J. West.

The "Factory Store" stood just south of the "Webster House." It was built in 1822 by Ebenezer Eastman, according to an agreement with the Smithville Company for a three years' lease, at \$100 rent. It was 25x45 feet, with a back store. In 1828, Caleb Merrill built the brick house now owned by Senator Pike, and the same year Ebenezer Eastman and Henry Greenleaf commenced trading in it.

Thomas and Eliphalet Williams, brothers, originally from Newburyport, Mass., but coming to Salisbury from Hopkinton, soon after 1790, built the D. J. Mann house in the Centre

Road Village, which has more "fine wood work" than any other house in the town. Eliphalet opened a store in the west end of the house, which was fitted up for that purpose in 1794. He paid a tax on £200 value of stock in trade. He at length returned to Hopkinton, where his brother Thomas went several years previously.

In Elder Smith's book he gives an account of going into trade at the Centre Road and suffering pecuniary loss. He does not refer to partners, but the following paper contains a partnership contract :

We, whose names are underwritten, having this day mutually commenced Business in the Mercantile Line, do promise to each other to perform to each other under the forfeiture of five thousand Dollars the following conditions :

1. That each one will pay an equal part of the stock in trade.
2. That we will bear an equal part of all expense which arises from this connection and each guard the interest of the company.
3. That we will bear an equal part in all the gain and loss.
4. That this company shall not be dissolved but by mutual consent.

In witness whereof, we have set our hands and seals this 11th day of Oct. 1800.
Woodstock.

ELIAS SMITH,
JOSIAH GREEN, Jr.,
ELISHA PERKINS.

WOODSTOCK, Dec. 29, 1808.

This day received of Josiah Green all the property belonging to the late partnership of Green & Perkins, and I hereby engage and promise to clear said Green from all demands or debts which concern said partnership which I have contracted in behalf of said partnership since said Green and I dissolved with Elias Smith.

Witness my hand.

ELISHA PERKINS.

This was the second store at the Centre, and stood a little to the northwest of Joseph Hutchings's house. The building was purchased by Samuel C. Bartlett about the year 1805, who put in a stock of miscellaneous goods the year following. The building, or one in its place, was occupied for trade for many years and was finally removed to South Road Village.

Jonathan P. Webster, although a Salisbury man, commenced trade in the neighboring town of Boscawen, but returned to Salisbury, where he opened a store in the house which he

built and which is now occupied as a hotel by Mr. Drew at the Centre. His first tax was assessed in 1801. He continued in trade for nearly half a century. He died October 29, 1858.

The old Nathaniel Noyes store at the South Road was removed by W. H. Moulton to a site near the Israel W. Kelly house and occupied first as a store and then as a barn. Elbridge F. Greenough, about 1850, built the "Greenough Store," in which he did business for about ten years, when he removed to Ohio. His stock of goods was sold at auction and purchased by C. E. Foote & Co., who carried on the business for several years. Deacon T. D. Little was the "company," and during President Lincoln's administration he was postmaster. The building has since been used by Amos Chapman, for the evaporation of fruit.

The Greenleaf Store, so called, was erected by Samuel Greenleaf previous to 1794, in which year he paid a tax on goods valued at £150. It was, while under his proprietorship, and has since continued to be, the principal store in town. Mr. Greenleaf was an active business man. Being situated on the principal thoroughfare between Vermont and the sea coast, he had an excellent opportunity for trade. The "northern freights" delivered their produce at his store, taking in exchange such goods as were needed in their part of the country. The "seaboard freights" brought up groceries, manufactured goods, salt, fish, liquors, and similar articles, and returned loaded with such goods as found a sale in their part of the country. Under the arrangement Salisbury became known as "the seaboard town." Mr. Greenleaf usually employed six or eight clerks who worked busily from five in the morning until late at night. Francis S. Greenleaf was one of these. Finally he became a partner and then conducted the business alone. He went to Boston, and in company with one Cragin engaged in business under the firm name of Cragin & Greenleaf. Afterwards Francis S. came to Franklin and went into company with other parties, on the east side of the river, manufacturing stockings. He finally bought out the firm and conducted the business alone. He afterwards sold and removed to Holder-

ness, engaging in business there, and then moved to Manchester and died. Mr. Greenleaf sold to Jonathan Clement, a son of Benjamin M. and Rachel (Herrick) Clement, who moved to New London in 1796, where Jonathan H. was born, July 28, 1810. He completed his education at Hopkinton Academy in 1834, went at once to Salisbury, where he served as a clerk for the Greenleafs for seven years. In April, 1841, he entered the firm of F. S. Greenleaf & Co.; continued five years; then as Greenleaf & Clement six years more, and then became sole proprietor. In 1863 he removed to Concord and engaged in trade. In 1871 he went to Derry, where he has since remained. He married Nancy M., daughter of John B. Smith. Mr. Clement was succeeded at Salisbury by his nephew, George S. Clement, who took as partner John M. Hayes, to whom he soon sold his interest. Mr. Hayes was born in New London, February 16, 1823, and was for several years there engaged in trade, and for twelve years was postmaster. He removed to Salisbury in 1860, where he was afterwards elected town clerk. He was chosen representative in 1866 and senator the two following years. He removed to Manchester in 1869, where he served as an alderman and was also a candidate for mayor. His death occurred January 10, 1880. His wife was Sarah M. Carr, of New London, who, with a son and daughter, is still living in Manchester.

Charles E. Foote & Co., who had been in trade in the Greenough store, succeeded Mr. Hayes at the Greenleaf place. They remained, however, but a short time, selling to D. R. Everett. Mr. Foote removed to Penacook, where he still carries on business as junior partner of the firm of Brown & Foote. Everett sold to Elbridge Smith and Arthur S. Calef in 1873. In 1878, David G. Bean, who owned the building, remodeled it, and in April, 1878, leased it to W. B. Parsons, who had previously occupied the Greenough store. Mr. Parsons's son-in-law, Edwin B. Emerson, was a partner for a short time, but sold to C. P. Smith. In January, 1882, A. E. Quimby, of Boscawen, son of John S. and Jane B. (Dustin) purchased the stock and continued the business.

There were probably other parties in trade in the town in the early days, and doubtless several in later times who have not been named among the trading fraternity. It is quite probable that about the year 1804, "Master Chase" had a small stock of dry goods and groceries at the Centre, and that after a year or more he was succeeded by Joseph Adams, Jr.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

The first tavern in the town was erected by Andrew Pettengill, at the South Road, prior to 1767, and for a number of years all meetings of a public nature were held at his house. In 1762, when a resident of Kingston, Mr. Pettengill purchased one hundred acres of land of Benjamin Sanborn, situated near the location of the Academy, on which the tavern was built. He was succeeded in the management of the house by his brother, Capt. Matthew Pettengill. The old tavern site is now occupied by Thomas D. Little.

Stephen Webster, son of Capt. John Webster, erected a long, two-story, framed house on the north side of the South Rangeway, afterwards the site of the hotel which for many years was kept there. It faced southward and had a door in each end. This was built not long after the erection of the Pettengill tavern, and it is claimed that it antedated it. This was not, however, probable. About the year 1795, he sold to Josiah Rogers, who built a one-story addition extending eastward. A second story to the ell was added, and when the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike was built a north ell was also added.

In 1815, Lieut. Benjamin Pettengill left the homestead—the William Holmes place—and conducted the hotel. He was succeeded by Lyman Hawley, the well known stage proprietor, who drove the eight white horses on the carriage conveying General Lafayette when he visited Concord in 1825. Trueworthy Gilman became his partner. The firm failed and Gilman became a pauper, and eventually committed suicide by drowning in Greenough pond. Mr. Hawley subsequently went

to New York, and during a severe thunder shower was thrown from his carriage and killed.

Samuel Allen followed Hawley & Gilman, in 1827. John Shepherd was the successor of Mr. Allen. Shepherd had a fancy for stage business, and bought in Concord the first stage coach made by Lewis Downing. He built the long stable connected with the place, and was followed in the management of the house by the Ainsworth Brothers. Col. John B. Smith run the hotel in 1836, and afterwards his brother Nathan took possession and conducted it for fifteen years. While Col. Smith had control, it was a temperance house, not only in name, but in every day practice. It was a novel act for a hotel keeper to rise in town meeting and advocate the prohibition of the sale of liquors, as Col. Smith was accustomed to do. The hotel was afterwards managed by Col. John C. Smith, now a prominent citizen of the town. During his possession of the place it was known to be a temperance house. It was early called the Rogers tavern, after its builder. More recently it bore the name of Elm House. It was destroyed by fire, July 19, 1882.

The first tavern at the Centre Village was built by Abel Elkins, in 1794, and is now occupied by Caleb E. Smith. It was located near where the pump stands, facing southerly. Mr. Elkins was an energetic and liberal citizen, and was one of the prime movers in building the Baptist Church. The land on which it was located, the burying ground, and the common, were given by him.

Deacon Amos Pettingill erected the second hotel in this part of the town, on the lot where Daniel F. Searle resides.

Benjamin Pettengill purchased the Reuben True place, in 1816, on the west side of the turnpike, and fitted it up for a hotel, which became extensively known as the "Bell Tavern." In its day, it was one of the best hotels in this section. One of the barns was 40x140 feet and another 40x40, and it was no unusual sight to see one hundred horses stabled at night and the house full of guests. Mr. Pettengill retired in 1836, and was succeeded by Ezra Austin, son of Edward Austin, of Boscawen. He rented the place for two years, when Moses

C. Webster purchased it and for some years was its manager. Mr. Austin purchased the Deacon Amos Pettengill hotel stand and occupied it until 1840, when the hotel became a private residence. Mr. Austin moved to Franklin and took the hotel then owned by Joshua Heath. He continued there a few years, sold to O. B. Davis, removed to Illinois, and died. A public house is now kept in the Centre Village by Mr. Drew.

Ensign Moses Garland built the house owned by Dennis Larden, near the centre of the town, between the South and Centre Villages. This was a rendezvous on occasions of regimental musters.

Ebenezer Eastman built the first hotel at Republican Village, where the Webster House now stands. When the present house was built the old material was used. The house was well known for years under the management of O. B. Davis.

Moore's hotel was of later date, situated further north and on the opposite side of the street.

Col. Ebenezer Webster removed from his first framed house to the Lower Village in 1784 or 1785. He built a large two-story house on the corner facing south, and a two-story ell extending north into what is now G. B. Matthews's garden. This was the first tavern in that part of the town. In 1799, he exchanged places with his son-in-law, William Haddock, who conducted a hotel for a little time and then leased it to William Kimball Smith, in April, 1820. Smith was followed by Daniel Osgood, who sold it to Daniel Webster, in 1839.

We have but a meagre history of William K. Smith. We are told by old citizens of the town that he had one son, born in Salisbury, who became conspicuous as a public speaker and lawyer, who subsequently became a revival preacher, and died not many years ago. He changed his name from Smith to Durant, and under the new name achieved wealth and honor. It was through his liberality that Wellesley College, for young ladies, was established.

PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

The first public hall in town was over Major Stephen Bohonon's store. In was in this hall that Major Stephen Bohonon,

nephew to Judge Webster, taught a dancing school. The following humorous story is told in which Judge Webster had the major part: Having some business with his nephew, he found him teaching the young people to dance. He entered the hall where the dancing was going on, and, after waiting a short time, finished his business and returned home. Soon after the rumor was circulated that Judge Webster had been seen in a dancing hall. A member of the church entered a complaint, requiring satisfaction for this reproach. Parson Worcester suggested a written acknowledgment. Judge Webster replied that he would put nothing on file, but would make an ample confession before the congregation. Accordingly on the next Sabbath, after the forenoon services were closed, he rose in his place and said: "A few days since, I had some business with my nephew, Stephen Bohonon; went up to his house, found him in the hall of the tavern, instructing the youth in dancing. They were in the midst of a dance when I entered the hall. I took a seat and waited until the dance was closed; took the earliest opportunity to do my errand with Stephen; found the young folks civil and orderly; saw nothing improper. Now if, in all this, I have offended my *Maker*, brethren, I am sorry for it."

CHAPTER XXIV.

BENEFICENT INSTITUTIONS.

“Think not the good,
The gentle deeds of mercy thou hast done,
Shall die forgotten all; the poor, the pris’ner,
The fatherless, the friendless, and the widow,
Who daily own the bounty of thy hand,
Shall cry to Heaven, and bring a blessing on thee.”

SAMARITAN LODGE OF MASONS.

Near the close of the last century there were in the town several members of the Masonic Order, though no lodge existed nearer than Concord. With members from Andover, they were often seen at regular periods leaving their homes on horseback, on an afternoon, and returning the next day. It was at length discovered that they visited Concord to attend meetings of the lodge. Centre Lodge, No. 20, was organized in Sanbornton, in 1809, after which members of the order were accustomed to meet with brethren in that town. It is quite probable that meetings were sometimes held in town, at the residences of some of the members. As their membership increased, they applied to the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire for a dispensation, or charter, and in due time received the following answer :

[SEAL OF GRAND LODGE.]

To all the Fraternity to whom these presents shall come. The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of New Hampshire sendeth Greeting.

WHEREAS, A Petition has been presented to us by Andrew Bowers, Israel W. Kelley, Samuel Brown and others, all Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, praying that they, with such others as shall hereafter join them, may be erected and constituted a Regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, which petition appearing to us as tending to the advancement of Masonry and the good of the Craft.

Know ye therefore that we, the Grand Lodge aforesaid, reposing special trust and confidence in the prudence and fidelity of our beloved Brethren, above mentioned, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint them, the said Andrew Bowers, Israel W. Kelley, Samuel Brown and others, a Regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the title and designation of Samaritan Lodge, No. 36. Hereby giving and granting unto them and their successors full power and authority to convene at Wilson's at the town of Salisbury in the County of Hillsborough and State aforesaid, to receive Entered Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts, and raise Master Masons, upon the payment of such fees for the same as the regulations of the Grand Lodge do now, or may hereafter require. Also to make choice of Master, Wardens, and other officers annually or otherwise as they shall see cause, to receive and collect funds for the relief of poor and distressed brethren, their widows or children, and in general to transact all matters relating to Masonry, which may to them appear to be for the good of the Craft according to the ancient usages and customs of Masons.

And we do hereby require the said constituted Brethren to attend the meetings of the Grand Lodge by their Master and Wardens, or by proxies regularly appointed. Also to keep a fair and regular record of all their proceedings and lay them before the Grand Lodge when required.

And we do enjoin upon our brethren of the said Lodge that they be punctual in the payment of such sums as may be assessed for the support of the Grand Lodge, that they behave respectfully and obediently towards their superiors in office, and in all other respects conduct as good Masons. And we do hereby declare the proceedings of the said Lodge in the Grand Lodge and elsewhere to commence from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We, the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Wardens, by the power and authority to us committed have hereunto set our hands and caused the Seal of the Grand Lodge to be affixed at Concord, this 14th day of June, A. L. 5821.

JOSHUA DARLING, *Grand Master.*

SAMUEL LARKIN, *Deputy Grand Master.*

ANDREW PEIRCE, *Senior Grand Warden.*

FRED A. SUMNER, *Junior Grand Warden.*

Attest:

THOMAS BEEDE,

Grand Secretary.

No record of the organization of Samaritan Lodge can be found, but its membership has been ascertained, and it included the most active business men of that day in the town.

The following residents of Salisbury received the degrees in this lodge: Andrew Bohonon, Edward West, John Greeley,

Samuel I. Wells, John Townsend, Thomas R. Greenleaf, William C. Thompson, James B. McGregory, Timothy Taylor, Moses West, John T. Hale (first degree), Francis S. Greenleaf.

Ithamar Watson, a resident of Salisbury, received the degrees in Warner Lodge, No. 35, in 1819; was Secretary in 1830-34-38-39-44; Senior Warden, 1832; Master in 1833-36-37-41-44-46-47-48. Joseph True, also a resident of Salisbury, received the degrees in 1821, and continued a member till 1830, in the same lodge. Nathaniel Thurston received one degree in 1819. Edmund Baker received the degrees in 1821, but does not appear as a member. Daniel Watson received the third degree in 1834; held minor offices and was Junior Warden in 1836-37; Master in 1839.

In Centre Lodge, No. 20, Sanbornton Square, John P. Sweat received the first degree in 1813; Jacob Trussell received the first degree in 1815; Jonathan Proctor received the first degree in 1815; but their names do not appear afterwards.

In Blazing Star Lodge, No. 11, Concord, Andrew Bowers received the degrees in 1799, and was elected Master the same year; dimitted August 7, 1822. Zaccheus Colby received the degrees in 1801; Joseph Bartlett in 1806; Stephen Webster in 1809. Samuel C. Bartlett was elected to membership, in 1807, in Blazing Star Lodge, Concord; dimitted to Samaritan Lodge, August 7, 1821; and was one of its leading members till it became extinct during the "dark ages." He furnished the silver coin for the jewels of King Solomon's Lodge. Stephen Morse received the first degree in Warner Lodge, No. 35, at Warner, June 5, 1822; passed Fellow Craft, in Samaritan Lodge, at Salisbury, September 30, 1822; was raised to the degree of Master Mason in said lodge, November 25, 1822; and was returned by said Warner Lodge as a member thereof in its returns to the Grand Lodge, April 15, 1824.

From other sources we have the following: Samuel C. Bartlett, Cyrus Gookin, David Carter Gookin, Garland Calef, Deacon Peter Stone, and Stephen Morse were members of Samaritan Lodge at the time it lost its charter by forfeiture and were among the petitioners for Kearsarge Lodge, No. 81, at Andover Centre, April 16, 1866.

During the "dark ages" the public feeling was so strong against Freemasons that they were frequently assaulted on the street. Raids were made upon their lodge rooms and their furniture seized by force and burned. The records of Samaritan Lodge were taken by a few of the members and secretly buried. For some years it was impossible to hold regular meetings. The lodge made its last return to the Grand Lodge, June 10, 1828, although it appears to have kept up an organization until 1830, perhaps later. In 1838 or 1839, a member of the lodge wrote the District Deputy Grand Master that the charter, furniture, etc., had been lost. Samaritan Lodge was stricken from the roll and its charter declared forfeited, June 9, 1840.

The meetings of the lodge were held in the hall over the old "Williams store" at the Centre Road, now owned by Dana J. Mann, and in the hall fitted up for that purpose over Thomas R. Greenleaf's hatter's shop, which stood just north of Nathan Kilburn's dwelling. It was afterwards moved to its present location and occupied by Deacon T. D. Little as a shop. The building was familiarly called "Freemasons Hall." It was drawn from the spot where it stood by sixty yoke of the largest cattle that could be collected in Salisbury and the adjoining towns. There were four strings of fifteen yoke each.

For the following notes we are indebted to Nathan Woodbury, Secretary of Kearsarge Lodge, No. 81, Andover Centre: "The petition was signed by John Elliott, Jr., Samuel C. Bartlett, William Little, Josiah B. True, John Woodbury (Andover), Dudley Ladd, Samuel Cilley (Andover), and Israel W. Kelley. The officers for the first year (5821) were: Andrew Bowers, Master; Israel W. Kelley, Senior Warden; Samuel Brown, Junior Warden; William Little, Treasurer; Samuel C. Bartlett, Secretary; John Woodbury, Senior Deacon; John Elliott, Junior Deacon; Josiah B. True, James Severance, Stewards; Joseph Cilley, Tyler." This is shown by the records of his lodge.

In a return to the Grand Lodge, dated June 3d, 5822, and signed, Samuel C. Bartlett, Secretary, we find the above officers chosen for that year, (1822), with the following note:

"Thomas Beal, Edward Baker, Samuel Cilley (Andover), Enoch Morrill, Jeremiah Marston (Andover), Elijah Hilton (Andover), Leonard W. Noyes, Otis Robinson, Jr., members."

The following officers are recorded for 1823 and subsequently: 1823.—Israel W. Kelley, Master; Samuel Brown, Austin George, Wardens; John Townsend, Secretary. 1824—25.—Samuel Brown, Master; John Townsend, Secretary. 1826.—Thomas R. White, Master; John Townsend, Secretary. 1827.—Peter Stone, Master; John Townsend, Secretary.

Mr. Garland Calef, at the age of eighty-one years, remembers as Masters of the lodge, Andrew Bowers, Israel W. Kelley, Samuel Brown (Andover), Thomas R. White, and Peter Stone; as Secretaries, John Townsend, Thomas Greenleaf, James Severance, and Samuel C. Bartlett; and also as members in addition to those previously named, Pelatiah Gookin, Lemuel Call, Royal Hale, John Elliott, Joseph Morse, and Paul Pearsons, all of Boscawen.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The "*Salisbury Sacred Musick Society*" was incorporated in June, 1808, and had a continuous and prosperous career for nearly twenty-five years. Andrew Bowers was President; Israel W. Kelley, Vice President; Samuel I. Wells, Secretary; and John White, Treasurer. Jeremy Webster, (the grandfather of J. Frank Webster, of Concord,) and Abial Wardwell were for many years choristers. Wardwell was a singing master. The society had a large choir and an accompaniment of stringed and wind instruments. Their music was mostly sacred.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Early in the history of the temperance movement, Salisbury had many citizens who were earnest in the work. Her clergymen were among the foremost ones, and even her hotel keepers at times were consistent members of temperance organizations. With rare exceptions, the town has been noted for

its temperance principles, and has seldom suffered in its reputation from the sale of intoxicating liquors within its borders.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.

In March, 1844, a fire engine company was formed, with John C. Smith as captain. It had twenty-two members. The engine was made in the town and was capable of doing good work. At one time it ran to a fire in a barn, three-fourths of a mile away, and was the means of saving the house from destruction. The company was sustained until about six years ago.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

These institutions have been sustained for many years, the first of which we have an account being instituted in 1827. They have generally been maintained in connection with the churches and in several of the district school houses.

FARMERS' CLUB.

A Farmers' Club has been maintained for several years, consisting of about eighty members. Many meetings have been held at private houses and in public places. The papers which have been read have been of a practical and meritorious character, and the discussions have created much interest. Ladies, as well as gentlemen, are eligible to membership and its usual work. The President at this date is D. C. Stevens.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Bartlett Grange, No. 104, was formed in November, 1884, with thirty-one charter members. It numbers at this date, May 8th, 1885, forty-four members. John C. Smith is the Master and Thomas D. Little, Secretary.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Pingree Post, No. 84, was organized in January, 1885, with sixteen charter members, Amos Chapman, Commander.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE TOWN HOUSE AND POUNDS.

Go cut down trees in the forests,
And trim the straightest boughs
Cut down trees in the forest,
And build me a wooden house.
And here in the pine *town*-house
They shall choose men to rule
In every needful faculty,
In town, and state, and school.

The early town meetings were held at various places in the town; first at Andrew Pettengill's tavern, then at Matthew Pettengill's. They were sometimes held at the old meeting house on Searle's Hill; subsequently at the South Road and at the Centre Road meeting houses. The minor business meetings were held at the public houses, with which the town was well supplied.

A special meeting was held at the house of Moses C. Webster, June 4, 1839, "to see what the town will do in regard to building, or providing some suitable place for a Town House."

Voted, "That we build a town house and that the Selectmen examine the state of the town, and locate the house where it shall accommodate the whole town."

Two days later a petition was widely circulated, and, bearing the names of eighty persons, was presented to the selectmen to call a town meeting to take further action in relation to locating the house. The signers of the petition desired that the location be at the South Road, and that it be built by a special committee chosen for that purpose. They pledged

\$200 towards meeting the expenses, provided the house be located where they should indicate.

The meeting was held at Moses C. Webster's, June 27, 1839. Col. True George was chosen moderator. It was again voted "to build a town house."

The third article in the warrant was "to see if the town will vote to locate said house at the South Road Village, by a committee to be raised for that purpose, provided \$200 towards building the same shall be guaranteed said committee to be paid by individuals." On this question, the vote was 111 in the affirmative and 121 in the negative.

On the motion to accept the report of the selectmen, 114 voted in the affirmative and 104 in the negative.

The report was as follows :

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that we have measured and noted the distance of each voter, separately, in ten out of the eleven school districts, and have estimated the rest according to the best of our abilities, and find that the whole of the inhabitants can assemble together on the turnpike thirty-three rods southeast from Samuel C. Bartlett's store, with less travel, making it more equal for the different parts of the town than any other place on the travelled road.

CYRUS GOOKIN,	}	Selectmen
N. D. HUNTOON,		of
H. F. STEVENS,		Salisbury.

Moved, "That the above report be amended by striking out the place designated by the selectmen and substituting 'the Centre Road Common.'" The amendment was carried.

It was voted that the selectmen be authorized, as a committee, to locate the town house on the Centre Road common, according to the vote just passed; that they be authorized to build the same before the second Tuesday in March next.

The house was built according to direction and was first used at the spring election of 1840. It is a one-story building, about 30x36 feet. The land on which it is located was owned by Abel Elkins, who, for a mere nominal consideration, gave the land south of the highway and north of the fence for the location of the house and the common where the church stands. This was done prior to the building of the Baptist church.

It order to secure proper accommodations, the town bought small parcels of Thomas H. Pettengill, Reuben Fifield, Suel Fifield, Polly Cate, Moses C. Webster, John Fifield, I. N. Sawyer, Lydia Batchelder, and Polly Pettengill, they being heirs-at-law and assignees of the original proprietor of the common, for the consideration of one dollar each. The deeds of these parties, acknowledged before Samuel C. Bartlett, Justice of the Peace, convey so much of the common, on said Centre road, near the Baptist meeting house in said Salisbury, as may be sufficient to set a town house on, the same to be located thereon by the selectmen of said town, reserving the privilege of passing to, from, and around the same when necessary. The deed bore date of July 12, 1839.

The foundation and underpinning of the building were laid by Moses C. Webster. Horatio N. Harvey, of Fisherville, by contract, erected the house. The town books of expenses for the year 1839 have this item: "December 27. Paid Horatio N. Harvey's bill, \$1,025.97."

The house still remains in good condition, and is used for various public meetings besides those pertaining to town affairs.

POUNDS.

The first pound established in the town was in a portion of Benjamin Sanborn's barn, at the Lower Village, and Daniel Bean was the first pound-keeper.

In 1787, the selectmen were instructed by the legal voters to build a pound, "in the same manner as the highway tax is worked out," and that year a pound was built near Ebenezer Eastman's. This was in the east section of the town, near Eastman's or Pemigewasset Falls.

In 1794, it was "voted to build a sufficient pound on the hill near Ensign Moses Garland's; that said pound be built with good and sufficient posts and rails."

"Voted, That it be 32 feet square."

"Voted, That the selectmen be a committee to build said pound."

Ensign Moses Garland was the first pound-keeper in his section of the town. He was succeeded by his son, who was followed by Levi Morrill.

Early in this century the pound went to decay, and a stone pound, still used, was erected in 1819. The site was purchased of Moses Garland for \$200.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE ALMSHOUSE.

“Speak gently, kindly to the poor,
Let no harsh term be heard;
They have enough they must endure
Without one unkind word.”

For many years after the settlement of the town, Salisbury was not burdened to maintain paupers. The settlers were men in the vigor of life, and were able “to keep the wolf from the door.” In case of sickness, or accident, or loss of property, individual assistance was usually promptly rendered. It was in accordance with custom and law for the officers to “warn” away such persons as came into their towns without having some occupation or the means of self support, and thus by anticipation save the expense which their own inability to obtain a living might occasion. Salisbury seldom, if ever, exercised this right. But she had no paupers for a half century after the settlement of some parts of her territory. When it became necessary to grant assistance beyond that requisite to meet temporary or occasional wants, special provision was made by the selectmen or by vote of the town. The usual course was to board the poor with those reliable citizens, who, in addition to the labor which they could perform, would take them for the smallest amount of money. This was generally determined at the annual town meeting by a “vendue.” The successful bidder, on his part, was to take the paupers from

their homes or previous places of residence, "furnish them with the necessary meat and drink, washing and lodging, rum and tobacco," while the town would provide clothing and such other aid as was especially stipulated.

This was the practice in Salisbury, with possibly an occasional exception, up to the year 1831.

In 1812, at the annual meeting, it was voted "that the town procure a suitable house for the poor of said town, and that all the poor, who are chargeable to the town, be supported in said house the present season."

It does not appear from any record or report that such a house was provided, nor that any bills were paid for the support of the poor therein. But the next year it was voted "that the selectmen shall vendue the poor of the town to the lowest bidder."

Voted "to choose a committee to draft Bye Laws and Regulations to govern the poor of the town." Chose Major Jabez Smith, Capt. Joel Eastman, Moses Eastman, Andrew Bowers, Richard Fletcher, and Parker Noyes, Esquires.

We are not able to ascertain what action the committee or the town took, as there is no record. It is evident that the old course was pursued with regard to the few paupers in the town, until 1831, when it was voted "to choose a committee to inform themselves concerning the support of the poor on a farm, and how they can purchase a farm, farming utensils and stock, and consider all expenses attending the same, and report at some future time." Chose Matthew P. Webster, Dr. Peter Bartlett, Thomas H. Pettengill, Esq., Benjamin Pettengill, 2d, Thomas Chase and Isaac Sawyer.

April 12th, 1831, the committee reported in writing as follows:

Your Committee are of the opinion that the measures heretofore pursued by the town to support their poor have proved expensive and have had an immoral tendency. From the best estimate they have been able to make the expenses for the last 30 years to the town, for the support of paupers, have not been less than Eighteen Thousand dollars. * * * The Committee are of the opinion that the cheapest and best method of supporting the poor is upon a farm, and this Com-

mittee have come to this result by enquiries made of other towns who have establishments of their own. Your Committee therefore recommend that the town immediately purchase and put in operation such an establishment for the future support of the poor, and that said poor-house be used not only as an asylum for the poor but for a house of Correction for the Idle and dissolute. They also recommend that a portion of the town funds be appropriated to purchase said farm, stock and tools, that a committee be chosen to purchase the same, and that the Selectmen for the present year be authorized to take a Deed in their names for and in behalf of the town of such farm and buildings as the said Committee may bargain for, and also that said Selectmen be authorized to employ a proper person to take charge of said poor-house and to carry on said farm the present year, and that said Selectmen be the overseers of said poor-house and farm, and render an account of the doings and of the expenditures about said house and farm, also for the support of the poor at the next annual meeting.

(SIGNED BY THE COMMITTEE.)

Voted, "That so much of the report of the committee as relates to the purchase of a farm be accepted."

Voted, "That the Selectmen are instructed to purchase a farm for the use of the town, at any time within the year, leaving it to their discretion to embrace the first opportunity which will in their opinion promote the best interest of the town."

Resolved, "That the selectmen be authorized to take and appropriate the school fund and Literary funds of said town to purchase said farm, stock and tools, and that the town be accountable for the annual interest of said funds in the same manner said interest is now appropriated."

The resolution was adopted.

Voted, "That the Selectmen be instructed to appropriate so much of the Parsonage fund as shall be found wanting to carry into effect the aforesaid establishment for supporting the poor, after making use of the school fund and literary fund as aforesaid."

Voted, "That the house which the Selectmen shall purchase for the use of the town be used as a house of correction for Idle and disorderly persons."

Voted, "That Thomas H. Pettengill and Samuel I. Wells, Esquires, be a Committee to draft rules and regulations for the order, Government and discipline of the poor house in contemplation."

April 18, 1831, agreeably to the instructions, the selectmen purchased the farm containing about one hundred and fifty acres, of Daniel Kent, paying \$1,850. The stock and tools cost \$672.20. Enoch Fifield and wife were employed to take charge of the house and farm. In the year 1830, it had cost the town \$395.60 to support its poor. In the year 1832, the expenses dropped to \$191.61, and for the year ending March 1, 1836, the expenses were \$389.08.

This system of supporting the poor was continued for more than thirty years.

March 13, 1866, the town voted "to sell the Pauper farm and the personal property connected therewith, and that the Selectmen be authorized to sell the same when in their judgment it shall be for the interest of the town, said sale to be made within one year."

The lumber, wood, and some personal property were sold at auction. The real estate was purchased by Roland R. Kelley, and is now owned and occupied by — Cook. The whole property sold for nearly as much as the original cost. The proceeds of the sale were used in the liquidation of the town debt.

Since the sale of the farm, some of the poor requiring assistance have been taken to the county farm, according to statute provision. The few persons remaining who require assistance have been supported by friends at low rates, and the town has granted satisfactory remuneration.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE CEMETERIES.

“I count the old familiar names,
O’ergrown with moss and lichen gray,
Where tangled briar and creeping vine
Across the trembling tablets stray.”

Formerly the dead were buried about the church where they worshipped or in some retired place on the home lot; but as times changed this was gradually done away with. As there is almost nothing else so deeply interesting to the living as the disposal of the remains of those whom they have loved and lost, so there is perhaps nothing so indicative of the condition and character of a people as the method in which they bury their dead.

The first interment within the limits of Salisbury was at the Lower Village and was that of the remains of four soldiers who died as early as 1754, at the old Salisbury fort. It is supposed that the wife of Philip Call was buried here. But the oldest record of a death is found on a native, rough stone, nearly buried in the ground. The inscription appears to be “Aaron Settle Collins, April 5, 1764.” He resided on the east side of the river (Canterbury) in what is now Northfield. This yard contains a large number of unmarked graves. Many of our first settlers located in this vicinity, and, without doubt, were buried here. Here is the resting place of some of the ancestors of Daniel Webster, although it is said that Ebenezer

Webster's first two children were buried near the log cabin, or by his first wife, on Searle's Hill. Here are the graves of the departed children of Thomas W. Thompson, and a slab bears the following inscription, which assures us of the kindness of one of Salisbury's most eminent men :

IN MEMORY
OF
SILVIA MARCY KIMBALL
A FAITHFULL BLACK SERVANT
IN THE FAMILY
OF
THOMAS W. THOMPSON.
SHE D. DEC. 28, 1800,
IN THE 14TH YEAR OF HER AGE.

The second graveyard in age, named for the donor of the land, is situated near Union meeting house in the west part of the town. Sinkler Bean gave the land, provided the people would clear it up, fence it, and give him the space in the yard south of the gate, which is used by the Bean family. The Maloons are buried at the right hand, just as one enters the gate from the east. They are buried near the eastern wall. No stone marks the resting place of this, the second family in town.

On the completion of the first church, land east and south of the building was used as a burying-ground for many years and was known as Searle's Hill graveyard. On the removal of the church to the South Road, and the opening of other grounds, this became one of the things of the past. The stones were removed, the ground plowed, and hardly a vestige of the burial place remains.

The land for the cemetery at the South Road was given by Capt. John Webster, and was originally about one-half of an acre. An addition was made on the north in 1879. The oldest stone is erected to the memory of Nathaniel Huntoon, who died October 19, 1784. Capt. John Webster's stone bears this inscription :

"Let me not forgotten lie,
Lest you forget that you must die."

Four ministers, several of the deacons of the Congregational church, the Bartletts, the Websters, the Beans, the Calefs, and many former residents of the South Road, are buried in this ground.

The Centre Road, or Baptist cemetery, was laid out at the time of the building of the church, in 1791. Previous to that time, the people in this neighborhood buried their dead in the field east of F. W. Fifield's house. The land was given by Abel Elkins. The oldest stone is that of Rhoda, wife of Reuben True, and daughter of Gov. Josiah Bartlett, 1794. Here are buried the Sawyers, Fifields, Pettengills, Websters and Adamses. The ground is now much neglected and overgrown with weeds.

The cemetery connected with the Congregational church, in what is now Franklin, was given by Ebenezer Eastman. Many bodies were formerly interred here, but they have been taken up and removed to the cemetery on the east side of the river. The first body buried here was a child of Joseph Chapman, who worked for Eli Bootman. This child was drowned, and buried June 18, 1815.

The Stevens burying-ground came from the farm of Daniel Stevens, who, for the consideration of \$1.00, sold the land to his surrounding neighbors. The oldest stone is that of Ann, wife of John Challis, Jr., who died May 6, 1807.

The Watson yard is situated in the Watson district, near the Warner line.

The Calef yard is situated on the Bog road. The land was given by John Calef, son of William, and grandson of the first William. Like other yards, it was fenced by the families who buried in it. The first person buried there was John Taylor, who died May 1, 1826.

The Pingree yard was given by William Pingree, Sr., with the proviso that he was to have the north front lot and his son Stephen the south front lot. It was fenced by the neighbors, and, in 1880, an addition on the south was made by John Huntoon, since deceased. The yard is pleasantly situated, well fenced, and the grounds kept in good condition. In 1826, a

grave was robbed in this yard, and after that a watchhouse was erected in the enclosure. The first person buried was Mrs. Nancy Dunlap, who died in July, 1819.

For Shaw's Corner yard the land was probably given by Col. John C. Gale. This is one of the old graveyards. The Rev. Mr. Searle was buried there, as the cemetery on the hill had been abandoned at the time of his death. It is said that the first person buried here was Hannah, a daughter of Dudley Palmer, who died February 22, 1784.

The last public cemetery laid out, and by far the best located, is known as "Oak Hill Cemetery," situated on the road north from the Centre Road to Raccoon hill. It embraces two acres of land and was purchased of Benjamin Pettengill, in November, 1868, by the following named gentlemen:

Daniel F. Searle,	Sanborn Shaw,	Moses P. Thompson,
Stephen Morse,	Oliver N. Tucker,	Benjamin F. Shaw,
Frederick C. Shaw,	Hale P. Shaw,	Eliphalet A. Shaw,
Sylvester W. Green,	Frederick S. Fifield,	Stephen B. Coombs,
Augustus C. Pettengill,	Moses C. Webster,	George Shaw,
Warren W. Sleeper,	John Shaw,	Daniel Miller.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

TAX COLLECTORS AND MAGISTRATES.

“Why tribute? Why should we pay tribute?
If Cæsar can hide the sun from us with a blanket,
Or put the moon in his pocket,
We'll pay him tribute for light;
Else, sir, no more tribute.”

CONTINENTAL AND PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The provincial or State tax for several years was as follows, as per receipts in the possession of Mr. Nesmith:

In 1769, the first tax after the incorporation of the town was twelve pounds, three shillings; 1771, ten pounds, two shillings; 1774, four pounds, sixteen shillings; 1777, two hundred and sixty-eight pounds, six shillings and sixpence.

We find also the following record of money raised:

September 28, 1775, the Colonial Congress raised four thousand pounds, l. m., Salisbury's portion being £19, 4s.

March 22, 1779, a tax was ordered for the continental army, of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, Salisbury's proportion being £1006, 5s. Also one hundred thousand pounds for the State, of which Salisbury's proportion was £670, 1s. 3d.

June, 1779, the General Court raised four hundred and fifty thousand pounds for the army, Salisbury's proportion of £3018, 15s., to be paid in continental bills.

March 15, 1780, the General Court raised two millions one hundred and sixty thousand pounds, l. m., of which Salisbury's proportion was £17,820.

In 1783 the State tax was fifty-five thousand pounds, Salisbury's proportion being £453, 15s.

INVENTORY FOOTINGS, 1782.

No. of acres of orchard land,....	13	Harvest cattle, 3 years old.....	155
Tillage	202	“ “ 2 years old.....	134
Mowing	1033	“ “ 1 year old.....	88
Pasturage.....	1277	Yearly rent of mills, repairs de-	
No. of horses and mares....	71	ducted.....	£ 30
Oxen.....	167	Money on hand and at interest...	£100
Cows.....	291		

INVENTORY FOR 1783.

The Selectmen say no changes have been made in value for four years, except correction of errors and transfers of property which had changed hands :

No. of acres of orchard land..	17½	No. of Cows.....	292
Tillage	297	Horses and cattle 3 years old....	121
Mowing	1201	“ “ 2 years old....	166
Pasturage.....	1502	“ “ 1 year old.....	204
No. of horses and mares....	93	Yearly rent of mills, deducting re-	
Oxen.....	184	pairs.....	£ 38

Total of all real estate not enumerated before and owned by inhabitants,	£7411
Total value of all real estate not owned by the inhabitants,	2510
Total of money in hand or at interest,	170
The ratable estate in 1792 was,	465 6s. 8d.
“ “ 1809 “	\$2013 49
“ “ 1823 “	2173 99
“ “ 1838 “	2757 07
“ “ 1873 “	7984 25

HIGHWAY TAX, 1780.

The highway tax on the whole town, for the year 1780, with the amount against each person, is given in dollars only. It will be observed that these taxes are very high, but it was during the revolutionary war, and the dollars were worth only about a third of a silver dollar :

Edward Evans,	\$38 00	Ebenezer Johnson,	\$58 00
George Bayley,	13 00	Simeon Chote,	12 00
John Bayley,	58 00	Joseph Bartlett,	24 00
Robert Barber,	70 00	Lt. William Calef,	103 00
Ezekiel Roberts,	12 00	Israel Webster,	57 00
Peter Severance,	107 00	*Ens. Andrew Bohonon,	53 00

*Esq. Joseph Bean,	\$189 00	Joseph Mason,	\$20 00
*Leonard Judkins,	50 00	Edward Scribner,	28 00
Capt. Matthew Pettengill,	112 00	Samuel Loverin,	20 00
Benjamin Baker,	10 00	Daniel Stevens,	28 00
Nicholas Colby,	12 00	William Eastman,	24 00
Reuben Hoyt,	15 00	Ananiah Bohonon,	27 00
Willard Peterson,	55 00	Abraham Fifield,	30 00
Capt. John Webster,	112 00	Richard Piermont,	37 00
*Stephen Webster,	21 00	Jeremiah Roberts,	14 00
*Ens. John Webster,	105 00	Jonathan Huntoon,	11 00
John Sweat,	12 00	Samuel Bean,	25 00
Ephraim Colby,	37 00	Capt. Benjamin Pettengill,	137 00
Dea. John Collins,	58 00	Benjamin Pettengill, Jr.,	33 00
Zachariah Colby,	38 00	Jonathan Fifield,	144 00
David Hall,	20 00	Elias Elkins,	89 00
*John Fellows,	62 00	Jonathan Cram,	49 00
*Jeremiah Webster,	48 00	Moses Woodman,	45 00
Cutting Stevens,	41 00	Moses Garland,	44 00
David Pettengill,	18 00	Edward Fifield,	35 00
Ens. Joseph Fifield,	68 00	Daniel Brottbank,	47 00
*Shubael Greeley,	65 00	Jacob Garland,	30 00
*Nehemiah Heath,	48 00	Moses Lang,	14 00
*Job Heath,	46 00	Samuel Pillsbury,	23 00
Benjamin Greeley,	37 00	Benjamin Webster,	20 00
James Hazard,	10 00	Jacob Bohonon,	24 00
John Smith,	19 00	William Webster,	37 00
Benjamin Greeley, Jr.,	61 00	Ebenezer Webster,	49 00
Benjamin Sanborn,	36 00	Andrew Bohonon,	14 00
John Challis,	27 00	William Searle,	20 00
Moses Sawyer,	21 00	Charles Hilton,	10 00
Parker Carr,	45 00	John Pierson,	26 00
John Hoyt,	17 00	John Fifield,	109 00
Elder Sinkler Bean,	72 00	Samuel Scribner,	72 00
Phineas Bean,	28 00	William Newton,	79 00
Nathaniel Meloon,	68 00	Joseph French,	89 00
Joseph Meloon,	16 00	Moses Elkins,	18 00
Nathaniel Meloon, Jr.,	64 00	Jacob Cochran,	42 00
Ezra Tucker,	39 00	John C. Gale,	92 00
Ebenezer Tucker,	17 00	Lt. Joseph Severance,	30 00
Obadiah Peters Fifield,	22 00	Moses Silly,	47 00
Iddo Scribner,	26 00	Gideon Dow,	39 00
John Bean,	24 00	Daniel Lovell,	38 00
Edward Scribner, Jr.,	36 00	John Clement,	23 00
Jonathan Foster,	12 00	Peter Eastman,	12 00
Hezekiah Foster,	34 00	John Bowen,	85 00
Benaiah Bean,	40 00	Lt. Robert Smith,	123 00
Benjamin Fifield,	10 00	Jacob True,	51 00

* Highway Tax, 1791.

Lt. Joseph Basford,	\$15 00	William Kezer,	\$25 00
Benjamin Basford,	25 00	Lemuel Kezer,	37 00
John Farnham,	19 00	Samuel French, of Kingston,	9 00
Stephen Cross,	21 00	Jabez Morrill, of Andover,	5 00
Enoch Bartlett,	19 00	Moses Clough, of Andover,	4 00
Nathan Webster,	14 00	Edward Eastman,	109 00
Tristram Quimby,	14 00	Benjamin Sanborn,	109 00
Dudley Palmer,	24 00	John Call,	48 00
Abial Tandy,	38 00	Ezekiel Heath,	17 00
Richard Greenough,	7 00	Simeon Sanborn,	18 00
Rowell Colby,	10 00	John Jameson,	28 00
Robert W. Smith,	14 00	John Sanborn,	25 00
Jonathan Roberts,	23 00	Theophilus Runlett,	12 00
Elder Benjamin Huntoon,	93 00	Samuel D. Wadleigh,	28 00
Daniel Huntoon,	21 00	Joseph Bean, Jr.,	13 00
James Lovell,	38 00	Benjamin Chote,	12 00
Robert Fowler,	12 00		

The individuals named below were taxed on highways for 1791 :

Joseph Harriman,	Ens. Joshua Taylor,	Jesse Stevens,
Caleb Cushing,	Samuel Allen,	Lewis Morris,
Capt. Luke Wilder,	Edward West,	John Morris,
Andrew Bowers,	Thomas Chase,	Samuel Morris,
Willard Peterson,	Bayley Chase,	Hazen Foster,
David Currier,	David Parker,	Benjamin Howard.
Joseph March,		

The following highway tax lists give the names of individual taxes in the South Road district for 1775 :

Joseph Marston,	Shubael Greeley,	John Webster, Jr.,
Moses Sawyer,	Israel Webster,	Capt. Matthew Pettengill,
John Chellis,	Joseph Bartlett, M. D.,	Leonard Judkins,
Benjamin Greeley, Jr.,	Robert Barber,	Ens. Andrew Bohonon,
Reuben Greeley,	Jeremiah Webster,	Joseph Bean, Esq.,
William Eastman,	John Fellows,	William Calef,
Widow Greeley,	David Hall,	Ebenezer Johnson,
Benjamin Greeley,	Ephraim Colby,	Andrew Pettengill,
Job Heath,	John Collins,	John Bayley.
Nehemiah Heath,	Capt. John Webster,	

VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

Ebenezer Clifford,	Ezekiel Fellows,	Joseph Loverin,
Isaac Fitts,	John Kennedy,	Isaac Marston.

Highway taxpayers in the Centre Road district, west of the Blackwater, in 1789:

William Eastman,	Benjamin Pettengill,	Abram Sanborn,
Enos Challis,	Samuel Bean,	Ananiah Bohonon,
Jeremiah Roberts,	Joseph Severance,	Abram Fifield,
Peter Eastman,	Jonathan Cram,	Elijah Wadleigh,
Samuel Frazier,	Nathaniel Bean,	Benjamin Wadleigh,
Benjamin Frazier,	Samuel Norris,	Richard Greeley,
Samuel Elkins,	John Farnham,	David Pettengill.
Richard Elkins,	Jacob Flanders,	

Highway taxpayers in South Road district, west of the Blackwater river, 1790:

Joseph Lufkin,	Jonathan Foster,	John Couch,
Ens. Jonathan Young,	Joseph Meloon,	Caleb Watson,
Benaiah Bean,	Nathaniel Meloon,	Abijah Watson,
Elder Sinkler Bean,	Matthew Greeley,	Ebenezer Quimby,
Lt. Thomas Bean,	Jacob Tucker,	Lt. Isaac Blaisdell.
John Smith,	Ebenezer Tucker,	

Highway taxpayers in Raccoon hill district, in 1797, with the amounts assessed:

Peter Whittemore,	\$5 62	Peter Sweatt,	\$3 30
O. Lowell,	5 71	Winthrop Sanborn,	4 22
William Kezer,	4 46	James Randall,	17
Samuel Richardson,	81	Moses Silley,	4 40
Robert Fowler,	90	Samuel French,	2 93
Nehemiah Lovell,	2 78	Joseph Severance,	5 01
David Lovell,	5 07	John Taylor,	1 05
Joseph Sweatt,	3 62	Estate of N. Huntoon,	1 47

COLLECTORS.

The following list embraces the names of the tax collectors, and date of service, from the organization of the town:

1768. Andrew Bohonon,	1776. Shubael Greeley,
1769. Joseph Bean,	1777. Lieut. Andrew Pettengill,
1770. Nathaniel Maloon,	1778. Capt. Ebenezer Webster,
1771. Matthew Pettengill,	1779. John Fifield,
1772. Stephen Call,	1780. David Pettengill,
1773. Robert Smith,	1781. Elder Benjamin Huntoon,
1774. William Calef,	1782. Ens. John Webster,
1775. Ebenezer Johnson,	1783. Edward Eastman,

1784. Joseph French,
 1785. Jonathan Fifield,
 1786. William Newton,
 1787. John Collins,
 1788. Leonard Judkins,
 1789. Moses Garland,
 1790. Jacob True,
 1791. Benjamin Greeley,
 1792. Nathaniel Meloon,
 1793. Aquilla Pingrey,
 1794. John C. Gale,
 1795. Lieut. Joseph French,
 1796. Ens. Moses Garland,
 1797. Joseph Fifield, Esq.,
 1798. Aquilla Pingrey,
 1799. Phineas Bean, Esq.,
 1800. Ephraim Colby,
 1801. John Smith,
 1802. Benjamin Whittemore,
 1803. Benjamin Pettengill, 3d,
 1804. Aquilla Pingrey,
 1805. Levi Morrill,
 1806. Onesiphorus Page,
 1807. Aquilla Pingrey,
 1808. Aquilla Pingrey,
 1809. Aquilla Pingrey,
 1810. Benjamin Pettengill,
 1811. Benjamin Pettengill,
 1812. Edward Quimby,
 1813. Benjamin Pettengill, 2d,
 1814. Samuel Greeley,
 1815. Samuel Greeley,
 1816. Samuel Greeley,
 1817. Samuel Greeley,
 1818. Benjamin Pettengill, 2d,
 1819. Benjamin Pettengill, 2d,
 1820. Benjamin Pettengill, 2d,
 1821. Benjamin Pettengill, 2d,
 1822. Benjamin Pettengill, 2d,
 1823. Benjamin Pettengill, 2d,
 1824. Benjamin Pettengill, 2d,
 1825. Benjamin Pettengill, 2d,
 1826. Moses Greeley,
 1827. Moses Greeley,
 1828. Nathaniel Bean,
 1829. Moses Greeley,
 1830. Joshua T. Green,
 True George,
1832. John L. Eaton,
 1833. John L. Eaton,
 1834. John L. Eaton,
 1835. John L. Eaton,
 1836. John L. Eaton,
 1837. John L. Eaton,
 1838. Benjamin Pettengill, 2d,
 1839. John L. Eaton,
 1840. Jesse Eaton,
 1841. Jesse Eaton,
 1842. John L. Eaton,
 1843. True George,
 1844. True George,
 1845. True George,
 1846. Moses Clement,
 1847. Moses Clement,
 1848. Gilbert Eastman,
 1849. Gilbert Eastman,
 1850. Jesse Eaton,
 1851. Jesse Eaton,
 1852. Jesse Eaton,
 1853. Jesse Eaton,
 1854. Moses P. Thompson,
 1855. Moses P. Thompson,
 1856. John C. Smith,
 1857. John C. Smith,
 1858. Hiram Scribner,
 1859. Joseph S. French,
 1860. Joseph S. French,
 1861. Hiram Scribner,
 1862. Hiram Scribner,
 1863. Hiram Scribner,
 1864. Gilman Moores,
 1865. Moses P. Thompson,
 1866. Moses P. Thompson,
 1867. John C. Smith,
 1868. John C. Smith,
 1869. John B. Dunlap,
 1870. John B. Dunlap,
 1871. John B. Dunlap,
 1872. John B. Dunlap,
 1873. John B. Dunlap,
 1874. John B. Dunlap,
 1875. John B. Dunlap,
 1876. John B. Dunlap,
 1877. Charles C. Rogers,
 1878. Charles C. Rogers,
 1879. Charles C. Rogers,

1880. Charles C. Rogers,	1883. Daniel J. Calef,
1881. Daniel J. Calef,	1884. Daniel J. Calef,
1882. Daniel J. Calef,	1885. Daniel J. Calef.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The first Justice of the Peace in Salisbury was Joseph Bean, who was commissioned by Gov. Wentworth. He was a resident of Kingston, and was doubtless commissioned at once on going to Stevenstown. Each town was permitted to recommend the person they preferred for this office. At a legal meeting held at the meeting house on the 24th of May, 1779, it was voted "to have a justice of the peace in sd town." Dr. Joseph Bartlett was chosen for the same. He was appointed, and held the office until he died. He did justice business in this and the surrounding towns.

From records at the state house, we have been able to obtain a complete list of the justices, the dates of their first and subsequent commissions. Most of them held their commissions through life or until their removal to other towns.

Those marked with a * were Justices of the Peace and Quorum, and those marked with a † were limited to county jurisdiction :

- Dr. Joseph Bartlett, May 24, 1779; Dec. 20, 1789; Jan. 3, 1795; Dec. 21, 1799.
 Col. Ebenezer Webster, Jan. 28, 1789; *June 19, 1790; June 12, 1795; Jan. 11, 1800; June 14, 1805.
 Joseph Fifield, Jan. 5, 1795; Dec. 21, 1799; Dec. 5, 1804; Sept. 19, 1809; Sept. 29, 1814.
 Andrew Bowers, Jan. 5, 1795; *Dec. 21, 1799; Dec. 5, 1804; Sept. 19, 1809; Sept. 29, 1814; June 18, 1819; Aug. 4, 1828; Aug. 5, 1833.
 Phineas Bean, Jan. 1, 1802; Sept. 22, 1806; Sept. 23, 1811; Sept. 19, 1816; June 29, 1821.
 Thomas Thompson, Dec. 1, 1796; Dec. 30, 1801. Appointed County Solicitor, Feb. 22, 1802.
 John Gale, Dec. 28, 1805; Sept. 20, 1810.
 Moses Eastman, Dec. 21, 1805; Sept. 20, 1810; Sept. 18, 1815; *June 20, 1820; Aug. 6, 1838; Dec. 23, 1844.
 Thomas W. Thompson, *Sept. 22, 1806.
 Anthony Whitmore, Sept. 22, 1806; Sept. 23, 1811; Sept. 19, 1816.
 Edward Blodgett, June 15, 1807; June 15, 1812; *June 14, 1817.
 Parker Noyes, Sept. 21, 1807; Dec. 8, 1812; May 15, 1818; *May 16, 1823.
 Samuel Greenleaf, Feb. 3, 1812.

- Samuel C. Bartlett, Jan. 25, 1815; June 20, 1820; Aug. 4, 1828; Aug. 5, 1833; Aug. 6, 1838; Aug. 8, 1843; *June 24, 1842; June 22, 1847; June 14, 1852; June 13, 1857; June 14, 1862.
- Joshua Fifield, Jan. 25, 1815; June 20, 1820.
- Samuel I. Wells, June 26, 1822; Aug. 4, 1828; *Aug. 5, 1833.
- Thomas H. Pettengill, July 1, 1823; June 27, 1830; Dec. 5, 1835; *Dec. 7, 1840; Dec. 23, 1845; May 17, 1851; May 17, 1856.
- John Cavender, July 1, 1823.
- Jabez Smith, July 1, 1823.
- William Pingrey, June 27, 1829; June 17, 1834; June 21, 1839; June 20, 1844; Sept. 25, 1857; †Sept. 13, 1862; Jan. 3, 1868.
- Benjamin Pettengill, 3d, Dec. 2, 1830; Dec. 5, 1835; Dec. 7, 1840; Dec. 23, 1845; *May 20, 1847; May 21, 1852.
- John Townsend, Dec. 2, 1830; Dec. 5, 1835; *Jan. 8, 1838; Jan. 9, 1843; Dec. 7, 1847.
- Israel W. Kelly, June 16, 1829; *June 24, 1834; June 21, 1839.
- Matthew P. Webster, June 27, 1831; June 11, 1836; June 12, 1841; June 17, 1846.
- Josiah S. Bean, June 21, 1832; June 14, 1837; June 14, 1842; June 14, 1847.
- Moses Greeley, June 21, 1832; *June 30, 1837; June 14, 1842; June 14, 1847; June 14, 1852; June 3, 1857; June 14, 1862.
- Ithamer Watson, July 1, 1834; June 22, 1849; June 21, 1854.
- Stephen Pingrey, June 27, 1835; June 13, 1840; June 13, 1845; *July 6, 1846; June 27, 1851; June 24, 1856; July 15, 1861; July 15, 1866.
- Valentine Little, June 26, 1837; June 13, 1840; June 14, 1847; June 14, 1852.
- Nathaniel Bean, Dec. 14, 1840; Dec. 23, 1845; Nov. 1, 1850; Nov. 2, 1855; Nov. 24, 1860.
- True George, June 26, 1841; June 30, 1846; June 27, 1851.
- Nathaniel D. Huntoon, June 26, 1841; June 14, 1847.
- Albert G. Allen, Dec. 21, 1841.
- Cyrus Gookin, Dec. 21, 1841; Dec. 7, 1847; Dec. 3, 1852; Sept. 26, 1857; Sept. 13, 1862; Sept. 13, 1867.
- Nathan Smith, June 29, 1843; June 19, 1848; June 18, 1853.
- Francis F. Greenleaf, June 20, 1844.
- Daniel Chase, Dec. 7, 1840.
- Ebenezer Johnson, July 6, 1846; June 27, 1851; June 24, 1856; June 15, 1861; July 2, 1866.
- Benjamin F. Gale, July 6, 1846; June 27, 1851; June 24, 1856.
- Abraham H. Robinson, Sept. 23, 1846; Aug. 4, 1851; *July 1, 1853; June 30, 1857; †June 14, 1862, Concord.
- John Bean, July 3, 1847; June 14, 1852; June 13, 1857; June 14, 1862.
- Jonathan P. Webster, July 3, 1847; June 14, 1852; June 13, 1857.
- David C. Gookin, Nov. 1, 1850.
- Porter B. Watson, June 27, 1851; June 24, 1856; June 15, 1861.
- Jonathan H. Clement, June 27, 1851; June 24, 1856; June 15, 1861.
- Gilbert Eastman, July 4, 1851; June 24, 1856; June 15, 1861.
- Moses Fellows, June 14, 1852; June 13, 1857; June 14, 1862.
- Arthur L. Graves, Sept. 18, 1852; *July 13, 1855; †May 14, 1858; April 11, 1863; April 11, 1868; April 11, 1873.

- Elbridge F. Greenough, Dec. 3, 1852; Sept. 25, 1857.
 Moses P. Thompson, July 1, 1853; June 18, 1858; Sept. 29, 1863; *June 13, 1868;
 July 2, 1873; †June 28, 1878.
 James Fellows, July 15, 1854; *March 30, 1855.
 Nathaniel Sawyer, March 30, 1855; Dec. 31, 1859; Dec. 31, 1864; June 16, 1870;
 †Jan. 6, 1876.
 Garland Calef, July 13, 1855.
 John C. Smith, July 11, 1856; June 15, 1861; June 15, 1866; June 15, 1871;
 †March 18, 1875; Feb. 11, 1880.
 Jonathan W. Fifield, July 11, 1856.
 Moses J. Stevens, June 17, 1859; June 9, 1864; July 2, 1869; June 12, 1874; †June
 10, 1879.
 Joseph P. Stevens, Sept. 23, 1859; Sept. 22, 1864.
 Thomas D. Little, May 18, 1860; May 16, 1865; April 28, 1870; March 18, 1875;
 †June 9, 1880.
 Nathan Tucker, Jr., Nov. 24, 1860; Oct. 31, 1865; Oct. 1, 1870; Sept. 20, 1875.
 John M. Hayes, Nov. 26, 1861; †Nov. 9, 1866.
 Augustus C. Pettengill, Jan. 3, 1863; Jan. 3, 1868.
 Joseph Dow, June 13, 1863.
 Amos P. Stevens, June 14, 1862.
 Joseph C. Clifford, July 7, 1864.
 Charles C. Rogers, June 15, 1866; June 15, 1871; *June 13, 1876.
 Caleb E. Smith, Jan. 3, 1868.
 William Dunlap, Sept. 10, 1868; Aug. 22, 1873; Oct. 15, 1879.
 Charles E. Foot, May 13, 1869.
 B. F. Scribner, June 16, 1870.
 D. R. Everett, Jan. 1, 1870; †Sept. 13, 1872.
 E. B. Emerson, July 10, 1874; †Oct. 20, 1874; Oct. 21, 1879.
 Jonathan Arey, March 18, 1875; Feb. 11, 1880.
 Daniel J. Calef, May 12, 1875; June 9, 1880.
 Isaac S. Blaisdell, April 10, 1877.
 Sylvester W. Green, April 10, 1877.
 Thomas H. Whittaker, June 4, 1878.

CENSUS OF STEVENSTOWN IN 1767.

Unmarried men, from 16 to 60,	18	Male slaves,	1
Married men, from 16 to 60,	36	Female slaves,	0
Boys, from 16 years and under,	55	Widows,	2
Men 60 years and above,	0		<hr/>
Females unmarried,	62	Total,	210
Females married,	36		

The census of 1767 having been found imperfect, the Provincial Congress, held at Exeter, August 26th, 1775, issued an order to the several towns and places in the province for taking

a new census, and also for taking an account of the number of firearms, the quantity of powder, etc., in each town. Agreeably to this requisition, the town authorities made the following return :

COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, }
HILLSBOROUGH, SS. }

SALISBURY, October ye 3rd, 1775.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee of Safety for said Colony, pursuant to a Letter to us Directed from the President of the Provincial Congress, we have taken an Exact number of the inhabitants of this town including Every Soul in said town and is as follows viz

Males under 16 years of age,	142
Males from 16 years of age to 60, not in the army,	92
All males above 50 years of age,	15
Persons gone in the army,	6
All females,	242
*Negroes and slaves for life,	1
	<hr/>
	498

Firearms fit for use 47 — arms wanted 45. The above is a true account taken by us.

JOHN COLLINS, } Selectmen for
LEONARD JUDKINS, } Salisbury.

November 19th, 1775, the above gentlemen went before Joseph Bean, Jus. Peace, and made oath to the above statement.

POPULATION OF SALISBURY AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Population, 1786,	1045	Population, 1820,	2016	Population, 1860,	1191
1790,	1372	1830,	1379	1870,	897
1800,	1767	1840,	1329	1880,	795
1810,	1819	1850,	1228		
1782.	Number of polls from 18 years of age and upward,				162
	Female slaves,				1
1783.	Number of polls from 18 years of age to 75,				171
	Female slaves,				1

*One slave belonged to Benjamin Sanborn, and served in the Revolution, but did not return.

CHAPTER XXIX.

AGRICULTURE OF THE TOWN.

“Heaven speed the plow! Fair Nature’s shuttle true!
The farmer is her weaver, and the field
Her web and woof! Long ages but renew
Proofs of her power, while rots the weaver’s shield.”

When Major Stevens and his co-workers commenced the settlement of a township on the banks of the Merrimack, and beneath the shadow of Kearsarge, there was immediately before them but one industry that gave hope of success. The forests must be felled; shelter, though rude and scant, must be provided; and the lands, rough and obdurate, must be prepared for the production of immediate harvests. The sturdy pioneers had been inured to toil and hardship, and they were ready to meet them in the new location they had chosen.

The meadows and intervalles were deprived of their spontaneous growth; woodlands fell beneath the blows of the axe; fire consumed the fallen trees and prepared the stubborn earth for the spade and the plow, adding fertility to a soil already capable of producing all the vegetable growth required for the sustenance of man and beast. Annually, wider areas of hill-side and plain were opened to the sun, and richer harvests were gathered. The cultivation of the earth, and the feeding of flocks and herds constituted the one great interest. The whole population was able to practice the art of husbandry. Even the minister and the schoolmaster understood the culture of the soil as well as the culture of the mind. Mechanics withdrew from the farm, as demands on their special skill and

labor increased. The sound of the saw and hammer followed the work of the axe, and agriculture kept pace with the growth of the mechanic arts. Salisbury has ever been strictly an agricultural town, and many of its citizens have accumulated wealth from the skilful cultivation of the soil. Though the chief markets were distant, the beef and pork, the wool and mutton, the butter and cheese, and the surplus grains, were often sold at their doors, and few were the farms that did not produce sufficient to clothe and feed the occupants, and have a surplus to make improvements in lands and buildings.

The farmers have, with rare exceptions, been the substantial citizens of the town, holding a full proportion of official positions, and contributing liberally to sustain the institutions of education and religion.

The leading harvests have been grass and corn, and the smaller grains. Apples have been abundant, and have a reputation for excellent qualities. Cider, until recently, has been as common in the farm house as milk or corn. The orchards are still a source of much profit. Pears are grown in many gardens, though not in large quantities. It is said the first pear tree in the town came from seed planted by Benjamin Greeley. It is certain that Rev. Mr. Searle grew excellent pears in his garden. A specimen was long years ago painted by one of the parson's daughters, which is now in the possession of her son, Hon. Henry P. Rolfe.

Flax was once grown in the town, and among the relics of the past are still found, in barn or garret, the implements for breaking, swingling, carding and spinning flax. The old style loom and spinning wheel are now seldom brought to view, except at antiquarian exhibits, as remembrances of the past.

The farming in the town has been, until very recently, carried on with old style implements, and with little scientific knowledge. But now we may place the successful farmer of Salisbury among the progressive tillers of the soil. Farm machinery is widely used, and the ancient implements have given place to those of greater utility. If the harvests are lighter than in earlier days, they are more easily produced, and little

besides the want of ready markets, the high cost of labor, and the departure of his sons from home, brings discouragement to the farmer's home.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The following record give the annual average products for many years :

Acres of improved land,	17,637
Number of horses,	172
Number of cattle,	1,034
*Number of sheep,	3,830
Number of swine,	206
Estimated value of live stock,	\$88,573
Bushels of wheat grown,	1,149
Bushels of rye grown,	254
Bushels of corn grown,	8,167
Bushels of oats grown,	2,166
Bushels of barley grown,	500
Bushels of peas and beans grown,	373
Bushels of potatoes grown,	17,266
Value of orchard products,	\$12,042
Pounds of wool,	16,215
Pounds of butter,	31,585
Pounds of cheese,	12,335
Pounds of hops, (long ago,)	3,629
Pounds of maple sugar,	3,515
Pounds of poultry,	6,131
Pounds of honey,	705
Tons of hay,	2,500
Dozens of eggs,	12,548
Quarts of milk, (used,)	55,000
Value of forest products sold,	\$6,867
Value of slaughtered animals,	\$18,239
Estimated value of farm products,	\$129,914

MERRIMACK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Soon after the formation of Merrimack county, in 1823, several gentlemen in the central towns met and resolved to organize a county society. Early in the ensuing year, a society was instituted, and a charter granted, at the June session of the legislature :

* Formerly 8,000; now but few hundreds.

The number of members was 145. Of these, Allenstown furnished 1; Andover, 3; Boscawen, 13; Bradford, 2; Canterbury, 12; Chichester, 1; Concord, 31; Dunbarton, 1; Epsom, 2; Henniker, 13; Hooksett, 1; Hopkinton, 17; New London, 1; Northfield, 3; Pembroke, 2; Pittsfield, 1; Warner, 6. Salisbury had 36 members, the largest from any town. The names of the Salisbury men are as follows:

Ebenezer Eastman,	Lyman Hawley,	Trueworthy Gilman,
Israel W. Kelly,	Parker Noyes,	Benjamin Pettengill, 3d,
Nathaniel Webster,	David Pettengill,	Andrews Bowers,
Moses Eastman,	Leonard W. Noyes,	Samuel C. Bartlett,
Jabez Smith,	Joshua Fifield,	William Haddock,
Benjamin Pettengill,	Thomas H. Pettengill,	Moses Clement,
Benjamin Calef,	Jonathan P. Webster,	J. L. Eaton,
Josiah Greene,	Benjamin Pettengill,	Peter Bartlett,
M. P. Webster,	James Garland,	Ebenezer Blanchard,
Samuel I. Wells,	Thomas Beal,	Charles Ayer,
Joel Eastman,	Christopher Page,	Jeremy Webster,
John Cavender,	Kendall O. Peabody,	John Townsend.

The society held its first fair at Salisbury South Road, on the 19th day of October, 1823. It was at this fair that Ezeiel Webster first introduced what was afterwards familiarly known at the time as "the Webster breed of hogs."

There were entered for premiums 11 farms, 50 head of cattle, 11 horses and colts, 52 sheep and 7 swine, two of the latter, a boar and a sow, bearing the aristocratic names of "Count" and "Countess Rumford."

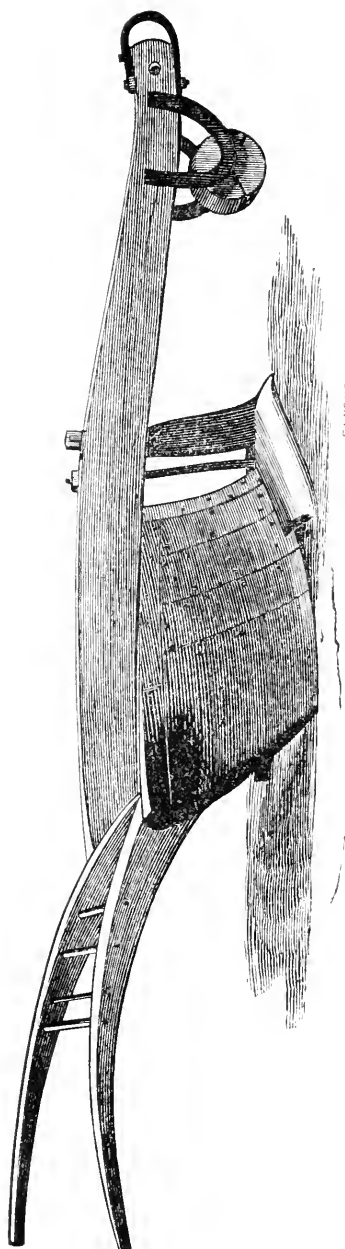
The record says, "A procession was formed and moved to the meeting house, under the direction of the marshals of the day, where the throne of grace was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Cross, and an address delivered by Dr. Ebenezer Larned, president of the society." There were awarded in premiums, \$202, of which same the "Count" and "Countess Rumford" each obtained \$4.00; for exhibitors of farms, \$70.00; cattle, \$47.00; sheep, \$14.00; horses, \$6.00; domestic manufactures, \$57.00, including seven pieces of fulled cloth, five pieces of carpeting, two of flannel, and two of linen cloth. No fruit, or field or garden crops were entered.

Ezekiel Webster was its second president, and delivered the second annual address. His manuscript copy has been preserved in the New Hampshire Historical Society's collections. It was printed in the New Hampshire Agricultural Society's transactions for 1856, page 471.

This society in no instance failed to hold its annual meetings, for thirty years, till the state fair divided the allegiance of the people of the county, and lessened the interest in the county organization. It still owns extensive grounds, and ample accommodations for a county, state, or New England fair, on the plains, on the east side of the Merrimack river, in Concord. Its fiftieth anniversary was celebrated at the court house, in Concord, on the 15th of January, 1874. An interesting historical address was given by Joseph B. Walker, Esq., which was followed by a public dinner, a poem by Mrs. Abba Gould Woolson, and an ode of rare merit by George Kent, Esq. Parker Noyes, Benjamin Pettengill, Ebenezer Eastman, and Joshua Fifield, prominent citizens of Salisbury, were officially connected with the formation of the society.

THE WEBSTER PLOW.

The pages of our history will show that many of the eminent citizens of the town have been among the most earnest patrons of husbandry. They have kept the best stock, cultivated excellent farms, and given their personal influence and most generous efforts to improve the occupation of the farmer. Especially may we say this of Mr. Webster, who always manifested a strong attachment to the soil of his native town. He was fond of cattle, and introduced animals of great merit into the town. He advocated improved implements and by the aid of a farm workman made the noted "Webster Plow," now in the museum of the Agricultural College. Its length was 13 feet; beam, 9 feet, 1 inch; handles, 6 feet, 4 inches; distance between handles, 2 feet, 10 inches; width of moldboard, 20 inches; width of span, 16 inches. This implement was included in the New Hampshire collection exhibit, at Philadelphia, in 1876.



F. F. H. M. C.

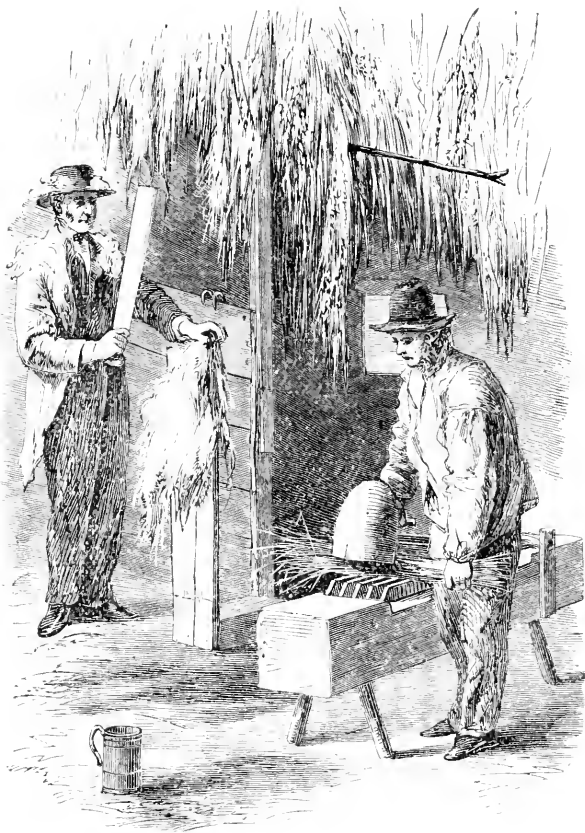
THE WEBSTER PLOW.

Mr. Webster is reported to have said, in regard to it :

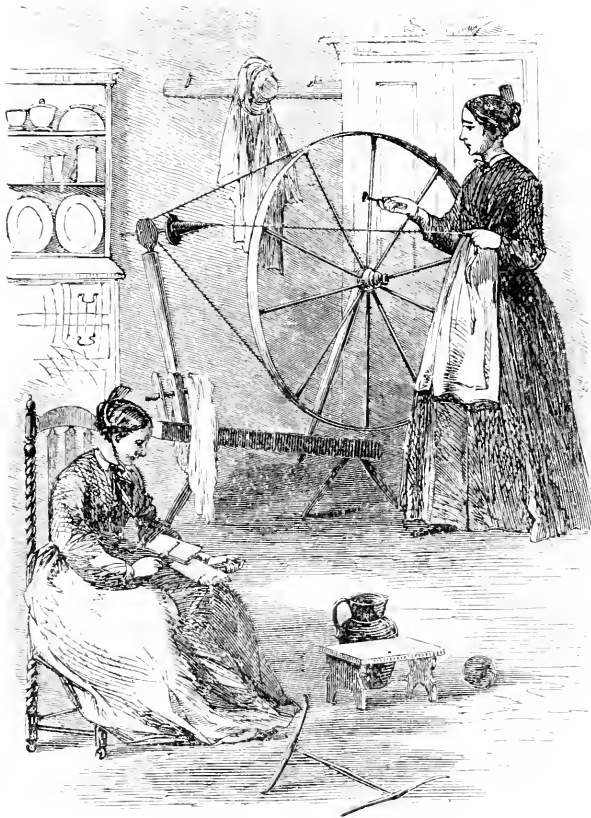
“When I stand between the handles of my big plow, drawn by six or eight stout oxen, and see it cut through the earth, turning in and covering grass, stones and stumps, I feel a greater enthusiasm than I ever experienced in the most earnest efforts at the bar, in the senate, or on the platform.”

RECENT FARMING ORGANIZATIONS.

The town has two active organizations, barely mentioned in previous pages, Bartlett Grange and the Farmers Club. These are doing good service, and keep alive a love for the home and the farm of the fathers. The Farmers Club has initiated a series of fairs, which promise lasting benefits to the town.



BREAKING AND SWINGLING FLAX.



SPINNING WOOL, COTTON, OR TOW.

CHAPTER XXX.

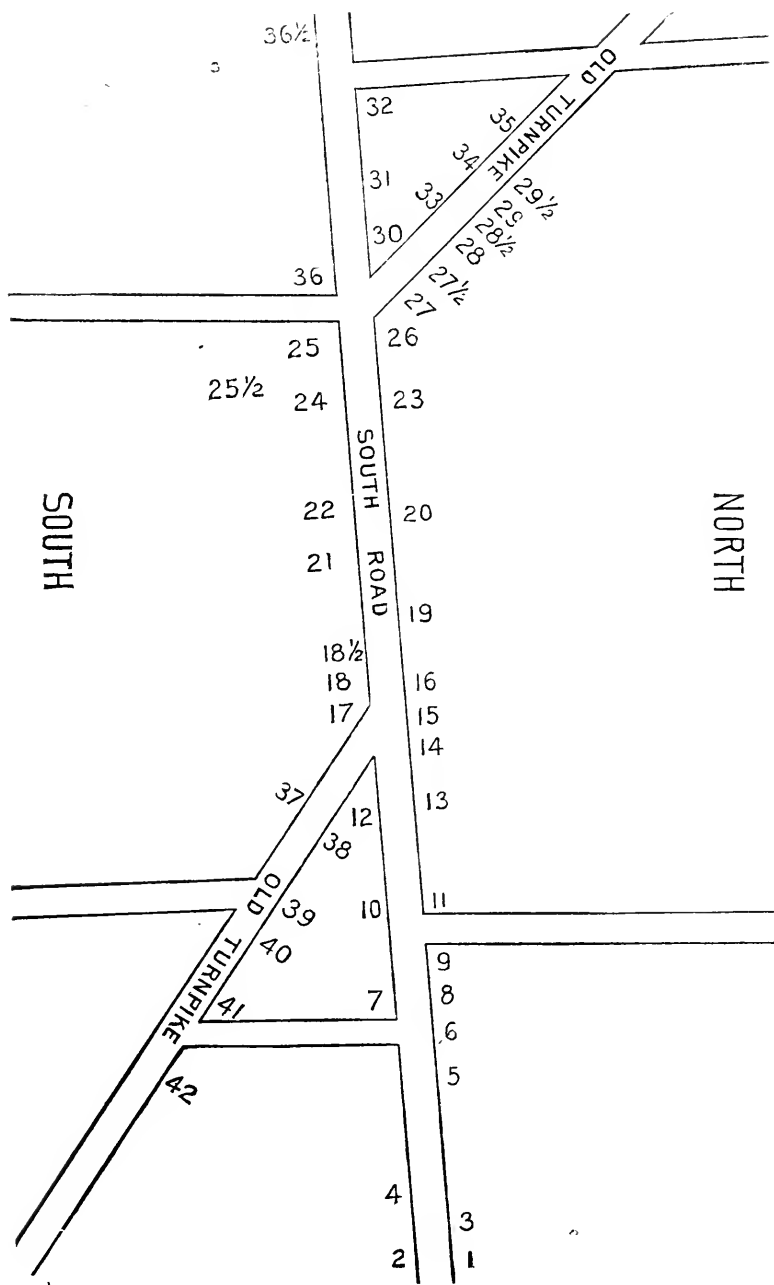
VILLAGES AND OTHER LOCATIONS.

“Loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheered the laboring swain,
Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
And parting summer’s lingering bloom delayed.”

There were three or four general business centres in the old town, to which we may add as many other hamlets or special locations, all bearing names suggested by their positions or surroundings. The severance of her territory transferred two of them to the new town of Franklin.

The South Road Village was named from its situation on the south road, or south rangeway, which runs through it from east to west. The turnpike road, intersecting the former near the easterly limit of the village, occupies common ground to the westerly section of the village, and then takes a north-westerly direction toward the Centre Village. Here are located the academy, once a popular institution, the Congregational church, a post office, two stores, and several mechanical workshops. Formerly this village was a great centre for trade, and its hotels were resorts for travellers, teamsters and the farmers from the north, who brought their products to market. With the opening of railroads the business rapidly decreased, and the South Road Village, like that at the Centre, gave indications of decline.

We present an outline, drawn by Thomas D. Little, Esq., of the principal streets and their connections, with the designations of dwellings and places of business, at present and in former years :



1. Residence of Dr. Joseph Bartlett and his son, Dr. Peter Bartlett; subsequently of Tristram Greenleaf and B. F. Weeks. House burned in 1874.
2. Residence of David Calef. House rebuilt about 1835. Residence of D. J. Calef. Residence of Merrill Perry.
3. Residence of Israel Webster, son of Capt. John Webster. House removed in 1829.
4. Built by Rev. E. D. Eldredge, in 1851. His residence until 1854. Now residence of H. C. Keyes.
5. Residence of Rev. Thomas Worcester until his death. Now residence of D. J. Calef.
6. Residence of one Bohonon. Torn down about 1832.
7. Residence of Amos Bean, I. W. Kelley and Gilbert Eastman. One of the oldest houses in town.
8. Location of a school house before 1805.
9. Location of Methodist church, built in 1858. Removed after four or five years. Now site of P. A. Fellows's blacksmith shop.
10. Residence of I. W. Kelley, where Daniel Webster was married to Grace Fletcher.
11. Residence of Benjamin Baker; now of Mrs. Lois Crane, and L. A. Hawkins.
12. Academy building located here in 1805. Moved from Garland's hill.
13. John White's potash manufactory. Removed about 1830.
14. Residence of Mr. Judkins, Moses Clement, John Peters, and Amos Bean.
15. Nathaniel Noyes's store. Removed in 1841.
16. Residence of Nathaniel Noyes, Rev. Abijah Cross, Rev. Andrew Rankin and Nathaniel Bean.
17. Site of first two-story house in town, between the Merrimack and Blackwater. Torn down in 1834.
18. Site of residence of Andrew, Matthew and Carlton Pettengill. After 1800, the residence of William C., T. R. and T. D. Little.
- 18½. Supposed site of Pettengill's blacksmith shop.
19. Residence of Moses Eastman, Esq., Dr. A. H. Robinson, Jesse Eaton, Mrs. Morrison, and Mrs. Moores. House burned in 1816. Rebuilt by Mr. Eastman. Post office here many years. Hon. T. W. Thompson first built on this site and here undoubtedly kept the first post office, previous to his removal to the Lower Village.
20. Congregational church.
21. Store of E. F. Greenough. Formerly the Noyes store. Moved here in 1841.
22. Residence of John White, Samuel Allen and Samuel Guilford.
23. Greenleaf's store. J. H. Clement's. Now occupied by A. E. Quimby.
24. Greenough's store. Built and occupied by him about 1850. Occupied by C. E. Foote & Co. Now used as a Fruit Evaporator. Site of Stephen Bohonon's house, afterwards the first store in town.
25. Residence of Andrew Bowers and E. F. Greenough. Now the parsonage.
- 25½. Supposed site of Wilder & Bowers's potash manufactory.
26. Residence of Samuel Greenleaf, F. S. Greenleaf, J. H. Clement, Joseph Smith and D. G. Bean.
27. John White's store, then the Allen store, then J. H. Clement's shoe factory.
- 27½. Flanders's tin shop. Residence of Julia F. Bean.

28. Residence of John Townsend, J. B. and J. C. Smith.
- 28½. Townsend's harness and saddler's shop. Now residence of Mrs. B. O. Adams.
29. Residence of John Townsend, D. R. Everett and N. Kilburn.
- 29½. Site of T. R. Greenleaf's hat factory also of Masonic Hall. Moved in 1834 to site of No. 17. Is now T. D. Little's steam mill and drag rake factory.
30. Residence of Stephen Webster, son of Capt. John Webster. It became the site of the old tavern kept by Rogers, Gilman & Hawley, the Shepherds, Allen, Ainsworth, J. B., Nathan and J. C. Smith. Burned July 19, 1882.
31. Residence of Capt. John Webster, Ensign John Webster, his son, Thomas Foote and G. F. Elliott. One of the oldest houses.
32. Residence of Mr. West, Dr. Proctor and E. Little.
33. Residence of Mr. West. Now occupied by G. P. Titcomb.
34. Residence of Edward West, — Bohonon and John Peters.
35. Residence of Benjamin Smith, Dr. Baker and L. M. Learned.
36. Residence of Ensign John Webster, Nathaniel Webster, John Eaton and W. H. Moulton.
- 36½. Residence of John Collins, Benjamin Baker, E. Austin and Mr. Dimond.
37. Residence of Francis Little and T. R. Little.
38. Residence of William Flanders, Mr. Heath and John Huntoon.
39. Residence of Noah West and E. P. Eastman.
40. Residence of N. Woodbury and S. Frasure.
41. Residence of E. Eastman.
42. Residence of James Woodbury, Rev. V. Little and E. T. Harvey.

Mr. Eastman, in his description in 1823, says: "This is also on the northern mail route from Boston to Burlington. In this village there are about thirty dwelling houses, one Congregational meeting house, erected in the year 1790, two stores, one bookbindery, one tavern, one saddlery, one hatter's shop, two shoemaker's shops, three wheelwright shops, two blacksmith's shops. Also, a post office, called the West Post Office, two law offices and an academy."

Of the Centre Road Village, he says: "The Centre Road Village is pleasantly situated one mile and a half north west of the South Road Village, on the same great mail route. Here also are about thirty dwelling houses, a Baptist church, erected in 1791, three stores, one tannery, two shoemaker's shops, two cabinet maker's shops, one blacksmith's shop and a law office. Both villages are situated on elevated ground and the surrounding scenery is grand, beautiful and picturesque. The distant azure mountains, the fertilizing streams, the cultivated fields, the glens and valleys, and extensive pasture grounds,

interspersed with beautiful copses of woodland, conspire to render it delightful to the eye, and it affords fine subjects for the pen."

The church and the dwellings remain, but age has left its marks upon them. A few of the residences have been improved. Now and then one that was prominent years ago, has been taken down or removed. Some trade is still carried on there and limited mechanical work executed. Recently a hotel has been opened. Here, near the church, on the common, stands the Town Hall, where the public meetings of the town and other organizations are held. A school house has long stood in the west section of the village, on the road to the mills.

The record made more than a half century ago, which we have copied, covered the villages on the Merrimack and Pemigewasset, which now belongs to Franklin. It says:

"Pemigewasset, or East Village, is situated in the north east corner of the town, at the great falls on the Pemigewasset river. This is a pleasant, thriving place already, and of considerable and increasing business. By the enterprise and liberality of a few individuals, an elegant meeting house has lately been erected in this village and ornamented with a bell. Here also are two stores, one tavern, one tannery, three or four cooper's shops, one blacksmith's shop with trip hammers, and one manufacturing establishment. The stream affords several excellent sites for a variety of other mill machinery.

A toll bridge across the Pemigewasset leads from the village to Sanbornton and Northfield. There is a post office in the village, called the East Post Office.

About three miles below this village, on the alluvium of the Merrimack, mentioned before, the earliest settlements were effected. This is a pleasant farming village, consisting of about ten or twelve dwelling houses, two taverns, one store, a tannery, one blacksmith's shop, one joiner's shop and a law office."

The organization of the town of Franklin gave a new impetus to business in the village known as Pemigewasset or

Republican Village, or East Salisbury, but the earlier designations were lost in the general name of the new town. The church is still on its primary location, and is accompanied by hotels, places of trade and manufacturing, and educational buildings, adequate to the demands of the busy place. The town hall and the railway station are located on territory formerly embraced in the town of Salisbury.

The Lower Village has not maintained its once thriving condition. Its hotels and stores, its lawyers and mechanics have gone, but the farmers are fixed on the soil they till and are among the most prosperous of its population. Here have resided not a few of the most eminent men of the town. First and foremost among them stand the names of Thompson, Haddock and Webster. Of the living men, whose early work was mostly done here, we may name only George W. Nesmith, now far past his four score years. His chief interest is in the Orphans Home, whose most liberal patron he has ever been.

This little hamlet is now called South Franklin, "Elms Farm," "Webster Place," or "Orphans Home." All these designations are accepted by the rural residents.

At the railway crossing, just south of the village, was the most elegant house of early times in the town. It was built as early as 1800, by Samuel George, for Capt. Thompson, a brother of Hon. Thomas W. Thompson. It was sold to Brackett Weeks, the father of the late Hon. William P. Weeks, of Canaan, who, in his youthful days, resided there with his parents and attended the academy at the South Road. It was purchased and occupied by Mr. Henry Burleigh, and at the present time is owned and occupied by Mr. Wallace Burleigh.

In addition to the business locations named are other prominent points, well known to residents of the town and those accustomed to visit it, which, being named, serve to mark different sections, and are convenient when reference is made to parties residing in their vicinity.

"The Mills" is the name given to the locality in School District No. 6, where most of the manufacturing and mechanical industries are conducted. Here is also a post office.

“Smith’s Corner,” is in the westerly section. It was early settled, having at one time a large hotel, kept by Phineas Bean, and it is quite evident that “English and West India Goods” were once kept there for sale on the southwest corner, by Mr. Bean, or perhaps by one Adams. The Union meeting house, built in 1834, is located here. On the northeast corner lived Reuben Greeley, and Joseph Colby on the northwest corner, where he had a harness shop.

“Scribner’s Corner” is a mile and a quarter north of “Smith’s Corner,” and is so called for the Scribners, who early settled there.

“Parsons’s Corner” is at the junction of Cash street and the turnpike road, and was so called out of respect for one of Salisbury’s good citizens, Dea. William Parsons.

“Quimby’s” or “Shaw’s Corner,” is situated in the east part of the town. It was named for Edward Quimby, an early resident, who had a blacksmith shop there. Stephen Perrin manufactured hats there. It has recently been called “Shaw’s Corner,” probably from the fact that a family of that name reside near by on a road leading directly to that locality.

“The Birth Place,” as it is now called, is in Franklin, not far from the Salisbury line. In determining the limits of the new town, an irregular line was established, ostensibly not to disturb the boundaries of a school district, but more probably for the honor of claiming the farm on which the greatest American statesman was born.

CHAPTER XXXI.

PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

“Divinity, Physic, and Law
Of the good things of life have possession,
And who wishes to put in his claw,
Must follow a learned profession;
For if each vulgar elf, through his lucre of pelf,
Is permitted to plunder and pilfer his brother,
The friends of the church will be left in the lurch,
And Physic and Law may go hang one another.”

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician in the town was Dr. Colby, who remained but a short time. It is said that a neighbor being annoyed by some transaction of the doctor's, complained of him to the church for racing horses on the Sabbath. This so vexed the doctor that he left the town for a more congenial location.

JOSEPH BARTLETT,

son of Joseph and Jane (Colby) Bartlett, was born in Amesbury, Mass., January 14, 1751, and studied medicine with his uncle, Joseph⁴³ Bartlett, of Kingston, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. At the age of twenty he came to Salisbury and settled opposite the present residence of Merrill Perry. Dr. Bartlett, being the first permanent physician, his practice soon became very extensive, reaching into most of the surrounding towns. He soon won the respect of his fellow townsmen as a citizen, and the confidence, as a learned and skillful physician, of all who knew him. In town affairs he took a lively interest, and was often selected as an agent of the town and upon important committees. He be-

came the first Justice of the Peace after the incorporation of the town, having been designated by a vote of his fellow townsmen. He was much employed outside of his profession, officially and otherwise. Early in life he joined the Masonic Order, in which he took a very active part through his life. He died September 20, 1800, having been in practice nearly thirty years.

As an illustration of the prices charged by physicians for their professional services at that time, the following bill of fees is appended :

ENSN. MOSES GARLAND TO JOSEPH BARTLETT, DR.			<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
May	23rd, 1778.	Bleeding Lydia Sleepler,	0	0	8
Dec.	8th, Do	Empl. Diachy. C. G. and Cantharides for his wife,	0	1	0
March	1st, 1779.	A visit, Elix. Camph. Sal. Cath. Am. &c., for his child,	0	2	3
Octr.	14th, Do	Spir. Hierapic. Sal Mirab. Glaub. & Canth. for his wife,	0	2	6
Decr.	4th,	Dressing his leg, &c.,	0	0	7
	26th,	Dressing his leg & ung Basil Flav. Tinct. Myrrh Escharot Powdr. for his leg,	0	1	6
Jany.	2nd, 1780.	Dressing his leg & ung Basil Flav. Tinct. Myrrh for his leg,	0	1	6
Novr.	19th, 1780.	A visit. Elix. Camph. Ingred. for a purg. apoz. Rad. Valer. Syl. G. Ammon. Cortx. Peru, &c., for his child,	0	4	0
August	12th, 1783.	Ung Emmol for his wife's ankle,	0	1	0
	1784.	Calling, G. Myrrh Camph. Ammon. &c., for his Daughter,	0	1	3
Jany.	11th, 1785.	A visit. Elix. Camph. Opium Theb. G. Dragon Magnes Alb. Cm. Ol. Anis, &c., &c., for his wife and Childn. and Tarrying,	0	8	0
Total,			<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>	1	4
Contra.	One Bushel of Rye by Mr. Judkins,		0	4	0
	11 lb. of Veal, a		0	2	3
	five Hund'd & 12 feet of Oak Joist at my house,		0	12	0
			<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>	0	18
				3	

JOSEPH BARTLETT, JR.,

son of the first physician, was born in Salisbury, April 8, 1775. He studied medicine with his father, whom he succeeded in practice, making and sustaining the reputation of a good man and a skillful physician. He died March 18, 1814.

PETER BARTLETT

was brother to Joseph, Jr., with whom he studied. He attended lectures at Dartmouth and received the degree of M. D. in 1809. He practiced a short time at Sanbornton, and returned to Salisbury as early as 1817, succeeding his brother Joseph on the homestead. In 1836 he removed to Peoria, Ill., where he died September 6, 1838. Dr. Bartlett was an active and enterprising member of society, a man of fine personal appearance and engaging manners. He was probably never surpassed in the state as a prompt, energetic and attentive physician. When called upon for his services, he went like the wind, keeping three very fleet horses and one in the harness constantly to obey all calls promptly. His removal to the far west produced universal regret. He was Secretary of the New Hampshire Medical Society from 1823 to 1825 inclusive, President in 1831 and 1832, and a delegate to the medical school at Hanover in 1827.

JONATHAN KITTREDGE

was a descendant of John Kittredge, who came from England, and settled in Billerica, Mass., and there died in 1776. Dr. Jonathan removed to Salisbury from Canterbury about the year 1810, where he had been for more than twenty years in the medical profession. In Salisbury, he resided in the house opposite Benjamin Pettengill's. He died at the age of 56 years, February 27, 1819. He belonged to the Kittredge family of Tewksbury, Mass., of whom it used to be said "they were natural-born physicians." While in Salisbury, he was licensed to preach by the Baptist Association, and for years was accustomed to conduct religious exercises in the west part of the town. March 17, 1791, he married Apphia Woodman, of Sanbornton, born May 2, 1773, died August 21, 1842. The oldest son of Jonathan and Apphia (Woodman) Kittredge was Judge Jonathan (D. C. 1813) who read law in New York, and located at Lyme, and, in 1840, removed to Canaan. He was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and held other important

offices. In 1859, he moved to Concord, where he died, 1864, at the age of 70 years. He was for a long time a leading power in the temperance cause. J. Perry Kittredge, of Concord, is his son.

The other children of Dr. Kittredge were Joseph Woodman, Moses and Aaron, (twins,) and Alfred, Martha and Mary Esther.

JOE WILSON

was born in Gilmanton, January 25, 1776, studied medicine with Dr. Jonathan Kittredge, and received the degree of M. B. at Dartmouth Medical College, in 1804, and M. D., in 1823. Dr. Wilson first settled on Water street, in Boscawen, and removed to Salisbury previous to 1814, locating at the Centre Road, and soon had an extensive practice. In 1830-4, he built himself a large house in Franklin known as the "bird house," to which he eventually removed, and there continued his practice. He died in September, 1851. Dr. Wilson became a noted physician and attained to the highest eminence as a surgeon. He had a large consulting practice for many years. He was a member of the State Medical Society, and its President in 1825-6. He was also a member of the Central Medical Society and was elected a delegate by that society to Dartmouth Medical College, in 1822. He was a diligent student and a frequent contributor to the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. He was the author of a work on Spotted Fever. He was very methodical in all his business transactions. He early united with the Congregational church in Salisbury and continued an active and exemplary member to the end of life.

THOMAS W. WILSON

was born in Salisbury, February 15, 1806, studied medicine with his father and Dr. Joseph M. Harper, of Canterbury, and graduated at Dartmouth Medical College and began practicing in Salisbury with his father. He had a large practice. He first united with the Calvinistic Baptist church in Salisbury and afterwards with the Congregational church. "Dr. Tom,"

as he was familiarly called, possessed the Wilson characteristics as a physician, and in general practice was by many supposed to be superior to his father, but did not reach his father's reputation as a surgeon. He died April 13, 1861.

LEVI G. HILL

was born at Strafford in 1812, and was educated at Strafford, Newmarket, and Gilmanton academies. Studied medicine with Dr. Webster, of Strafford, Dr. Wright, of Gilmanton, and Prof. Muzzey, of Hanover, and graduated from Dartmouth Medical College, in November, 1837. Subsequently, he spent considerable time in hospitals and medical colleges, at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. He came to Salisbury in 1838, and resided in the house now occupied by John C. Smith. He remained in Salisbury about three years, when he removed to Virginia, and remained at Norfolk about one year, the climate not agreeing with him. He then returned and settled in Dover, where he has since resided and practiced. Dr. Hill is a member and ex-President of the City, District, and State Medical Societies, Honorary Member of the Maine Medical Association and Vice President of the American Medical Association. He married Miss Abigail Burnham, daughter of Samuel Shackford, of Barrington, and has four children. He has been for several years a member of the school board, and also of the city government of Dover.

JOHN PROCTOR

resided and practiced in Salisbury previous to 1820. He resided in the house recently owned by Eliphalet Little, which he sold to him when removing to Epsom. He came here from Amesbury, Mass. This is all that is known of him.

JESSE MERRILL

was born at Peacham, Vt., August 1, 1794. His paternal ancestor, Nathaniel, settled at Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1638. Dr. Merrill studied medicine with Drs. McIlvain, of York, Me., and Shed, of Peacham, Vt., graduated at Dartmouth Medical Col-

lege in 1819, and settled in that part of Salisbury now Franklin, where for a quarter of a century he was the leading physician of that village and practiced extensively in the surrounding towns. His charges at the time of his commencing practice and for many years were twenty-five cents for the west side of the river and thirty-four cents for the other side, in the village precincts. June 20, 1820, he married Sarah Johnson, of Peacham, Vt. After changing his residence several times, he built the second house north of the present residence of Judge Nesmith. He also moved the old Noyes school house and fitted it up for a dwelling, into which he moved and in which he resided till his removal to Hopkinton, Mass., where he died Nov. 18, 1860. He was a generous spirited man and gave himself unreservedly to his profession, and if a call was made upon him day or night, he was ready to answer it promptly, both in the darkness and the storm, and it made no difference whether it came from the rich or the poor. Dr. Merrill was a strong anti-slavery man and remembered those in bonds as bound with them, and had for a co-laborer Dudley Ladd. The fugitive slave, as he fled from bondage in our then boasted land of freedom, had the sympathy, the encouragement and material aid of these gentlemen.

In June, 1822, his family, with a few others, formed the nucleus of a Congregational church in that village. With his other manly virtues, he was a noted temperance man. His wife died March 27, 1847. In November, 1848, he married Miss Ann H. Morrill, of Boscawen, who died in October, 1880.

MOSES HILL,

son of Moses and Mary (Hoit) Hill, was born in Warner, May 5, 1805; he pursued his academic studies at Kingston and Salisbury academies; studied medicine with Dr. Peter Bartlett, and graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1831. He attended several courses of lectures at Philadelphia, and began practice in Northwood, where he married Miss Eliza Clark. On the removal of Dr. Peter Bartlett to Peoria, Ill., Dr. Hill succeeded him and remained one year, when he removed to

Manchester and there pursued the practice of medicine very successfully for twenty-three years. He then removed to Burlington, Iowa, and died while on a visit to Port Huron, Mich., January 27, 1875.

BENJAMIN E. WOODMAN

was born at Salem, November 13, 1802; studied medicine with Dr. Peter Bartlett three years, graduating at Dartmouth Medical College in 1829. He began practice in Andover, and succeeded Dr. Moses Hill, in Salisbury, when he removed to Manchester and remained one year. He resided at Hampstead, married, October 20, 1830, Miss Ann, daughter of Moses Clement, and died February 24, 1877.

JOHN BAKER

was born in Salisbury, May 23, 1792, attended the academy, and studied medicine with Dr. Jonathan Kittredge. It is said he practiced medicine in Salisbury from 1841 to 1851. He resided in the L. M. Learned house. He died at Little Rock, Ark., June 1, 1851. He married Miss Esther Town, of Hillsborough, December 6, 1831, by whom he had John G., born in Weare, September 24, 1823, (graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846,) Harriet, born August 14, 1825, married — Kellogg and resides in Georgia. He married Mary, sister of the first wife, who died January 2, 1845, leaving one son, George, who resides in Nebraska. He married for his third wife Lydia Hale, of Salisbury. Dr. Baker practiced in Antrim, Hillsborough, Weare, Salisbury, and Lowell, Mass., from whence he went to Arkansas.

CALVIN BACHELDER

was born in Pittsfield, May 2, 1796, and was a son of Jacob and Mary (Cleaveland) Bachelder. He studied medicine with Dr. Enoch Hoit, of Northfield, and received his degree at Dartmouth Medical College in 1825. He was in successful practice, as a physician, from 1827 to 1846. After practicing his profession about eighteen months, he came to Salisbury in

the autumn of 1827. He married Lydia, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Pettengill, and sister of Thomas Hale Pettengill, May 1, 1826. His wife died November 22, 1842. He subsequently practiced medicine in Lowell and Taunton, Mass., and in Oshkosh, Wis., where he died in 1865. His second wife was Mrs. Dorothy M. (Pike) Steele, of Cornish, Me. His only child, Henriette Ackland Bachelder, born of his first wife, at Centre Harbor, September 28, 1827, married March 20, 1852, Prof. Jonathan Tenney, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1843, who now resides in Albany, N. Y.

ABRAHAM HAZEN ROBINSON

was born in Concord, January 8, 1813; prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy in 1830; entered the sophomore class in Yale College in 1832, and graduated in 1835. In 1836, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Timothy Haynes, of Concord, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1840, opened an office in Hillsborough, at the Bridge, and soon after removed to Salisbury into the Moses Eastman house. He had an extensive practice, was chosen town clerk in 1849, and was re-elected for five succeeding years. He was a delegate to revise the State Constitution in 1850-1, and a representative to the legislature from this town in 1857-8. He removed to Concord in 1859. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he was appointed assistant surgeon and had charge of the hospital department at Concord for three years. He was President of the New Hampshire Medical Association in 1867.

CHARLES B. WILLIS

removed to Salisbury from Brattleborough, Vt., in the spring of 1859, and had an office in the building just west of the hotel. He remained in practice in Salisbury till 1863, when he removed to Tilton, and soon after entered the army. He is now understood to be in Des Moines, Iowa.

GEORGE H. TOWLE,

son of Roby M. Towle, was born in Pittsfield, April 13, 1839.

attended Pittsfield Academy, studied medicine with Dr. John Wheeler, of Pittsfield, attended courses of lectures at Dartmouth, Harvard and Bowdoin Medical Colleges, graduating from the latter institution in 1865. In July of that year he came to Salisbury and settled on the South Road, where he remained in practice till December, 1868, when he removed to Deerfield, where he has since resided, and has had a large practice. In 1881 he was elected and served as state senator.

WARREN W. SLEEPER

was born at New Hampton, January 22, 1828, received his education at the New Hampton Institution, and studied medicine with Dr. Smith, of Dover, and Dr. O. P. Warren, of Pittsfield. He graduated at the Worcester Medical College in 1849 and commenced practice at Meredith Bridge (Laconia) where he continued four years. He then removed to Salisbury. In 1875, he removed to Franklin, where he is now in practice. He married Miss Lizzie Randall.

EDWARD B. BUXTON,

youngest child of Charles and Polly Bailey, was born at Dunbarton, November 12, 1845. At the age of two years, he was adopted by Rev. Edward Buxton, a highly respected Congregationalist minister of Boscawen (Webster.) He was educated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, studied medicine with Dr. Thomas H. Currie, of Webster, and graduated from Dartmouth Medical School in 1868. He began practice in Greenfield, Iowa; thence he went to the Illinois Asylum for the Insane. He afterwards practiced at West Concord, Campton, Loudon and Derry. In October, 1875, he moved to Salisbury, succeeding Dr. Sleeper, and remained till 1875, when he removed to Concord. Like George Washington, he has returned to the cultivation of the ground, and is now carrying on a farm at Hill. He married Miss C. H. Roby, of Fisherville.

GEORGE PILLSBURY TITCOMB,

son of Jeremiah and Rebecca Pillsbury Titcomb, was born at Boscawen, September 30, 1838, graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and immediately began the practice of medicine at Danbury, in 1859, where he continued till the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers. After a service of eleven months, he was assigned to the "field hospital" department, and was finally discharged for disability. He returned to Danbury, where he continued such practice as his enfeebled health would permit, and removed to Salisbury in 1868, where he now resides.

JOHN J. DEARBORN,

the eldest of two sons of John M. and Ruth E. (Hoit) Dearborn, was born in Concord, December 19, 1851; received a common school education; also served three years in a school of pharmacy. In 1869 he began the study of medicine under Drs. Gage and Conn, of Concord; attended medical lectures at Hanover and at Burlington, Vt., receiving his diploma in 1873, in which year he succeeded Dr. Harry M. Dearborn as a physician, in Hopkinton. He removed to Salisbury in 1878 and established a good practice. In 1884 he removed to Tilton. November 21, 1881, he married Etta J. Bean, only child of David G. and Eliza J. (Severance) Bean, of Salisbury.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON

was born in Londonderry, February 26, 1860. Was brought up on a farm, his father being a farmer and lumber manufacturer. In 1880 he began the study of medicine and received the degree of M. D. at Dartmouth Medical College, November 13, 1883. He was married to Miss Esther F. Whidden, of Auburn, August 27, 1884, and came to Salisbury, December 4, 1884, as successor to Dr. John J. Dearborn.



Madame Thompson

LAWYERS.

THOMAS WHITE THOMPSON

was the son of Dea. Thomas Thompson, whose name he bore. The name "White" was inserted by authority of the legislature as a matter of convenience. He was born March 10, 1766, prepared for college at Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass., under the instruction of the venerable Samuel Moody, and graduated at Harvard University in 1786. He was aid to Gen. Lincoln during the Shays Rebellion. Afterwards, he decided to become a clergyman and was enrolled as a student in the Andover Theological Seminary, but being appointed tutor in Harvard University, he accepted the position, which he occupied for two years, and gave up his intention of becoming a clergyman. He gained the favor of the students and faculty of the college by his fine scholarship and courteous manners. Upon leaving the position, he studied law in the office of Theophilus Parsons, of Newburyport, Mass., was admitted to the bar in 1791, and commenced practice the same year in Salisbury, until about 1799 or later, when he removed to the Lower Village. His office was in the Nathaniel Bean house at the South Road. He was postmaster from 1798 to 1803, trustee of Dartmouth College in 1801, serving until his death; county solicitor in 1802; representative to the legislature for one or more years following; was elected representative to the ninth congress in 1805; was state treasurer in 1810, and removed to Concord; was a member of the house of representatives from Concord in 1813 and 1814, and was speaker both years. The second year, he was chosen United States Senator for three years, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Nicholas Gilman.

Mr. Thompson was not a politician, but a statesman, of refined manners, superior scholarship, an elegant speaker, a learned lawyer, and a christian gentleman. He was a deacon of the First Church in Concord at the time of his death in 1821. His disease was pulmonary consumption, induced by injuries which he accidentally received.

His retirement from political life is said to have been occasioned by his vote in favor of the increase of the pay of members of congress, and all who voted with him on that question shared the same fate. A very eloquent address, delivered by him at Salisbury on a Fourth of July, was published in pamphlet form, copies of which may possibly be found among some of the older families in Salisbury and among historical collections.

PARKER NOYES

was born at South Hampton, November 18, 1778, fitted for college at Dummer Academy under the same instruction as Thomas W. Thompson, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1796, and read law with Mr. Thompson. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1801, when he removed to Warner and commenced practice there, where he remained till 1803. He then returned to Salisbury and became the law partner of Mr. Thompson. When the latter removed to Concord in 1810, Mr. Noyes bought the interest of Mr. Thompson in Salisbury and carried on the business, and eventually took in as partner his former law student, George W. Nesmith. He died in August, 1852. Mr. Noyes was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court, and was offered the attorney generalship, both of which exalted positions he declined, although in early years he was county solicitor for a few years. With him "exalted worth was elevated place." As a lawyer Mr. Noyes stood in the front rank, with Smith, Mason, the Websters, Sullivan, and other members of the legal profession who have contributed to the renown of New Hampshire. He was personally held in high esteem by all his cotemporaries in the State. He was a man of "modest merit," and one of the marvels of the world, since he neither *desired* nor *sought* office. In 1805 he married Ellen, sister of Thomas W. Thompson, who died in 1827. They had three children, but only one, Horace, born in 1808, reached mature years.



Geo. W. Nesmith.

MOSES EASTMAN

was born in Salisbury, August 1, 1770, fitted for college under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Samuel Wood of Boscawen, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1794, read law with Thomas W. Thompson and was admitted to the bar in 1797. He commenced the practice of law in an office on the site now occupied by Mrs. H. C. W. Moores, at the South Road. He removed to Concord in 1826.

Previous to the formation of a new county, he was clerk of the Circuit Court from 1816 to 1823. Upon the organization of Merrimack county he was appointed clerk of the Superior Court, and was continued in that office till 1834. He was also clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. He returned to Salisbury in 1834, and remained there until 1847, when he removed to Waltham, Mass., where he died April 19, 1848.

THOMAS HALE PETTENGILL

was born in Salisbury in November, 1780, fitted for college at Salisbury Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1804; read law with John Harris of Hopkinton, was admitted to the bar in 1808, and opened an office at Canaan, where he remained till 1822, when he returned to the place of his nativity and purchased the place now occupied by Caleb E. Smith, and continued a resident of Salisbury till his death, except two years which he spent at Franklin. Mr. Pettengill was a quiet, unassuming gentleman, and was possessed of much wit and pleasantry. His life was active and honorable; he was a wise and safe counsellor, and at the time of his decease was one of the oldest of the members of the American bar.

GEORGE WASHINGTON NESMITH.

The first man of much prominence who settled in East Salisbury, or in Republican Village, was Ebenezer Eastman. Thirty years after him came the subject of this sketch. The town of Franklin owes him a debt of gratitude for his efforts

in procuring an act of incorporation, and for much of the growth and development of the natural advantages of the town.

He was born in Antrim, October 23, 1800, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1820. In August, 1822, he removed to Salisbury, and began the study of the law with Parker Noyes; was admitted to the bar in 1825, and formed a partnership with Mr. Noyes, who, at the end of the year, withdrew from practice, thus giving Mr. Nesmith an extensive business. In April, 1829, he removed to what is now Franklin Village. In the formation of the town his efforts were earnest and unceasing. He wrote the charter, and dictated the name of the town. He has held all the offices in the town, and has been many times a member of the Legislature. With unusually good foresight he enlisted in the railroad enterprise, and secured the right of way for the Northern railroad to pass through Franklin. He was its president for eight years, and a director from its organization, in 1845. He has been trustee of his alma mater since 1858, and a trustee of the Agricultural College since its establishment in 1866, and its president since 1877. Dartmouth College conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1871. In the Orphans' Home, at Lower Franklin, he takes a deep interest. He was Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court for eleven years, and until he reached the limit which the psalmist has assigned to manly life. He married, September 26, 1826, Mary M., daughter of Samuel and Annie (Bedel) Brooks, born at Haverhill, July 8, 1799, who died May 31, 1885.

RICHARD FLETCHER

was born at Cavendish, Vt., January 8, 1788. He was a son of Asaph and Sarah (Green) Fletcher, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1806. He came to Salisbury to teach in the academy, and taught two years, and at the same time pursued the study of the law. After teaching two years he went to Portsmouth and read law with Daniel Webster. While there, in a letter to Rev. Mr. Worcester, dated April 22, 1808, he says: "I have but few changes in the even road of a student's life, and am

pleasantly situated in an agreeable family." In 1809, Mr. Fletcher returned to Salisbury, and commenced the practice of his profession at the South Road, where his success was soon assured, and he rapidly rose to the position of one of the first advocates at the bar. While in Salisbury he was found in nearly every good work, and was a patron of many a poor boy who was climbing "the hill of science." To scholastic and literary institutions he rendered material assistance, not only giving his personal attention thereto, but lending pecuniary aid. He was made an honorary member of the Literary Adelpi, in July, 1813. While at Salisbury he had his office at the South Road, over Samuel Greenleaf's store. In 1819 he removed to Boston, and there remained till his death. He was "an orator of great power, fluent and eloquent in diction, bright and sparkling in speech, and quick at repartee." (Fletcher Genealogy, p. 173.) William Pingree said of him: "I once listened to a legal argument from him, of an hour's duration, which was the most learned and powerful that I ever heard from human lips." He had little to do with political life, although he was a member of Congress from Massachusetts from 1837 to 1839. He was elected deacon of the church, but either declined or resigned the office because he was not scripturally qualified. The scripture required that he should have "one wife," and he never had any; he died a bachelor. In 1848 he was appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, which position he resigned in 1853. Dartmouth College, in 1826, and Harvard University, in 1849, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He was a trustee of Dartmouth from 1848 to 1857, and in his will made the college a very liberal bequest. Upon his retirement from the bench he withdrew from public life, and spent the remainder of his days in study.

SAMUEL ISRAEL WELLS

was the son of Israel and Lucy (Lyon) Wells, and was born in Shelburn, Mass. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814, and taught the academy in Salisbury a number of terms. He

read law with Richard Fletcher at Salisbury, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He opened an office in Salisbury, and was in practice there till 1836, when he removed to Windham, Me., thence to Alabama, where he taught school. He married, at Windham, Miss Lucy Kellogg, a lady of much literary merit, and a writer of Sunday school books, her father being a minister. In the class with him in college were many students who attained eminence in the varied stations of life. He stood first in his class, and delivered the valedictory at commencement. He was an excellent scholar, possessed of a most wonderful memory, and was fitted for any judicial position in the State. However accomplished he was as a lawyer, a scholar, and a gentleman, he had none of the power and arts of an advocate. Courteous in the extreme, he never used bravado, and never tried to brow-beat a witness, and he treated his brethren with studied politeness.

CHAPTER XXXII.

ANTIQUITIES.

“He had a routh of old nicknackets,
Rusty ain caps, and jinglin’ jackets,
And parritch-pots, and old saut buckets,
Afore the flude.”

THE FIRST CHILD

born in town was undoubtedly John Call, son of Stephen Call. He owed his preservation to his mother, who took him in her arms, when an infant, and hid with him behind the large chimney in her house, at the Lower Village, at the time the Indians made their raid upon Stevenstown, and murdered the wife of Philip Call, the mother of Stephen.

STOVES.

The first stoves, of which there is evidence of use in the town, appear to have been in 1803, when Moses Eastman purchased a brick stove for the South Road school district, he guaranteeing it safe, and the district being responsible for its good use, and paying \$25.00. This same year Reuben True charged the town for the use of a stove.

THE FIRST PIANO

which was brought into Salisbury was owned by Daniel Bartlett, when he was a trader in Grafton, about 1826. It was here that President Samuel C. Bartlett, while on a visit to his uncle in 1827, fingered the keys and obtained melodious music, exciting much wonderment in his youthful mind. His uncle was called “a good player.” On the removal of Dr. Peter Bartlett to Peoria, Ill., in 1836, it was brought to Salisbury by

Ichabod Bartlett, and placed in the old Bartlett homestead, in the front room, where it excited much curiosity. This was then the residence of the mother. At her death, in 1839, Ichabod presented it to Moses Eastman, who, on his removal to Massachusetts, in 1846, left it in charge of Dr. A. H. Robinson. Dr. Robinson took the "music" all out of it, and now uses it as a side-board (1886).

FIRST CLOCK.

Before clocks came into use, sun-dials were used. These were made of marble or pewter, with a triangular upright piece to throw the shadow, when the sun shone, upon the different figures and lines of the dial, so as to indicate the time of day. This upright piece was called the "gnomon" or "pin of the dial." This was placed on the meridian line, and the shadow, cast upon the graduated circumference, would indicate the hours and minutes. These were useless in the night time and on cloudy days, but exact when the sun shone.

The earliest clocks were of English manufacture, and very expensive. David Blaisdell, of Amesbury, born in 1712, was a clockmaker, as was his son, Isaac, a resident of Chester. One of his clocks is owned by his descendant, Isaac Blaisdell, of Salisbury. These clocks were of brass, and heavily made, and run but one day without winding up. One line and one weight operated as a mainspring for both time and striking. The first clock brought into Salisbury belonged to the wife of Robert Smith. Her father made a wedding present of it to her, and it was brought to Salisbury on horseback. It still keeps most excellent time, and is owned by Gilbert Eastman, a descendant of Mrs. Smith on his mother's side.

WATCHES.

A watch was a rare institution in Salisbury in the early settlement of the town. In 1765 Capt. Jethro Sanborn purchased in England an English bull's-eye watch, for which he paid fifty Spanish milled dollars. This watch came by will to the possession of Mrs. Searle, wife of Rev. Jonathan Searle. She

presented it to her daughter, Margarett, who afterwards became the wife of Benjamin Rolfe, of Boscawen. She gave it to her son, Enoch Sanborn Rolfe, who was named for his great-grandfather Sanborn. Upon the decease of Enoch Sanborn, by direction of the mother, the watch came into the possession of her son, Henry Pearson Rolfe, of Concord, in 1881, and is now owned by him; but many years ago,

“ It stopped, short, never to go again.”

CHAISES.

It is said that the first chaise owned in town belonged to Thomas W. Thompson. In 1804 he purchased a new one. During his residence in Concord, to which place he removed from Salisbury, he owned the finest one in town, and it was such a curiosity that people traveled many miles to see it. In 1804, the following persons were taxed for chaises: Andrew Bowers, Samuel Greenleaf, Thomas W. Thompson, Reuben True; and in 1806, in addition to the above, Mrs. Hannah Bartlett, Ebenezer Eastman, John C. Gale, Stephen Greenleaf, Joseph Noyes, Edward Blodgett, David Pettengill, Josiah Rogers, Ebenezer Taylor, and Mrs. Sarah Smith. Persons going upon journeys swung their trunks under the axle of the chaise by straps placed upon the trunks for that purpose, but they had no “Saratogas” at that time.

WAGONS.

Wagons came into use after chaises. In the earliest settlement of the town, the journeyings were on horseback, and in carts, and on sleds. By and by chaises were used, but only by the select few. At length wagons were introduced, and they were a very little improvement upon the ox-cart. They came into pretty general use in Salisbury as early as 1815. The light wagons, as they were termed, were rather rough and heavy, without thorough-braces or springs, and the body rested on the axletree behind, and the rocker-bar forward. There were springs for the seat to rest on, made of wood, but the occu-

pants were constantly, if not painfully, reminded of the roughness of the roads. Moses Greeley owned the first wagon which was fitted with thorough-braces. Before chaises and wagons came into use it was no uncommon sight to see man and wife and one child traveling on horseback, the wife sitting behind the man upon the pillion, carrying the child, and a pair of saddle-bags slung across the horse, filled with provisions. The early settlers came from Massachusetts, with their household goods on *the pack-horse*. Daniel Webster went to Dartmouth College on horseback, and carried his feather-bed and bedding, his clothing, books, and provisions to eat on the way, on horseback. It is said that when he reached Hanover, he turned his horse to pasture, and had him to ride home at the end of the term in November.

As the ox-sled preceded the cart, so sleighs for traveling preceded the wagons. The first sleigh in town of which there is any trace was owned by the father of Daniel Webster.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE TORNADO.

“The sky
Is overcast, and musters muttering thunders,
In clouds that seem approaching fast, and then
In forked flashes a commanding tempest.”

General Walter Harriman, in his History of Warner, says that “the winged messenger of death, which bore down through Warner that fatal day of September, 1821, was a tornado, and so let it hereafter be forever known.” It is immaterial whether it be called a blizzard, a cyclone, a whirlwind, or a tornado. It seized the fowls, the animals, the people and their habitations, and whirled and tossed them about as a very little thing. It stripped the trees of their branches and twisted off their trunks; it rended the forests, and it spared little that stood in its way, leaving nothing in its remorseless track but death and desolation. The day and the hour when this visitation occurred was September 9, 1821, at about five o'clock in the afternoon. For several days previous, it was warm, and the 9th was sultry.

“All the air a solemn stillness held,”

till about five o'clock, when a black cloud was observed to rise rapidly in the northwest, and to bear in a southeasterly direction. All of a sudden there were violent agitations in the atmosphere in that vicinity. This cloud was charged with thunderbolts, and it was illumined in its course by incessant and vivid flashes of lightning. This cloud was portentous of evil, and in it there was a most terrifying commotion, which gave warning of fearful desolation. A high wind prevailed as

far back as Lake Champlain, but it acquired no distinctive force till it passed over Grantham and Croydon mountains. In Croydon, the house of Deacon Cooper was shattered, and his barn was torn to atoms, and, with its contents, was entirely swept away. No other buildings were directly in its narrow path till it reached nearly to Sunapee lake. Here it struck the farm and buildings of John H. Huntoon, in Wendell, now Sunapee. There were eight persons in the house. They all beheld the frightful appearance of the clouds; had seen the air before it filled with birds and the broken limbs of trees and rubbish of all kinds; but there had not been much time for reflection or for seeking safety. The tornado, after a moment's warning, was upon them and the house and the two barns were instantly prostrated to the ground. A broadside of the house fell upon Mr. Huntoon and his wife, who were standing in the kitchen. The next moment it was blown off and dashed to pieces. Mrs. Huntoon was swept at least ten rods from the house. A child eleven months old was sleeping on a bed in the west room; the dress it wore was soon after found in the lake, a hundred and fifty rods from the house, but the child could not be found. The Wednesday following its mangled body was picked up on the shore of the lake, whither it had floated on the waves. The bedstead, on which the child was sleeping, was found in the woods eighty rods from the house, northerly, and clear out of the track of the cyclone. The other seven persons of the household were injured, but none of them died. Every tree in a forty acre lot of woodland was leveled with the ground. A bureau was blown across the lake. A horse was dashed against a rock and killed.

The tornado passed across Sunapee lake, drawing up into its bosom vast quantities of water. New London suffered a loss of property estimated at \$9,000. Eight or ten barns, five or six houses, and many outbuildings were entirely or partially destroyed in that town. From New London the tornado passed across the northerly part of Sutton, cutting a swath through the forests which is visible to this day; but it did not come in contact with any buildings. It bore up on the northwest side

of Kearsarge mountain, apparently in two columns. In pitching down over the mountain into the Gore, the two columns merged into one, and came crushing along with renewed force. The thunders rolled fearfully, the forked lightning flashed on the dark background, and the flood was driven with the gale. In this valley, between the two spurs of the mountain, stood seven dwelling-houses. The tornado first struck the barn of William Harwood, and demolished that; passing onward, its outer limits came in contact with the houses of M. F. Goodwin, James Ferrin, and Abner Watkins. All these houses were damaged. Ferrin's barn was destroyed, and Watkins's unroofed. The late Stephen N. Ferrin, of Warner, said that on a fence were a flock of turkeys more than half grown, about fifteen in number. These were caught up and whirled away, and no trace of any one of them could ever be found, neither feathers nor anything else. Next in the line of march stood Daniel Savory's house. Hearing a frightful rumbling in the heavens, Mr. Samuel Savory, aged seventy-two, the father of the proprietor (who was away), hastened up stairs to close the windows. The women started to his assistance, when the house whirled and instantly rose above their heads, while what was left behind, timbers, bricks, etc., almost literally buried six of the family in the ruins. The body of the aged Samuel Savory was found at a distance of six rods from the house, where he had been dashed against a stone and instantly killed. His wife was severely injured. Mrs. Daniel Savory was fearfully bruised in the head, arms and breast, and an infant she held in her arms was instantly killed. The house of Robert Savory stood very near this place, and that also was utterly demolished. Mrs. Savory and the children, six in number, were buried together under the bricks and rubbish. Some of them were severely injured, but none killed. Not only the houses, but the barns and outbuildings at the two Savory places, were utterly cleaned out; not one stone was left upon another. Trees, fences, hay, grain, boards, shingles, the legs, wings and heads of fowls filled the air. Crops were swept off clean; stone walls were thrown down, and stones partly buried in the earth were upturned.

Trees of every description were denuded of their branches, twisted off at the trunk, or torn up at the roots. There were twenty-five hives of bees at the Robert Savory place, perhaps the property of both families; these were swept out of sight in an instant. The ground was sweetened with honey for half a mile, but no hive and no sign of a bee was ever afterwards seen. The Savorys and Abner Watkins had caught a noble old bear on the mountain, and had chained him to a sill of Robert Savory's barn, intending to exhibit him at the muster which was to occur on the 10th of September, back of George Savory's house. Though the barn was entirely destroyed to its foundation, the sill to which the bear was chained, being a cross sill, and sunk into the ground, remained in its place, and the bear was unhurt, but he had the good sense not to show himself on the muster field the next day.

Joseph Palmer, who lived up to the eastward of the Savorys a third of a mile, saw the cloud, in shape like a tunnel inverted, and the air filled with leaves, limbs, shrubbery, quilts, beds, clothing, crockery, and almost every conceivable thing. He heard the ominous rumbling, and sprang to enter the house, with the purpose of fleeing with his wife to the cellar. He got the door but partly open when the house gave way, burying Mrs. Palmer under the debris, and inflicting upon her serious injuries. In this valley between the hills, everything in the direct course of the tornado was rooted out. Bridges made of logs were scattered in every direction, timbers being thrown to the right and left, and even to the rear, as well as to the front.

The tornado passed on over the next spur of the mountain, two and a half miles, and then bore down upon the houses of Peter Flanders, in Warner, and Deacon Joseph True, in Salisbury. Peter Flanders was the father of True and Eben Flanders, the latter of whom occupied the old homestead in 1880. Deacon True was the father-in-law of a Mr. Jones. Jones and his wife were on a visit to True's. Being at the door, they were apprised of the danger, and called out lustily to the family to seek refuge as best they could. The buildings were whirled aloft and torn into fragments, falling around the family like

missiles of death ; but no one at this house was killed outright. The buildings of Mr. Flanders were also scattered like chaff, the violence of the gale being unabated. Anna Richardson, an elderly woman calling on Mrs. Flanders, and a child of the latter, were crushed to death. Several others were grievously wounded, one of whom, a child of Mr. True, died of its injuries a short time afterwards. From here this remarkable cyclone passed on over Tucker's pond, drawing up vast sheets of water from its surface, and after destroying the house of Mr. Morrill, near Boscawen line, in Salisbury, it lifted itself into the heavens and vanished.

Peter Flanders says that this day the family had been baking, and the bricks were hot, and the chimney falling on three of the children, so injured one of them, a girl, that she died that night, and so burned another, a boy aged five years, about the legs that the sores caused thereby did not fully heal for seven years, and he was made a cripple through life. The third child was uninjured. At the time the tornado struck Peter Flanders's house he was standing at the west of the chimney by the jamb and close to the cellar door. His son True was standing in front of the fire-place. The child Phebe was asleep on the bed, and Mrs. Flanders and Mrs. Richardson were east of the chimney. The building being borne completely away, Mr. Flanders was found with his feet partly down the cellar stairs, partially paralyzed, from which shock he did not recover for some six months. The son, True, was thrown into the fire-place (the fire being out after dinner) and was not injured. The girl, Phebe, (now Mrs. Augustus Pettengill) was carried with the feather bed and dropped some rods from the house, and one arm was broken. Mrs. Flanders was thrown to the floor and Mrs. Richardson on top of her, and a large stick of timber was found upon Mrs. Richardson. Her arms and legs were broken, and she sustained other injuries, from which she died in half an hour. Mrs. Flanders was the daughter of Jabez and sister of Joseph True, and was so badly injured about the head that she never recovered. Mrs. Richardson resided over a mile away on the road to the Gore, and was at this house for milk.

The amount of damage suffered by this tornado was appraised to each, and a subscription in the several towns was raised for their relief, as will appear by the following bill and subscription list. It will be seen that the greatest sufferers were the two Savorys, in Warner, and the Trues, father and son, in Salisbury; and that Joseph True was the greatest individual sufferer.

In 1869, General Walter Harriman addressed a mass meeting in Painesville, Ohio. At its close an old gentleman, whose form was bent with age, and whose head was bowed with sorrow, came forward and made himself known as Mr. Huntoon, the father of the child that was destroyed in Wendell, N. H., in the tornado of 1821. He had left the shores of Sunapee and the devastated track of the tornado fifty years before, and made him a home in Ohio. Soon after this meeting with General Harriman, he escaped from the storms and the blasts of this life, and went to a land of peace and safety.

SUFFERERS IN SALISBURY.

The following is the list of subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the tornado in Salisbury:

Samuel Eaton,	\$14 00	Benjamin Howard, Jr.,	50
Moses Greeley,	8 00	Daniel Fellows,	2 00
John Greeley,	4 00	Stevens Mann,	2 00
Paul Greeley,	2 00	Reuben Wardwell,	2 00
John Greeley,	1 00	Moses Eastman,	4 00
Samuel Greeley,	7 00	Daniel Smith,	2 00
Jacob Greeley,	2 00	Francis Little,	50
Isaac Stevens,	3 00	Edward Baker,	1 00
Nathaniel Stevens,	2 00	Joseph Bean,	1 00
Job Heath,	2 00	John Calef,	1 00
Abial Wardwell,	2 50	Peter Whittimore,	50
James Fellows,	1 00	Benjamin Whittimore,	1 00
Moses Call,	1 50	Joseph Bean, Jr.,	75
Moses Fellows,	3 00	John Sanborn,	2 00
Benjamin Pettengill, 2d,	4 00	John Webster,	5 00
Jeremy Webster,	2 50	John Townsend,	2 00
Robert Greenough,	50	Jacob Brown,	1 00
Joel Eastman,	4 00	William Calef,	1 00
Peter Bartlett,	2 00	Hawley & Gilman,	2 00
David Pettengill,	50	William Flanders,	2 00

Samuel Quimby,	50	Benjamin Huntoon,	2 25
Winthrop Fifield,	1 00	T. R. Greenough,	1 00
James Garland,	2 00	John White,	2 00
Ebenezer Eastman,	2 00	A. Bowers,	7 00
James Proctor,	1 50	P. Noyes,	2 00
Isaac Proctor,	1 50	Jonathan Calef,	1 00
Kendall O. Peabody,	1 00	John Bean,	1 00
John Sanborn,	2 00	Greenleaf Morse,	1 00
John Hancock,	50	David Calef,	1 00
William Ladd,	2 00	William Little,	2 00
Jacob True,	4 00	Israel W. Key,	1 00
Jabez Smith,	4 00	Moses West,	1 00
Isaac Hale,	50	S. I. Wells,	2 00
Stephen Greenleaf,	1 00	James Woodbury,	2 00
Mrs. Phineas Eastman,	1 00	Joseph Burley,	1 87
Thorndike Proctor,	2 00	H. T. Sawyer,	67
Nathaniel French,	2 00	Joshua Fifield,	1 00
Enoch Osgood,	2 00	Samuel Couch,	1 50
Benjamin Gale,	10 00	Timothy Taylor,	2 00
Samuel Huntoon,	1 00		

LOSSES IN WARNER AND SALISBURY.

The following are the names of the sufferers by the "whirlwind" in Warner and Salisbury, on the 9th of September, 1821, with the amounts lost, as appraised by the committee:

Foster Goodwin,	\$43 00	Joseph True,	\$800 00
William Harwood,	75 00	Peter Flanders,	758 00
James Ferrin,	194 00	Jonathan Morrill,	85 00
Samuel Tiler,	5 00	Ezekiel Flanders,	30 00
Lorra Little,	20 00	Benjamin and Jesse Little,	200 00
Ruth Goodwin,	6 00	James B. Straw,	50 00
Charlotte Goodwin,	6 00	Nathaniel Greeley,	100 00
Abner Watkins, Jr.,	350 00	Moses Stevens,	10 00
Widow Savory,	100 00	Jabez True,	100 00
Daniel Savory,	675 00	Enoch Morrill,	20 00
Robert Savory,	775 00	W. Huntington,	20 00
John J. Palmer,	100 00	Michael Bartlett,	10 00

As a contribution for the relief of the sufferers sundry articles were sent from the Shakers to Benj. Evans, Esq., and by him divided. The value of these Shaker goods was estimated at \$134.72. Various other sums were received and divided by the committee from time to time, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$501.04.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

WHIPPING THE CAT, ETC.

“Few save the poor feel for the poor;
The rich know not how hard
It is to be of needful rest,
And needful food debarred:
They know not of the scanty meal,
With small pale faces round;
No fire upon the cold damp earth
When snow is on the ground.”

In early times, and as late as 1835-6, and perhaps later, shoemakers were accustomed to take their benches, lap-stone, clamps, lasts, and kit of tools, and go from house to house and mend up the old boots and shoes, and make new ones for the whole family for a year. “Sale shoes” were little used, previous to 1825, in the town of Salisbury. Farmers would take their cow-hides and calf-skins to the tanner, one year, and the next year they would be tanned and returned to them. Sole leather would be purchased by the side, and when the shoemaker came around, shoes and boots would be made for the year. The shoemaker, who went from house to house in this way, “went about *whipping the cat*.”

About 1828, there lived in Salisbury two brothers, Amos and Eben Whittemore. Eben lived at Shaw's Corner, in what is now Franklin. He was very poor, and had a large family of children, sixteen in number, ranging from six months to nineteen years of age. He was lame, and walked with some difficulty, and his hands were somewhat deformed. He was an indifferent shoemaker, but on account of his misfortunes, his poverty, and his large family, he “went about whipping the cat,” and was quite extensively employed in Salisbury and the neighboring towns. He was a story teller, and the people were fond of having him tell stories, especially the young boys. He lived in a rude house, with two rooms and an attic. In one

room down stairs he lived with his family, his "turn-up bed" and his "trundle bed," and here he carried on his trade of cobbling and making boots and shoes, when not away "whipping the cat." His worldly possessions consisted of his shoemaker tools, worth fifteen dollars perhaps, and his household goods, worth twenty more. He "did not own an inch of land on earth." He had a cow and a pig.

His brother, Amos, lived on the southeastern slope of Raccoon Hill, about two miles and a half away from his brother Eben. He was a fore-handed farmer, with a small family, and was exceedingly fond of the law. The road between the two brothers led directly over Searle's Hill.

During the hard winter, Eben, who had the nick-name of "Cain," mortgaged his "farrow cow" to his brother to buy food for his family, promising faithfully to pay in the spring; but spring came and no money could be had. Amos demanded the cow in payment. Eben told him he had no money, and needed the milk of his cow for his little children, and asked his brother's forbearance; but his heart was hard, and amidst the cries of the little children, and the tears of the older ones, "the well-to-do" brother, the hard-hearted uncle, drove away the motherly, white-face, line-back cow, whose milk had been largely the support of the family through the winter. Eben went immediately to the young lawyer who had just set up in Salisbury, George W. Nesmith, to see what could be done about it. What advice the young attorney gave him, history does not inform us; but the next night being dark, Eben hobbled up over Searle's Hill to his brother's barn, and there, in the yard, discovered the welcome white face of his cow. The bars were quietly let down, and the cow immediately struck out for Shaw's Corner, which she soon reached. When Eben, following on after, reached his home and found his cow there, he took her into his house and locked her up. The mortgage gave the right "to enter into the dwelling-house and take" the mortgaged property. Soon Amos came again for his brother's cow, broke into the house and led her away, and for a time kept her locked up in his barn at night, and turned her to pasture during the day.

Locking the barn soon came to be an old story, and the cow, in the warm spring-time, was kept in the barn-yard.

By-and-by Eben went to the home of Abraham Stevens "to whip the cat." Stevens then lived on the Webster place, Elms Farm, four and a half miles from the residence of his brother Amos.

Stevens had a horse which ran in the road, and no one, except the members of the family, could catch him, and then not without a measure of grain. It was simply impossible for Eben to limp, during one short night in the summer, from the Webster farm to Raccoon Hill and back, over Smith's and Searle's Hills.

When it was ascertained that the cow was left at night loose in the yard, Eben again visited the young lawyer, and history is again silent as to what advice the poor man received.

He went back to Mr. Stevens's, and went to cobbling up the boots and shoes of the family. When night came on apace, the Stevens boys and the hired men, four of them, went up to bed; and soon Eben went hobbling up, and passed directly by the room where the four young men were awake in bed. He looked in upon them, told them several stories, and then went singing some "doleful ditty" to his room and to bed. The young men were soon lost in sleep.

Had some one been looking about that house that night, about half past nine o'clock, he might have seen the venerable father of the Stevens boys slipping out of the house with a little measure of grain and a bridle concealed behind him, and slying up to the wary "Old Dobbin," till he got hold of his mane, and then slipping the bridle upon him. A few minutes later, the horse might have been seen tied by the roadside, "all saddled, all bridled, all fit for a"—ride to Raccoon Hill. Anon this fleet and trusty steed, with "Cain" Whittemore, the lame cobbler, astride of him, might have been seen flying over Punch Brook, up by the site of the Webster saw-mill, past Shaw's Corner, close by his sleeping children,—unconscious of his near presence—up over Searle's Hill, to near the home of the unnatural brother. About midnight, the same charger, with the

same rider, leading the willing and obedient cow, might have been seen in the darkness passing along the new road from Shaw's Corner to the East Village, where a pot of black paint had been seasonably prepared, which changed the emblem of innocence in the cow's face and on her back, so that it corresponded with the intense darkness of the night. On the opposite side of the Pemigewasset, in Sanbornton, in a green, retired pasture, about three o'clock in the morning, a perfectly black cow might have been seen lying down to rest, while the horse, with his rider, was making the trees and fences fly past him, like clouds by the moon, on his return to the house of Daniel Webster, the home of Mr. Stevens. The following handbill soon appeared :

STRAYED OR STOLEN

From the premises of Amos Whittemore, in Salisbury, on Raccoon Hill, a large black cow, *with white face, and a broad white line on her back.* Whoever will return said cow, or give information where she may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

AMOS WHITTEMORE.

Salisbury, July 20.

After the most extensive search for the cow, all efforts to find her were given up. No such strange cow had been seen, no such stray cow could be found, and Amos prosecuted his brother for stealing the cow. Richard Fletcher instituted the prosecution, and young lawyer Nesmith appeared for the respondent. All the four young men were summoned for the prosecution, and testified that they saw Eben when he went up to bed on the night the cow went away, heard him tell several stories, and heard him when he went singing to bed, and saw him the next morning when he went down early to his work, and heard his hammer upon his lap-stone. The sons testified that it was impossible for any one, except the father and the sons and hired men, to catch the horse. Mr. Fletcher did not think to summon the father. Eben was acquitted and discharged.

In "green pastures beside the still waters" of Sanbornton the black cow "waxed and grew fat," and in the following winter the family of Eben had meat to eat that his brother Amos knew not of.

Some time afterwards, Mr. Nesmith was employed by Amos Whittemore to contest a note held by the estate of Ezekiel Webster. Whittemore claimed that he had paid the note, except a few dollars, and the case was referred to Moody Kent, of Concord. Mr. Nesmith conducted his defense to a successful issue. Whittemore proposed to Mr. Nesmith that he would release his brother from all claims, and pay the attorney's bill which his brother had been unable to pay, if Mr. Nesmith would tell him what became of the cow. The history of the cow was thereupon fully detailed to him.

THE LOST TREASURE.

Another story of early days must not be omitted from our history. It is here briefly told:

George W. Nesmith settled at the East, or Pemigewasset Village, but was soon very well known throughout the town. He was a man of familiar, pleasant manners, and soon made extensive and agreeable acquaintances, not only in the town but in the State. There lived, at the South Road, Moses Greenough, who had a singular foot that was noticeable, like Mr. Nesmith's, and the controversy about taking part of Salisbury for the new town of Franklin made Mr. Nesmith as well known at the South Road as any resident there. He frequently tried cases before Andrew Bowers, who lived in the house on the corner of the South and Mutton Roads. It was before Justice Bowers that Eben Whittemore was tried for stealing the "black, white-face, line-back cow." In 1824 he delivered the Fourth of July oration at the South Road. Justice Bowers had a little smoke-house in the southeast corner of his doorway where he smoked his hams. One morning early, he went out to build his little cob fire in the smoke-house, and found one ham missing. The ground was soft, and there were sure indications that Moses Greenough's club foot had been to his smoke-house, and had gone back down the road towards his residence. Squire Bowers followed the track to Greenough's house, knocked at the door, and Moses appeared and greeted the justice with a most bland smile, and gave him a very gra

cious invitation to walk in. Justice Bowers said he had called to see his neighbor Greenough, to get a little assistance. Said he, "Last night I lost a very nice ham out of my smoke-house, and I called to see you, Moses, in the hope that you might help to me find it." "Certainly," said Moses; "anything I can do to assist you to find your ham, I will be most happy to do." So Justice Bowers and Moses marched back to the smoke-house, and when within a few feet of the door, a track was pointed out that no one in the town of Salisbury could make but Moses himself. "Now, Moses," said the justice, "won't you examine that track, as it leads up to the door and goes away again, and see if you can tell me who has taken my ham." "Yes," says Moses, "I can tell you who has got that ham. It's Nesmith, down to Franklin."

The next morning the gracious justice, when he opened his smoke-house, found his lost ham hanging up in the same place where it had disappeared the morning before.

CHAPTER XXXV.

VISIT OF HIS SATANIC MAJESTY.

“From his brimstone bed, at break of day
A-walking the Devil is gone,
To visit his snug little farm on the earth
And see, how his stock goes on.”

We read of the superstitions of earlier times and the enormities practiced in church and state; of the judicial murders of the innocent and helpless, both in this country and in England, who were charged with witchcraft, and we little realize how near that age of bigotry and superstition comes to us; but we have learned that our forefathers, like the ancient Bereans, were too *religious*—the apostle said, “too superstitious.”

As late as the final adoption of our most excellent constitution, which stood the test of time for sixty-six years without an alteration, and for ninety-three years with but a single amendment, an occurrence happened in Salisbury which is strange to relate. The incidents recorded below were taken from the diary of the late Asa Reddington, of Waterville, Me., who was a revolutionary soldier. He was at work at the time for a Mr. Greeley, in Salisbury.

An elderly lady by the name of Bailey, of whom it was said she loved toddy, happened to be at the barn one day when there came up a heavy shower, accompanied with loud thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, during which period the Prince of Darkness appeared unto her. In consideration of some valuable promises made to her, she entered into a contract with him, agreeing to give herself up both soul and body to his Infernal Majesty, on a certain hour of a certain day, and in about six days after this interview. When the storm was over the good

old lady returned to the house and gave the members of the household a history of what had taken place, adding that she had signed and sealed the contract with her blood, showing the wound on her finger from which the blood was drawn. Her friends were exceedingly alarmed at the dreadful story, and the news spread like wildfire both far and near. What could be done to save her? Notice was immediately given to Mr. Searle, the then settled minister of the town, and like a good shepherd he at once determined to defeat the Evil One, if possible. Accordingly, on the Sabbath following he mentioned the appalling circumstances to the congregation, and with tears in his eyes told them (Reddington being one of his hearers) that the Prince of Darkness had appeared in bodily shape to one of his parishioners, and on a certain day was to make his appearance, according to contract, and take away with him a member of his church to the regions of despair. He announced that on the day named for the exhibition he should, by the consent of the church then present, appoint a meeting, and wished if any one present had any objection to make it known. A pause then ensued and not even a whisper was heard. The minister then said he should, and accordingly did, appoint the meeting. On that important day a multitude of persons of all ages and sexes assembled in Mr. Pettingill's orchard, on an elevated piece of ground; measures having been previously taken to have twelve ministers from the neighboring towns in attendance upon the meeting, they accordingly appeared in due season for the exercises. The good old lady was then introduced and placed in the centre of the multitude, the ministers forming in a circle around her; then another circle composed of deacons and elders, with members of churches, and in the rear of these the multitude formed in close column. Everything being in readiness for action, and at least an hour before the time appointed for his Satanic Majesty to make his appearance, the exercises began by singing, praying and supplicating, all in favor of the good old lady and against the tempter. This continued till five o'clock in the afternoon, it then being several hours after the time appointed for the explosion, but there being no smell of brimstone or any

appearance of danger, the multitude began to disperse, the old lady was delivered over to her friends, and by sunset the ground was cleared. In closing his account Mr. Reddington says :

“Mr. Greeley, early in the day, geared up his old steed with saddle and pillion, went a number of times, taking the females of his family on to the ground in good season, and returning home in the same way, which was not accomplished till nearly dark. I did not attend at this scene of folly, but the meeting took place in sight of where I was hoeing corn in Mr. Greeley’s field, and I could plainly see the gathering multitude at the place of action. The particulars of what took place at the meeting I had from several persons present. My brother, Thomas Reddington, then resided near Mr. Greeley’s, and had a knowledge of the transaction and recollects it.”

Apropos to the foregoing are Mrs. Lydia L. S. Very’s lines on the personality of the devil. She declares she has found out all about him, and bursts out in song as follows :

“ He walks the streets in broadcloth clad,
 No cloven hoof ’tis he foretelling;
 His feet in patent leather bright,
 He waltzes at the ball at night,
 Of fragrant perfumes smelling.

Within the lawyers’ ranks he sits,
 Indignantly he talks of crime;
 With rounded periods, striking hits
 He can describe; the coat so fits,
 For he has worn it through all time.”

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CONCLUSION.

“Custom calls me to it,
What custom wills in all things should we do it.”

“A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring.”

POST OFFICES AND POST MASTERS.

THOMAS W. THOMPSON, appointed April 1, 1798. At that date he undoubtedly resided at the South Road Village, in a house which stood on the site of Mrs. H. C. W. Moore's residence. He was succeeded by

MOSES EASTMAN, appointed April 1, 1803, who continued in the same place.

JOSHUA FIFIELD, appointed October 17, 1826.

JOHN WHITE, appointed December 20, 1827; undoubtedly kept the office at his store.

SAMUEL ALLEN, appointed January 13, 1829; continued the office at the same store.

JOHN TOWNSEND, appointed November 3, 1829; removed the office to his harness shop.

MOSES EASTMAN, appointed February 25, 1837; kept the office in the southeast front room of Mrs. H. C. W. Moore's house.

ABRAHAM H. ROBINSON, M. D., appointed August 15, 1846; continued the office in the same place as his predecessor.

NATHANIEL BEAN, appointed April 12, 1856; continued the office in the same place as his predecessor.

THOMAS D. LITTLE, appointed April 12, 1861; removed the office to the Greenough store, thence to the Greenleaf & Clement store.

DANIEL R. EVERETT, appointed April 4, 1870; continued the office in the Greenleaf & Clement store.

LEWIS A. HAWKINS, appointed January 29, 1874.

ARTHUR S. CALEF, appointed January 24, 1878; both continued the office in the Greenleaf & Clement store.

WILLIAM B. PARSONS, appointed November 22, 1878; removed the office to the Greenough store, thence to the Greenleaf & Clement store.

HENRY B. SWEATT, appointed August 8, 1882; continued the office as above until August 22, 1882, when it was removed to the store of Chapman & Sweatt; continuing until February 5, 1884, when it was returned to the Greenleaf & Clement store. Resigned April 21, 1885, in favor of

ANDREW E. QUIMBY, appointed May 20, 1885; continued the office at the same place.

The postoffice at what is now Franklin was first called Salisbury Village. The office was established February 23, 1820, with a continuous appointment of postmasters as follows:

Ebenezer Eastman, appointed February 23, 1820.

John Cavender, appointed August 15, 1822.

Name changed to Franklin, January 12, 1829. John Cavender re-appointed January 12, 1829.

Caleb Merrill, appointed May 27, 1829.

Thomas R. White, appointed December 26, 1838.

Caleb Merrill, second term, appointed April 1, 1843.

Joseph Clark, appointed June 15, 1849.

John White, appointed November 26, 1852.

David Gilchrist, appointed April 14, 1853.

James Colburn, appointed May 31, 1861.

Miss Eunice G. Colburn, appointed November 17, 1862.

Now made a presidential office, and Miss Eunice G. Colburn, re-appointed March 2, 1867; April 17, 1871; December 14, 1875; January 12, 1880, and still holds the office.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Following are the names and professions of college graduates, excepting those given with ecclesiastical and educational chapters, or with physicians and lawyers. A star (*) signifies that they were not born in Salisbury, but spent there some portion of their lives, as citizens:

1784. *Christopher Page, Dartmouth, minister. See Genealogy.
 1794. Moses Eastman, A. M., Dartmouth, lawyer. “
 1798. Moses Sawyer, A. M., Dartmouth, minister. “
 1801. Daniel Webster, LL.D., Dartmouth, lawyer. “
 1804. Ebenezer O. Fifield, A. B., Dartmouth, professor. See Genealogy.
 1804. Thomas H. Pettengill, A. M., Dartmouth, lawyer. “
 1804. Ezekiel Webster, A. M., Dartmouth, lawyer. “
 1805. Nathaniel Sawyer, A. B., Dartmouth, lawyer. “
 1806. John True, A. B., Dartmouth, physician. “
 1808. Nathaniel Huntoon, Dartmouth, lawyer. “
 1808. Ichabod Bartlett, A. M., Dartmouth, lawyer. “
 1811. Valentine Little, A. B., Middlebury, minister. “
 1812. Benjamin Pettengill, 3d, A. M., Middlebury. “
 1812. James Bartlett, A. M., Middlebury, lawyer. “
 1813. Joseph Wardwell, A. B., Dartmouth, professor. “
 1816. Charles B. Haddock, D. D., Dartmouth, professor. “
 1816. Joseph Bartlett, A. M., Dartmouth, physician. “
 1817. Benjamin Huntoon, Dartmouth, minister. “
 1820. William C. Thompson, Dartmouth, lawyer. “
 1821. Joseph B. Eastman, A. B., Dartmouth, minister. “
 1821. F. G. Buswell, A. M., Dartmouth. Born at Salisbury; died at Charles ton, S. C., August 27, 1827, aged 27.
 1822. Amos Foster, A. M., Dartmouth, minister. See Genealogy.
 1822. *Albert L. Kelley, lawyer. “
 1823. Henry Greenleaf, A. M., Dartmouth, lawyer. “
 1824. Joel Eastman, Dartmouth, lawyer. “
 1825. James R. Cushing, Bangor Theological Seminary, minister. See Genealogy.
 1828. Charles E. Thompson, Dartmouth, lawyer. See Genealogy.
 1828. *Elbridge F. Greenough, Dartmouth. “
 1829. Benjamin F. Foster, Amherst, minister. “
 1832. William M. Ungry, A. M., Dartmouth, lawyer. “
 1833. Jacob Gale, Dartmouth, lawyer. “
 1833. William Wells Proctor, Dartmouth Medical School, physician. See Genealogy.
 1835. Joseph Bartlett, Dartmouth, minister. See Genealogy.
 1826. Samuel C. Bartlett, LL.D., Dartmouth, minister. See Genealogy.

1836. Sylvanus Huntoon, Castleton Medical College, physician. See Pingry Genealogy.
1847. Elbridge L. Little, Michigan University, minister. See Genealogy.
1840. Solomon M. Pingrey, Dartmouth, minister. “
1841. Francis B. Webster, Dartmouth, merchant. “
1844. Humphrey Webster, Dartmouth, lawyer. “
1844. William T. Heydock, Dartmouth, lawyer. “
1845. John W. Little, M. D., D. D. S., Dartmouth, physician. See Genealogy.
1845. Ephraim F. Wilson, Castleton Medical School, physician, “
1846. John Baker, Dartmouth. See Genealogy.
1847. Jeremiah W. Wilson, Castleton Medical School, physician. See Genealogy.
1847. William H. Bartlett, Dartmouth, lawyer. See Genealogy.
1848. Henry L. Watson, University of Vermont, physician. See Genealogy.
1849. Moses S. Wilson, Harvard Medical School, physician. “
1851. William H. Burleigh, M. D., Dartmouth, physician. “
1852. Walter Wells, Bowdoin, professor and author. “
1857. Henry A. Stevens, Amherst, minister. “
1857. Samuel E. Pingry, A. M., Dartmouth, lawyer. “
1861. Ebenezer L. Little, Michigan University, minister. “
1861. *George H. Hutchings, Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, physician. See Genealogy.
1861. *Frank R. Morse, D. D., Dartmouth, minister. See Genealogy.
1865. John M. Fitz, Dartmouth Medical College, physician. See Genealogy.
1872. Irving A. Watson, University of Vermont, physician. “
1872. Charles H. Sawyer, Dartmouth, civil engineer. “
1881. Charles A. Morse, Dartmouth Medical School, physician. See Genealogy.
1882. N. W. Bean, Dartmouth Medical School, physician. See Genealogy.

The following gentlemen chose a professional life without a four years' collegiate education. So far as known they were eminent and highly respected in their several professions. Unless their names are followed by a * they were natives of the town. Some of these may be college graduates, but we are unable to ascertain the fact :

- Jonathan French, M. D.; Rev. Julius C. Blodgett. See Genealogy.
- Benjamin Loverin, M. D., attended medical lectures at Dartmouth. Practiced at Sutton and died there.
- John Q. A. French, M. D.; Jesse Fifield, M. D.; James Fifield, M. D.; John L. Fifield, M. D.; John P. Scribner, M. D. See Genealogy.
- Rev. Moses B. Scribner, ordained Pastor of the Christian Church, in 1857. See Genealogy.
- Rev. Winthrop Fifield. See Genealogy.

- Parmetus Huntón, admitted to the bar in 1837. See Pingry Genealogy.
 Andrew L. Greeley, admitted to the bar in 1859. " "
 Luther J. Greeley, admitted to the bar in 1863.
 Stephen M. Pingry, admitted to the bar in 1860. See Pingry Genealogy.
 Charles L. Greenough, admitted to the bar in 1872.
 James L. Foote, admitted to the bar in 1877.
 George W. Stevens, (A. M., 1868.)
 John W. Pettengill, admitted to the bar, in Massachusetts, 1859.
 Elbridge G. Eastman, graduated at West Point Military School. See Genealogy.
 Hiram M. Couch, attended medical lectures at Dartmouth, 1847. "
 Rev. James M. Bean; Rev. John W. Bean; Rev. Hiram Stevens; Elder John
 Couch. See Genealogy.
 Rev. Trueworthy Cole, a Christian minister.
 Thomas Jefferson Noyes, M. D.
 John Gale, a lawyer in California.
 *David Page, (son of Onesiphorus) practiced at Meredith.
 A. Hunton, M. D. See Pingry Genealogy.
 Rev. Joseph Tucker. See Genealogy.
 Joseph Whittemore, minister, then physician; resides at Ossage, Iowa. See Genealogy.
 Rev. David R. Whittemore; Elder Abijah Watson; Rev. Joseph Watson. See Genealogy.
 Isaac T. Sawyer, lawyer.

CHARTER AMENDED.

By the following Act of the Legislature, in 1869, the section herein described was disannexed from Franklin and annexed to Salisbury:

DESCRIPTION.

Beginning on Boscawen town line on the South-west corner of said Franklin, and the South-east corner of the town of Salisbury, thence easterly on said Boscawen town line across lots numbered 7, 8, 9, and 10 in the South range in said Franklin; thence north three and one-half degrees east between lots numbered 6 and 7 in said Franklin, one hundred and forty rods to the north-east corner of land of Joseph

Smith, adjoining land of Charles Smith; thence westerly by the north line of said Joseph Smith, across lots numbered 7, 8, and 9, to the west side of said lot numbered 9, adjoining lot numbered 10; thence northerly between lots numbered 9 and 10 eighty-four rods to land occupied by Lewis Buswell; thence north forty and one-half degrees west, by said Buswell's land, thirty-five rods to the south rangeway, so called; thence westerly by said rangeway, fifty-nine rods to land of Gilbert Eastman; thence northerly by said Eastman's east line one hundred and fifteen rods to the south road leading from the South Village in said Salisbury to Franklin aforesaid; thence westerly by said road to the bound begun at; be and the same hereby is disannexed from said town of Franklin, and annexed to said town of Salisbury.

This Act shall take effect on and after its passage.

GENEALOGY AND BIOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

“He who takes no interest in the history of his ancestors does not deserve to be remembered by his posterity.”

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

The object of this work is to communicate to present and future generations some knowledge of the early settlers, the date of their arrival, and the trials and privations they endured, together with such additional information as will be of interest to their descendants.

Genealogies of towns are well worth preserving, from the earliest known settlers to present times, and in order to make them valuable the work should be comprehensive and thorough, particularly in regard to dates of births, marriages, deaths, and removals to other localities.

Persons who have never undertaken the collection of materials for even a single family history little realize the innumerable obstacles the compiler has to surmount, especially so when full and accurate dates are desired. Families are scattered, the members perhaps widely separated; records are not preserved, in default of which the memory has to be trusted; many care very little or take no interest in their ancestry; frequently no answer is received in reply to letters asking for information of vital importance to the compiler; succeeding letters perhaps

refer the author to others equally careless or indifferent, and so it continues. To this class belong the dissatisfied ones, who say, "He has not got that right; I could have told him differently." To such we say, regretfully, "If the sketch is not satisfactory it is largely your fault; you have been urgently asked by letter and public notice to furnish the compiler with facts relative to your family, and in too many instances the desired information has been withheld."

Proof-sheets have been sent to such members of each family as in our judgment would be most likely to make all the necessary corrections. Such information as we have been able to obtain by visiting and consulting aged inhabitants, in this and other towns; by extensive correspondence with scattered members of families; by examination of letters, manuscripts, family bibles and registers: and by searching the Kingston church records, books, newspapers, gravestones, and every other source likely to afford facts or data, has been laboriously gathered and is freely given.

The records as presented are, from the nature of the case, imperfect. Many of the lists are copied from the town records and of course are reliable and authentic, so far as they go. We are under the disadvantage of not being a native of the town, and while the work of the genealogist is never finished, it is still a humiliating fact that in this work there must inevitably be found errors and omissions, and in the case of some families but a meagre record. The author's aim has been to embrace what could be learned respecting both the ancestry and posterity of all the older families, and from the amount of material collected he has been compelled to exclude many later families, with those whose residence in town was but temporary.

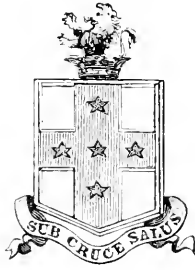
There were families in town whose history would be full of interest, of which little is given, for the reason that little is known of them. In many cases it has been found impossible to trace the female side of the family, except where they married and continued in town, in which case the word (*see*) will follow the name, when by turning to the husband's name their children will be found. Many of our Salisbury women reared

families of ability and prominence, but as the children were born elsewhere they cannot be noticed here.

Except in a few instances, where families resided in the east part of the town, just previous to the incorporation of Franklin, their genealogies are dropped. Many proper names of families originally of the same stock are variously spelled by individuals in different families. As given in the following pages, the orthography is that found in the original records.

A mark of interrogation [?] after a name or date implies uncertainty. The ordinary abbreviations for titles are employed, as also for the names of states, territories or provinces. Names of towns, unless otherwise designated, are supposed to be in New Hampshire.

The following additional abbreviations are also employed: b. for born, m. for married, unm. for unmarried, d. for died, res. for resides, res'd for resided, rem. for removed, t. r. for town records, g. s. for gravestone.



THE ADAMS FAMILY.

FOUR BRANCHES.

ROBERT ADAMS, a tailor, came to Ipswich, Mass., in 1635, removed to Salem in 1638, and finally settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1640.

He is supposed to have been an Englishman, but exhaustive research has thus far failed to ascertain the locality from whence he came. One tradition has it Devonshire; another, of equal value, Holderness, in Yorkshire, though no trace or clue has been found in either. He came with his wife, Eleanor, and two children, a son and daughter, and had eight other children after his settlement in America. He d. Oct. 12, 1682, aged 81, leaving a widow, his second wife, Sarah (Glover) Short, who d. Oct. 24, 1697.

Archelaus, (2) the tenth child and youngest of the family, was b. about 1654; m. 1st, Sarah —, and 2d, in 1719, Sarah Green, of Salisbury, Mass., and had eight children.

Archelaus (3) seventh child, b. Nov. 21, 1714, was also twice married; 1st, to Dorothy Clement, in 1741, and 2d, to Mary Pearson, in 1742. His ten children were all by the second wife, who died at Salisbury, Mass., in Jan., 1783.

I.

- I. ARCHELAUS, (4) youngest child of Archelaus and Mary Pearson Adams, was b. at Salisbury Point, Mass., June 14, 1755; m. Jan. 4, 1781, Hannah Osgood, of the same

town. She d. June 8, 1814, aged 54. In 1792 he rem. to Salisbury, N. H., settling on the cross-range road, on the farm where J. H. Smith now resides. He occupied the premises to the day of his death, Dec. 13, 1828. Their children, exclusive of two who died in infancy, were :

2. Mercy, b. 1782, d. at Concord, Jan. 18, 1855, unm.
3. Robert Morrill, b. March 14, 1789. (*see.*)
4. Aaron, b. Jan. 20, 1792. (*see.*)
5. James Osgood, b. Jan. 8, 1795; d. March 8, 1819.
6. Benjamin Osgood, b. June 23, 1797. (*see.*)

(3.) Robert Morrill, who joined to the cultivation of a farm the trade of a blacksmith, which he maintained for more than forty years, res'd in the "mountain district," in East Concord. In 1855, after the death of his wife, he sold his property in Concord and rem. to Laconia, where he continued until his death, Nov. 8, 1861; m. (1) Nov. 12, 1812, Demaris Eastman, of Corinth, Vt., who d. June 24, 1854; m. (2) 1856, Mrs. Clara, widow of Jonathan Weeks. She d. in 1879. His children, all b. in Concord, were :

7. Ezra Eastman, b. Aug. 29, 1813; was a student at Salisbury Academy, graduating at Dartmouth College, 1836. Ordained a clergyman at Concord, in 1839, and was stationed as chaplain to seamen at Cronstadt, Russia, and Havre, France, for thirteen years; was pastor of the Pearl St. Church, at Nashua, and subsequently founder of the North Broad St. Presbyterian Church, in Philadelphia. He afterwards held the chair of Sacred Rhetoric in Lincoln University, at Oxford, Penn., where he d. Nov. 3, 1871. He m. in London, 1840, Betsey B. Berry, of Newbury, Vt., dau. of Judge Joseph Berry. She d. in New York city, 1846; m. (2) Frances M. Stevens, of Concord, dau. of Hon. Josiah Stevens, in 1847.

Children all b. at Havre; (1) Josiah Robert, b. Dec. 21, 1848; counsellor and attorney at law, Philadelphia. He is married but has no children. (11) James Osgood, b. May 13, 1850; m. Jan. 4, 1886, Emma H. Greeley, dau.

of the late Phineas D. Greeley, D. D., of Washington, D. C. Physician at Washington, and formerly a lawyer at Omaha, Neb. (III) Benjamin B., b. Aug. 15, 1851; physician at Washington, D. C.

8. Hannah Osgood, b. July 26, 1815; d. 1816.

9. James Osgood, b. June 5, 1818; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1843; taught school at Centre Road, 1840, and elsewhere for six years; printer and editor for thirty years, at Manchester; member of the legislature for many sessions: president of the Manchester Common Council, and for eleven years City Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture since 1870. A well-known writer and speaker. He m. April 2, 1851, (1) Lucy Payson Foster, of Manchester, who accompanied him to Europe, and d. Feb. 11, 1852; m. (2) Oct. 3, 1854, Eliza Ellen Everett, of Manchester, who d. March 20, 1861; m. (3) Aug. 20, 1862, Susan A. Everett, who d. Oct. 30, 1873; m. (4) Lizzie R. (Smith) Perkins, of Newburyport, Mass., July 13, 1874.

His children are: (1) Lucy E., b. April 2, 1858; d. March 18, 1861. (II) Ezra E., b. Aug. 26, 1860; graduated at Agricultural College, Hanover, 1878; res. in Philadelphia. (III) James H., b. May 14, 1863, d. Sept. 28, 1867. (IV) Luella A., b. May 17, 1864, d. Dec. 20, 1884. (V) Susie B., b. March 20, 1866, d. Dec. 23, 1870. (VI) Willis E., b. Aug. 23, 1868, d. Dec. 25, 1870. (VII) Alice G., b. June 28, 1871. (VIII) Lewis Willie, b. Feb. 20, 1873.

10. Mary D., b. Dec. 5, 1821, d. Nov. 5, 1845. Preceptress of Caledonia Academy, Lyndon, Vt.
11. Benjamin O., a merchant in Concord, b. Sept. 27, 1824, d. Dec. 14, 1849.
12. John Q., b. March 18, 1827; formerly at Gilmanton, now at Laconia; m. Lattice Mann, of Concord, 1854; three children, Mary D. d., John Q. and Frank L. at Laconia.
13. Henry C., b. Nov. 25, 1831; res. at Tilton; m. Irene Mann, 1858, two children, Sarah and Mary.

(4.) Aaron, remained on the homestead, where he d. Feb. 27, 1827; m. Sept. 1, 1820, Susan Hill, of Northfield; she d. Nov. 12, 1858. Their children were:

14. Hannah O., b. Sept. 2, 1821; m. Levi Fifield and res. at Jackson, Mich.

15. Emery H., b. Feb. 28, 1824. Obtained his education at Salisbury and New London academies. In the fall of 1844 he rem. to Lowell, Mass., where he m. Aug. 16, 1846, Laura R. Proctor. Rem. to New York city and engaged in the wholesale jewelry business, continuing till 1870, when with his family he rem. to Orange, N. J., where he still remains.

Children: (I) George E., b. Feb. 13, 1849, (II) Eugene E., b. Aug. 18, 1851. (III) Eva J., b. Sept. 10, 1853; m. Jan. 27, 1876, Horace Stetson. (IV) Frank L., b. Oct. 12, 1856; m. June 29, 1881, —

- (6.) Benjamin Osgood, b. June 23, 1797; educated at Salisbury Academy. His elder brother (Aaron) dying, the care of the farm came upon him and for many years he successfully carried it on, teaching school in the winter, which occupation he found more agreeable to his tastes than farming. He taught in this and the surrounding towns for thirty-two years. Possessing an appreciative mind, a gentle but firm disposition, and qualifications for thorough instruction, his services were in frequent demand. He was an excellent disciplinarian as well as teacher. He early joined the Baptist church, and after his removal from town considered that communion his home. He was one of the few christians the writer has met who endeavored to lead a godly life under all conditions. There was no superficial christianity about him. In 1843 he rem. to East Concord, where he engaged in agriculture, at times assisting his brother-in-law, John M. Dearborn, in his country store. He m. March 24, 1843, Sarah J., dau. of John J. and Sarah (Messerve) Dearborn, who was b. at Canterbury, Aug. 3, 1806. He d. at Concord, Sept. 3, 1876.

II.

16. JOSEPH ADAMS, brother to Archelaus, bought of Jonathan Cram three sixty-acre lots in the third range, laid out to

Benjamin Ladd, Nathaniel Huntoon and Ebenezer Eastman. In 1800 Joseph Adams, Jr., had taxable stock in trade amounting to \$200.00 and in 1801 to \$500.00. He settled on Cash street, near the Dr. W. W. Sleeper place. No other record of the family has been found.

17. Moses, b. Jan. 2, 1792; rem. to Plymouth. 18. Aaron.
19. Joseph. (*see*) 20. James. 21. Polly. 22. Another girl.

(19.) Joseph resided on the homestead. He may have been the one who kept the store, if so, it was the "Master" Thomas Chase stand; m. Marian Fifield; she d. —; he d. Sept. 1840.

23. Mary, b. Jan. 28, 1808; m. Francis W. Deane, of Canton, Mass.; she d. July 26, 1847.
24. Marian, [Maria] b. Oct. 8, 1810; m. Oct. 30, 1831, S. P. Deane, of Canton, Mass.; she d. July 29, 1875.
25. Betsey, b. Nov. 10, 1811; m. July — 1838, Edwin E. Goodale; res. at Hooksett.
26. Emily, b. Jan. 12, 1816; m. Jan. 5, 1851, Francis W. Deane; res. at Canton, Mass.
27. Joseph, b. — 28. Charles P., b. (*see*) 29. Rennselaer.
30. Albert. 31. James. 32. Nancy, m. — Shaw; res. at Burlington, Mass.

(28.) Charles Pinckney, by the death of Deacon Cate and wife, came into possession of their property; he once lived at East Concord, and d. at Penacook, Sept. 12, 1860. He m. in Lowell, Mass., Sarah A. Tracy, of Preston, P. Q. She res'd at Suncook, but now lives with her daughter.

33. Emily A., b. — m. Charles H. Morrill; res. at Andover.
34. Ellen M., b. Feb. 10, 1851; m. Oct. 18, 1877, Hendrick A. Currier, of Danbury, afterwards a successful merchant at Franklin.
35. Sarah F., b. Feb. 6, 1853; m. Nov. 29, 1867, Charles Emery; res. at Suncook.

III.

36. ENOCH ADAMS, b. at Newbury, Mass., Nov. 29, 1755; enlisted in Capt. Gerrish's company of that town, in April, 1775, and afterwards served five other enlistments during the revolutionary war. After the war closed he rem. to Salisbury, purchased land, and erected a set of buildings



F. R. Woodward

on the north side of the rangeway west of Scribner's Corner. He received a government pension; d. Feb. 27, 1842, aged 87; m. Elizabeth Russell, b. June 27, 1759, who d. in Aug. 1802.

37. Russell, b. Jan. 20, 1782; d. Oct. 21, 1788.
38. Richard, b. Aug. 21, 1783, d. Nov. 1788.
39. Eli, b. Sept. 29, 1784; m. Abigail True. He d. July 17, 1832, aged 48.
40. Judith, b. Jan. 2, 1787; m. Enoch Eastman, of Boscawen. She was the mother of Timothy Eastman, of Salisbury.
41. Russell, b. May 12, 1788; m. Susan, dau. of Obediah P. Fifield. He d. Nov. 19, 1859; she d. Apr. 27, 1856. They resided at Hill, and had seven children. (i) Gilson, b. June 15, 1815. (ii) Harrison, b. June 6, 1817; res. at Hill. (iii) Daniel, b. Feb. 3, 1819, d. at Hill. (iv) James R., b. Jan. 26, 1821; res. at Hill. (v) Enoch, b. Feb. 24, 1823; resides at Belmont. (vi) Obediah F., b. Nov. 29, 1824. (vii) Emeline S., b. Jan. 26, 1830.
42. Richard, b. July 29, 1790; m. Dec. 28, 1813, Sarah Dunbar.
43. Eliza, b. May 3, 1792. 44. Phebe, b. July 2, 1795.
45. Dorcas, b. July 19, 1797; m. Daniel S. Woodward. Remained in Salisbury until 1848, when they rem. to Penacook, remaining four years, thence to Franklin, where they kept the old "Hotel Boarding House," then rem. to Hill. She died March 10, 1877. Their children were:
 46. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 22, 1828; d. Dec. 23, 1876.
 47. Hannah, b. Nov. 1, 1830. 48. Phebe, b. Jan. 7, 1832; res. at Hill.
 49. Daniel R., b. April 10, 1833. 50. Stephen, b. Aug. 22, 1834; res. at Franklin.
 51. Alvira A., b. May 22, 1836; res. at Hill.
 52. Dorcas, b. Feb. 22, 1838; res. at Franklin.
 53. Diana, b. Sept. 22, 1839; res. at Northfield.
 54. Paulina A., b. Aug. 1842; d. Sept. 1844.
55. Frank R., b. Feb. 9, 1845. His educational advantages were obtained in the district school, which he attended only in the winter. His mother, a devoted christian woman, greatly desired that he should be educated for the ministry, but unavoidable circumstances prevented. After a course of study at the old Noyes school, he commenced work in the mill and assisted in the support of the family. In 1868 he went to Manchester and entered the employ of H. Forsaith, in a needle factory. In a short time he became so efficient that he was made the superintendent. In 1870 he bought out Mr. Forsaith, moved the enterprise to Hill, and carried on a thriving business, until he sold out and commenced the manufac-

ture of novelties in hardware, especially a rotary steel glass-cutter, axle washer-cutter, etc. Mr. Woodward has been very successful, and his business has so increased that his works in this line are the largest in the world, his goods being sold all over the globe. He takes a lively interest in educational matters, He has served as superintending school committee, and represented his adopted town in the legislature. Mr. Woodward is a member of the Masonic fraternity, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, Knight of Honor, and a Good Templar. He was appointed postmaster in Sept. 1885. He is married and has had five children, all deceased. He has erected a handsome block, 32x62, two and a half stories high, containing a store, 16x61, and a room in which is located the post office, 8x24, and a tenement. In this building is located as fine a hall as can be found in any country town; the size of it is 31x53, 15 feet posts, and a gallery, 8x31, in addition to which are two fine reception rooms. It is a most commendable act on his part, as he cannot get a fair interest on the money invested, and it is a credit to the town. See History of Merrimack County, p. 558.

IV.

56. SAMUEL ADAMS was a son of Samuel, b. at Salisbury, Mass. He rem. to Salisbury previous to this century, and may have kept a small store near Union meeting house, or he may have resided at Scribner's Corner. In 1800 he paid a tax on \$100 worth of goods. He rem. to Enfield, and d. Dec. 9. 1851. He m. in Salisbury, May 8, 1795, Polly (Mary) Greeley; she d. Feb. 28, 1845. A Samuel Adams m. in Salisbury, April 16, 1799, Nancy Calef. Samuel Adams, of Enfield, had :
57. Polly, (Mary) b. April 26, 1801; she m. March 3, 1828, E. Pike Smith; she d. Aug. 11, 1860.
58. Nancy S., b. Sept. 4, 1803; m. March 3, 1853, William Broswell; she d. —

59. Hiram, b. Aug. 3, 1805; m. March 20, 1862, Harriet F. Cook; he d. Aug. 26, 1876, leaving four children.
60. Eliza G., b. July 21, 1807; m. Nov. 12, 1829, James Little, who died in June, 1877. Their son, James Albert Little, res. at Enfield.
61. Sarah, b. Aug. 11, 1809; d. unm. April 8, 1880.
62. Hannah P., b. Dec. 28, 1812; m. Charles Hobart; she d. Oct. 23, 1864; two children.

ADDENDA AND CORRECTIONS.

JAMES O. ADAMS, (9) grandson of Archelaus — or Archelas, as he wrote it — has detached memoranda regarding the Adams family of Salisbury, from which the following minutes, not fully in accord with the record already given, are copied :

The children of the first Archelaus, son of Robert, were John, Samuel, Stephen (who dying left two daughters,) and Archelaus, the second of that name. Archelaus m. Mercy Dow and had Sarah, (Mrs. Merrill,) Mary, (Mrs. Tucker,) Betsey, (Mrs. Flanders,) and Zilpha, (Mrs. Ring,) Joseph, who d. at the age of 59, Abigail, (Mrs. Stevens,) and Archelaus, the head of our branch of the Salisbury family.

Dr. Benjamin B., son of Ezra E., (7) is m. and has two children. Ezra E., son of of James O., (9) m. Dec. 24, 1885, Alda Corrinne Reed, of Syracuse, N. Y. Luella A. d. Dec. 22, 1884. John Q., son of John Q., (12) d. at Laconia, Aug. 31, 1886, aged 31 years.

Joseph Adams (16) had Joseph, William, Moses, Betsey, (Mrs. Lowell,) Mehitable, (Mrs. Fifield,) Polly, and probably other children.

Three of the daughters m. men by the name of Dean, of Mansfield, Mass., but res'd in Canton, viz: Mary (23) m. Oct. 16, 1827; d. July 26, 1847. Emily m. her deceased sister's husband. Betsey, (Mrs. E. E. Goodale,) d. Oct. 13, 1884. The name given as Marian should be Maria.

Charles Pinckney (28) was m. Dec. 18, 1842. His children (record corrected from p. 446) were :

33. Emily A., b. Nov. 23, 1847; m. Nov. 26, 1874, Charles H. Morrill, and res. at Danbury.

34. Sarah F., b. Feb. 6, 1849; m. Nov. 29, 1867, Charles Emery, and res. at Suncook.

35. Ellen M., b. Feb. 10, 1851; m. Oct. 18, 1877, Hendrick A. Currier, and res. at Franklin Falls.

Samuel Adams, brother to the second Archelaus, had Samuel, b. in 1774, who is believed to have been identical with Samuel, of Enfield; Betsey, b. 1776; William, b. 1778; Nancy, b. 1781, (Mrs. Morrill,) d. 1820; Sally, b. 1783,

d. 1871; Stephen, b. 1787. The last two unm. res'd in Candia. Nancy S., dau. of Samuel, of Enfield, mentioned on p. 448, m. William R. Brownell (not Broswell) and d. Oct. 26, 1866.

William Adams — but whether the brother of Samuel, of Enfield, or of Joseph, of Salisbury, is not clear — had three sons, Charles W., George W. and Warren. The two former lived and died in Manchester. Charles W. had a son and a daughter, and George W. had five daughters.

THE AREY FAMILY.

SOLOMON AREY was a native of Wellfleet, Mass., b. March 12, 1787; m. Oct. 18, 1808, Patty Hopkins, b. at Eastham, Mass., Feb. 20, 1789; rem. to Boscawen, where he d. Nov. 25, 1846. She d. April 14, 1863. Their fourth child was —

1. Jonathan, b. at Wellfleet, Jan. 28, 1816. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, with Dea. William Temple, of Boscawen; rem. to Salisbury in August, 1836, and erected the building where he now lives. For a long period he pursued his chosen occupation but at length turned his attention to sheep husbandry, and for years was the largest owner of Merino sheep in town. He has also been successfully engaged in fruit culture. Mr. Arey was elected to his first office in 1873, and since that time has filled nearly every official position in the town, including that of representative in the legislature. He m. (1) Sept. 4, 1839, Charlotte H., dau. of Caleb Smith, (which see.) She d. March 9, 1864; m. (2) Jan. 28, 1865, Mrs. Mary Pevare, (which see.) His children were :
 2. Susan E., b. Aug. 22, 1843; m. May 26, 1876, Moses Trussell; res. at Warner.
 3. Lucy A., b. Oct. 25, 1845.
 4. Henry S., b. March 16, 1848; m. Jan. 1, 1875, Lucinda M. Dana, of Newbury; she d. July 8, 1876; he d. Aug. 22, 1878.
 5. Augusta C., b. Jan. 18, 1851; d. Aug. 15, 1880.

THE BAKER FAMILY.

I. BENJAMIN BAKER came to Salisbury in 1781, on foot, without money or friends, bringing with him his kit of shoe-making tools. He came from Beverly, Mass., having been in the army and done faithful service at Bunker Hill. He built the house now occupied by Mrs. Lois Crane, where he followed his trade as a shoemaker. His price for a pair of shoes was one bushel of corn. When corn was plenty he did not lack for work; when it was scarce he had customers to buy it at a profit. By economy he generally had some ready money, which he loaned on real estate. In this way he obtained the Dea. John Collins farm, and built the house now occupied by J. S. Dimond, where he d. Nov. 11, 1830. He m. April 29, 1779, Mary George, and d. Oct. 30, 1830, aged 75 years.

His children were:

2. Daniel, b. July 15, 1780; m. Betsey — rem. to Topsham, Me.
3. Anne, b. Jan. 2, 1782; m. Feb. 12, 1804, John Townsend. (*see*)
4. Benjamin, b. Oct. 23, 1783. (*see*)
5. Polly, b. Dec. 25, 1786; d. April 25, 1790.
6. Jonathan, b. Dec. 15, 1788; a wholesale merchant; res. at Topsham, Me.
7. John, b. May 23, 1792. See Physicians.
8. Mary, b. May 23, 1792; m. Reuben Wyman; rem. to Chatham, afterwards to Bartlett, where he d. in 1857, and she soon after that date. They were both buried at South Chatham.
9. Edward, b. June 5, 1794; m. Betsey Clark; rem. to Danbury. He was the father of the famous "Baker Family" of singers.
10. Asa, b. July 12, 1795; m. and rem. to Little Rock, Ark.

(4.) Benjamin remained on the homestead and followed his father's occupation; m. June 19, 1806, Mary Wyman; d. 1852. (?) His children were:

11. Lucy A., b. Feb. 29, 1808; m. (1) April 1830, David Huntoon, of Unity; m. (2) July 4, 1858, Joan Bagley.
12. Mary J., b. Oct. 23, 1812; d. Dec. 9, 1813.
13. Mary G., b. Oct. 10, 1815; d. —
14. Caroline K., b. Jan. 21, 1818; m. Nov. 25, 1841, Joseph French. (*see*)
15. Daniel B., b. April 26, 1822; m. Susan Leavitt of Chatham. He served in the regular army in the Mexican war and that of the Rebellion, returned to Salisbury; thence rem. to Chatham, where he d. April 17, 1864.

THE BARTLETT FAMILY.

From a work entitled "Sketches of the Bartlett Family," by the late Levi Bartlett, of Warner, and from various other sources, are gathered the outlines of the Bartlett family here given.

I.

ADAM BARTTELOT, of Brian de Stopham, came to England with William the Conqueror, and settled at Stopham, in Sussex. He died and was buried there, in the year 1100. His descendants came into possession of a large landed estate, which never passed out of the Bartlett name. At present it amounts to 8000 acres, and is occupied by Sir Walter B. Bartlett, baronet, M. P.

One of Adam Barttelot's descendants, Edmund of Ernley, died in 1591, leaving four sons, Matthew, John, Richard and Thomas. The record, in England, of John, Richard and Thomas, all born between 1580 and 1590, ended there in 1634. The next year these brothers came to this country, John and Richard to Newbury, and Thomas to Watertown, Mass.

The family at Salisbury descended from Richard, who died May 25, 1647. His issue in this line is as follows :

Richard, b. 1621, d. 1698. His son, Richard, b. Feb. 21, 1649, m. Hannah Emery in 1673, and lived at Bartlett's Corner, in Amesbury, Mass. His son, Stephen, b. April 21, 1691, m. Hannah Webster, of Salisbury, Mass. He d. at Amesbury, April 10, 1773. His son, Joseph, b. April 18, 1720, m. Jane, dau. of Ichabod Colley, and d. 1753. His children were: Levi, Nicholas, Joseph and Ichabod C. Joseph, b. at Amesbury, Jan. 14, 1751, was a physician. He m. Dec. 16, 1773, Hannah Colcord, of Kingston, and with her came to Salisbury immediately after his marriage, and was the first physician in the town. (See Physicians.) His children were :



Richard L. Smith

1. Joseph, b. April 8, 1775. (See Physicians.)
 2. Susannah, b. April 17, 1777; m. Oct. 12, 1800, Moses Eastman, (see Lawyers) and d. Nov. 6, 1806.
 3. Samuel C., b. Jan. 16, 1780. See p. 457.
 4. Hannah, b. Nov. 25, 1782; d. Nov. 12, 1802.
 5. Levi, b. June 3, 1784; m. Dec. 19, 1814, Clarissa, b. July 27, 1788, youngest dau. of Judge Timothy Walker, of Concord. He engaged early in mercantile pursuits, in which he spent an active life, dying June 21, 1864, at the age of 80 years.
- (7.) Peter, b. Oct. 18, 1788. (See Physicians.) He m. Aug. 11, 1816, Ann Pet-tengill; she d. Oct. 1, 1837. Their children were :
- Charlotte P., b. May 15, 1817; m. Jacob Gale, of Peoria, Ill. Clarissa W., b. Oct. 7, 1818. Eleanor C., b. Dec. 8, 1820; m. Walter Akerman, of Portsmouth; both deceased. Lucy A., b. Sept. 8, 1822; m. Leonard Holland, deceased. Peter C., b. Feb. 13, 1826; m. (1) Abby Thompson; m. (2) — Cuthbert-son. Susan, b. —; m. W. A. Herrick, of Peoria, Ill.

ICHABOD BARTLETT.

BY HENRY P. ROLFE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Salisbury, on the South Road, at the old Dr. Bartlett place, fitted for college at Salisbury Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1806. The year of his graduation he delivered an oration in his native town, on the Fourth of July, which was published. He studied law with Moses Eastman and Parker Noyes, was admitted to the bar in 1812, and commenced practice in Durham.

He removed to Portsmouth, where he soon took high rank in his profession, of which he was subsequently its acknowledged head. The New Hampshire bar was at this time probably unsurpassed in ability by any in the world. Side by side with such eminent advocates as Webster, Jeremiah Mason, Jeremiah Smith, Bell, Sullivan, Fletcher and Woodbury, Bartlett won his way to fame. He was small in stature, but it can, with truth, be said of him that he was the brightest, wittiest, grittiest advocate who ever addressed a court or jury in New Hampshire. He was condescending and gracious to young men of the profession, and possessed fine manners. He was considered by his contemporaries, both before a court of law and

before a jury, the most dangerous antagonist they had to meet. His power of ridicule was great, and his sarcasm was at times perfectly withering. Jeremiah Mason once said to him that if he did not cease his insolence he would take him and put him in his pocket. Mason was a large man. Bartlett replied — “Do it, and then you will have more law in your pocket than you ever had in your head.” When asked — “How do you feel, such a little fellow, among such giants as Mason, Webster, Woodbury, Fletcher and others? He replied — “Very much like a silver ninepence ($12\frac{1}{2}$ cts.) among a lot of copper cents.” He served as clerk of the State senate in 1817 and 1818, was appointed county solicitor for Rockingham in 1819, and was elected a member of the legislature the same year. He signalized his entry upon the political arena by his famous speech in support of the Toleration Act, in July of that year. This law placed all religious denominations in the State upon equal grounds; abolishing what was called the regular order, and making all religious organizations dependent upon voluntary contributions for support. He continued a member of the legislature for three successive years, and was speaker in 1821. He was again a member in 1830, 1832, 1851, 1852.

He was elected to congress in 1823, and took his seat in December as a member of the 18th congress. He made his appearance at a time of unusual excitement, when Mr. Webster had introduced, and Mr. Clay was supporting with his characteristic dictatorial and impetuous manner, the famous resolution in favor of the Greeks. Bartlett, considering it his duty to stem the current of popular excitement, opposed the resolution. Mr. Clay, in replying to him, alluded to “the young gentleman from New Hampshire,” and offered some advice to him, saying, that “the gentleman has but just got here.” The air of superiority which Mr. Clay displayed probably never suffered a more severe rebuke than Mr. Bartlett gave. His retort on this occasion is remembered as one of the most effective and triumphant off-hand speeches ever made in congress. Mr. Clay took offense, and contemplated challeng-

ing Mr. Bartlett. Some one of Clay's friends went to Mr. Plummer, then a colleague of Mr. Bartlett, and wished to know, confidentially, whether Bartlett was a man of courage, and if he would recognize the code—if he would fight. Plummer replied that Bartlett was a high-toned gentleman, a man of a proud spirit, and of dauntless courage, and whether he would fight if challenged he really did not know, but there was one way that Mr. Clay's friend could easily find out, *he could go and ask him*. Mr. Clay very soon began to comprehend the nobility of his young friend from New Hampshire; and Mr. Bartlett eventually secured the consideration and the respect of his great antagonist. Some lines were afterwards written, which caused much merriment on the part of the friends and admirers of Mr. Bartlett.

“ In Congress here the other day,
 ’Tween East and West there rose a fray.
 Says East, your resolution's queer,
 Says West, young man you've just got here.”

The poem, which was quite long, ended with some lines characteristic of Mr. Bartlett.

“ Yes, you are tall and you can dare me ;
 If I am small, do n't think you'll scare me.”

He continued in the house till 1829, and was distinguished as a bold and spirited debater, and his published speeches sustain his reputation as an orator. Those on the “Suppression of Piracy,” in 1825; on the “Amendment to the Constitution,” in 1826; on “Internal Improvements,” in 1827; and on “Retrenchment,” in 1828, are favorable specimens of his forensic power.

In 1840 he addressed a mass meeting at Concord in favor of the election of General Harrison. He arraigned the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and in the midst of his enthusiasm he exclaimed, “If I had power equal to my zeal I would rain forty days and forty nights on the sins and iniquities of the present administration.”

While in the State legislature, in 1851, a member, who was pleased to refer quite frequently to the revolutionary and other

services of his father, on one occasion said, that in the war of the revolution, while a boy, he received a bullet in his person which was never extracted, and that he carried this trophy of his valor through life and to his grave. Mr. Bartlett remarked, that "this accounted for the leaden head of his son."

He was a candidate for governor in 1831 and 1832, in opposition to the Jackson party, and was defeated by Samuel Dinsmore.

In 1850 he was chosen a member of the State convention, from Portsmouth, to revise the constitution, and was its temporary chairman, being succeeded by Franklin Pierce as president of the convention. In this convention, as in the State legislature, upon his frequent reëlections, although in a minority on all political questions, his genius and ability were such as to elicit the admiration of his opponents, and his influence will be felt and his name and memory long cherished as one of the most eminent in the history of his native State. It was however in the field of his first triumphs at the bar that he achieved his greatest distinction, in the fullness and maturity of his powers. Master of all the graces of action, speech and thought, yet strong in argument, his success was brilliant and continuous, and he retained his position to the end of his career.

New Hampshire has been chary of her honors to her greatest men. There was no public station, however exalted, which Ichabod Bartlett would not honor. The mantle of no distinguished son of the State fell upon him. He was *sui generis*; and of all the brilliant names which have shed lustre upon the State, none were more worthy than his. Ichabod Bartlett, "the Randolph of the North," who could measure swords with Sullivan, Mason, Webster and Clay, without either shield or shame, leaves a brilliant page upon the history of his native town, only a little less resplendent than that of his great townsman, the "Defender of the Constitution.

He died in Portsmouth, where he spent most of his life, October 9, 1853, aged 67. He was never married. His genealogy is given in that of the Bartlett family.



Samuel C. Bartlett

8. James, b. Aug. 14, 1792. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1812, and studied law with Moses Eastman, of Salisbury, and with his brother Ichabod, at Portsmouth. He began practice at Durham, removing to Dover, where he d. July 17, 1837. He represented Dover in the legislature, and was State senator. From 1819 to 1836 he was register of probate for Strafford county. He was regarded as a sound and able lawyer, characterized more by strength and clearness than brilliancy. He m. (1) June, 1820, Lydia Ballard, of Durham; (2) June, 1831, Jane M., dau. of George Andrews, of Dover.
9. Daniel, b. Aug. 25, 1805. For a time he was in the employ of his brother, Samuel C., at Salisbury, then established himself in trade at Grafton, which town he represented in the legislature. In that body at one time four brothers were representatives, viz: Samuel C., from Salisbury, James, from Durham, Ichabod, from Portsmouth, and Daniel, from Grafton. After some years he removed to Boston, and entered into the dry goods business with Daniel P. Stone. Late in life he retired from trade, and res. at the Quincy House, where he d. in Aug., 1877, unm.
- (3.) Samuel Colcord, at the age of nineteen, on the death of his father, went to Rumford, Me., where he engaged in business with Daniel Baker, of Salisbury. In 1805 he returned to his native place, and opened a store at the Centre Road Village, as successor to Elias Smith, paying in 1806 a tax on seven hundred dollars worth of goods. His business gradually increased, and by frugality, industry and enterprise he accumulated for those times a large property. He built the store in which he traded for many years, bought of Mr. Elkins the house adjoining, and remodeled it. July 31, 1810, he m. Eleanor, dau. of Dea. Amos Pettengill. The marriage took place at the bride's home, after which they walked to their new home, spending the evening in company with a

large circle of friends, and resided there together for more than fifty years. Esquire Bartlett, as he was usually called, was liberal minded and public spirited. In town affairs he took a leading part, being elected moderator, town clerk, and representative. He long held a commission as justice of the peace, and possessing a quick mind and strict integrity did a large justice business. In everything he was mathematical and exact, and his books and papers were written in a fine, clear hand, and in this respect were models. He retained his mental faculties to the time of his death, March 31, 1867, aged 87 years. No man ever resided in Salisbury more respected and trusted. Mrs. Bartlett was a worthy help-mate, a woman of remarkable force of character and executive ability, a devoted christian, loved and honored by all. She was particularly noted for her amiable disposition and her dignity of manner. She d. March 7, 1861. The children of Samuel C. and Eleanor P. Bartlett were :

11. Amos Pettengill, b. May 14, 1812, was educated at Salisbury and Derry academies, after which he chose a business life, and went to Rockport, N. Y., in 1832, engaging in the dry goods trade. In October, 1846, he m. Sarah M. Rogers, of Dansville, N. Y., and immediately rem. to Peoria, Ill., where he has since continued as a successful merchant, an active, useful and respected gentleman. He took a prominent part in the early and later development of Peoria, and exerted a leading influence, especially in the cause of education. His children were :
 - (I.) Mary E. (II.) Sarah, became Mrs. John S. Stevens. (III.) Samuel C., graduated at Dartmouth College in 1867. (IV.) William H., graduated at Dartmouth College in 1871. Both engaged in the grain business at Peoria, Ill. (V.) Helen.
12. Joseph, Rev., b. Jan. 26, 1816; graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1835. He taught at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., 1837-38, and was tutor at Dartmouth from



S. C. Battell

1838 to 1841 inclusive. He studied theology at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating from the latter in 1843, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, at Buxton, Me., Oct. 7, 1847, retaining the connection until 1867. For some years he preached at South Newmarket, before, with broken strength, he retired in search of rest. He d. at Gorham, Me., Aug. 12, 1882. He m. Oct. 26, 1847, Margaret, dau. of Capt. Robert Motley, of Gorham. Mr. Bartlett had by nature fine sensibilities, a quick perception, an eminently suggestive and appreciative mind, and a retentive memory. He was of a sensitive and somewhat shrinking nature, and was a fine writer, his sermons ranking as excellent, and they were highly appreciated by the best minds. As a pastor he was eminently faithful, useful and beloved, and as a man true, genial, sympathetic and considerate. He would never forsake a friend or violate a principle. He left a married daughter, Ellen Motley, (Hodgdon,) who d. very soon after her father, soon, followed by two of her three children.

13. Samuel Colcord Bartlett graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836, and immediately began teaching at Peacham, Vt., continuing until 1838, when he was appointed tutor at his *alma mater*, continuing there one year. He studied at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1842; was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, at Monson, Mass., Aug. 2, 1843, and was dismissed April 7, 1846; Professor of Intellectual Philosophy and Rhetoric, at Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, from September, 1846, to July, 1852; installed pastor of the Franklin St. Congregational church, at Manchester, Nov. 3, 1852, remaining there until Feb. 18, 1857; accepted a call from the New England Congregational church, at Chicago, Ill., was installed April 15, 1857, and dismissed March 1, 1859. In May, 1858, he became Professor of Sacred Theology, at the Chicago Theological Seminary.

He purchased valuable property in that city and intended to make it his future home, but duty called him elsewhere. He was elected to the Presidency of Dartmouth College, and in May, 1877, entered upon that important and responsible position. During the ten years of his administration the College has greatly prospered, having added \$400,000 to its funds, and received many valuable enlargements and improvements. His publications are a volume of "Lectures on Universalism," "Life and Death Eternal," "Sketches of Missions," "From Egypt to Palestine," and "Sources of History in the Pentateuch." A large number of orations, addresses and review articles have also been published, and he is considered one of the best scholars and critics on religious and literary subjects. President Bartlett is an associate member of the Victoria Institute, or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, which comprises the leading biblical scholars in the world. In 1861 Dartmouth conferred upon him the degree of D. D. and the College of New Jersey the degree of LL.D. He m. (1) Laura, dau. of Nehemiah Bradlee, of Peacham, Vt., Aug. 16, 1843; she d. the following December; m. (2) May 12, 1846, Mary Bacon, dau. of Rev. Erastus Learned, of Fall River, Mass. They have the following children:

- (1.) Edwin Julius, Professor of Chemistry at Dartmouth College. (II.) William Alfred, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Chicago, Ill. (III.) Alice Wheaton, m. the Rev. Harvey A. Stimson, of Worcester, Mass. (IV.) Samuel Colcord, student at Dartmouth.
- (4.) Levi James, b. Aug. 28, 1823; was educated at Peacham, Vt., and New Hampton Academies; m. Oct. 4, 1860, Harriet Crane, of Salisbury. He remained in Salisbury until 1867, when he removed to Greggsville, Ill., where he still resides. Has one son, Albert, and dau. Grace.
- (5.) Alfred Henry, b. April 19, 1825; d. Feb. 19, 1826.
- (6.) William Henry, b. Aug. 20, 1827.



Wm G Bartlett

WILLIAM HENRY BARTLETT.

BY HENRY P. ROLFE.

This distinguished son of Samuel Colcord and Eleanor Pet-tengill Bartlett was born in Salisbury, at the Center Road Village, August 20, 1827, the youngest child of the family. I knew him as boy, man, scholar, lawyer, magistrate and neighbor, and it is as valuable a compliment as I have ever received that his most estimable and accomplished widow has deemed me worthy to write a brief biographical sketch of her honored husband, for the history of Salisbury. I take intense satisfaction in the discharge of this duty, because I was associated with him as a school-boy at Salisbury Academy, two years as a student in Dartmouth College, three years while pursuing the study of the law in Concord, admitted to the same bar, the same year, and practised in the same and on the opposite sides of cases with him before the court of our native county, till the government of the State honored and gratified us all by placing him upon the supreme bench with Bell, Sargent, Bellows, Perley, Eastman, Nesmith, and Doe, all of whom were eminent jurists.

He fitted for college at Salisbury Academy, at home, under the instruction of James O. Adams, his brothers, and also at Meriden, and entered Dartmouth in 1842. Although he was the youngest member of his class, with one exception, he was acknowledged to be the leader in scholarship, and that position was accorded to him to the end of his college course, not only in his own but in all the classes. I sat by him two terms at Salisbury Academy, and I never caught him idle. There is a deserved and beautiful tribute to him in a eulogy delivered at Dartmouth at the Commencement in 1880, by Hon. Isaac W. Smith, an associate justice of the supreme court, who was for one year his classmate. He says: "I have no hesitation in saying I do not know that I ever met a finer scholar, and seldom

have I ever encountered a brighter or stronger intellect." I can supplement this characterization of him and say, that from the time I first met him, as a lad, up to the time when the unseen enemy laid his remorseless hand upon him and began to abate his vital force, did I ever meet so fine a scholar or encounter a brighter or stronger intellect of *his age*. In college and out, although exceedingly fond of merriment, he was never rude; and while inflexible in his integrity, he possessed the highest type of courage. He was —

"Mild and lovely,
Gentle as the summer breeze,
Pleasant as the air of evening
When it floats among the trees."

He was so young when he entered college that it was deemed best for him to remain away one year. He reëntered college, and graduated in the class of 1847. During the following year he occupied his time at the Western Reserve College, where his brother Samuel C. was a professor, in the study of history, the German language, the Greek dramatic poets, and in general reading, so that when he commenced the study of law with Chief Justice Perley, in 1848,

"His library, though large, was read,
Till half its contents decked his head."

He pursued the study of the law with Judge Perley till that eminent jurist went upon the bench in 1850, and afterwards with Chief Justice Bellows, till he was admitted to the bar, in Merrimack county, July 9, 1851. As his student Judge Perley admired him, as a friend he esteemed him, as a lawyer he respected him, as judge he was exceedingly proud of him, and when death came grieved as for the loss of a son.

The following is the tribute of Chief Justice Perley: "Few men have excelled him in quickness of apprehension, and this was a general trait of his mind, observable in whatever he undertook — in his classical and mathematical studies, in the law, and even in any amusement or recreation in which he might be led to indulge. There was a playful ease in his way of doing

the most difficult things, which made them look more like amusement or a pastime than an irksome labor. With all his dispatch he was distinguished for accuracy and correctness.

It was seldom he fell into a mistake or a blunder. His memory was also tenacious and exact. In the law he united two things, which are not often found together in the same individual, a perfect mastery of principles, with great and ready recollection of points and authorities."

He was the soul of professional honor; there was no mean advantage to be taken by him. He was deferential to his associates, respectful to witnesses, and there was nothing irritable or irritating, and everything he said and everything he did was entirely consistent with uniform kindness and gentleness of manner.

Space will not allow me in a brief historical notice to do justice to the full merits of such a man as the subject of this sketch.

He was city solicitor of Concord, and was several times re-elected to the office, and discharged its duties to universal acceptance.

In February, 1861, in obedience to the united voice of the profession, he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court, and it may, with peculiar emphasis, be said of him, as Daniel Webster said of Chief Justice Jay, "When the spotless ermine of the judicial robe fell on him, it touched nothing less spotless than itself."

How he discharged the duties of this exalted position, how he won the esteem of the good and the learned, the language of his associates can best explain. The following letter was addressed to Mrs. Bartlett on the day of the funeral:

Dear Madam:—We could not bear to separate, after assisting to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of your lamented husband and our dear friend, without some expression to you of our deep sympathy in your great bereavement.

Our intimate association with him, in the discharge of our duties, for several years past, has made us better acquainted perhaps than any others out of the immediate circle of his own family, with those qualities which have not only rendered him so useful to the State, but have so much endeared him to all who have had the advantage of his personal acquaintance.

Your grief is, we are well aware, inconsolable. May a Merciful Providence sustain and comfort you in this hour of your great affliction.

With greatest respect and deepest sympathy,

IRA PERLEY,
J. E. SARGENT,
HENRY A. BELLOWS,
C. DOE,
GEO. W. NESMITH.

Concord, Sept. 28, 1867.

In a note, full of gentleness and tender sympathy, addressed to Mrs. Bartlett the day after sepulture, Chief Justice Doe paid Judge Bartlett the following tribute :

“Why refer to the official sphere which he more than filled? Why endeavor to describe any portion of his intellectual or moral nature, his public services, his private worth? when everybody knows that in 1861, there being a vacancy on the bench, the prominent lawyers of the State refused to be candidates, because they understood that he might be persuaded to accept the appointment (an incident unparalleled in the history of New Hampshire); when everybody knows that as long as his physical strength permitted he not only performed his own duty with most distinguished ability but also greatly aided the rest of us; when everybody knows that he was a model judge and a model man; when everybody knows that no one is left in New Hampshire who could be so much missed, who could leave behind him a grief so unusual and profound as that which is now upon the people of all parties and all occupations.”

Cut off in the flower of his manhood, at a time when the highest expectations were being realized, and before his sun had reached its zenith, he left a void that has not been filled. If “virtue, not rolling suns, the mind matures,” he died in the full maturity of a grand and noble life. If “that life is best which answers life’s great end,” the end of this life came when he was splendidly fitted to enter upon another and a better. On the 24th of September, 1867, he passed over “the silent river.”

I risk nothing in saying, for all the members of my profession who knew Judge Bartlett, that we considered him while living, and now remember him when no longer with us, *as our beau ideal of a judge.*

THE BATCHELDER FAMILY.

The Salisbury family bearing this name are descendants of the Rev. Stephen Bachiler, (Batchelder) the first minister at Hampton. He emigrated from England, reached Boston June 5, 1632, and first preached at Lynn, Mass.

1. Elisha Batchelder was b. at Danville, and rem. to Salisbury in 1843, purchasing land of Samuel Scribner. His children were :
 2. Robert, b. at Danville, Jan. 28, 1821; rem. to the farm in Salisbury in 1847 and built the present residence. He is one of the largest fruit farmers in town; m. Jan. 22, 1852, Lydia M., dau. of John Scribner, which see. His children were :
 3. Ruth A., b. Nov. 29, 1852; m. Frank Prince.
 4. John S., b. March 11, 1854; d. April 14, 1856.
 5. Lydia F., b. July 1, 1855.
 - 6-7. Alice and Grace, b. April 15, 1857; Alice d. March 22, 1858; Grace m. John R. Dodge.
 8. Alice, b. Nov. 20, 1860; m. Frank L. Gookin.
 9. John H., b. Oct. 3, 1863.
- For another Batchelder, see Physicians.

THE BEAL FAMILY.

1. Thomas Beal was b. at Sanford, Me., Sept. 11, 1785, and rem. to Salisbury in the fall of 1809, with his father-in-law, the Rev. Otis Robinson. He res. many years in the M. P. Thompson house, which was built for him. By trade he was a stone mason, and when not engaged in that occupation made shoe-pegs by hand-power, at that time an important industry. He was a constant attendant at the Baptist church, where he played the bass viol. He d. Dec. 23, 1852; m. Oct. 30, 1808, Abigail Robinson, (see Robinson genealogy) a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, energy and christian virtues; she d. at Boston, Mass., Sept. 12, 1858. Their children were :

2. Hannah, b. at Sanford, Aug. 22, 1809; m. Dec. 24, 1833, James R. Conner; d. at Andover, July 21, 1879.
3. Helen M., b. June 23, 1813; m. Sept., 1836, Freeman Hardy.
4. Lucy B., b. April 16, 1815; m. at Providence, R. I., Lewis Downing, Jr.; d. at Concord, April 30, 1855. Before her marriage she was a successful school teacher.
5. Caroline P., b. May 31, 1818; m. Nov. 27, 1847, J. Buckman Greene; res. at Richland, Cal.
6. Clara S., b. June 6, 1830; m. Oct. 11, 1857, at Boston, Charles H. Crombie.

THE BEAN FAMILY.

The common ancestor of the Beans of Salisbury was, it is believed, John, of Scotland, who emigrated to this country previous to 1660, and settled near Exeter. His wife died on the passage, and he married a woman, name not given, who accompanied them. They had six sons, as appears from family records. It is not possible to trace the genealogy, in full, by any authority at command. We have good reason to infer, as above stated, that the Salisbury families have inherited the blood and sterling characteristics of John, the Scotchman.

THE ESQUIRE JOSEPH BEAN BRANCH.

To begin with the record of those who have been identified with the history of the town, we find that "Joseph, the son of Joseph," born at Kingston, was one of the grantees and an early settler in the town. He was known as "Esquire Joseph," having been commissioned as a justice of the peace under the crown before coming to the new settlement. He was a wealthy and influential citizen, the first town treasurer, and loaned money to the town to purchase equipments and pay bounties to soldiers. Notwithstanding he refused to sign the Test Act, and complained of repeated war assessments, he paid his rates, was chosen delegate to Exeter in 1775, aided in arresting deserters, and maintained the reputation of a loyal citizen.

He first settled on Calef Hill, erecting a house there. This he subsequently took down, rebuilding, with large additions, on the west side of what was once the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike. This house is known as the "Bean Homestead," and is now occupied by David F. Bacon. He was greatly interested in the building of the turnpike, and was instrumental in securing its location by his residence. He was a large owner of land, and gave a farm to each of his children. The present Gilbert Eastman house, which he built, was given to his son

Amos. His death occurred "June 1, 1804, aged 66." A Kingston record says: "Joseph, son of Joseph and Betsey Fifield, his wife, born Aug. 7, 1744." There is a discrepancy in the records which we are unable to reconcile. But it matters not just when he was born. We have a history of his active life on the records of the town.

Of the children of Joseph (1) are given Joseph (2) and Betsey, (3); the latter m. Durrell Elliot, of Boscawen. Their other children were:

Jeremiah, who is recorded "4" on the genealogical page, m. April 10, 1788, Mehitable, dau. of Moses Garland, and rem. to Wilmot. They had six children: Polly, d. in infancy; Dorothy, b. Jan. 15, 1791, m. Caleb Tucker (see); Polly, b. July 15, 1792; Hannah, m. Thomas Brown, of Wilmot; Moses and Joseph d. unm.

The 5th in the line of "Esq. Joseph" was Marian, who m. Feb. 10, 1795, Maj. Jabez Smith. See.

The 6th was Amos, who m. (1) Dec. 19, 1799, Betsey (Elizabeth) Shepherd, who d. July 8, 1808, aged 31 years; m. (2) Mrs. Stanley, and res'd in the Gilbert Eastman house. His children were: Achsah, d. young; Phebe, Panuel and Amos, who d. unm.

(2.) Joseph, recorded as 7th, was b. Oct. 19, 1767; m. Betsey Perkins, of Sanborn-ton, who d. Sept. 20, 1849, aged 84; he d. March 9, 1831. His children were: 11. Joseph, b. Jan. 5, 1790. 12. Marian, b. Dec. 10, 1791; m. Feb. 8, 1813, Capt. Moses Fellows. See. 13. Betsey, b. Dec. 18, 1793; m. July 5, 1819, Amos Corser, and res'd at Webster. 14. Nathaniel, b. March 5, 1796.

8. Levi, b. in 1770, was known as "Capt. Bean," and built the addition to the Mrs. Levi Bean house, where he kept a hotel. He m. April 17, 1797, Abigail Stickney; d. Aug. 9, 1814; she d. May 23, 1842, aged 68. Their children were: 15. Amos, b. Oct. 28, 1797; d. Aug. 1, 1816. 16. Cynthia, b. Sept. 8, 1799; d. unm. Nov. 4, 1878. 17. Levi, b. Aug. 13, 1805.

9. Folsom, m. Dorcas Garland and rem. to Andover. Their children were: David, m. June 1, 1817, Dolly Sanborn; Mehitable, m. Charles Bohonon; Louisa, unm.

10. Dorothy, d. unm. June 23, 1839.

(11.) Joseph remained on the homestead; d. Sept. 30, 1859, from the effects of a fall from a tree; m. March 19, 1823, Belinda Bohonon, who d. Dec. 23, 1879, aged 78. His children were: 18. Charles E., b. Sept. 27, 1823; m. June 23, 1856, Julia A. Tupper, and res. at Dell Rapids, Dakota Territory. 19. Francis B., b. Feb. 4, 1826. 20. Susan E., b. July 1, 1829; m. May 20, 1856, John Wesley, son of John W. and Lydia (Atwood) Huntoon, b. July 11, 1834. Their children were; 1. Emma A., b. Dec. 28, 1856; m. Oct. 1, 1874, Henry L. Fellows, and res. at Manchester. 11. George E., b. March 8, 1866.

21. Belinda A., b. Jan. 16, 1832; m. Sept. 7, 1854, Alfred B. Richardson; she d. July 19, 1872. Their children were: I. Mary A., b. in Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1855; m. Charles Goodwin, and res. in Manchester. II. Charles F., b. May 20, 1862.
22. Joseph W., b. Nov. 15, 1833; m. Jan. 1, 1867, M. J. Chamberlain, and res'd in Temple; she d. Jan. 10, 1870.
23. Robert A., b. Jan. 6, 1840; d. July 27, 1841.

(14.) Nathaniel, b. March 5, 1796, was a prominent and influential citizen, for a long time filled various town offices, and was the oldest delegate in the constitutional convention of 1876. He m. (1st) Melinda Sanborn, who d. March 11, 1837, aged 37; m. (2d) Eliza, dau. of Maj. Jabez Smith. He d. Jan. 18, 1877. He had two children; (24) infant, d. March 25, 1831; (25) Simon S., b. March, 1834, d. Dec. 6, 1850.

(17.) Levi remained on his father's farm and d. Oct. 23, 1855; m. April 28, 1840, Mrs. Almira H. Bohonon, widow of Andrew B. Bohonon., (see) b. at Alexandria, Oct. 20, 1816. His children were:

26. Amos S., b. March 5, 1841; m. April 12, 1860, L. J. Clark, and res. at Salisbury.
27. George E., b. Aug. 18, 1843; d. in the army, unm. June 31, 1864.
28. Frank P., b. June 10, 1848; m. May 2, 1862, E. J. Patton.
29. Abby J., b. July 4, 1851; m. Sept. 31, 1874, H. S. Cook, and resides at Wenham, Mass.

(19.) Francis Bliss remained on the old homestead; m. Oct. 29, 1852, Almira A. Barnes, who d. Sept. 18, 1881; he d. Nov. 29, 1881. His children were:

30. Bradner, b. Sept. 24, 1853; m. May 21, 1871, Margaret E. Chisholm.
31. Charles O., b. Feb. 3, 1855; m. Aug. 1877, Persis Kimball; res. at Lowell, Mass.
32. Flora E., b. Aug. 30, 1860; d. June 28, 1863.

THE SINKLER BEAN BRANCH.

1. Sinkler Bean was a native of Brentwood, from which place he removed to Contoocook (Boscawen) in 1734, and in 1766 to Salisbury. He built a log house on the west side of Blackwater river, on the upland near the Fitz meadow, a few rods southwest of D. R. McAllister's residence. With the exception of the Meloons, he was

the first settler west of the Blackwater. A Quaker in his religious belief, he refused to sign the "Test Act." He was a man of decided moral principle, and his influence was always on the side of religion and good citizenship. He was the first town clerk, after the incorporation of the town, and held the office four years. He gave the land for the Bean cemetery, and was a member of the committee to locate the meeting-house in Boscawen, in 1767. He was also an elder in the church. He m. July 18, 1739, Shuah Fifield, and d. Feb. 21, 1798. Their children were :

2. Abigail, b. Aug. 9, 1740. 3. Mary, b. Nov. 27, 1742. 4. Shuah, b. Feb. 19, 1745. 5. Benaiah, b. Sept. 14, 1747. 6. Phineas, b. Sept. 1, 1750. 7. John, b. Sept. 9, 1752; m. Sally Foster. 8. Martha, b. April 2, 1755; d. Oct. 20, 1756. 9. Martha, b. June 12, 1757. 10. Sarah, b. Sept. 27, 1759. 11-12. Mehitable and Nathaniel, b. Nov. 21, 1761; Mehitable m. Benjamin Fifield. 13. Micajah, b. May 29, 1764; d. July 18, 1764.

(6.) Phineas was a man of unusual ability, and he built a large house and kept tavern on the site of the house owned by Frank A. Watson, west of D. R. McAlister. Later, he built a frame house here, and here were born not only his children, but also those of John and Israel, his sons. In these three families thirty children were born at this ancestral home. He was appointed coroner July 5, 1795, and held the office till 1822; was appointed a justice in 1802, holding the office through life. He served in the revolutionary war, and an old French piece which he brought home is now the property of Rev. J. W. Bean, of Manchester. He m. Dec. 11, 1770, Judith Snow, and had children as follows :

14. Sinkler, b. June 4, 1772. 15. Anna, b. Nov. 25, 1773; m. — Chaffin and d. in Kentucky.
 16. Jonathan, b. Feb. 26, 1776; m. Lydia Hoyt, of Hopkinton, and had thirteen children. He settled in Ohio and died there. He was commissioned as Captain, Sept. 11, 1814, and was promoted to Colonel.
 17. Mary B., b. June 23, 1779, d. Nov. 8, 1779.
 18. Joshua S., b. July 27, 1780; m. Polly Nelson; was coroner from 1825 to 1837, when he rem. to New York, where he died.

19. Mary B., b. June 6, 1782; m. 1799, Richard K. Sawyer, of Warner, who d. Oct. 1838, at Alexandria; she d. May, 1860, in Minnesota. The eight children of Richard K. and Mary (Bean) Sawyer were: I. Lois, b. Dec. 19, 1801, at Newport; d. June, 1863, in Minnesota. II. Phinehas B., b. March 4, 1804, at Newport; d. April, 1853, in Hebron. III. Jonathan B., b. March 27, 1806, at Sutton; d. March, 1848, in Alexandria. IV. Moses, b. Oct. 15, 1807, in Sutton; d. March, 1876, in Iowa. V. Ann C., b. Sept. 2, 1809, at Warner; d. Jan. 1857, in Minnesota. VI. Lorenda, b. Feb. 6, 1813, at Hill; d. Dec. 1875, in Minnesota. VII. Judith, b. Jan. 3, 1818, in Sanbornton; d. Dec. 1865, in Minnesota. VIII. Mary E., b. Oct. 20, 1823, at Alexandria.

The descendants of this family are given as follows :

- Lois Sawyer m. in 1824, William Abbott. Their children were: William N. Abbott, b. at Sanbornton, July, 1827; m. Harriet L. Curtis, of Medford, Minnesota; two children. Asa J., b. at Sanbornton, 1829; m. Mary Piper, of Sanbornton, and res. at Clinton Falls, Minnesota; eight children. Martin Luther, b. at Sanbornton, 1832; m. Sarah Taylor, of Sanbornton, and res. at Grand View, Tennessee; four children. Mary H., b. at Sanbornton in 1835 and d. there in 1850. Laura, b. at Sanbornton in 1838 and d. the same year.
- Phinehas B. m. (1) Relief Vickery, in 'Hebron, in 1828. Their children were: Elizabeth, b. in Alexandria, 1829; d. in 1869, in Lemond, Minn.; George, b. in Alexandria, 1831, d. at Hebron in 1835. Phinehas m. (2) in 1836, Lydia Sanborn, of Bristol. Their children were: George P., b. in 1838, who was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; Sarah, m. Matthew Heartley, and res. at McCook, Nebraska; two children, Alice, b. in 1848 and m. in 1882, Herbert Granger; d. 1883, at Taylor's Falls, Minn.; Mary, b. in 1850, m. Ed. James in 1877 and d. in 1878; one dau. res. in Northfield, Minn.
- Jonathan B. m. in 1837 Orpha Powell, of Bristol. Their children were: Richard K., b. in Alexandria, in 1838; d. in Plymouth, in 1869; he left one son who res. in California. Lois Ann, b. in Alexandria in 1840; d. in 1842.
- Moses m. in 1830, Catharine Ladd, of Hebron. Their children were: Ann Elizabeth, b. in Hebron in 1831, d. 1835. Charlotte E., b. in Alexandria in 1833, died in Hebron, 1834. Laura A., b. in Hebron in 1836; m. Richard Carr, have three children and res. in Advance, Iowa. William A., b. in Bristol in 1838; m. and has three children; resides at Advance, Iowa. Mary A., b. in Sanbornton, May, 1842; m. Horatio Morrison and has five children; res. at Advance, Iowa. Newell, b. in Sanbornton in 1846; m. but has no children; res. at Advance, Iowa. Anna, b. in Sanbornton in 1858; m. Henry Reynolds, have five children and res. at Advance, Iowa.
- Ann C. m. in 1836, Joseph Sawyer, of Warner. Their children were: Flora A., b. at Warner in 1837; m. in 1858, Isaac N. Sanborn, of Medford, Minn.; have seven children and res. in Windsor, Mo. Mary L., b. in Warner in 1840; m. 1859, Alfred Sanborn, of Medford, Minn.; have two sons and

res. at San Jose, Cal. Joseph, b. at Warner, in 1847; m. in 1881, Nellie Abbott; have two sons and reside at Owatonna, Minn. William F., b. at Warner in 1850; m. and has one son. Joseph and William F. are lawyers in Owatonna, under the firm name of Sawyer & Sawyer.

Lorenda, m. in 1834, Ezekiel Sanborn, of Alexandria. Their children were: Mariella S., b. at Alexandria in 1835; m. in 1857, John Jeffrey, of Medford, Minn; she d. in 1879, leaving three children who res. in Medford, Dakota. Josiah B., b. at Alexandria in 1839; m. and has six children; res. in Medford, Dakota. Colby E., b. at Alexandria in 1841; m. Alsina Beaman, has two children and res. at Casson, Minn. Mary A., b. at Alexandria in 1845; m. in 1864, David Curtis, of Medford, Minn., and res. at Northfield, Minn. Lora J., b. at Alexandria in 1848; m. in 1872, at Medford, Minn., John Kearney, has four children and res. there.

Judith m. in 1840, Zachariah Scribner, of Salisbury; had no children; she died in 1865, at Fairbault, Minn.

Mary E. m. in 1847, Kendrick Prescott, of Hill. Had Edith M., b. at Hill in 1848; d. in 1849; res. at Elmwood, Illinois.

Elizabeth m. about 1852, John Calgan. Their children were: John H., b. in Boston about 1853. William, b. in Boston about 1855 and res. at Watertown, Dakota. Robert, b. in Boston in 1856, and res. in Miller, Dakota. Nellie, b. in Boston in 1858; m. Frank Moran, of Watertown, Dakota, and res. there. Josephine, b. at Medford, Minn., in 1860; m. Fred. Abbott, of Watertown, Dakota. James, b. at Medford, Minn., in 1862, and res. at Miller, Dakota. Mary, b. at Lemond, Minn., in 1864. Edward, b. at Lemond, Minn., in 1866. Harry, b. in Lemond, Minn., in 1868.

20. Phinehas B., b. Oct. 12, 1784, m. (1) April 24, 1808, Mary Atkinson, of Boscawen, and (2) Susan Bean.

21. Judith, b. March 21, 1786; d. Aug. 31, 1869; m. 1812, Moses Page, who d. Nov. 12, 1835. Children: i. Mary, b. March 8, 1813; m. about 1840, Andrew Palmer; res. at Garland, Me. ii. John B., b. April 17, 1815; d. May, 1851. iii. David, b. Dec. 7, 1816; m. 1850, Elizabeth Akerman, and res. at Alexandria. iv. Moses, b. Oct. 22, 1818; m. (1) 1838, Hannah Walker, dead; had six children, George, Walker, Warren, Samuel, Ann and Sarah; m. (2) Mrs. Fogg and res. at Garland, Me. v. Joshua B., b. April 26, 1822; d. Aug. 25, 1863; m. (1) 1850, Jane Phelps, who d. in 1853; two children, Nahum and Abbie. He m. (2) in 1854, Mrs. Thais Tyler; had three children, Almira, Mary and Ida. vi. Benjamin Franklin, b. May 24, 1825; m. (1) April, 1848, Harriet A. Danforth, who d. Sept. 2, 1851; m. (2) 1866, Elvina C. Peaslee; had by first wife, Siphorus H., b. in 1849; m. 1870, Barbara Seafort; two children, Ethel and Mamie; res. at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Another son, Harry P., b. in Salisbury, May, 1851, res. in Manchester.

22. O. Israel, b. May 11, 1789. 23. John, b. Aug. 10, 1791.

24. Martha, b. Aug. 10, 1791; m. June 10, 1817, Timothy Peaslee, of Sutton; d. in Hollis, Oct. 12, 1875; he d. Aug. 5, 1842, in Alexandria. Their children were: i. Jerusha, b. Dec. 19, 1819; m. Dec. 22, 1842, Darias Babb, of Alexandria; their children were, John C., b. April 15, 1847, who m. Anna

Story, and Georgia A.; John had two children. II. Richard K., b. April 27, 1822; he went to California in 1849 and has not been heard from. III. Harriet B., b. Nov. 30, 1824, d. Jan. 18, 1845, at Nashua. IV. Martha A., b. Nov. 1, 1826; m. Henry Elliot, of Hebron; had one son and a dau., Edward, who m. Hattie Hamlet, of Canaan, and Hattie, who m. Friend Pressey. Edward had two children and Hattie four. V. Henry, b. Dec. 3, 1829; d. at Alexandria in 1832. VI. Caroline, b. Oct. 16, 1833; m. (1) Nov. 18, 1852, Gustavus Randlett, of Hebron, who d. April 29, 1870; m. (2) S. D. Farrar, of Bristol, who d. May 9, 1884. VII. Elvina C., b. Sept. 4, 1835; m. Aug. 18, 1866, B. F. Page, of DeWitt, Iowa. VIII. John C., b. June 4, 1838; d. Sept. 11, 1841.

(14.) Sinkler, b. June 4, 1772; m. (1) Nov. 22, 1791, Dorothy Quimby; m. (2) Mrs. Mary Woodward. He lived for some years on the corner opposite the Union meeting-house, where it is said he had a small store. He d. in the brick house, on Mutton road. After his death she m. Mr. Moody, of the Potter Place, Andover. Their children were:

25. Samuel Q., m. Polly Jones; d. at Troy, N. Y. 26. Susannah, d. unm. 27. William, d. unm. 28. Susannah, m. (1) Moses Page; m. (2) Phineas Bean. 29. Nancy, m. Stephen Blaisdell; d. in Vermont.
30. Joshua, b. May 1, 1805; m. in 1827, Mary L., dau. of Moses Smith; res. at Taftsville, Vt.; had two daughters. 1. Sarah S., b. in Salisbury, March 30, 1828; m. Jan. 7, 1849, William Reynolds, of Manchester; he d. Sept. 1877. She went to Manchester in 1846, and from that time devoted herself to vocal music, in which she acquired a wide reputation. She has sung in the best choirs and at concerts, and was always received with great favor. II. Marietta, b. in Hartford, Vt., in 1831; m. Mr. Darling.
31. Judith d. unm. 32. John d. unm. 33. Reuben C., m. (1) Sarrah Follansbee; m. (2) Adaline Hoyt; d. at Fisherville.
34. Hannah, m. Silas Elkins, who d. 1885; she d. Sept. 1, 1886, both at Boscawen.
35. Sophronia W., m. Aug. 3, 1834, Daniel Wells, and res. at Goffstown.
- (22.) O. Israel B., m. (1) 1814, Shuah Fifield, who d. 1819; m. (2) Dec. 1823, Mehitable Fifield, who d. in 1836; m. (3) Rachel, dau. of David Stevens. See. He died in 1875.

The children by the first wife were:

36. Orzilla B., b. May 19, 1815; m. (1) 1840, John Elkins, who d. in 1854; m. (2) John Thurston, and res. at Boscawen.
37. Derwin, b. 1817; res'd in Nebraska; m. 1846, Betsey Worthen, who d. in 1870; he d. in 1885.
38. Perley, b. in 1819; m. Susan Heath and d. at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1845.

The children by the second wife were:

39. Shuah, b. 1824, d. 1840. 40. J. Warren, b. 1826; m. 1835, Lucy Harris; he d. in 1864. 41. George W., b. 1828; m. 1846, Ann Davis; d. in 1870. 42. Jane, b. in 1831; m. 1850, John Wright, and res. at Waltham, Mass.

43. John, b. 1833; m. Lizzie Davis and res. at Manchester. 44. Myra, b. 1835 and res. at Philadelphia, Pa.

By the third wife had:

45. Abbie S., b. in 1842; resides at Hanover.

(23.) John remained on the homestead and its vicinity for seventy-three years; removed to Penacook in 1864 and d. March 25, 1880. When living he could call the roll of eight children, forty-six grand-children, thirty-seven great-grand-children, and one great-great-grand-child.* In 1833 he became a member of the Methodist church, (Union meeting-house) and was one of its main supporters. He was in politics a Democrat, an enterprising man, and was highly respected. He. m May 18, 1815, Nancy, dau. of Benjamin and Molly (Hoyt) Hill, who d. Dec. 25, 1875.

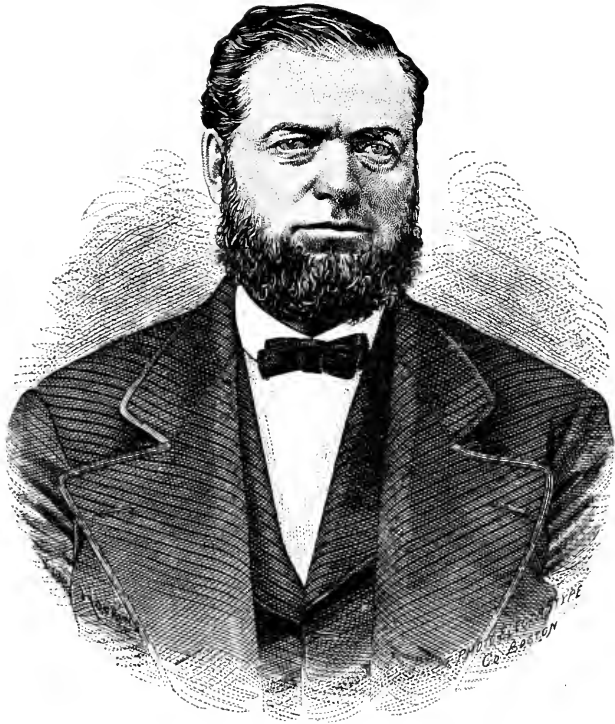
46. Erastus, b. March 20, 1816; m. (1) Aug. 27, 1838, Nancy B. Corliss, of Alexandria; she was b. March 16, 1820, d. March 20, 1849; m. (2) June 28, 1849, Phebe W. Nutter, who was b. Feb. 11, 1820, and d. Aug. 20, 1881; he d. Dec. 31, 1872.

The children by first wife were; I. Harriet Amelia, b. June 13, 1839; m. Aug. 16, 1855, Samuel Blaisdell, b. Jan. 3, 1836; had three children, Ida A., b. Aug. 3, 1856, who m. May 28, 1873, Winfield S. Willey, and had one child, Howard A.; Arthur L., b. Jan. 12, 1868, and Edith P., b. Aug. 11, 1875, who d. Feb. 3, 1884. II. Ellen Augusta, b. March 17, 1845; m. (1) July 18, 1867, Schuyler Walker, who d. in California, May 28, 1876; m. (2) Oct. 31, 1878, Carlos Ordway; had by first husband two children, Lulu May, b. Dec. 30, 1870; Alice Maud, b. July 20, 1873, and d. July 18, 1883; child of Phebe W. III. Erastus Frank, b. June 20, 1851; m. Nov. 19, 1870, Edla Dow, who was b. Dec. 9, 1848, at Hopkinton; one child, Horace Dow, b. Nov. 3, 1871.

47. Albert, second son of John and Nancy Bean, was b. at Warner, March 11, 1817; m. April 23, 1839, Arvilla A. Connor, who was b. at Henniker, May 20, 1820. She d. May 2, 1880, at Wautoma, Wis. He was a blacksmith and for several years worked at his trade in Henniker. He was also a captain in the militia of that town. He removed to Wisconsin, in 1855, and carried on the business of manufacturing wagons and carriages at Wau-

toma for nineteen years. He d. there, March 22, 1872. Their children were:

1. Charles U., b. April 11, 1840, at Henniker; m. and has two children; res. in Smithsville, N. Y. II. John J., b. April 2, 1842, at Henniker; m. and has two children, Mary J. who m. — Wright, and has one son b. in 1885, Willie J., b. in 1868; res. at Scotia, Nebraska. III. Francena, b. Sept. 16, 1844, at Henniker; m. — Whitney; one child and res. in Wisconsin. IV. George II., b. at Salisbury, d. in Wisconsin. V. Fred., b. in Salisbury; m. and had two children; d. at Black Hills, Montana. VI. Katie, b. at Wautoma, Wis., m. the Rev. C. S. Vail, and had one child. VII. Eddie, b. at Wautoma, Wis., and res. in Wisconsin. VIII. Emma, b. at Wautoma, Wis., m. — Searl and res. in Wisconsin.
48. Mary, third child of John and Nancy Bean, b. June 26, 1818; m. Sargent Sanborn, who was in the 4th Reg. N. H. Vols., and d. at Port Royal S. C.; she d. Feb. 11, 1848. Their children were: I. Alfred, b. March 9, 1838; served in Co. C, 10th Reg. N. H. Vols.; m. Dec. 7, 1865, Kate S. Huntoon, of Salisbury, and res. at Penacook; had four children, one b. Sept. 8, 1866, and d. in infancy; Arthur C., b. April 25, 1869; Walter, b. — d. Jan. 14, 1868; and an infant, b. March 22, 1874, who d. in infancy. II. Martha J., b. May 7, 1840; m. (1) Scott Severance; m. (2) — Hoyt; (3) —; had two children, a son and a daughter; res. at Franklin. III. John, b. —; m. — Annis, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and had one child, a son. IV. Nancy, b. March 2, 1845; m. Feb. 20, 1866, William Moore and res. at Goffstown; eight children, William H., Charles C., John E., Frederick L., Arthur F., Frank E., George M. and Minnie M.; one d. in infancy. V. Morrison S., b. Oct. 17, 1847; name changed to Bachelor in 1859; m. (1) June 2, 1878, Lottie E. Paine, who d. April 22, 1880; m. (2) Mrs. Emily J. Morse, of Pembroke; two children by second wife, Susan S., b. Aug. 8, 1882, and Perley A., b. Sept. 1, 1885; res. at Chichester.
49. William D., fourth child of John and Nancy, b. March 22, 1820; m. (1) Mary M. Garland, of Salisbury, Nov. 17, 1842, who d. Jan. 4, 1877; m. (2) Sept. 27, 1878, Mrs. Abbie Annis.
Children by his first wife: I. John M., b. Oct. 13, 1843; m. Nov. 28, 1866, Clara Collins. II. Mary M., b. Oct. 13, 1846. III. William Andrew, b. Dec. 5, 1848; m. June 17, 1871, Ida Jane Shepard, who was b. Feb. 28, 1855; two children, James Arthur, b. June 14, 1872; Maud Lillian, b. Jan. 3, 1877, and res. at Concord. IV. Frank E., b. Dec. 29, 1850; m. Aug. 30, 1871, Mary J. Noyes; one child, Jennie Louise, b. Sept. 16, 1873. V. Josiah G., b. May 29, 1853; m. Jennie Agnes Davis, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; two children, Mamie Davis, b. April 11, 1880, at Lowell, Mass.; William Sidney, b. Sept. 6, 1882, at Port Henry, N. Y.; resides at Glen Falls, N. Y. VI. Lucia A., b. Jan. 28, 1856, m. Jan. 31, 1869, Fred. M. Morse; one child, Ralph Garland, b. July 31, 1884.
50. Charlotte, fifth child of John and Nancy, b. April 13, 1822; m. Dec. 26, 1843, Lowell Scribner; res. at Franklin Falls. Their children were: I. George H., m. Olive Sanborn; one child, dead. II. Edna, m. George Rollins and



M. A. Bean

res. in Alexandria. III. Mary, m. Frank Edwards and res. at Franklin Falls; one child, Edith.

51. Martha, sixth child of John and Nancy, b. Jan. 12, 1824; m. May 14, 1845, Jason F. Dow, of Walden, Vt.; res. at Boston, Mass.; had six children, J. Ceylon, Henry C., Alton M., Adin W., Charles B. and Fred. M.

52. Moses Hill, seventh child of John and Nancy Bean, was b. Oct. 21, 1825. He received a fair education, and followed farming until 1846, when he removed to Penacook, where he worked upon the Penacook or "new" mill, then in process of erection, in the employ of H. H. & J. S. Brown. He was peculiarly successful in adapting himself to various pursuits. He originated the trucking business at Penacook, and later farmed for a while. At various times he was in the employ of the Browns about ten years. In 1862-64, he entered the grocery and dry goods business with D. Putnam, and in 1865 he carried on the same business for himself. In 1867, he bought out the boot and shoe business of D. Marsh, and added the tin and stove business, and afterwards the express agency and mail carrying. Disposing of the store, he later entered the livery business. He was successful as a stone mason, and took many contracts for work, which stand as monuments of his labors. In 1874, he became interested in York Beach, as a summer resort, and materially aided in developing its advantages. He was among the first members of the Baptist church, and at one time a deacon. He was a faithful christian, a prominent Odd Fellow, and a staunch Republican. He was honored by his fellow-citizens with various positions of trust. He believed in education, patriotism and temperance. He d. Jan. 12, 1882; m. April 5, 1848, Elizabeth A., dau. of Eliphalet Brown, of Loudon, who was b. October 13, 1824. Their children were:

- I. Moses Quincy, b. July 22, 1849. He attended the common schools and Penacook Academy, and graduated from the New London Literary and Scientific Institute, in the classical course, in 1872. He was by occupation a clerk.

March 26, 1875, m. Mary Nellie, only dau. of Prof. Monroe and Mary A. Weed, the first teachers of Penacook Academy. Prof. Weed and wife were, for many years, well-known educators in western New York. Mary Nellie completed her education at Vassar college, in the classical course, class of 1873. In 1873-74, she was preceptress in Southbridge, Mass., high school. Their children were: 1. Raymond Monroe, b. Jan. 24, 1876. 2. Mary Daisy Gertrude, b. Sept. 18, 1881.

- II. William Arthur, b. July 21, 1851, at Salisbury. Attended the common schools and Penacook Academy, at Penacook. Is a tinsmith and has followed the business for years. He m. Nov. 29, 1882, Lillian E., dau. of Bartlett Roby, of Sutton. Their children were: William Hill, b. May 29, 1884; Edmund Elgin, b. Nov. 10, 1886.
- III. James Carlos, b. Dec. 19, 1853; d. March 12, 1854.
- IV. Emma Lizzie, b. Dec. 3, 1855, at Penacook, and there attended the common schools and academy. She m. Dec. 25, 1882, Jeremiah C. Goodwin, and res. at Tamworth; two children, Florence Belle and Agnes May.
53. Joshua S., eighth child of John and Nancy, b. Dec. 29, 1827; d. Oct. 17, 1871; m. March 24, 1849, Sarah T. Woodward. Their children were: 1. George R., b. June 30, 1851; m. Dec. 23, 1874, Cora F. Sessions; two children, Mabel S., b. Nov. 1, 1875; Harry L., b. Nov. 12, 1883. 2. Allen Cordis, b. Aug. 27, 1853; m. Oct. 31, 1871, Phebe Ann Crowther, who was b. Feb. 23, 1853; four children, Allen Joshua, b. April 11, 1873; Fred. Watkins, b. Sept. 4, 1875; Bertie Arthur, b. Sept. 6, 1878; Myra Lucy, b. Aug. 19, 1885. 3. Sarah Elvira, b. Sept. 5, 1855; d. April 15, 1856. 4. Leroy Wesley, b. Feb. 20, 1857; m. Etta Loomis; he d. Oct. 30, 1880. 5. Chester E., b. Dec. 24, 1860; m. Dec. 24, 1880, Abbie E. Bennett; one child, Mattie, b. Nov. 5, 1883. 6. Ella E., b. July 27, 1865; m. Dec. 23, 1883, Eugene H. Davis, and res. at Warner.
54. Susan, ninth child of John and Nancy, b. Jan. 29, 1830; m. May 31, 1853, Charles H. Scribner, who d. Oct. 17, 1867; she d. Feb. 7, 1859. Their children were: 1. Mary A., b. Aug. 14, 1854; m. Sept. 23, 1876, John E. Tucker; had one child, Katie L., b. Feb. 2, 1880, who d. Sept. 20, 1880; adopted Gracie B. Hunt, b. March 14, 1877, and name changed March, 1885, to Gracie B. Tucker. 2. Susie, b. Oct. 27, 1858, d. Aug. 14, 1859.
55. Charles C., tenth child of John and Nancy, b. Dec. 31, 1831; m. May 24, 1854, Sophronia, dau. of Nelson Davis, of Warner, and res'd at Penacook. Did a large teaming business; d. April 21, 1886; children, Chas. N., b. May 25, 1865, who m. Dec. 28, 1886, Minnie C. Sargent, Nellie G., b. Nov. 20, 1868.
56. James Mowry, (Rev.) eleventh child of John and Nancy, b. Nov. 18, 1833; m. Nov. 13, 1862, Mary T. Trussell, who was b. at Boscawen, Nov. 26, 1835. (See history.) Their children were: 1. Laura Adella, b. Oct 2, 1868, at Landaff. 2. Alice Mabelle, b. July 8, 1878, at Sandwich.

57. John W., (Rev.) twelfth child of John and Nancy, b. June 17, 1836. (See history.)
58. Rhoda Jane, thirteenth child of John and Nancy, b. Sept. 23, 1838; m. Feb. 12, 1861, Alexander McAlister, and res. on the ancestral homestead. The children were: I. Nancy Jane, b. Sept. 15, 1864; m. June 23, 1885, Fred. Tucker; have one child; res. in Salisbury. II. Susie Rebecca, b. Oct. 31, 1869. III. Carlos Ordway, b. Dec. 3, 1875. IV. Jessie Maud, b. June 16, 1879.
- (56.) The Rev. James Mowry obtained such school advantages as were possible in his locality, paying his way at the "New Hampshire Conference Seminary" and the Theological School, then at Concord. He preached for two years at Alexandria, prior to April, 1864, when he joined the New Hampshire Conference, and was returned to Alexandria for another year. He afterwards preached at Lempster and Unity two years. Loudon one year, Landaff one year, Manchester (first church) three years, Canaan two years, Amherst and Milford two years, Goffstown two years, Sandwich one year, Milton Mills two years, Londonderry three years, Salem one year, and is at present stationed in Kingston.
- (57.) The Rev. John Wesley was very early in life made conscious of his responsibility, and with eagerness sought to prepare for a life of usefulness. Receiving his education in Salisbury, he entered the "Methodist Biblical Institute," at Concord. After two years of study his health failed and he was obliged to relinquish his studies. On recovery he was ordained a deacon, by Bishop D. W. Clark, at Lisbon, April 11, 1869. He joined the New Hampshire Conference, Methodist Episcopal church, April, 1871, and after a course of four years study was admitted and ordained an elder, by Bishop J. W. Willey, at Haverhill, Mass., April 25, 1875. Since that date he has been stationed at the following places: Loudon, East Tilton, Gilmanton, West Salisbury, Webster, Tuf-tonborough, Wolfeborough, Grantham, Chichester, and at the first M. E. church, Manchester. Mr. Bean is a stirring, energetic preacher, and as a consequence the

churches under his ministration have been quickened, and a genuine reformation has been the result of nearly every change of location. He m. (1) Feb. 28, 1858, Phebe D. Tucker, who d. Oct. 5, 1860; m. (2) May 23, 1861, Sarah B. Sanders. The children by his first wife were:

1. Newell Wesley, b. May 12, 1859; graduated from Dartmouth Medical College, Nov. 14, 1882, and in practice at Henniker; m. March 5, 1883, Mabelle S. Preston, of Derry; two children, Elsa Winifred, b. July 24, 1884, and Edith Florence, b. Feb. 13, 1886. 11. Minnie Foss, b. Aug. 5, 1881, adopted and name changed to Minnie Florence Bean, March, 1886.

THE BLAISDELL FAMILY.

The name was very early written Blasdale, then Blasdell and Blaisdell. Ralph Blaisdell, (1) the ancestor, stands sixty-third on the list of original "commoners." He was a man of education and good standing in the colony, officiating as "prudential man," constable and attorney in court, at Hampton, in 1648. He died in 1650, and his widow, Elisabeth, settled his estate. She died in 1665. We trace the family through these several generations:

C. Henry, (2) b. 1632 or 1633; Sarah, b. —, d. Jan. 17, 1647; Mary, b. March 5, 1640, m. John Stevens; Ralph, b. in 1643. C. Henry m. (1) in 1656, Mary Haddon, and was one of the original proprietors of Amesbury, Mass. He kept the Garrison house. She d. Dec. 12, 1690. He m. (2) Elizabeth —; he d. in 1703 or 1704.

Jonathan, (3) their fifth son, m. Hannah Stevens, of Salisbury, in 1699. He was a school teacher, made deeds, settled estates, and was selectman for about twenty years; he was also by trade a blacksmith: b. about 1675 and d. in 1748. He had nine children.

David, (4) was b. Feb. 5, 1712; m. Dec. 10, 1733, Abigail, dau. of Samuel and Abigail Colby. He was noted for ingen-

uity and mechanical skill, and made clocks, ship irons, guns, spoons, and various kinds of iron implements then in use, besides surgical instruments. In 1756 and previously he served as selectman. He died in Aug., 1756, at Lake George, N. Y., where he had gone to build boats for the army operating against the French.

Isaac, (5) the third son, was b. March 27, 1738; m. Jan. 22, 1757, Mary, dau. of Ebenezer Currier, of Amesbury. He made twenty-four hour clocks, with but a single weight, which operated both the running and striking gear. One of these curious clocks is now owned by Mr. Isaac K. Blaisdell and keeps perfect time. He was considered a very skillful artisan. He frequently held town offices in Chester, residing in that part now Auburn, to which place he removed in 1762, and from which he entered the revolutionary army. They had ten children, the two oldest having been b. at Amesbury. He d. in 1791. She m. (2) Jonathan Swain, of Raymond, and d. Dec. 6, 1795.

Isaac, (6) known as "Major," their second child, was born at Amesbury, June 2, 1760. He sold his land in Chester, in 1782, and removed to Salisbury, where he soon after built a two-story house, near a large apple-tree still standing in Sylvester W. Greene's garden. Here he followed his trade, which was that of a blacksmith. Previous to 1791 he rem. to Smith's Corner, settling on the road east of D. R. McAlister. Subsequently he returned to the Centre Road, purchased the Jacob Bohonon farm, to which he soon removed, and d. March 11, 1817. His shop stood north of the house, on the opposite side of the street. He held the rank of Major in the 2d Regiment of Light Horse. He m. (1) Elizabeth Green, of Amesbury; m. (2) Sabra Green; m. (3) Abigail Pettengill, dau. of Benjamin Pettengill; she was b. Dec. 31, 1767, and d. June 1, 1858. The Rev. Mr. Burden, when preaching at the Centre Road, was accustomed to take

daguerreotypes. When Mrs. Blaisdell (who was a member of his church) was past ninety years of age he sent her an invitation to sit for her picture. She declined in the following lines :

My hair is gray, my eyes are dim,
And beauty from my face has fled ;
My feeble strength can scarce support
And bear my aged body up.

I'd rather leave an example bright
Of all that's excellent and right,
Than have a picture of my face,
Which soon will sleep in death's embrace.

The children of Major Blaisdell were :

2. Moses, b. July 30, 1789; d. Sept. 1, 1804.
3. Rachel, b. Oct. 20, 1791; m. June 29, 1814, Benjamin Calef. See.
4. Martha, b. Oct. 28, 1793; m. Feb. 1820, Trueworthy Blaisdell; d. Oct. 5, 1855, at Manchester; had one dau., Mrs. C. W. Barker, who res. at Manchester.
5. Mehitable, b. Feb. 1, 1796; m. (1) Nov. 27, 1819, Meshech Weare, of Andover, who was b. March 4, 1791, and d. April 29, 1841. She m. (2) May 8, 1845, William Graves, of Andover, who d. Nov. 6, 1875. She res. on the Weare farm. At the age of twenty years she united with the Congregational church, under the Rev. Mr. Worcester, and was his firm friend through life. On the formation of a Congregational church at Andover she joined there by letter. Her first attendance at school was in the old schoolhouse at the lower end of the Centre Road, and her first teachers were Ezekiel and Daniel Webster.
6. Isaac, b. Aug. 1, 1798; d. Sept. 28, 1802.
7. Kimball, b. Jan. 2, 1801; d. Oct. 10, 1802.
8. Abigail, b. Feb. 10, 1803; m. Nov. 24, 1822, Calvin Campbell, of Hopkinton; he d. at Hill; she moved to Franklin and d. June 6, 1886.
9. Drucilla, b. Aug. 10, 1805; m. Oct. 5, 1825, John Carr, of Hopkinton; rem. to Newport, where she d. April 14, 1871.
10. Isaac K., b. Oct. 10, 1807. See history.
11. Benjamin P., b. March 18, 1810; rem. to Canada and m. — ; d. Jan. 11, 1870.
12. Jonathan L., a child by first wife, d. May 10, 1811.

(10.) Deacon Isaac K. remains on the farm, and is one of our enterprising farmers and citizens; is a deacon in the Christian church. He m. Dec. 30, 1834, Aurilla, dau. of Isaac and Mary (Davis) Sweatt, who was b. at Bos-cawen, Nov. 14, 1806, and d. Feb. 14, 1881. Their children were :

13. Isaac S., b. Jan. 11, 1836; d. Nov. 5, 1883. 14. Aurilla A., b. June 18, 1837; d. July 14, 1857. 15. Henry W., b. Oct. 28, 1838. 16. Drucilla, b. June 8, 1840. 17. Mehitable, b. Sept. 23, 1841; d. July 29, 1844. 18. Meshech W., b. April 19, 1844; d. at Mound City, Ill., Aug. 20, 1863. 19. Lavinia J. b. Sept. 1, 1845. 20. Martha L., b. Aug. 24, 1847; d. Aug. 9, 1860. 21. William G., b. Aug. 23, 1849.

BLANCHARD AND KENRICK FAMILIES.

Colonel JOSEPH BLANCHARD was distinguished in the French and Indian wars for his undaunted courage. In 1755 he marched his regiment of six hundred men up the valley of the Merrimack to the Salisbury fort, where he remained six weeks, then continuing his march through the wilderness to Crown Point and Canada. See Indian history, Chapter XV.

1. Benjamin Blanchard was probably a member of the above regiment. He m. at Hampstead, Azuba Keizer. When the regiment left he remained at the fort, purchased land and erected a log house in Canterbury. It is supposed that his mother was Bridget, a woman of Scotch-Irish descent, who was captured at Salisbury by the Indians, in 1752, and who was a very courageous woman. After remaining for a long time at the lower portion of Salisbury he removed to that part of the old town now within the limits of Northwood, where in 1760 he built a log house and carried on farming, being the first settler in the latter town. He was an enterprising citizen and accumulated considerable property. His son was —
2. Edward, (Captain) m. Isabella Wason, a native of Scotland, whose parents were among the very earliest settlers of

Londonderry. They had nine sons and one daughter. Among the former was —

3. Ebenezer, (Captain) b. in what is now Northfield, June 12, 1768; m. Sarah Smith, b. at Windham, March 7, 1774. She was of Scotch-Irish parentage and a woman of rare mental endowments. After marriage she accompanied her husband to his northern home, riding upon a side-saddle which is still in use. She d. in Franklin, March 22, 1855, aged 81. Capt. Blanchard began trade in the store which stood on his Bay Hill farm in Northfield, as early as 1789, and may have continued the same until 1805. It is said that he opened a store at Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton, as early as 1800, but we understand the store stood on the Northfield side of the river, near the upper bridge. About 1808 he removed to Salisbury and bought the Joseph Noyes place, in what is now Franklin. Leaving his Sanbornton Bridge store in care of a partner, he added a second story to the Noyes house in which he resided, the basement of which he used for a store, and for more than forty years carried on an extensive business in general merchandise. It is believed he put in the first stock of dry goods in that part of the town. He did his own teaming, taking the goods of his own manufacture and country produce to Portsmouth and returning with groceries, cotton, etc. He made the cotton into cloth. He finally sold the store to Thomas Greenleaf. Capt. Blanchard and Ebenezer Eastman built the first mill on the site of Sulloway's hosiery mill, at what is now known as Franklin Falls. Here they sawed large quantities of lumber, which they rafted to Newburyport, Mass. He d. in Franklin, Feb. 12, 1849, aged 81. We have a record only of six children, all but the youngest b. in Northfield, as follows:
 4. Isabella S., b. Dec. 23, 1795; m. Feb. 22, 1817, James West, of Concord, who for years kept the old West tavern on Boscawen Plains. He d. at Franklin. She d. at Franklin, June 18, 1882.
 5. Edward, b. May 14, 1797; d. of spotted fever, Feb. 21, 1799.

6. Alice, b. Feb. 28, 1800; m. Nov. 15, 1821, Kendall O. Peabody. She d. Dec. 23, 1832.
7. Ebenezer K., b. July 4, 1802; m. Oct. 1, 1826, Fanny Jacques. He d. Feb. 28, 1828.
8. Cynthia P. b. July 17, 1804; d. at Boscawen, June 27, 1838, unm.
9. Clarissa Ann was b. in Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1815; m. Dec. 29, 1833, Stephen Kenrick. Mr. Kenrick was b. in Haverhill, Mass., June 15, 1806, son of John and Sarah (Colby) Kenrick, and the youngest of a family of nine children. In 1836 Mr. Kenrick came to Franklin, at once identified himself with the interests of the town and became one of its most active and prosperous citizens. He had large interests in several railroads and in 1861 became president of the Concord & Portsmouth road, which office he held until his death. He was also president of the National Bank at Hillsborough Bridge, and one of the trustees of the Franklin Savings Bank. He took a deep interest in the management of the affairs of the town, serving as selectman five years and as representative two years. He was a member of the Congregational church and one of its most generous supporters. He d. Aug. 4, 1884. Their children were:
 - i. Ebenezer B., b. March 3, 1837; d. Aug. 6, 1838.
 - ii. Ebenezer, b. Nov. 6, 1838; d. Feb. 9, 1839.
 - iii. Stephen B., b. April 9, 1842; m. Elizabeth Rowe and res. at Fort Madison, Wisconsin. Is superintendent of the Fort Madison & Northwestern R. R.
 - iv. Charles C., b. April 8, 1844. He conducts a livery and sale stable at Franklin Falls, has a large farm, and is one of the most energetic, active and enterprising citizens of that busy village.
 - v. John S., b. Oct. 28, 1846; d. Aug. 10, 1847.
 - vi. Timothy F., b. July 8, 1849. He completed his education at Dartmouth, and began the study of medicine at Long Island College, graduating at Bellevue College June 1, 1874. Dr. Kenrick was called to the Sanford Hall Asylum, Flushing, N. Y., as first assistant physician and remained until 1876, when he was given the

position of assistant physician in the New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica. In 1878 he started upon a foreign tour, for the benefit of his health, and d. at Naples, Italy, Jan. 29, 1879. VII. Clarissa A., b. Nov. 8, 1852; d. Aug. 11, 1853.

THE BLODGETT FAMILY.

We know but little of the family history of the Blodgetts who once dwelt in the town of Salisbury. They were descendants of the distinguished Judge Samuel Blodgett, of Derryfield, (now Manchester) the builder of the Blodgett canal around Amoskeag Falls, and one of the most energetic men in that section of the State.

1. Edward, a nephew, was b. in Charlestown, Mass., in 1771, and came to Salisbury East Village in 1801-2. He res'd for a time in the toll-house, built the house now occupied by J. H. Powell, and lived there. This house formerly stood with the south-east corner to the street, so that he could sit in it and look both ways. He was once engaged in trade in the old Eastman store, and later in life did much surveying. He was appointed a justice of the peace June 15, 1807. He d. in 1844; m. Ruth Kimball, of Chester, who d. in 1818. Their children were :
 2. Harriet, b. in 1802; m. Thomas H. Bullard.
 3. Eliza, b. March 20, 1804; d. at Concord, unm.
 4. Julius Cæsar.
5. Augustus Cæsar, b. March 25, 1810. He was a printer and once one of the proprietors of the New Hampshire Statesman. He rem. to Peterborough, and subsequently went to the west, where he died.
- (4.) Rev. Julius Cæsar was b. in Salisbury, March 6, 1806, at which time his parents res'd in the toll-house. His education was acquired in the common schools and at Salisbury Academy. He was ordained a minister of the

Christian denomination, at Sanbornton, in Jan., 1830, and preached at Exeter, Newton, Franklin and Kensington, besides at several places in New York and at Portland, Maine. He spoke with great force and energy and was a very effective revivalist. In 1845 he became editor of the *Christian Herald*, the organ of the Christian denomination, then published at Exeter. He possessed both talent and taste for literary work. He m. Sept. 3, 1837, Abigail C. Shaw, of Kensington, youngest dau. of Rev. Elijah Shaw, a justly celebrated minister of that church. He had three daughters and four sons. His active labors covered a period of forty-three years. Died at Kensington, March 26, 1878.

THE BOHONON* FAMILY.

In the old cemetery at the South Road Village repose the remains of a large part of at least three, and a part of four and five generations bearing this name, so often heard a century ago and for two-score years later, but rarely mentioned now except in quaint legend, but around which cluster tales of valiant deed and pleasant memory.

THE FIRST GENERATION.

In the early settlement of Contoocook (now Boscawen) in the spring of 1734, the fourth name on the list of the twenty-seven first settlers was Andrew Bohonon. He is presumed to have come there from Salisbury or Newbury, Mass., and tradition familiar to his descendants declares him a native of Scotland, a son of — and — (Johnson) Bohonon, of most respectable and well-to-do family. He was impressed for duty at sea at the

*The ancestral name was Buchanan, but some of the descendants prior to or about the time of the birth of this emigrating ancestor changed the spelling to Bohonon. So many varying and trivial reasons are assigned in tradition for the change that the writer omits mention of any, as unsatisfactory. Some of the descendants of this emigrant adhere to the original spelling, Buchanan. In Scotland the names are synonymous.

early age of fourteen years. Some declare he was enticed on board a ship anchored in the harbor and when the vessel sailed restrained from going on shore, instead of being regularly impressed. The vessel on which he was doing duty, making a trip to this country and landing at Boston, he decided to tarry in America.

In early life he frequently talked of returning to the mother land and the comforts of his early home; but frontier life proved fascinating, and, marrying, his wife and children afterwards persuaded postponement until such plans were from time to time deferred, then finally abandoned.

Born about 1709, he married in 1734-5 Tabitha Flanders, first child of Deacon Jacob and Mercy (Clough) Flanders, early settlers of Boscawen, from South Hampton, and on Jan. 22, 1736, was born to them Sarah, the second female white child born in that town.* The year following, Aug. 11, 1737, was born Andrew, (Jr.) the first male child born in Boscawen.†

A man but little above medium stature, but of lithe and sinewy limb; strong in courage, possessed of remarkable energy and great power of endurance; with mental abilities above the average, modest, companionable, full of quaint humor, and sparkling with ready wit, he was a favorite with all, and his witty sayings are quoted to this day.

He served in the company organized for Indian defence, in 1743-4, afterwards in the French and Indian wars, again in 1754, in Capt. Joseph Eastman's company, and in 1755 in Col. Blanchard's regiment, in the expedition against Crown Point. He also served in one or more campaigns against the French and Indians in 1756. After his return he made a permanent settlement on Salisbury south road, having begun living there some years before, and was active in public affairs. At the beginning of the revolutionary war he was too far advanced in years for continuous military duty, but with his old zeal re-kindled he was enrolled in the "alarm list," and performed some service in that campaign. He reared a family of devoted

*Rev. Ebenezer Price's History of Boscawen, 1820.

†Published Obituaries, 1826.

patriots, who did efficient service in their country's struggle for independence, and after a long and useful life died in Salisbury about 1803. His wife, Tabitha, a devoted christian wife and mother, died at Salisbury, Feb. 18, 1810, having reached the remarkable age of one hundred and one years. The New Hampshire Patriot of March 6, 1810, says: "Three of her children attended her funeral whose ages aggregated two hundred and thirteen years, one being seventy-four, one seventy-two and one sixty-seven years of age. A great-grand-child of Mrs. B. was buried at the same funeral."

The name multiplied with succeeding generations but has now become nearly or quite extinct in Salisbury. Occasionally to this day some remote descendant visits this town, to pay at the old shrine loving tribute to the memory of a patriotic and honored ancestry.

The following children of the second generation were b. in Boscawen :

1. Sarah, b. Jan. 22, 1736; m. — Judkins and settled in Salisbury.
2. Andrew, b. Aug. 11, 1737. See.
3. John, b. Feb. 29, 1740; was taxed in Salisbury 1791-6, after which time it is said he rem. to and settled in New Brunswick.
4. Jacob, b. Nov. 22, 1741. See.
5. Ananiah, b. July 22, 1743. See.

(2.) Andrew, long and familiarly known as Ensign Bohonon, came to Salisbury from Boscawen with his father's family, not far from 1750. The son of a gallant soldier, he was early imbued with the spirit of his father, and at seventeen years of age (1755) was engaged in the French war, under Capt. John Stark, (afterwards Gen. Stark,) and continued with the Rangers until the close of that war. When the revolutionary war began, no less ready to engage in his country's cause, he turned out as a volunteer under Capt. Connor, of Pembroke, went to Winter Hill and continued there during the siege of Boston. In 1776 he joined the company of Capt. Benj. Emery, in Col. Baldwin's regiment, was in the battle of White Plains, and continued with the army until the following winter. In 1777 he was a Lieutenant under Capt.

Ebenezer Webster, and was in the battle of Bennington, under Stark. In 1778 he again turned out as a volunteer and went with Gen. Sullivan to Rhode Island. While there the volunteers were ordered to take their stand upon the lower pickets, near where lay the enemy's ships. One morning when he was on guard he espied a British lieutenant of marines in a field of corn at no great distance from him. He hailed the bold intruder, brought him to and ordered him to lay down his arms, which the proud Briton found it necessary to do, and our hero marched in with his prisoner of war amidst the loud acclamations of his fellow-soldiers. An obituary notice of considerable length, from which the above facts are selected, appears in the New Hampshire Patriot of June 12th, 1826, which adds: "Lieut. Bohonon maintained through life a uniform character of integrity and uprightness." A builder and joiner by occupation, houses are still standing in Boscawen and Salisbury the building of which was under his supervision. He was said to have been a handsome man, particularly in form and figure, and in continental days was conspicuous by his picturesque personal appearance.

"The old three-cornered hat,
The breeches and all that
Were so queer."

He m. (first) in 1762, Susannah Webster, b. in East Kingston, in 1741, (baptized Jan. 31, 1742, by Rev. Peter Coffin.) She was the dau. of Ebenezer and Susannah (Bachelder) Webster, and the sister of Judge Ebenezer Webster, the father of Daniel Webster. The wedding was long remembered in Salisbury, and for many years afterwards the guests were pleased to relate how they "danced on white sugar" at Lieut. Bohonon's wedding, the floor being covered with powdered loaf sugar instead of sanding it as was the custom at that time. Mrs. Bohonon, conspicuous for her ability, of rare qualities of mind and heart, was a lady of commanding presence, a

devoted christian, much confided in and greatly beloved by all. The family were especially hospitable, and full neighborhood gatherings were frequently held at their house. On that memorable dark day of 1780, May 19, so long remembered, so vividly recounted, in the middle of the forenoon, as the darkness increased, the clouds assumed a more forbidding appearance, and birds flew into the houses through open doors or windows, the people became greatly alarmed; consternation generally prevailed, and as the darkness became more intense the people were terrified; the neighborhood gathered at Ensign Bohonon's, the house became filled to overflowing, and fear seemed depicted on every countenance. Mrs. B. took her chair into the yard, (a scene for the painter) opened her bible, and by the lurid glare of the torch, in that awful stillness of great alarm, read to those who gathered about her. Listen! catch the comforting words:

“God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.
Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the
mountains be carried into the midst of the sea;
Though the water thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains
shake with the swelling thereof.
The Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge.
Be still and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the heathen, I
will be exalted in the earth.
The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge.”

And then, on bended knee, with upturned eye, a supplication reëssuring:

“That coming light no mortal cloud
Can quite enshroud!
Through all our doubts, above the range
Of every fear and every change,
Our faith can see, with weary eye,
The dawn of heaven on earth's dim sky;
And from afar
Shines on our souls the morning star.”

Beloved and lamented by all, she died three years later, April 27, 1783.

Children (3d generation) born in Salisbury :

6. Stephen, b. Oct. 10, 1763. See. 7. Ananiah, b. April 6, 1765. See.
 8. Jacob, b. Feb. 1, 1767. See. 9. Hannah, b. — 1769; d. in 1787, unm.
 10. Josiah, b. in May, 1772. See. 11. Moses, b. Feb. 22, 1774. See.
 12. Olive, b. March 7, 1777. See. 13. Dorcas, b. Feb. 23, 1779. See.
 14. Mary, (Polly) b. April 11, 1780. See. 15. George, b. in Sept., 1782; rem. to
 and settled in Ohio, but d. in early life.

Andrew Bohonon m. (second) in 1784, Mrs. Betsey (McMiles)
 Garvin. His children by second wife were :

16. Betsey, b. in Aug., 1785; was a teacher in Montpelier, Vt., and d. in that town
 May 6, 1829. *of Consumption. age 43*
 Andrew Bohonon d. May 24, 1826. His second wife, Betsey Garvin, d. about 1815.

17. Ebenezer, b. in 1790, was in the army in the war of 1812-
 14. He wrote home from near New Orleans, saying
 they had been ordered to and were just leaving for that
 city and that he would write again on arrival there. He
 was never heard from afterwards.

“His ashes flown
 No marble tells us whither.”

“A rest for weary pilgrims found,
 They softly lie and sweetly sleep
 Low in the ground.”

- (6.) “Major Stephen Bohonon,” (we copy from the press of
 Feb., 1831,) “was one of the last survivors in Salisbury
 of the revolutionary war. He was distinguished among
 that hardy corps known as the Rangers. Early in the
 war, when less than sixteen years of age, his uncle, Capt.
 Ebenezer Webster, then commanding a company of mil-
 itia, called one morning at the house of his sister and
 said to her at the door that she must give up Stephen
 too, (her husband was already in the service,) to go and
 aid the cause of the country. He dwelt upon the urgent
 need of more men, and at once, or all might be lost. A
 mother’s fond misgivings for a moment caused her to
 hesitate, but the spirit which animated the breast of
 Webster glowed also in the heart of his sister, and
 Stephen was given up to the service, on the promise of

Capt. Webster that his nephew for a time at least should not be exposed but serve as his clerk and waiter. Within doors Stephen had heard all, and with a temper worthy of his family came forward and said, 'Uncle, I wish to go into the service, but I will not go as a waiter to anybody; I will enter the ranks as a soldier.' 'Stephen,' replied Capt. W., 'you are a brave boy and shall serve in such manner as you please.' He immediately proceeded in the company under his uncle's command to Bennington, and performed his part well in the engagement with the British troops under Gen. Baum. Immediately afterward he entered the regular service and remained in it in different positions during the war, justifying by his conduct at all times the hope inspired by his heroic bearing in boyhood." Judge Nesmith relates of him the following: "Major B. was under Capt. Webster at West Point, in a six months' service, when the treachery of Arnold was discovered. Capt. W. had the distinguished honor of being selected to guard Washington's headquarters the night following the discovery. Washington invited Webster to his room and said to him, 'I have seen you at the Boston siege and in the White Plains campaign, and if I cannot trust you I cannot trust any one. I now pledge you in a glass of wine; place your company around my quarters this night.' Webster obeyed the order, considering himself highly honored. Bohonon walked before his tent all night, and said Washington did not once lie down but was employed in writing through the night." Major B. built the first house on the site of the Congregational church parsonage, (the Andrew Bowers house,) and in one of the front rooms he kept a small stock of goods. This was probably the first store at the South Road Village, if not the first in town. For many years Major B. resided in Chelsea, Vt., and was prominent in public affairs, having been a magistrate, town clerk in 1791, member of the State legislature in 1796, etc. But the last twenty years of

his life were spent in Salisbury, the village in which he was born. He m. March 8, 1785, Olive Elliott, who was b. in Boscawen, 1765, and d. June 10, 1843. He d. Jan. 26, 1831. The N. H. Patriot of Feb. 7, 1831, noticing his death, says: "His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens, among whom were eight soldiers of the revolution, each nearly eighty years of age, with appropriate badges, moving in a body in the solemn funeral march to the last home of their companion in arms; doubly affecting on account of the deep unction manifested by those few and infirm remnants of the army of independence. The tear which fell in silence down their furrowed faces bespoke the depth and the strength of the tide of memory which overwhelmed them; the whole funeral ceremonies were appropriate to the character of the dead, and full of instruction to the living, offering strong encouragement to the active generation to serve well their country in time of need, by affording proof that such services would not be forgotten." The children of the 4th generation were:

- I. Benjamin. b. in Salisbury, Feb. 15, 1786; m. Olive Archelaus, of Boscawen. He d. Sept. 27, 1826, leaving two children, Charles and —
- II. Susan, b. in Salisbury, Feb. 20, 1788; d. in Chelsea, Vt., Jan. 9, 1792.
- III. John E., b. April 13, 1790. He became a sea captain of note. His portrait, with chart and compass, adorns the wall of a pleasant cottage in Salisbury. He m. Elizabeth — and d. in Manchester, Mass., Feb. 26, 1842. His wife and one child survived him but a few years.
- IV. Susan, 2d, b. March 1, 1793; d. in Salisbury, June 16, 1875, unm.
- V. Andrew Bowers, b. July 8, 1795. He served as a musician in the war of 1812-14. He m. April 28, 1834, Almira H. Corliss. He d. Dec. 19, 1839. His children were: (1) Eliza, b. June 17, 1836; m. Oct. 29, 1854, C. H. Morrill. (2) Stephen, (twin) b. May 15, 1839, d. Jan. 7, 1840. (3) Olive, (twin) b. May 15, 1839; m. (first) May 25, 1853, N. C. Elliott; he d. May 24, 1871, and she m. (second) Harrison Corning. The widow of Andrew B. m. (second) Levi Bean.
- VI. Hannah, b. 1796, d. May 23, 1798. She was drowned in Chelsea, Vt. A little playmate, with clothing drenched with water, was observed coming along the road crying. When inquired of as to where she had been and the cause of her distress, she replied, "In the brook — and Nannie's in the brook now." She was found in a few moments but life was extinct.

- VII. Ebenezer Webster, b. in 1799. He was in the war (1814) three months, doing garrison duty at Portsmouth. He m. Jan. 28, 1822, Mary Elliott. He d. July 20, 1838. Their children were: (1) Emily, m. James Francis; she d. Sept. 15, 1850, leaving one child, Mary Ellen. (2) Ann Jeanette, d. Aug. 24, 1846. (3) Charlotte, m. — Clough, settled in Mass.
- VIII. Belinda, b. April 1, 1801; m. March 19, 1823, Joseph Bean, Jr.; she d. Dec. 23, 1879. See Bean genealogy.
- IX. Hannah, 2d, b. in 1802; m. Oct. 2, 1825, Pearson Rolfe, and settled at Fort Covington, N. Y. She d. Sept. 23, 1879.

(7.) Major Ananiah Bohonon was another soldier in the war for independence, entering the army March 13, 1781, and rendering efficient service until the disbanding of the forces in 1783. He served first in Capt. Webster's company, together with his brother Stephen, their father (Andrew) being Lieut. in the same company. In figure he was very erect, and was personally complimented by Baron Steuben for his fine soldierly bearing when the troops were passing in review before that officer. After the close of the war he settled in Salisbury, but about 1796 he removed with his brother Stephen to Chelsea, Vt. He is spoken of in "Reminiscences of Chelsea" as "possessing natural talent almost the equal of his distinguished cousin, Daniel Webster, and, like the rest of the Bohonons, exceedingly bright and witty." He m. at Salisbury, June 16, 1795, Sarah Cushing, b. Dec. 26, 1771, dau. of Caleb and Sarah (Sawyer) Cushing. He d. Sept. 7, 1853; she d. Aug. 12, 1850, at Chelsea, Vt. Children (4th generation) b. at Chelsea, were:

- I. Betsey, b. Jan. 17, 1797; d. at Nashua, Dec. 27, 1875.
- II. Susan Webster, b. March 12, 1799; d. in Chelsea, Aug. 26, 1870.
- III. Andrew, b. Aug. 1, 1801; rem. to Hampton, Me., in 1838; d. in 1863 or 1864.
- IV. Olive, b. Aug. 16, 1803; d. in Jan., 1804.
- V. Isabel, b. Dec. 19, 1804; rem. to Nashua in 1855.
- VI. Adaline, b. June 12, 1807; m. at Corinth, Vt., Sept., 1830, Jonathan March, who was b. at Springfield, in 1804; he d. in the U. S. naval service. Had Charles, b. May 10, 1834.
- VII. John Wainwright, b. Oct. 25, 1809; d. Jan. 10, 1818, at Chelsea.
- VIII. Lucretia Dearborn, b. Aug. 6, 1812; m. at Lowell, Mass., March 15, 1838, Samuel Scott, and settled at Montpelier, Vt., in 1839. He d. June 25, 1880. Their children were: (1) Ellen, b. Aug. 26, 1839, and d. in 1840.

(2) Ellen, b. in Jan., 1842, d. in 1844. (3) Ellen, b. Nov. 7, 1844, a teacher in New York city. (4) Walter, b. Feb. 15, 1847; d. July 4, 1851, in Montpelier, Vt. (5) Winfield, b. Oct. 55, 1849; d. in New York city, Nov. 9, 1878.

IX. Sophia, b. Feb. 28, 1816.

(8.) Jacob, a carpenter and builder. He erected many buildings in and around Salisbury, and some of the college buildings at Hanover. He rem. to Danbury later in life. He m. in 1789, Sarah Judkins, of Brentwood, b. Jan. 5, 1773; he d. in 1832, she d. in 1850. Their children (4th generation) were :

- I. Stephen, b. Feb. 1, 1790; served in the war of 1812. He m. in 1827 Rebecca Willard, and settled in Bristol. He d. Oct. 13, 1878; she d. Jan. 27, 1851. Their children were: (1) Melinda Ruth, b. March 30, 1828; d. June 23, 1846. (2) John Willard, b. Oct. 15, 1830, d. in Feb., 1832. (3) Lucy M., b. Oct. 15, 1830; m. Dec. 21, 1848, Moses Emmons and res. at Bristol. (4) Leonard W., b. July 16, 1835; m. July 4, 1859, M. J. Dily and res. at Alexandria. (5) Daniel Webster, b. March 25, 1842. See.
- II. Susan Webster, b. in 1792; m. in 1815 Calvin Cilley; he d. at Tunbridge, Vt., in 1836; she d. at Lowell, Mich., 1876, leaving four children, one of whom is the Rev. E. G. Cilley, of Holton, Mich.
- III. Samuel, b. in 1792, settled at Boston, Mass., and d. in 1826.
- IV. Sarah, b. in 1794, m. Jonathan Snow, of Concord, Mass. He d. in 1843, she d. in 1852; had four children.
- V. Sophia, b. in 1796; m. Asa Kimball, of Brushton, N. Y. He d. in 1872, she d. in 1878; had four children.
- VI. Hannah, b. in 1798, and m. James Fairbanks, of Holliston, Mass. He d. in 1825, she d. in 1826.
- VII. Leonard, b. in 1799 and d. at Augusta, Ga, in 1834.
- VIII. Mary Bowers, b. in 1800 and d. at Danbury in 1826.
- IX. Betsey, b. in 1802; m. Jonathan Clark, of Danbury. He d. in 1882; she d. in 1824; had one child.
- X. Ruth Webster, born in 1803 and d. in 1828.
- XI. Louisa Webster, b. in 1805, and d. at Brushton, N. Y., in 1830.
- XII. Jacob, b. in 1806; m. Mary Nutting, of Jaffrey, and settled in Danbury. He d. in 1875, she d. in 1855; had 4 children.
- XIII. Lucy Maria Vaughn, b. in 1808 and d. at Brushton, N. Y., in 1825.
- XIV. Olive Warren, b. in 1811; m. Isaac C. Perkins and settled in Danbury. Had two children.
- XV. Martha Ann, b. in 1813 and d. in 1834.
- XVI. Moses Henry, b. in 1815; m. Hannah Wright and settled in Brookline. He d. in 1884, she d. in 1870; had six children.

(10.) Josiah, a carpenter and joiner by occupation. About 1808 he went to Chelsea, Vt., but soon after removed to and settled in Alburgh, Vt. He was among the Vermont volunteers who marched to the defence of Plattsburgh, in 1814. Several buildings now standing in Alburgh attest the work of his hands in the earlier years of the present century. He m. about 1810 Esther Reed, of Sheldon, Vt. He d. in 1844; she d. in 1836. Their children were:

- I. Andrew, b. 1811; m. Anna Gates; d. in Jan., 1875; had five children.
- II. Chauncey, b. 1813; m. Maria Ann Gilbert and had three children.
- III. Roena, b. 1814; m. Theodore Storm and had four children.
- IV. Olive, b. 1816; m. Philip W. Deuel and had four children.
- V. Josiah, Jr., b. 1818, m. Anna Sweet; d. in May, 1885.
- VI. Mary, b. in 1819, m. Martin Reed.
- VII. Moses, m. Moniva Morehouse; had eight children.
- VIII. Esther, m. Hosea Orcutt; had four children.
- IX. Lucy, m. George Sheldon and had eight children.
- X. Amanda, m. Alexander Anderson.
- XI. Reed, m. Samantha Strait; had four children.

(11.) Moses, son of Andrew and Susannah (Webster) Bohonon, was b. in Salisbury, Feb. 22, 1774. He was possessed of a vigorous and active mind, quick and keen in observation, a character of marked excellence in business and social relations. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker by occupation, employing several men. Specimens of his cunning and ingenious handiwork are still preserved. He was a great favorite among the family connections and in the neighborhood generally, and his early death was much lamented. He m. at Orange, Jan. 1, 1801, Lois Waldo, b. in Canterbury, Ct., March 30, 1777. She was a daughter of Dr. Nathan and Zerriah (Payne) Waldo, early settlers of Cardigan, now Orange.* He d. in Salisbury, Aug. 5, 1811; she d. in Concord, May 5, 1856. Their children (4th generation) were:

*Nathan Waldo was a descendant of Deacon Cornelius Waldo, of Ipswich, Mass., (1654.) Zerriah Payne was a dau. of Rev. Elisha Payne, of Long Island, and a sister of Hon. Elisha Payne, who was conspicuous in the early history of New Hampshire and Vermont. The latter's wife was also Nathan Waldo's sister.

- i. Louisa Waldo, b. in Salisbury, Oct. 28, 1802. She taught school in early life and m. at Concord, April 29, 1829, Capt. John Chamberlin Ordway, son of Joses and Lucy Chamberlin Ordway, b. in Loudon, Nov. 3, 1801. They settled in Concord, where their entire married life was passed. He d. March 5, 1870; she d. Nov. 28, 1880. "She was a singularly devoted and self-sacrificing mother, a true and constant friend; all who came under her influence loved her deeply."
- Their children (5th generation) born in Concord were: (1) Harriet Sherman, b. March 16, 1830. (2) Ellen Louisa, b. Dec. 27, 1831. (3) Eliza Frances, b. Dec. 29, 1833. (4) John Chamberlin, Jr., b. Jan. 30, 1839.
- (12.) Olive, m. at Salisbury, Jan. 2, 1814, (second wife) Lovewell Warren, of Middlesex, Vt., b. in Marlboro', Mass., Oct. 25, 1764. He d. Sept. 30, 1834; she d. Feb. 15, 1861. One child, William Z., b. Dec. 19, 1818; d. May 15, 1872.
- (13.) Dorcas, m. in Chelsea, Vt., Jan. 12, 1797, Elias Lathrop, of Vershire, Vt., b. in Norwich, Ct., Feb. 18, 1763. He d. March 5, 1851; she d. Oct. 5, 1862. Their children, b. in Vershire, Vt., were:
- i. Betsey, b. in 1798, m. in 1827 Franklin Carlton, of Morristown, Vt. She d. in 1882. Of four children but one survives.
 - ii. Elias, b. in 1800; m. in 1838 Nancy Durgin and settled in Chelsea, Vt. He d. in 1863.
 - iii. Rufus, b. in 1802; m. in 1832 Ruth Shaw and settled in Vershire, Vt. He d. in 1878. Of five children but three are now living.
 - iv. Chauncey, b. in 1805; m. in 1835 Sarah Pickering and settled in Chelsea, Vt. He d. in 1882.
 - v. Olive, b. in 1807; m. in 1837 Peter Bragg and settled in Strafford, Vt. Had one child, deceased.
 - vi. Alfred, b. in 1811; m. in 1838 Mary Sawyer and settled in Vershire, Vt. He d. in 1866. Of two children but one survives.
 - vii. Hiram, b. in 1814; m. in 1842 Harriet Richardson and settled in Vershire, Vt. Of four children three are living.
 - viii. Warren, b. in 1820; m. in 1866 Nellie Aldrich and settled in Vershire, Vt. Had four children, two of whom are living.
 - ix. Lodicy, b. in 1824; m. in 1850 John Long and settled in Amesbury, Mass. Had five children.
- (14.) Mary, (Polly) m. in Salisbury, in 1803, James Taylor, b. in Danbury, Jan. 17, 1781; settled in Salisbury, but in 1818 rem. to Montpelier, Vt. She was a woman of rare

Obituary.

Mrs. Louisa W. Ordway, widow of the late John C. Ordway, died at her residence on Centre street, Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, of pneumonia, after an illness of twelve days, at the age of 78 years. Mrs. Ordway was a native of Salisbury, but resided in this city for considerably more than half a century, and most of that time on Centre street. She was one of the oldest members of the North Congregational Church, having joined it soon after the late Rev. Dr. Bouton became its pastor, and was married to John C. Ordway by Dr. Bouton, and survived her husband ten years. For a few years past her health has been delicate, confining her somewhat closely to her home. She was an excellent woman, held in high esteem by her friends and neighbors. She leaves four children—three daughters, Harriet S. and Frances E. of this city, and Mrs. James Sedgley of Cleveland, Ohio, and one son, John C. Ordway of Cleveland, Ohio. The funeral will take place on Wednesday at 1 o'clock p. m., from her late home.

Snow Storm.

The first day of winter brought with it a substantial snow-storm—the first one that deserves the name we have had in this city, this season. The fall of snow commenced early in the morning, with the wind northeast, and has continued without interruption to this writing (2 p. m.), and there are no signs of immediate abatement. At least 6 inches must have accumulated, and sleighs made their appearance this noon. The winter has commenced in good earnest.

Funereal.

The funeral of the late Mrs. J. C. Ordway took place at 1 o'clock this afternoon, from her home on Centre street. The services were conducted by Rev. F. D. Ayer, and consisted of reading Scripture selections, remarks, and prayer, interspersed with singing by a male quartette, consisting of Wm. P. Fisk, Edward A. Moulton, E. P. Gerould, and M. H. Bradley. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to the New Cemetery for burial in the family lot. The pall bearers were Messrs. Oliver Pillsbury, Sylvester Dana, Charles P. Blanchard, and Joseph C. Tilton. Edward A. Moulton superintended the funeral.

DIED.

ORDWAY—In this city, 2-th, Mrs Louisa W. Ordway, 78.

Mrs Loisa W. Ordway, wife of the late John C. Ordway, died at her late residence Sunday evening at half-past 7 o'clock, of pneumonia, after an illness of 12 days. Mrs. Ordway was one of the older residents, now fast disappearing. She was born in Salisbury October 28, 1802, and came to Concord in 1827. She was one of the oldest living members of the North Congregational church, being one of the earliest to connect herself with that church under the pastorate of the late Dr. Bouton. For the past 20 years she has been in feeble health, confining her duties to the home circle. She was a woman greatly esteemed by all who knew her, a most devoted wife and mother and a sincere Christian. Four children survive her—Misses Harriet S. and Frances E. Ordway of this city, and Mrs. James Sedgley and John C. Ordway of Cleveland, O., all of whom were with her in her last hours, the two latter arriving in this city Friday evening. The funeral will be held at the late residence on Wednesday at 1 o'clock p. m.

Died

Nov. 9.

1903.

OBITUARY.

Miss Eliza Frances Ordway, a native and life-long resident of this city, died at her home, 117 North State street, this morning, of pneumonia, after a brief illness. She was the daughter of the late John C. and Louisa W. Ordway, also of this city. After being educated in the private and public schools of Concord, she attended the academy at Meriden, and afterward was a teacher in the Union School district of this city from 1856 to 1867. She united with the North Congregational church in 1859.

Miss Ordway was a gentle, sympathetic and loyal friend, the memory of whose helpful companionship will ever abide with those who knew her best. In the relations of her family life she was singularly unselfish and self-forgetful, and to all with whom she came in contact showed an unflinching generous kindness. She is survived by a sister and brother, Miss Harriet S. and Mr. John C. Ordway.

The funeral will be held at her home on Thursday at two o'clock in the afternoon. Friends invited without further notice.

I have been thinking of you
and your family very much
and hope you are all well
and happy as usual.

See you all best
and love from
your affectionate
father

Write soon and let me
hear from you all.

Love to all
from
your affectionate
father

Mr. Samuel Bohanan died Concord Mass Aug 24. 182
1847 33.

Andrew B... .. made called STEVENSTOWN, in the presence of
Low J... ..

In consideration of the sum of \$2,000 paid to William
of certain property of the town, he sold to said "Low".

A certain tract of land situated in the said town of Stevens-
town, containing an acre more or less, being the lot and parcel of
the 4th of the said Stevens town and also sold out to the original
right of said Livermore B... ..
April 24, 1787.

and we...

"Witness,
"James of the town,
John B...

DEATH OF JAMES SEDGLEY.

James Sedgley, Esq., a former resident of this city, died Tuesday in Washington, D. C., where he had been living winters for some years. He had been in rapidly declining health for several years, and his death was not entirely unexpected. He was born in Limerick, York county, Maine, Jan. 11, 1824, having just completed his 68th year. He came to Concord as a mechanical engineer about 1850, in the service of the Northern railroad, and a few years later was appointed master mechanic, which position he retained until 1865 when he resigned to accept the position of general master mechanic of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana railroad with headquarters at Adrian, Michigan.

Upon the consolidation of the latter railway with the Lake Shore, forming the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, he was appointed superintendent of motive power of the latter with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, removing there in 1870, and remaining in this position until 1884, when in consequence of greatly impaired health he retired from active business, spending two years in foreign travel besides making extended visits to California, Florida, Mexico, and other health resorts. He possessed unusual mechanical ability and excellent judgment and stood in the foremost ranks of his profession, and was a much esteemed member and vice president for several years of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, declining an election to the presidency of the association.

During his residence in this city he was a member of the city council in 1856, and also a representative in the legislature from ward 5 a year or two later. He was an upright and public-spirited citizen at all times, a devout member of the church, and was one of the building committee which had in charge the erection of the South Congregational church, and was highly esteemed and greatly beloved by all who were intimately acquainted with him. A widow and 2 daughters survive him. His body will be brought to this city for interment.

Funeral of James Sedgley, Esq.

The body of the late James Sedgley, who died in Washington the 12th inst., reached this city this forenoon, escorted by W. W. Card, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa., accompanied by the family of the deceased. The funeral services took place at the house of his relatives, 23 Center street, this afternoon at 1 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Ayer officiated. The singing was by

a quartette composed of Miss Mellen, Miss Bunker, Mr. Crowell, and Mr. Leighton. The pall bearers were ex-Mayors John Kimball and Stillman Humphrey, Leland A. Smith, Calvin C. Webster, A. B. Woodworth, and Gustavus Walker. Dea. Edward A. Moulton superintended. Interment took place in the family lot in Blossom Hill cemetery. A good man has been laid to rest.

CONCORD SCHOLARSHIP.

It will be of interest to Concord people to know that Miss Louise A. Ordway, who graduated from Radcliffe college last week, was the only member of her class who received second-year honors in classics. She also graduated with the honor of cum laude. It is all the more worthy of notice because Miss Ordway practically did the work of the five years in three years. Miss Ordway graduated from the Concord high school in 1895.

It is also of interest to know that the three Concord boys who went to Harvard from our high school in 1896 were all graduated last week with high standing, Robert J. Graves taking his degree, magna cum laude, Ralph R. Kent, cum laude, and Russell D. Crane with honorable mention in political economy.

On class day Ralph R. Kent "spread" in Thayer hall, where his guests numbered nearly 100.

65. **ORDWAY.** It is generally understood that James and Abner Ordway, supposed to be brothers, and probably a sister Sara, came to this country, according to tradition, between 1635 and 1640 from England or Wales. Can anyone give positive and accurate information on this point? The relationship between James and Abner? From what place in England or Wales they emigrated, on what vessel they embarked, and date and port of arrival in this country?

Abner presumably the older, was a resident of Watertown in 1643, and married (perhaps as second wife) Aug. 15, 1656, Sarah the widow of Edward Dennis of Boston. She had married Dennis twenty-five years before (1631) and had borne him five children, and the presumption is no children were born of this later marriage. Abner was in Wenham in 1659 and 1660, afterwards in Rowley. Who can give further particulars of his life, date of his death and place of interment?

Sara Ordway married Oct. 8, 1654, Richard Fitz or Fitts. She died April 24, 1667, without children. Fitz died in 1672 and left legacies to his brother-in-law James Ordway, and the latter's daughter Jane.

James Ordway went with other pioneer settlers to Cocheo, now Dover, N. H., in 1641, but afterwards returned to Newbury, Mass., and in 1648 married Anne Emery, daughter of John Emery from Romsey, England, but then of Newbury, Mass., and from this James and Anne (Emery) Ordway probably descended nearly all now bearing that name in this country. James was a farmer and the owner of several boats and canoes employed in lighterage service in Newbury for many years, and was living after the death of his wife, with one of his children, as late as 1704, mention of him being made in that year in the diary of Rev. Samuel Sewell. His wife Anne died March 31, 1687; her gravestone is still standing in the old cemetery at Newburyport.

Who can give date and place of death of this common ancestor, James? It was probably in some town adjoining or near Newburyport.

James and Anne (Emery) Ordway had children as follows:

1. Ephraim, born April 25, and died June 18, 1650.
2. James, jr., born April 16, 1651, and married (first), 1690, Tirzah Titcomb, daughter of William Titcomb and widow of Thomas Bartlett, and (second), 1696, Sarah, daughter of John Clark of Rowley.
3. Edward, born Sept. 17, 1653, married, 1678, Mary Wood.
4. Sarah, born Jan. 14, 1655-6.
5. John, born Nov. 17, 1658, married, 1681, Mary, the daughter of Peter Godfrey.
6. Isaac, born Dec. 4, 1660, and died Jan. 15, 1668.
7. Jane, born Nov. 22, 1663, married, 1687, Joshua Richardson, and had six children.
8. Hananiah, born Dec. 2, 1665, married Abigail——.
9. A son born May 16, and died June 6, 1668.
10. Anne, born Feb. 12, 1669-70, married, 1690, Isaac Bushnell and had four children.
11. Mary, born April 5, 1673, married, 1698, Daniel Goodrich and had one child. The above James, jr., had five children, Edward had five, John ten, and Hananiah five. John's third child, James, born July 4, 1687, married, Dec. 8, 1714, Elizabeth Heath of Haverhill, and lived in Haverhill or Amesbury; who can give the narrative of their life? They had children as follows:

1. James, born Oct. 23, 1718.
2. Moses, born April 11, 1721.
3. Elizabeth, born March 6, 1726-7.
4. Elizabeth, and 5 Sarah (twins) born Feb. 6, 1728-9.
6. John, born March 16, 1731-2.
7. Benjamin, born Nov. 17, 1733.

The above James (fourth generation), son of James, grandson of John, and great grandson of the first James, born Oct. 23, 1718, married Sept. 23, 1740, Meribah Morse, daughter of Joseph Morse, of Newbury, and lived in Methuen. Can anyone give particulars of their lives and dates of death? They had children:

1. Meribah, born June 15, 1742.
2. Abiah, born March 7, 1744.
3. Daniel, born Oct. 12, 1745.
4. James, born Jan. 19, 1747-8.
5. Persis, born April 6, 1750.
6. Joses, born June 15, 1753.

The writer would be glad of any information respecting these inquiries, as well as genealogical data of other or later generations descended from this immigrating ancestor whether bearing the family name or not. Please address, JOHN C. ORDWAY, North State Street, Concord, N. H.

Bohonon Items-from old newspapers.

"Died in Salisbury, Feb'y. 1831, Major Stephen Bohonon, aged 67; a soldier of the Revolution. At the age of 16 he was in the engagement at Bennington. His funeral was attended by a large concourse, among whom were eight soldiers of the revolution, each between the ages of 70 and 80, with appropriate badges." Statesman.

"Married. In Rurney, October, 1835, Andrew B. Bohonon of Salisbury, to Miss Elvira H. Corless of R."

"Married. In this town, Benjamin Bohonon, of Lowell, Mass., to Miss Maria L. Capen, of Concord, Dec. 1835." Statesman.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. DANIEL W. BOHONAN

Died at Richmond, Va., July 26, aged 38 years, 4 months. Capt. Bohonan was a native of Bristol, a son of the late Stephen Bohonan, and a brother of Mrs. Moses Emmons. He resided most of the time in Bristol, until August 28, 1862, when he enlisted as private of Co. C, 12th Regt., N. H. Vols. He served faithfully as a soldier during the entire three years of service which his regiment saw, and was present for duty and did his duty in every battle in which his regiment was engaged. At the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded through the thigh. He was promoted Corporal, Sergeant, 1st Sergeant, 1st Lieutenant and Captain.

On the muster out of the Regiment in June, 1865, the recruits of the 12th were consolidated into one Company, and transferred to the 2d Regt., and Capt. Bohonan was transferred with them, as their commanding officer, and served several months in that regiment. Since the war, he resided at Richmond, Va., and was most of the time, U. S. Inspector.

His old companions in arms will remember him as a true soldier, a warm friend, and an accomplished gentleman.

Bristol Weekly Enterprise.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

The late Capt. Bohonan.

In addition to the sketch published last week of Capt. Bohonan, we clip the following from the Richmond *Daily Dispatch* of July 27:

Yesterday evening, about 3:45 o'clock, Captain D. W. Bohonan fell in the hallway of the American Hotel. He was carried into a room, and Dr. Isaiah H. White who was in the hotel at the time was hastily summoned and promptly responded. Everything that could be done was done for the sinking sufferer, but without avail. He was beyond the reach of human skill, and expired in about twenty minutes. The immediate cause of death was congestion of the brain.

Capt. Bohonan was a widely-known, much respected and greatly beloved citizen of Richmond. He came to this city from New Hampshire, and was a soldier in the Union Army. He came as an officer in the United States internal revenue service, and by his courteous manners soon became popular with all with whom he had business or social relations. He was at one time a prominent member of all the various benevolent orders in the city. He was also a man of very brilliant talents, was a popular speaker in all the celebrations and reunions of his lodges, and had written some very beautiful poetry, in which was displayed all the finer

feeling of our human nature. He had been at times prominent as a Republican politician, but never offensively so. Some years since, on Confederate memorial day, he delivered an address at Oakwood cemetery which was replete with tender feeling and patriotism.

He was of a genial, warm-hearted, sympathetic nature, and all who came within the range of his acquaintance seemed irresistibly drawn towards him. But few men, certainly of northern birth and of his political opinions, ever had more numerous or more sincere friends among all classes of the community, and the news of his sad and sudden taking-off will be heard with feelings of real regret by all who ever enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance. Over a year ago the deceased suffered with an aberration of the mind, which necessitated his retiring from the revenue service, and which ultimately caused his removal to the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. From this institution he returned some twelve months since with his reason apparently unimpaired, and it was hoped by his friends that a life of such usefulness and success lay before him as his talents and generous nature should command. Lately, however, he had evidenced signs of failing intellect, and at times seemed gloomy and despondent. Captain Bohonan was a member of Richmond Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templars, and of Lodges Nos. 9, 19, 51 and 53 of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

The remains were last night removed to St. Albans Hall, where they will remain in state until the hour fixed for the funeral.

The news of his death was soon circulated in the city, and the body was visited at the American by a large number of sympathizing friends. Among all of these there was a pervading feeling of the most fraternal sympathy at the untimely ending of a career that promised so brightly. It will be some comfort to his friends and relatives among the granite hills of his native State, to be assured that every attention was paid the dying

sufferer in his last hours, and that that sympathy which in his actions and his poetical writings he was ever ready to show for the afflicted and unfortunate, was shown to him.

His remains will be treated with that consideration and knightly tenderness which Virginians have always paid to the gallant and respected dead, regardless of creed or condition, and the practice of which virtue has made the name of Virginia famous from her earliest history.

On a certain occasion he wished to see his nephew, Stephen Bohonon, who resided at the South Road village in Salisbury. He went to his house and found him absent, engaged in instructing the young people of the village in the art of dancing. He repaired to the hall, where his nephew was engaged, and, after waiting a few minutes transacted his business with him and returned home. Soon the rumor was circulated that Judge Webster had been seen in a dancing hall. A member of his church entered a complaint, requiring satisfaction for the reproach done. Parson Worcester suggested to him that a written acknowledgment would be appropriate. Judge Webster answered he would put nothing on file, but would make his confession orally and publicly, in presence of the congregation. Whereupon, on the succeeding Sabbath, after the forenoon exercises had closed, he rose in his place and addressed the congregation :

"A few days since I had some business with my nephew, Stephen Bohonon, went up to his house ; found him in the hall of the tavern instructing the youth in dancing. They were in the midst of a dance when I entered the hall. I took a seat and waited until the dance was closed ; took the earliest opportunity to do my errand with Stephen ; found the young people civil and orderly : saw nothing improper. Now, if in all this, I have offended any of my weaker brethren, I am sorry for it."

Mr. Editor :—There were some historical incidents brought out in the centennial address at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Chelsea that have more than a local interest, and I cheerfully submit the following for publication in *THE WATCHMAN*: Ananiah and Stephen Bohonon—brothers—were among the early settlers of Chelsea. We had often heard that they were first cousins of the great statesman, the late Daniel Webster, and this they were. Ananiah was the elder of the two, and lived long in town, and, we believe, died there. We knew him well in our boyhood. He was accustomed to habits of dissipation, but was exceedingly bright and witty. In natural talents he was thought quite equal to his distinguished cousin. His younger brother was very active and prominent in town affairs in its early history, but left town earlier than the memory of the writer goes back. The father of these Bohonons was Andrew Bohonon, who married the sister of the father of Daniel Webster, Judge Ebenezer Webster. Ebenezer commanded a company of infantry in the revolutionary war, in which company Andrew, the father of the Chelsea Bohonons, was lieutenant, and in which the two sons named served as privates. The company was in the Bennington battle. All were at West Point when the treachery of Arnold was discovered, and the company had the distinguished honor of guarding Washington's tent the first night after the discovery. Washington invited Webster into his tent, and said to him: "I have seen you at the siege of Boston, and in the days of the White Plains battle, and if I cannot trust you I cannot trust any one. I now pledge you in a glass of wine. Place your company around my tent this night." Webster obeyed this order. Bohonon informed Judge Nesmith of Franklin, N. H., that he walked before the tent during the whole night—that Washington did not lie down, but was employed in writing all this time. Bohonon remarked that his company considered themselves highly honored by the night's service. As a specimen of Major Ananiah Bohonon's wit, we will relate an incident. The late Tom Emerson, as the once rich president of the old Windsor bank was familiarly called, accosted him one day, and asked him why he talked so much to himself. "I have two reasons," Bohonon replied. "The first is, I like to talk to a sensible man; the second reason is I like to hear a man of sense talk!" T. H.

On Sunday, February 12, 1899, Peter Bartlett Bohonan passed away at his home in East Bilerica. Mr. Bohonan was the son of An niah and Lucy (Stanley) Bohonan and was born in Sa isbury, N. H., 31st of March, 1812. He married Oct. 11, 1842 Sarah E. Tibbetts of Ilchester, N. H. A son and daughter were born to them. The son, Francis Bartlett, born July 4th, 1845, died October 23d, 1872. His wife also passed away some years ago, leaving the daughter, Harriet A., who shared his home with filial devotedness until his removal.

Mr. Bohonan was for so many years so identified with his service as station agent in East Bilerica prior to the later railway route through the Centre, that he was a thoroughly well known person by the general community. Through the winter's cold and the summer's heat, when from long distances the citizens arrived one after the other at the cosy station for their journey onward or on their return, they were sure of the cordial, courteous greeting and fellowship of kind Mr. Bohonan. In the harmony of the neighborhood in which he dwelt, long known as one of rare beauty of spirit, he was embraced as a sharer of its happiness, and not only was he a recipient, but from him went forth a largeness of good-will and good deeds to others.

Mr. Bohonan was an active, earnest, and conscientious member of the First Baptist church of Bilerica Centre. His consistency was indicative of his faithfulness so long as it was possible for him to be present. This possibility he maintained long after his venerable years would with many have been a sufficient reason for retirement from public ways. His social nature kept him in touch with the joys, or the sorrows, of his fellow men, and in church, or in general ways he loved to walk in the paths where friendly greetings could be exchanged. But with all his love for the social and more public ways Mr. Bohonan was true in the domestic affection. The great grief which came to him when his only son, around whom so many hopes had centred was stricken with disease and death in early manhood, and later when his beloved wife was "borne into the silence," bowed him in deep affliction. Yet with Christian courage, though "scarred with grief," he accepted such duties as life still held for him and went on.

It is now to his daughter, left orphaned and alone in the house, we turn with tenderest sympathy for the strength to say "itly will be done." The funeral service was held for him at his late home on Friday, February 17, and was conducted by Rev. T. P. Evans of the Baptist church. The interment was at Fox Hill cemetery.

Mrs. J. S. Bohonan of New London has a snake cactus 16 years old in full blossom.

Peterboro N.H. Coroner.
Rosanna wife of Robert Bohan
born died June 20 1870
Age 67 yrs. 2 m. 20 days

Elizabeth wife of Robert Bohan
died April 2 1870. Age 66 yrs.

Mary E. wife of Robert Bohan
& daughter of Robert Bohan
Bohanan d. Aug 21 1870. Age 67 yrs.

in care of Robert Bohan

Peterboro N.H. Coroner.
Mary H. Snow wife of Robert Bohan
Bohanan d. Aug 21 1870
Age 67 yrs.

Peterborough.

Mary H., wife of Sargent Bohanon, Esq.,
died Aug. 21, after a short illness. Burial at
Dublin. She was a woman of rare excellence.

Claremont, Jan. 3, Robert O. Bohanon, 36y,
4m. 1870 1870

Obituary.

TAYLOR.—Moses Bohonon Taylor, a life-long resident of Montpelier, died suddenly of heart failure, Sunday, Aug. 7, at the home of his son in East Montpelier. He was born in Salisbury, N. H., May 8, 1812, but came to Montpelier with his parents at the age of eight years. Of a large family, only two sisters survive him—Mrs. Susan Warren of Middlesex and Mrs. Caroline Warren of Nashua, N. H., two brothers having died in the past six months. He was married November 20, 1839, to Miss Betsey C. May, who now lies seriously ill. After fifty-three years of married life they are now separated, but will soon be united in that land where parting is unknown. Of the seven children born to them, only two of them are now living—Dexter M. Taylor of East Montpelier and Mrs. W. J. Johnson of Manchester, Mass. Mr. Taylor was a member of Bethany church for many years, and always a constant attendant until failing health prevented. Of a cheerful disposition, a kind and indulgent husband and father, he will be missed by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Obituary.

TAYLOR.—Mrs. Betsey Clark Taylor died September 1st at the home of her son in East Montpelier. Mrs. Taylor was born in Berlin, December 27, 1811, where she lived until her marriage, November 20, 1839. Since that time she has spent most of her life in Montpelier. She was the daughter of Dexter and Sarah May, and the last of a family of ten children. A life-long member of Bethany church, she enjoyed its meetings and was always found in her place on the Sabbath long after becoming feeble with age. She had a stroke of paralysis, March 21, since which time she has been an intense sufferer, but bore her sufferings with Christian fortitude, looking anxiously forward to the time when her savior would call her home. Her husband was a constant watcher by her bedside until death took him away, about four weeks ago, but her mind was so impaired that she never realized the loss she then sustained. Mrs. Taylor was never idle, and scarcely a home she was wont to enter but has a souvenir as the work of her hands. She was kindly cared for in her last sickness by her children, who will sadly miss a kind and loving mother. The loss of both father and mother in so short a time has left a void in the heart which time can never efface.

Father, mother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who has bereft us;
He will all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee
When the day of life is fled;
Then in heaven with joy we'll meet thee
Where no farewell tear is shed.

qualities and greatly beloved. She d. July 26, 1868; he d. Dec. 15, 1855. Their children (4th generation) born in Salisbury, were:

- I. Caroline, b. April 13, 1804; m. Oct. 9, 1826, Luther Warren, b. in Middlesex, Vt., March 13, 1803; settled first at Montpelier, Vt., later in life at Nashua. He d. March 9, 1881. Their children were: (1) Mary Amy, b. in Middlesex, Vt., Jan. 17, 1828. (2) Charles Henry, b. Oct. 14, 1829; d. at Yellow Springs, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1860. (3) James Taylor, b. Nov. 13, 1831.
 - II. Ephraim, b. Jan. 21, 1806; m. Amy Hill and settled at Middlesex, Vt., but rem. to Barton in 1854. Of four children but one is now living.
 - III. Susan Webster, b. Dec. 10, 1807; m. Leander Warren and settled in Middlesex, Vt. Of four children three are now living.
 - IV. Rufus, b. Oct. 11, 1809; m. (first) Amanda Post, and had four children; m. (second) Sarah Robinson and had one child. Settled at Montpelier, but later rem. to Nashua.
 - V. Moses Bohonon, b. May 8, 1812; m. Betsey May, settled in Middlesex and afterwards in Montpelier, Vt., and now res. in Berlin. Had five children of whom two only are living.
 - VI. Hannah Louise, b. Nov. 17, 1813, d. March 22, 1845.
 - VII. Mary Ann, b. Oct. 21, 1815; m. (as second wife) William Johnson and settled in Manchester, Mass. She d. Oct. 12, 1880; had one child, deceased.
 - VIII. Eliza Ann, b. in Middlesex, Vt., June 9, 1821, and res. in Montpelier.
 - IX. James French, b. in Middlesex, Vt., Dec. 23, 1822; m. Clara W. Davis, settled in Montpelier but afterwards rem. to Barton, Vt. He d. May 13, 1884; had three children, two now living.
- (4.) Jacob, son of the first Andrew, served in the revolutionary war as early as April, 1776. He was in the battle of Bennington, 1777, and probably continued in the service later, perhaps through the war. He settled in Salisbury and m. about 1761 — Fifield. Late in life they lived for a time with their son, in Vermont, but both d. in advanced years in Springfield, later than 1816. Their children, b. in Salisbury, were:
18. John, b. in 1762. See. 19. Joanna, b. in 1764; m. Moses Page, settled in Salisbury.
- (18.) John, (long known as Capt. John,) m. about 1789 Mercy Dearborn, b. in 1766, a dau. of Shubael Dearborn, of Northfield; settled in Springfield but later rem. to Washington, Vt. He d. at Wheelock, Vt., in 1832, alone in his carriage while returning home from town. His wife d. in Orange, Vt., Aug. 9, 1827. Their children were:

- i. Sarah, b. in Salisbury, Sept. 23, 1790; m. (first) Feb. 15, 1814, Eli Dinsmore and settled in Chelsea, Vt., afterwards rem. to Orange, Vt., where he d. in 1846; she m. (second) in 1847 Isaac Holt, of Piermont. He d. June 5, 1851; she d. in Huntington, Vt., Sept. 5, 1872. The children by first marriage were: (1) Caroline, b. in Chelsea, Vt., Dec. 19, 1814; m. April 14, 1833, Rev. Lyman Sargent and settled in Middlesex, Vt. (2) Emelia, b. Nov. 26, 1816; m. Andrew Richardson and settled at Orange, Vt., but afterwards rem. to Lawrence, N. Y. (3) Calvin, b. Sept. 25, 1818; m. April 12, 1849, Celestia Cunningham and settled in Orange, Vt. (4) Louisa, b. May 30, 1820; m. (first) Hubbard Melendy and (second) Eli P. Kingsbury; first settled at Chelsea, afterwards at Ludlow, Vt. She d. April 24, 1885. (5) Denison, b. Oct. 10, 1822; m. March 21, 1850, Sarah Ann Peake, settled first at Orange, afterwards at Barre, Vt.
 - ii. John, Jr., b. in Salisbury, May 17, 1794; m. Polly Eastman, of Corinth, Vt., and rem. to Aurelius, Mich., where he died.
 - iii. Jonathan, b. in Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1798; m. Ruth Norris and settled at Bolton, Vt. He d. at West Bolton.
 - iv. Polly, b. in Salisbury, June 2, 1800; m. March 4, 1817, Samuel Dryer, of Brookfield, Vt, and settled there but afterwards removed to Jonesville, Mich. Their children, born in Brookfield, were: (1) John Wainwright, b. April 16, 1819. (2) William, b. Nov. 9, 1820. (3) Orrin Carpenter, b. Jan. 19, 1824. (4) Shubael, b. July 11, 1826.
 - v. Betsey, d. 11 years of age.
 - vi. Nancy, b. in Springfield, April 20, 1802; m. Dec. 12, 1821, Samuel Carleton, of Brookfield, Vt., afterwards rem. to Chelsea, Vt. He d. in Moretown, Vt., June 7, 1871. Children: 1. George S., b. in Chelsea, March 29, 1836; m. Sept. 12, 1860, Lucy Grover, and res. at Waterbury, Vt.
 - vii. Charlotte, b. in Springfield, Feb. 13, 1808; m. April 6, 1845, Daniel Squires. She d. in Orange, Vt., March 14, 1860.
 - viii. Shubael, b. in Springfield, Jan. 3, 1810; m. Lucy Brown and settled in Barre, Vt. He d. in 1846.
- (5.) Ananiah, (Lieut.) b. in Boscawen, July 22, 1743, was another soldier of the revolution. He served in 1776 and perhaps earlier, under Gen. Sullivan, in Connecticut, also in the White Plains campaign, and afterward in the Bennington expedition; serving later as Sergeant and Lieutenant, by which latter title he is frequently mentioned in the town records. After retiring from the army, Dec. 31, 1781, he settled in Salisbury. He was a farmer in good circumstances and was one of those who organized the Calvinistic Baptist society, March 20, 1794. Previous to 1800 he sold his farm in Salisbury and rem. to Washington, Vt., where he remained some years, but later in life returned to New Hampshire, spending his

last years with his son Jonathan. He m. about 1776 Shuah Fifield, of Salisbury. He d. in Sutton about 1818. His wife d. in 1813. Their children, b. in Salisbury :

20. Sarah, m. April 23, 1795, James Currier, Jr., of Salisbury. They afterward rem. to Lowell, Mass., where they died, leaving six children, Polly, Betsey, James, Sarah, Charlotte, and Jeremiah.
21. Jonathan, b. July 18, 1778. See. 22. Ananiah, Jr., b. May 8, 1783. See.
23. Fifield, b. in June, 1786. See. 24. Joseph, b. Aug. 9, 1788. See.
25. John, b. in 1791. See.

(21.) Jonathan (Deacon) was a farmer and lived for some years in Vermont, but about 1808-9 returned to New Hampshire, living in Springfield, Temple and Sutton. He was very active in church affairs. He m. about 1800 Dorothy Wells, b. in Sandown, April 21, 1776. He d. in Temple, Feb. 4, 1861; his wife d. Nov. 10, 1855, and both are buried at Sutton Centre. Their children (4th generation) were :

26. David, b. in Washington, Vt., March 12, 1801. See.
27. Shuah, b. in Washington, Vt., Aug. 25, 1803; m. N. B. Favor and settled in Lowell, Mass.
28. Theodaty, b. in Washington, Vt., June 14, 1805; m. Jan. 22, 1832, Asa Bean; settled in Sutton. She d. Sept. 22, 1874. Their children were: (1) Mary Eliza, b. Dec. 3, 1835; d. Nov. 6, 1848. (2) Addison A., b. Nov. 1, 1845, and res. at Chester.
29. Jonathan, Jr., b. Jan. 14, 1807. He m. (first) Sept., 1832, Sarah Andrews, of Bradford. She d. April 20, 1845. He m. (second) July 27, 1855, Elizabeth Whitcomb, b. in Henniker Jan. 10, 1816. They settled in Temple but afterwards removed to Chelmsford, Mass., where he d. May 17, 1875. She res. at West Wilton. The children by first marriage were:
1. George W., b. at Sutton, April 25, 1835. He served in the late war, 33d Mass. Vols. He was wounded at the battle of Lookout Mountain and carried to Chattanooga hospital, where he d. from his wounds a few days later, Nov. 1, 1863. He was a young man of sterling qualities, much respected, a favorite in the company and a brave soldier.
11. Maria, born in Peterborough, June 5, 1837; d. Ang. 3, 1848.
The children by the second marriage were:
111. Walter, b. in Temple, Dec. 22, 1857.
30. Dorothy, b. in Washington, Vt., Nov. 7, 1808; m. Jan. 28, 1846, Philip Kimball and settled in Bradford, Mass. He d. March 18, 1868. The children b. in Bradford were: (1) George Adin, b. Jan. 16, 1847. (2) Nelson Winslow, b. Jan. 2, 1853. (3) Oliver Irvin, b. Sept. 20, 1854.
31. Sargent, b. in Springfield, Sept. 24, 1811; m. (first) July 28, 1833, Roxana Blood, b. in Sharon, July 4, 1810. She d. Jan. 24, 1870. He m. (second)

- Sept. 19, 1872, Elizabeth B. Cudworth, b. in Whitefield, May 13, 1827. She d. April 3, 1879. He m. (third) Oct. 6, 1881, Mrs. Mary H. Snow, b. in Dublin, April 25, 1820, and res. at Peterborough. His children by first marriage were: (1) Cyrus H. (2) Mary E., b. June 5, 1836, m. Giles Lakin, of Hancock, and d. July 24, 1864.
32. Sarah, b. June 19, 1814; d. at Temple, March 28, 1865.
- (26.) David, m. April 23, 1826, Belinda Bean. He lived in Sutton many years, but later in life removed to West Hopkinton. His children were:
- i. Samuel Bean, b. May 31, 1827; m. July 10, 1851, Ellen Stuart.
 - ii. Andrew J., b. Aug. 8, 1831. He served in the late war. He m. Sept. 22, 1867, Mary J. Newton.
 - iii. Dorothy Bean, b. Nov. 9, 1833; m. (first) Nov. 4, 1855, Lemuel S. Pope; m. (second) Cyrus Leet.
 - iv. James Smiley, b. Aug. 2, 1836; m. Nov. 2, 1858, Fannie A. Keysar and res. at New London.
 - v. Sarah A., b. July 15, 1839; m. April 7, 1859, Warren H. Gould.
 - vi. Adaline Favor, b. March 28, 1841; d. Aug. 11, 1844.
 - vii. Diana R., b. May 14, 1843; m. April 30, 1868, John B. Hinton.
 - viii. David Nelson, b. March 21, 1845; m. (first) May 1, 1871, Martha A. Wiggin; m. (second) Jennie Fisk. He d. Jan. 31, 1880.
 - ix. John Wilbur, b. May 27, 1847; m. May 2, 1876, Delia A. Jewell, b. in Weare, Feb. 1, 1855. Their children were: Bernice Mary, Elsie Diana, Lester Jewell, Etta Lucy.
 - x. Mary A., b. July 8, 1849; m. J. Bailey Clark.
 - xi. Josephine A., b. Nov. 9, 1851; d. April 3, 1873.
- (22.) Ananiah, Jr., b. in Salisbury, May 8, 1783, and rem. to Washington, Vt., with his father's family, but about 1807 (taxed in 1808) returned to Salisbury. He m. (first) March 7, 1805, Lucy Stanley, dau. of Peter Stanley, and settled in Salisbury. Later he rem. to Lowell, Mass., thence to Haverhill, and subsequently to Bradford, Mass. His first wife d. Jan. 18, 1838, and he m. (second) Abby Spaulding. She d. Aug. 24, 1856, and he m. (third) Almira S. Spaulding. He d. in Bradford, Mass., May 23, 1859. The children by first marriage, b. in Salisbury, were:
33. Sophia B., b. July 25, 1806; m. Philip Kimball and settled in Bradford, Mass. She d. March 1, 1845. Their children were: Henry, Abby, Sarah Jane, Leverett, Warren.

34. Benjamin Stanley, b. June 21, 1808; m. (first) at Concord, Oct. 26, 1835, Maria L. Capen, dau. of Ebenezer Capen. She d. at Billerica, Mass., Feb. 21, 1842; he m. (second) June, 1845, Abigail Baker, of Dunbarton. He d. Dec. 26, 1869. The children by first marriage were:

- i. Sarah, b. Nov. 2, 1836; m. Aug. 11, 1859, James Hogan.
- ii. Georgiana, b. Dec. 7, 1838; m. Sept. 23, 1858, Carlos Bohonon.
- iii. Louisa, b. Aug. 24, 1842; d. in Nov., 1865.
- iv. Alfred, (twin) b. May 17, 1846; m. 1871, Cora Means.
- v. Albert, (twin) b. May 17, 1846; m. (first) in 1872, Mattie Farr, who d. in 1877. He m. (second) in 1880, Annie Moulton. Had, by first marriage, Bertie, deceased; by second marriage, Ethel and Fred.

35. Betsey E., b. May 8, 1810; m. Philip Flanders; d. Dec. 4, 1842.

36. Peter Bartlett, b. March 31, 1812; m. Oct. 11, 1842, Susan E. Tibbetts, of Rochester. He was postmaster at Billerica, Mass., in 1877, and is now station agent B. & L. R. R. His children were:

- i. Francis Bartlett, b. July 4, 1845; d. Oct. 23, 1872.
- ii. Harriet Augusta, b. April 8, 1848.

37. Sarah, d. at Lowell, Mass.

38. Mark Morrill, b. Oct. 11, 1816; m. Augusta Williams. He d. in Kansas, Feb. 20, 1884.

39. Abigail, b. April 21, 1819; m. George Brown and had five children: George, Albert, Orrin, Annie and Jennie.

40. William Broadstreet, b. Aug. 6, 1828, at Bradford, Mass. He m. (first) Martha Allen; m. (second) Mary Chase, by whom he had three children, George, Edward and Nellie.

(23.) Fifield, b. at Salisbury in June, 1786; moved to Washington, Vt., with his father's family; m. July 5, 1810, Luceba Crook, and settled in Washington but afterward rem. to Chelsea, Vt. He d. Nov. 5, 1865; she d. April 29, 1873. Their children, born in Washington, were:

41. Kerziah Richardson Crook, b. Nov. 19, 1810; m. Sept. 23, 1830, Dr. Danie P. Bennett. She d. June 20, 1883.

42. Alpheus Goodrich, b. Dec. 3, 1812; m. Jan. 4, 1842, Henrietta Godfrey, b. Dec. 17, 1818. She d. May 7, 1883. Their children were:

- i. Alba F., b. Nov. 16, 1843; m. June 20, 1877, Laura A. McCrillis.
- ii. Hattie Elvira, b. Aug. 19, 1846; d. Sept. 9, 1863.
- iii. Henrietta M., b. Feb. 1, 1849; m. June 21, 1870, Norman B. Clough.
- iv. Charles Martin, b. Aug. 9, 1853; m. Oct. 1881, Lucy Gove.
- v. George Alpheus, b. July 15, 1856.
- vi. Cora A., b. May 12, 1861; d. April 29, 1883.

43. Samuel C., b. Dec. 20, 1814; m. Nancy Shipley. He d. in Feb. 1849.

44. Diana, b. March 13, 1817; m. Ora K. Goodale. She d. Feb. 5, 1842.

*Notes: See all children of Mr. Stanley. m. Oct. 12, 1835.
His wife Susan E. Tibbetts. She d. in Nov. 1865.
25 years from 1840 to 1865.*

45. Alvira, b. Jan. 1, 1819; m. John Emery. She d. July 20, 1857.
46. Chauncey Stuart, b. March 3, 1821; m. March 29, 1852, Susan Hood. Their children were: 1. Samuel, b. Dec. 29, 1854; 2. Lizzie Ellen, b. Oct. 5, 1856; 3. Fred Herbert, b. April 17, 1859; 4. George Henry, b. Dec. 25, 1861; 5. Ellis P., b. Aug. 5, 1864; 6. Edward F., b. Dec. 5, 1870, and d. April 24, 1872.
47. Dianthe, m. R. R. Slack.
48. Silas Burke, b. May 12, 1825; m. Dec. 9, 1851, Pamela Kingsbury. He d. July 21, 1885. Their children were: 1. Wealthy Philona, b. Aug. 25, 1852, who m. Oct. 6, 1873, N. T. Davenport; 2. Cyrus Willard, b. Dec. 18, 1854.
49. Carlos Emmons, b. Aug. 14, 1827; m. Sept. 23, 1858, Georgiana Bohonon, dau. of Benjamin Stanley Bohonon, (31) and res. at Lowell, Mass.
50. Octavia, b. July 20, 1829; m. Sept. 9, 1849, Cyrus B. Holden. Their children were: 1. George Cyrus, b. Dec. 18, 1853, who m. Jan. 31, 1871, Isabel Stuart Dean.
51. Fifield, Jr., b. Aug. 1, 1831; m. March 31, 1853, Sarah Jane Perkins. Their children were: 1. Louisa E., b. Feb. 2, 1857, and d. Nov. 6, 1874; 2. Leslie H., b. Nov. 10, 1860, m. Nov. 6, 1883, Clara Coburn and res. at Chelsea, Mass.
52. Sarah Luciba, b. July 31, 1835, and d. in infancy.
53. Wealthy P., b. March 6, 1838; d. Feb. 14, 1844.

(24) Joseph, son of Ananiah, (5) b. in Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1788, rem. with his father's family to Washington, Vt., where he permanently settled, but d. in early life.

He m. in 1809-10 Sally Ingram. He d. Aug. 21, 1825; she d. Oct. 20, 1857. Their children were: 1. Prudence, b. July 15, 1810; 2. Robert, b. Feb. 19, 1813; 3. Martin I., b. May 8, 1820; 4. Sarah, b. Feb. 4, 1825.

(25) John, son of Ananiah, (5) born at Salisbury in 1791, rem. to Washington, Vt., with his father's family, and m. Fannie Fish.

He d. May 29, 1868. Their children were: 1. Clarissa, b. in 1824; 2. Ervilla, b. in 1829, deceased; 3. Alonzo Allen, b. in 1834; 4. Albert, b. in 1844, deceased.

(8-1-5.) Daniel Webster Bohonon enlisted Aug. 28, 1862, in Co. C, 12th N. H. Vols. He served faithfully during his three years service, doing duty in every battle in which his regiment was engaged. At the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded through the thigh. He was promoted to Lieutenant and Captain. On the muster out of the regiment in June, 1865, the recruits from the 12th were

consolidated into one company and transferred to the 2d Regiment, to which Capt. B. was transferred as their commanding officer, and served some months in that regiment. After the war he was made U. S. Inspector and settled in Richmond, Va. He d. suddenly, of apoplexy, July 26, 1880. The Richmond Dispatch says of him: "Capt. B. was widely known, much respected and greatly beloved. He came to us fresh from service in the Union army, as an officer in the internal revenue service, and soon became very popular in business and social relations. He was a man of very brilliant talents, a popular speaker, and a poet of much merit; he was also prominent as a politician, but never offensively so. On Confederate Memorial Day he delivered the address at Oakwood cemetery, which was replete with tender feeling and patriotism. Genial, warm-hearted, sympathetic, all who came within the range of his acquaintance seemed irresistibly drawn towards him. Few men—certainly none of northern birth and of his political opinions—ever had more numerous or more sincere friends among all classes of the community. * * * The news of his death was soon circulated, and his body lying in state at St. Alban's hall was visited by a large number, among all of whom pervaded a feeling of great sorrow, at the untimely ending of a career that promised so brightly."

Of this old family, now almost extinct in town, it may be said their virtues were of the plain old-fashioned sort; loyal to country and kin, strong in their attachments, modest, brave, industrious, kind and unselfish; generous to friend or foe, hospitable—never seeking official position. The first generation served long and faithfully, from a sense of duty, in the early Indian and French wars; the second and third generations in the struggle for independence and the war of 1812-14, and the fourth and fifth generations in the war for the maintenance of the union.

"Calm and still
They sleep beyond life's woe and wail,
Beyond the fleet of sailing clouds,
Beyond the shadow of the vale."

J. C. O.

THE BOWEN FAMILY.

There were two Bowens, Peter and John, brothers, living in Salisbury and vicinity as early as 1737.

- I. Peter, the eldest, was a bold and reckless adventurer, well acquainted with Indian life and customs, as may be seen in the chapter on Indian troubles and the war record. By occupation he was a trapper, and was sometimes called Anthony and William Bowen. After his escape from jail, when confined on account of killing the Indians near Indian bridge, he was not often seen in the settlement but was in the army most of the time. Aug. 19, 1745, he served as a private in Capt. Daniel Ladd's company, doing scout duty about Canterbury. In 1749 he was a scout about Concord, and for some two years was in Capt. Ebenezer Eastman's company. His war record is connected with the famous "Rogers Rangers." While serving with them he lost an eye in the manner shown by the following deposition :

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To His Excellency, John Wentworth, Esqr., Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, &c., &c.

The Honorable His Magesties Council and House of Representatives in Grand Assembly convened the 27th day of December, Anno Domini, 1770. The Petition of Peter Bowen of New Hampshire in the Province aforesaid most humbly sheweth, That in the year 1751, he Inlisted into the Provincial Service as a private soldier under the Command of Major Robert Rogers, then Captain of said Company in a Regiment Commanded by Coll. Blanchard. That some time after he inlisted, being upon duty in said Company the gun of one Charles McAuly or Auley was accidentally Discharged (being loaded with a ball) which Entered the head of this Petitioner near his Right Eye which blew out the same, by which accident your petitioner was Rendered utterly unable to proceed in Said Services, and was confined a long time wholly unable to do any kind of business whatever. What Reason he cannot tell, he was left out of the Muster Role of s'd company when it was made up, and has never Received Any wages only the bounty when he inlisted, and one months billeting (food.) Your Petitioner further shews, That he has continued to

be under Doctors hands Ever Since said accident happened and has been of Great Expense but could not obtain a Cure, but has Entirely Lost his Right Eye and is almost blind with the other. That he is very poor and has a Large Family Consisting of a wife and six small children, who are entirely unable to help him, the Eldest of whom being not more than Sixteen years of age. Wherefore your Petitioner most humbly prays the Interposition of Your Excellency & honors, and that you would be pleased to Grant him such Relief herein as to you in your Great Wisdom and easal Clemency should think adequate, and your Petitioner as he is in Duty bound will Ever pray, &c.

Portsmouth, December 27th, 1770.
Witness, Rich'd Cutts Shannon.

his
PETER ~~Z~~ BOWEN.
mark

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 29th, 1870.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The foregoing Petition being considered. It appearing that the Petitioner was Omitted in the Muster Roll and has been at great Expense to the Doctors, &c. Voted, "That there be allowed and Paid Out of the money in the Treasury to the said Peter Bowen fifteen Pounds Law'l Money in full satisfaction for what is set forth in the Petition."

M. WEARE, Gov.

Read & concurred, Geo. King, D. Sec.

Consented to, WENTWORTH.

The deposition of John Stark, Lieut. in the company, was presented, as was that of Ruth Fowler, the latter stating "that Bowen had been under treatment by her husband, Dr. Fowler, whose professional bill was £200 O. T." He was a resident of the town of Salisbury in 1775, and resided with his brother John. He afterwards rem. to Canada, where he died. He m. Aug. 27, 1752, Sarah Silloway. A family of this name were early residents of Salisbury. Their children were:

2. Mary, b. Jan. 5, 1754. 3. Jeremiah, b. April 4, 1756; d. Nov. 8, 1756.
4. Enoch, b. Aug. 14, 1758. 5. Sarah, b. March 27, 1760.
6. Jeremiah, b. Dec. 15, 1760. 7. John, b. Dec. 17, 1765.
8. Hannah, b. May 17, 1768.

II. John Bowen, a brother of Peter, was by occupation a carpenter, and built a house at Contoocook (Boscawen) for John Rolfe, of Newbury, for which Rolfe gave him the use of one-half of the house, and deeded to him one-half

of all his lands at Contoocook, where the deed was dated May 26, 1737. June 6, 1753, Ebenezer Burbank, of Newbury, sold to John Bowen for £11 his intervale lot No. 1. It is said that he settled on the farm now owned by Samuel Morse on Smith's hill. Old settlers point to a cellar-hole just north of Morse's house and say Bowen lived there. Charles Smith, a grandson of Lieut. Robert, says, "It was always told me that my grandfather bought his farm of Morrill, who assisted Bowen in the Indian affair." They were neighbors. Bowen sold to Stephen Greenleaf and rem. to the interval opposite the Burleigh place, building a house now standing south of Mr. Burleigh's. About 1790 Bowen sold his large farm to Capt. Samuel Thompson and removed to Stanstead, Canada. Capt. Thompson was a wealthy tobacco merchant, from Newburyport, Mass., who res'd in the Bowen house during the building of his "mansion," the residence of Wallace Burleigh. John Bowen, like his brother, utterly despised the Indians and improved every opportunity to do them an injury. He served in the revolution and was a hardy and fearless soldier. He m. Catherine — , and had eight children :

2. Eleanor, b. Aug. 8, 1779. 3. Anthony, b. Feb. 11, 1781.
4. John, b. March 3, 1785. 5. Benjamin, b. July 19, 1785.
6. Peter, b. Feb. 4, 1789; m. Nancy Clay.
7. Frederick, b. May 28, 1791; d. April 21, 1794.
8. Catherine, b. Feb. 13, 1794. 9. Joseph, b. Sept. 27, 1796.

THE BOWERS FAMILY.

Andrew was a native of Billerica, Mass., from which place he removed to Salisbury as early as 1789-90. He purchased the property of Jacob Bohonon, moved the dwelling back and built the large two-story house, now the Congregational church parsonage. In 1793 we find him engaged in trade at the South

Road village, having a stock of goods valued at £80. In company with Capt. Luke Wilder he was engaged in several money making enterprises. They had a linseed oil mill just south of William Holmes's sawmill; a brick yard in Col. J. C. Smith's pasture, at the foot of Cram hill, and a large potash factory. "Esquire Bowers," as he was familiarly called, was about the medium height, of good weight, and possessed of a genial disposition. He was quick in motion as in thought and promptly attended to his business affairs. It is said he built the present Congregational church, taking his pay from the sale of pews. He undoubtedly became owner of the first church, which was erected on Searle's hill. He and his wife were members of the church and contributed liberally towards its support. He was a trustee of the academy and also held many town offices; was moderator in 1799, selectman in 1792-3-4, and representative to the legislature in 1801-3-4-6-9. He was appointed justice of the peace Aug. 4, 1828, and held the office through life. Near the close of the last century he joined Blazing Star Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at Concord, and was Worshipful Master in 1802; was also one of the charter members of Samaritan Lodge No. 36, of Salisbury, and Worshipful Master in 1822. Strangers passing his old home frequently stop and admire the beautiful masonic emblems with which the house is ornamented. Upon the formation of the "Salisbury Sacred Musick Society," for the advancement of church music, he held the office of president from 1824 to 1827 inclusive.

During the last years of the existence of the "Masonian Proprietors" he was the clerk, and their meetings were held at his house. When the County Court met in Salisbury the sessions were held in his north-east front room. It is said he graduated at Harvard college. He m. Jan. 10, 1790, Mary Pollard, of Billerica, Mass., who d. Feb. 3, 1843, aged 77. No children blessed their union, but they brought up a number, giving them a good education. He d. Jan. 31, 1833, aged 74.

THE BROTTLEBANK FAMILY.

Daniel, of whom little is known, was the first settler of that name and cleared up the farm now owned by Timothy Eastman. He was an influential member of the Baptist church, of which he was clerk until his removal to Plainfield. He sold his farm to Peter Whittemore. He m. Sarah —, and had the following children :

2. Polly, b. Sept. 20, 1776; d. Sept. 23, 1779.
3. Thomas, b. Jan. 14, 1778.
4. David, b. Aug. 10, 1779; d. young.
5. Amos, b. June 11, 1781.
6. Daniel, b. May 26, 1783; d. Dec. 3, 1784.
7. John, b. Nov. 10, 1784.
8. Daniel, b. July 19, 1786.
9. Betsey, b. March 17, 1788; d. July 1, 1788.
10. Samuel, b. July 13, 1789.
11. Sally, b. April 12, 1791.

THE BURLEIGH FAMILY.

Giles Burley (Burleigh) was a native of England, and with his wife Elizabeth settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1648. Variations in the orthography of the name have been numerous. In olden times it was spelled Bowley and Burley, but although Burleigh is claimed to be the more ancient it is in this country the more modern name.

The above Giles (1) m. Elizabeth — and had James, (2) who had a son Thomas (3) b. in 1667, whose son Thomas (4) b. July 2, 1723, m. Sarah Haley, and d. at Epping, June 1, 1803. Their fourth child was Joseph, b. Aug. 7, 1755. He early entered the revolutionary army, serving until the last year of the war, when he returned to Dorchester and represented that town in the legislature for several years. He was the largest farmer in town and a man of character. He m. Mary Hilton, b. in Epping, who d. March 11, 1821. In 1820 he exchanged his farm with Brackett Weeks, of Salisbury, who purchased it of Capt.

Samuel Thompson, of Salisbury, Mass. Mr. Thompson bought the land and buildings thereon of John Bowen, in 1804-5, after which Bowen went to Canada. Joseph Burley d. Aug. 6, 1838. His children were :

2. Alice, b. at Epping, Sept. 14, 1782; m. Benjamin Dow; d. March 27, 1826.
3. Joseph, b. at Dorchester, April 28, d. March 21, 1826; m. (1) March 27, 1810, Lois Bartlett, who d. Nov. 28, 1819; m. (2) Feb. 3, 1821, Sarah Rundlett, who d. Nov. 9, 1857.
4. Mary, b. Nov. 24, 1785; d. March 22, 1832, unm.
5. Betsey, b. Aug. 8, 1787; d. in 1838; m. Daniel Pillsbury.
6. Edward, b. April 16, 1791; d. Dec. 30, 1863; m. March 13, 1826, Mary Holden
7. Henry, b. Dec. 1793. See.
8. Gordon, b. Aug. 25, 1795; d. Jan. 17, 1865; m. Elizabeth P. Weeks, who d. March 14, 1872.
9. Martha, b. June 11, 1795; d. April 24, 1819; m. Enoch Pillsbury, of Boscawen.
10. Hilton, b. Aug. 3, 1799; d. at Canterbury, May 9, 1843; m. Sarah Gilman.
11. Asa, b. March 20, 1802; d. at Thornton, July 21, 1852.
12. Job, b. in Dec., 1803; d. young.
13. Charlotte, b. June 27, 1805; d. at Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 14, 1879; m. Tristram Greenleaf. See.

(7.) Henry remained for a time at Dorchester but in 1827 rem. to the homestead in Salisbury. He continued farming and was one of the most esteemed and useful citizens of the town. A Whig in politics, his public life began in 1834 and ended in 1858. He served as selectman for twelve years and was a representative in 1840-41. He m (1) in 1824 Eliza Gregg, of Dorchester, who d. Oct. 1, 1844; m. (2) Mrs. Lydia (James) Bailey, dau. of Jacob True, (see) who d. 1871.

15. Gordon, b. at Dorchester, April 15, 1825; m. Charlotte E. Turner, of Charlestown, Mass. He is a farmer by occupation and one of the most prominent and honorable citizens of Franklin. He served as county commissioner from 1883 to 1887, and several times as selectman.
16. William Henry, b. Jan. 23, 1827; m. Nov. 17, 1858, Martha J. Hanscomb, of Lawrence, Mass. He entered Kimball Union Academy in 1845, graduated with honor at Dartmouth, in 1851, and read medicine with Dr. L. M.

Knight, of Franklin, and Dr. Edmund R. Peaslee; he entered the Medical College, University of New York, where he devoted himself to the study of anatomy and surgery; thence to Bowdoin College, where he was demonstrator of anatomy, and graduated as M. D. in 1854, Dartmouth conferring the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He then became assistant physician in the lunatic asylum at Blackwell's Island, New York. Intending to make surgery a specialty, he went to France and entered a school of surgery at Paris. After studying one year he returned to America and settled in practice at Lawrence, Mass., where he d. Dec. 20, 1870.

17. Walter, b. Sept. 12, 1831, is one of the live business men of Franklin. He worked diligently to have the post office established at Franklin Falls, was appointed postmaster Sept. 11, 1874, continuing until April 1, 1886. He has represented Franklin in the legislature, and has been for many years and is still engaged in active business. He m. Nov., 1856, Augusta R., dau. of Jedediah and Aurelia (Bickford) Danforth.
18. Wallace, b. Sept. 12, 1831; m. Catherine B. George. See. He succeeded his father on the farm, is an extensive lumber dealer, has represented Franklin in the legislature, and served as selectman for several years.
19. Sarah B., b. July 2, 1834; d. March 4, 1857.
10. Rufus G., b. Jan. 9, 1842; m. Oct. 31, 1866, Mary A., dau. of John and Polly (Hilton) Fellows, b. at Andover, Aug. 24, 1845. He is a merchant at Franklin Falls. He served in the navy during the late war, on board the U. S. steamer Lancaster, in the Pacific ocean. Rufus G. and Walter Burleigh built the first brick business block in Franklin Falls, in 1871, known as "Burleigh Building."

THE CALEF FAMILY.

FIRST BRANCH.

William Calef was a native of Kingston, a grantee of Stevens-town (Salisbury) and took an active part in the settlement of the township. In 1751 he held the office of selectman, or one of the committee to call proprietors' meetings, holding the office nine years; was proprietors' clerk in 1753, and moderator several times. By profession he was a surveyor, doing much of that business in this town. In 1761, he was one of the committee of three to come here and "Agree with Ebenezer Webster on the mill privilege," which mill the proprietors were erecting on Punch brook. One of his children, William, was b. at Kingston, June, 1737. May 22, 1764, he bought of his father for £1000 O. T., a one hundred acre lot, No. 18, south range, laid out to the right of Richard Wiberd, Esq. In the following November, he bought for £237 O. T., one-half of the 100 acre lot adjoining on the east, (No. 17,) Joseph Bean owning the other half. John Calef and Garland Calef say that William erected the first "stack" of chimneys and the first two-story frame house in town. He came here previous to purchasing the land, and after the purchase built the house. He was a hard worker, muscular, energetic, and proud of his family; was one of our large land owners, giving a farm to each of his children on their marriage, and left considerable property on his death, which occurred June 10, 1812. He m. at Kingston, Anna Rowell, b. in Feb., 1736; d. Feb. 22, 1813. On the incorporation of the town he was chosen surveyor, and held the office for a long series of years.

2. William, b. in 1761. See.

3. Moses, m. Nancy Lovering, a sister to the mother of Peter Stone, of Boscawen. He settled on Battle street, Boscawen, and d. suddenly. Their children were: 1. Nancy, m. April 2, 1811, M. P. Webster. See. 11. Moses, m. Oct. 25, 1818, Dolly Perry. He d. in what is now Webster.

4. Jonathan, b. in 1766. 5. David, b. Oct. 30, 1774.

6. Daniel, b. in 1777. Settled opposite his brother Moses, at the corner of the road leading from Battle street to Little's hill. He m. Asenath, dau. of Moses Garland. See. He d. April 22, 1835, aged 58; she d. May 19, 1864. Had one child, Garland, b. Jan. 5, 1802; m. (1) July 10, 1834, Nancy R. Calef, who d. Nov. 14, 1838. He m. (2) Jan. 26, 1841, Maria T. Fitts, who d. Jan. 6, 1873, aged 54. His (Garland's) children by first wife, all b. in Salisbury, were: I. Daniel R., b. April 16, 1635; m. and res. in Missouri. II. Freeman W., b. Nov. 23, 1837, m. and res. in Missouri. His children by second wife were: III. Mary B., b. March 26, 1842; m. June 19, 1878, John C. Bean and res. at Warner. IV. Fitts R., b. Feb. 6, 1846; m. Jan. 5, 1876, Mary E. Kneeland; he d. in Kansas, March 25, 1879. V. Moses G., b. April 29, 1848; m. Oct. 28, 1874, Ella M. Flanders and res. at Wilmot. VI. Mattie J., b. Nov. 3, 1854; m. Sept. 11, 1878, Charles Savage and res. at Webster. VII. Frederick A., b. Oct. 1, 1856; unm. and res. in Iowa. VIII. Albert E., b. Jan. 15, 1862, and res. at Haverhill, Mass.
- (2.) William had land on Searle's hill, building a large house west of the meeting house, where he continued, and d. Dec. 5, 1843. He m. Dec. 29, 1785, Hannah Eastman, b. 1764; d. April 13, 1823. The buildings were destroyed by fire in November, 1879.
7. William, b. Sept. 4, 1786; m. Nov. 22, 1816, Polly Kimball. He settled on the road leading from Shaw's corner to the Webster birthplace.
8. John, b. Jan. 27, 1788.
9. Hannah, b. March 13, 1790; m. Oct. 21, 1824, Samuel Pearson. See.
10. Polly, b. Dec. 6, 1791; m. James Fellows.
11. Nancy, b. April 2, 1794; d. unm. 12. Moses, b. July 3, 1796; d. Jan. 10, 1797.
13. Moses, b. Oct. 28, 1797; d. unm. 14. Susannah, b. Jan. 17, 1800; d. in 1802.
15. Henry, b. June 10, 1804; rem. to Me. See Mills.
16. Samuel, b. Nov. 24, 1806. See Henry, (15.) 17. Susannah, b. April 24, 1808.
- (4.) Jonathan lived in a house built for him by his father, on Calef hill, (south end of lot No. 18.) When the fourth New Hampshire turnpike was built, he moved the house to the location where it was destroyed by fire in 1886. The building was moved entire, the family living in the house, and the uncracked plastering remained on the rooms until the building was burnt. The house was built previous to his marriage, which occurred Feb. 5, 1786, to Hannah, dau. of Ens. Moses Garland. (See.) She d. July 8, 1869, aged 102. She was a remarkable

woman, possessing great perseverance and endurance, a most affectionate mother, and always a friend to the needy. She possessed a most retentive memory, which was not impaired at her disease. He d. April 18, 1851.

18. David, b. in 1793; d. July 11, 1813. 19. John, b. Oct. 28, 1797.
20. Moses, m. at Newburyport, Mass., Lucy Mansfield, of Salisbury, Mass. He was a sea captain and d. at Newburyport, Nov. 25, 1870.
21. Joseph, b. in 1800. After working at Lowell, Mass., for eleven years he returned to Salisbury, where he continued until his death, March 16, 1863. He m. Hannah Jackman, by whom he had two children who d. young; had also Mary, b. Feb. 6, 1840, who m. (1) — Farmer; m. (2) John W. Folsom. Her children by second marriage were: I. Willie J., b. in Salisbury, May 17, 1864; drowned in the Merrimack river. II. Eugene, b. in Indiana, March 8, 1868. III. Mary Bell, b. Jan. 12, 1871.
22. James, b. Oct. 28, 1803. Most of his active life was spent at the Merrimack Print Works, Lowell, Mass. Ten years previous to his death he returned to Salisbury, bought the Dr. Robert Smith farm, and d. while on a temporary visit to Boston, March 17, 1874. He m. Mary A. Shadduck. Their children were: Mary J., Kate, Eliza A., Helen, Bell, George W., and Albert B.
- (5.) David remained on the homestead; removed the old house and upon the old cellar built the cottage owned by Merrill Perry. He d. June 14, 1851. He was an extensive land owner and a man of property. He m. Nov. 25, 1807, Sarah Jones, b. Sept. 1, 1785; d. May 31, 1843.
23. Nancy R., b. Feb. 24, 1809; m. Garland Calef. See.
24. Sarah J., b. Feb. 12, 1811; d. Feb. 6, 1845, unm.
25. Eliza C., b. May 1, 1813; m. May 31, 1843, John G. Couch; res. at Boscawen.
26. Mary J., b. July 28, 1815; m. Dec. 28, 1842, Henry C. George, of Canaan, after whose death she m. again.
27. David, b. Sept. 25, 1817; d. in the South, Sept. 18, 1844, unm.
28. Edgar, (twin) b. Dec. 5, 1820; d. Dec. 12, 1820.
29. Edwin, (twin) b. Dec. 5, 1820; d. Dec. 12, 1820.
30. Daniel J., b. Jan. 31, 1824. See.
- (8.) John settled opposite his father, building the house now occupied by William F. Parsons. He d. May 1, 1851; m. Dec. 27, 1814, Martha Gale, who d. Nov. 20, 1856.
31. Charles, b. Nov. 19, 1815; d. May 26, 1822.
32. Rufus, b. Jan. 11, 1817; m. June, 1851, Jane Gault.

33. Harriet J., b. July 18, 1818; d. May 19, 1822.
 34. John G., b. March 29, 1820; res. at Tiskilwa, Bureau Co., Illinois.
 35. Benjamin G., b. Oct. 29, 1821; m. March 15, 1846, Emily C. Weeks.
 36. Charles, b. June 4, 1823; d. July, 1848.
 37. Martha J., b. March 3, 1825; d. Dec. 31, 1860; m. Aug. 21, 1837, Benjamin C. Couch. He res. at Tiskilwa, Illinois.
 38. Lucy A., b. Dec. 23, 1826; m. William H. Eadds, and res. at Bethany, Mo.
 39. Harriet A., b. July 4, 1829; m. July 2, 1854, Daniel R. Everett, (see merchants) who was b. at New London, Aug. 26, 1827. Their children were :
 I. Charles E., b. June 24, 1855. II. Rufus C., b. Nov. 12, 1857; d. Sept. 12, 1863. III. Martha G., b. April 13, 1860. IV. Mary C., b. in Hill, Dec. 4, 1865.
 40. Christopher, b. July 9, 1832; m. Lydia Weeks.

(19.) John came into possession of the homestead farm, where he continued, and d. July 31, 1884. He possessed strongly the family characteristics, with the Garland longevity. Although not an office seeker, he did, at the earnest solicitation of friends, irrespective of party, hold some town offices, and was school committee for a number of years. He m. Dec. 28, 1823, Ruth Chase Whitmore; b. Nov. 1, 1801; d. April 9, 1875.

41. Francis Burdette, b. March 31, 1825; m. Dec. 24, 1851, Jane Proctor, of Lowell, Mass. He remained on the farm until his buildings were burnt, April 15, 1881, still continues in town, and is regarded as one of our most respected citizens. Their children were: I. Frank J., b. in Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 5, 1858, and res. at Bismarck, Dakota Territory. II. Mary K., b. Feb. 8, 1861; d. March 11, 1878.
 42. Elizabeth A., b. April 29, 1827; m. June 27, 1861, George H. Whitmore, M. D. He d. May 18, 1869. She res. at Lowell, Mass.
 43. Joseph W., b. Dec. 23, 1829; m. March 23, 1867, Eliza A. Bird, of Jerusalem, Mass. On becoming of age he went to Munroe, Wis., thence to McGregor's Landing, Iowa, where he erected the first flour mill in that vicinity. He then built a large dam at Cedar Falls, Iowa, then removed to St. Louis, remaining one year; then to Nashville, Tenn. When the war broke out he was at Augusta, Ga., where he was threatened with tar and feathers for his northern sentiments. Dropping down the river to Savannah, he was three times drafted into the confederate service, before he made his escape, which he did

in season to enlist in the northern army, and participated in the last battle of Charlestown, S. C. In 1763 he returned to Salisbury and started a tannery, south of the Holmes saw mill, where by a patent process leather was tanned in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. He res. at N. Easton, Mass., and is engaged in the patent right business at Boston.

44. Sarah P., b. Nov. 1831; d. Aug. 21, 1837.
45. Mary M., b. Feb. 1, 1834; m. Nov. 1854, Edward Bush, of Boston, Mass., where she resides. He was drowned while sailing in the harbor.
46. Caroline R., b. Dec. 23, 1836; d. March 8, 1877, unm.
47. Jane P., b. April 23, 1838; m. Feb. 6, 1860, Rev. Freeman H. Rider. She res. at Middleborough, Mass.
48. Georgiana, b. Sept. 12, 1840. A successful school teacher at Brockton, Mass.
49. John Albert, b. Nov. 18, 1842. Married.
50. David C., b. March 23, 1847; m. June 1, 1870, Josephine Elliott, of Lisbon, and res. at East Boston, Mass.

(30.) Daniel J., has held more town offices than any member of the family. It is a sufficient guarantee of worth. He m. Nov. 22, 1849, Maria H. Stevens.

51. Arthur S., b. Dec. 2, 1850; m. Feb. 3, 1876, Mary A., dau. of Lewis A. and Betsey (Richardson) Hawkins.
52. Emma H., b. April 25, 1852; m. Elbridge Smith. See.
53. Walter, b. Feb. 15, 1858; d. March 3, 1859.
54. Bertha A., b. May 2, 1863; d. Oct. 27, 1864. 55. Harry B., b. June 15, 1866.

SECOND BRANCH.

56. William Calef, of Kingston, a cousin of William, (1) was born in 1706 and d. Nov. 14, 1784; m. Louise —, who d. in 1799, aged 82. Their children were: i. Louise, b. Jan. 6, 1739-40. ii. Joseph, b. Dec. 12, 1742. iii. Sarah, b. Sept. 1749. iv. Lydia, b. July, 1755. v. Mary, b. Sept. 1858. vi. Dolly, b. June 20, 1762. William spent much of his time in Salisbury, with his son and visiting his cousin's family. In 1757 he was chosen church chorister at Kingston.

57. Joseph, (11) above mentioned, purchased land in Salisbury of Daniel Stevens, March 11, 1789, remaining on the farm now occupied by Benjamin, his descendant. He d. May 16, 1823, aged 81. He m. Hannah, dau. of Benjamin Pettengill. The following poem was composed by the Rev. Thomas Worcester, then in his third year as pastor of the Congregational church :

SOME SERIOUS THOUGHTS

OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF THE MUCH RESPECTED MRS. HANNAH CALEF, CONSORT OF MR. JOSEPH CALEF, AND SISTER OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN SALISBURY, WHO DIED DECEMBER 5TH, 1793, IN THE 46TH YEAR OF HER AGE.

BY THOMAS WORCESTER,
PASTOR OF SAID CHURCH.

Published by the Desire of Mourning Friends.

1.

The soul who loves eternal Truth,
Who loves religion here below ;
Who stores her mind with knowledge good,
And by her works her faith doth show.

2.

She lives by pious Friends beloved,
Her holy joys exceed her pain ;
She dies, and leaves the world in peace,
And death to her, is richest gain.

3.

When once *She* bids a long farewell,
To all which time and sense afford ;
By Angels she's conducted home,
To reign in glory with her Lord.

4.

From toilsome labor, pain and grief,
From wars and slavish fears she rests ;
Her soul is filled with all those things,
Which *her* immortal mind requests.

5.

Her living faith is changed to sight,
 Her hope is in fruition gone;
 All her desires are satisfied,
 Dwelling in God before His throne.

6.

Eternal glories *she* beholds,
 Unveil'd! with strong immortal eyes;
 And all *her* powers are now employ'd
 In her belov'd Redeemer's praise.

7.

And every new display of God,
 Will bring her soul a fresh supply;
 And thus her bliss shall be renewed,
 Along an everlasting day.

8.

Is this the happy fate of those
 Who walk in wisdom's pleasant ways;
 Are they thus bless'd in life, and death,
 In time, and to eternal days?

9.

Then why should we lament and mourn,
 When such do close their eyes in death?
 They're only called to *their* blest home
 T'employ their powers in nobler breath.

10.

And why so few on Zion's side!
 O, why is virtue so despis'd!
 What dreadful evil hath it done!
 And why is vice or sin prefer'd.

11.

No heavenly glorious rest remains
 For those who live and die in sin;
 Whene'er their eyes are roll'd in death,
 Then sorrows without end begin.

12.

O, then be wise, ye sons of men,
 Improve your precious day of grace;
 Break off your sins and turn to God,
 Make Jesus Christ your biding place.

58. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 1, 1767; m. — Worthley, who d. at Warner; probably m. (2) April 2, 1800, Nathaniel Couch, of Boscawen.
59. Nathaniel, b. Oct. 26, 1769. He became a deacon, at Grantham.
60. Louis, b. Dec. 4, 1770; m. Jesse Worthley and res'd at Bradford, Vt., where he died.
61. Joseph, b. Jan. 31, 1773; m. Nov. 12, 1795, Elizabeth (Esther T. R.) Stevens; res'd at Washington, Vt., and d. there.
62. Hannah, b. Nov. 1, 1774; m. — Meloon and lived and d. at Grafton.
63. Judith, b. June 3, 1777.
64. Rebecca, b. Jan. 26, 1779; m. Oct. 25, 1798, John Huntoon. See.
65. Dorothy, b. April 24, 1781; m. May 5, 1803, Asa Sargent, of Warner.
66. Benjamin, b. June 22, 1783. Deceased.
67. Benjamin, b. June 13, 1786. He lived on the homestead until 1841, when he removed to the O. B. Stevens house. He d. May 19, 1854; m. July 13, 1814, Rachel Blaisdell, who was b. Oct. 20, 1792, and d. Sept. 4, 1872.
68. Moses B., b. May 3, 1816; m. Dec. 25, 1841, Emeline, dau. of Rufus and Hannah Fuller, who was b. at Francestown, March 14, 1812; she d. June 21, 1883. Their children were: i. George F., b. July 5, 1843; m. Nov. 24, 1865, Abby Brown, who d. Aug. 18, 1877. ii. Benjamin R., b. May 7, 1845; d. young. iii. Sarah J., b. Feb. 9, 1845.
69. Hannah, b. Aug. 19, 1818; d. March 24, 1821.
70. Caroline M., b. April 6, 1821; m. April 2, 1848, Samuel Murry, of Hopkinton. She d. April 13, 1863.
71. Joseph W., b. Aug. 2, 1825; m. Elizabeth Roberts, of Maine, and res'd at Manchester, where he d. Aug. 2, 1885.
72. Benjamin P., b. Sept. 18, 1827; m. Nov. 29, 1852, Mary Green, of Franklin. Had Benjamin A., b. March 16, 1858, who res. on the homestead.
73. Alfred K., b. Aug. 3, 1830.
74. Hannah M., b. Aug. 16, 1834; d. June 6, 1858, unm.
75. Lucy J., b. Jan. 18, 1836; m. Nov. 6, 1856, Charles G. Morse. See.

THE CALL FAMILY.

Philip Call is said to be one of two brothers who came to America from England. Philip is known to have been at Contoocook (Boscawen) as early as 1733. He was the first settler in this township after the granting of the Masonian proprietors, and was subsequently made a grantee (see records.) In 1753 the grantees voted "to build four houses and that Philip Call's shall be one of them." This shows that Call already had a house here. His name appears upon the roll of Capt. Jeremiah

Clough's company as a scout, from September 26 to December 16, 1733, receiving 3l. 15s., provisions extra. Again, in 1746, from July 4 to December 4, 8l. 13s., and again in 1747, from Jan. 5 to Nov. 2, receiving 16l. 10s. 10d. The family were noted for their muscular activity, swiftness of foot, and bravery in Indian fighting. The site of the Call house is to be seen and easily recognized by a pile of broken bricks and stones, which once constituted the chimney, and a large apple tree in close proximity. The site is on land belonging to the "Orphans Home farm," south-west from the house, on the west side of the railroad track, a mile north of Boscawen line, and in close proximity to the Salisbury fort. The Indian attack was made upon this family in 1754. Philip and his son Stephen were at work in the field and witnessed the attack. Stephen wanted to discharge his gun at the savages, but the father would not let him for fear they would be killed. The Indians, seeing the two men, pursued them. Philip took the path for the fort at Contoocook, (Boscawen) but finding the Indians close at his heels, plunged into the Merrimack river, swimming to the Canterbury shore. The Indians still pursuing, he swam to the western shore, and continuing back and forth six times he eventually reached the fort. Stephen ran into the woods and only saved himself by dropping his "nice new hat," which so pleased his pursuers, that while examining it, he escaped. Shortly after this the Calls returned to their home. Philip served in Col. Nathaniel Meserve's regiment, Capt. John Titcomb's company, in the expedition against Crown Point, in 1757. It is said that Philip Call built the house subsequently occupied by Col. Ebenezer Webster as a tavern. His son may have owned it, as Philip died previous to Nov. 28, 1763, (see Eliphalet Gale) and probably before 1759, and was buried in the eastern side of the Webster yard. His wife is not known. We have a record of Stephen (2) and Sarah (3.) Sarah Call, of Durham, spinster, for £100 O. T., sold to Stephen Call one-half of two tracts of land in Contoocook, which she had of her father, Philip Call. Deed dated May 30, 1759.

2. Stephen Call m. — Danforth, a sister of Nathaniel Danforth, who settled opposite the residence of the late Prof. J. W. Simonds, at Franklin, formerly Andover, about 1750. She d. in Aug. 1816; he d. a few years later. Like his father he did much scout duty, serving in Capt. Jeremiah Clough's company one month and three days. In Capt. Daniel Ladd's company he did scout duty about Canterbury and Concord, in 1746, receiving 1l. 10s. In Capt. John Goff's company, scouting on the frontier from May 28 to July 15, 1748, receiving 4l. 14s. 3d., and in Capt. Ebenezer Webster's company, Col. Nichols's regt. in the Rhode Island campaign of 1776. He was chosen one of the selectmen at the first town meeting after incorporation of the town, subsequently holding other town offices. He was a man of character and ability.

4. John. See. 5. Stephen, m. Mehitabel, dau. of Jonathan Cass, of Sanbornton.

6. Nathaniel, m. Dec. 11, 1783, Sarah Chapman, of Sanbornton. Both of these brothers left their families and went to Upper Canada.

7. Philip, m. Keziah, dau. of David Morrison. He rem. to Sanbornton, where he was engaged in milling operations, and finally rem. to Stanstead, Canada East, about 1805.

8. Sarah, m. David Chapman. 9. Susannah, m. Stephen G. Chapman.

(4.) John was the infant hidden behind the chimney at the time of the Indian massacre. He inherited the farm, was a sociable man, and a great hunter and fisherman. One autumn he caught eleven bears in a trap set in the same place. He also speared a salmon in the Merrimack river weighing forty-two pounds. He rem. to that part of Andover now Franklin, on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Hazen H. He m. Dolly, dau. of Benjamin Sanborn. (See.) Part of the children were born in Salisbury.

10. Hazen, b. March 24, 1772; m. Catherine Ash, of Andover, soon after he was of age. He was a farmer at Andover, where he d. May 21, 1854. Had seven children.

11. Polly, m. Jonathan Weeks and res'd at Andover, where she died.

12. Stephen, rem. to Canada.

13. Daniel, m. Sally Thomas and res'd in Sanbornton, afterwards rem. to Canada.
 14. Dolly, m. Simeon Cate, of Andover. 15. John, went to sea and d. unm.
 16. Eunice, m. Moses Abbott, of Concord.
 17. Peter, m. — Sanborn, of Hill. 18. Abigail, m. Robert Rogers, of Concord.

[Many of the above facts differ from published accounts of this family, but our notes agree with those of Prof. J. W. Simonds, who had unusual advantages for getting verbal facts. The compiler acknowledges aid from Prof. Simonds. For more of this family the reader is referred to the excellent History of Sanbornton, by Rev. M. T. Runnels.]

Moses Call m. Sarah Boynton and had :

19. Enoch, m. Ruth Colby. 20. Moses. See.
 21. John, m. Dorothy Downing. 22. Sarah, m. Jonathan Stevens.
 23. David, m. Polly Fellows. 24. Nathan, m. Susan Webster.
 25. Luke, m. Olive Elliott, of Boscawen.

[The foregoing-mentioned Moses Call may have been a brother to old Philip, (1.) The following are found upon the town records of Salisbury:]

26. Hannah, dau. of Moses and Mehitabel Call, b. Sept. 6, 1751.
 27. Phebe, b. Sept. 11, 1753. 28. Moses, b. June 1, 1755.
 29. Timothy, b. Feb. 13, 1763. 30. David, b. May 18, 1765.
 31. Daniel, b. Oct. 13, 1767. 32. Nathan, b. Oct. 15, 1770.

(20.) Moses, b. in Boscawen, (?) early rem. to Salisbury, and settled at the top of the hill northeast of Benjamin F. Call's house. He served in the war of 1812, returning to Boscawen, and d. May 1, 1848. He m. (1) Dec. 7, 1812, Sally, dau. of Richard Fellows, (see); she d. April 27, 1828; m. (2) April 24, 1829, Sally Stone. Children all b. in Salisbury.

33. Lorenzy, b. Nov. 23, 1814; m. J. M. Sweatt and res. at Penacook.
 34. Benjamin Franklin, b. Oct. 27, 1816; m. Nov. 27, 1845, Eliza C. Stone and res. at Webster. Their children were: I. Adelia F., b. Nov. 3, 1846; m. Dec. 18, 1872, W. L. George. II. Ira A., b. Nov. 3, 1849. III. Herbert L., b. Feb. 10, 1852; m. May 8, 1878, Lizzie S. Morgan. IV. Almon H., b. July 10, 1854; d. Nov. 30, 1861. V. Arthur C., b. Dec. 22, 1857.

35. Sarah, b. Aug. 28, 1818; d. Jan. 7, 1843, unm.
36. Rachel, b. Sept. 1, 1820; d. Aug. 21, 1863, unm.
37. Calvin N., b. May 26, 1822; d. April 23, 1828.
38. Moses A., b. May 15, 1824; m. Mary Kingsley, of Wisconsin. He d. in the army.
39. Hiram S., b. May 15, 1826; d. Feb. 23, 18 .
40. Hannah L., b. Nov. 15, 1830; m. Frank Shepherd. Deceased.
41. Elizabeth J., b. July 18, 1833; m. Frank Shepherd.

THE CHASE FAMILY.

FIRST BRANCH.

Aquila Chase, who emigrated from Cornwall, England, in 1630, married, at Newburyport, Mass., Ann Wheeler, and had five sons and six daughters. He was the progenitor of the family bearing this name in Salisbury.

1. Thomas rem. to Salisbury previous to 1768, residing in a one-story house which stood in Caleb E. Smith's garden. "Master Chase," as he was called from his being a successful school teacher, was of a pleasant and sociable disposition, a gentleman of the old school, and was very prudent in his business transactions. He was without doubt the first schoolmaster located here, teaching the schools when they were kept in private houses, going from one neighborhood to another and also into the surrounding towns. He was the first teacher from whom Daniel Webster received public instruction. Webster said of him that "he could read tolerably well and wrote a good hand, but that spelling was not his forte." Mr. Chase rem. to Cornish with his children, his wife having died some years previous. He returned to Salisbury and d. Jan. 14, 1807.
2. Timothy, b. Jan. 22, 1758; d. young.
3. Moses, b. March 23, 1759; d. young.
4. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 10, 1760.
5. William, b. Oct. 18, 1762; d. in Cornish.
6. Joannah, b. July 16, 1764; d. April 17, 1836; m. John Hobbs, of Andover where he d. Aug. 13, 1851, aged 84.

7. Martha, b. May 17, 1766; d. young.
8. Mary, b. April 10, 1768; res'd at Meriden, Conn., unm.
9. Hannah, b. Dec. 27, 1769; m. Dec. 25, 1817, Stephen Lang, of Canterbury. (?)
10. Wells, res'd at Cornish and was thrice married. 11. Emma.

SECOND BRANCH.

12. William Chase was a native of Kingston. He early rem. to Salisbury, building a log house, and subsequently the frame house southeast of Harrison V. Heath's, clearing up that farm. He d. Dec. 27, 1845, aged 84. During the revolutionary war he spent three months in the service, at Portsmouth. He m. Feb. 11, 1783, Betsey Fifield, who. d. in 1848, aged 91.

13. Thomas, b. March 8, 1784. See.
14. Polly, b. April 25, 1786; d. March 29, 1837, unm.
15. Nancy, b. March 26, 1790. It is said she d. unm., but "Enoch Chase, of Hopkinton, m. Feb. 29, 1834, Nancy Chase, of Salisbury."

(13.) Thomas remained on the farm, and d. March 19, 1832. He m. Nov. 16, 1815, Ann Johnson.

16. George W., b. Feb. 1821; d. Aug. 23, 1825.
17. Thomas, b. April 14, 1832; res. at Eldreth, Nebraska.
18. Albert G. remained on the farm until March, 1870, when he rem. to Eldreth, Nebraska. He m. March, 1842, Clarissa C. Collins, of Springfield, by whom he had nine children, of whom those not named below d. young:
19. Sarah M., b. May 6, 1843; m. March, 1871, Benjamin F. Heath.
20. George W.
11. Mary A., b. April 16, 1853; m. Dec. 28, 1866, Ephraim Simonds, of Hopkinton, and res. at Lowell, Mass.

THE CHELLIS FAMILY.

TWO BRANCHES.

The family are of English descent, but no early consecutive genealogy can now be given.

1. John Chellis res. at Kingston, where his children were born. He had two wives, as the sons who rem. to Salis-

bury were half-brothers, and both served at the battle of Bunker Hill. His children were: i. Timothy. ii. John, (see.) iii. Thomas, (see.) iv. Enos, who res. in Ver-shire, Vt., thence rem. to Buffalo, N. Y. v. Seth, a sail-or, lost at sea. vi. Hannah. vii. Marion. viii. Eliz-abeth.

- (11.) John. b. in Kingston in 1841, rem. to Salisbury previous to 1773, settling just east of the Moses Greeley home-stead, on the north side of the south rangeway, where he continued until his death. He m. in 1767 Dorothy Sleeper, who was b. in Kingston in 1746, and d. May 6, 1828.

10. Cartanet, b. Oct. 4, 1771; d. in 1860.
 11. Annie, b. in Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1773; d. in 1856; m. 1798, John Philbrick.
 12. Dorothy, b. Feb. 19, 1775; d. at Manchester.
 13. William, b. July 27, 1777; d. at Corinth, Vt.
 14. John, b. April 10, 1779; m. Dec. 31, 1812, Amanda Fifield; rem. to Corinth, Vt.
 15. Seth, b. April 16, 1781; d. young.
 16. Elizabeth, b. April 20, 1783; d. unm. at Corinth, Vt.
 17. Timothy, June 19, 1785; m. — Lovejoy and d. in 1850.
 18. Hezekiah, b. Aug. 31, 1788. He was somewhat celebrated as a school teacher. He d. in 1829, at Bradford, unm.
 19. Sarah, b. April 29, 1791; d. in 1834, at Corinth, Vt., unm.
 10. Hannah, b. Feb. 19, 1794; m. Dec. 9, 1818, (?) John Greeley, Jr. She d. Dec. 26, 1818.

- (4.) Thomas Chellis was the first settler on the William Holmes farm. He sold this farm to Lieut. Benjamin Pettengill, and rem. to Plainfield. He m. Nov. 1771, Molly (Mary) French. Their children were all born in Salisbury. (?)

21. Anne, b. March 3, 1772; m. — Watson; d. at Plainfield.
 22. Enoch, b. Jan. 22, 1774. 23. Lydia, b. Sept. 23, 1778.
 24. Molly, (Mary) b. April 6, 1779; m. — Puddelford, and res'd at Lebanon.
 25. — b. June 10, 1781; m. — Baker, of Lebanon.
 26. Thomas, b. March 24, 1784; m. Abigail Morgan, June 25, 1809, who was b. Feb. 9, 1786; rem. to Plainfield.
 27. Samuel F., b. Aug. 3, 1786, and d. at Newport.
 28. Moses, b. April 11, 1788, and d. at Plainfield.
 29. Amos, b. Sept. 7, 1790, and d. at Plainfield.
 30. John, b. April 6, 1793, and d. at Natchez, Mississippi.

THE CLEMENT FAMILY.*

TWO BRANCHES.

Robert, the ancestor, was b. in Coventry, Warwickshire, England, in 1590 and removed to this country in 1642, settling at Haverhill, Mass. He was very prominent in the colony and was one of the first to take the deed of the town from Passaga and Saggahem (Indians) in 1643. He was the first representative of the town to the general court, in 1645, holding the office nine years in succession, and being succeeded by his son John for two years. On the latter's return to England the vessel was wrecked and he was drowned. His son Robert (2) was county commissioner and associate judge. His son Fawn (3) settled at Newburyport. His son Jonathan (4) settled in that part of Amesbury now Merrimack. His son Jacob (5) had:

1. Stephen, b. Feb. 12, 1751, and remained at Amesbury.
2. John, b. in Amesbury, March 17, 1753. See.
3. Moses, b. March 22, 1755. See. 4. Hannah, b. March 14, 1757.
5. Sally, b. March 30, 1759. 6. Anne, b. Jan. 1, 1763.
7. Jacob, b. July 23, 1765. He remained on the homestead, which has been held by the Clement family in Salisbury for 166 years, [to 1885] and is now occupied by Moses G.

(2.) Capt. John rem. to Salisbury in 1787, settling on land at the south end of the cross road leading from the south range near D. C. Stevens to the centre range. Here he remained for thirteen years, then rem. to Warner, where he d. April 12, 1827. He m. Elizabeth Stevens, who d. at Warner, Feb. 6, 1827.

8. Hannah, b. Sept. 1, 1776. 9. Joseph, b. Aug. 15, 1777.
10. Moses, b. in 1779. He read medicine with Dr. Leonard, at Hopkinton, and settled at Cocymans, N. Y.
11. Abigail, born in 1780. 12. John, b. May 27, 1782.
13. Nancy, b. Sept. 7, 1784. 14. Mary, b. Dec. 3, 1788.
15. Sally, b. June 22, 1791. 16. Betsey.
17. Lois, b. July 15, 1798; m. Sept. 10, 1820, Benjamin Edwards; d. at Warner, Aug. 4, 1850.

*For the ancestry of this family I am indebted to Mr. J. W. Clement, of Warner.

- (3.) Moses rem. here with his brother John, in 1787, clearing up what is known as the Lewis farm on the centre range, remaining here till 1800 (?) when he purchased the Leonard Judkins farm at the south road, opposite the academy, where he d. April 1, 1838. He m. Mary Kendrick, of Amesbury, who d. in 1842. Mr. Clement was highly respected, an influential citizen, a successful and well-to-do farmer, and very unassuming in his manners. He gave his children a good education and was for many years one of the trustees of the academy.
18. Susan, b. in 1799; d. March 28, 1861, unm. She was a most amiable lady and a successful teacher.
19. Sarah, m. Isaac Smith, of Hampstead, who d. May 2, 1866, aged 70. Their children were: I. Joseph, who d. young. II. Rufus C., a merchant at Haverhill, Mass.
20. Anne, m. Dr. Benjamin E. Woodman. (See physicians.) She d. Feb. 24, 1877, aged 75.
21. Hannah, d. suddenly June 9, 1808, aged 17.
22. Hannah, d. March 28, 1809, aged one year.
23. Moses, b. in the Judkins house Dec. 12, 1805. He m. (1) 1830, Cynthia, dau. of Rev. Jonathan Wilkins, a Congregational minister, of Concord. She d. April 7, 1863, aged 60. He m. (2) Aug. 18, 1864, Mrs. Sarah E. Smith, of Deerfield, who d. Sept. 6, 1868. He m. (3) in 1871, Mrs. Sarah M. Elkins. In 1868 Mr. Clement sold his farm and rem. to Franklin, where for several years he was an overseer at the upper paper mill. Unusually respected, kind and obliging, social in his intercourse and honest in all his dealings, h d. Sept. 19, 1881. His children by first wife were:
24. Rufus W., d. Dec. 30, 1834, aged 3 years.
25. Mary W., b. Nov. 23, 1835; m. Nov. 11, 1853, Prof. J. W. Simonds. (See academy instructors.) He d. at Vermillion, Dakota, June 5, 1885, at which place he was President of the University of Dakota. The remains were brought to Franklin and deposited in the family lot. Their children were: I. Jefferson A., b. Feb. 15, 1856. II. Anne C., b. Feb. 20, 1860, d. Feb. 11, 1865. III. Arthur B., b. March 6, 1864. IV. Mabel J., b. Aug. 8, 1869. V. Harry L., b. Aug. 26, 1875.
26. Sarah J., b. Jan. 7, 1838; m. Moses G. Kimball and res. at Franklin. He d. Feb. 19, 1887.
27. Rebecca K., b. July 21, 1842; m. Otis F. Batchelder, of Franklin.

Moses (23) had by second wife :

28. Edgar S., b. Nov. 20, 1870; d. at the age of 3 years.

THE COLBY FAMILY.

TWO BRANCHES.

1. Enoch Colby was a direct descendant from Samuel, who married Elizabeth — and who according to tradition fled from London, England, at the time of the great plague, (1665) settling at Amesbury, Mass. The above Enoch was the eldest son of Barzillai and Elizabeth (Plumer) Colby, b. at Amesbury, Feb. 4, 1759. He m. Hannah Kendrick, and rem. to Salisbury previous to Nov. 23, 1791, at which date he bought of Abraham Sanborn one acre of land, which was part of an eighty-acre lot No. 49, on the second range. On this land he settled and afterwards built the house occupied by Evan M. Heath, his farm being located on the opposite side of the road. He was by trade a carpenter, joiner and mason, his shop standing west of his dwelling. He d. July 12, 1824.

2. John, m. at Haverhill, Mass., Mary Hazelton; died in New York city.

3. Seth K. (See.)

4. Enoch, m. March 8, 1803, Polly Couch and rem. to Leroy, Ohio, where he d. aged 60.

5. Enos, b. Dec. 20, 1793. See. 6. Betsey, m. Nathaniel Huntoon.

7. Hannah, m. Philip Heath; she d. at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1878.

(3.) Seth K. learned the blacksmith trade of Meshech Weare, of Andover, and rem. to Candia. He m. Mary, dau. of Stephen and Nancy (Eaton) Clay, who was b. Nov. 19, 1787. While there he followed his trade, and returning to his native town in 1814 followed his trade on the homestead, then built the house occupied by his son Daniel, had a shop, and continued at his trade there. He d. Nov. 17, 1861, aged 73; she d. Jan. 12, 1860.

8. Eliza B., b. at Candia, March 3, 1812.

9. Ann E., b. Dec. 1, 1813; m. in 1840 Levi Carter, of Boscawen.

10. John B., b. May, 1816; m. Feb. 9, 1845, Eunice G. Dunlap.
 11. Daniel, b. July 17, 1818.
 12. Seth K., b. Sept. 11, 1827, and rem. to Helinia, Ala. He d. Aug. 11, 1879, unm.
- (5.) Enos m. July 22, 1821, Lydia Babb, b. May 17, 1794, and rem. to Solon, Me., returning to Salisbury in 1855. He d. in the Moses Colby house, April 23, 1860.
13. James, b. March 1, 1822, d. young. 14. Moses C., b. May, 1823, d. young.
 15. Mary A. C., b. Jan. 11, 1825; m. Thomas Lewis. Both d. in Salisbury.
 16. Jane, b. Nov. 2, 1826.
 17. Harriet, b. Nov. 14, 1828; m. Dr. Jason Copp and res. at Manchester.
 18. Sarah, b. Feb. 25, 1831, d. young.
 19. Moses, b. July 5, 1833; m. Dec. 18, 1850, Asenath H. Scribner. He is a farmer and remains in Salisbury.
 20. True F., b. July 29, 1857; m. Sarah Tyler.
 21. Mary A., b. Oct. 28, 1859; m. Jan. 1, 1878, Fred. G. Clough.
 22. Walter H., b. July 9, 1861; m. Aug. 20, 1882, Ella Mahana; res. at Peoria, Ill.
 23. Celia S., b. Dec. 22, 1864.

SECOND BRANCH.

1. Handel N. Colby, son of John P. and Hannah (Raino) Colby, was b. at Hill, Oct. 27, 1843, from which place he removed to Lawrence, Mass., where for nearly seven years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. The business proving too confining, he purchased of Daniel Piper the Col. John C. Gale farm, Oct. 1, 1870. He has since been putting this farm of nearly three hundred acres in first-class condition, and it is now one of the best farms in town. He m. Oct. 26, 1868, Anna R., dau. of Simon and Rebekah (Hamilton) Hanscom, who was b. at Bangor, Me., June 8, 1848. He rem. to South Lawrence in Dec., 1884, where he still resides.
2. Frank H., b. Nov. 5, 1869. 3. Mary B., b. April 23, 1871.
 4. Bertha E., b. Jan. 26, 1877.

THE COLE FAMILY.

James Cole was the first of the name in America, settling in the Plymouth colony in 1633. His descendant, John Cole, was born in 1669, resided at Lynn, Mass., and died in 1737. He and his son Samuel moved to Boxford, Mass., in 1717. Samuel had fifteen children, all of whose sons served in the revolutionary war. The third child, Solomon, born in 1743, had —

1. Isaac, b. at Beverly, Mass., June 26, 1769. He was a carpenter by trade, and m. Hannah Atwood, a native of Atkinson. After marriage he rem. to Chester, thence to Landaff, and about 1813 went to Franconia, to assume the superintendence of the wood-work department of the New Hampshire Iron Manufacturing Co., and continued there eight years. In 1821 he rem. to Salisbury, settling in that part of the town now included in Franklin, and built a small foundry on the north side of Chance pond brook, opposite Taylor's foundry. This was the first iron foundry in this section as well as one of the first in the state. He carried on his foundry here for six years, and in 1827 rem. to Lake Village, where he again established a small foundry, which he operated for nine years. This subsequently formed part of the plant of the present extensive iron works at that place. He was an active man, of marked mechanical aptitude, and of great industry and perseverance. He was a member of the Free Baptist church. He d. July 8, 1854, aged 85. His children were :
 2. Hannah, m. John Aldrich, of Franconia.
 3. Mehitable, m. Joseph Towne, who lived in Lisbon the most of his life, removing to Lake Village, where he died.
 4. Isaac, m. Lucy Knapp, of Franconia.
 5. Mary, m. Perley Putnam, of Franconia.
 6. John, m. (1) Mary Ryan, of Plymouth; m. (2) Abigail Davis, of Lowell, Mass.
 7. Elizabeth, m. Horace Bugbee, of Hartford, Vt.
 8. Timothy (Rev.) m. Susan Hill, of Springfield. He was a preacher of the Christian denomination, beginning his ministry in 1828. Most of his life was spent in evangelical work. He d. at Lake Village, Jan., 1869.
 9. Abigail, m. Joseph Hill, of Springfield.

10. Benjamin J. was b. at Franconia, Sept. 28, 1814. He obtained his education principally at the old Noyes academy, the first normal school in the state. In December, 1836, in connection with his brother Isaac and his brother in law John Aldrich, he purchased the foundry at Lake Village of his father, and continued the business under the firm name of Cole & Co. This firm continued operations until 1846, when it became Cole, Davis & Co. In 1857 Mr. Cole became sole proprietor, conducting it until 1873 under the name of B. J. Cole & Co. In 1873 the plant was taken by an incorporated stock company, with a capital of \$72,000. At the present time their annual product amounts to one hundred thousand dollars, furnishing employment to seventy-five hands. For a more extended sketch the reader is referred to the History of Merrimack and Belknap Counties, page 774.

THE COLLINS FAMILY.

TWO BRANCHES.

1. Deacon John was one of the early settlers, removing here from Kingston previous to 1768, settling south of the south rangeway, on the east side of the road which leads from the rangeway to the Moses Fellows farm. Later in life he moved to the John S. Dimond place. Early in life he owned much land here and was intimately connected with town affairs previously to and after its incorporation. He was the first deacon of the Congregational church and was a very exemplary man. None of his lineal descendants are known. He was b. Feb. 14, 1741; d. Sept. 11, 1844; m. Oct. 1, 1761, Sarah Challis, who was b. Jan. 10, 1741, and d. July 5, 1832.
2. Winthrop, b. Jan. 10, 1763; m. Dec. 2, 1784, Marian Elliott, of Boscawen. Children b. in Salisbury were: i. Winthrop, b. Sept. 8, 1785. ii. Marian, b. Dec. 31, 1786, d. Dec. 3, 1796. iii. John, b. April 3, 1788. iv. Charles, b. March 8, 1790. v. Nancy, b. 1791. vi. Hannah, b. Sept. 10, 1795. vii. Moses C., b. Oct. 11, 1798. viii. Amos P., b. March 21, 1802.
3. Charles, b. Oct. 5, 1764; m. Jan. 2, 1786, Sarah Flanders. Children b. in Salisbury were: i. Sarah, b. July 13, 1787. ii. Anne, b. Feb. 23, 1790.

4. John, b. April 6, 1767. See. 5. Carteret, b. Aug. 5, 1769; m. May 17, 1792, Comfort Carpenter; he d. July, 1847. 6. Joseph, b. May 6, 1771. See. 7. Enoch, b. Jan. 22, 1773.
8. Enos, b. Sept. 20, 1775; m. Aug. 30, 1798, Elizabeth Sawyer; he d. May 10, 1817. Had Elias, b. in Salisbury, May 31, 1799.
9. Sarah, b. June 20, 1779, d. Feb. 1819; m. Nov. 5, 1797, Jacob Badger.
10. Annie, b. March 19, 1781, d. Dec. 31, 1789.
11. Seth C., b. Feb. 15, 1785, d. Jan. 25, 1847; m. Oct. 11, 1807, Marian Sawyer.
- (4.) John settled south of the Getchell place, then rem. to the west part of the town and finally to Springfield, where he d. Dec. 6, 1853. He m. Dec. 27, 1791, Mehitable Fellows, who d. at Springfield, Oct. 10, 1828.
12. Timothy, b. Aug. 10, 1793, d. young. 13. Sally, b. June 30, 1794, d. young.
14. Timothy C., b. May 28, 1796. Moved west and d. June 12, 1869; m. Feb. 18, 1819, Susannah Colby. 15. Ezra, b. July 9, 1798, d. May 16, 1823.
16. Dolly W., b. Sept. 3, 1803; m. Nov. 23, 1826, Levi Waterman, of Vermont.
17. Mary F., b. Dec. 10, 1805, d. April 12, 1879, unm. 18. Larana, b. March 5, 1808. 19. Adaline, b. June 3, 1810; m. James Munroe; she d. Sept. 30, 1879. 20. John, b. Feb. 14, 1812, d. Feb. 27, 1813. 21. Nancy H., b. Dec. 3, 1814. 22. Luther M., b. June 22, 1819; m. and rem. to N. Y.
- (6.) Joseph, m. Aug. 9, 1792, Phebe Fellows. Subsequent to the birth of three children he rem. to Springfield.
23. Polly, b. Sept. 21, 1793. 24. Joseph, b. June 26, 1795.
25. Hannah, b. June 15, 1797. 26. Phebe, b. June 4, 1799.

SECOND BRANCH.

Thomas Collins, of whom nothing is known, was the head of this branch in Salisbury. He probably married, in Nov. 1771, Molly French. The following entries are taken from the town records :

1. Anne, b. March, 1772.
2. Enoch, b. Jan. 22, 1774; m. Dec. 19, 1797, Dolly Canfield.
3. Lydia, b. Sept. 23, 1775, d. Sept. 28, 1778. 4. Molly, b. April 5, 1779.
5. Lydia, b. June 10, 1781. 6. Thomas, b. March 29, 1785.
7. Samuel French, b. Aug. 3, 1786. 8. Moses, b. April 11, 1788.
9. Amos, b. Sept. 7, 1790; deceased. 10. — b. April 6, 1793.

THE CORSON FAMILY.

John Corson was a native of Lebanon, Me., residing on the farm inherited from his father. He served in the revolutionary war. He m. Jenny Hodgdon and had five children, Thomas, Samuel, Ralph, John, and Charlotte. Ralph, the third child, removed to Lee, where he m. Betsey Elliott. Of this family we have a record of—

6. John, b. at Lee, Sept. 13, 1826; m. Feb. 13, 1854, Ellen Murnane, dau. of Garrett and Margaret (Scannell) Murnane, who rem. to this country from Aunescales, County Kerry, Ireland, purchasing the Corson farm; afterwards rem. to Andover, Mass., thence to Lawrence, Ellen was b. March 18, 1834. Mr. Corson rem. to Salisbury in April, 1863. Mrs. Corson cast the first female vote in town, for prudential school committee, and is a very active, energetic woman.
7. John L., b. at Durham, June 13, 1855; res. in California.
8. Frank H., b. at Durham, Jan. 31, 1859; res. in Concord.
9. Elmer E., b. at Durham, Aug. 3, 1862. He was drowned in the Sacramento river, California, April 10, 1884.
10. Belle E., b. in Salisbury, June 9, 1871.

THE COUCH FAMILY.

FIRST BRANCH.

The ancestry of this family fled from Scotland to England at a time of religious persecution. Three brothers came to America from Wales. Joseph settled at old Newbury, (Newburyport) Mass., and another settled at Kingston. The third re-shipped for England and was never heard from.

1. John came to Contoocook (Boscawen) previous to 1768, settling on the farm owned by Miss Nancy Couch, and d. in 1784. He m. (1) Elsie Rowell; m. (2) Mrs. Nancy Webster (?); m. (3) Mrs. Muzzey. The children by his first wife were:

2. John. See 3. Elsie, m. John Sawyer, of Hopkinton.
4. Benjamin, b. June 25, 1753; d. April 16, 1823.
5. Joseph, b. in Dec., 1755; d. Feb. 7, 1821.

The children of Joseph (1) by his second wife were:

6. Mary, b. March 22, 1761; m. Friend C. Little; d. May 14, 1834.
- (2.) John was b. in 1749, m. Polly Gordon, and res'd for a time on Battle street, in Webster; rem. to Springfield, carrying their goods on a hand-sled, his wife carrying the

child. After remaining there seven years they returned and settled in Salisbury, on the farm now occupied by his descendant. He d. in July, 1837.

7. William, b. Oct. 19, 1775. See.
8. Elsie, m. Nathaniel Weare and settled at Whitefield.
9. John, d. young. 10. John. See. 11. Polly, m. Enoch Colby.
12. Daniel, killed by the kick of a horse. 13. Joseph, d. young.
14. Abigail, m. Bagley Colby. 15. Amos. See.
16. Rachel, m. Caleb Watson, which see. 17. Samuel. See.
18. Sally d. in infancy. 19. Benjamin, d. young.

(7.) William settled just across the boundary, in Warner, on the farm now occupied by his son Albert J., and d. April 11, 1856. He m. (1) Oct. 14, 1798, Polly Quimby, who was b. Nov. 28, 1781, and d. Sept. 1, 1835; m. (2) Sally Little.

20. Sally, b. June 16, 1799; m. Daniel Sargent, of Warner; d. March 24, 1861.
21. Sophronia, b. Nov. 8, 1801; m. John Greeley; d. April 26, 1876.
22. Simeon, b. Jan. 15, 1804; m. Rosamond Colby; d. in April, 1836.
23. Hannah, b. May 29, 1804; m. Dec. 1837, True Flanders.
24. Abigail, b. Jan. 21, 1809; m. (1) John Currier; m. (2) Joseph L. Couch.
25. Daniel W., b. Oct. 16, 1812; m. (1) Susan (May) A. Davis; m. (2) E. J. Austin, of Sutton. He d. in July, 1868.
26. Albert J., b. March 9, 1814; m. (1) Sept. 7, 1834, Ruth Sargent, of Warner, who d. July 6, 1854; m. (2) Nov. 3, 1854, Mary A. Boardman.
27. Mary, b. Oct. 31, 1816; m. Nov. 4, 1839, Humphrey Jackman.
28. Emily M., b. April 29, 1827; m. Albert S. Hillard and res. in Gilmanton.

(10.) John (Deacon) was b. May 7, 1780. He built the house occupied (1883) by Clarence E. Couch. By trade he was a blacksmith and a skilful edged-tool worker. He rem. to Concord in 1862, and d. Oct. 7, 1866. He m. Aug. 11, 1803, Lydia B. Bean, who d. Feb. 20, 1860, aged 76.

29. Sally, b. Jan. 21, 1805; m. Paul Pearson, of Boscawen. She d. Nov. 27, 1875.
30. Eliza, b. Dec. 7, 1807; m. Nathan Pearson, of Boscawen. She d. Aug. 7, 1877.
31. Miriam, b. March 11, 1810; m. (1) Nathan Webster; m. (2) James Merriam, of Concord.
32. John. See.

(15.) Amos, b. in Salisbury, May 11, 1790. He remained here until 1821, when he rem. to Water street, Boscawen. He m. (1) March 20, 1814, Hannah Ray, of Henniker. Second wife not known.

33. Hale, b. May 26, 1814; d. Aug. 29, 1853. 34. Eunice, b. March 15, 1818.
35. Charles R., b. in Boscawen, Oct. 22, 1823; d. Aug. 1, 1824.
36. Charlotte, b. April 12, 1826; m. Moody A. Pillsbury, Jr.

- (17.) Samuel built the house east of Deacon John's, succeeded his father at blacksmithing and followed the trade for some years. He secured the services of a criminal who had been pardoned out of the state prison, who taught Mr. Couch how to properly weld steel and iron and temper the same, and the "Couch axe" was much sought after, being considered the best axe made. He d. Jan. 8, 1865. He m. (1) Susan Call, of Boscawen, who d. in 1845; m. (2) Sally Moody, of Boscawen.
37. Henry C., b. July 28, 1821. 38. Martha J., b. May 9, 1823, d. Oct. 28, 1846.
38. George W., b. Aug. 11, 1823; m. Mehitable Eastman, of Warner; d. July 13, 1867.
40. Levi W., b. Sept. 29, 1827; m. Nov. 22, 1855, Mary J. Abbott.
41. Charles, b. Oct. 18, 1829; m. (1) Lucretia N. Abbott, who d. in July, 1868; m. (2) Nov. 12, 1869, Judith N. Bullock.
42. Adaline, b. April 23, 1833; m. Nathan Tucker. See.
- (32.) Elder John was b. Aug. 4, 1814. He completed his education at the Noyes school, under the instruction of Benjamin Tyler. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in the state militia when but eighteen years of age, commissioned Captain of one of the companies of "Grenadiers," and was a Major when only twenty-one. Two years later he was made a justice of the peace. He m. in 1855 Almeda, dau. of Benjamin Greeley, who d. May 17, 1870, by whom he had: I. Benjamin W. II. Clara. III. Eliza J. Clara d. at the age of twenty-one; the rest res. at Concord. He m. (2) Maria J. Pickering, of Barnstead. In 1842 Mr. Couch felt himself called to preach the gospel as an adventist, and has since labored with much vigor for that denomination, meeting with marked success. In 1850 he was chosen senior editor of the Bible Banner, published at New York, retaining his connection for three years. In 1873 he was elected editor of the World's Crisis, a large religious paper published at Boston, where he still remains. He is a very laborious worker and a gentleman much respected. The first twenty-five years of his life were spent in Salisbury, removing to Warner, thence to Concord, and for the last fourteen years at Boston.

SECOND BRANCH.

43. Samuel, son of Benjamin and Rachel (Heath) Couch, and grandson of Joseph, the first of that name who settled at Boscawen, was b. Jan. 25, 1789, and m. Sept. 15, 1812, Eunice Howard, of Salisbury. She d. Oct. 24, 1858; he d. March 1, 1858. He res. in the Nathan Morgan house, which was built by his elder brother, Benjamin.
44. Samuel L., b. in Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1815; m. Nov. 28, 1839, Eliza Couch, b. Jan. 8, 1814. He d. July 2, 1872.
45. Hiram Morrill was b. in Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1818. An ambitious and industrious student, he completed his studies at the Salisbury academy and the University at Norwich, Vt., under the instruction of Capt. Partridge, and began to teach when he was eighteen years of age. From 1840 he taught five terms at Georgetown, Mass. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Herbert, afterwards with Dr. Robinson at Salisbury, and Dr. Timothy Haines at Concord. He graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School in 1847, and began practice at Georgetown, where he d. Dec. 22, 1862. He m. Dec. 13, 1848, Mahala Tilton, of Sanbornton, by whom he had two children. Dr. Couch successfully performed a number of difficult surgical operations. He was also possessed of considerable musical talent and was much respected.
46. Ira H., b. Jan. 17, 1821; m. June 27, 1859, Mary, dau. of Jonathan Brown, of Andover. She d. Oct. 9, 1861. He res. at Contoocook.
47. Elbridge D., b. July 27, 1825, unm. 48. Ellen M., b. April 5, 1835, unm.
49. Warren, b. July 7, 1841. 50. Joseph, b. Feb. 18, 1843.
51. Silas W., b. Jan. 5, 1846.

THE CROSS FAMILY.

Three families of this name settled on the east side of Merrimack river, viz: Thomas, who resided at what is now Franklin Falls, where he had a store and manufactured potash, etc., and Jesse and Abraham.

1. Stephen was a lineal descendant of Thomas, the family emigrating to this country from Ipswich, England. Stephen rem. to Salisbury from Massachusetts, settling at the lower village, (Orphans Home, Franklin,) on the site now occupied by Wallace Burleigh's brick house. In addition to farming he operated a ferry across the river to Jesse Cross's, in Northfield. He m. Peggy, sister of Capt. Peter Bowen, which see. Children all b. in Salisbury.
2. Judith, b. Aug. 19, 1771; m. Feb. 21, 1796, John Edwards, of Montpelier, Vt.
3. Stephen, b. July 20, 1773, after recovering from a fractured leg, learned the tailor's trade and carried on that business in what is now the town of Tilton, where he m. June 23, 1799, Sally, dau. of Winthrop Durgin. He d. at Tilton, April 30, 1841; she d. at Plymouth, Aug. 20, 1867, aged about 85.
4. Abraham, b. June 10, 1775, res. in that part of Sanbornton now Tilton, where he built a large sawmill, known as the "Cross mill." He m. Jan. 21, 1880, Ruth, dau. of Deacon Francis Sawyer, of Canterbury. He. d. Sept. 24, 1853; she d. April 15, 1868.
5. Isaac, b. Dec. 11, 1776. 6. Timothy, b. Dec. 12, 1778.
7. Peggy, b. May 28, 1780. 8. Moses, b. March 20, 1783.
9. Peter B., b. May 28, 1785.
10. Michael, b. April 18, 1787; m. Nov. 26, 1811, Betsey Sanborn; remained on the homestead.
11. Ruth, b. May 23, 1789. 12. Rebecca, b. Aug. 11, 1791.
13. Theodore, b. April 23, 1794.
14. Luke, b. Oct. 30, 1796. When he was 40 years of age all the members of the family were living.

THE CURRIER FAMILY.

James removed here from Newburyport, Mass., and built the house now occupied by Mrs. Farnum. He built the first grist-mill in that vicinity, which stood opposite Mr. John Shaw's

mill. (See mills.) He rem. to Enfield, where he died. He m. (1) Lydia — who d. Nov. 13, 1802, aged 66; his second wife is not known.

2. Nathan remained on the homestead and d. Nov. 6, 1844; m. May 13, 1802, Sally Carter, of Canterbury, who d. at Wilmot, Dec. 7, 1845. Their children were: I. Nathan, m. Oct. 4, 1835, Mary Frazier, who d. at Weare, leaving one son, Dr. G. W. Currier, who res. at Nashua. II. Thomas W., m. June 3, 1833, Elvira W. Bixby; he d. at Wilmot; she m. (2) Daniel Hobbs and res. at Wilmot. III. Sarah E., m. April 18, 1847, Jesse Stevens; d. May 24, 1851.
3. Gideon, m. Sarah Dunlap; d. in Massachusetts. 4. James. See.
5. Richard, m. (1) Nov. 30, 1797, Nancy Pettengill; m. (2) May Garland and rem. to Enfield, where he became celebrated as a popular hotel proprietor.
- (4) James built a house which stood in William Dunlap's garden. He rem. to Lowell, Mass., and afterwards to Danville. He m. April 23, 1795, Sally Bohonan.
6. Mary, m. June 16, 1814, William Loverin.
7. James, m. (1) April 8, 1823, Phebe Dustin; second wife not known; res'd at Haverhill.
8. Betsey, m. — Coffin and res. at West Newbury.
9. Sarah, m. — White and res. at Lowell, Mass.
10. Smith. 11. Charlotte.

Other members of this family (?) are :

1. Daniel Currier, m. Feb. 3, 1791, Dorothy French. Their children were:
 - I. Henry, b. Jan. 2, 1792.
 - II. Sarah, b. Feb. 12, 1794.

THE CUSHING FAMILY.

FIRST BRANCH.

Prior to 1400 the name is spelled Cusheyn and otherwise. The earliest authentic record of the Cushing family, from which an unbroken descent can be traced, is found in several deeds and charters, dating from 1466 to 1480. Matthew, the third child of Peter and Susan Hames, whom he m. June 2, 1585, (?)

was the son of Thomas, the second son of John of Hardingham, England. Matthew m. 1613, (?) Mazareth Pitcher, and with his children embarked in the schooner "Diligent," arriving at Boston Aug. 10, 1638. With his fellow-passengers he began the settlement of Hingham, which they named in memory of their former home.

1. Caleb Cushing, third child of Caleb and Sarah (Sawyer) Cushing, who was the third son of John and Eliza (dau. of Rev. Seaborn Cotton) Cushing, who was the son of John and Sarah (dau. of Matthew Hawke, of Hingham,) Cushing, this John being the youngest son of Matthew, referred to above. Caleb, the 7th in descent from John of England, was b. at Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 4, 1767; m. in 1792 Polly (Mary) Church, and rem. to Salisbury, settling on the old college road and building the house now standing northeast of Moses P. Thompson's. He carried on the blacksmithing business, afterwards removing to Orange, Vt., and d. at Charlestown, Me., Aug. 22, 1863. She d. there in 1861. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and for nineteen consecutive years was a representative to the general court. He was eminently a self-made man, having but slight school advantages, a shrewd, close observer of men and things, and correct in his estimate of character. As will be inferred from the names of his sons, he was in politics a democrat. The children, all b. in Salisbury, were :
 2. Sally, b. June 15, 1793; m. Feb. 1, 1816, Dr. Benjamin Flint, who d. Sept. 26, 1838. She res. at Bangor, Me.
 3. John C., b. Feb. 12, 1795; d. at New Orleans, La., Jan. 12, 1873, unm.
 4. Harriet, b. June 18, 1798; m. July 16, 1818, Dr. Samuel Haskins. He d. June 12, 1873.
 5. Thomas Jefferson, b. Feb. 7, 1801; m. Dec. 21, 1826, Sophia Gallison. He d. June 26, 1841.
 6. Henry Dearborn, b. Oct. 15, 1803; d. at Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1881, unm. For some years he was engaged on the genealogy of the family, and to his researches we are much indebted.
 7. Jonathan Ambrose, b. May 12, 1806; m. June 8, 1843, Nancy W. Hill. He d. at Washington, D. C., July 3, 1873.

8. James Madison, b. Sept. 19, 1808; m. June 5, 1850, Maacha T. Miller. He d. at Boston, Mass., March 26, 1883.
9. Amanda M., b. May 15, 1813; m. Aug. 24, 1837, Elihu R. Averhill, and res. at Dover, Me.

SECOND BRANCH.

1. Theodore Cushing, next younger brother to Caleb, (1) was b. March 9, 1780. His father fought at Lexington, served through the revolution, and was at West Point at the time of Arnold's defection, holding the position of brigade quartermaster. He went to Hopkinton, where he was engaged in a store, removing to Salisbury about 1793. On his journey here he met Abigail, dau. of Dea. Samuel Jackman, whom he m. May 27, 1798. While a resident here he made the acquaintance of Daniel Webster, and *the first case Webster ever tried in open court was for him*. While here he wrote a series of political articles for a federal newspaper at Concord, under the signature of the "Freewill Baptist Preacher," which were variously attributed to Esq. Bowers, the Rev. Mr. Worcester, and a lawyer at Concord. He also wrote a series of letters to young men, which appeared in a literary and religious magazine called the "New Star," then published at Concord. In 1806 he rem. to Thetford, Vt., where he followed his trade and farming till June, 1831, when he rem. to West Grace, near Rochester, N. Y., where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture and spinning wheels, and d. there Jan. 13, 1850. Of Mr. Cushing Daniel Webster said: "I knew him in Salisbury thirty-eight years ago, as one of the most honest and industrious men I ever knew." He possessed a most retentive memory and a confiding and truthful disposition. He was a member of the masonic fraternity, and became, Oct. 15, 1847, a corresponding member of the "New England Genealogical Society."
2. Samuel was b. Jan. 23, 1799, and rem. to Vermont with his parents, where he attended school. He learned the trade

of a chairmaker with his father, and rem. to Monroe county, N. Y., in 1838, accompanied by his family. The year following he located at Crete, N. Y., where he d. Jan. 8, 1881. He was universally respected for his kindness of heart and purity and uprightness of character. He was a deacon in the church, a noted anti-slavery advocate, and assisted many a poor slave to freedom. He was once indicted for harboring slaves, but when the day of his trial came his accusers were not to be found. He m. (1) Rebecca Lee; m. (2) Elizabeth, dau. of Elias Stone, a revolutionary soldier.

3. James Royal (Rev.) was b. Nov. 24, 1800, and rem. to Vermont with his parents. He entered Bangor Theological Seminary about 1823, completed his studies in 1825 and immediately began to preach, laboring as city missionary at Boston, Mass., and as pastor at Boxboro', Taunton, and East Haverhill, Mass., and at Wells, Me. He spent fifty years in the ministry and d. at Haverhill, April, 1880. He m. (1) Hannah Lawrence, of Woburn, Mass., by whom he had four children; m. (2) Charity M. Daniels, of Boston, Mass., who d. in 1879.
4. Ann, b. Nov. 2, 1802; m. Dea. Enoch Foote. She res. at Haverhill, Mass.
5. Nathaniel Sawyer, b. Dec. 7, 1804. In 1827 he rem. to Monroe county, N. Y. He m. in 1830, Melissa Wright, of Ogden; res. till 1837 at Brockport, then rem. to western Illinois, and in 1840 took up his residence in Chicago, where for thirty-five years he was a large wholesale paint and plaster dealer. He was twice married and res. at Lamboard, a suburb of Chicago.
6. Sarah J., b. at Thetford, Vt., Feb. 14, 1807; d. Dec. 31, 1809.
7. Emily Worrel, b. at Thetford, Vt., July 9, 1800; m. Rev. Samuel Porter, and res. at Crete, Ill.
8. Maria A., b. Feb. 11, 1812; d. Sept. 3, 1840.
9. William Theodore was b. at Thetford, Vt., Jan. 28, 1816, and rem. to western New York in 1830. He pursued his preparatory studies with S. B. Bradley, M. D., and entered a college located at Brockport, New York, which shortly afterwards became defunct in the financial crash of 1837. He spent the year 1840 at Chicago, then a

place of less than 5000 inhabitants, and in the fall of that year rem. to Rochester, N. Y., where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for thirty-seven years. While a resident of that city he held the office of school commissioner and was a member of the city council. In 1867 he rem. to Chicago, and in 1877 to Atlantic City, Iowa. He m. in 1844 Lucian A. Grayer.

THE DIMOND FAMILY.

The ancestor of the Salisbury family bearing this name emigrated to New England prior to 1640.

1. John m. (1) Sally Emerson, the first person buried in the cemetery at Millville, (Concord) dying about 1797. He m. (2) Quig Stevens. Of his family by first wife was Samuel, b. July 29, 1791, who was reared on his father's farm at Concord. He learned the cooper's trade, which he afterwards relinquished and engaged in mercantile pursuits, having a store at West Concord. After gaining a competency he sold out, removing to the farm occupied by his descendant in 1836. He m. Aug. 14, 1822, widow Susan (Dimond) Blanchard, of Concord. He d. in 1856; she d. in 1878.
4. George, b. Feb. 3, 1823; rem. to Salisbury with his parents. In 1845 he went to Boston, Mass., and for many years conducted a large grocery store, relinquishing which he returned to Salisbury. He m. June, 1858, Mary Chandler, who d. May 24, 1868.
5. Ora, b. July 19, 1825, and rem. to California.
6. John S., b. Feb. 25, 1827; m. Nov. 1853, Eliza Williams.
7. Lucilla N., b. Jan. 25, 1830; m. William Hunt and res. at Wauseon, Ohio.
8. Esther F., b. April 24, 1832; m. Albert Morrison and res. at Boston, Mass.
9. Reuben O., b. May 15, 1834; m. Mary E. Boothby, deceased. He resides at Elmira, N. Y.
10. Clara A., b. Dec. 10, 1835; d. Oct. 7, 1839.
11. William, b. in 1837; m. and res. at Newton, Mass.
12. Mary S., b. in 1842; m. Charles Greenleaf and res. at Wauseon, Ohio.
13. Ellen, b. in 1845; m. Fred. Horr and res. at Boston.

THE DUNLAP FAMILY.

1. Samuel, son of Archibald Dunlap, a native of the south of Ireland, (Scotch-Irish) emigrated to this country and married, in 1741, Martha, daughter of Joseph Neal. He settled on the home lot, No. 26, in Chester. (See History of Chester.) Their children were :

2. Joseph, b. in 1742; m. Anna, dau. of Hugh Wilson, and settled at Goffstown.
3. James, b. in 1748; m. Dorcas Davis and had one son, John, who was b. in 1794, d. in 1867.
4. John, b. in 1746; res'd at Bedford.
5. Mary.
6. William, m. — Boyes, and rem. to Schenectady, N. Y.
7. Sarah. S. Samuel. See.
9. Martha. The father and the daughters d. of diphtheria.

(8.) Samuel was b. in Chester and bound out to learn the carpenter's trade. On becoming of age he m. Nancy Cochran, and rem. to Henniker. While a resident in Chester he worked at his trade in Concord, assisting in building the steeple of the first church erected in that town, which was built in 1783. When his son Samuel was fourteen years old (1797) he rem. to Salisbury, and purchased the Elkins property, now owned by John Colby, where he d. Aug. 2, 1830. She d. July 17, 1819, at the age of 61. Dec. 30, 1806, he bought one-half of the sawmill of David Pettengill, on the site of the present Prince mill, and on March 10 following he bought the other half of Capt. William Pingrey. He probably put in a gristmill, as April 13, 1811, he sold to his sons, John and James, "the saw and gristmills." In 1826 the former bought out the interest of James in both mills.

10. Sarah, b. March 10, 1781; m. Gideon Currier and rem. to West Newbury, Mass.; deceased.
11. Joseph, b. June 9, 1782; d. Oct. 1838, unm.
12. Samuel, b. Dec. 15, 1783. See. 13. John, b. Dec. 1788.
14. James D., b. Oct. 12, 1787; m. Eleanor Morrill, of Salisbury; she d. June 7, 1865. He operated the mill from 1811 to 1826, res'd on the homestead, and d. Aug. 13, 1875. He had one daughter, Eunice G., b. Dec. 8, 1820, who m. Feb. 9, 1845, John Colby, which see.

15. William D., b. April 2, (?) 1789; m. Amelia Hunnifield, of Northfield, and rem. to Danbury.
16. Mary, b. Jan. 7, 1791; m. Hugh Moore, father of James Moore, a hardware merchant at Concord.
17. Thomas, b. April 18, 1792; d. Oct. 8, 1823, unnm.
18. David, b. April 2, 1794. See.
19. Nancy, b. April 5, 1796; m. Dec. 25, 1817, Amos George and d. at West Newbury, Mass.
20. Thomas, b. April 3, 1798; d. unnm.
21. Daniel, b. Feb. 16, 1800; m. Phebe Chandler and rem. to Concord. He d. Aug. 7, 1875.
22. Joel, b. Feb. 1, 1806; d. unnm.

(12.) Samuel moved the John Shaw house (1883) to its present location, from the top of the small hill east of Mrs. Cyrus Gookin's, and built a small gristmill on the site of the present John Shaw mill, making extensive repairs on the dam. He sold out the gristmill to the Gookins, (which see) in 1834, removing to Andover, Me., where he d. Jan. 10, 1853. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and much of his furniture is still in use and as sound as the day it left the shop. He m. Nov. 1806, Sarah Pingrey, who d. May 12, 1877.

23. Benjamin F., b. May 4, 1808, and res. at Falmouth, Me.
24. Harriet N., b. Aug. 20, 1809; m. — Philbrick and res. at Andover, Me.
25. Phebe, b. April 21, 1811; d. Sept. 17, 1837, unnm.
26. Maria, b. April 7, 1813; m. — Lovejoy.
27. Morrill, b. Jan. 24, 1815; m. July 4, 1847, Cynthia B. Sanborn, of Franklin; res. at Concord.
28. Louisa E., b. Jan. 29, 1817; m. — Grover and res. at Rumford, Me.
29. Mary C., b. Aug. 24, 1819; m. — Grover.
30. Emeline, J., b. Feb. 5, 1824, and res. at Concord.
31. Mary P., b. March 1, 1826; m. John Perkins, of Marblehead, Mass.
32. Sarah C., b. June 3, 1831; m. — Richardson; she d. at Concord, Jan. 1877.

(13.) John, m. in 1812 Elizabeth Carter, of Canterbury; she d. May 8, 1853. After his marriage he built the Frank Prince house, and carried on the saw and gristmill with his brother James. The gristmill was located in the south end of the D. S. Prince mill. He d. Sept. 19, 1838.

33. David C., b. May 9, 1813; m. Nov. 1, 1836, Roxana Pingrey; he d. Sept. 16, 1838.
34. John B., b. Oct. 23, 1815. See.

35. Eliza J., b. Oct. 5, 1817, d. Sept. 26, 1839.
36. Mary A., b. May 16, 1820; m. (1) April 13, 1841, Samuel Heath. He d. March 26, 1847, by falling from the scaffold of the Frank Prince barn. She m. (2) Edwin Scribner; she d. Feb. 7, 1859.
- (34.) John Bartlett m. Nov. 12, 1839, widow Ruth M. (Pingrey) Foster, and remains on the Pingrey farm. Their children were :
37. William B. was b. Oct. 3, 1840; m. Feb. 21, 1866, Kate Woods, of Mattoon, Ill. The Mattoon Commercial of Jan. 1883, in speaking of the annual meeting of the First National Bank in that city, and the election of Mr. Dunlap as its President, says : "For the past twenty years Mr. Dunlap has been connected with the banks of this city, and during the past four years has virtually discharged the duties of President and Cashier of the First National Bank, during which time the surplus and undivided profit has been increased from \$15,000 to \$35,000. Mr. Dunlap justly merits the honor conferred and confidence reposed in his financial ability and discretion."
38. Alpheus P., b. July 21, 1843; he m. March 11, 1869, Mary M. Kenniston, of Andover, where she was b. May 20, 1843. Their children were : I. Mary K., b. May 30, 1870. II. Walter E. K., b. Oct. 4, 1873. III. William B., b. Feb. 7, 1875. IV. George A., b. May 1, 1879.
- (18.) David early rem. to Schenectady, N. Y., where he was taught the saddler's trade under his uncle William, (16); rem. to Newburyport, Mass., where he m. Feb. 4, 1824, Fanny, dau. of Abel and Bridgett (Smith) Bartlett, who was b. at Newburyport Jan. 15, 1801, and d. Sept. 24, 1829; he d. there in Nov. 1829.
39. Joseph D., b. Sept. 1, 1825; res. at Westfield, Mass.
40. William, b. Aug. 23, 1826. See.
41. Henry S., b. in Feb. 1828; m. Ruth E. Thompson and res. at Concord.
- (40.) William was b. at Newburyport and after the death of his father came to Salisbury, to live with his uncle James, with whom he remained sixteen years, having school advantages and learning the mill business. He m. May



W. B. Swales

22, 1851, (1) Amelia T. Severance, and rem. to Concord, where she d. March 31, 1855. Returning to Salisbury in 1856 he m. (2) May 2, 1858, Ellen C., dau. of Richard Fellows, which see. Commencing trade Jan. 1, 1857, in company with Cyrus Gookin, he continued seventeen years. After the death of Mr. Gookin he purchased of the heirs and has since continued, to the satisfaction of the public generally. He has been postmaster at that part of the town since its establishment.

42. Frank H., b. Jan. 8, 1860; m. March 25, 1884, Carrie L. Prince.

43. Willie G., b. Dec. 23, 1863. 44. Fred. A., b. Nov. 20, 1872.

THE EASTMAN FAMILY,

The ancestor was Roger Eastman, born in Wales, in 1611. He emigrated to America in the ship "Confidence," in 1638, and settled at Salisbury, Mass, in 1640.

I.

Edward, accompanied with his small family, removed to Salisbury from Kingston, in 1765-66. Another record says he did not remove here until 1774. He settled on the west side of Smith's hill, where he cleared up a large farm and erected the buildings now occupied by Titus H. Wardsworth. In addition to farming he did much coopering. He was a prominent man in the town, served with distinction in the revolutionary war, and was one of the committee of safety. He d. April 12, 1814, aged 82; m. May 6, 1758, Anna Judkins; she d. March 24, 1817, aged 77.

2. Benjamin, b. June 19, 1759. See. 3. Joel, b. Nov. 23, 1760. See.

4. Hannah, b. Feb. 12, 1764; m. Dec. 29, 1785, William Calef, which see. She d. April 13, 1823.

5. Phineas, b. June 20, 1766.

6. Mehitable, b. June 20, 1768; m. April 26, 1794, William Hoyt, (see merchants); d. without issue.

7. Moses, b. Aug. 11, 1770. See. S. Nancy, b. Aug. 5, 1772; d. April 2, 1814, unm.
9. Abigail, b. March 5, 1775; d. unm., aged 80.
10. Samuel, b. April 4, 1780; when a young man he went west, m. and d. without issue.

GENERATION

- (2.) Benjamin (Ensign) entered the revolutionary army at the age of sixteen and was appointed Ensign in the militia. He built a two-story house at Shaw's Corner. In addition to farming he engaged in shoemaking. He d. April 28, 1814; m. March 23, 1788, Dolly, dau. of Daniel Bean. She was b. at Orford and d. January 13, 1853, aged 85.
11. Edward, b. Sept. 12, 1788; m. in 1811 Susan Cheney of Bristol; he d. April 5, 1880.
 12. John, b. Jan. 13, 1791; d. Aug. 18, 1803.
 13. Betsey, b. May 7, 1793; m. April 1824, David Bean, of Northfield; d. April, 1856.
 14. Nabby, b. April 21, 1795; d. Aug. 20, 1803.
 15. Phebia, b. Oct. 21, 1797; d. Aug. 19, 1803.
 16. Moses, b. Nov. 2, 1799; m. April 22, 1826, Irena Wells, of Salisbury; resides at Danbury.
 17. Daniel B., b. March 26, 1802; m. Feb. 1827, Cynthia Whitcher, of Northfield. He d. in 1854; she died at Buda, Ill., May 5, 1882.
 18. Abby, b. Jan. 25, 1805; m. 1822 Moses Sweatt, of Andover; she d. Jan. 11, 1837.
 19. John T., b. Oct. 1808; m. May 29, 1830, Betsey Chandler, of Danbury. He d. in November, 1879.
 20. Benjamin F., b. July, 1811; m. Sarah Leavitt, of Northfield. He d. July, 1878.
 21. Nancy, b. Oct. 1813; d. May, 1814.
- (3.) Joel, m. Betsey, dau. of Capt. David Pettengill. On her marriage her father presented her with the farm on which they resided. Mr. Eastman built a large set of buildings, which were destroyed by fire in the winter of 1882. He was one of our most wealthy farmers and a prominent citizen, enjoying the good will and respect of his townsmen, and all who knew him bear testimony to his uprightness of character. For more than forty years he was a member of the Congregational church. He d. May 23, 1849, aged 89; she d. Sept. 30, 1867, aged 105 yrs., 5 mos., 11 days. (For a sketch of this interesting and remarkable woman see Capt. David Pettengill's genealogy.)



JOEL EASTMAN.

22. Sally, b. April 20, 1786; m. June 12, 1813, Dr. Elijah Rowell, of Clarkston, N. Y. She d. Aug. 1, 1852.
 23. Pettengill, b. Dec. 9, 1788; d. Dec. 10, 1788.
 24. Pettengill, b. Nov. 18, 1789; d. Jan. 25, 1790.
 25. Betsey, b. Dec. 12, 1790; d. in 1806.
 26. Mehitable, b. Sept. 25, 1793; m. Dec. 10, 1817, Moses Fellows; she d. June 7, 1836.
 27. Nancy, b. Feb. 8, 1796; m. Dec. 25, 1822, Enoch Couch; she d. Sept. 26, 1828.
28. Joel, (Hon.) b. Feb. 22, 1798. He fitted for college at Salisbury Academy, under the tuition of Henry Fitts, entered Dartmouth College in his twentieth year, and graduated in 1824, with the second rank in the class of twenty-eight. The following obituary notice and accompanying resolutions are here appended, as evidence of the high estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens:

HON. JOEL EASTMAN, a distinguished jurist and an eminent public man, died on Sunday, March 16, 1884, at Conway, N. H. He was born in Salisbury, that state, Feb. 22, 1798, and was a son of Joel and Betsey (Pettengill) Eastman. The mother died Sept. 30, 1867, at the age of 105 years, 9 months, retaining her faculties to a remarkable degree until a short time before her decease. The son fitted for college at the Salisbury Academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1824. His class numbered twenty-eight, of whom four are living. Among his classmates were Hon. Benjamin Bonney, LL. D., of New York, a former trustee of the college, Hon. Oliver P. Chandler, a lawyer of Vermont, Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, a lawyer of Concord and Representative to Congress, and Abel Underwood, Judge of the Circuit Court of Vermont. After graduation the subject of this sketch read law with Hon. Samuel I. Wells, at Salisbury, and Hon. William C. Thompson, of Plymouth, and having been admitted to the bar in August, 1827, he located himself at Conway, which was afterward his home. The same ability and studious habits which caused him to rank second in his class at Dartmouth soon gave him success, and, before many years, an eminent rank as a lawyer, not only in his county but in his state. In politics he was a pronounced Whig, and on the stump he was a clear, eloquent and persuasive speaker. He early mingled in civil affairs, and in 1836 was elected member of the Legislature. The same honor was conferred upon him in 1837, 1838, 1853, 1854 and 1855. The latter year his colleague from Conway was Hon. Francis R. Chase, the Democratic Speaker of the House. In 1838 he was a Whig candidate for Congress, but was unsuccessful, as the Democrats were in power. In 1839 he was a delegate to the Harrisburg National Convention, which nominated General Harrison for President, and after his return home he took the stump for the ticket and did splendid service. He was appointed United States District Attorney for New Hampshire in 1841, and held that office until the Polk administration, when he was succeeded by Hon. Franklin Pierce. He was made Judge of

Probate for Carroll County in 1856, and held the office until constitutionally disqualified by age in 1868. In 1861 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination to Congress, but Hon. Gilman Marston, of Exeter, was nominated and elected, the friends of Judge Eastman claiming that he would have been nominated had not a severe storm prevented a considerable number of his delegates from reaching Dover in season to participate in the convention. In 1863 he was nominated for Congress but was defeated by Hon. Daniel Marcy, Democrat, of Portsmouth, by a plurality of 80. It was no secret that Judge Eastman's failure to be sent to Congress was the bitterest disappointment he had ever received, and he never became fully reconciled to it. In 1868 he was President of the New Hampshire Electoral College. Judge Eastman was a man not only of a vigorous mental but physical constitution, and at the age of 85 he had not fully retired from the active duties of his profession. He was fortunate in financial matters and had a beautiful home, where he always extended a most generous hospitality. He married, Dec., 1832, Miss Ruth G. Odell, daughter of the Hon. Richard Odell, of Conway, who was insane for many years, but was most affectionately cared for until death by her husband in their own home. She died April 8, 1880; he died March 16, 1884.

At a meeting of the Carroll County Bar Association, at the Court House in Ossipee, on the 15th day of April, 1884, the following resolutions were passed in relation to the death of Hon. Joel Eastman:

Resolved, That in the recent death of the Hon. Joel Eastman, we recognize the loss of an esteemed brother and worthy man. One whose great longevity was made honorable by his integrity, ability, unblemished character, successful professional practice, and by his usefulness in all the varied relations of life.

Resolved, That Brother L. D. Sawyer present the above resolution to the Court with the request that it be entered on the records of Court, and that the clerk be directed to send a copy of the same to Joel Eastman Morrill, of Conway, the nephew and adopted son; and also to Gilbert Eastman, the surviving brother of the deceased.

Seldom does any man pass away to whose memory a more truthful and earnest tribute can justly be paid.

29. Lucia, b. Aug. 3, 1800; m. Jan. 14, 1839, Moses Fellows; she d. Dec. 8, 1872.
30. Gilbert, b. July 5, 1802. See.
31. Marcia, b. Sept. 15, 1804; m. Jan. 23, 1826, John E. Forrest, of Northfield, where she d. Dec. 2, 1871.
32. Betsey, b. Oct. 27, 1808; m. Jan. 12, 1832, Dr. Robert Morrill, of Canterbury.
- (5.) Phineas remained on the homestead, removing thence to Raccoon hill, where he d. Feb. 19, 1847; m. Judith Gale, of Concord, who d. Feb. 16, 1855.
33. Susan, b. —; m. — Shaw, and resided at New Boston.
34. Samuel, b. —; d. unm.
35. Mehitabel, b. —; m. and became a noted writer.
36. Sally, b. —; m. James Jackman.
37. Edward, b. —; d. aged 17.
38. Charlotte, b. —; m. — Houston and resided at Hanover.
39. Sophia, b. —; m. — Eastman.
40. Edward, resided in N. Y.
- (7.) Moses, Esq., (see lawyers); m. (1) Oct. 12, 1800, Sukey, dau. of Dr. Joseph and Hannah (Colcord) Bartlett; she d. Nov. 6, 1806; m. (2) Dec. 10,

1807, Eliza Sweetser, of Charlestown, Mass.; she d. at Baltimore, Md., July 5, 1855. Children all born in Salisbury.

41. Joseph Bartlett, A. M., b. Feb. 4, 1804. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1821, read law with his father, then took up the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Peter Bartlett, completed his studies, and was in practice until 1831, at Waterford, Me. He taught school at Salisbury and Concord until 1835, when he began the study of divinity at the Andover Theological Seminary, in the class of 1837. He was licensed to preach by the Addison Association of Vermont, and is said to have been ordained a Presbyterian minister by the Troy Presbytery, N. Y., in 1844. His ministry was spent at Sherburne, Vt., Caldwell, Sandy Hill, Ticonderoga, Greenfield, Princeton and Windsor, N. Y., where he d. Dec. 31, 1864. He m. Aug. 14, 1837, Mary, dau. of John Huse, of Hill. His children were:
- i. Harriet H. E., b. at Burlington, Vt., May 3, 1838; m. Joseph W. Brown.
 - ii. Mary E., b. at same place, April 24, 1840; m. G. M. T. Johnson.
 - iii. William, b. at Caldwell, N. Y., and d. —. iv. Charles F., b. at Caldwell, Aug. 1, 1844; graduated at Amherst College in 1869, studied at Leipsic University and resided at Easton, Md. v. Joseph H., b. at Sandy Hill, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1847; deceased. vi. John H. E., born at Sandy Hill, Aug. 23, 1849; graduated at Amherst College and taught Greek and Latin three years; studied at Union Theological Seminary, graduated in 1875 and was pastor at Katonah, N. Y. vii. George E., d. young.
42. Elbridge G., b. —; graduated at West Point Military School and was a highly respected officer in the regular army; d. at Fort Gibson, Ark., 1837, unm.
43. Elizabeth R., b. —; m. June 14, 1848, Elbridge F. Greenough. (See.)
44. William S., b. —; a merchant at Baltimore, Md., and d. in 1838, unm.
45. Charles J. F., b. —; m. and was a merchant for forty years at Boston; d. 1871.
46. Susan B., b. —; m. Sept. 30, 1839, G. Bassett; d. at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1847.
47. Samuel J., b. —; died in 1816.
48. Ichabod B., b. —; m. and was a merchant at Baltimore, Md.; d. 1877, unm.
49. Sarah B., b. —; m. C. Coleman, of Buffalo, N. Y. He d. in 1863.
50. Moses J., b. —; d. in 1821.
51. Rebecca F., b. —; m. C. M. Fellows, a merchant at Boston, Mass., where he d. in 1878.
52. Francis H., —; a fur dealer; d. at Bismarck, Dakota, in 1877.
53. Alfred R., b. —; drowned in a pond in Hill, in 1842.
- (30.) Gilbert, m. June 23, 1829, Abigail, dau. of Maj. Jabez Smith; remained on the homestead a few years, thence to Smith's hill, afterwards returning to

South road, where she d. Jan. 3, 1881, aged 80. She was a most exemplary woman, possessing a fine memory, and through her long life was a great worker.

54. Francis M., b. in 1832; d. April 28, 1838.
 55. Gilbert B., b. Feb. 12, 1842; m. May 6, 1860, Roxana Frazier. He d. Dec. 18, 1881. Children: i. Abby F., b. June 1, 1861. ii. Joeline A., b. Nov. 9, 1863; d. Feb. 18, 1885. iii. Joel, b. April 12, 1866. iv. Charlie S., b. Feb. 1, 1871. v. Christiana E., b. July 5, 1873. vi. Jennie B., b. March 31, 1876.

II.

Colonel John Eastman, a relative of the above family, was b. Feb. 25, 1741; m. Joannah French; rem. from Kingston to Salisbury, where he d. Sept. 14, 1804. Nothing more is known of the family.

III.

William Eastman came to Salisbury from Kingston; he may have been the son of Samuel, who resided at Kingston. Mr. Eastman settled west of Centre road previous to 1776. Little is known of his family, of which there were many members. He m. Mary, dau. of Joseph Bean. (?) She d. —; he m. (2) Jane Knight; Merriam was one of the family; a dau. m. Enoch Elliott; another m. Joseph Elliott, and tradition says one m. Robert Barber.

IV.

Ebenezer Eastman descended from the original ancestor, Roger, (1) through Philip, (2). He was b. Dec. 20, 1644; m. Aug. 22, 1675, widow Mary Barnard Morse; he had Ebenezer, (3) b. Feb. 17, 1681, who m. March 4, 1710, Sarah Peasley. He was known as Capt. Ebenezer, and was one of the first petitioners for the territory now embraced in Concord. He was one of the most enterprising, useful and wealthy proprietors. Of his children was Moses, (4) b. Jan. 17, 1723, who m. in 1750 Elizabeth Kimball, by whom he had —

56. Ebenezer, (5) b. at Concord, Oct. 19, 1765; m. Esther Farnum, (?); rem. to Salisbury and paid his first tax in 1797. For a time leased the Capt. John Webster mill on Chance pond brook, in what is now Franklin, afterwards purchasing the mill and other buildings and three hundred acres of land of Bailey Bartlett, of Haverhill, Mass., for \$775.00, the deed bearing date of August 27, 1803. He was a man of extraordinary business capacity, upright, honest and interested in every good work. The land upon which the Congregational church at Franklin stands was a gift from him to the society, as was also the school lot, "given for educational purposes." Uncle Ebenezer, as he was familiarly called, was always ready to do what he could for every moral and religious enterprise, and was the prime mover in getting the town of Franklin incorporated. The falls above the bridge on the Pemigewasset river were named in his honor, though people still call them for the person for whom they were first named, Capt. John Webster. He built a tavern on the site of the Webster House. He d. in the Nathaniel French house, April 16, 1833, aged 67. After his death his widow built the Rev. A. H. Martin house, where she d. Oct. 1, 1854, aged 82. The gravestone says his wife was Esther Lyford.
57. Judith, b. —; m. Dec. 31, 1815, Caleb Morrill, of Plymouth; 10 children.
58. Charlotte, b. Apr. 19, 1798; m. May 21, 1823, Dudley Ladd. (See.) She d. Jan 30, 1826.
59. Franklin, b. —; m. Mary Morrison; 2 children.
60. Mary A., b. Feb. 8, 1809; m. Dr. John L. Perley and resided at Laconia. She d. June 12, 1834.

THE EATON FAMILY.

COMPILED BY MRS. ABBIE S. BROWN.

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1. Captain Samuel Eaton was born in Plaistow, Dec. 30, 1756; married Oct. 10, 1780, Lydia Ladd, who was born in

Kingston, Jan. 4, 1759. He was a descendant of the fourth generation from Deacon Enoch Eaton, who came from England in 1660. She died in Salisbury, March 29, 1839; he lived on the farm now owned by T. Rowleigh, and died March 7, 1826.

2. Hannah, b. May 14, 1781; m. March 10, 1803, Moses Greeley; she d. August 8, 1833.
3. Lydia, b. April 25, 1783; m. March 4, 1805, Peter Fifield; she d. June 9, 1880.
4. Sarah, b. Jan. 7, 1785; m. Dec. 22, 1814, Capt. Silas Call, of Boscawen. She d. July 12, 1836.
5. Samuel, b. Feb. 19, 1787; d. Aug. 11, 1792.
6. Mehitable, b. May 2, 1789, m. March 30, 1813, Caleb Smith. (See.) She d. June 6, 1864.
7. Abigail, b. Sept. 2, 1791; m. Dec. 24, 1815, Joseph Huntoon, of Andover. She d. Dec. 4, 1825.
8. Samuel, b. Dec. 7, 1793; d. April 11, 1808.
9. John, b. March 29, 1796; d. Sept. 22, 1797.
10. John L., b. July 27, 1798. See.
11. Lucy, b. Aug. 5, 1800; m. (1) June 25, 1822, William Jackman, of Enfield; he d. July 2, 1832; m. (2) Feb. 14, 1835, Alstead Brownell. She d. April 29, 1872.
12. Jesse, b. May 13, 1803. See.

(10.) John L. m. (1) May 22, 1825, Mary Morgan, of Plainfield; she d. April 20, 1834; m. (2) March, 1837, Lovey Bickford, of Me. She resided at Princeton, Ill. He lived in the house on the farm now owned by William Holmes; buildings removed. He moved to Princeton, Ill., was a successful farmer, and d. Sept. 7, 1870.

Children of Mary: 13. Mary Ann, b. April 17, 1826; m. Nov. 15, 1849, Rev. Ira Case; resided at North Scituate, R. I.

14. Betsey, b. in July, 1828; d. July 18, 1834.
15. Andrew J., b. in Oct. 1830; d. July 20, 1834.

Children of Lovey:

16. Andrew J., b. in 1838. He was a successful farmer and res. at Princeton, Ill.
17. Sarah E., b. in 1840; m. D. K. Warren, a dealer in lumber, also state senator. resides at Astoria, Oregon.
18. Truman, b. in 1843; a dealer in lumber and resides at Astoria, Oregon.
19. Lewis M., b. in 1845; former residence at Princeton, Ill.
- (12.) Jesse m. June 10, 1832, Susan H. Rogers, of Lempster; she d. Feb. 22, 1872; he lived on the homestead and d. Aug. 20, 1861.
20. Samuel, b. May 5, 1833. See.
21. Mary R., b. Oct. 17, 1834; d. July 4, 1860.
22. Ella H., b. Feb. 26, 1846; m. Nov. 1872, W. A. Brown; res. at Manchester.
- (20.) Samuel, m. (1) Dec. 10, 1857, Sarah J. Wormin, of Wheeling, Va. She d. Sept. 20, 1858; m. (2) Oct. 11, 1860, Adello Fisher, of Princeton, Ill. He

is a merchant and resides at Chicago, Ill. Of six children three are now living: Jesse, b. Nov. 27, 1865; resides at Chicago. Annie L., b. Dec. 12, 1867. Mary, b. April 1, 1870.

THE EVANS FAMILY.

Edward Evans was born in the city of Sligo, Ireland, of Irish ancestry. His family were protestants, very respectable and in good circumstances, giving Edward a good school education. He was of medium height, spare built, active and sprightly in his movements, possessing the Scotch complexion and was very good looking. He was attracted to the new world by the emigration from Londonderry, Ireland, came over about 1760 and settled at Chester. He at once entered upon the pursuit of teaching, and was the only instructor for several years, teaching in the different neighborhoods portions of the year 1766. In 1769 married Sarah the fifth child of the distinguished parson, Ebenezer (and Lucretia Keys) Flagg, of Chester, born July 8, 1751. Mrs. Evans is remembered as being a woman of marked sweetness of disposition and amiability of character, well-favored, and with fine natural endowments. It is said Mr. Evans removed to Bow near the breaking out of the revolutionary war, where he had his home till its close. He certainly resided at Chester from 1766 to 1773. The tax list of Salisbury for 1775 shows him to have been a resident here at that date. He was regarded as a very successful and popular teacher, generally known as "Master Evans." His services were in great demand, especially where discipline was necessary to success. He was at Bunker Hill, but not in season to participate in the fight. He served as secretary to Gen. Washington for a time, and in the same capacity for Gen. Sullivan, his education and especially his excellency in penmanship fitting him for such a position. On the recommendation of Capt. Ebenezer Webster, and by favor of Gen. Sullivan, he was commissioned Adjutant of the second N. H. regiment of militia, Col. Stickney's. His commission, under date of July 18, 1777, was signed by Meshech

Weare, President, and E. Thompson, Secretary, At Bennington Mr. Evans held the highest position in Capt. Ebenezer Webster's company, and was engaged in the severest part of the battle. He was at Saratoga but did not participate in the battle. He also served in some of the campaigns in New York and New Jersey, in the performance of his duties as adjutant. Serving until the close of the war he was honorably discharged, and although entitled to a pension he declined to make application. On his return he bought the Buzzell farm, with continental scrip, and built the house which was subsequently destroyed by fire. Master Evans took great pains in educating his children. They took their books into the field, where, after working awhile, they withdrew to the shade of a tree, where he taught them, writing on birch bark. Late in life he removed to that part of Andover now Franklin, settling on the river road near his son Josiah, where he died May 26, 1818, aged 82. She died July 29, 1831, aged 79.

2. Josiah, b. in Chester, 1770; m. Mary Wells; d. Feb. 7, 1847. He was a captain in the state militia and a large farmer.
3. Richard, b. —; m. Lois Sargent; res. at Plainfield and Hanover.
4. Mary, b. —; second wife of John Colby, Sen., of Andover, (Franklin) his first wife being Susannah, dau. of Capt. Ebenezer Webster. (See.)
5. Lucretia, b. —; m. Samuel Dyer, of Andover. She d. at Methuen, Mass.
6. Nancy, b. —; m. Samuel Pillsbury, of Danbury.
7. Ebenezer, b. 1775; m. Judith Wells; settled in Andover, now Franklin, where he d. Oct. 3, 1820. She d. 1813. Son Gilbert b. in Salisbury, Dec. 2, 1808; res. at Boston.
8. Sally, b. —; d. at Salisbury, aged 20, unm.
9. Betsey, b. —; m. Stephen Piper, of Sanbornton. She d. at Upper Gilmanton, now Belmont, Oct. 10, 1856.
10. Susan, b. Oct. 24, 1793; m. Nathaniel P. Morrison. She d. at North Cambridge, Mass.
11. Gardner, b. —; m. Lucy Danforth. He d. at Hill, March 10, 1865, aged 74.
12. Edward, b. May 15, 1795; m. Dec. 26, 1822, Phebe Morrison. He died at Sanbornton, Sept. 14, 1872.
13. John d. aged 29, unm.

THE FARNUM FAMILY.

Ralph Farnum, the ancestor of the Salisbury family of this name, emigrated from Wales and settled at Andover, Mass., previous to 1650, in which year he married Elizabeth Holt, and had seven children. The sixth son died at Andover, five sons of whom were among the earliest settlers of Pennacook, now Concord. The name has been variously spelled—Farnum, Farham and Farnham—the latter orthography being undoubtedly correct, and is now adopted by many branches of the family, the signification of the name being “fern home,” or “home of the ferns.” This beautiful etymology should lead to the restoration of the original name—Farnham.

1. John Farnum removed here from Concord, settled at the west part of the town, and d. in the house at the Corner west of Mr. Alpheus Huntoon's. He was a farmer and extensive land owner. He m. Aug. 16, 1798, Sarah Peters, or Philbrick.
2. Betsey, m. — Savery, at Corinth, Vt. 3. William. See.
4. Joseph, m. Sally Peters.
5. Ebenezer, m. Dolly Tucker. (?) 6. Seaborn, d. in Vt. 7. Jacob. See.
8. John, m. Sally Philbrick, and died in Vt. 9. Hannah, m. John Fifield.
10. Sarah, m. Nathan Tucker. 11. Benjamin, d. in Mass.
- (3.) William, remained on the farm for a time, and then removed to Hill; d. —; m. Eliza Tucker.
12. Moses. 13. Sebon. 14. Eliza. 15. Almon. 16. William.
17. Samuel, d. unm. 18. Hannah, m. William Lampeer, of Warner.
19. John, d. unm. 20. Richard K., m. Mary Philbrick. dau. of John.
21. James, m. Dorothy Morrill; d. in the army. 22. Joseph d. in Wilmot, unm.
23. Daniel, m. April 22, 1845, Mary E. Philbrick; d. March 31, 1872.
24. Job W., m. Oct. 31, 1841, — Philbrick; d. in the army. She res. in Wilmot.
25. Sarah, d. young.
26. Emeline, m. (1) — Wakeham, of Topsfield, Mass.; m. (2) William Eddy.
27. Ebenezer, res. Wilmot. 28. Nancy, m. Elijah Reed, res. Unity.
- (7) Jacob remained on the farm; d. —; m. Nancy Tappan, of Corinth, Vt.
29. Nancy, b. 1816; m. Stephen Heath. 30. Martha, b. 1818, d. 1824.
31. Dorothy, b. Dec. 24, 1820; m. April 10, 1843, Hiram French, of Salisbury; he d. —; she resided at Andover.
32. Hiram Farnum, son of Ebenezer, (4) m. Oct. 20, 1835, Betsey Philbrick; d.—
33. Alonzo, b. Aug. 1, 1838; m. Martha Tilton, of Wilmot. Children: 1. Oscar

- W., b. Oct. 1861. II. James F., b. July 23, 1864. III. Lizzie B., b. Oct. 29, 1870.
34. Mary R., b. Feb. 25, 1846; m. Ira O. Heath, of Rumney. [The writer is not positive about this family, as he obtained the records orally.]

THE FELLOWS FAMILY.

I. Ebenezer Fellows married Dec. 1718, Elizabeth —; she died Nov. 8, 1764. They had children as follows:

2. John, b. April 27, 1720. (See.)
3. Abigail, b. Nov. 6, 1721.
4. Moses, b. Dec. 31, 1723.
5. Ebenezer, b. Aug. 19, 1727.
6. Joseph, b. June 10, 1729; settled at New Britain, now Andover, in 1761.
7. Benjamin, b. March 16, 1730.
8. Anne, b. March 15, 1733.
9. Elizabeth, b. June 26, 1738.

(2.) John removed to Salisbury with his family, from Kingston, in 1766, building a small house by the northeast corner of the road which went to the Fellows house, destroyed by fire in 1880. He was by trade a ship and house carpenter, being one of the first house carpenters in town. He d. in 1812, aged 92; m. (1) March 6, 1746, Elizabeth Blaisdell, of Kingston, who d. in Kingston in July, 1766; m. (2) widow Mary (Tucker) Kenniston. Children by first wife:

10. David, b. Oct. 6, 1746; m. (3) — Tucker; had a son John who m. Betsey Eaton, of Weare, where they resided.
11. Adonijah, b. July 11, 1748. (See.)
12. Hezekiah, b. Dec. 16, 1750; d. at Cambridge, Mass., un. m.
13. Ebenezer, b. July 9, 1753; served in the revolutionary war, and d. at Charlestown, Mass., un. m.
14. Moses, b. Aug. 9, 1755. (See.)
15. Sarah, b. Dec. 9, 1758; m. Benjamin Howard. (See.)
16. Betsey, b. March 9, 1762; d. un. m.
17. John, b. Feb. 7, 1764; m. Oct. 22, —, Prudence Stevens; lived and d. at Topsham, Vt.
18. Hannah, b. June 17, 1766; m. William Terrill, of Deerfield, and settled at Canterbury.
Children by second wife:
19. Richard, b. Aug. 14, 1767. (See.)
20. Daniel, b. Feb. 12, 1769.

21. Isaiah, b. April 29, 1771; m. Sept. 1792, Betty Hudson Tucker. Children b. in Salisbury: I. Polly, b. Nov. 10, 1793. II. Mehitable, b. March 6, 1795. III. Eliza C., b. April 28, 1797. IV. Isaiah, b. Feb. 27, 1799; d. March 23, 1799. V. Isaiah, b. June 2, 1800. The family removed to Stewartstown, where the old gentleman d. aged 94.
22. Mehitable, b. June 1, 1773; m. John Collins.
23. Phebe, b. May 23, 1775; m. Joseph Collins; had four children who d. young.

(11.) Adonijah, at the age of nineteen years, was given his time and removed to Deerfield, where his children were born. In 1796 he returned to the Col. Pressey farm, building the present house. He d. in 1821; m. (1) Elizabeth Rowell, of Kingston; she d. April 6, 1797; m. (2) Jan. 4, 1798, widow Sally Clough, of Salisbury; m. (3) widow King, of Hopkinton.

24. Daniel, m. — French, a sea captain, who was shipwrecked and lost.
25. Betsey, b. —; d. young.
26. Rhoda, m. John Stevens and settled at Corinth, Vt.
27. Ebenezer settled southeast of his father; m. Oct. 15, 1797, Mercherba Stevens. After the births of their children he removed to Tunbridge, Vt., where he d. — Children: I. Rowell, b. Feb. 28, 1798, and d. unm. II. Nancy, b. March 18, 1800; d. Nov. 24, 1804. III. Sarah, b. July 23, 1802. IV. Isaac, b. Aug. 23, 1804.

(14.) Moses, in his twentieth year, fought at Bunker Hill, at which time a ball fired by the British cut off the cord to which his powder horn was suspended. With his last charge of powder and no ball he fired his ramrod with such precision as to kill one of the enemy. He served through the revolution, crossed the Delaware with Gen. Washington, endured the winter's hardships at Valley Forge, and at the battle of Falmouth captured a British officer. He built the large red house occupied by his grandson, Moses H., where he d. in Feb. 1846. He m. May 20, 1782, Sarah, dau. of Reuben Stevens, who was b. at Plaistow, Nov. 26, 1762, and d. in July, 1863, aged 100 years and 8 months. On her one hundredth birthday she gave a party to her large circle of friends, who were the oldest people in town. In her eighteenth year her parents removed to Springfield. She attributed her

long life to a good constitution, regular habits and early rising. She left 7 children, 63 grand-children, 131 great-grand-children, and 1 great-great-grand-child.

29. Hezekiah, b. Dec. 22, 1782; d. June 16, 1783.
30. Hezekiah, b. June 18, 1784. (See.) 31. Moses, b. Jan. 26, 1786. (See.)
32. Reuben, b. Oct. 12, 1787; m. and d. in Canterbury.
33. Ebenezer, b. Jan. 21, 1790; m. Elizabeth Carr and removed to New York.
34. James S., b. Nov. 7, 1791; m. Polly (Mary) Calef, resided at Webster and d. in Iowa.
35. Sarah, b. Dec. 4, 1793; m. Dec. 20, 1808, John Bowley, (Burleigh.)
36. Samuel, b. Nov. 28, 1795; m. Betsey Williams and d. in N. Y.
37. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 14, 1797; m. John Tirrell and d. in N. Y.
38. Polly, b. Feb. 8, 1800; m. May 9, 1820, David Call, of Webster, where she d. in Feb. 1863.
39. Meele, b. April 3, 1802; m. Eliphalet Little. (See.)
40. Adonijah, b. March 17, 1804; m. Polly Gerald, of Webster, and d. in N. Y.
41. Pierce, b. July 3, 1807. (See.)

(19.) Richard settled on the old road to Boscawen, (Webster) southwest of his Brother Moses. While on his way to Boston with a load of goods he broke his back, maiming him for life, although he survived the accident fifteen years. He m. Rachel Scribner.

42. Benjamin, b. March 22, 1790; d. at Derry. 43. John, b. July 11, 1793.
44. Sarah, b. Nov. 8, 1794; m. Dec. 7, 1812, Moses Call. (See.)
45. David, b. July 11, 1796; d. Feb. 20, 1797.
46. Margaret, b. Nov. 16, 1798; m. — and resided at Goffstown.
47. David, b. Feb. 28, 1800; m. June 4, 1823, Sophia Thurlow, of Newburyport, Mass., and resided at Boscawen.

(20.) Daniel remained on the homestead, following his father's trade of a cabinet maker, and made all kinds of farming implements. He built the Fellows house in 1818, which was destroyed by fire in 1880. For some years he carried on a brick yard, south of the Stephen Fellows place, and was a smart, energetic and respected citizen. He d. May 7, 1863, aged 94. He m. Nov. 28, 1789, Susan Stevens, who was b. Nov. 28, 1769, and d. April 26, 1864, aged 95.

48. Mehitable, b. April 22, 1790; m. (1) Capt. Edward Berry, a sea captain; m. (2) Aug. 10, 1821, Benjamin Howard. See.
49. Reuben, b. May 4, 1792; m. Hannah Heath, and d. in Michigan. It is traditional that he was the strongest man in the state. He easily lifted up to



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his body the bell on the Congregational church, Lieut. Benjamin Pettengill only raising it from the ground. He served in the war of 1812.

- 50. Lydia, b. July 6, 1794; m. Moses Watson. See.
- 51. Stevens, b. Sept. 28, 1796. See.
- 52. John, b. Feb. 12, 1799; m. (1) Temperance York, who d. in 1832; m. (2) Lucy Robinson and resided April 15, 1804, at Cornish. He d.—
- 53. Richard, b. July 16, 1801. 54. Sargent, b. Dec. 9, 1803; d. April 30, 1804.
- 55. Richard, b. April 6, 1806. See.
- 56. Susan, b. March 31, 1809; m. Samuel Smith; she d. Jan. 6, 1864.
- 57. Daniel, b. Nov. 26, 1811; m. 1836, Euphemia Greeley and res. in Michigan. He d. in Aug. 1887; she d. —
- 58. Eliphalet, b. Jan. 8, 1815; d. Feb. 21, 1816.

(30.) Hezekiah obtained such school advantages as his native town afforded, and became one of the best scholars in the academy. In 1820, in company with his brother Moses, he removed to Corser hill, now in Webster, continuing there till 1830. He was town clerk from 1817 to 1855, when, in the sudden sweep made by the "Know Nothing" party, which had as quick decline as its rise was sudden, he failed of a re-election. He was a representative to the legislature, with Ezekiel Webster, in 1810, 1824 and 1825. His word was as good as his note, his fellow-citizens trusted him implicitly, and he never betrayed their confidence. Although not a member of the church, he was a constant attendant at worship and did much for the gospel; and when the Congregational church was erected on Corser hill, in 1823, he presented the society with a pulpit bible. He was kind, genial and unreserved in his ways. He d. Oct. 10, 1861; m. Dec. 13, 1806, Parmela F. Center; she d. —. Children born in Salisbury: .

- 59. Salome, b. July 26, 1807; d. Jan 23, 1823.
- 60. A son, b. July 11, 1809; d. Sept. 30, 1809.
- 61. Catherine, b. Sept. 30, 1810; d. March 8, 1813.
- 62. Ebenezer S., b. in 1813; d. Oct. 21, 1829.
- 63. John, b. Oct. 7, 1815. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1838, read medicine and practiced for a time at Loudon, where he m. Leonora Hosmer, of Boscawen. He subsequently removed to Concord, where he continued in practice, and d. in 1873.

64. Moses, b. March 11, 1818; d. July 14, 1819.
Children of Hezekiah (30) born in Boscawen:
65. Catherine A., b. May 6, 1820; m. Feb. 23, 1837, Horace Gleason, of Boston.
66. Lucy S., b. May 27, 1822; d. Oct. 4, 1846.
67. George R., b. April 19, 1824; m. Fanny B. Wheeler; he d. Dec. 13, 1862.
68. Salome, b. Aug. 25, 1827; m. D. A. McCurdy.

(31.) Capt. Moses—see his brother, (30)—learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. He resided in the Rev. Edward Boston house, Corser hill. While his brother held the office of town clerk, the townsmen of Moses had equal confidence in his ability as selectman, which position he held from 1825 for eleven years, and also served as representative in the legislature in 1832–35. He was energetic in business and brought the same fidelity to the discharge of his public duties that he gave to his private affairs. In 1840 Mr. Fellows removed to the Joel Eastman house, destroyed by fire in 1882, where he d. in 1864. He m. (1) Feb. 8, 1813, Miriam Bean, who d. July 2, 1814; m. (2) Dec. 10, 1817, Mehitable Eastman, who d. —; m. (3) her sister, Lucia Eastman, who d. March 20, 1864.

69. Miriam, b. —; m. Hiram Gage. 70. Caroline, m. F. W. Gile.
71. Charles W., m. Rebecca Eastman, of Salisbury. He was a merchant at Boston.

(41.) Pierce remained on the farm and d. in 1862. He m. Oct. 2, 1831, Polly Saunders, who was b. at Grafton Dec. 13, 1810, and d. May 31, 1881.

72. Elizabeth, b. June 17, 1832; m. Aug. 2, 1882, William Duckworth, and res. at Pennacook.
73. Samuel P., b. March 27, 1834; d. in Aug. 1843.
74. James B., b. Aug. 29, 1837; d. in July, 1850.
75. Sarah, b. March 2, 1840; m. James T. Minard and res. at Andover; she d.
76. Frank J., b. April 27, 1843; m. — and res. at Boulder, Colorado.
77. George W., b. May 28, 1846. 78. Moses H., b. June 21, 1850.
79. John P., b. Nov. 27, 1854; d. April 2, 1867.

(51.) Stevens built the house near that of his uncle Moses, continuing there until the latter years of his life, when he went to Henniker, remaining with his son (81) where he d. Nov. 9, 1880. Mr. Fellows was an extensive

reader, possessing a remarkable memory, and was well versed in political and historical facts. In politics he was an uncompromising Democrat, and although tendered town offices he declined. By honest dealing and hard labor he gained a competence, and preferred to suffer rather than do wrong. As he was about to leave his old home he turned, raised his hat, and delivered the following:

Dear old house, I leave you at last,
Fifty years with you I have passed;
My children raised and filled my purse,
Now must I leave you for better or worse.

He m. Oct. 19, 1818, Mrs. Miriam Dow, dau. of John Tewksbury, of Sandwich, who d. Oct. 18, 1871, aged 74.

80. Susan H., b. Dec. 8, 1819; m. (1) Oct. 25, 1837, Caleb Eastman; m. (2) Lewis C. Hardy, and res. at Prescott, Wis.

81. James, b. Sept. 12, 1821. See.

82. Betsey, b. Feb. 10, 1828; m. George Scribner, of Salisbury, and resides at Chandler, Wis.

(55.) Richard remained on the homestead until its destruction. He was a man strictly honest in his dealings and much respected by his townspeople. He d. July 8, 1881; m. Feb. 22, 1832, Alice H. Watson, of Salisbury. She d. April 1, 1882.

83. Matilda W., b. Jan. 14, 1833; d. Jan. 19, 1868, unm.

84. Ellen C., b. July 16, 1834; m. William Dunlap. See.

85. Joseph W., b. April 2, 1836; m. (1) Feb. 7, 1856, Betsey J. Pierce; m. (2) Susie Langmaid, and resides at Manchester.

86. Henry A., b. April 11, 1838; m. Aug. 10, 1869, Marion, dau. of James and Jane (Stevens) Fellows. He was for some years a merchant at Hopkinton, (Contoocook) was one of the founders of the N. H. Antiquarian Society, and the originator of the Philharmonic Club, of Contoocook, now a merchant at Winsor, Mo.

87. George E., b. Feb. 7, 1841. See.

88. Frances A., b. June 1, 1844; m. (1) James Shaw; m. (2) Walter Sargent, of Warner.

(81.) James, son of Stevens and Miriam Fellows, m. (1) June 15, 1843, Jane, dau. of Daniel Stevens, of Salisbury, which see; she d. July 8, 1885; m. (2) Aug. 22, 1886, Amelia M. Stanley, of Hillsborough, dau. of Jacob Chandler. He purchased the Timothy Eastman place, putting the buildings into their present shape. He was selectman for four years, representative to the legislature two years, and superintending school committee six years. In 1856 he was elected register of deeds of Merrimack county, and re-elected for a second term. On retiring from this office he removed to Hopkinton, N. H., where he continued in trade eight years, during which time he was chosen county commissioner for the years 1864, 1885 and 1886. He also served as justice of the peace for twenty-three years. From Hopkinton he removed to Henniker, where he was for seven years engaged in trade. In 1872 he operated a steam sawmill at Dorchester, where in the following March he lost his left arm. He then disposed of the mill, went to Boston and rented the Massachusetts House, and afterwards the Crystal House, at Hubbardston. Returning to Henniker, he purchased the Foster Grange place, and made extensive improvements in fitting it for a summer hotel. His children were :

- 89. Clara Adelia, b. Jan. 13, 1846; m. Feb. 22, 1868, Charles Mackintire, of Peabody, Mass.; d. Oct. 10, 1884.
- 90. Marion Awilda, b. July 22, 1848; m. Aug. 10, 1869, Henry A. Fellows, of Salisbury.
- 91. John Stevens, b. June 18, 1850; d. Nov. 8, 1858.
- 92. Wilfred Dunbar, b. Aug. 16, 1852; m. Dec. 14, 1873, Mary Ellen Gordon, of Andover. She d. April 8, 1876; m. (2) April 20, 1880, Emma V. Anderson, of Sedalia, Mo.
- 93. James Fred, b. Sept. 25, 1855; m. Jan. 19, 1876, Lillian I. Davis, of Andover.
- 94. Nellie Stanwood, b. May 5, 1859; d. Sept. 15, 1879.
- 95. John Henry, b. July 8, 1861; m. Sept. 26, 1885, Martha W. Campbell.

(87.) George E. carries on the ancestral farm; m. Oct. 30, 1862, Hannah C. Morrill, of Salisbury.

- 96. Agnes M., b. April 10, 1864; d. May 2, 1864.
- 97. Kate A., b. Aug. 29, 1867; d. Sept. 2, 1869.

THE FIFIELD FAMILY.

FIVE BRANCHES.

John was the father of five sons, who removed here from Kingston. The church records of that town show the following: Mary, baptized Dec. 8, 1743; Joseph, son of John, baptized Feb. 14, 1748; David, baptized March 14, 1751; and John and Mary, baptized Feb. 24, 1754.

1. John, b. in Kingston in 1733; m. Anna Snow, who d. Oct. 21, 1824, aged 84. She was a smart, capable and energetic woman, and was present at the birth of Daniel Webster. Mr. Fifield purchased land of Col. Ebenezer Stevens, removing to Salisbury previous to 1771, building a log house, in which he resided until 1776-8, when he erected the large house now occupied by his lineal descendant, John W., at North road. He d. Oct. 24, 1824, aged 91. This aged couple were buried in the same grave.
 2. Winthrop. See.
 3. Mary, b. —; d. young.
 4. Edward, removed to Maine.
 5. Mary, b. —; m. Peter French. See.
 6. Anna, b. —; m. William Searle, a brother to Rev. Jonathan Searle.
 7. Joshua, b. Dec. 24, 1776. See.
- (2.) Winthrop, (Capt.) served in the revolutionary war as a marine. He settled in Enfield and afterwards returning to Salisbury he located on the old Mill road. He built two houses west of Punch brook, the second being a large frame house, painted yellow, which was destroyed by fire in 1879. He also erected a two-story brick house, on the rise of land east of the brook, known as "the mansion," which was also destroyed by fire. In this house he d. Jan. 10, 1834. He m. March 11, 1784, Mchitable, dau. of Benjamin Pettengill; she d. Oct. 8, 1831. (See also sawmills.)
 8. Amos, b. Jan. 16, 1785. See.
 9. Edwin, d. young.
 10. Benjamin P., b. Jan. 27, 1788. See.

11. John, b. Jan. 10, 1791; m. Hannah Babcock and resided at Hampden, Me. He d. Sept. 8, 1872.
 12. Mehitable, b. July 18, 1793; m. Nov. 14, 1819, March Barber, of Canaan. She d. Oct. 25, 1875.
 13. Sukey, (Susan) b. Feb. 25, 1795; d. Sept. 21, 1803.
 14. Israel, b. Aug. 17, 1798; m. Judith Taylor, of Danbury. He remained on the homestead, carried on several sawmills and d. Nov. 28, 1834.
 15. Nancy, b. Feb. 28, 1800, and d. young.
 16. Nancy, b. Jan. 1802; d. March, 1802. 17. Nancy, b. in 1804, and d. in 1805.
 18. Winthrop, b. Jan. 3, 1806. See.
 19. Polly, b. Sept. 23, 1808; m. Joshua Jackson and res. in Danbury.
- (7.) Joshua, known as "Squire Joshua," from his being a justice of the peace, being first appointed Jan. 25, 1795. He was officially associated with S. C. Bartlett, transacted a considerable justice business and settled many estates, being honest in all his acts and universally respected. He was a large lumber dealer, and remained on the farm till deacon Amos removed from Danbury, when he sold out and removed to what is now Franklin, building a brick house, now the Congregational parsonage. Previous to his permanently leaving the farm he removed to the South road and resided in the Mrs. H. C. W. Moore house, where he was postmaster from Oct., 1826, to Dec., 1827. Contemplating a visit to St. Louis, Mo., he had a premonition that he should die before his return, and made his will, leaving his business affairs with Judge Nesmith. While on this visit he d. at St. Louis, Nov. 17, 1840. He m. (1) Susannah Sanborn, who was b. July 1, 1781, and d. Jan. 25, 1826; m. (2) Sept. 18, 1827, Louisa Smith, of Peterborough, who d.—

Children by first wife:

20. Hiram, b. Jan. 16, 1802; d. Feb. 22, 1822.
21. Susan, b. Jan. 16, 1804; m. Aug. 1826, Dr. Robert Smith. See.
22. Joshua S., b. April 24, 1806.
23. Ann S., b. April 10, 1815; m. Dec. 11, 1836, Calvin Gerrish; res. at Concord.
24. Mary B., b. April 29, 1817; d. Jan. 7, 1821.
Children by second wife:
25. John, d. young. 26. William H., d. young.
27. Mary M., m. in the west and d. there. 28. Louisa.

(8.) Amos, (Deacon) m. April 10, 1805, Hannah Sherburne, b. at Kingston, March 1, 1788, and d. Sept. 9, 1848. After marriage he removed to the south part of Danbury, clearing up a large farm, and resided there until 1832, when, his father's health failing, he returned to Salisbury. After the latter's death, in 1834, he bought out his uncle Joshua's share of the homestead and with his only son, Jonathan W., carried on the farm until his death, April 26, 1858. He was made a deacon while residing at Danbury, and after his removal here was one of the influential members of the Bapstist church. Children :

- 29. Hannah, b. Oct. 6, 1806; m. Dec. 1826, Abraham Shaw. She d. Nov. 1, 1857.
- 30. Jonathan W., b. June 20, 1808. See.
- 31. Nancy, b. June 4, 1814; m. Ezekiel Bartlett. She d. in Hill, Oct. 2, 1870.
- 32. Mary, b. Dec. 28, 1819; m. (1) Oct. 4, 1838, John Huntoon, who d. Jan. 19, 1854; m. (2) March 14, 1855, David Pavere, who d. Aug. 14, 1863; m. (3) Jan 28, 1865, Jonathan Arey. See.

(10.) Benjamin Pettengill resided for a time with his brother Amos, at Danbury, thence removed to Franklin, residing in the old Edward Eastman house. He d. at Danbury, March 8, 1857; m. Dorothy Taylor, of Danbury, who d. March 28, 1844. Children :

- 33. William, b. 1821; d. Dec. 5, 1846.
- 34. Albert, died in California.
- 35. Winthrop, resides in California.
- 36. Martha, b. in 1828, d. Sept. 29, 1846.
- 37. Dorothy, b. 1829, d. Oct. 25, 1856.
- 38. Mary A., m. and res. in the west.

(18.) Winthrop, (Rev.) read medicine with Dr. Jesse Merrill, of Salisbury, (Franklin) attended medical lectures at Dartmouth, and practiced three years at Pittsfield. He studied theology with Rev. Jonathan Curtis, at Pittsfield, and at Andover Theological Seminary, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Epsom, May 10, 1837, continuing there ten years. He was then settled at East Concord, March 24, 1847, and was dismissed March 25, 1850. Feb. 15, 1852, he began his christian labors with the Congregational church at South Newmarket, continuing until his death, May 9, 1862, "much lamented by a kind and devoted people." Mr. Fifield

was modest and very unassuming in manner and possessed great faith through prayer. He m. (1) Oct. 1833, Sophia Garland, who was b. Feb. 10, 1815, and d. Nov. 19, 1836; m. (2) Jan. 17, 1842, Sarah A. O., dau. of Jonathan Piper, who was b. at Northwood, Dec. 26, 1821. His children were: i. Ellen, b. —; d. Aug. 19, 1836. ii. Charles W., b. at Epsom, Feb. 19, 1843. iii. Ellen S., b. at Epsom, Dec. 5, 1845. iv. Ann E. G., b. at East Concord, Dec. 4, 1848. v. Sarah H., b. at East Concord, Jan. 26, 1851. vi. John E., b. at South Newmarket, Nov. 2, 1857.

(30.) Jonathan Ward remained on the farm and d. suddenly, Feb. 1, 1874. He was a prominent Odd Fellow and a man much respected. He m. (1) Theodora D. Dickinson, who d. April 22, 1850; m. (2) Elizabeth Rowell, who was b. at Alexandria, March 17, 1819, and d. March 20, 1857; m. (3) the widow of Dr. Carr, of Sanbornton. Children:

39. John W., b. Dec. 6, 1832. See.

40. Julia A., b. April 13, 1735; m. Nov. 25, 1855, Francis Shaw, who d. Feb. 1881.

41. Martha J., b. March 17, 1838; m. Charles W. Butler, of Lowell, Mass.

42. Mary H., b. June 25, 1843; m. Cyrus A. Sulloway, of Manchester.

43. George C., b. July 27, 1856; d. March 20, 1857.

(39.) John Ward succeeded his father on the farm, and has held several town offices. He m. Nov. 19, 1855, Martha M., dau. of Jonathan Clark, of Danbury. In speaking of the Fifield house on this homestead, Daniel Webster (who was born near) said "he had lived to see seven generations in the house." This being before the present occupant was married it must have been in the following way: John, the grantee, (i); John, who built the house, (ii); the old lady Snow, mother of John's wife, (iii); Winthrop, (iv); Amos, (v); Jonathan W., (vi); John W., (vii)—whose daughter Adelaide made the eighth generation.

44. Adelaide M., b. Dec. 16, 1860, m. Aug. 1881, Leon Boswell, of Franklin. She d. — 1888.

SECOND BRANCH.

45. Jonathan Fifield, a brother to John, (1) was b. at Kingston in 1747, and removed to Salisbury previous to 1774, settling on the north side of the centre rangeway, at the top of the hill west of Parsons corner, where he built a small frame house, it being the ell of the present F. S. Fifield residence, erected by him a few years later. He served at the battle of Bennington, in Capt. Webster's company, and in other battles of the revolution, and was a man of much ability. He d. Jan. 15, 1828, aged 81; m. Dorcas Pearson, who d. June 10, 1833, aged 78. His children were :
46. John. See. 47. Enoch, b. Aug. 14, 1774.
48. Ebenezer O., b. June 29, 1781. He fitted for college at Salisbury Academy and entered Dartmouth College with Ezekiel Webster, they being close friends. After graduation, in 1804, he read medicine with Dr. Nathan Smith, of Hanover, and when Daniel Webster went to Boston to practice law Mr. Fifield went with him, and completed his studies with Dr. Asa Ballard, the young men boarding and sharing the same room together. On the completion of his studies Dr. Fifield removed to Maine, practicing in the vicinity of Bangor, but not liking there he returned to Boston. It is said that after practicing a short time he opened a store at Frankfort, and afterwards one at Boston. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 he entered as a surgeon on board the ship-of-war Oriole, (?). This vessel was captured by the French, and with others he was taken to France, remaining a prisoner for eight months. Returning to Boston shattered in health, he went to Alexandria, Va., where he taught the academy. In 1823 he again returned to Boston and was principal in the Bennett street school, afterwards occupying a position in the old State Bank.

His eyesight failing, in 1830, he left the bank and removed to Lowell, Mass., where he d. Oct. 22, 1859. He had a large circle of honored friends. He m. July 6, 1809, Anna G., dau. of William Gough, of Boston; she d. April 15, 1875. Five children were b. to them, the surviving ones being: I. Elizabeth, who m. John Billings. II. Ellen, m. —; both reside at Boston, Mass.

49. Pearson, b. Dec. 10, 1784. See.
50. Levi, unm., went to sea, and d. at New Orleans, La.
51. Jonathan, d. in Virginia. 52. Reuben. See.
53. Sewall, b. —; m. (1) Sarah Sawyer, who d. May 6, 1855, aged 65; m. (2) in 1856, Mary Morrill, of Boscawen. He d. Dec. 4, 1871, aged 75. He was by trade a cabinet maker, and was a famous fifer in the old state militia times.
54. Rebecca. b. —; m. Dec. 25, 1807, Capt. James Rutherford, who was b. at Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 18, 1769, and d. at Troy, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1838. He was a sea-going man for thirty years, and commanded a number of vessels. During the period of the "Embargo Act" he came to Salisbury, married, and built the house now occupied by Mrs. George Kilbourne, fitting up the north-west front room as a store, remaining here till 1815. She d. at Troy, Sept. 14, 1826; five children, all dead.
- (46.) John resided east of Mrs. Wallace Sanborn, and d. in the O. N. Tucker house, May 23, 1849, aged 76; m. May 27, 1793, Hannah Elkins, who d. Oct. 30, 1850, aged 75.
55. Enoch B., b. March 27, 1794, and went west.
56. Philema A., b. Aug. 4, 1796, unm. and resided at Methuen, Mass.
57. Dorcas P., b. April 27, 1798; d. June 27, 1831, unm.
58. Sarah B., b. Dec. 9, 1799; m. — Shepherd, the hotel keeper at South road, and d. at Manchester.
59. Henry E., b. Jan. 29, 1802; m. and removed to Michigan.
60. Thomas, b. Jan. 10, 1804; d. March 1, 1805.
61. Judith E., b. Aug. 6, 1805; m. (1) Benjamin Thompson; m. (2) Moses Calef. See.
62. Thomas E., b. Dec. 8, 1807, and went west.

63. Nancy G., b. Oct. 6, 1809, and res. at Methuen, Mass.
64. Hannah C., b. May 8, 1810; m. Darius Messer and d. at Methuen, Mass.
65. Mary J., b. Nov. 4, —, and res. at Methuen, Mass.
- (47.) Enoch resided on the Dr. W. W. Sleeper place. He m. in 1798, Abigail Stevens, who was b. at Salisbury, Mass., Feb. 12, 1778, and d. Feb. 20, 1851.
66. James, b. Oct. 23, 1800; m. Catherine Richards, but had no children. He d. April 21, 1839. He resided on Cash street, where he made and gilded looking-glasses and picture frames, afterwards removing to Jackson, Mich.
67. Osgood H., b. April 4, 1804, and d. at Jackson, Mich., Nov. 16, 1872.
68. John S., b. Sept. 5, 1806, and d. at Jackson, Mich., Feb. 25, 1872.
69. Levi, b. March 7, 1807; m. Hannah Osgood, dau. of Aaron Adams, and removed to Jackson, Mich., where he d. June 8, 1878.
70. George W., b. Sept. 7, 1810; resides at Jackson, Mich.
71. William P., b. July 7, 1813, and d. Feb. 12, 1880.
72. Abigail S., b. Aug. 29, 1815; m. — Woodworth, and d. at Jackson, Mich., Sept. 8, 1858.
73. Newell J., b. Dec. 8, 1817; m. Mehitable Stevens.
- (49.) Pearson removed to Frankfort, near Winterport, Me., in 1808, (?) and m. Rebecca, dau. of Stephen Atwood. He worked at the trade of tanner, currier and shoemaker. In 1812 he returned to Salisbury with his wife and one child. From Salisbury he was drafted into the army and served at Lake Champlain. In 1815 he removed to Vassalboro, Me. By his first wife he had six children, the youngest, Harriet B., b. June 9, 1828. She m. Dec. 10, 1855, Josiah S. Richards, and resides at Molina, Ill. In 1834 Pearson m. (2) Mary H. Whitcomb, of Boston, Mass., by whom he had two daughters, the youngest, Anna D., residing at Hampden, Me.
- (52.) Reuben remained on the homestead, and d. April 28, 1841; he m. Mary Healey, who d. Oct. 23, 1858, aged 62.
74. Caroline B., b. Oct. 5, 1819; m. Jan. 6, 1858, Moody A. Kilburn, of Boscawen, who d. July 25, 1875. She d. Sept. 22, 1880.
75. Eveline C., b. Nov. 30, 1821, and d. Nov. 1, 1861, unm.
76. Joseph H., b. March 18, 1826; m. (1) Thankful —, who d. Oct. 10, 1860; m. (2) Alvina Gentleman, and res. at Jackson, Mich.
77. Frederick S., b. Aug. 27, 1827, remains on the homestead, is a deacon of the Baptist church, and has also served

the town most faithfully. He m. June 11, 1862, Mary A., dau. of Joseph and Mary Taylor Hutchins, who was b. at Charlestown, Mass., June 4, 1842.

78. Fred. H., b. March 16, 1866. 79. Grace M., b. Feb. 16, 1874.

THIRD BRANCH.

80. Abraham Fifield, (Ensign) a brother to John, (1) and Jonathan, (45) is said to have come from Hampstead, but was a native of Kingston. He settled on the farm now occupied by B. F. Shaw, building the house. In the war of the revolution he served at Bunker Hill, and was in Capt. Webster's company at Bennington, being the second man that crossed the breastworks. He d. June 9, 1840; m. Abigail Sulloway, of the Centre road village, who d. May 9, 1838, aged 83.

81. Peter, b. May 20, 1781. See. 82. Betsey, d. unm. Feb. 27, 1856, aged 77.

83. Abigail, d. unm. Aug. 13, 1848, aged 62.

84. Amos, b. —; m. May 22, 1813, Agnes Greenough, who d. in Salisbury. His children were: 1. Melinda, b. in 1815, and d. Dec. 7, 1817. 11. William, b. in 1819, and d. Dec. 27, 1824.

85. Daniel, continued on the farm and d. July 21, 1845, aged 48. (?)

86. Samuel, removed to Michigan where he d. He m. Sarah Norris, of Danbury.

(81.) Peter purchased the Chase farm, on the southwest slope of Loverin hill, removed to Andover in 1814, (?) and d. Nov. 17, 1856; m. Lydia, dau. of Samuel Eaton. (See.) She d. June 9, 1880.

87. John L., b. Aug. 1, 1805; m. Laura Cushman. He read medicine with Dr. Elkins, at Andover, and became a successful practitioner at Victoria, Ill., where he still resides,

88. Peter F., b. April 7, 1812; m. Aug. 2, 1842, Mary Norton. He was a farmer and d. at French Grove, Ill., July 7, 1880.

89. Samuel, b. in Andover, Sept. 24, 1816; m. Laurena, dau. of Moses Stevens, of Canterbury, and d. at Buda, Ill., March 23, 1869.

90. Hiram, b. Nov. 14, 1818; m. Mary E. Holmes and res. at Andover.

91. Silas C., b. Jan. 7, 1821; m. Lucy A., daughter of William Jackman, of Enfield, and res. at Andover.

92. Lucy J., b. Aug. 1, 1826; m. Marcus Nelson and res. at New London.

FOURTH BRANCH.

93. Edward Fifield, a brother of John, Jonathan and Abraham, (I, 45, 80,) removed here in 1776, settling on the farm now owned by Michael Lorden. After a few years he sold out and removed to Meriden, then nearly a wilderness, purchasing 250 acres of land, and building a large frame house, still standing, one half mile from Kimball Union Academy, where he d. Aug. 19, 1834, aged 83. This would make him nearly the same age as Ensign Abraham. With his brothers he served in the revolutionary war. He m. Dorothy Sleeper, who d. Aug. 26, 1827, aged 79. They had twelve children, all born in Salisbury, as follows :
94. Dorothy, d. unm. 95. Ira. 96. Josiah, removed to Irasburg, Vt.
 97. Susan, m. Everiston Jennings and resided at Queechee, Vt. Had seven children, all d. but E. J. Jennings, who. m. Maria Jones and res. at Woodstock, Vt.
 98. Lydia, m. Oliver Taylor, and rem. to N. Y. 99. Mehitable G., d. unm.
 100. Phebe, m. Enos Richard, or Ricard, and resided at Weathersfield, Vt. Removed to Plainfield, Vt. and died.
 101. Perley, m. Marian, dau. of Capt. Nathaniel Morgan; she d. May 29, 1849, aged 52; he d. June 11, 1863, aged 75.
 102. James, (M. D.) b. —; m. Lucinda Palmer, of Claremont, where he practiced medicine and d. April 30, 1827, aged 33. She d. Aug. 22, 1831, aged 78.
 103. Edward, m. and d. at Weathersfield, Vt.
 104. Lucinda, b. at Meriden, and m. Cyrus Beckley.
 105. Jesse, (M. D.) m. Susan Burnham and settled at Waterloo, N. Y. Had four children and the youngest m. D. N. Burnham, Esq., and resides at 1274 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

FIFTH BRANCH.

106. Joseph,* brother to the foregoing heads of families, (I, 45, 80 and 93,) was b. at Kingston in 1740, and was the first of the family to locate here, having removed to Salisbury previous to 1769, building a large two-story house on the site occupied by Mrs. Tenney's residence, at Parsons corner. His gravestone in the Baptist church-

*In this sketch there are undoubtedly many inaccuracies, as the compiler has been able to gather but little trustworthy information.

yard at Centre road has this inscription: "Esqr. Joseph Fifield, d. Sept. 29, 1813, aged 73." He was also called "Ensign Joseph," and served in the revolutionary war. He m. — Badger.

107. Sherburne. See. 108. John. See. 109. Joseph.
 110. Amanda, m. John Chellis. 111. Ezra, see 139. 112. Jonathan. See.
 113. Miriam, m. Joseph Adams.
 114. Polly, m. March 13, 1796, Deacon William Cate. 115. Josiah. (?). See.

(107.) Sherburne erected a large house near the present house of Mrs. L. B. Graves, and subsequently removed to the College road west of the George Farm, where he died. He m. (1) Nov. 29, 1785, Alice Barnard, who d. May 8, 1791; m. (2) Nov. 20, 1791, Elisabeth Sanborn.

116. Stephen, b. March 20, 1787; m. Hannah, dau. of Moses Morse and removed to Meriden.
 117. Polly, b. Nov. 12, 1788, and d. unm.
 118. Moses, b. June 6, 1793; m. Sally Bachelder, of Andover, and rem. west.
 119. Joseph, b. Jan. 25, 1795; m. — Nichols, settled in Hill and rem. west.
 120. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 23, 1796, and d. young.

(108.) John, called "Mountain John," settled in Kearsarge Gore, removing thence to the foot of Garland hill, where he died. He m. (1) Betsey, dau. of Capt. Benjamin Pettengill; m. (2) Hannah Farnum. His children by first wife were:

121. Moses, removed to N. Y.
 122. Amos P., m. (1) Sally Tucker; m. (2) — and removed to N. Y.
 123. Levi, lived in Warner and afterwards went to Illinois.
 124. Benjamin P., m. — Merrill and d. in Canaan; she d. May 3, 1883.
 125. Eliza, m. Ransom Brooks and d. in Claremont.
 126. Ruth, m. William Forest and d. in New York.
 Children by second wife:
 127. True, m. — Conner and resided in Andover, 128. David. (?)

(109.) Joseph (Ensign) m. Hannah Pettengill, of Newburyport, Mass., and removed to Plainfield.

129. Nancy B., m. David Winkley, of Strafford. Children: I. Alonzo, m. Elizabeth Daniels, of Plainfield, and res. in Iowa. II. Mary A., m. Martin Cole and res. in Meriden.
 130. David. (?) 131. Polly, m. Calvin Fifield, of Plainfield, and res. in Meriden.

132. Joseph, m. Ann Powell, of Pottsdam, N. Y.
 133. Rosannah, m. (1) David Raymond. (?) m. (2) — King, (?) and resided at Pottsdam, N. Y.
 134. Jefferson, m. Elizabeth Wilcox, of Orford. 135. Hannah, d. unm.
 136. Dorothy, res. at Plainfield. 137. — m. Oliver Raymond; res. at Plainfield.

(112.) Jonathan (Ensign) resided with Sherburne Fifield and thence removed to the Dr. G. P. Titcomb house, where he died.

138. Frank, learned the cabinet maker's trade of Deacon Parsons; m. Hannah Fifield; he d. — and his widow again married.
 139. Thankful A., m. John Severance, of Andover, and removed west.
 140. Adelaide, d. —

(115.) Josiah, (?) or Ezra. (?) [I do not know whether this is the son of Ensign Joseph or not. He lived on the Sherburne Fifield place and was twice married.]

141. Sherburne, resided at Deerfield. There were also: David, who m. Polly Brooks and d. in Plainfield; Calvin, m. —

142. Benjamin Fifield was at Rumford (Concord) Jan. 2, 1747–8, and signed the petition to Benning Wentworth to furnish a guard for the gristmill at that place. He also signed the "Association Test Act." He m. Hannah Peters, who d. March 8, 1794.

143. Mary, b. April 1, 1748; m. Ezra Carter and res. at New Marlborough, Me.
 144. Obediah P., b. Aug. 31, 1749. See. 145. William, b. May 6, 1751. See.
 146. Hannah, b. Dec. 21, 1752; m. — Bagley.
 147. Benjamin, b. Oct. 4, 1754, and settled soon after his brother, Obediah P., at the top of the hill west of M. J. Stevens. He m. (1) Mehitable Bean and resided on the farm now occupied by Ernest C. Currier, thence removing to Grafton. He m. (2) Susanna Chote, of Chelsea, Vt.
 148. Jonathan, b. Aug. 9, 1756. 149. Sarah, b. July 13, 1758.
 150. Paul, b. Aug. 5, 1760; m. Temperance Furber and removed to Maine.
 151. John, b. May 20, 1762; m. Phebe Fry.
 152. Moses, b. Aug. 11, 1764, and resided at Plainfield.
 153. David, b. Jan. 16, 1767, and resided at Plainfield.
 154. Shuah, b. Jan. 27, 1769; m. Zeneth Wheeler, of Concord, and rem. to N. Y.

(144.) Obediah Peters, at the age of 32, (viz. in 1781) removed to the western part of the town, settling on the north side of the centre rangeway, beyond M. J. Stevens, the old "cellar hole" still remaining, he and the Scribners

being the first settlers in that neighborhood. He. m. Sarah, dau. of Sinclair Bean.

155. Elizabeth, m. Aug. 6, 1793, Moses Stevens.

156. Benjamin, b. Aug. 8, 1777. See. 157. Polly, m. David Tenney, of Hill.

158. Sally, m. March 3, 1807, Ebenezer Mason, of Hill.

159. Jonathan, m. March 17, 1806, Hannah Thompson, of Salisbury. He was by trade a blacksmith, and was noted for his ingenuity in the manufacture of iron tools of all descriptions and the tempering of steel. He resided for a time east of his father's, afterwards removing to Warner. Children: 1. Benjamin, m. Caroline Perkins, of South Boston, Mass., and resided in Sutton. He had seventeen children, six b. in Salisbury.

160. Susan, m. Russell Adams.

161. Obediah, m. (1) — Hildreth, of Sutton; m. (2) Rebecca Savery, of Kearsarge Gore, Warner. He was by trade a blacksmith and removed to New York, where he died.

162. Shuah, m. Jan. 12, 1815, Israel Bean. See.

163. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Dickinson.

(155.) Benjamin remained on the farm and with the assistance of his father built the large double house, (near the site of the first house) destroyed by fire some years ago. This house was the largest dwelling in that part of the town and was a prominent landmark. He removed to Wilmot in 1837, (?) and d. Jan. 10, 1842; m. Rachel Chote, of Enfield, who d. —

164. Mary, b. Oct. 2, 1801; m. in 1820, Samuel Currier. He d. —, she d. Dec. 8, 1884. Children: I. Lavina, b. —, m. Elisha R. Horton, both dead. II. James, m. Sarah Bean. He d. — III. Clement S., d. —

165. Asa, b. in 1815; m. (1) Lydia Eastman, of Andover; m. (2) widow Sarah Bailey, who d. — He res. in Wilmot.

166. Abigail, b. in 1817, and m. Jonathan Bean.

167. Sarah, b. Feb. 11, 1824; m. Thomas Addison, of Weare. She d. —

(145.) William resided at the East Village, (Franklin.) He was a miller by trade, and employed by Ebenezer Eastman to conduct his gristmill. He removed here in 1799 and d. in 1822; m. Nov. 21, 1776, Dorothy Eastman.

168. Molly, b. Sept. 30, 1777; drowned in 1786.
 169. Jeremiah, b. March 20, 1779 and removed west.
 170. Rebecca, b. Sept. 22, 1782; m. Ralph Webster. She d. — aged 90; he d. in 1854.
 171. William, b. Oct. 24, 1784, and settled at New Hampton.
 172. Moses, b. Oct. 20, 1786, and settled at Northfield, Mass. He m. (1) Sylvia Warren.
 173. Philip, b. Dec. 18, 1788, and d. young.
 174. Molly, b. Aug. 9, 1791; m. Benjamin Judkins. See.
 175. Susan, b. Nov. 12, 1793-94; m. (1) John Robertson, who d. Feb. 2, 1825; m. (2) Nov. 18, 1849, Jeremiah Sanborn. She d. Jan. 17, 1869.
 176. Sally, b. Jan. 3, 1796; m. May 22, 1817, John Russell, Jr., who was b. at Andover, May 30, 1793, and d. at Franklin, May 25, 1867; she d. July 5, 1868.
 177. Ruth, d. — aged 7 years.

THE FITZ FAMILY.

TWO BRANCHES.

The ancient source of this family in America was Sir John Fitz, of Fitz-ford, Devonshire county, England, in the 13th century. The immediate American ancestor of the Fitz (or Fitts) family was Robert Fitz, (1) who, with his wife, Grace D., were among the original settlers of Salisbury, Mass., as early as 1639, first settling in Ipswich, in 1835. He left one son, Abraham, (2) who m. (1) May, 1655, Sarah Thompson; m. (2) Jan. 7, 1668, the widow of Tyler Bradley; among the children by his second wife was Richard, (3) b. Feb. 26, 1672; m. April, 1727, Sarah Brown, and settled at South Hampton. He had Daniel, (4) b. Sept. 25, 1729; m. Abigail Currier and settled at Sandown. He had Richard, (5) b. Aug. 8, 1758; m. Dorothy Kimball and settled at Sandown; had nine children.

FIRST BRANCH.

6. Daniel, the eldest, b. at Sandown, March 7, 1789, where he m. (1) Nov. 12, 1812, Abigail Mitchell, who was b. at Haverhill, Mass. He removed to Salisbury in 1818, purchasing the farm of Abial Wardwell, known as the

"Sinkler Bean farm." In April, 1836, he removed to that part of Boscawen now Webster, where he d. July 13, 1865; she d. Dec. 27, 1837, aged 49; m. (2) March 17, 1846, Sarah A. Weeks, of Hopkinton. By his second wife he had no children. Mr. Fitz was a man of positive character, indomitable energy, and a public spirited citizen. Embracing christianity in 1831, with others, he established the "Union meeting house." After his removal to Webster he was one of the foremost members of the society in building the Methodist church. His political creed was "that the people should govern."

7. Almira, b. Sept. 2, 1813; m. May 9, 1875, John Tebbetts, of Charlestown, Mass. She d. March 10, 1879.
8. George Washington, b. April 21, 1815. By trade he was a miller and dealt in grain at Cambridge, Mass. He became one of the early settlers of Lawrence, Kan., where he entered into the struggle to prevent "border ruffianism." He m. at Cambridge, May 1, 1842, Sarah A. Thompson, who d. April 22, 1851; m. (2) Ellen Malone. Had five children by his first wife, three of whom died, and five children by his second wife.
9. Cyrus, b. Sept. 16, 1818. See.
10. John Mitchel, (M. D.) b. Oct. 19, 1820. He attended the school at the South road, living with Mrs. Andrew Bowers, and then entered the Samuel Greenleaf store where he remained during his minority. In 1845 he began the study of medicine under Charles P. Gage, M. D., of Concord. He also attended medical lectures at Harvard, and after some years of study and practice graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1865. He began the practice of medicine at Bainbridge, Ga., and in 1849 located at Vershire, Vt. In 1852 he opened an office at Warner, remaining there till 1865, when he removed to South Sutton, and thence to Bradford, where he continued with a large and successful practice. He was an

active member of the N. H. Medical Society, and one of the first members of the state board of censors, to examine medical graduates for a license. A man of great perseverance, and gifted with quick faculties of perception, he arrived at a diagnosis seemingly by intuition; he never failed to respond to a professional call, by reason of the pecuniary circumstances or on account of the weather. He m. April 13, 1858, Nancy, dau. of H. B. Chase, of Warner; he d. Feb. 8, 1883.

11. Orlando H., b. Nov. 5, 1822; d. Aug. 21, 1825.
12. Mary B., b. Feb. 28, 1825. She was a school teacher of considerable note.
13. Harriet E., b. April 8, 1827; m. Aug. 13, 1854, John W. Colby, of Franklin. He d. at Lawrence, Kan., Feb. 8, 1875.
14. Orlando H., b. Jan. 8, 1830; m. (1) Aug. 28, 1866, Mrs. Julia M. Foster; m. (2) April 14, 1870, Mary S. Worth, by whom he had John L., b. Oct. 28, 1875, and resides at Webster.
15. Daniel, b. April 22, 1832; d. —

(9.) Cyrus, in the winter of 1832-3, began work for Dr. Peter Bartlett, remaining two years. In 1837 he was commissioned Ensign of the Boscawen infantry, afterwards rising to the rank of Captain. Under the pastorate of the Rev. John French, he united with the M. E. church, (in 1847) and since 1875 he held church office. In 1844 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he followed the occupation of a miller. Returning to Webster in 1846, he followed the same business for two years, when he removed to "Little's hill," where he has a large and productive farm. He m. July 3, 1843, Elizabeth Corser; has eight children, seven of which were born at Webster.

SECOND BRANCH.

16. Richard Fitz, a brother of Daniel, (6) was b. Dec. 6, 1790, and removed here with his brother, occupying the same house. He m. (1) Mary, dau. of Hon. Joseph Blanchard, of Chester, who d. Feb. 1, 1825; m. (2) Jan. 2, 1827, Maria, dau. of Isaac Stevens, who d. July 1, 1833, aged

32. He d. on the John Corser farm in Boscawen, Jan. 10, 1846.

Children by first wife :

17. Maria F., b. Jan. 1, 1819; m. Jan. 26, 1841, Garland Calef. She d. Jan. 6, 1873; had seven children, born at Webster.
18. Sally, b. May 20, 1820; m. May 20, 1846, Israel Tebbetts, of Charlestown, Mass. She d. Sept. 9, 1861.
19. Mary A., b. Jan. 12, 1822; m. Nov. 10, 1846, Albert Danforth. She d. Jan. 9, 1851.

Children by second wife :

20. Rhoda J., b. Feb. 6, 1828; m. June 17, 1852, Alpheus Ballard, of Boston, Mass. She d. June 30, 1854.
21. Hannah, b. Aug. 30, 1832; d. March 1, 1833.

THE FLANDERS FAMILY.

1. William bought seven acres of land of John Chellis, and erected a house on the site now occupied by Mrs. Moses Greeley. Here he built a tannery and had a shoe shop. Moses Greeley having purchased this property, Mr. Fifield removed to South road and built the house now occupied by John W. Huntoon. He d. Sept. 10, 1837, aged 55. The name of his wife is not known, as he married previous to coming here. He was a man of much respectability, smart and energetic, and was in his day the acknowledged leader of the democratic party. Few facts concerning his descendants are known, except that his sons became connected with the shoe industry.

2. James, b. July 4, 1800; rem. to Lynn, and may have died here in 1833.
3. Daniel, b. April 10, 1802; m. July 12, 1827, Bertha Scribner.
4. William, b. June 5, 1804; removed to Woburn, Mass.
5. Benjamin F., b. Oct. 31, 1807; d. March 31, 1813. 6. John, b. Oct. 26, 1810.
7. Henry H., b. July 31, 1813.
8. Benjamin F., b. Aug. 24, 1816. All removed to Woburn, Mass.

Ezra Flanders removed to Grafton or Canaan; m. April 1, 1768, Sarah Blasdel, (Blaisdell.) Children all born here, as follows :

10. John, b. Jan. 24, 1769. 11. Dolly, b. Nov. 19, 1770.

12. James, b. Aug. 26, 1772. 13. Daniel, b. Aug. 30, 1774.
 14. Abner, b. April 13, 1777. 15. William, b. May 12, 1779.
 16. Sarah, b. Aug. 10, 1781; d. Dec. 6, 1781. 17. Ezra, b. Oct. 8, 1783.

THE FOOTE FAMILY.

Lewis Foote was born at Amesbury, Mass., Feb. 14, 1784, and was by trade a ship carpenter. In the war of 1812 he enlisted in the navy, and shipped from Portsmouth in the privateer "Mass," she having been commissioned by French "letters of marque," having been taken from the French during that war. She was shortly after lost during a severe gale. Among his children were :

1. Thomas, b. at Amesbury, March 14, 1813. Jan. 12, 1831, he came to Salisbury, and eventually purchased the Capt. John Webster homestead, where he resided until his removal to Hampstead in the fall of 1878. During his residence here he was engaged in carpentering and in manufacture of cabinet articles. Public office he would never hold. He was a man of much self-respect and very methodical in his daily life. He m. Nov. 26, 1835, Lydia, dau. of David F. Favor, who was b. at Bristol, R. I., Aug. 3, 1813; d. at Hampstead, Dec. 17, 1887.
2. Mary E., b. Sept. 1, 1837; d. Aug. 26, 1840.
3. Charles Edwin, b. June 5, 1840; m. June 11, 1860, Mary F., dau. of Dr. Robert Smith. He is engaged in mercantile business at Pennacook.
4. Frederick W., b. April 21, 1843; d. April 24, 1844.
5. Henry Thomas, b. Sept. 27, 1845; m. Charlotte Amesworth and resides at Pennacook, on the Boscawen side, where he is engaged in mercantile business.
6. Alfred W., b. Feb. 21, 1848; m. Fanny Randall and res. at Hampstead.
7. James Lewis, b. April 15, 1856. At the age of fifteen he began as office boy for John M. Shirley, Esq., at Andover, and soon after began the study of law under the instruction of Mr. Shirley, afterwards studying law with E. B. S. Sanborn, Esq., of Franklin Falls, for two years.

He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and removed to Manchester, where he was in practice for some years. While in Manchester he m. and is supposed to have gone west.

THE FOSTER FAMILY.

Reginald Foster, or Forester, as the name is spelled in the English records, was the patriarch of the family in America, emigrating from Exeter, (Devonshire) England, about 1638, and settling at Ipswich, Essex county, Mass. He brought with him his wife, Judith, five sons and two daughters. She died at Ipswich, Oct. 16, 1664; married (2) the widow of John Martin, of Ipswich; he died previous to June 9, 1681.

1. Hezekiah Foster removed to Salisbury quite early, settling west of Blackwater river, where the old cellar hole is yet to be seen, by a large elm tree, which was set out by one of his daughters. He signed the association test act and was a smart, capable farmer. He m. (1) — Eastman; m. (2) — Bean; m. (3) Aug. 22, 1776, Mrs. Abigail (Tyler) Pearson, who, after her husband's death, m. — Currier. Children by first wife :
 2. Sally, m. John Bean.
 3. Jonathan. (See.)
 4. Richard. (See.)
 5. —m.—Clark.
 6. Susan M. Stickney.
7. Mehitable, m. Simon Ward, b. at Salisbury, Mass., April 13, 1762. He resided at Warner, served through the revolutionary war, and d. at Newbury, Vt., in 1858. She d. Jan. 1, 1811. They had seven children. She was the grandmother of Baxter P. Smith, historian and author of several historical works, who resided and d. at Hanover.
8. Caleb, d. at Baltimore, Md., unm.
Children by second wife :
9. Polly, m. — Jewett.

Children by third wife:

10. Abigail, b. in Salisbury, Dec. 30, 1777; m. 1799, David Stevens. (See.) She d. April 22, 1859.
 11. Jacob F., b. Sept. 11, 1779; m. Lucy Bartlett.
- (3.) Jonathan settled just south of the homestead, on part of an eighty-acre lot, which he purchased of John Smith, Sept. 16, 1786. His granddaughter, Mrs. Sophronia Engals, resides at Hanover. He m. July 30, 1778, Mary Greeley.
12. Hannah, b. Sept. 22, 1779. 13. Sarah, b. Nov. 25, 1780.
 14. Mehitable, b. March 25, 1783. 15. Jonathan, b. May 2., 1785.
 16. David, b. Feb. 12, 1788. 17. Polly, b. Aug. 25, 1791.
 18. Hezekiah, b. Jan. 12, 1794. 19. William, b. Aug. 12, 1796.
 20. Jesse H., b. June, 1801; d. 1802. (?)
- (4.) Richard remained on the homestead until 1798, when with his family he removed to Hanover, where he d. Oct. 1, 1833; m. (1) July 29, 1784, Sarah Greeley, who d. May 4, 1795, aged 30; m. (2) March 10, 1796, Esther Jewell, who d. Nov. 1, 1843.
21. Caleb, b. April 19, 1785; d. Sept. 19, 1862; m. — Putnam.
 22. Asa, b. July 16, 1786, d. at sea.
23. Richard, b. March 6, 1788. He was by occupation a farmer and a gentleman highly respected; he d. Nov. 22, 1868, aged 80; m. Irena, dau. of Rev. Eden Burroughs, D. D., for many years pastor of the church at Hanover. They had nine sons and one daughter. Seven of the sons graduated at Dartmouth College. For a sketch of their usefulness the reader is referred to the Alumni of Dartmouth, 1851.
24. Sarah, b. May 24, 1790; d. young.
 25. Susannah, b. March 9, 1792; d. Sept. 19, 1873, aged 81; m. — Challis Currier.
 26. Elizabeth, b. March 13, 1794.
27. Amos, (Rev.) A. M., was b. March 30, 1797. He prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, and in the summer of 1818 entered at Dartmouth, graduating in 1822. As resident graduate he studied theology with President Tyler, D. D., and Professor Roswell Shurtleff,

D. D., and was licensed to preach by the Windsor Association, at Norwich, Vt., in Feb. 1824. On the second of March, 1825, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Canaan, from which he was dismissed Jan. 2, 1833. Feb. 13, 1833, he was installed at Putney, Vt., and dismissed Nov. 9, 1853; installed at Ludlow, Vt., Nov. 9, 1853, and dismissed Dec. 30, 1856; installed at Acworth, Feb. 18, 1857, when, after a pastorate of nine years, he was dismissed and returned to his former pastorate at Putney, Vt., where he supplied the pulpit for seven years and there died, Sept. 21, 1884, aged 87. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He m. June 29, 1825, Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Broughton White, of Washington, N. H., who d. in Oct. 1882. His publications were, "A Thanksgiving Sermon," delivered at Canaan, Nov. 29, 1827; "A Discourse to Young Men," preached at Putney, Feb. 28, 1836, and the "Ordination Sermon" of the Rev. E. D. Foster, D. D., at Henniker, Aug. 18, 1841. His children, born at Hanover, were:

28. Daniel, b. March 27, 1800; d. young.

29. Benjamin F. was b. June 16, 1803. (See Congregational ministers.) He fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, graduated at Amherst College in 1829, studied theology with the Rev. Silas McKean, D. D., of Bradford, Vt., was licensed to preach Aug. 2, 1831, and was ordained an evangelist, in March, 1832. He was installed at Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1833, and dismissed July 23, 1846. In the following September he was installed over the Congregational church, at Dummerstown, Vt., but on account of ill health was dismissed Dec. 18, 1867. He m. (1) April 19, 1832, Ruth H. Kimball, of Orange, who d. June 3, 1845, aged 37; m. (2) May C. Perry, of Manchester; he d. at Dummerstown, Vt., Nov. 2, 1868.

THE FRAZIER FAMILY.

1. Benjamin was born July 21, 1767, his parents moving to Deerfield when he was a child. While a resident there he married Mary — who was born March 11, 1769, and d. Dec. 7, 1843. After the birth of their first child they removed to Salisbury, settling at the west part of the town, beyond Mr. Frank Whittemore's. Clearing one acre of land he built a log house, which was soon followed by the frame house still standing in what is now a pasture. Although living at the extreme west part of the town he rapidly purchased and cleared up more land, which being very productive gave him the reputation of a thrifty farmer. His home was a famous resort for our people, when they wished to go "a visiting" and have a good time. In politics he was a democrat, liberal minded, frank and generous. He was a famous hunter, and upon his land all kinds of wild game was killed, one piece in particular being known as "bear world," on account of the large number of bears killed there. He died June 12, 1820.

2. Levi, b. in Deerfield, Nov. 27, 1789; m. Sarah Quimby of Salisbury and rem. to Danbury; d. March 16, 1857.
 3. Mary, b. in Salisbury, July 25, 1792; m. April 13, 1812, John Roby, Jr., of Weare. He was a Quaker in religion; d. Oct. 29, 1872.
 4. Benjamin, b. Jan. 5, 1794; d. Jan. 23, 1842; m. in New York, Jane Bussey.
 5. Sarah, b. Dec. 20, 1798; d. April 8, 1856, unm.
 6. Moses, b. Feb. 21, 1801; d. June 5, 1843; m. Almira Meloon, of Deerfield, and settled in Andover.
 7. Judith C., b. March 24, 1803; d. June 5, 1845, unm.
 8. John C., b. April 7, 1805. (See.)
 9. Lydia, b. June 28, 1807; d. Dec. 5, 1808.
 10. Samuel C., born Feb. 14, 1810; he settled at Methuen, where he married Sarah Ingalls; d. Sept. 29, 1852.
 11. Lydia, b. Nov. 28, 1812; d. March 19, 1856, unm.
 12. Alonzo, b. March 11, 1816; d. Aug. 23, 1816.
- (8.) John C., after the birth of his eldest child, moved to Danbury, where he d. Nov. 26, 1886; m. July 15, 1832, Alice, dau. of Moses Eastman, who d. Feb. 20, 1879.
13. John, b. Jan. 16, 1836; m. Mary O. Frazier. She d. April 22, 1880. He resides at Duxbury.

14. Mary, b. Oct. 17, 1838; d. March 6, 1846. 15. Moses, b. Sept. 20, 1843.
16. Mary A., b. Feb. 25, 1846; d. March 4, 1851.
17. Frank P., b. April 29, 1850; m. June 14, 1881, Clara Duff, of Peoria, Ill., where they reside.

THE FRENCH FAMILY.

1. Lieutenant Joseph removed here from Kingston previous to 1775, clearing up the farm on which he resided, now owned by Woodbury Stevens. He obtained his title in the revolutionary war, and was a smart, enterprising man. He married, (1) at Kingston, Huldah Clifford, who died aged 73; m. (2) the widow Clough, of Gilmanton; he died in Salisbury, —

2. Mehitable, b. June 13, 1769; m. Phineas Huntoon. 3. Peter. (See.)
4. Samuel, b. March 25, 1773; m. (1) Nov. 3, 1794, Hannah, dau. of Dea. Moses Selley; d. Nov. 22, 1804; m. (2) widow Wiggin.
5. Abigail, b. Oct. 8, 1775; d. unm.
6. Jonathan, (Dr.) b. Oct. 5, 1777; m. — Shaw; studied medicine, and practiced his profession at Hampton; removed to Amesbury, Mass., (?) d. —
7. Sarah, b. Feb. 10, 1780, m. Jan. 8, 1818, Thomas Follinsbury; d. in Hill.
8. Joseph, b. July 5, 1782; m. (1) —; m. (2) widow Huntoon; m. (3) Mrs. Betsey Batchelder, of Loudon; removed to Hill and died. I am not certain about the above marriages; he certainly married Emma Dickenson. He had 6 children, one of which, Hon. Augustus Chaffin French, was b. in Hill, Aug. 2, 1808. He resided with his grandfather, attending the Salisbury Academy, and after admission to the bar removed to Illinois, and was governor of that state for six years. He died at Lebanon, Ill. Another son, Dr. Edward, resided in Illinois.
9. John, b. July 2, 1785; removed west.
10. Mary, b. April 10, 1788; m. Sept. 10, 1807, Enoch Poor.
11. Nathaniel. (See.)
- (3.) Peter, b. Dec. 22, 1770, remained on the homestead; m. March 31, 1795, Dorothy Fifield.
12. Susannah, b. Dec. 24, 1796; m. Dec. 27, 1827, James Morse; he died March 20, 1848.

13. Peter, b. Feb. 4, 1799; d. unm. in Andover.
 14. Nancy, b. July 24, 1801; d. young. 15. Nancy, b. Sept. 12, 1803.
 16. John F., d. aged 6. 17. Lucien. 18. Dorothy, d. unm., aged 43.
- (11.) Capt. Nathaniel, b. Nov. 29, 1791, remained on the farm and m. May 7, 1818, *Phebe Wells, who d. in 1858, aged 64; he d. in 1858.
19. Augustus J., b. Aug. 7, 1817; m. Mary A. Wyatt, of Canterbury; she d. —; he res. at Enfield.
 20. Joseph S., b. Aug. 19, 1819; m. Nov. 25, 1841, Caroline K. Baker, of Salisbury; res. in Franklin.
 21. Hiram F., b. 1822; m. Dorothy Farnum; he d. at Andover, where she res.
 22. Eliza, m. Charles F. Delano; res. at Lynn, Mass.
 23. Jonathan, b. Oct. 20, 1824; m. March 22, 1854, Emeline Perry; res. at Andover.
 24. Mary J., d. 1849, unm. 25. Dr. John Q. A.; res at Washington.
 26. Marcus M., b. Nov. 8, 1832; m. Jan. 1, 1861, Betsey Simonds; res. at Franklin.
 27. Lucas, b. Oct. 5, 1835, unm.
 28. Charles M., d. Nov. 22, 1886, aged 35; b. at Salisbury.

THE GALE FAMILY.

Three generations of this family practiced medicine in Kingston, viz : Drs. Amos, senior and junior, and Dr. Ezra Bartlett Gale, exclusive of others bearing this name. The Gale and Bartlett families were closely connected by intermarriage. A writer remarks : "It is believed that no two families in our country have furnished more physicians than the Bartlett and Gale families of Kingston." (Hist. and Gen. Reg. Vol. 1, p. 97.) The progenitors of this family, who settled at South road, were : I. Edward, was born at Cambridge, Mass., and died at Boston, July 29, 1642, (O. S.) II. His son, Bartholomew, of Salem, married (1) 1662, Martha Lemon; married (2) Feb. 1, 1663, Mary Bacon, of Salem. III. His son, Daniel, born Aug. 17, 1676; married, in 1700, Rebecca Sweatt, of Newbury. IV. His son, Jacob, of Exeter, born Nov. 30, 1708; married in 1735 (?) the widow of John Collins. (See Collins genealogy.) She was the mother of John Collins, who settled here. Jacob died in 1762, leaving :

1. Jacob, b. June 30, 1736. (See.) 2. Susannah, b. Nov. 28, 1737.
3. Daniel, b. Sept. 2, 1739, and removed to Gilmanton.
4. Eliphalet, b. Sept. 5, 1741. (See.)
5. Dr. Amos, b. April 9, 1743; m. Hannah Gilman.
6. Eli, b. Feb. 23, 1745; m. Dorothy — 7. Mary, b. Nov. 22, 1747.
8. Benjamin, b. March 6, 1749; d. 1771.
9. John Collins, b. Nov. 26, 1750. (See.)
10. Stephen, b. Oct. 12, 1752; d. young.
11. Hannah, b. Oct. 2, 1754; d. 1754.
12. Stephen, b. Jan. 5, 1756; d. Jan. 22, 1770.

- (1.) Jacob (known as "Col.") settled at Kingston previous to 1770, from which town in 1774 he was chosen a delegate to Exeter. He was a Major in Col. Draper's regiment, in 1777, and was at the surrender of Burgoyne. In 1778 he participated in the Rhode Island campaign, and was appointed successor of (President) Josiah Bartlett, in the command of the 5th N. H. militia. He m. Abigail Tappan, a sister of John, who was a brother to Weare and grandfather of the Hon. Mason W. Tappan, Attorney General of N. H. He d. Jan. 27, 1784.
- (4.) Eliphalet was one of the lessees of the proprietors' sawmill in Salisbury. He sold his land to Jacob Morrill, and was living at Alexandria, May 20, 1777. He probably removed to Williamstown, Vt. Some of his children resided at Colchester, Vt., and one of them was James.
- (9.) John Collins, (Deacon and Col.) His father died when he was twelve years of age, leaving him for an inheritance the land on which he subsequently settled, known as the "Gale farm," now owned by Handel N. Colby. Like many boys he was bound out to service, but, possessing an active, ambitious nature, he left his place and came to Salisbury, where he m. Rebekah, dau. of Capt. John Webster, who d. Sept. 26, 1811, aged 61. His first house was built on the south part of the farm, in what is called the "sheep pasture." During his first winter a very severe snow storm occurred, and Capt. Webster became very much concerned about his little children, as he called them, and went through the snow to see

them, taking a "head and pluck," which in those days was a very acceptable gift, while it was significant of determination and perseverance. It is needless to add that "the children" were found all right. The second season he built a small house on what was then called "Chicken hill," and in 1803 went a little northwest and built the present commodious house. The well was in the present garden, and was made by an arrangement with his wife, he agreeing to dig at the well every time she went to the spring for water. His Colonel's commission bears the date of June 27, 1804, and the following story is told of his first appearance before his men in his new rank. Being liberal he determined to do the proper thing, procuring a quantity of codfish and biscuit, and directed his hired man to put up five gallons of N. E. rum for the officers; his wife made some remark about furnishing so much liquor; the new-made Colonel was drawing on his new boots and said, "Rebekah, that boot looks well, moreover it is a good fit," and told the man to make it eight gallons! Said Rebekah, "You will all get as drunk as beasts before night." Drawing on the other boot and looking at it admiringly he replied, "Go round the tumbler and put up ten gallons!!" Undoubtedly the privates as well as the officers had something to help them in swallowing their fish, and if those boots were not a tight fit before night some of the officers were. At that time the Colonel was keeping a store and hotel at North road, and it would not do for the reputation of that part of the town to be behind its rival, the South road. This store was on the opposite side of the road from his house and in 1793 was the largest store in town. At that time there was much travel over this road, and to accommodate the public he opened his house as a tavern. He also had a potash manufactory, and "Gale's" was a busy place. While carrying on the tavern a traveler gave his daughter Rebekah the small pox, but Dr. Amos Gale carried

the family safely through. The Colonel also erected an academy on the height of land west of his house, but the South road people got the better of him and the project was relinquished. He d. Aug. 29, 1812. He was very small in stature, but was smart, genial and warm hearted.

13. Benjamin, b. May 10, 1772. (See.)
14. Susannah, b. March 14, 1774; m. Oct. 14, 1794, David Merrill, of Sedgwick, Me.
15. Hannah, b. May 13, 1779; m. Sept. 18, 1803, Daniel Weeks, of Portsmouth, and resided and died at Gilford.
16. Rebekah, b. Aug. 31, 1782; m. Oct. 28, 1804, Samuel Smith, of Corinth, Vt.
17. John, b. July 21, 1784; m. — Smith, and removed to West Andover.
18. Martha, b. July 20, 1786; m. Dec. 27, 1814, John Calef. (See.)
19. Jacob, b. April 31, 1789; m. Betsey Webster, and remained on the farm. He d. Sept. 3, 1812.

(13.) Benjamin possessed a speculative mind. His neighbors being poor and unable to own cows, Mr. Gale rented the animals to them at a stipulated price, with their increase. At the close of the last century cattle were very high, and from such rentals and sales he made the first payment on his farm at Fairfax, Vt., which he purchased at the age of twenty-six for the sum of \$2000. In 1799 he took up his first drove of cattle. He m. Jan. 13, 1801, Achsah Bailey, who was b. in Weare and d. in Salisbury July 7, 1848. In January, 1814, he returned to the homestead, carried on the store and farm, and d. Jan. 9, 1822.

20. Benjamin F., b. Nov. 3, 1801. (See.)
21. Rebekah, b. Sept. 17, 1803; m. Feb. 7, 1825, (?) John J. Bryant, of Canterbury. Their only dau. m. — Hoag, and res. in Illinois.
22. John C., b. Jan. 27, 1809. (See.)
23. Sally, b. Nov. 27, 1811, d. April 14, 1834, unm.

Children b. in Salisbury:

24. Jacob, b. Feb. 22, 1814, fitted for college at the Salisbury Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1833. The following year he removed to Peoria, Ill. He read medicine for a time, but lost courage when he came to see the misery to which the human race was subject and how

little, comparatively, physicians understood their high calling. At Peoria he was a merchant in 1834-5, afterwards read law, was admitted to the bar, and made that city his home. In 1844 he became clerk of the Circuit Court, holding the office twelve years; was elected judge of the Judicial Court in 1856, resigning after a year's service, when he was elected superintendent of the public schools. Bringing his extensive knowledge and ability to bear upon the schools under his charge, he laid the foundations of a system which is to-day one of the best in the west. At two periods he was chosen mayor of Peoria and held many other offices requiring ability, judgment and knowledge of men and public affairs. Judge Gale has led a very active and busy life, and is one of those rare, unassuming men, who have held office until they would no longer consent to serve in public life. In stature, temperament, liberality and public spirit he resembled his grandfather. Married at Peoria, June 7, 1838, Charlotte, dau. of Dr. Peter Bartlett; she d. in 1871.

25. Daniel Bartlett, b. March 30, 1816, worked on the farm until he was fourteen years old, receiving his education from the district school and the Salisbury Academy. Intending to become a lawyer, he entered Meriden Academy to prepare for college, but a change having come over his mind he abandoned that idea and became a clerk in the store of Samuel C. Bartlett. A friend, who knew him well at that period, writes: "He was rather impulsive, very affectionate in his nature, and more delicate in his constitution than his brothers, and on that account perhaps rather more the favorite of his mother. He was always, even in boyhood, perfectly correct in his deportment, reliable in all he said and did, and was never guilty of any of those boyish tricks so common with young men, and by some considered almost necessary follies of youth. There was a small public library in Salisbury, from which he procured books, and he early

acquired the habit of filling up his leisure time in reading. This habit continued ever after and made him a man of general information." In the meantime his brother Jacob had located at Peoria, Ill., and when Daniel became of age Jacob was anxious to have him settle at that place. Having some money from his father's estate at his disposal Daniel purchased a stock of goods in Boston and shipped them by the way of New Orleans. Arriving at Peoria in March, 1838, he met Carlos S. Greeley, (see Greeley genealogy) who urged upon his young townsman the advantages to be derived at St. Louis as a business centre, and visited that city. As Mr. Greeley was just opening business there he suggested the formation of a partnership, offering to put in \$2000 worth of goods, then on the way up the river. Mr. Gale accepting the proposition they went to a hotel and there arranged a business partnership and the general principles on which the business should be conducted. This agreement was wholly verbal, and on the 28th of March, 1838, the firm of Greeley & Gale was organized, without any written articles of co-partnership, and for the space of thirty-six years, during which the principals were associated, they never found it necessary to change their original plan. Mr. Greeley says: "Mr. Gale was a good, honest, working man, always ready to do his share of the hard work—and there was plenty of it for many long years. A more conscientious or correct man I never had the pleasure of knowing. I never knew him to fail in any capacity." Mr. Gale did not allow his time or capital to be squandered in outside investments, while to all public enterprises he gave hearty and material support. For many years he was a director in several of the banks, and a large stockholder in the Kansas & Pacific Railroad. In company with Messrs. Greeley, John D. Perry, Joseph O'Neal, and others, he rendered to that great enterprise important financial aid. He was also an incorruptible representative of the

seventh ward in the city council of St. Louis. Upon his death he was thus eulogized by the Union Merchants Exchange: "A gentleman of universally modest deportment, yet widely known and beloved, on account of the remarkable purity and benevolence of his character; a merchant of sterling integrity, about whose name the most pleasant memories will forever cluster." Mr. Gale was a thoroughly benevolent man, and for many years an efficient worker in that noble charity, the Provident Association, and was also a trustee and counselor in various charitable organizations. To the cause of education he gave freely, and at his death, which occurred on Sept. 23, 1874, among other liberal benefactions, he devised a bequest of five thousand dollars to Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., and an equal sum to the Girls Industrial Home, in St. Louis. On March 15, 1850, Mr. Gale was made a member of the second Baptist church, of St. Louis, and during the war was its treasurer, and used his private funds to preserve the credit of the church. He m. Feb. 3, 1842, Caroline E. Pettengill, of Salisbury. Children: Charles, Theodore F., Ella R., Arthur H., also George, Charles and George, who d. young. Theodore F. d. aged 21. Ella R. m. Charles W. Barstow, of St. Louis.

26. Amos, b. Oct 28, 1818; died of consumption, at San Francisco, Cal., March 27, 1867. A man of much business capacity, who experienced the ups and downs of this life most severely, but through indomitable perseverance succeeded to affluence before his death. Unmarried.
27. Stephen, b. Dec. 28, 1820; m. Sally Bailey, and has three sons and a daughter. To him the compiler is under obligations for facts furnished, notwithstanding which he has failed to give any information concerning himself or his family.
- (20.) Benjamin Franklin m. (1) Lucy Pavere, of Andover, and removed to his father's farm in Vermont. Remaining

there till 1838 he returned to Franklin and remained two years, and then returned to the homestead, where his wife d. in Nov., 1850; m. (2) May 11, 1851, Susan Robie, of Andover; he purchased the Woodbury Stevens farm, where he d. June 8, 1877,

- 28. Benjamin, b. at Fairfax, Dec. 21, 1832, m. (1) Nov. 1, 1864, widow of Christopher Calef, *nee* Julia Weeks, d. May 3, 1866; m. (2) Nov. 2, 1867, Mrs. A. F. Weeks; res. at Franklin.
- 29. John, b. — m. —. A lawyer in California.
- 30. Azro — d. in the army.
- 31. George P., b. Nov. 28, 1849; m. June 10, 1875, Lilla G. Farrington, of Franklin, where he is engaged in trade.
- 32. Nancy, b. Jan. 16, 1840; m. July 30, 1860, Woodbury Stevens.
- 33. Mary, b. —; removed to St. Louis, m. — Scudder.

(22.) John Collins remained on the homestead and died while on a temporary visit to St. Louis, Oct. 11, 1839; m. June 28, 1834, Emily Bailey, of Fletcher, Vt., who was b. June 29, 1812. After the death of her husband she m. Nov. 15, 1840, Richard Pavere. Children by first husband:

- 34. Francis, b. July 13, 1837; d. Feb. 14, 1838.
- 35. Maria R., b. Feb. 3, 1839; m. Thomas B. Clough; res. at Franklin Falls.
Children by second husband:
Richard Pavere, son of Richard and Nancy (Simonds) Pavere, b. at Andover, Nov. 6, 1815; remained on the Gale farm thirty-five years, then removed to North Boscawen, and there continues. Children all b. in Salisbury.
- 36. Ellen S., b. July 25, 1841; m. Nov. 1867, H. M. Putney; res. at Manchester.
- 37. Carlos G., b. Aug. 17, 1843; m. May 25, 1870, Ellen M. Edmonds, of Andover, where he is a merchant and postmaster.
- 38. Edwin F., b. July 27, 1846; m. Oct. 30, 1881, Abbie Leavett, of Andover; res. at Manchester.
- 39. Philmore N., b. Oct. 23, 1848. 40. Sarah A., b. March 11, 1851.

THE GARLAND FAMILY.

TWO BRANCHES.

1. Ensign Moses came from the vicinity of Kingston, previous to the revolutionary war, building a log house just west of the pound. The old well in what is now the road was dug by

him. After the war closed he built the Dennis Lorden house, where he kept tavern for "man and beast." The tavern was on the old "College road," and he received a large patronage, especially from the old soldiers, who made it a tarrying place where they could enjoy their "toddy," smoke, and tell over old war experiences. He cleared up the field in front of the house, built a log fort and had a muster field for sham fights, Indian "pow-wows" and athletic sports. The Ensign served in Rogers's Rangers throughout the revolutionary war. (See chapter on Wars.) He died Nov. 13, 1833, aged 88; his wife was Mehitable Sleeper, who d. June 13, 1821, aged 78.

2. Jonathan. (See.) 3. Moses. (See.) 4. Joseph. (See.) 5. Mehitable, m. April 10, 1788, Jeremiah Bean.
6. Lydia, m. Joseph Garland, and resided in Hooksett.
7. Hannah, b. Sept. 5, 1767; m. Feb. 5, 1786, Jonathan Calef. (See.)
8. Betsey, d. Oct. 1, 1847, unm.
9. Asenath, m. Daniel Calef; she d. May 29, 1865.
10. Dorcas, m. Folsom Bean.
11. Mary, m. Richard Currier, of Hanover; she died in 1875.

(2.) Jonathan built the Nicholas Wallace house, removed to Hanover, and d. June 23, 1874, aged 89; m. Dec. 25, 1814, Susan Green, who d. Aug. 15, 1873, aged 80.

12. Mary M., b. June 13, 1815; m. William Bean.
13. Lucia A., b. Jan. 22, 1817; m. M. P. Thompson. (See.)
14. Susan, b. May 29, 1819; d. July 30, 1822.
15. Jonathan S., b. March 31, 1823, and married at Lexington, Mass., April 16, 1848, Julia A. Stoddard, b. at Woburn, Mass., May 16, 1829; res. there.
16. John M., b. Dec. 25, 1825; d. July 26, 1832. He removed to Canada and died there.

(3.) Moses removed here from Canada, where he lived for some time; m. Dec. 31, 1800, Hannah Hackett.

17. Hannah, b. Oct. 17, 1801; m. — Samuel Flanders and lived in Enfield.
18. Asenath, b. Sept. 18, 1803; m. John Pool. She died in California.
19. Enoch O., b. Jan. 10, 1805; m. Mary Pastor, of Andover. He died in California.
20. Ruth, b. March 7, 1806; m. Joshua Bufham. They res. in Wilmanton, Mass.
21. Sarah, b. Dec. 4, 1808; m. Josiah Marston; he died and she res. at Bridgewater.
22. Joseph H., b. Feb. 27, 1810; m. Lorinda Carter, and res. at Canaan.

23. Moses, b. May 10, 1813; m. Oct. 18, 1852, Mary E. Kingsbury, of Newton, Mass.; res. at Tilton, N. H., where he d. Nov. 3, 1887.
4. Harriet, b. April 14, 1818; d. unm.
- (4.) Joseph lived just north of Sanborn Shaw's, on Raccoon hill; he m. Ruth Elkins.
25. Darwin. 26. Jerome. Both removed west. 27. Moses. 28. Joseph.
29. Judith, m. — Gilbert. 30. Mehitable, m. — Mathews.
31. Mary, m. — Merrill, and res. in Massachusetts.
32. Eliza, m. — Read.

SECOND BRANCH.

1. Jacob Garland, a cousin to Ensign Moses, was a cooper by trade. He served at Bennington and in other hard-fought battles of the revolution. Little else is known of him; m. Betsey Pettengill, who d. July 18, 1818, aged 75; he d. Sept. 30, 1797, aged 59.
2. Joseph, settled in the town named in his honor, Garland, Me.; d. —
3. Jacob, lived and died in Bangor, Me.
4. James, b. in 1775. (See.)
5. Benjamin, b. June 13, 1777; m. (1) Feb. 3, 1807, Betsey Quimby; m. (2) Elizabeth —. He built the Franklin House, at Bangor, Me.; d. —
6. Elizabeth, m. (1) —; m. (2) Humphrey Webster, then of Plymouth. (See.)
7. Hannah, m. March 14, 1788, Jonathan Dickerson, Esq., of New Chester, (Hill.) Five children blessed their marriage, four of which are dead. To the surviving member of this family, Kendrick R., of Grenville, Iowa, the compiler acknowledges indebtedness for some facts concerning this family.
8. Mehitable, m. Ebenezer Tenney.
9. Sally, m. Jan. 3, 1792; Moses Tenney.
10. Jane, b. June 13, 1778; m. (1) Samuel Greeley; d. at Garland, Me., May 23, 1832; m. (3) Dea. Amos Pettengill; she d. Feb. 27, 1835.
11. Polly, m. Phillip Greeley
- (4.) James built the O. K. Moore tavern stand, in what is now Franklin, renting the front part of the house to John Cavender, who built a cooper shop just north of the house. Mr. Garland had the first carding machine in that part of the town. He d. July 14, 1856, aged 81;

- m. (1) Sept. 22, 1804, Jane Greeley, who d. Nov. 14, 1818; m. (2) Dec. 28, 1819, Lydia, dau. of Jacob True, (see) who d. April 5, 1866, aged 84.
12. Frank, removed to St. Louis, Mo.
 13. Charles, m. widow Jane L. Sanborn. He d. March 2, 1879, aged 65; she d. Aug. 15, 1880.
 14. Persis, m. James Smith; she resided at St. Louis, Mo.
 15. Rosalina, d. March 16, 1826, aged 16.
 16. Sophia, m. Rev. Winthrop Fifield. (See.) She d. Nov. 19, 1836.
 17. Cerella E., m. Oct. 9, 1824, Joshua Rogers, of Sutton.

THE GEORGE FAMILY.

THREE BRANCHES.

1. Stephen was a native of Salisbury, Mass., removed here previous to 1796, and built the house north of Sylvanus Webster's, and was a carpenter by trade. In building the barn of William H. Moulton he fell from the ridgepole, receiving injuries from which he died, in June, 1821, having been a sufferer for eight months. He married, May 8, 1792, Mrs. Eunice Morrill, of Salisbury, Mass., who died —

2. Amos, m. (1) Dec. 25, 1817, Nancy Dunlap, and d. at West Newbury, Mass.; m. (2) —; he conducted the town poor farm at Franklin for a number of years; removed to Concord, and d. in Connecticut.
3. True, b. in Salisbury, Feb. 25, 1797. (See.)
4. Stephen, — d. aged 18 years.
5. Axy, — m. Dec. 21, 1824, Daniel Andrews, and removed to Maine where he d. She returned to Franklin and there d.
6. Ursula, m. Oct. 8, 1822, Benj. Sanborn; d. March 2, 1865, aged 64.
7. Eunice, b. Aug. 15, 1805; m. March 4, 1851, Robert Thompson, of Warner, and resides there.
8. Jonathan, b. Oct 18, 1808; m. — 1832, Mary Hill, of Warner, a sister of Dr. Moses Hill, (see physicians); res. in Concord.

(3.) Capt. True learned the trade of a tanner and currier with his neighbor, Reuben True. He built the house now occupied by B. F. Heath, north and east of which he put in a tannery on the "George brook," where he did a

successful business. While in Maine on business the great August freshet occurred, (1826) when his dam gave way, washing out his tannery pits and carrying the hides and leather into the Blackwater river. The works were never rebuilt. In 1841 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and held that office through life. Pleasant, capable and honest in his dealings, he held at various times all the town offices, and for fifteen years was moderator at our annual town meetings. In 1843-4 he was chosen county treasurer; in 1846 he was appointed road commissioner, serving two years, and was also for a number of years deputy sheriff. In politics he was a democrat. On his appointment as keeper of the county jail he removed to Concord and there died, Sept. 21, 1875; he m. Dec. 31, 1819, Elizabeth Calef, of Lyman, Me., who was b. July 8, 1795, and d. Sept. 30, 1879.

9. Elizabeth H., b. Nov. 15, 1820; m. Dec. 22, 1842, William B. Parsons. (See.)
10. Mary C., b. April 27, 1822; m. Isaac Flanders; d. July 12, 1875.
11. Lucy F., b. Nov. 10, 1823; m. Aug. 5, 1843, John S. Russ, and resides at Concord.
12. Erastus, b. Dec. 17, 1825; m. April 16, 1850, Mattie Clark. He died at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1863; she d. in Vermont.
13. Nancy C., b. Dec. 8, 1827; m. July 27, 1850, George Fitch; res. at Concord.
14. Jane C., b. Aug. 24, 1830; d. Nov. 18, 1832.
15. Edson C., b. July 4, 1833; m. (1) Frankie McQuestion; m. (2) — res. in Kentucky.
16. Austin F., b. March 31, 1837; d. Sept. 12, 1837.

SECOND BRANCH.

17. Samuel C. George, son of Ezra, and brother of Ezra and Levi S., (see below) and cousin to Stephen, (1) was b. at Haverhill, Mass., April 16, 1786. After serving an apprenticeship at the "carpenters and builders'" trade he removed to Salisbury, settling at the lower village, (Orphans Home, Franklin,) building the house now occupied by Henry W. Burleigh, where he died Nov. 5, 1861. On account of his honesty and faithful workmanship he was nicknamed "Deacon." Most of the buildings in that vicinity were built under his supervision. He m.

Oct. 8, 1807, Susannah, (Sukey) dau. of Nathaniel Morrill, who was a son of Henry, a son of Henry the son of Ezekiel, the first of the Morrill families who settled in Sanbornton. She was b. Dec. 14, 1788, and d. April 5, 1864.

18. Prescott, b. April 18, 1809; d. May 21, 1810.
19. Nathaniel, b. Sept. 11, 1810; m. Sept. 21, 1834, Margaret M. Andrews; d. Sept. 21, 1831.
20. Samuel C., b. May 14, 1812; d. April 13, 1843.
21. Eliza A., b. June 24, 1814; m. Oct. 6, 1835, Caleb P. Smith. (See.) She d. March 20, 1847.
22. Susan, b. April 23, 1816; m. Feb. 28, 1842, Galutia Heath; d. April 6, 1850.
23. Cynthia, b. March 21, 1818; m. Oct. 3, 1836, Joshua Heath; he d. Oct. 3, 1851; m. (2) April 16, 1853, M. S. Stevens, who d. Feb. 11, 1857.
24. Charles F., b. March 25, 1820; d. Jan. 9, 1827.
25. William B., b. Feb. 21, 1822; m. Aug. 12, 1845, Eliza D. Riggs; d. March 10, 1881.
26. Ezra, b. Oct. 27, 1823; m. July 15, 1845, Amanda McIntire; d. Aug. 25, 1853.
27. Alfred K., b. Jan. 31, 1826; m. March 18, 1853, Kate Hughes; d. May 13, 1856.
28. Mary N., b. July 3, 1829; d. Feb. 19, 1849.
29. Catherine B., b. May 2, 1831; m. Dec. 14, 1854, Wallace Burleigh. (See.)

THIRD BRANCH.

30. Col. Levi S. George (see above) came here previous to 1796, resided for a time at the lower village, (Orphans Home, Franklin,) thence to the Centre road and afterwards to Canaan. He m. (1) Sept. 13, 1790, Polly, dau. of Benjamin Pettengill, (see); m. (2) Oct. 25, 1814, Betsey Sanborn. Children by first wife, born here:

31. Polly, b. March 24, 1792.
32. Betsey, b. Feb. 13, 1793.
33. Hannah, b. June 2, 1795.
34. Pemerton, b. June 15, 1797.
35. Kimball, —
36. Clifton.
37. Henry C., m. Dec. 28, 1842, Mary J. Calef.

Children by second wife:

38. Nancy, b. Jan. 14, 1815.
39. Levi W., b. April 4, 1816.

THE GOOKIN FAMILY.

The earliest known was Arnold Gookin, (spelled Gookinge) a resident of the county of Kent, England, early in the 16th century. His son Thomas was a resident of Beakesborne, Kent, and his grandson dwelt at the manor of Repple Court. At this time the family was wealthy and of considerable consequence. John Gookin married Catharine Dennie, whose family was among the oldest and best in England. Arnold Gookin's sons became possessed of the spirit of adventure; Daniel and Vincent (whose son Vincent was the author of the great case, "Transplantation in Ireland Discussed,") removing to Ireland, where they took up large tracts of land. Daniel removed to Virginia in 1621, coming to New England in 1644.

1. Nathaniel, b. at Hampton, (?) Feb. 22, 1742. David Carter Gookin says: "Grandfather when a young man worked in a shipyard at Newburyport, Mass." He may have been born there, as the entry of his birth is not found on the Hampton records. Jan. 18, 1766, he m. Mary Clark, of Newburyport, who was b. Jan. 7, 1742, and d. Dec. 17, 1831. By occupation he was a farmer and early removed to Boscawen, settling on Water street; he d. Nov. 18, 1825.
2. Samuel, b. Aug. 25, 1767; m. —. He kept the first store in what is now Webster, as early as 1794.
3. Sarah, b. July 18, 1769; m. June 30, 1789, Stephen Corser. She d. April 26, 1793.
4. Daniel, b. Dec. 28, 1770.
5. Betsey, b. Sept. 14, 1772; m. Joseph March.
6. Mary, b. Sept. 3, 1774; m. Samuel Elliott, of Boscawen.
7. Nicholas, b. Jan. 16, 1776; d. May 29, 1848, unm.
8. Pelatiah, b. June 7, 1778. (See.)
9. Mercy, b. April 29, 1780; d. young.
10. Anne, and 11, Moses, (twins) b. May 6, 1782. Anne m. Thomas Carter, of Boscawen, (Webster.)
12. Abigail, b. Jan. 6, 1784; d. Nov. 16, 1856, unm.
13. Benjamin S., b. April 21, 1786.

(8.) Pelatiah was by trade a clothier, following that occupation at Sweatt's mills, residing for a time at Warner. In May, 1834, he removed to West Salisbury with his family, settling in the house now occupied by Mrs. Cyrus Gookin. He d. in the William Dunlap house, March 3, 1858; m. (1) Martha, dau. of David and Dorcas (Fitzgerald) Carter, who was b. Aug. 25, 1781, and d. Jan. 24, 1844; m. (2) Sept. 18, 1850, Belinda, widow of Joshua Wood, who was a dau. of George and Hannah (Spencer) Latimer, of Woodstock, Vt., and who was b. Feb. 10, 1790, and d. Sept. 3, 1861.

14. Daniel C., b. in Warner, Nov. 2, 1799. (See.)

15. Cyrus, b. Aug. 22, 1802. (See.)

16. Flora, b. June 22, 1812; m. Oct. 6, 1831, James F. Sargent, M. D., of Concord, who resided there and d. —. She d. at Concord, June 13, 1888.

17. Mary C., b. July 1, 1836; d. June 30, 1854, unm.

(14.) David Carter, by occupation a cloth manufacturer and miller. In 1820 he removed to what is now Webster and engaged in the cloth-dressing business. In May, 1833, he removed to Salisbury, (although still owning a mill in Webster, with his brother Cyrus,) bought out the Dunlap mill, and with Cyrus built the present John Shaw mill, which was completed in the following November. They industriously prosecuted the flouring, grist, and saw mills for many years. The flour mill had a wide reputation, not only for the good quality of flour made but for the small waste and large capacity for grinding. While a resident of Webster he professed religion, was baptised by Elder David Harriman, and on his arrival here associated himself with the Christian church, of which he was a deacon for over forty years. From 1841 to 1864 he held the office of coroner. In Nov., 1850, he was appointed a justice of the peace, and also held offices of trust in his adopted town. In Dec., 1875, he removed to Franklin, where he d. Oct. 27, 1880; m. (1) Dec. 6, 1819, Nancy Stanley, dau. of Moses Carlton, of Webster, who was b. Oct. 16, 1800, and d. June 21, 1851; m. (2)

Feb. 7, 1852, Abby, dau. of Josiah and Belinda (Latimer) Wood, who resides at Franklin.

18. Martha C., b. July 3, 1820; m. Nov. 25, 1841, William H. Huntoon, who d. at Newport, June 19, 1875; m. (2) Charles C. Davis, and res. at Franklin.
19. Alfred H., b. July 12, 1826; d. Dec. 5, 1826.
20. Emma W., b. Dec. 14, 1853; d. Jan. 18, 1858.
21. Amelia W., b. Dec. 18, 1855; m. 1880, Elbridge Thompson; res. at Franklin.

(15.) Cyrus (see 14) was an extensive land owner and operated the sawmill alluded to above. He was an influential, energetic and successful business man. Dec. 21, 1841, he was made a justice of the peace and held the office through life. For fourteen years he was moderator of our town meetings, selectman five years, and representative to the legislature in 1842-3. In 1857 he and William Dunlap built the present store, where he was a successful merchant. He d. Dec. 10, 1873; m. May 15, 1832, Martha, dau. of Jeremiah and Rebekah (Corser) Eastman, who was b. at Webster, Feb. 5, 1811.

22. Hamilton, b. March 5, 1833. (See.)
23. Frank, b. Sept. 18, 1843; d. Aug. 22, 1847.
24. Flora, b. May 13, 1849; m. May, 3, 1870, Francis C. Shaw, and res. at Hill.
25. Myra, b. May, 11, 1852.
26. Georgianna, b. Sept. 8, 1854, m. Oct. 12, 1878, F. S. Sargent; res. at Exeter.

(22.) Hamilton is a wheelwright by trade, and runs the sawmill. He built the first "silo" in this state; m. Oct. 22, 1855, Mary, dau. of Nathan Tucker.

27. Isabel M., b. July 18, 1856. 28. Cyrus F., b. April 28, 1858.
29. Abbie M., b. March 22, 1860. 30. Martha J., b. Dec. 15, 1862.
31. Frank, b. Feb. 2, 1866. 32. Guy, b. Feb. 5, 1869.

THE GRAVES FAMILY.

1. Arthur L., son of Jeremiah and Mehitabel (Thompson) Graves, both of whom were natives of South Hampton, was b. at Meredith, July 15, 1815; m. April 3, 1842,

Lucy B., dau. of Dea. William Parsons. (See.) He built the house where he resided at Parsons corner. By trade he was a sign and carriage painter, but soon after his removal here he purchased the Herschel D. Green mill, which he converted into a wood-turning shop, where he made various articles. Two years previous to his death he and a Mr. Sleeper purchased a planing mill at Franklin, where they continued business under the firm name of Sleeper & Graves, Mr. Graves retaining his residence in Salisbury. In politics Mr. Graves was a republican, and sought all honorable means to convert men to his political belief. As a business man he was capable and honest in all his dealings. He possessed a fine tenor voice and for a number of years he led the church choir and gave instruction in vocal music. In 1858 he was elected county treasurer, holding the position two years. Was U. S. assistant assessor for upwards of seven years, and at the time of his death was a member of the republican state central committee. Was appointed justice of the peace, Sept. 18, 1852, and made a state justice in 1858; he d. of heart disease, Aug. 26, 1874.

2. Helen J., b. Nov. 9, 1843; m. Oct. 27, 1868, Frank W. Durgin, of Andover, and d. in 1888 at West Lebanon.
3. Willie, b. Nov. 8, 1847; m. June 27, 1883, Marian H. Corbitt. He is a composer and professor of music at the North-Western University, Evanston, Ill.
4. Lucy P., b. March 30, 1852; m. — Charles W. Dow; res. at Melrose, Mass.

THE GREEN FAMILY.

Capt. Josiah, son of Josiah and Esther Green, was born in Stoneham, Mass., March 5, 1735; married (1) in 1757, Elizabeth, dau. of Josiah and Sarah Green, by whom he had eight children; she d. Oct. 27, 1798; m. (2) Ann Skinner, of Stoneham, by whom he had eight children; he died July 31, 1814.

1. Capt. Josiah Green, son of the above by his first wife, was b. Feb. 24, 1768; m. Nov. 19, 1789, Susannah, dau. of John and Susannah (Wright) Buckman, of Stoneham; she d. Feb. 25, 1848, aged 79. Capt. Green removed from his native town to Salisbury Centre road, in 1800, and soon after went into business, the firm being Smith, Green & Co. (See merchants.) In 1808 he sold out to the junior member of the firm, Elisha Perkins. Soon after his removal here he became connected with the Baptist church, and through life was one of its most prominent and useful members. He d. June 4, 1846.
 2. Josiah, b. May 25, 1790. (See.)
 3. Joshua, b. Nov., 1791; d. Jan. 9, 1796.
 4. Susan A., b. Aug. 5, 1793; m. Dec. 25, 1814, Jonathan Garland. (See.) She d. Aug. 15, 1873.
 5. Herschel D., b. Dec. 9, 1795. (See.)
 6. Roxallana, b. May 1, 1798; m. March 24, 1825, Isaac Bailey, 3d, of Hopkinton; she d. Aug. 17, 1827.
 7. Joshua T., b. Aug. 7, 1800.
 8. Clarissa H., b. Oct. 10, 1802; m. Oct. 11, 1824, Deacon Reuben Pettengill, and res. at Ogden, N. Y.
 9. Ann G., b. Feb. 20, 1806; m. Oct. 7, 1830, Isaac Bailey, 3d, of Hopkinton. He d. here Jan. 3, 1868; she died Oct. 20, 1885.
 10. Emily A., b. Oct. 22, 1808; m. Jesse Martin, of Canaan, and d. Nov. 4, 1870.
11. Nathan B., b. Aug. 11, 1810; m. Lucy Davis, of Grafton, where he was for some years a merchant. He subsequently became a prominent railroad builder, settled at Pennacook, and d. Aug. 17, 1872, from the effects of a blow inflicted by a runaway horse. He had three children; the eldest m. Mr. Harris, the large woolen manufacturer, of Pennacook, who d. —; he afterwards m. the youngest, Kate. (?)
- (2.) Josiah, at the age of fourteen, went to South Reading, (now Wakefield, Mass.,) where he served during his minority in learning the carpenter and builder's trade, then returned to Salisbury and followed his trade, building a number of houses at the Centre, among which was the Mrs. Isaac Bailey house, in which he resided for a few years. He removed thence to the homestead, opposite-

to which, in 1820, he opened a store and was in trade until 1840, although some years previous he followed the occupation of clock repairing, in which he gained a great reputation. Like his father he was connected with the Baptist church, shouldered many of its debts, and gave much to charitable purposes. He d. Feb. 22, 1866; m. (1) Jan. 21, 1817, Clarissa Sweetser, who d. March 22, 1848, aged 56; m. (2) widow Blake; m. (3) widow Ruth J. Silver.

12. Josiah B., b. Sept. 20, 1818. (See.)
 13. Elizabeth S., b. July 2, 1820; m. Nov. 30, 1843, William F. Elliott, and res. at Meredith.
 14. Sylvester W., b. Dec. 2, 1823. (See.) 15. Alvin S., b. March 15, 1827.
 16. William E., b. Dec. 30, 1828; m. Mary L. Currier, of Hopkinton; d. aged 25 1866.

(5.) Herschel D. learned the trade of a tanner and currier. With the assistance of his father he built the dam on Meadow or Beaver Dam brook, on the centre rangeway, where he put in a tannery and in addition built a grist-mill, where for many years much business was done. He resided in the house south of the mill, where he d. June 6, 1875; m. (1) Nov. 26, 1821, Phebe, dau. of Joseph and Sarah (Pillsbury) Couch, who d. Sept. 22, 1854, aged 56; m. (2) Nov. 1, 1857, Dorothy Ross, of Gilmanton, who d. Oct. 11, 1859, aged 54; m. (3) Jan. 17, 1865, Mrs. Maria Keekin, of Dover. Children by first wife:

17. Joseph C., b. Nov. 28, 1822; m. March 7, 1866, Martha H. Swallow, of Albany, N. Y. She d. at Buffalo, Jan. 28, 1873, aged 33. He res. at Tannando, N. Y.
 18. Charles F., b. July 1, 1825; m. April 9, 1854, Catherine M., dau. of Rufus and Hannah (Dow) Fuller, (and a sister of Moses B. Calef's wife) of Frankestown. One son, Charles A., b. Dec. 15, 1854.
 19. Alfred B., b. Jan. 5, 1827; m. July 28, 1851, Mary J. Bridgman, of Dorchester. She d. July 28, 1862, aged 33; m. (2) Sept. 5, 1864, Sarah B. French, of Greenfield, and removed to Michigan, in March, 1866, residing at Nunica, Children b. in Salisbury: i. Samuel N., b. 1852, d. 1854. ii. Alfred N., —. iii. Emma C., b. Feb. 9, 1854. iv. Alfred N., b. Jan. 27, 1859. v. Edgar E., b. July 14, 1861; d. Sept. 7, 1862.
 20. Samuel E., b. May 14, 1833; d. Sept. 16, 1834.

21. Phebe J., b. Feb. 8, 1837; m. July 4, 1871, John L. Spencer. She d. Sept. 13, 1875.

(7.) Joshua F., (Capt.) Like his paternal ancestor he was a Captain in the old state militia. By occupation he was a cattle and sheep drovier, being somewhat celebrated for the large flocks of cattle and sheep which he drove to Brighton market. He resided in the house now (1883) occupied by Mr. M. B. Calef, and d. Oct. 5, 1835; m. July 10, 1833, Ann W. Sanborn, of Sanbornton, who d.—

22. John, res. in Montana. 23. Joshua T., d. Nov. 3, 1837.

(12.) Josiah Buckman is of the fourth generation bearing the name of Josiah. Nov. 13, 1849, in company with his younger brother, Sylvester W., he left New York in the steamer Crescent City for California, arriving at San Francisco Dec. 31 following. Remaining about the place some two months, they purchased their "packs," and started up the Sacramento river into the wilderness, taking up some two hundred acres of what was known as "swamp and overflow" land. After a while the younger brother returned, Joshua still remaining on the land which he cleared up, and putting in the first crop. This location was in Richland, Sacramento county, 25 miles below Sacramento city, and 125 miles up the river from San Francisco. His farm now comprises two thousand acres of cultivated land, situated on a large island, and on the land adjoining the river, where he has large wharves, buildings, and all needed appliances for conducting his extensive business, which is the raising of peaches and plums, grass and dairy products. In the season of 1881 he shipped 29,153 baskets of peaches and plums, equal to 13,076 bushels; sold \$7,000 worth of butter, cut 1000 tons of cultivated grass, and raised 5000 bushels of barley. His income for 1881 was \$25,000 and was increasing at the rate of \$5000 a season, not taking into account the extensive improvements. He m. Nov. 27, 1847, Caroline P., dau. of — Children:

i. George B., b. March 4, 1849; m. Jan. 1, 1875, Alice M. Stanley. ii. Lester D., b. June 2, 1854; m. Jan. 3, 1878, Mary N. McDonnell. iii. Albert S., b. Jan. 24, 1857; d. Jan. 2, 1869. iv. Frank H., b. Jan. 7, 1861; d. June 17, 1863.

(14.) Sylvester Walker (see 12) prefers a New England home and remains on the homestead, following his father's trade of clock repairing, in which he enjoys a most excellent reputation throughout central New Hampshire. He m. Sept. 12, 1867, Susan E., dau. of Moses P. Thompson. (See.)

24. William E., b. April 24, 1871. 25. Albert T., b. June 30, 1874.
26. Arthur A., b. July 23, 1877.

THE GREENOUGH FAMILY.

FIRST BRANCH.

i. Richard removed to Salisbury from Plaistow, about 1780, clearing up the farm afterwards occupied by Reuben Greeley. By trade he was a wheelwright and it is said he built the first thorough-brace wagons used in town. He was a very ingenious man and made improvements upon many of the farming implements. He d. at South road village, Nov. 17, 1834, aged 88; m. (1) Elizabeth Hoag, who d. Dec. 25, 1810; m. (2) June 23, 1811, Susannah Shirley, who d. Dec. 7, 1848, aged 82.

2. Robert. (See.) 3. James. 4. Ezra; both removed to New York.
5. Moses, b. —; d. —; unm.
6. Bracket, b. —; m. dau. of Jesse Stevens. He followed the wheelwright business at Lebanon; d. at Bristol.
7. Ira, b. —; followed the wheelwright trade in the John Bagley house, at South road; m. —; removed to —
8. John, — d. at Springfield. He was 6 feet 4 inches tall and very strong.
9. Charles, m. intention published Oct., 1803, to Rhoda Thorla, of Boscawen, and rem. to New York. One of his children, Sophronia, m. Feb. 28, 1826, Tenas Horton, a butcher by occupation.
10. Hepsey, m. — Pillsbury, d. at Springfield. 11. Hannah, rem. to New York.

12. Edna, m. — Severance, and rem. to Canada. 13. Betsey, d. in New York.
 14. Agnes, m. (1) Amos Fifield; m. (2) Dudley Cram.
 15. Samuel, served in the 1812 war; m. Sarah Norris and removed to Michigan.
 16. Daniel, (?)
- (2.) Robert removed to South road, built the E. P. Eastman house, and had his carriage shop north of the house. He was one of the first who built coaches, the construction of which was for a long time kept secret. Samuel Greenleaf, being a prominent man of the place, was admitted to the shop, and after asking a number of questions of a workman he was finally told that "fools and children should not ask questions." He had one daughter, Sukey; the family removed to Lebanon.

SECOND BRANCH.

17. Elbridge Flagg Greenough, son of John and Nancy (Foster) Greenough, was b. at Canterbury, Feb. 30, 1808. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1828, read law with Ezekiel Webster, Richard Fletcher, of Salisbury, and Ebenezer Greenough, of Sudbury, Pa., where he began practice, remaining six years. He removed to Salisbury in the autumn of 1842, and was in trade in a store owned by — Moulton. Some years after he built what is known as the Greenough store, where he carried on trade and also practiced his profession. In the autumn of 1860 he removed to Nauseon, Ohio, where he d. in 1875; m. June 14, — Elizabeth R., dau. of Moses Eastman. Children: 1. Charles F., b. in Salisbury, July 29, 1849; read law with his father and was admitted to the bar at Nauseon, Ohio, in July, 1872.

THE GREELEY FAMILY.

COMPILED BY MRS. ABBIE S. BROWN.

Three brothers, named Greeley, (spelled five different ways) emigrated to America in 1640. One settled in Maine, where he has many descendants, another in Rhode Island, where he soon died, and the third, named Andrew, in Salisbury, Mass. He married Mary —; their children were, Philip, born in 1644; Andrew, born in 1646; Joseph, born in 1652, and Benjamin, born in 1654.

1. David Greeley, of Salisbury, Mass., owned considerable land in Salisbury, N. H., to which place four of his sons came.
2. Shubal, (See.) 3. Richard. (See.) 4. Benjamin. (See.)
5. John, came in 1757, but returned in two years, being dissatisfied.
- (2.) Shubal, b. in 1730, came to Salisbury in 1757; m. Nov. 9, 1758, Hannah Pettengill; settled and built the house known as the town poor house. He was a man of means and had a very large family; d. in Salisbury in 1814.
6. Martha, b. Dec. 3, 1759. (See.)
7. Mary, b. Dec. 18, 1760; m. Jon. Foster, and lived in Lebanon.
8. David, b. April 5, 1762; d. Aug. 5, 1783.
9. Betsey, b. July 27, 1764; m. James Hazard, and lived and d. at Springfield.
10. Sarah, b. Oct. 11, 1765; m. Richard Foster, lived and d. in Salisbury.
11. Miriam, b. April 5, 1767; m. Noah Harriman, and d. at Garland, Me.
12. Hannah, b. Jan. 16, 1769; m. (1) June 29, 1786, Nathan Parker; m. (2.) Dec. 6, 1792, Daniel Flanders, and d. at Dorchester.
13. Jonathan, b. Dec. 23, 1770; d. April 15, 1771.
14. Jonathan, b. Jan. 23, 1773; m. Sarah Sawyer, and lived at Hanover.
15. Samuel, b. June 22, 1775. (See.)
16. Lucy, b. Jan. 17, 1777, m. Jeremiah Morrill, and lived and d. at Kingston.
17. Rebekah, b. Oct. 30, 1779; m. George Fullington, and lived at Fairfax, Vt.
18. Jane, b. Aug. 30, 1780; m. (1) Jacob True; he d. April 23, 1816; m. (2) Oct. 29, 1818, Jonathan Dickerson; she d. Sept. 30, 1845.
19. Philip, b. Feb. 22, 1783; m. Mary Garland, and lived and d. at Garland, Me. They had six children. He was thrown from a horse and killed.
20. David, b. Feb. 12, 1785; m. Judith Pattee, and lived and d. at Dover, Ill.

21. Abigail, b. June 10, 1787; m. (2) Dr. Benj. Loverin, of Salisbury; he attended lectures at the Dartmouth Medical School, and removed to Sutton, where he practiced successfully, and d. July 25, 1825; m. (2) Joseph Pillsbury; she d. Sept. 17, 1871.
- (3.) Richard, b. in Salisbury, Mass., about 1736; came to Salisbury in 1757, settled at the North road, and built the house now occupied by Daniel Moore; m. (1) —; m. (2) —; he was a shoemaker and was killed by the kick of a horse, about 1806. Children:
22. Abigail, b. 1772; m. Samuel Jedkins. He was b. 1766, and d. Feb. 21, 1843; she d. Feb. 6, 1858, aged 86.
23. Col. John, b. in 1775; m. Sept. 5, 1793, Sarah Greeley, of Hopkinton. He was in command of the 21st regiment of N. H. militia, in 1820. He removed to No. 8, Maine, before 1828; had five children; moved to Minnesota and d. there in 1855.
- (4.) Benjamin, Jr., b. Dec. 30, 1749, came to Salisbury in 1772. He received a deed from his father, Sept. 26, 1773, which reads as follows: "In ye thirteenth year of his Majesty's Reign Geo. ye third, in consideration of ye sum of ten pounds, 60 acres of land lying in ye north end of South Range No. 72." He built the house now owned by John Corson; m. in 1772, Lydia, dau. of Ezekiel True, who was b. in Salisbury, Mass., Dec. 15, 1750; he moved his family Oct. 1, 1774, consisting of his wife and one daughter, on horseback. His wife brought a pear in her pocket, from the seeds of which grew the first pear tree in town. They were people of piety and liberal to the poor. She d. June 19, 1834; he d. Dec. 13, 1827.
24. Hannah, b. in Salisbury, Mass., May 26, 1773; m. Lieut. Benjamin Pettengill, and d. Oct. 29, 1838. (See.)
25. Polly, b. March 9, 1776; m. Samuel Adams, and d. Feb. 28, 1826, at Enfield.
26. Moses, b. Sept. 28, 1778. (See.) 27. Benjamin, b. Jan. 7, 1780. (See.)
28. Jane, b. Dec. 21, 1782; m. Sept. 22, 1804, James Garland; d. Nov. 14, 1818

29. Richard, b. March 20, 1784. (See.)
30. Lydia, b. April 20, 1786; m. July 6, 1814, Moses Rowell, of Andover. He d. June 30, and she died July 6, 1871.
31. John, b. June 27, 1788. (See.)
32. Paul, b. Aug. 29, 1791; served in the war of 1812, and went to Hampden, Me., in 1823. He was a cooper, and m. Esther Carter; they had no children; d. at Hampden, Dec. 26, 1832.
33. Jacob, b. May 16, 1800. (See.)
- (6.) Matthew, b. Dec. 3, 1759. He enlisted in 1777 in Capt. Gray's company, Col. Scammell's regiment, for which he received seventy dollars bounty, serving three years and re-enlisting in 1780 for another three years of service. He m. (1) Jan., 1782, Abigail Stevens; settled near the northwest corner of Tucker's pond; was a farmer and removed to Canaan before 1817; d. June 24, 1842.
34. Shubal, b. March 18, 1782; lived in Rumney, d. March 22, and his wife, Lydia, d. March 24, 1868, both being buried in one grave.
35. David, b. April 20, 1784.
36. Ephraim, b. July 5, 1786; d. at Racine, Wis.
37. Martha, b. Nov. 1, 1788; d. at Akron, O., July 9, 1847.
38. Sarah, b. May 29, 1791; d. at Lebanon.
39. Hannah, b. July 20, 1793; d. at Walker, Ia., Jan. 12, 1880.
40. Abigail, b. July 2, 1795; d. March —, 1796.
41. Abigail, b. Feb. 7, 1797; m. — Whitney, and res. at Canaan.
42. Achsa, b. March 23, 1799; m. — Dutton, and res. at Canaan.
43. John D., b. Aug. 23, 1801, and res. at Hyde Park, Mass.
44. Lydia, b. May 10, 1804; d. Jan. 18, 1851.
45. Ira, b. July 8, 1806; d. March —, 1807.
- (15.) Samuel, b. June 22, 1775; m. June 20, 1799, Jane Garland, who was b. June 13, 1778; he d. at Garland, Me., May, 23, 1832. She m. (2) Aug. 30, 1835, Dea Amos Pettengill, of Salisbury; she d. in Salisbury, Feb. 27, 1836.
46. b. Sept 24, 1799; m. 1829, Martha Bartlett; d. at Garland, Sept. 20, 1850. They had no children.
47. James, b. Dec. 28, 1801; m. Jan. 12, 1830, Lura Dow. She d. Sept. 3, 1870; he d. Feb. 26, 1863, at Hampden, Me. Two daughters living: Eliza, m. Benton, and Hannah, m. Horace Hopkins.
48. Eliza P., b. March 15, 1804; m. March 22, 1831, Daniel Shaw; he d. in 1835 and she d. Feb. 9, 1832, at South Carolina. They had no children.
49. Samuel, b. March 19, 1806; m. Jerusha Mayo; d. June 2, 1839; no children.

50. David, b. April 27, 1808; m. July 30, 1834, Phebe Cushing. She d. March 28, 1836; he d. at New Orleans, La., April 26, 1839.
51. Joseph, b. June, 1810; d. Sept. 17, 1810.
52. Joseph, b. Sept. 18, 1814; m. March 22, 1849, Lucy A. Crane. He was a flour broker at 188 State St., Boston, Mass.
53. Philip, b. May 31, 1818, and d. Nov. 5, 1822.

(26.) Moses, b. Sept. 28, 1778. He enjoyed a common school education, learned the tanner's trade of William Flanners, and afterwards bought of him the homestead and tannery. He m. (1) March 9, 1803, Hannah Eaton, who d. Aug. 8, 1833; m. (2) May 19, 1836, Sarah, dau. of James and Mary (Montgomery) Bridges, of Andover, Mass., who was b. June 1, 1797. He was for a number of years a member of the board of selectmen and a representative to the legislature; at the same time he filled minor offices of trust and responsibility. He was an active member of the Congregational church, and one whose generous sympathies made him a friend of the poor and unfortunate, who were often the recipients of his counsel and substantial kindness. He d. Oct. 20, 1865; she d. Aug. 26, 1883.

Children of Hannah :

54. Ira, b. Aug. 8, 1804. (See.)
55. Irena, b. July 6, 1806; m. May 26, 1806, Rice Corser, of Boscawen. He res. at Salisbury.
56. Hannah, b. March 28, 1808; d. Jan. 14, 1809.
57. Hannah, b. Oct. 26, 1809; m. Joseph Brown, of Andover. He resided at Laconia, and d. Jan. 13, 1878.
58. Moses True, b. Nov. 21, 1811, and went to Illinois in 1833. He was a grocer; m. Dec. 1, 1837, Chloe Barnes, and d. at Tiskilwa, Ill., Dec. 7, 1864. There are three children living: Jane m. James Worthington; Amy m. James Garter; Clark m. M. Mills.
59. Paul, b. July 24, 1814. (See.)
60. Lydia E., b. Sept. 7, 1816; m. Edmund Stevens, of Boscawen, and res. at Tiskilwa, Ill.
61. Mary J., b. May 1, 1819; m. (1) June 27, 1839, Calvin Stevens, of Boscawen; m. (2) Sept., 1871, Rev. F. B. Nash. She d. at Tiskilwa, Ill., Jan. 31, 1874.
62. Ursula P., b. March 5, 1822; m. March 5, 1844, Lorenzo D., son of Abram G. Stevens, who resided at Franklin, and d. Jan. 22, 1876.



Moses Greeley

- (27.) Benjamin, b. Jan. 7, 1780; lived with his father on the old homestead; m. in 1808, Rebecca Witcher, who. d. March 1, 1826. In 1818 he removed to what is now Franklin, and removed to Illinois in 1836; was a cooper and farmer; he d. at Fremont, Ill., Jan. 23, 1857.
63. Narcissa, b. Jan. 20, 1810, m. March 5, 1840, Freeman Kingman, and res. at Fremont, Ill. She d. July, 1884.
64. Carlos S.
65. Almeda, b. March 22, 1813; m. May 13, 1835, John Couch. (See.) She d. May 9, 1869, at Concord. He res. at Haverhill, Mass.
66. Philena, b. Nov. 21, 1814; m. (1) John Calef, of Tiskilwa, Ill., formerly of Salisbury; m. (2) John Maffett, and res. at Weedside, Cal.
67. Augustus, b. Dec. 26, 1817, and d. Dec. 6, 1848.
68. Julian, b. Sept. 15, 1819; m. S. Scriven, and res. at Groveland, Ill.
69. James Madison, b. Oct. 8, 1821, d. Feb. 13, 1854.
70. George W., b. Jan. 31, 1824; m. Sarah Beeker. He is a farmer and res. at Fremont, Ill.
- (29.) Richard, b. March 20, 1784, went to Salem, N. Y., where he learned the trade of a wheelwright and carpenter. He was working there at the time of the battle of Plattsburg, in 1814, and volunteered to go in defence of the country, for which he received a bounty of a quarter-section, (160 acres of land.) He removed to Clarendon, afterwards to Rochester, Vt.; he m. Sept. 27, 1817, Desire Horford, who was b. in Hebron, Conn., Nov. 27, 1793, and d. at Manhattan, Kan., Feb. 3, 1879; he d. at Rochester, Vt., June 16, 1866.
71. Albert True, b. Aug. 31, 1818; m. Feb. 19, 1861, Maria Jones, and has two sons; one, a wheelwright and carpenter, res. at Rochester, Vt.
72. Jane A., b. Aug. 31, 1820; m. Sept. 17, 1856, E. L. Foster, Esq., and res. at Manhattan, Kan.
73. Hannibal H., b. Sept. 21, 1822; m. May 16, 1848, Jane A. Barst; they have two sons and one dau. He is a farmer and res. at Manhattan.
74. Edward H., b. Aug. 8, 1824, and d. Aug. 22, 1828.
75. William R., b. Sept. 12, 1827, and d. July 25, 1839.
76. John F., b. June 30, 1830; m. May 1, 1861, Maggie O'Boy, of Rochester, O. They have four sons. He is engaged in the mercantile and mining business, and res. at Fresno, Fresno Co., Cal.
77. Edward R., b. Oct. 22, 1832, and d. Sept. 2, 1836.
78. Henry H., b. May 2, 1836, and res. at Truckee, Cal.

- (31.) John, b. June 27, 1788; m. (1) Hannah Chellis, who d. Dec. 26, 1818; m. (2) Sophia Couch, of Warner, who was b. Nov. 8, 1801, and d. April 26, 1876. He lived on the homestead and was by trade a blacksmith; he d. May 2, 1855. Children of Sophia:
79. Hannah, b. April 21, 1823; m. Francis Perry, of Boston; a shoemaker by trade, and res. at Brockton, Mass.
80. John, b. Dec. 16, 1825. He served in the war of the rebellion, enlisting in the first call of Massachusetts troops, Co. F, 12th Regt., and was wounded in the arm at Bull Run. Was also in the following battles: Pittsburg, Cedar Mountain, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Rapahannock Station, Wilderness, and others. He m. Ann White, has eight children, and resides at Winthrop, Me.
81. Caroline, b. Aug. 18, 1827; m. Samuel Waterman, of Middleborough, Mass.; she d. at Campella, April 2, 1863.
82. Augusta H., b. Aug. 10, 1829; m. Albert Holt, of Pembroke, a carpenter, and res. at Concord.
83. Sarah J., b. Aug. 8, 1831; m. Cyrus Lewis, a shoemaker. She d. Jan. 4, 1877, at Campella, Mass.
84. Maria A., b. July 22, 1833; m. Joseph Beals, of Hanson. He served in the war of the rebellion, was mortally wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and d. July 30, 1863. She res. at Campella, Mass.
85. Warren, b. June 27, 1835; d. Nov. 22, 1837.
86. Betsey A., b. May 31, 1837; m. Shepard Whittier, of Sidney, Me. He served in the war of the rebellion, in the 11th Me. Reg't, Co. D.; a shoemaker by trade, and res. at Campella, Mass.
87. Warren, b. Nov. 8, 1839. He served in the war of the rebellion, in Co. E, 1st Maine cavalry, and was in the battles of Winchester, seven days before Richmond, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rapidan River, Weldon Railroad and others; was not wounded but had two horses killed under him. He was a shoemaker, and resided at Campella, Mass.
88. Frances, b. Nov. 14, 1842; m. (1) Charles Strafton, of Nantucket; m. (2) Daniel Roberts, a farmer, and res. in Salisbury.

89. Eliza, b. Feb. 14, 1844; m. (1) — Tilton, of Franklin; m. (2) Frederick Getchell; he served in the war of the rebellion in the 2d Reg't, Co. F, U. S. Sharpshooters, and res. at Bristol.
90. George, b. Dec. 26, 1851; a shoe stitcher, and res. at Campella, Mass.
- (33.) Jacob, b. May 16, 1800. He went to Hampden, Me., in 1823, afterwards removing to Levant, now Kenduskeag; m. Nov. 18, 1834, Hannah Wood, who was b. Oct. 4, 1810; he still resides at Kenduskeag, is a cooper by trade and a very active citizen.
91. George M., b. Dec. 27, 1835; m. Louisa Sturgis, and d. at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1873.
92. Augusta A., b. Aug. 29, 1837; d. June 16, 1856.
93. Fannie E., b. March 26, 1842; m. W. H. Stackpole, and res. at Kenduskeag, Maine.
94. Ella H. b. June 5, 1846; m. Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Cong. Church at Sharon, Mass.
95. Emma P., b. Jan. 11, 1855; m. Arthur Hall, and res. at North Leominster, Mass.
- (54.) Ira, b. Aug. 8, 1804. At the age of eighteen he was chosen Lieutenant, but soon rose to the position of Captain of a company of militia. In 1827 he removed to what is now Franklin; m. Aug. 30, 1833, Sarah L., dau. of Eben Peabody, who d. Aug. 30, 1878. He was identified with the interests of the town for half a century, served several years as a member of the board of selectmen, and was respected as a man of sound judgment. He was a tanner by trade; d. Dec. 20, 1880.
96. Caroline, b. March 11, 1834; m. Horatio B. Morrison, and d. at Mason City, Ia., March 19, 1868.
97. Sarah L., b. Sept. 14, 1836; m. Henry S. Hodgdon, and d. at Concord, Nov. 21, 1863.
98. William I., b. Jan. 24, 1839; m. Judith A. Pilkington, and is a prominent citizen of Tiskilwa, Ill.
99. Ellen E., b. Sept. 28, 1842; d. Oct. 16, 1856.
100. Emma B., b. March 31, 1847; m. Andrew J. Fellows, and res. at Lynn, Mass.
- (59.) Paul, b. July 24, 1814. He attended the common school and one term at Franklin Academy; worked on his father's farm until he was of age. In the fall of 1836 he went to Savannah, Ga., where he was employed as a

bookkeeper by the firm of Hazard, Denslow & Webster, remaining with them till 1843, when, his health rendering a change of climate necessary, he accepted the situation of bookkeeper and general assistant in the Hazard Powder Co.'s works at Enfield, Conn., remaining there six years. With others he then formed the Enfield Powder Co., and built a set of mills at Scitico. These mills having been purchased by the Hazard Powder Co., he removed to South Acton, Mass., and superintended the works of the American Powder Co. until 1855, when, having purchased an interest in the powder works at Schaghticoke, N. Y., he removed to that place and became the principal manager of the business. He was ordained an elder in the Presbyterian church at Schaghticoke, May 13, 1866. He possessed a benevolent heart, delighted in doing good, was a true christian, and showed by good works that religion was with him a vital principle. His executive abilities, wielded with excellent judgment and energy, gave success to his undertakings. He d. at Hezelton, Penn., from injuries received while traveling on the Hezelton R. R. He m. April 22, 1844, Caroline Woodworth, of Albany, N. Y. Children: A son, b. and d. Sept. 6, 1846.

101. Emily C., b. Feb. 6, 1848; d. Sept. 5, 1848.
102. Edward A., b. May 8, 1851; d. Dec. 28, 1857.
103. Ellen R., b. Nov. 18, 1853; m. June 13, 1871, Rev. Charles S. Durfee, now pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Liverpool, N. Y.
104. Emma M., b. May 24, 1858; m. April 22, 1884, Dr. J. B. Burroughs, and res. at Honeaye Falls, N. Y.

(64.) Carlos S. b. in Salisbury, July 11, 1811. He attended school at Salisbury and Franklin academies. May 17, 1832, he left Franklin, half his means being only enough to pay his expenses to Brockport, N. Y., where he entered as clerk the store of Moses Pettengill and Stephen Sanborn, continuing with them two and one-half years. In 1835 he bought one-fourth of the store, continuing there until the fall of 1836, when he sold out but re-



A. S. Greeley

mained a year longer. In Nov. 1837, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and March 28, 1838, commenced the wholesale grocery business with Daniel B. Gale. He has continued in the same business ever since, having just completed the largest building for that purpose in the United States. He has ever been closely connected with many public enterprises in the city of St. Louis, and his keen business qualities place his reputation high in rank as a financier, his name as president standing at the head of various financial enterprises, as well as of learning, charity and philanthropy. When the war of the rebellion broke out he left the management of a lucrative business and became a member of the Western Sanitary Commission until the close of the war. He possessed a benevolent heart, a sympathetic nature, and a liberal hand, which, together with his wealth, have rendered his acts of kindness and beneficence truly noble. He is connected with the second Presbyterian church; m. July, 1841, Emily R. Robbins, of Hartford, Conn., who was b. Nov. 1815, and d. Feb. 17, 1878

107 Emily J., b. Feb. 1847; m. Feb. 21, 1871, Dwight Tredway, a member of the Greeley-Burnham Grocer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Tredway enlisted at the age of nineteen years as a private in the 23d Regt. Wisconsin Vols., and by successive steps was raised to Captain and Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, by appointment of the President, and having successively served as regimental, brigade and division Quartermaster, resigned after three years service. Children: i. Emily. ii. Carlos Greeley, b. Aug. 12, 1878. Dwight is the son of William Wyse and Mary (Brown) Tredway, b. Aug. 19, 1843; his father, (William W.) is the son of Dyer and Jerusha (Hovey) Tredway, son of Eliphalet, son of Josiah, son of James the son of James, son of Nathaniel Tredway, (Treadway) who lived at Watertown, Mass., where he was selectman in 1653, continuing in office six years

106. Charles B., b. Sept. 5, 1882; a member of the Greeley-Burnham Grocer Co., St. Louis, Mo.; m. May 6, 1882, Minnie Arland, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANOTHER BRANCH.

1. Benjamin, another branch of the Greeley family, removed here from Amesbury, Mass., about 1757, and settled on the farm now occupied by J. S. Heath. He was commonly called "Grandfather," to distinguish him from Benjamin, 2d, son of David. He had two sons:
 2. Reuben. (See.)
 3. Nathaniel, m. Maria —; they lived on the homestead and had one dau. Margaret, who married Isaac Stevens, and d. about 1840. After the death of Nathaniel, Maria m. Benjamin Scribner.
- (2.) Reuben, b. —; m. Jan. 7, 1773, Rachel Meloon, who was b. in 1744, carried captive by the Indians, May 11, 1753, and brought back to Salisbury about 1763. She m. (2) John Gilman, removed to Springfield and there died, leaving two sons by Gilman. Reuben lived on the farm now owned by S. B. Greeley. Enlisted in 1777 and was for three years in Capt. Gray's Co., Col. Scammell's Regt., for which he received seventy dollars bounty. He d. in the spring of 1778, while with Gen. Washington's army at Valley Forge.
4. Nathaniel, son of Reuben, was b. June 20, 1775; m. (1) Jan. 25, 1798, Mary, dau. of Cutting Stevens, who was b. Feb. 27, 1781, and d. Feb. 20, 1832; m. (2) April 30, 1834, Abiah Eastman, of Hopkinton, widow of Timothy Corser, of Boscawen; she d. Sept. 17, 1861. His life began three days after the battle of Bunker Hill, continued through the long period of peace succeeding the revolution, and closed just as the war clouds of our late rebellion were passing away. He was a kind parent and a good neighbor; for the last six years of his life he was confined to his bed, during which period he manifested entire resignation to the ways of Providence. Children of Mary:
 5. Reuben. (See.)
 6. Cutting Stevens. (See.)
 7. Nathaniel. (See.)
 8. Green. (See.)



Nathaniel Greeley

9. Mary, b. Oct. 4, 1805; m. Henry French, of Hopkinton, and had six children: Francis, Sarah, Edward, Harrison, Greeley and Walter H., and res. at Webster.
10. Laura, b. Feb. 6, 1807; d. Feb. 17, 1833.
11. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 11, 1807; d. Aug. 19, 1828.
12. Joseph Maloon. (See.)
13. Solomon B., b. June 25, 1812; d. Oct. 28, 1820.
14. Roxillana, b. May 25, 1814; m. Ira Jackman and res. at Webster.
15. Arlette, b. Aug. 21, 1817; m. Oct. 15, 1846, Alvah Hall, of Salem, and had two daughters: Mary K. m. W. L. Bradford, of Pelham; Nora A., b. June 9, 1852; d. Nov. 27, 1860. Arlette d. Sept. 10, 1865.
16. Solomon B. (See.)
17. Luther, b. Feb. 2, 1823; d. Nov. 18, 1840.

(5) Reuben Greeley, son of Nathaniel and Mary Greeley, was b. in Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1799; Nov. 23, 1823, m. Miss Mary Ann, dau. of Capt. James and Susanna Shirley, of Chester. Shortly after they went to Boscawen and kept the Gerrish tavern two years, then returned to Salisbury, settling near Smith Corner, where he became interested in the lumber business; he also erected a saw mill on Mill brook, and for some years did a large business. After closing up there Mr. Greeley moved to the Greenough farm, where with farming he carried on the wood, lumber and coal business. Mr. Greeley was a man of integrity and intelligence. In all the movements of his time where the good of the people were concerned he was interested. He d. Oct. 27, 1862, leaving a wife and seven children. His wife died May 11, 1880, aged 82 years. Children:

18. Anna G. Greeley, b. in Salisbury, July 4, 1827; m. Charles S. Colby, of Rumford, Me., Oct. 18, 1850. Children, James L. Colby, b. Nov. 15, 1855.
19. Nathaniel R. Greeley was b. in Boscawen, June 10, 1829; spent the early part of his life in California, where he was interested in mining. Returned to Salisbury, and m. Emily S. Call, of Webster, June 14, 1864; home in Penacook; children, Leon M. Greeley b. in Webster, April 15, 1866; Leonora G. Greeley, b. in Webster, Aug. 26, 1868.
20. Janette W. Greeley, b. in Salisbury, June 20, 1831.
21. Joseph M. Greeley, b. in Salisbury, March 10, 1834. In the year 1852 he went to California, where he became a successful miner. Returned to his home in Salisbury in 1859. Was a member of the House of Representatives in 1874-75.
22. Andrew L. Greeley was b. in Salisbury, Sept. 10, 1835; read law in the office of Samuel Butterfield and J. M. Shirley of Andover; was admitted to the

bar before the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, Nov. 1859; went to Nevada, and was a member of the first legislature which convened after the territory became a state; was district attorney of Esmeralda county; also holding many other places of trust. He was m. to Mrs. Mary E. Swartwott, of Marshall, Michigan, in 1876. Died in Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1888. Home in Mason Valley, Nevada. Children, Paul S. Greeley, b. 1877; Andrew L. Greeley, b. 1879; Julia Greeley, b. 1881.

- 23 Abiah E. Greeley, b. in Salisbury, May 1, 1837; m. John G. Carrier, of Wilnot, Nov. 26, 1860; children, Nettie F. Carrier, b. May 2, 1864; Katie E., b. Nov. 2, 1866; Wilfred J., Dec. 12, 1868; Gertrude, b. Sept. 12, 1873.
- 24 James L. Greeley, b. in Salisbury, Feb. 5, 1840; read law in the office of John M. Shirley of Andover; was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, in Oct. 1863; home in Bodie, Cal., where he was a successful lawyer. He was married to Miss Sarah McWithey, of Burlington, Michigan. He died at Eureka, Cal., Jan. 29, 1885; children, Luther J. Greeley, b. Oct. 17, 1883; Gertrude Greeley, b. Nov. 24, 1881.
- (6.) Cutting S. was b. Aug. 17, 1800; m. March 18, 1823, Lydia, dau. of Joseph Nichols, of Springfield, who was b. April 1, 1795, and d. March 30, 1878; he lived with his grandfather, Cutting Stevens, until about 1837, when he removed to Andover, where he d. June 28, 1882.
25. Mary A., b. Feb. 29, 1824; m. July 22, 1847, Daniel Mowe; d. April 23, 1850.
26. George I., b. May 26, 1826; m. Dec. 2, 1852, Abbie Campbell, and resides at Franklin Falls.
27. Lydia A., b. Aug. 27, 1829; m. June 28, 1854, Henry Proctor, and res. at West Danvers, Mass.
28. Harriet M., b. July 14, 1831; d. Oct. 16, 1849.
29. Calvin P., b. Nov. 9, 1833; m. Oct. 30, 1859, Sarah Hall, of Salem, and res. in New York city.
30. Alonzo S., b. March 14, 1836; m. June 13, 1860, Mary Sargent. He is a farmer and res. at East Andover.
31. Laura A., b. in Andover, Feb. 23, 1838; m. May 30, 1879, — Tucker and res. at Hill.
32. Byron N., b. in Andover, Oct. 13, 1841, and res. at San Francisco, Cal.
- (7.) Nathaniel, b. May 18, 1802; m. (1) Feb. 14, 1831, Nancy Wynman, of Chatham, who d. April 2, 1862; m. (2) Nov. 18, 1869, Harriet W. Durgin, of Thornton, who d. Nov. 22, 1878; m. (3) Oct. 6, 1879, Susan P. Mace, of Camp-ton, who d. Nov. 14, 1880. For many years he kept a summer hotel at Waterville, N. H., to which place he



JOSEPH M. GREELEY.

removed with his wife when it was a wilderness. He represented that town in the legislature and served the town as selectman a number of terms, between 1857 and 1866; d. at Waterville. Children of Nancy:

33. Merrill, b. July 3, 1832; m. Nov. 10, 1864, Lizzie M. Merrill, of Hill. He is a hotel-keeper at Waterville, where they reside, and was also a representative in 1862. They have two children: Mabel L., b. Feb. 2, 1871, and Geo. H., b. Nov. 3, 1872.
34. Henry, b. Nov. 12, 1837; m. — Emma Holmes, and res. at San Francisco, Cal.
- (8.) Green, b. Jan. 17, 1804; m. (1) Nancy Kenniston, of Andover; m. (2) Nancy, dau. of Isaac Stevens, who d. at Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1882; he is a farmer and resides at Andover. Children of Nancy K.:
35. Lydia M., b. Nov. 24, 1828; m. in 1858, John S. Pressy, and res. at Salisbury.
36. Mary E., b. Dec. 26, 1831; m. Aug. 5, 1852, John S. Heath, and d. March 1, 1867.
- (12.) Joseph M., b. Oct. 11, 1810; he left home in 1830; m. March 31, 1838, Frances Tyson, of N. Y. In the same year he commenced the hotel business in New York city, retiring from a lucrative business in 1859, when he bought a residence at Fairview, N. J., where he d. Oct. 20, 1870.
37. Joseph L., b. Jan. 28, 1839; m. — Ada Stowell, and res. at Fairview, N. J.
38. George A., b. June 22, 1842, m. — Nellie Hall, of Salem, and res. at New York city.
39. Emma A., b. Feb. 10, 1846; m. Frank Merit, and res. at New York city.
- (16.) Solomon Bartlett, b. March 24, 1819; m. June 2, 1841, Louisa, dau. of Timothy Corser, of Boscawen, who was b. Dec. 25, 1818; he is a farmer and resides on the homestead.
40. Nathaniel, b. April 29, 1842; m. —
41. Edward T., b. July 28, 1844; miner and engineer, and res. at Aurora, Nev.
42. Solomon B. (See.)
43. Octavia L., b. June 27, 1850; m. May 10, 1876, Sidney F. Eastman, and res. at Hopkinton.
44. Frances T., b. Aug. 3, 1853; she m. Oscar Durgin and res. at Thornton.
45. Adelaide, b. Aug. 22, 1856; m. 1888, George Scribner, of Salisbury.
46. Fred E., b. Dec. 11, 1859.

(43.) Solomon B., b. Nov. 6, 1847; m. March, 1871, Dorothy, A., dau. of William Holmes, of Salisbury; she was b. Feb. 7, 1847; he is a butcher and resides at Franklin.

47. Eugene H., b. Jan. 13, 1872; he d. May 14, 1879.

48. Walter F., b. Nov. 16, 1874; d. April 22, 1879.

49. Robert J., b. June 5, 1878; d. April 29, 1879.

50. Agnes L., b. Sept. 16, 1880.

THE GREENLEAF FAMILY.

TWO BRANCHES.

The ancestors of this family were Huguenots, who in the seventeenth century left France on account of their religious principles and settled in England. The name is a literal translation from the French, "Feuillevert." Edmund Greenleaf, the common ancestor, was born in the parish of Brixham, county of Devonshire, England, in 1600. (?) He married Sarah Dole, by whom he had several children, born in England, and emigrated to this country in 1635, settling at Newbury, (Newburyport) Mass.

FIRST BRANCH.

1. Stephen Greenleaf, (vii) Tristram, (vi) Tristram, (v) Tristram, (iv) Stephen, (iii) Stephen, (ii) Edward, (i) b. at Newbury, Mass., April 11, 1766. At the age of ten, his father having died in 1789, he removed with his mother (Mrs. Lois R. Greenleaf, who d. March 10, 1817, aged 87,) to Salisbury, settling on the Bacon farm, Smith's hill, where he engaged in farming, afterwards removing to the Nathaniel Bean house, South road, where he d. Dec. 26. 1845. Mr. Greenleaf was a well-built man, six feet in height, not inclined to corpulency, with black eyes, auburn hair and light complexion; of a nervous temperament, and very active and quick in all his mo-

tions. He m. (1) March 21, 1793, Ruth, dau. of David and Ruth (Heath) Pettengill, who d. March 18, 1826; m. (2) widow Page, of Sutton.

2. Thomas R., b. July 6, 1793. (See.)
3. Harriet, b. March 17, 1795; d. Sept. —, 1796.
4. Henry, (A. M.) b. May 15, 1797. Graduated at Dartmouth College in 1823, taught school at Columbia, S. C., for three years, and subsequently went into mercantile pursuits. Returning to Franklin he was there engaged in trade, and d. Nov. 27, 1832, unm. For a time he read and practiced law.
5. Lois, b. June 9, 1799; m. Aug. 23, 1826, Isaac Crane, who was b. at Northfield, in April, 1798, and d. at Boscawen, Nov. 7, 1858, aged 60.
Children (of Isaac Crane) b. at Franklin :
1. Harriet S., b. June 9, 1827; m. Levi J. Bartlett. (See.) II. Henry G., b. April 15, 1829; m. Nov. 14, 1872, S. E. Patten, a screw manufacturer, at Worcester, Mass. III. Charles C., b. Oct. 1, 1830; he d. at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1863. IV. Robert T., b. Nov. 3, 1832; d. Aug. 17, 1867. V. Albert I., b. May 31, 1834; d. Jan. 19, 1874.
6. Eunice, b. Nov. 15, 1801; m. James Colburn, of Franklin; d. Jan. 26, 1839.
7. Harriet, b. Aug. 26, 1803; m. Dec. 23, 1845, Nathan G. — of Claremont, and d. —
8. Francis S., b. July 10, 1805; m. Charlotte F. Britton, (see early stores and merchants) and res. at Bedford, Mass.
9. Tristram, b. Nov. 24, 1807, and resided for a time in the D. Bartlett house. He d. at Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 1, 1882; m. March, 1835, Anna Burleigh. (See.) She d. in Haverhill, Oct. 14, 1879, aged 71. They had five children; two d. in infancy; one married and d. at Haverhill, July 25, 1880; Charles C., m. March 22, 1865, Mary S. Dimond, res. at Nauseon, Ohio, and Charlotte, unm.
10. Hannah, b. June 14, 1812; d. 1857, unm.
- (2.) Thomas Rowell learned the hatter's trade and built the shop now owned by T. D. Little. He traded for a time in what is now Franklin, and before 1820 had a store on the Kendall stand, at Sanbornton, afterwards returning to Salisbury, where he was in trade at the Chapman & Sweatt store; removed to St. Louis, where he d. —; m. widow Mary E. Hawley; he had three children who died young.
11. George Henry, b. 1839; d. unm. 12. Andrew S., b. 1841; d. unm.

SECOND BRANCH.

13. Samuel Greenleaf, a brother of Stephen, (1) was b. at Newbury, Mass., June, 1768, removed to Salisbury with his brother and built the David G. Bean store and house. (See stores and merchants.) He was a man of much enterprise, energy and thrift; removed to Boston, Mass., where he d. in 1845; m. (1) Jan. 24, 1797, Sally Smith, who d. Aug. 15, 1802; m. (2) Mary Wiggin, of Hopkinton. Children by first wife:
12. Samuel, b. Jan. 13, 1802; d. June 7, 1803.
Children by second wife.
13. Sarah, m. Charles J. Cazenone; d. —

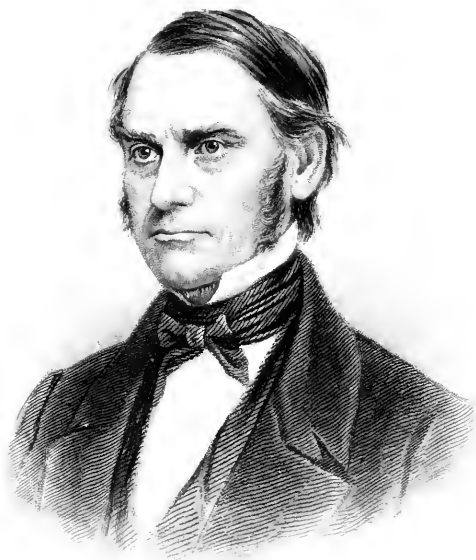
THE HADDOCK FAMILY.

1. William Haddock was born in 1769, and removed to Salisbury from Haverhill, Mass., previous to 1794, building the middle part of the dwelling occupied as the Orphans Home, at Lower Franklin, the west end of the house having been built by Daniel Webster and the east end by Mr. Fay. Mr. Haddock was by trade a tanner and currier, which business he continued here, in addition to shoemaking and the grinding of bark. After the death of William Hoit, about 1805, he erected a store now standing, (the yellow building west of the Orphans Home) in which he traded for some years, closing up the business previous to his death. He built the house occupied by G. B. Matthews, where he d. June 3, 1828. He was quite a farmer, a close financier and a smart business man, accumulating considerable property, but through misfortune losing a share of it. He married (1) Abigail, daughter of Ebenezer Webster, who died Dec. 13, 1804; married (2) Lucretia Eaton, who died Jan. 10, 1852. Children (two died in infancy) by first wife:

2. Charles Brickett, A. M., D. D., was b. June 20, 1796. Prepared for college at the Salisbury Academy and entered Dartmouth in 1812. Possessing marked mental abilities

from his mother, his natural endowments and diligence in application made him the best scholar of his class. After graduating, in 1816, he entered the Theological Seminary, at Andover, Mass., remaining two years, impaired health not permitting him to complete his course. To restore his health he made a tour on horseback through many of the southern states, returning in 1815 greatly improved. He was at once appointed to the chair of rhetoric at Dartmouth, being but twenty-three years of age, which position he held till 1838. For the duties of this professorship he was especially fitted by his varied culture and high scholarship. As an instructor he was thorough, as a critic discriminating, as a writer fertile, and as a speaker graceful and attractive. With the students he was popular, endearing them to him by his dignified courtesy and that thoughtful, manly kindness, which improves and gives a charm to every form of intercourse. After resigning the chair of rhetoric he was elected Professor of Intellectual Philosophy and Civil Policy, resigning in 1854. While holding this position he was appointed *chargé d'affaires* of the United States, at Portugal, from 1850 to 1854. Prof. Haddock never sought the fame of authorship, but in 1846 he published a volume of "Addresses and Miscellaneous Writings." This book consists of addresses and discourses delivered on different occasions, which are productions of rare merit, showing the same finish of style, purity of diction and richness and practicability of suggestion which characterized all his intellectual efforts. While acting for many years as secretary of the New Hampshire Educational Society, his published annual reports were able and comprehensive discourses upon subjects of great educational interest. Among these we find, "The Standard of Education for the Pulpit," "The Influence of Elevated Mind," and "The Eloquence of the Pulpit, as affected by Ministerial Character." The latter part of his life was spent at his home in West Lebanon,

- where he died Jan. 15, 1861. He m. (1) Aug. 19, 1819, Susan Saunders, dau. of Richard Long, of Hanover; m. (2) July 21, 1841, Mrs. Caroline (Kimball) Young, dau. of Richard Kimball, of Lebanon; she resides at Hanover.
3. William Townsend, A. M., b. April 4, 1798, spelled and pronounced his name "Heydock." Fitted for college at Salisbury Academy and graduated at Dartmouth in 1819. He read law with his uncle, Daniel Webster, at Boston; was admitttd to the bar in 1822, beginning practice at Hanover, continuing there two years, when he removed to Concord, at which place he published the "Probate Directory;" removing to Boston in 1829, he took the editorial chair of "Jurisprudence," a law journal, published weekly. Died of consumption while on a temporary visit to Hanover, Nov. 6, 1835. He m. Jane Alcott, who d. —
 4. Benjamin Franklin, b. —; he resided and d. at Chicago, Dec. 23, 1871, where he became president of a bank.
 5. George W., b. March —, 1806-8; drowned May 18, 1871.
 6. Edward Hiram, b. April 2, 1811, lived on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he went to Chicago, Ill., a poor young man. He first engaged as a stage agent, then as a hotel keeper. He m. in 1834, Louisa, dau. of Dexter Graves, a hotel keeper. He had the Yankee trick of saving as well as earning money, and possessed a shrewdness which made him successful in all his business undertakings. He was of untiring industry, strict integrity, and quiet and unpretending in manner; was a member of the second Presbyterian church; was one of the judges at the first municipal election, and served as alderman under B. S. Norris, the second mayor of the city. After accumulating great wealth he retired from public life in 1855. After the great fire he resided at No. 2976 Michigan avenue, where he d. May 22, 1881, leaving one daughter, Helen, who m. John DeKoven, of the Merchants National Bank, Chicago.



C. B. Kaddock

7. Roswell, b. 1810; m. — and res. at Sutton.
8. Lorenzo, b. —; was a lawyer at Buffalo, where he died — Mehitable may have been a daughter. She m. March 29, 1827, Ens. Daniel Osgood.

THE HALE FAMILY.

1. Isaac, son of Paul, who married Sept. 21, 1787, Hannah Lang, by whom he had four children, was born Jun. 10, 1791, at Newburyport, Mass., removing to that part of Salisbury now Franklin, in 1817, where he built a brick house south of Wallace Burleigh's. By trade he was a brick mason; he died at Fisherville, (Penacook) June 10, 1865. Mr. Hale was a smart, capable business man, a democrat in politics, and served as senator from the 4th district from 1842 to 1844. He married (1) June 22, 1813, Betsey Pearson, of Webster, (Boscawen) who died Jan. 9, 1832, aged 41; married (2) Polly, a sister to his first wife, who died Nov. 14, 1865.

2. Eliza, b. in Boscawen, Oct. 23, 1814; m. L. M. Chadwick, of Boscawen.
3. Robert, b. in Boscawen, Oct. 1, 1815; m. Ann Ward, and res. at Minneapolis, Minn.
4. Nathan, b. in Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1817; d. Feb. 11, 1819.
5. Mary, b. Oct. 5, 1819, d. Dec. 5, 1875; m. Feb. 22, 1842, Dr. William W. Proctor. (See.)
6. Hannah, b. Dec. 8, 1822; m. March 5, 1857, John Sawyer, and res. at Fisherville, (Penacook.)
7. Ellen, b. Nov. 23, 1824; m. March 26, 1845, A. G. Kimball, and res. at Fisherville, (Penacook.)
8. Jane, b. Feb. 13, 1827, and d. Sept. 21, 1849.
9. Ann, b. Jan. 9, 1829; m. (1) March 3, 1848, Asa L. Pavere; m. (2) Feb. 1, 1872, Moses Farnum, and res. at Concord.
10. Harriet, b. Nov. 12, 1831; unm. and res. at Fisherville, (Penacook.)

THE HANCOCK FAMILY.

1. John, son of John, was born at Northfield, Aug. 1, 1791. He learned the trade of a tanner and currier, with Chickering, at Concord, and removed to Salisbury previous to 1810, follow-

ing his trade with William Haddock, at the lower village, where he built a house, shop and tan vats on the site now occupied by E. H. Sturtevant's drug store, in Franklin. The house and shop were incorporated in the drug store building. Here Mr. Hancock conducted a large and successful business, being a most excellent tanner and currier and doing fine work. Eventually he removed to the Orphans Home district, erecting the first set of buildings south of Punch brook, where he died Aug. 13, 1875. He was called "Tanner John," to distinguish him from others bearing the same name. Married Dorothy, daughter of John Sanborn, who died Feb. 17, 1869.

2. George W., b. Aug. 7, 1811; d. at Manchester, Feb. 17, 1877. He m. Dorothy Osgood, of Gilmanton.
3. Hannah S., b. Feb. 25, 1813; m. Jonathan Prescott; he d. in 1874.
4. Harriet N., b. June 15, 1815; m. Dustin L. Judkins. He d. at Manchester, where she res.
5. Susan K., b. Feb 5, 1817; m. Rev. Joseph Loring, and res. at East Otisfield, Maine.
6. Benjamin S., b. April 6, 1819. (See.)
7. Albert, b. March 11, 1821; he rem. to Lowell, became a mill overseer, and there d.
8. Emily, b. March 19, 1823; m. Samuel M. Westgate.
9. Leonard, b. March 28, 1825; m. Mary Hazelton, of Concord.
10. Squires, b. March 16, 1827; d. Nov. 1, 1832.
11. Daniel, b. June 21, 1829; d. Oct. 25, 1832.
12. Ann. M., b. June 16, 1832; m. Joseph L. Thompson, a noted school teacher at Franklin.

(6.) Benjamin Sanborn, m. in 1836 and removed to Amoskeag Falls, (Manchester) where he was engaged in the first cotton factory built at that place; he remained there till 1850, then removing to Fisherville, (Penacook) where he remained but a short time, when he returned to Manchester. He was one of the first overseers in the Stark corporation. Leaving there in March, 1857, he returned to his native town, purchased the Hoyt place, the present house being in process of erection by Horace Noyes, and is one of the leading men of that part of Franklin. He m. Oct. 29, 1840, Achsah N. Gould, who was b. at Weare, June 8, 1816.

13. Frank N., b. Jan. 23, 1849; m. Aug. 14, 1862, Mary A. Lyon, of Lowell, Mass.
Children: 1. Mary H., b. Oct. 23, 1873.

THE HEATH FAMILY.

1. Job was a native of Plaistow, removing to this town previous to the revolutionary war, settling on the eastern slope of the hill west of Joseph N. Greeley's. By occupation he was a farrier, and when not otherwise employed was engaged in farming. Married Nov. 23, 1772, Susanna Stevens.

2. Moses, b. Jan. 19, 1773. (See.) 3. Mary, b. Oct. 7, 1774.
4. Ephraim, b. July 5, 1777; m. 1801, Polly Corser, of Boscawen, and had six children.
5. Prudence, b. Sept. 27, 1780; m. Josiah Corser, of Boscawen, rem. to Canada about 1812, and afterwards to Vermont, and d. —
6. Job, b. Feb. 15, 1784. (See.) 7. Nehemiah, b. May 28, 1786; m. — Corser.

(2.) Moses remained on the homestead; m. Lydia Clark.

8. Hannah, m. Reuben Fellows. 9. David. 10. Moses. (See.)
11. Amos, was deaf and dumb and by trade a cooper. 12. Daniel.
13. Sargent. 14. William. 15. Lydia; d. young. 16. Abigail; d. young.

(6.) Job built the Joseph N. Greeley house; m. (1) — Fisk, of Boscawen; m. (2) Jane Watson, of Meredith.

17. Hial, b. Feb. 22, 1813; m. Esther Mellett. She res. at Newton, Iowa.
18. Lavina, b. March 24, 1816; m. Jonathan G. Fuller, of Lynn, Mass.
19. Sallina, b. Aug. 1, 1818; m. April 2, 1843, Solomon Mackintire, and res. at Danvers, Mass.
20. James H., born July 29, 1821; m. Martha Read.

(10.) Moses built, in 1821, the house now occupied by his widow. He was by trade a cooper but also carried on his farm; served in the war of 1812, and d. Aug. 23, 1839; m. Dec. 22, 1814, Ruth Shirley.

21. Susan, b. 1820; drowned in Blackwater river, 1829.
22. George W., b. Sept. 3, 1822; m. Hannah Bunker, d. 1855.
23. Charles G., b. Aug. 28, 1824; m. 1864, Judith Healy.
24. Emeline E., b. Aug. 13, 1826; m. Oct. 1, 1843, John Carter, of Holderness; d. Sept. 19, 1882.
25. James A., b. June 15, 1828; he m. Harriet Clark and res. at Contoocook.

26. Elbridge G., m. F. Thomas. 27. Moses F., m. Jane Stone.
 28. Harrison V., b. Sept. 12, 1835; m. Dec. 6, 1865, Ruth C. Loverin. I. Minnie, b. July 5, 1866; m. Nov. 11, 1882, Wallace B. Sanborn. II. Carrie P., b. Aug. 27, 1868. III. Edwin F., b. April 15, 1871.
 29. William F., b. July 13; d. aged 17.

THE HOLMES FAMILY.

1. William was born at Hopkinton, April 4, 1818, and at the annual March meeting, in 1821, was struck off to the lowest bidder as a town pauper, this occurring for a number of years. Each season found him with a new master, and until well into his "teens" he had no school advantages. Without the influences and care of a mother's love his life was a hard one, until 1839, when he came to Salisbury, making his home with Lieut. Benjamin Pettengill, whose farm he eventually purchased, and there continued. He built the sawmill on the old Wilder & Bowers dam, (part of which was originally a beaver dam) sawing annually 500,000 feet of lumber. He owns over eight hundred acres of land, cultivating about one hundred acres. In all enterprises of the town he takes a prominent part, having contributed the lumber for the addition to the academy, also giving personal and pecuniary aid in establishing the Salisbury Telegraph. He married, March 12, 1841, M. J., daughter of Ebenezer Johnson.

2. George, b. Oct. 18, 1843; m. June 5, 1867, Orissa M. Dearborn, of Tilton, and res. at Huron, Dakota.
 3. Dorothy A., b. Feb. 17, 1847; m. Solomon B. Greeley. (See.)
 4. Charles, b. Oct. 17, 1850; m. (1) May 8, 1878, Mary A. Wadleigh, of Sutton, who d. April 20, 1880; m. (2) Helen Low, of Hopkinton. They have two children: Clara, b. in 1887, and a son, b. in 1888. He resides on the David Kimball farm and conducts the saw mill.
 5. Curtis D., b. Sept. 2, 1852; m. 1874, Mary E. Smith, b. at Enfield, July 3, 1857. I. Freddie W., b. in Salisbury, Oct. 30, 1876. II. Frankie Leroy, b. in Franklin, Feb. 18, 1881, and d. April 30, 1883.
 6. Emma J., b. Aug. 10, 1855, m. Jan. 14, 1872, Henry M. Weeks, and res. at Eskridge, Kan.
 7. Nellie M., b. March 8, 1857; m. Aug. 31, 1881, Howard E. Dearborn.
 8. William J., b. June 23, 1867; m. 1888, Neomia Shaw. 9. Leland, b. May 9, 1870.

THE HOWARD FAMILY.

This name is spelled Howard, or Hereward. The first American ancestor of the family was Nathaniel Howard, who emigrated from Suffolk, England, to Dorchester, Mass., in 1641, and was made a freeman in 1643.

1. Benjamin. His father, Benjamin, was b. at Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 24, 1727, and d. at Newburyport, July, 1773; m. Feb. 18, 1748, Meele Sweatt, dau. of Stephen and Judith, of Newbury, where she was b. Aug. 25, 1724; she d. there in June, 1788. Benjamin, (1) b. at Newbury, Mass., 1758, was a famous Indian fighter. He served in Gen. John Sullivan's expedition into the Indian country, (New York) during which time he kept a very accurate diary of current events. The first twenty-two pages of this diary are missing, as are an equal number after the 76th day. The diary covers a period from Aug. 12 to Sept. 13, 1777, and is in possession of his maternal grandson, E. D. Couch, of Contoocook, and a copy is among the "Historical Collections" of the Antiquarian Society, at Contoocook, Vol. 4, p. 347. He served at Bunker Hill with the Salisbury men, remained in the army until the close of the revolutionary war, when he came to Salisbury. He m. Dec. 7, 1780, Sarah, dau. of John Fellows. (See.) She d. Aug. 22, 1835, aged 77. He settled on land now owned by Lyman Couch, south of the Couch brothers dwelling, on Battle street, where he d. Feb. 26, 1832, aged 74.
2. Meele, b. Sept. 15, 1781; m. Oct. 20, 1803, Joseph Couch, who built the house now owned and occupied by Joseph Lang Couch; she d. Oct. 13, 1864.
3. Benjamin, b. 1783. (See.)
4. Sarah, b. May 23, 1785; m. May 1, 1800, Samuel Morrill, of Warner; removed to Bradford, and d. March 10, 1862.
5. Eunice, b. Nov. 15, 1793; m. Sept. 15, 1812, Samuel Couch, and res. on the Nathan H. Morgan farm. She d. Oct. 24, 1858, and he d. March 1, 1858.

- (3.) Benjamin settled just east of the homestead, where the children were born, removed to Corser hill (Webster) and d. April 11, 1864. He enlisted in the army, in April, 1813, and was discharged in April, 1818; m. (1) April 18, 1810, Polly, dau. of David and Hannah (Eastman) Burbank; m. (2) Aug. 10, 1821, Mrs. Mehitable Fellows; her husband's name was Berry, who was a sea captain and d. at sea; she d. April 2, 1864.
6. John, b. in Boscawen, Dec. 10, 1810; rem. to Pomfrey, N. Y., and d. Dec. 6, 1839.
7. Ransom, rem. to N. Y. about 1814.
8. Sarah, name afterwards changed to Rosannah, for her aunt.

THE HOYT FAMILY.

William was a printer at Newburyport, Mass., from whence he removed to the lower village in Salisbury, now Orphans Home, Franklin, quite early. He was the first merchant in that part of the town. In 1793 we find him paying a tax of £130 on his stock in trade. He settled on the farm now owned by Benjamin S. Hancock, where he d. about 1805-6; he m. Aug. 26, 1794, Mehitable Eastman. (See.) No children blessed their union. He taught school here a number of years, both Daniel and Ezekiel Webster having been numbered among his pupils. The former gives this account of Hoyt—see Curtis's *Life of Daniel Webster*, page 15: "William Hoyt was for many years teacher of our country school in Salisbury. I do not call it village school, because there was at that time no village, and boys came to school in the winter, the only season in which schools were usually open, from distances of several miles, wading through the snow or running upon its crust, with their curly heads of hair often whitened with frost from their own breath. I knew William Hoyt well, and 'every truant knew.' He was an austere man but a good teacher of children. He had been a printer in Newburyport, wrote a very fine and

excellent hand, was a good reader, and did teach boys that which so few masters can or will do, to read well themselves. Beyond this, and perhaps a very slight knowledge of grammar, his attainments did not extend. He had brought with him into the town a little property, which he took very good care of. He rather loved money."

THE HUNTOON FAMILY.

The Hunton or Huntoon families of New England are the descendants of Philip Hunton, who came to this country when a boy. Daniel T. V. Huntoon, of Canton, Mass., who is about publishing the "Genealogy of the Huntoon Family," says that the true tradition as to where he came from is, that upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, a family bearing the name of Hunton fled from France and sought refuge in the island of Jersey, whence Philip came to America, and was employed by a man by the name of Hall, at Exeter, whose daughter Philip subsequently married. On the morning of July 22, 1710, Philip and his eldest son, Samuel, were plowing in a field, when they were surrounded and fired upon by a band of Indians. Samuel fell, mortally wounded. Philip and Jacob Gilman were taken prisoners, and suffered the most terrible indignities and cruelties. After their arrival in Canada they were sold to the French as prisoners. For a most authentic and complete record of this family the reader is referred to "The Huntoon Genealogy," published by Hon. Thomas D. V. Huntoon, son of the Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, a native of this town. Nathaniel Huntoon, (John, ii, Philip, i,) was born in 1721; married (1) May 22, 1742; married (2) Martha Judkins. He was a grantee of Stevenstown, (Salisbury) but never resided here, moving to Unity as early as 1772.

1. Philip, youngest son of the Philip above mentioned, was b. about 1694, and d. in May, 1780; m. (1) Dec. 22, 1720, Ann Eastman, who d. in 1750; m. (2) — Calliot. He

owned a right in the township of Unity, which he sold to his son Benjamin. Between 1772 and 1775 he removed to Salisbury, settling at South road.

- (2.) Benjamin, the fifth child of Philip, (1) and a grandson of Philip first above mentioned, was b. at Kingston, Sept. 4, 1729, and d. Dec. 12, 1815; m. (1) Feb. 7, 1750, Judith (Sarah) Clough, of Poplin, who d. April 17, 1756; m. (2) Abigail Page; m. (3) Mercy Dearborn, who was b. Aug. 21, 1732, and d. Oct. 23, 1791; m. (4) Hannah James, widow of Samuel Dearborn. He served in the memorable expedition against Louisburg. In 1746 we find him doing scout duty in Capt. Daniel Ladd's company, afterwards serving at various times from 1750 to 1759. In 1776 he had charge of the powder belonging to New Britain, (Andover.) He served at Bennington, in Capt. Webster's company. In 1778 he was engaged in apprehending deserters, and in 1783, as constable of this town, he received money to defend the western frontier. In 1772 Benjamin bought of George Jaffrey, of Portsmouth, his one hundred acre lot, No. 64, third range, on which he settled and died.

3. Philip, b. Nov. 20, 1751; d. in 1780; m. — Fellows.
4. Jonathan, b. Jan. 4, 1754; m. Sarah Prescott, (?); he d. March 25, 1815.
5. Sarah, b. March 17, 1767; m. Isaac Marston; d. Aug. 28, 1814.
6. Nathaniel, b. June 16, 1759. (See.)
7. Mary, b. Dec. 15, 1761; m. Joseph Fellows, of Andover; d. March 29, 1805.
8. Hannah, b. Nov. 13, 1763; m. Jonathan Bartlett, of Norwich, Vt.; d. March 7, 1858.
9. Benjamin, b. April 6, 1765. (See.)
10. Anna, b. Aug. 13, 1766.
11. Samuel.
12. Rebecca, b. Nov. 28, 1769; m. David Webster; d. May 28, 1836.
13. Elizabeth, b. May 3, 1771; m. Jonathan Brown, of Andover; d. Aug. 9, 1853.
14. John, b. July 15, 1773; m. Oct. 25, 1798, Rebecca, dau. of Joseph Calef, who d. Sept. 17, 1836; he removed to Andover, Ill., and d. Oct. 26, 1818.
15. Mercy, b. April 18, 1775; m. June 16, 1796, David Chandler, of Hanover; she d. in May, 1833.
16. Anna, b. Aug. 13, 1776; m. Jonathan Bartlett, of Norwich, Vt.; d. Dec. 16, 1838.

- (6.) Nathaniel probably settled on Raccoon hill, east of the barn standing in 1881 north of B. F. Sanborn's, from

which place he used a large tree to signal from to each of his brothers; m. Sept. 10, 1783, Hannah Webster, who was b. in 1756 and d. Jan. 22, 1793; had one son, Nathaniel, b. here March 26, 1785, who graduated at Dartmouth College in 1808, read law and settled in practice at Portsmouth, where he d. July 2, 1816.

- (9.) Benjamin m. (1) May 10, 1792, Mehitable, dau. of Onesiphorus and Mehitable (Doty) Page, who was b. Sept. 1, 1771, and d. Sept. 9, 1804; m. (2) May 21, 1805, Hannah Baker, of Bow, who was b. Sept. 15, 1774, and d. March 28, 1843; she was a daughter of Joseph and Marion (Moore) Baker. He resided on the homestead and d. Jan. 26, 1856. He held a high position in the town, and was much respected for his honesty and christian worth. In the church he took a prominent part, and was chosen a deacon of the Congregational church, July 9, 1815.

17. Benjamin, b. Nov. 28, 1792. (See.)

18. Mehitable P., b. May 2, 1806; m. Oct. 3, 1848, John White; he d. Feb. 25, 1874; she resides in Enfield.

19. John, b. Nov. 27, 1814; d. Jan. 19, 1854; m. Oct. 4, 1838, Mary J., dau. of Amos and Hannah (Sherburne) Fifield, and resided on the homestead. Children: I. Henry, b. Oct. 4, 1840; m. Nov. 13, 1859, Emeline F. Follansbee. II. Mary A., b. March 2, 1847; m. Jan. 12, 1867, Perry H. Cheney, of Warner; resides in East Lexington, Mass. III. Diantha A., b. Feb. 23, 1850; m. Sept. 7, 1882, Edward Wood, and resides at East Lexington.

- (11.) Samuel, first child of Mercy, was b. May 10, 1768, and d. Dec. 13, 1835; m. June 4, 1801, Martha, dau. of Ebenezer and Mary (Adams) Tucker, of Salisbury, Mass., who d. Oct. 18, 1850.

20. Mary A., b. Nov. 15, 1802; m. Oct. 30, 1832, Jonathan French, of Hopkinton. She d. April 14, 1880.

21. Nathaniel D., b. Aug. 10, 1804; d. July 18, 1861; m. Oct. 18, 1832, Rhoda J. True. Children: I. George H., b. Nov. 27, 1834; d. in May, 1857, unm. II. Charles F., b. Sept. 23, 1836; m. Georgie A. Ford, of Concord, where they reside. III. J. Frank, b. Sept. 13, 1839; d. Oct. 4, 1864; m. Mary E. Aske, of Brighton, Ill.

22. Sarah S., b. April 26, 1808; m. Nov. 23, 1836, Ebenezer Thurston, of Hill; she d. June 9, 1839.

23. Martha F., b. Dec. 6, 1812; m. Aug. 15, 1836, John W. Robertson, of Franklin. She d. Jan. 7, 1878.

24. Samuel W., b. Sept. 15, 1814; d. Sept. 10, 1818.
 25. Harriet A., b. May 27, 1816; d. April 30, 1817.
 26. Harriet N., b. Feb. 18, 1818; m. Jan. 19, 1854, Nathan Kilburn. (Sec.) She d. Sept. 3, 1881.
 27. Samuel N., b. Nov. 4, 1821; d. Feb. 25, 1823.

(17.) Benjamin, (Rev.) m. (1) Sept. 4, 1820, Susan, dau. of Amos and Charlotte (True) Pettengill, who d. at Peoria, Ill., Nov. 8, 1839; m. (2) July 7, 1841, Lydia Bowman, dau. of Edmund and Elizabeth (Vose) Baker, who was b. at Dorchester, Feb. 20, 1806, and d. at Canton, Mass., Oct. 2, 1844; m. (3) July 30, 1846, Ann Payson, dau. of Elijah and Fanny (Sumner) Lewis, who was b. at Roxbury, Mass., Aug. 13, 1804. His early life was passed on his father's farm, at North road. He commenced his academical studies, preparatory to entering college, at the Academy in Salisbury, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1817. During all this time he supported himself by teaching school. He had the ninth appointment in the graduating exercises, which was a dialogue with Benjamin Woodbury, who was his college chum, on the question, "Which of the learned professions is more favorable to literary eminence, Divinity or Law?" Mr. Huntoon taking the side of divinity. After leaving college he taught the academy at his native town until 1819, when he entered upon the study of divinity at Andover Theological Seminary. In the spring of 1829, his health failing, he went to Boston and took charge of an academy in Salem street. While carrying on this school he was invited to the ministry of the First Congregational church in Canton, Mass., and was ordained January 30, 1822, Rev. John Pierce, of Brookline, preaching the sermon, Rev. Henry Ware giving the right hand of fellowship. He soon became widely and favorably known as a most earnest worker and eloquent preacher, and probably delivered more occasional discourses than almost any other minister in the neighborhood. In the latter part of the year 1829 he was invited to preach the ser-

mon at the dedication of a new Unitarian church, in Bangor, Me., and the society there prevailed on him to resign his pastorate at Canton, and he was installed at Bangor in June, 1830. In the fall of 1833, his health failing under his numerous and onerous labors, he asked and received a dismissal from that church, and spent the winter at Savannah, Ga., preaching to the Unitarian society there. In 1834 he returned to the north with reinvigorated health, and was installed over the First Congregational church, in Milton, (Rev. Dr. Morrison's) Oct. 15, 1834. Again, on account of failing health, he was obliged to resign his charge, and passed the winter in the then far west, preaching at Peoria, and at Chicago, Ill. In the spring of 1837 he was invited to settle at Cincinnati, O., where he remained one year. In June, 1838, he went to Peoria, where he remained preaching to the First Unitarian church there until August, 1840, when he was invited by the church in Canton, where he had been first ordained, to return, and he was accordingly re-installed at Canton, March 13, 1841. In 1849 he resigned the pastorate and went to Marblehead, Mass., where he became the pastor of the Second Congregational society. In 1855, his health failing, he left that place, and in May, 1856, took charge of the parish at Winchendon, Mass., where he remained until Nov. 8, 1857. In April, 1859, he was installed over the society at Westboro', but, his health continuing to fail, he was forced to relinquish his charge in February, 1860. In the fall of that year, having a desire to return to the place where he had been first ordained to the ministry, and where he had passed so many happy years, he returned to Canton and refitted and repaired his old house. Here he spent the declining years of his life, blessed with the love and fellowship of those who had known and revered him in his earlier days, a constant worshipper and an occasional preacher in the church which was erected through his exertions in the first years of his ministry.

His presence and his daily walk were a benediction and a psalm. His name was a household word in every family. The traditions of his early labors were familiar to all. Those whom he met at the sacrament of the Lord's supper—those whom he had blessed at the marriage—those whom he had baptized in infancy, whom he had watched over in the schools and counselled in their riper years—alike revered and loved him, and came weeping as mourners to his funeral. And when he died—

“He fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long,
Or, like a clock worn out by eating time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still.”

His death occurred on the morning of April 19, 1864, from paralysis. It does not become us to attempt an analysis of his character. At the funeral the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Jamaica Plain, spoke of him as one peculiarly fitted to be a pioneer in the advance of liberal christianity. His services were sought for by the infant churches in every part of the country. There was an earnestness of personal, vital piety, an animated hopefulness and an enthusiasm of manner which gave great power and effect to all his pulpit labors. He was an active and zealous laborer in the cause of human brotherhood, and recognized and zealously maintained the rights of all men, of whatever color, or creed, or condition. He was the uncompromising opponent of every form of oppression, took a manly stand on all the live questions of the hour, while his voice, his pen, his purse, his house, were always at the service of those who strove to promote the public good. He was proposed for the degrees in masonry, in St. John's Lodge, Boston, in 1821, and on the third day of April the same year was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Upon his return to Canton in 1822 he connected himself with Rising Star Lodge, also with Mt. Zion Royal Arch Chapter, at Stoughton; was exalted March 11, 1825, and in the following December was elected High Priest; he held the

office of Grand Chaplain for five years. In 1842 and 1843 he served as District Deputy Grand Master of the then Fifth Masonic District. On May 4, 1842, he delivered an eulogy, by special request of the Grand Lodge, upon the deaths of T. M. Harris, D. D., and Samuel Thaxter, M. D. On March 13, 1844, Winslow Lewis, M. D., having resigned the office of Corresponding Grand Secretary, Bro. Huntoon was elected to fill the vacancy and the office from 1845 to 1848 inclusive. In 1853 he was Junior Grand Warden. He was a constant attendant upon the meetings of the Grand Lodge. He was Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts, in 1849, 1850, and 1851, also receiving the Council degrees. For over forty years he was an enthusiastic member of the fraternity. In the old anti-masonic times, when he preached it was a frequent occurrence for some of his hearers to go out. On one occasion, when this method of showing their hostility to masonry had been freely indulged in, and quite a number had left the sanctuary, a prominent "Jack" remarked, "I had always thought that Mr. Huntoon was a good preacher, but never knew before that he had apostolic powers." Upon being asked what he meant, he replied, "Because he has cast out many devils." It has been related upon good authority that Bro. Huntoon remarked: "Should the fanaticism of the day require me to renounce masonry, or give up my position as a clergyman, I should unhesitatingly leave the ministry." The following among his discourses have been published: Masonic Address at Walpole, 1823; Sermon preached at South Dedham, 1825; Oration at the laying in masonic form the cornerstone of the court-house at Dedham, July 4, 1825; Sermon at dedication of the church at North Bridgewater, Aug. 9, 1826; Address at the installation of Mt. Zion R. A. Chapter, Stoughton, Dec. 15, 1828; Sermon at dedication of the Unitarian Church at Bangor, Me., 1829 Sermon at installation of Rev. Wm. Farmer, at

Augusta, Me., 1831; Sermon at Belgrade, Me., 1831; Sermon at re-opening and dedication of a church at Milton, Dec. 9, 1835; Masonic Oration at Ottawa, Ill., 1839; Eulogy in commemoration of Rev. and R. W. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D. D., and R. W. Brother Samuel Thaxter, M. D., Boston, 1842; an Address delivered on the occasion of the centennial celebration of Hiram Lodge, New Haven, 1850.

28. Benjamin, b. here July 6, 1821; d. at Milton, Mass., Oct. 18, 1834.
29. Frederick W. L., b. at Canton, Mass., July 26, 1824; d. at Marblehead, Mass., Aug. (or May) 14, 1868; m. Sept. 9, 1850, Ann Chamberlain.
30. Marcellus, b. at Canton, July 18, 1826.
31. John, b. at Canton, Aug. 4, 1828; m. Jan. 20, 1868, Mary G. Hyde, and resides at Boise City, Idaho Territory.
32. Isaac D., b. at Bangor, Me., July 20, 1830; m. June 3, 1871, Clara E. Priestman, and resides at San Francisco, Cal.
33. Susan M., b. at Bangor, Me., June 30, 1832; m. Aug. 3, 1853, Rev. John Talmage; she d. at Peoria, Ill., June 11, 1854.
34. Benjamin B., b. at Bolton, Mass., Jan. 30, 1836; m. Aug. 14, 1860, Sarah J. Huntoon, of Hanover; resides at Louisville, Ky.
35. Daniel Thomas Vose, b. at Canton, Mass., Sept. 4, 1842; m. Oct. 23, 1867, Ella A. French. In Jan., 1860, he removed to Kentucky, remaining there a year; read law with Elias Adams, Esq., at Canton, during 1862 and 1863; he travelled extensively through the old world; returning in 1866, he was chosen superintendent of the public schools at Canton, holding the office for two terms with much credit; resides at Canton.
36. Phineas Huntoon, (4) — Daniel, (3) John, (2) Philip, (1) — was b. at Kingston, April 22, 1768, and settled on the south line of Andover; part of the farm and the barn, which is still standing, are in Salisbury. The farm is now (1881) occupied by Charles E. Currier. Later in life he removed to Salisbury, residing in a house which stood at the corner just west of Mr. Alpheus Huntoon's, where he d. Dec. 7, 1836; m. May 3, 1789, Mehitable French, who d. April 21, 1840. Children, all born in Andover:

37. William, b. April 22, 1789. (See.)
38. Mehitable, b. Oct. 14, 1791; m. James Morse, of Salisbury. She d. Nov. 11, 1826.
39. Nathaniel, b. Feb. 4, 1793. (See.)
40. Joseph F., b. May 17, 1795; m. (1) Ann Blaisdell; m. (2) Betsey Sleeper; m. (3) — and removed west.
41. Daniel, b. Dec. 17, 1797; m. Melinda Norris.
42. Phineas, b. Nov. 7, 1798. (See.)
43. Abigail, b. Aug. 7, 1800; m. Edward Doane.
44. Sarah, b. Oct. 17, 1802; m. David Barnard. She d. April 24, 1837.
45. Polly, b. May 18, 1804; m. Charles Huntoon, of Unity; she d. March 12, 1843.
46. Aurelia, b. March 16, 1806; m. David Barnard.
47. John F., b. Nov. 19, 1808. (See.)
48. Lavinia, b. Oct. 18, 1810; m. Philo Cilley.
49. Eliza, b. May 11, 1814; d. March 26, 1836, unm.

(37.) William remained on the farm, thence removing to Andover Centre; d. March 18, 1867; m. Dec. 1, 1814, Lydia, dau. of Dea. Hubbard Stevens, (see) who d. April 10, 1868.

50. Sylvester, b. April 16, 1815; d. April 15, 1820.
51. William H., b. Oct. 8, 1817; m. Nov. 25, 1841, Martha C. Gookin; remained for a time on the farm, then removed to Newport; d. June 19, 1875.
52. Lydia A., b. Sept. 9, 1820; d. Aug. 26, 1843.
53. Sylvester, b. Sept. 9, 1823; d. Sept. 7, 1824.
54. Sylvester Dana, b. Sept. 29, 1825; d. at Hopkinton, Sept. 9, 1860; m. Martha B. Ordway.
55. Sylvanus, b. Sept. 7, 1828; d. Dec. 23, 1858, unm.
56. Elizabeth M., b. Sept. 26, 1832; m. William L. Bennett, of Concord.
57. Annette R., b. May 20, 1837; m. Aug. 22, 1871, David E. Clark, of Andover.

(39.) Nathaniel after his marriage removed to Wilmot, afterwards returning to the house which stood just west of his birth-place, and after several removals finally returned to Salisbury and d. —; m. Betsey Colby.

58. John. 59. Moses. 60. Betsey. 61. Daniel. 62. Seth. 63. Enoch.
64. Woodman. 65. Daniel. 66. John. 67. George N. 68. Sarah A.
69. George. 70. Harriet. 71. Martin. 72. Read. 73. Charles.

(42.) Phineas removed to Salisbury, residing in the house occupied by his son Alpheus, where he d. June 4, 1877; m. (1) Catherine Sleeper; m. (2) Julia Gookin; m. (3) Adeline Sleeper.

74. Martha A., b. Nov. 23, 1831; m. — Williams and d. in 1855.
 75. Luther H., b. June 12, 1836; m. March 20, 1861, Betsey Heath, by whom he had Nahum W., b. Feb. 7, 1862, d. July 18, 1882.
 76. Cyrus, b. March 13, 1837; m. Patience Rocket; he d. at Fall River, Mass., Jan. 1, 1875.
 77. Malvina, d. young.
 78. Herrick C., b. Jan. 18, 1842; m. Aug. 1869, Emma Hobbs; resides in Lowell, Mass.
 79. Kate S., b. Dec. 5, 1844; m. Alfred Sanborn and resides in Franklin.
 80. Levi S., b. Jan. 20, 1846; m. — and res. at Providence, R. I.
 81. Alpheus, b. March 11, 1849; m. June 28, 1873, Isabella Morgan, of Warner, by whom he had John, b. April 25, 1875. She died — 1887.
 82. Jennie N., b. June 17, 1849; m. George W. Childs and resides at Lawrence, Mass.
 83. Nahum, b. Nov. 4, 1850, and d. in 1853.
 84. Lizzie M., b. July 24, 1853, unm.

(47.) John F. resided in the William Pingrey house at the foot of the hill; he d. May 10, 1881; m. (1) Nov., 1837, Emeline A. Saunders, who was b. in 1815 and d. March 26, 1847; m. (2) Sept. 10, 1848, Aphia K. Putney, of Hopkinton.

85. John F., b. in 1837 and d. in 1838.
 86. John F., b. April 5, 1839; d. at Vicksburg, Miss., in 1864, unm.
 87. Emeline, b. in 1841 and d. the same year.
 88. Henrietta E., b. Aug. 25, 1842; m. J. G. Colburn, of Manchester.
 89. Cora A., b. Nov. 24, 1845; m. A. B. Roberts and resides at Manchester.
 Children by second wife:
 90. Warren, b. Nov. 19, 1850; m. Nellie S. Morrill and resides at Hopkinton.
 91. Mary E., b. Dec. 7, 1851; d. May 10, 1868.
 92. Cyrus P., b. May 12, 1853. 93. Caroline J., b. Feb. 11, 1855.
 94. Selina S., b. April 29, 1857; d. Feb. 8, 1879.
 95. Charles H., b. Nov. 19, 1860.

THE HUTCHINS FAMILY.

I. Joseph, son of Joseph and Polly (Allen) Hutchings, (formerly so spelled,) son of Edward, who was a son of one of the brothers who emigrated to America from Scotland, was born at Kittery, Me., June 15, 1813, where he subsequently followed the sea for four years, afterwards learning the house carpenter



Geo W Hutchings M.D

trade at Boston, Mass. Removing to Charlestown, thence to Salisbury in 1846, purchasing the John Carter place, and eventually buying the Samuel C. Bartlett property. He married Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Burdette) Taylor, who was born at Harvard, Mass., June, 1817; he died June 29, 1884. Children born at Charlestown :

2. George H. (See.)
 3. Mary A., b. June 4, 1842; m. June 4, 1862, Frederick S. Fifield. (See.)
 4. Sarah A., b. Aug. 20, 1845; m. Oct. 2, 1866, Joseph M. Gerrish, of Townsend, Mass.
 5. Joseph S., b. in Salisbury, June 5, 1854; d. 1860.
- (2.) George H., M. D., b. at Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 3, 1840. At the age of six years he removed to Salisbury, where he received his education, finishing at the academy. Entered Harvard Medical College in 1857, where he was under the instruction of Drs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry J. Bigelow, Horatio Storer and others. Possessing an independent and progressive mind he read eclectic medicine and received his degree of M. D. at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, May 22, 1861. In the following October he began practice at Wilmot, remaining three years. In April, 1864, he removed to Townsend, Mass., where he met with good success, and was town physician for three years. Through the advice of friends he removed to Woburn, Mass., where he continues. He is strong in his convictions, believing the "eclectic method" the only true and scientific manner of practicing the healing art. "*Magna est veritas et prevalabit.*" He was a delegate to the National Eclectic Association at Philadelphia, in 1870, and elected Vice President of the same, holding the office four years. In 1871 he was chosen Professor of Laryngoscopy in the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. In 1876 he became a member of the Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society, and was during the same year sent as a delegate to the National Eclectic Convention, held at Washington, and in 1882 was

again chosen a delegate to the same body in their convention held at New Haven, Conn. He was editor of the "Journal of Rational Medicine," and author of "The Laryngoscope in Diseases of the Larynx," and "Aphony, its Causes and Cure." He m. June 4, 1862, Emily M. Lathrop, of Auburndale, Mass.

6. Joseph H., b. at Wilmot, Oct. 13, 1863; a student at Tufts College.
7. Alice J., b. at Townsend, Mass., Oct. 11, 1866.

THE JOHNSON FAMILY.

The first ancestor of this family, so far as I have been able to learn, was Maurice Johnson, Esq., M. P. for Stamford in 1523. Isaac Johnson was the first of the name in America, and one of the original settlers of Massachusetts; arrived at Salem June 12, 1630, and died Sept. 30 following. By virtue of nobility and wealth he ranked next to Gov. Winthrop. Edward and William, half-brothers of Isaac, came to America about 1630. For a more extended notice of the family see Mass. Historical Collections, Vol. I, p. 252.

1. Ebenezer Johnson, of Plaistow, bought of John Webster, of Stevenstown, (Salisbury) fifty acres of land, the north half of the 100 acre lot laid out for Jonathan Greeley, No. 15, 1st range, paying for the same £350 old tenor, under date of May 3, 1767. Mr. Johnson immediately came here and settled on the above land, (at the top of the small hill west of William Holmes) and built a large house, in which the ordination of the Rev. Jonathan Scarles took place. His son James having removed to Enfield, the old gentleman went there and spent his last days.
2. Moses settled in Sutton, resided on the George Wells farm for a time, and removed to —; m. Jan. 22, 1799, Ruth Chase.
3. James. (See.) [Both James and Moses were b. at Sandown.]
4. Sally, m. — Goodhue and removed to Plainfield.

(2.) Capt. James, accompanied with his brother Moses, entered Capt. Blanchard's company, which marched from Salisbury to No. 4, (Charlestown) thence on to Bennington and Ticonderoga, also serving at Saratoga and through the revolution. Upon entering the army he was but sixteen years of age and weighed 96 pounds; his knapsack and contents weighed 22 pounds, to which add his musket, (no light affair) a horn containing a pound of powder, bullets, flint, canteen, etc. While a resident of Enfield his son James boarded at Capt. David Pettengill's and went to school at Centre road, the schoolhouse standing near George Kilburn's. While the children were playing with a large cartwheel it ran over a Pettengill boy, killing him instantly. This fatality occurred May 20, 1801. James m. (1) Mehitable, dau. of Capt. David Pettengill; they remained on the farm some years, then removed to Enfield, where he was connected with the building of the 4th New Hampshire turnpike, and was one of the original proprietors. After the death of his father he removed to Salisbury, settling near the Dr. Sleeper place, thence removing to the west part of the town, on the centre rangeway, opposite Zachariah Scribner's, where he d. May 5, 1833, aged 73. She d. Feb. 15, 1816; he m. (2) Jan. 1818, Anne Johnson, of Hopkinton, where she was b. May 20, 1769; (?) she d. June 26, 1862. Children, who lived to grow up:

4. John.
5. Mehitable m. Oliver Goodhue, of Enfield; d. in Illinois.
6. James m. Fersia — and d. at Colchester, Vt. He resided here for a time and made bricks.
7. Ebenezer, b. at Enfield, Jan. 16, 1794. (See.)
8. Anne, m. (1) Nov. 16, 1815, Thomas Chase; m. (2) Enoch J. Chase; d. at Wilmot.
9. Abigail, m. (1) Sept. 25, 1827, Nehemiah Story, of Enfield; m. (2) Eleazer Taylor, (?); d. in Vermont.
10. Rebecca, m. John Peasley; d. in Vermont.
11. David m. Catharine, an adopted daughter of Ebenezer Taylor; resided (1882) at Bristol, and d. Sept. 25, 1887.

(7.) Ebenezer returned to Salisbury when seventeen years of age and resided for a long period opposite Zachariah

Scribner's. He had been connected with town offices and possessed the good will and respect of his townsmen. He m. (1) March 14, 1822, Dorothy Hildreth, who d. May 12, 1845; m. (2) Feb. 4, 1846, Lydia Stevens, who d. Oct. 28, 1865; m. (3) Harriet K. Rollins; he d. — 1888. David was a brother of Ebenezer; his wife d. Sept. 25, 1887.

12. Mehitable J., b. Dec. 11, 1822; m. William Holmes. (See.)
13. Ephraim, b. in June, 1824; d. Aug. 30, 1826.
14. Ebenezer, b. in Feb. 1829; d. March 4, 1845.
15. Moses, b. Dec. 1, 1846; m. Hattie Poor, of Peabody, Mass., where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits; resides at Kansas City, Mo.

THE JUDKINS FAMILY.

THREE BRANCHES.

The ancestors of this family came from England and settled in Rhode Island, afterwards removing to Hampton. The three brothers removed to Salisbury from Kingston, Mass.

FIRST BRANCH.

1. Leonard, the elder brother, came previous to 1768, settling on the Moses Clement farm at South road. After clearing the farm he removed to Danbury; m. Aug. 6, 1763, Sarah Cram; he was a tailor by trade.
2. Obediah, b. Aug. 6, 1764; m. Elizabeth Lewis, of Boscawen, and removed to Danbury.
3. Leonard, b. Aug. 26, 1770; one of his descendants was Leonard, who m. in Andover Mary Fellows, who was b. Oct. 10, 1826.
4. Sarah, b. Jan. 5, 1774; (?) m. Jacob Bohonon. (See.)
5. Moses, b. Aug. 23, 1775; d. Sept. 20, 1775.
6. Jonathan, b. Sept. 20, 1777; removed to Portsmouth. Benjamin. (?)

SECOND BRANCH.

7. Caleb Judkins settled on the west side of Searles hill, near the Thompson schoolhouse, his occupation being that of

a tailor, thereby earning the nick-name of "Tailor Judkins." He remained in Salisbury until his death, Aug. 25, 1816, aged 43; (?) m. Jan. 13, 1777, Mary Huntoon.

8. Anna, b. Feb. 27, 1778. 9. Molly, b. July 18, 1780; m. Daniel True.
10. Caleb, b. March 30, 1783. Entered Dartmouth College, but through lack of funds left in his second year; he removed to Unity, where he became an influential citizen.
11. Hilton, b. May 25, 1786. 12. Mehitable, b. May, 3, 1788; d. Nov. 2, 1797.
13. Benjamin, b. March 13, 1791; m. May 9, 1815, Betsey Thompson; resided on the river road. He was a cooper by trade.
14. Moses, b. Jan. 12, 1794; m. Jan. 29, 1829, Sally True, and settled at Claremont.
15. Levi, b. Nov. 20, 1796; removed to Unity.
16. Daniel, b. April 11, 1799. 17. Joel.
18. Joseph. (The two last named removed to Sutton and married.)

THIRD BRANCH.

19. Samuel Judkins settled on North road, just beyond the "birthplace," and for some years worked in the Col. Ebenezer Webster sawmill. He did faithful service in the revolutionary war. Children, so far as known:
20. Mehitable, b. in Kingston; m. Daniel Gilman; d. at Springfield.
21. Abigail, b. in Kingston; m. Abial Hardy; d. at Springfield.
22. A daughter, m. Samuel Pettengill; d. at Springfield.
23. Betsey, m. — Kimball. 24. Samuel, b. in 1766. (See.)
25. Benjamin, remained on the farm and d. — 26. Moses.
- (24.) Samuel, who was undoubtedly one of the first children, m. Abigail, dau. of Reuben Greeley; resided at Springfield some twenty-five years, but returned to Salisbury and bought a farm on the rangeway between Salisbury and Andover, where he d. Feb. 21, 1843; she d. Feb. 6, 1858, aged 86. Children, all b. at Springfield:
27. Samuel, b. June 23, 1793. (See.) 28. Joel.
29. Richard, b. March 17, 1800. (See.)
30. Hiram, m. Dorothy Judkins; d. in the west.
31. Lewis, b. —; m. Kazariah Roe; remained on the farm, which came into his possession; adopted a daughter Mary.
32. Mary, b. —; m. — Goss, of Springfield.
33. Hannah, b. —; m. March 13, 1817, Samuel Sawyer. (See.)

34. Sarah, b. —; m. Elijah George and resides at Manchester.
35. Edith, b. June 22, 1810; m. June, 1848, Anthony Colby, of Franklin.
- (27.) Samuel resided on the river road, in what is now Franklin, where he conducted a farm and also carried on the cooper's business, accumulating considerable property. He was a devout christian and a man much respected by his townsmen. He d. May 18, 1873; m. — Kimball, of Warner; she d. in 1871.
36. Jeremiah K., b. —; m. — Davis, and resides at Franklin Falls. It is said he was the first child born in Franklin after the town was incorporated.
37. Nancy, b. —; m. T. O. Whittier.
38. Louisa, b. —; m. Simeon Brown; she d. —
39. Horace, b. —; m. — Davis; he d. — She m. (2) Joseph Brown.
- (29.) Richard m. in Boston, Apr. 21, 1827, Mehitable Worthen, of Candia, who was b. Dec. 31, 1802, and d. Oct. 1, 1881. After a residence of eight years in Charlestown, Mass., he removed to the homestead, afterwards buying the Ash farm on the river road, where he remained eight years, then permanently settled at Franklin village.
40. Mary, b. at Charlestown, April 26, 1829, unm.
41. Edwin, b. at Franklin, Feb. 12, 1833; m. Mary Ladd and resides at Franklin.
42. Joseph G., b. June 2, 1834; m. Chastina Noyes and resides at Franklin.
A Judkins m. a daughter of Benjamin Pettengill, 1st.

The following notes are copied from the first church records of Kingston :

- Joel Judkins m. Mehitable Calkins and had : I. Leonard, b. Sept., 1741. II. Samuel, b. Jan. 8, 1736. III. Moses, b. Feb. 9, 1738. IV. Hannah, b.— V. Joseph, b. Aug. 23, 1743. VI. Abi, b. Aug. 9, 1745. VII. Mehitable, b. Nov. 22, 1747; d. 1749. VIII. Benjamin, b. April 18, 1749. IX. Henry, b. Dec. 5, 1750.

THE KELLEY FAMILY.

1. Hon. Israel Webster Kelley was the son of Moses Kelley, of Newbury, (Newburyport) Mass., who commanded a company in the revolutionary war, and was sheriff of Hillsborough county in 1803. Judge Kelley, as he was familiarly called, was born in Goffstown, Jan. 4, 1778, removing to Salisbury from Bridgewater in 1803, residing in the Pliny A. Fellows house, then in the William Moulton house, after which he removed to Concord, east side, about 1843-4, and died there March 10, 1857. For a period of thirty-five years he was one of our most prominent citizens, and always regarded as a talented and accomplished gentleman. He was sheriff of Hillsborough county from 1813 to 1818: Judge of the Court of Sessions for the same county in 1821; was re-appointed upon the formation of Merrimack county, and continued in that office until the court was abolished. Judge Kelley did much pension business for the revolutionary soldiers. Under President Taylor he was appointed U. S. Marshal, remaining until removed by President Pierce. In politics he was a republican, and although the town was democratic he held the office of moderator of our annual town meetings for thirteen years, besides holding other town offices. In what is known as the "Oxford war," which was the threatened war with France during the administration of President John Adams, 1797, he was 1st Lieut. in Capt. Nathaniel Greene's Co., of Boscawen. Married Aug. 17, 1801, Rebecca, daughter of Rev. Elijah and Rebecca (Chamberlain) Fletcher, who was born at Hopkinton, July 19, 1776, and died — Rev. Elijah Fletcher was the son of Timothy and Bridget Fletcher, of Westford, Mass.; he graduated at Harvard College in 1769, and was ordained pastor of the first Congregational church at Hopkinton, Jan. 27, 1772; he died April 8, 1786; his widow married (2) Rev. Christopher Page, which see. By her first husband she had: 1. Bridget, who married Josiah White, of Pitts-

field. II. Rebecca, who married Judge Israel Webster Kelley.
 III. Timothy, a merchant at Portland, Me. Grace, born Jan. 16, 1781; married June 10, 1808, Daniel Webster. (See.) She died Jan. 21, 1828.

L. L.
 D. L.

2. Albert Livingston, b. at Bridgewater, Aug. 17, 1802. After obtaining early school advantages here he fitted for college at Atkinson Academy and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1822. He read law and began practice at Frankfort, Me. He m. at Boston, Feb. 18, 1829, Caroline, dau. of Waldo Pierce, of Frankfort; he d. at Winterport, Me., Aug. 19, 1885.
3. Israel Webster, b. in Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1804; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1825. While at college he dropped the name of Israel, and was afterwards known through life as Webster Kelley. He read law with Hon. Joseph Bell, at Haverhill, Mass., also at Bangor, Me., and practiced for a time at Boston, Mass. He m. at Boston, Aug. 29, 1842, Lucilla S., dau. of Waldo Pierce, of Frankfort, Me., in which state he practiced his profession; he d. while on a visit to Henniker, July 5, 1855.
4. _Elijah Fletcher, b. in Jan. 1806; (?) dropped the name of Elijah. He served in the Mexican war, holding a Captain's commission; was ship-wrecked, and a few days after attacked with yellow fever, from which he d. at the age of 32, leaving a widow and three children.
5. Ann M., b. Oct. 14, 1807; resides at Concord, unnm.
6. Ellen W., b. Dec. 1809; m. Nov. 29, 1838, Henry H. Pierce, Esq., and resides at Winterport, Me.
7. William P., b. in 1812, and d. Dec. 27, 1834.
8. Rebecca F., b. Feb. 10, 1816; resides at Concord, unnm.
9. Sarah E., b. in 1818; d. July 6, 1837.
10. Charlotte S., b. in 1820; m. Charles Willey and resides at Newfield, N. J.

THE KILBURN FAMILY.

Thomas, (1) the common ancestor of the family bearing this name, residents of Salisbury, was born in the parish of Wood-Ditton, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1578. He had Margaret, Thomas, Elizabeth, George, Mary, Lydia, Francis, and John. In company with five of his children he sailed on the ship "Increase," from England, and settled at Weathersfield, Ct., in 1639. His son George (2) married Elizabeth — and resided at Rowley, in 1640. Their fourth child, Samuel, (3) born Sept. 1, 1656, married Mary Foster. Their fifth child, Jedediah, (4) born April 20, 1699, married Susanna Fiske, of Ipswich, and had seven children. The eldest was :

1. Nathan, (5) b. at Rowley in 1750, and removed to Newburyport, Mass., where he m. Sarah Plummer; he afterwards removed to that part of Boscawen now Webster, in 1794, where he resided on Corser hill and was an extensive land owner. She d. on the farm; he d. at Grafton, while on a visit to Vermont. Of their four children two d. young. Their second son was :
2. James, (6) (Deacon,) b. at Newburyport, Nov. 17, 1783; m. Nov. 27, 1807, Elizabeth Thurston, who was b. at Newburyport, Feb. 24, 1785. They had six children b. in Boscawen; he removed to Salisbury in May, 1852, and was soon chosen a deacon of the Congregational church. He d. here Nov. 11, 1869; she d. March 20, 1869.
3. Nathan, (7) fourth child of James and Elizabeth, was b. March 2, 1814; m. (1) Dec. 28, 1836, Polly (Mary) Danforth, who d. June 19, 1853; m. (2,) Jan. 9, 1854, Harriet Huntoon, who d. Sept. 3, 1881, after many years of acute suffering. Mr. Kilburn remained a few years on the Corser hill farm, removing to Salisbury in March, 1856.

4. Albert, b. Aug. 15, 1840; d. at Vicksburg, Miss., in Dec. 1874.

5. Sarah C., b. June 25, —; m. Feb. 9, 1868, W. P. Warren.

6. Angelia, b. Sept. 22, 1847. 7. Marietta, b. June 27, 1851; d. — .

THE LADD FAMILY.

Daniel Ladd, the ancestor, came from England in the ship "Mary and John," in 1633-4. From him descended Dudley Ladd, of Exeter, (son of Nathaniel) who married Dec. 15, 1748, Alice Herley, of Haverhill, Mass., at which place they settled and had nine children. Their sixth child, (1) Dudley, was born July 8, 1758; m. March 13, 1783, Bertha Hutchins, of Concord, to which place they removed after marriage. He was a hatter by trade and resided at the corner of what is now South and Pleasant streets, paying for his land £25 old tenor. Thence he removed to Salisbury, (now Franklin) where he died Dec. 23, 1841. His children were:

2. Samuel G., b. April 14, 1784; m. Oct. 3, 1815, Caroline D. Vinal. These were the parents of Prof. Horatio O. Ladd, of the State Normal School, at Plymouth. Mr. Ladd was a tin plate worker, and settled at Hallowell, Me. Removed to Pennsylvania and d. —
 3. John, b. Feb. 15, 1786; m. April 4, 1807, Abigail Prouse, of Portsmouth. He was a cabinet maker, and removed to Georgia, where he d. July 26, 1824.
 4. Dudley, b. Aug. 19, 1789. (See.)
 5. Nathaniel G., b. Sept. 25, 1791; settled in New York. He was the father of W. D. Ladd, for many years a resident of Concord; m. Ann Morton. William M., b. Feb. 9, 1794; m. Betsey Collins, who d. — He was for many years a druggist at Laconia; resides at Lynn, Mass.
- (4.) Dudley went to Hallowell, Me., where he served an apprenticeship with his elder brother at the tinsmith trade. In 1815 he removed to Salisbury East Village, (now Franklin) where he began the manufacture of lead pipe, in the old Silas (?) Eastman iron wire shop, standing near the outlet of Webster Lake brook, near the Clement carriage shop; his shop was carried away during one of the great freshets. He did much piping for aqueducts in this state, as well as in Vermont and Maine, and much of his work is still to be seen about the village of Franklin, which speaks well for his usefulness and thoroughness. When the statehouse was built at Concord, in 1818, he took the contract for the tinning of the

dome, which he did from a swinging stage. While working there one cold windy day his staging caught fire and but for rare presence of mind would have burned so as to have precipitated him to the ground. In 1833 he built the residence of Edwin C. Stone, and the store; the latter was not rented for some years after its completion because he would not allow liquor sold on his premises. As a man of wealth he erected a number of buildings and did much for the prosperity of the place. Mr. Ladd was a strong anti-slavery advocate and often secreted slaves on their way north to liberty, for which he was once arrested, but the case never came to trial. He was honorable in his dealings, a strict temperance advocate, and a devout christian, being one of the pillars of the Congregational church erected at that place, having united with the church in 1837. He d. March 20, 1875. The first stoves in the aforesaid church were a gift from him, being cast at his foundry, which stood near the present Taylor foundry. He was chairman of the committee on building the church and gave personal and pecuniary aid in its alteration, about 1834. He m. (1) May 21, 1823, Charlotte, dau. of Ebenezer Eastman, who d. Jan. 30, 1826; m. (2) Dec. 24, 1837, Amanda Palmer, of Orford, who still resides at Franklin.

7. Charlotte E., b. in Hallowell, Me., May 5, 1824; m. Oct. 28, 1845, Edward H. Barrett, and resides at Minneapolis, Minn.
8. Ellen F., b. Nov. 6, 1838; m. June 10, 1862, Daniel F. Murphy and resides at Stoneham, Mass.
9. Harriet L., b. Nov. 11, 1840; unm. She was for fourteen years a successful teacher at Chauncy Hall School, Boston, which position she relinquished on account of poor health. Resides at No. 10 Beacon street.
10. Julia A., b. Oct. 21, 1842; m. Aug. 1, 1861, George O. Baker and resides at Boston.
11. Maria F., b. July 2, 1844. For some years she has been matron at the New England Hospital, Boston. It is justly celebrated and the only one of the kind in New England, giving treatment to women and children. In addition to this women receive special instruction to fit them for the responsible position of nurses. The institution is conducted by ladies who are strongly interested in the advancement of their sex.
12. Charles D., b. Aug. 13, 1847, unm. Resides at Benton, Montana.

THE LITTLE FAMILY.

TWO BRANCHES.

1. George resided on Unicorn street, London, England, where he followed the occupation of a tailor. He emigrated to Newbury, (Newburyport) Mass., in 1640. He was a man of enterprise, thrift and good judgment, acquiring some of the most productive land in that town, a large portion of which is still held by his descendants. He died between March 25, 1693, and Nov. 27, 1694; he married (1) Alice Poor, of Newbury, who d. Dec. 1, 1680, aged 62; married (2) Eleanor, widow of Thomas Barnard, of Amesbury, who d. Nov. 27, 1694. Children by first wife:

2. Sarah, b. May 8, 1652; d. Nov. 19, 1652.
 3. Joseph, b. Sept. 22, 1653; d. Sept. 6, 1740; m. Oct. 31, 1677, Mary, dau. of Tristram Coffin, Esq., of Newbury.
 4. John, b. July 28, 1655; d. July 20, 1672.
 5. Moses, b. March 11, 1657; d. March 8, 1691. (See.)
 6. Sarah, b. Nov. 24, 1661; m. March 3, 1682, Joseph Illsley, of Newbury.
- (5.) Moses (2) m. Lydia Coffin, and had Moses (3) b. Feb. 26, 1691; m. Sarah Jacques, and had John, (4) b. Nov. 16, 1721; m. Temperance Ripp and had—
7. William Coffin, (5) the fifth descendant from the ancestor, b. at Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 17, 1745. He learned the trade of a silversmith and removed to Amesbury, where he followed his trade for ten years. About 1800 Mr. Little purchased the old Andrew Pettengill place of Jonathan Carlton Pettengill, who had in 1798 built the main house and made other extensive repairs. In 1801 Mr. Little removed his family here and took up farming, which he continued until his death, Dec. 16, 1816, aged 71; m. —; his wife d. Oct. 18, 1840, aged 95.
8. Thomas R., b. Sept. 29, 1769; d. July 8, 1784.
 9. William, b. April 7, 1771. He followed the occupation of his father and removed to Philadelphia, where his descendants still reside. He d. while on a temporary visit to Kentucky.

10. John, b. Nov. 13, 1773; d. July 9, 1812; m. — Kendrick, resided at Amesbury, and was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of wagons.
11. Nabby, b. Aug. 30, 1777; d. in 1859; m. (1) William Chase, of Amesbury; m. (2) Aretas Chandler, of Franklin.
12. Francis, b. May 7, 1780. (See.)
13. Mary, b. May 15, 1782; d. Nov. 18, 1827, unm.
14. Thomas R., b. May 23, 1786. (See.) 15. Valentine, b. Feb. 21, 1790. (See.)

(12.) Francis was a carriage manufacturer, at Amesbury, Mass., where he m. Polly Sargent and removed to Salisbury, residing in the house now occupied by Thomas R. Little, where he followed farming and getting out bows for the tops of chaises. He d. in Salisbury in 1860. Children all b. in Salisbury:

16. Dorothy, b. Oct. 30, 1808; d. Aug. 20, 1815.
17. Sarah E., b. Jan. 30, 1811; d. Sept. 5, 1853; m. — Patten, at Amesbury.
18. John, b. Dec. 13, 1813. He was a cabinet maker at Manchester, Mass. Resides at Minneapolis, Minn.
19. Dorothy S., b. Jan. 24, 1816; d. in Sept. 1839.
20. William C., b. Feb. 19, 1818; resided at Woburn, Mass., and Newmarket and now resides at Concord.
21. Moses S., b. March 10, 1820; d. Oct. 15, 1822.
22. Moses S., b. March 20, 1823; d. at Framingham, Mass., July 6, 1879.
23. Francis V., b. Dec. 20, 1826. He is a piano case manufacturer and resides at Boston, Mass.
Children by second wife :
24. George S., b. Aug. 18, 1844. 25. Stephen K., b. Dec. 26, 1846.
26. Hazen R., b. Oct. 31, 1853; d. Sept. 15, 1876.

(14.) Thomas Rowell remained on the homestead and followed farming as an occupation; but possessing the trade of a wheelwright, and in order to facilitate his business, he moved the Thomas R. Greenleaf hatter's shop to its present location, in September, 1834, and put in machinery, which he ran by horse-power, and did considerable business. He was one of our prominent and enterprising citizens; d. in Jan. 1861; m. Dec. 27, 1814, Nancy Webster, who d. in Sept. 1869.

27. An infant son, d. young.
28. John Webster, M. D., D. D. S., b. April 7, 1818. He read medicine with Dr. A. H. Robinson, of Salisbury, and Dr. Timothy Haynes, of Concord; graduated at Dartmouth

Medical College in 1845. His health not being good he never established himself in active practice, but turned his attention to dentistry, which he practiced at Fisherville (Penacook) and at Concord for thirty-four years, gaining an enviable reputation for judgment and skill in his profession, securing and retaining a large practice. The degree of D. D. S. was granted by the Dental College, of Philadelphia, Penn. He was a charter member of the New Hampshire Dental Society, and one of the board of censors. He was a member of Eureka Lodge of F. and A. M., also a member of the Congregational church in Salisbury. He m. (1) Jan. 1848, Sarah P. White; m. (2) Elizabeth J. Goodwin, who resides at Concord, where he d. Dec. 21, 1877.

29. Thomas D., b. Aug. 14, 1823. (See.)

30. Ann R., b. Oct. 27, 1830; d. Sept. 9, 1834.

(15.) Valentine, (Rev.) A. B., received his preliminary education at Salisbury Academy and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1811. He taught school at Plymouth and at Haverhill, Mass., studied divinity with the Rev. Joshua Dodge, of Haverhill, Mass., served on a mission at Bethel and Gideon, Me., two years, then taught at the Bridgeton Academy two years; was afterwards a missionary in Maine for four years. Was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Lovell, Me., Jan. 22, 1826; dismissed Jan. 22, 1834; removed to Salisbury in 1836, residing on the farm now owned by Enoch T. Harvey, where he died June 4, 1852; m. (1) Nov. 9, 1815, Mary, dau. of Jonathan Clark, of Bethel, Me.; m. (2) Sept. 15, 1831, Miranda C., dau. of Rev. Nathan Church, of Bridgeton, Me.; she d. Feb. 5, 1879.

31. Salina D., b. Oct. 1, 1816; m. John Barker, of Lovell, Me., where she d. —

32. Orsina P., b. Oct. 20, 1821; m. Andros A. Barker and res. in Pennsylvania.

33. Caroline E., b. Dec. 12, 1823; m. Sept. 23, 1840, Elden Barker; resides at Jewell City, Kansas.

34. Henry M., b. April 11, 1828; m. — and resides at Ochtochnee, Thomas county, Georgia.

35. Miranda M., b. Feb. 18, 1836; m. Lorenzo D. Davenport; res. at Franklin.



F. A. Smith.

- (29.) Thomas Dearborn received his education at the Salisbury Academy, of which later in life he became a charter member and trustee, also serving as librarian of both societies connected with the school. He studied surveying with Rev. Valentine Little, and was employed by the Northern Railroad on the preliminary surveys at the time of the construction of that road, and has since been the town surveyor. In 1848 he began the manufacture of drag rakes, getting out the material by hand. From this small beginning he has established a good trade, necessitating the employment of much machinery. In 1868, to better fasten the handle to the rake, he obtained a patent, which is quite extensively used. Finding the need of a gristmill, and his manufacturing interests being on the increase, in December, 1859, he took out the horse-power and put in steam, and in 1882 was obliged to increase that. In his younger days he taught school for ten years, four of which were in the academy. His instruction was characterized as being more practical than that conveyed by ordinary text-books, and imparted to his pupils with excellent judgment. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster, which position he held for eight years; was appointed justice of the peace in 1855 and still holds the office; was a member of the firm of C. E. Foote & Co., from 1860 to 1869, when they did considerable business in the old Greenough store. Although not an office-seeker, he was on the board of selectmen in 1870 and 1871, giving good satisfaction. He united with the Congregational church in 1849 and was chosen a deacon in 1860; was clerk of the same church a few years later and is one of its main supports. He is a liberal contributor to needed charitable objects, is a careful and methodical business man and enjoys the respect of his townsmen. He m. (1) Nov. 27, 1851, Susan E., dau. of Dr. Robert Smith, who d. Jan. 21, 1875; m. (2) Nov. 30, 1876, Lucy L., dau. of Andrew Davis, of Rutland, Vt. Children by first wife:

36. Thomas R., b. Sept. 19, 1853; m. April 29, 1876, Carrie B., dau. of Lewis A. and Betsey (Richardson) Hawkins. Children: i. Carrie, b. Nov. 28, 1879. ii. Lewis, b. May 2, 1885. iii. Arthur S., b. Sept. 6, 1888.
37. Charles W., b. Dec. 20, 1855; d. May 6, 1870.
38. Susan P., b. July 8, 1858; m. July 13, 1882, Rev. Samuel H. Barnum. (See Ecclesiastical Chapter.)
39. John W., b. Jan. 21, 1861; m. Nov. 26, 1884, Hannah M. Moores. Children: i. Ralph Dearborn, b. Jan. 15, 1886.
40. Alice M., b. June 4, 1866. 41. Robert S., b. May 7, 1870.
42. William D., b. July 11, 1874; d. Nov. 15, 1875.
Children by second wife:
43. Edwin D., b. Sept. 14, 1878.

SECOND BRANCH.

44. Eliphalet Little, (6) son of Eliphalet and Dolly (Hunt) Little. The line of his descent is as follows: George (1) had Joseph, (2) b. Sept. 22, 1653; m. Mary Coffin and had George, (3) b. Jan. 12, 1682; m. Edna Hale and had Joseph, (4) b. June 22, 1727; m. Sarah Wells, their youngest child being Eliphalet, (5) who m. Dolly Hunt. Mr. Little was b. in that part of Boscawen now Webster, Aug. 10, 1798, removing to Salisbury in June, 1831. A shoemaker by trade, he followed that business until the infirmities of age obliged him to relinquish it. He m. (1) April 3, 1823, Meele, dau. of Moses Fellows, who d. Oct. 20, 1853; m. (2) April 15, 1855, Amanda, dau. of Col. John Pressy. (See.) He d. July 1, 1884.
45. Moses, b. in Webster, Aug. 31, 1823; removed with his parents, at the age of eight years, to Stewartstown and Colebrook; returned to Salisbury and fitted for college at Salisbury Academy, and was ready to enter at the age of eighteen. Remaining here during his minority he then started to seek his fortune, walking to Portsmouth and Boston and thence to New Bedford, where he shipped for a four years whaling voyage, visiting many ports in South America, the Sandwich Islands, and the coast of China, also cruising in the Japan sea. After narrow escapes he returned home in April, 1848. The California gold fever breaking out, he joined a party at



Elijah A. Little



Lynn, Mass., and in the spring of 1849 made the overland trip to Sacramento, Cal., and worked at mining on the American river. Returning home in 1853, he m. (1) Feb. 19, 1853, Mary C., dau. of Dimond Shaw, and in May following removed to Hill and went into trade with Isaac T. Parker, (see) which connection continued for several years. Mr. Little has been selectman for three years and town clerk five years, and has the respect of his townsmen. July 5, 1876, he had the misfortune to lose his right arm by a circular saw. Through all these years he has kept a daily journal of his transactions, as well as of matters of public interest. His wife d. Jan. 22, 18—; m. (2) April 17, 1856, Lucy J., dau. of Sanborn Shaw, who d. Feb. 17, 1869; m. (3) Oct. 4, 1869, widow Mary F. Rayno, dau. of Adonijah and Polly (Fitzgerald) Fellows, of Livermore, N. Y.

46. Salome F., b. in Webster, Aug. 9, 1825; m. Feb. 7, 1847, George Foster, of Bedford, where she resides.
47. John P., b. at Colebrook, April 8, 1831; m. Nov. 26, 1861, Elizabeth Ann M., dau. of John and Sarah (Fellows) Burleigh, of Livermore, N. Y., where they reside. In 1860 he removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he was largely engaged in contracting and building houses. In Sept., 1880, he removed to Three Oaks, Mich., where he was engaged in the hardware and lumber business.
48. Sarah E., b. in Salisbury, Dec. 9, 1834; m. Sept. 9, 1854, Amos Elexander, and resides in Chicago.
49. Ebenezer Langdon, (Rev.) A. B., b. in Salisbury, April 30, 1837. Educated in Salisbury, and at the age of fifteen years was given a certificate to teach the district school, at a salary of \$6.00 per month and board. In 1855 he entered the middle class at Colby Academy, New London, graduating in Latin, French and the higher mathematics in July, 1857. The spring before graduation he experienced religion and was baptized at New

London. In September, 1857, he entered the University of Michigan, and graduated in 1861 with the degree of A. B. In 1860 he received a license to preach from the Baptist church at Ann Arbor, and supplied the pulpit at Baxter and afterwards at Lapier, where he did good work. During the years 1861 to 1863 he was superintendent of public schools. In September, 1853, he entered the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., graduating in May, 1866. He accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Clinton, N. Y., where he was ordained in December, 1866, and dismissed in 1868. In April, 1868, he was installed at Fairport, N. Y., remaining there three years. In July, 1871, he accepted a call from the Baptist church at Lapier, Mich., entering upon his duties there the following September and remaining six years. In 1878 he became pastor at Alpena, Mich., where he still continues (1882) with more than ordinary success. He m. Dec. 26, 1861, Susan Cordelia Lamson, of Windsor, Vt.

[The author is under obligations to Mr. G. T. Little, of Auburn, Me., for the ancestry of this family.]

THE LOVERIN FAMILY.

1. Samuel, was born at Kingston in 1753, removed to Salisbury previous to the revolutionary war, and settled on the southwest slope of the height of land named for him, "Loverin hill." He built a log house southwest of the present house, which latter was built about 1805. On the first news of the revolutionary strife he started for the seat of war, enlisting and serving until the war closed. He drove home a cow (as a present to his wife) which he had received in part payment for his services. About 1805, in company with Thomas Chase, he built a sawmill on the small brook in the meadow, and put in a

dam and raceway, the water-wheel being one of those huge affairs which wasted more water than was used, but by flowing this meadow they were enabled to saw considerable lumber. All the houses in that vicinity were built of lumber sawed at this mill. In addition they put in a run of stone and did grinding for the neighborhood. He died Dec. 12, 1829; married Aug. 31, 1775, Mehitable Rowe, who d. Feb. 22, 1834, aged 76.

2. Sarah, b. June 18, 1778; m. Abraham Sanborn, (see); d. Aug. 29, 1859.
 3. Moses, b. March 30, 1780; m. (1) Betsey Cooper; m. (2) Mahala Copp; d. in Lowell, Mass.
 4. John, b. May 3, 1782; m. (1) Nov. 1, 1821, Sarah Maloon; m. (2) widow Roby; d. at Sutton.
 5. Joseph, b. May 6, 1784; m. Nov. 7, 1804, Hannah Dustin; d. at Plainfield.
 6. Benjamin, (Dr.) b. June 1, 1786; m. March 10, 1814, Abigail Greeley; d. at Sutton, July 25, 1825.
 7. Peter, b. Aug. 5, 1788; d. at Hill.
 8. William, b. Feb. 13, 1792; removed to Lowell and died there.
 9. Cutting S., b. Nov. 8, 1796. (See.)
 10. Daniel, b. Oct. 27, 1798; resides at Venis, Era county, Ohio.
 11. Luke, b. Oct. 16, 1803; m. May 9, 1822, Rebecca Hunt, of Warner; removed to Lowell and d. there.
- (9.) Cutting Stevens remained on the farm; d. from injuries received in falling from a sled, April 25, 1867; m. Oct. 5, 1830, Lucy Burnham, who was b. at Hopkinton, April 22, 1804.
12. Grace, b. May 6, 1832; m. April 24, 1853, Evan M. Heath. Children:
 1. Ruth A., b. Feb. 14, 1862.
 13. Ruth, b. June 8, 1837; m. Harrison V. Heath. (See.)
 14. An infant, b. Jan. 25, 1835; d. Feb. 5 following.

THE MANN FAMILY.

William was the first of this family who emigrated to this country, as early as 1793, from Elgin, Scotland, and was by occupation a ship carpenter. He was shipwrecked, rescued and brought to Boston, and was so well pleased with the country that he sent for the rest of the family, and in 1795 John Mann, the father of William, accompanied by his son James,

then fourteen years of age, removed to America. The father died at Hampstead, N. H., Sept. 27, 1831. William settled in Massachusetts.

1. James, b. Dec. 1, 1799, removed to Danbury in 1809, where he m. Sept. 9, 1820, Marian Taylor, who was b. at Danbury, April 21, 1799. While resident there Mr. Mann and his wife united with the Congregational church, under the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Worcester, traveling down and back each Sabbath, on horseback, a distance of sixteen miles each way. Mr. Mann became a deacon of this church, holding the office until his death, Oct. 10, 1845. In 1827 he removed to Hampstead, and in April, 1832, removed to Salisbury, settling in the Daniel Mowe house, afterwards removing to "Parsons corner," where he died. In 1849 Mrs. Mann and her family removed to Fisherville, (Penacook) returning to Salisbury in 1875, where she d. Aug. 11, 1876.
2. Jonathan T., b. Sept. 23, 1821; d. in Orange Co., Va., April, 1863; m. September, 1846, Sarah Spencer.
3. Sarah, b. Sept. 23, 1823; d. Oct. 26, 1836.
4. Jannett L., b. Nov. 22, 1825; m. Charles Smith. (See.)
5. Martha A., b. March 26, 1829; m. May 1, 1856, Jacob Quimby.
6. Mary, b. Jan. 14, 1831; d. Jan. 20, 1834.
7. Louisa, b. June 6, 1833; d. July 5, 1866, unm.
8. Dana J., b. July 20, 1837; m. Feb. 17, 1872, Jennie Dow, of Contoocook, (Hopkinton.) He resides in the old Eliphalet Williams house; has held several town offices.
9. Samuel R., b. June 15, 1839; m. Oct. 9, 1870, Mary George and resides at Fisherville, (Penacook.)

THE MARSHALL FAMILY.

John W. Marshall, with his wife, Judith (Jackman) Marshall, removed to Salisbury about 1832, purchasing the farm which he sold to John Bean (west of Smith's corner) when he removed to Bradford. Of this family was John Webster Marshall, born

in Salisbury, Feb. 9, 1835. In the fall of 1848 he went out into the world to earn his own living, with barely clothes enough to serve as a covering. After two years spent in earning his living and attending school, he entered the employ of G. W. Wadleigh, at Fisherville, (Penacook) as a clerk, thence going to Manchester, where he was engaged in the gun shop of Mr. Gilman B. Fogg. Determined to become a machinist, he secured a situation in the Manchester Locomotive Works, where he remained six years. Desiring to become more proficient he removed to Boston. The same devotion to his chosen work shown at Manchester was exhibited there. The allurements of the great city had no charm for him; his evenings were spent in improvement; he became proficient in mechanical drawing and engineering, and he was made superintendent of the drafting department of the Atlantic Works. Exercising the same diligence and studiousness which had so signally characterized his life, he thoroughly qualified himself for the post of mechanical engineer, to which position he was advanced in two years. His patience and assiduity, his modest and unassuming ways, and his painstaking accuracy and promptness, won for him the position of superintending engineer. He was sent to Europe to study the construction of iron vessels, and he passed three months in the leading shipyards of England, Scotland, Belgium and France. Nine months after his return to Boston he was engaged by Peter Wright & Co., of Philadelphia, to superintend the construction of vessels for the "Red Star" line. He remained in England nearly three years, during which time the "Vaderland," "Nederland," and "Switzerland" were constructed, and it was fully demonstrated that Mr. Marshall thoroughly understood the principles underlying an intelligent knowledge of his work, and he was made superintendent of the Red Star and American lines. In 1878 he again went to England and personally superintended the building of the "Bengenland" and "Rhyneland." He continued in the employ of the company till his death, at Boston, Jan. 6, 1882. He married, Feb. 11, 1864, Martha J., daughter of Benjamin E. Wadleigh, of Bradford; had two children.

THE MELOON FAMILY.

1. Nathaniel was among the earliest settlers of Contoocook, (Boscawen) where he resided in 1743-44, and removed to Stevestown (Salisbury) very early, it being the tradition that his wife was the second woman in the settlement. Being thoroughly acquainted with the Indians and their habits, he settled on the low land at the west part of the town, and fenced in a large tract of land, in fact all he wanted, thinking that by so doing he held absolute possession. Whether he was here at the time of the second granting of this land is not known, but he probably moved here about that time, as it is said he was the second settler here, but the facts are not known; he was certainly the first settler in that part of the town; his log cabin stood directly northwest of Augustus Pettengill's house, on the south side of the brook and on a slight rise of land, the cellar hole being still visible. There he cleared up land and was putting in a crop of corn at the time of his capture by the Indians. (See chapters on Indian troubles.) After his return from captivity in 1757 he built a house just west of Augustus Pettengill's. In some old prints the fort at West Salisbury is spoken of; this house was the "fort." The lower part was built of two-inch oak plank, set up endwise and made solid. It contained small windows, with heavy shutters to cover them; the door was also built of plank and made strong enough to resist any attack that might be made. Some years ago the building was taken down and the timbers were found very massive in size and in a good state of preservation. The fence he had built previous to his captivity had become destroyed, and he petitioned the grantees to be made one of the proprietors. At one of their meetings, held at Kingston, June 14, 1763, it was voted, "That Mr. Nathaniel Meloon shall have the grant of land where he now Posses in the Second Range that is not already laid out and that he shall be made equal to any Proprietor in Sd town made up in the first Range that is not

laid out according to Quantity and Quality * * * he giving security under his hand and seal that he will settle under the Claus of Masons Right viz obligations with the other proprietors." (Prop. Records, p. 95.) Previous to Mr. Meloon's capture the Indians were frequently at his cabin, and partook of food, particularly of corn bread and milk, the latter being a very rare article. Of one of these meals Mrs. Meloon used to relate the following incident: As usual when Indians were in that vicinity they came to her cabin for food, and she cooked them some dry fish; with the exception of one they ate heartily, clearing their plates and being very quiet and orderly; but one took his share, tasted of it, took his wooden platter and went out in the bushes and emptied it, for which act his associates soundly berated him. Mrs. Meloon's sole iron cooking utensil consisted of a small kettle, possessed of three legs or projections on the bottom, so that it would sit on the coals and not tip over, and a hole at the top; this kettle she kept by the cabin door. One morning she found it gone. The family were in a plight; no meal could be boiled, which was their chief subsistence, and nothing whatever cooked except in the ashes. Mr. Meloon hearing that Indians were in the vicinity, and well knowing their thievish propensities, started after them but they had disappeared. The kettle was never recovered. In 1758 the state raised a regiment of eight hundred men for Crown Point, under command of Col. John Hart. Mr. Meloon served in the 7th company, commanded by Capt. Alexander Tott, from April 15 to Oct. 30. Dr. Farmer, in a note to Dr. Belknap, (the publisher of the first History of New Hampshire) and the Rev. Mr. Price, in his History of Boscawen, say: "At the time of the Meloon capture his family consisted of himself, wife and four children." Gerrish in his affidavit says, "three children were taken." Meloon, in his petition to the council for assistance to regain his daughter Rachel, says three children were taken. The former number is undoubtedly wrong. Diligent inquiry among his descendants, and the descendants of those who resided in that vicinity and who remember the Meloon stories, gives but three children. They were Rachel,

Daniel and Sarah. Nathaniel escaped capture. Those who died here are buried close to the stone wall, on the right hand side as one enters the gate of the Bean burial ground at the west part of the town. No stone marks the last resting place of this noted family. Mrs. Meloon died in November, 1803, aged 95. The Boston *Evening Post*, of Oct. 25, 1762, contained the following notice: "Whereas an English Girl whose name is Maloon was captured with her father some years ago either at Contoocook or Pennacook and is now at St. Louis Falls in Canadia which Girl is now about 16 years of age. If the Father (who was released about four years ago) or any of the Girls Friends will apply at the Secretaries Office in Boston they may be informed how she may be recovered from the Indians."

2. Nathaniel, b. March 27, 1741. (See.) 3. Mary, b. May 29, 1743; d. young.
4. Rachel, b. Jan. 29, 1744; m. (1) Reuben Greeley; m. (2) John Gilman and removed to Springfield.
5. John, b. Oct. 24, 1748; d. young.
6. Daniel, b. in 1751. (See Indian troubles.)
7. Sarah, b. before the captivity, April 6, 1753. One historian says: "She was taken from her mother and her brains dashed out against a tree." The true story is that she was taken from her mother for a time, but finding she was likely to die and that they would therefore lose all prospect of a ransom for her, she was given to her mother, but d. at St. François, September, 1754.
8. Joseph, b. in captivity Nov. 20, 1755; d. Oct. 14, 1836.
- (2.) Nathaniel served in the first expedition against Crown Point, in 1755, and possibly in 1758, instead of his father. He resided in the house which his father built after his return from captivity, where he d. aged about 70. He was a very likely man and held various town offices. He m. Jan. 25, 1768, Bathsheba Tucker, who d. at an advanced age.
9. Molly, (Mary) b. Jan. 25, 1769; m. April 3, 1794, Joseph Abbott, of Boscawen.
10. Sarah, b. March 2, 1771; m. Nov. 21, 1821, John Loverin; she d. and he m. (2) widow Roby.

11. Daniel, b. April 11, 1774; d. unm.
 12. Ezra, b. Oct 17, 1776; m. (1) Feb. 6, 1799, Hannah Calef; m. (2) Feb. 23, — Lucinda Tucker.
 13. Mehitabel, b. —; m. May 17, 1803, David Severance, of Danbury, and d. there.
 14. Hannah, m. Dec. 27, 1824, Jonathan Tucker and removed to Vermont.
 15. Rachel, m. Feb. 10, 1814, Moses Moody, Jr., of Boscawen; she d. April 4, 1863; he d. Oct. 22, 1863, aged 51.
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The following abstract is taken from notes contributed by Mrs. Horace Eaton, of Palmyra, N. Y. Her mother's maiden name was Betsey Sawyer, (see Sawyer genealogy) who married Nathaniel G. Webster, a son of William Webster, who was an uncle of Daniel Webster. As a child Betsey was a favorite with old Mrs. Meloon and frequently visited the old lady, sitting in her lap and listening to Indian stories of what happened during her captivity. Previous to the death of Mrs. Webster her daughter (Mrs. Eaton) wrote out the story and read it to her mother, who said, "That is just as old Mrs. Meloon told me about it." There are some known mistakes, undoubtedly due to imperfect recollection from lapse of time, which I have indicated:

* * * The British hired the Indians to fight for them, paying them a certain sum for each scalp. * * Mr. Meloon and one neighbor were reluctant to go to the garrison. They didn't want to leave their land and they thought they would risk it. But the other family got frightened. The wife was about to be confined and the assistants were all there. These women heard the Indians around the house and told the husband they would not remain with his wife unless he would immediately remove to the garrison. He got up his ox team, put in his sick wife and the women, arriving at the garrison [at Contoocook] safely.

The very next morning Mr. Meloon left his home to do some business and stopped at his neighbor's vacant house to bait his horse, and turned the oats he had with him on the ground to feed the animal. This was about nine o'clock in the morning. * * He looked up and found the Indians upon him. They had emptied a feather bed, turned the tick, and were packing pork in it. Then they took Mr. Meloon to his own house. Rachel, his little girl of nine years, stood at the door and as they approached said, "Mother, father is coming home and a lot of Indians with him." "Oh, no," said the mother, "they are only the dark stumps which you see." * * The mother set to screaming. One of the Indians, who could talk English, told Mr. Meloon that if his wife did not stop that noise he would kill her upon the spot. Mr. Meloon, in a quiet, resigned way said, "It's of no use. We've got to go to Canada and we may as well give up and say nothing."

The Indians wanted to kill the old man's cattle for the sake of their horns, in which to hold powder, but Mr. Meloon told them there were horns in the garret, so they spared the cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Meloon took with them Rachel and the baby and one other boy. Their son Taylor [this is certainly a mistake] was seventeen years old. The day before the capture he had stood by a hollow log and said to his father, "This log will be a good place to hide in if the Indians are around." When he saw them coming he ran out and crawled into this log, pulling weeds and sticks before the opening. The Indians made the father call for this boy, and as one understood English, he managed his voice so the Indian would not understand what he said. [The boy's name was Nathaniel; a little insinuation and he could understand that instead of saying "Na-than-iel," he said, "We've-got-to-go-to-Canada," "If-you-want-to-go-come-along."] The boy understood and kept hid. * *

They camped the first night at the foot of Bald hill, in Kearsarge Gore, having pork, partridge and venison for their supper. Their food they were allowed to cook in their own way. They crossed Lake Champlain, striking the lake at the very place where their two canoes had been safely fastened to the shore when they sallied forth for this raid.

They were unwilling that Mrs. Meloon should have her little child on the journey. In crossing the lake they put the baby into the other canoe, away from its mother. It would climb up the side of the canoe and looking towards her would cry piteously, "Mum, Mum," when they would strike the child down with the paddle, and she would pray that if it was the will of God it might never rise again. * * When they reached Canada the children were separated from her. Once she had occasion to go to a neighboring wigwam where she saw her baby hanging up in an iron cage, a little skeleton. She hastened to it and took it down. The Indian squaw sitting there frowned and said, "If my *sunup* [meaning husband] were home he would kill you." When she took it down it nearly bit a piece out of her cheek, it was so hungry. Taking the child to her house she tenderly nursed it for three days, when she was sent out on some errand and when she came back the child was gone; she never knew what became of it. Mr. and Mrs. Meloon worked for a French friar, who thought a great deal of them, she doing the cooking, washing and butter-making. * * When peace was declared the French valued them so much that they determined to send them to France. They put the captives on board a privateer, and on their way down to St. Lawrence river they found the officers and crew drank very heavily. The prisoners got the ship into the hands of the English by hoisting the French flag. The English captors landed the prisoners at Portsmouth, from which place they journeyed on foot to their old home. * * On going after Rachel she refused to return home and was engaged to an Indian chief. * * The boy was found in a French school, and the father identified him by a mark on the hip. * * Mr. Meloon gave Capt. Fowler eighty pounds to bring Rachel back.

THE MOORE FAMILY.

1. Greenleaf came here from Newbury, Mass., in 1819-20, living in what is now the L of the house owned by Edward Wayne, eventually building the two-story part. The date of his death is not known; married (1) — Poor, from Newbury: m. (2) — Knight; m. (3) — Woodbury. Children by first wife:

2. Greenleaf, m. at West Newbury, Mary Poor; he resided and d. there.

3. Gilman. (See.)

Children of second wife:

4. Joseph, m. Martha Ordway, of West Newbury, where he resided and died.

5. Mary, m. — Whittier, of Newburyport, Mass.

6. Stillman, m. — Coleman, of Newburyport, Mass., and removed west; received a government appointment at Washington, where he resided and died.

Children by third wife:

7. Nathan, m. (1) Mary Dow, of Concord; m. (2) Lucy Goodwin, of Great Falls; resides at East Concord.

8. Addison, m. (1) Nancy Pierce, of Byfield; m. (2) —; d. west.

9. William D., m. Nov. 29, 1832, Hannah Fifield, of Salisbury; resided here but d. at Concord.

10. Eliza, m. Thomas Eastman, of Concord.

(3.) Gilman received a good education in his adopted town, thence removing to Newbury, where he learned the shoemaker's trade. Returning to Salisbury he followed his trade and for a time the cutting of shoes for Greenleaf & Clement and Elbridge F. Greenough. He also carried on the farm and d. April 11, 1871; m. (1) Hannah Ordway, of West Newbury, who d. July 29, 1857, aged 52; m. (2) April 22, 1858, Sarah Elliott, of Boscawen, who d. in February, 1879.

11. Henry Clark Wright, b. May 28, 1826. Like his father and grandfather, he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he for a time followed. Nov. 6, 1855, he removed to Concord, bought out his uncle Nathan, and carried on butchering until August, 1857, when upon the death of his mother he returned to the homestead, where he followed the last-named business and farming. In the

spring of 1879 he removed to the Esquire Moses Eastman house; he d. May 17, 1880. Mr. Moore was selectman in 1867-68-69, and was a man universally esteemed by his townsmen. He m. Sept. 6, 1849, Melissa B., dau. of William M. and Lois (Kenniston) Pierce.

12. Hannah, b. March 12, 1866; m. Nov. 26, 1884, John W. Little. (See.)

THE MORRILL FAMILY.

TWO BRANCHES.

Three brothers of this name came to this country from Ireland, to which country they or their ancestors removed from France. These were Jacob and Abraham; the third, whose name is not known, removed to New York and died without leaving posterity.

1. Abel, descended from Abraham, b. in 1743. He was a blacksmith at Brentwood, from which place he removed to Salisbury; m. Hannah French, who was b. in 1737 and d. Dec. 29, 1819. He entered the continental army and served seven years. About 1785 he removed with his family to the farm now (1887) owned by A. L. Ward, at Lower Franklin. He built the first blacksmith's shop in that part of the town, carrying on the business until 1797, when he was stricken with paralysis, from which however he soon recovered; he d. in 1808. (?)
2. Hannah, b. in 1761; m. Aquilla Pingrey. (See.)
3. Sarah, b. in 1763; m. Edward Quimby. (See.)
4. Nancy, b. April 6, 1766; m. Feb. 12, 1794, James Taylor, of Danbury; she d. April 16, 1847; he d. in 1848.
5. Abel, b. Aug. 2, 1768. (See.)
6. Mary, b. March 8, 1771; m. William Pingrey. (See.)
7. Abigail, b. in 1773; m. Peter Sanborn, of Bridgewater; she d. in 1807-S.
8. Joseph, b. in December, 1775; m. Mary Cole and removed to Danville, Vt.

- (5.) Abel came into possession of the homestead, succeeded his father in the blacksmith shop, and in addition opened a brickyard close by where his son, Col. Joseph, resided. Here was an exhaustless bed of fine clay, near running water. With the assistance of his son he made many brick, and most of the early brick buildings of Franklin came from this yard. He d. Aug. 19, 1845; m. Dec. 27, 1794, Jennie Jemson, dau. of John Jemson. (See page 55.) It is the tradition that she was the first female child born in the town; b. Sept. 10, 1768; d. March 21, 1847.
9. Joseph, (Col.) b. Oct. 25, 1795; m. June 11, 1818, Hannah Tandy, who d. Feb. 1876; he d. without issue, Oct. 13, 1872.
10. Abel, b. May 14, 1797. (See.)
11. Dorothy, b. Oct. 12, 1799; m. James Farnum; she d. May 9, 1874; he d. in the army, Jan. 30, 1863.
12. Sarah, b. June 4, 1802; d. May 14, 1854, unm.
13. Abigail, b. April 25, 1804; m. April 5, 1836, William Moody, of Haverhill; he d. May 14, 1844; she d. at Andover, in 1881.
14. Hannah, b. Dec. 18, 1806; d. June 4, 1810.
15. Hiram, b. Oct. 7, 1808; m. Dec. 25, 1833, Mary M. Stewart, of Danbury; he d. at Andover, Jan. 13, 1864, where she resides. Children: I. Charles H., b. in Salisbury, March 2, 1838; m. (1) Sabra Cheney, of Sutton; m. (2) Emily Adams, of Salisbury. II. George H., b. Jan. 2, 1842; m. Jennie Chase, of Wilmot; he d. Feb. 8, 1880.
16. Hannah F., b. Dec. 24, 1810; m. Dec. 25, 1832, Elisha C. Kenniston, of Andover, where they reside.
17. Mary J., b. Sept. 20, 1813; m. Alfred Weare, of Andover; he d. Sept. 19, 1876.
- (10.) Abel remained on the homestead, living in the house with his brother Joseph, and conducted his father's business until along in years, when he went to coopering. His first schoolmaster was Daniel Webster, (in 1801) of whom he said: "His school was quite large; he kept a stick, but rarely used it; looking at the culprit was enough. He was very pleasant in school and much liked by his scholars." While teaching here Mr. Webster's pay was \$10 a month besides his board, which was \$1 a week. Mr. Morrill was a member of the Congregational church; he resided a few years at Wilmot; he

d. on the homestead, May 20, 1873; m. March 25, 1819, Abigail Clay. Children born in Wilmot:

18. Jane E., b. July 10, 1821; m. Nov. 12, 1843, Richard Gove.
19. Marietta F., b. Sept. 30, 1822; m. Nov. 15, 1861, (?) J. Nesmith.
20. Roschella S., b. Dec. 4, 1824; m. C. Lydia Brown.
21. Samuel T., b. Feb. 29, —; m. July 31, 1851, Lucretia M. Vickery.
22. Hiram J., b. April 18, 1829; m. Oct. 9, 1851, Ann Huse.
23. Joseph E., b. May 28, 1831; m. July 13, 1851, Melissa A. Fogg.
24. William C., b. Aug. 6, 1834; m. Sept. 18, 1856, E. T. Chase.
25. Ann C., b. July 8, 1835; m. Jan. 11, 1858, Joseph Morrill.
26. Abby C., b. Aug. 29, 1838; m. June 17, 1852, Charles E. Adams.
27. French H., b. March 17, 1841; m. Feb. 22, 1865, Lizzie Garland.
28. Roxey, b. March 11, 1844; m. —

SECOND BRANCH.

29. Levi Morrill had two brothers, William and Ephraim, neither settling here. In 1798 Mr. Morrill, then a resident of Salisbury, Mass., purchased of Joseph Adams, for £189 L. M., "one acre of ground and the buildings thereon." This was the site on which the present (1887) Michael Larden buildings stand. Mr. Morrill erected these buildings, and also a blacksmith's shop, which stood just west of the dwelling-house. He was a famous scythe maker and manufactured other edge tools used in farming. He d. Feb. 19, 1858, aged 93; m. Mary Bagley, who d. April 3, 1856, aged 85. Of a large family of children the following are known:

30. Clarissa H., b. in Salisbury, Mass., Jan. 9, 1794; m. March 9, 1823, George W. Bagley, of Amesbury, Mass.
31. Henry, b. in Salisbury, N. H., Jan. 24, 1796; remained on the farm and was a blacksmith and farmer; m. widow L. V. (Kimball) Little, of Grafton; he d. Dec. 7, 1808; she m. Benjamin Eastman and resided at Concord; had two girls.
32. William B., b. Feb. 11, 1798; removed to Maine where he died.
33. John M., b. Aug. 11, 1800; removed to Maine and died there.
34. Jacob B., b. Aug. 17, 1802; d. young. 35. John B., b. Sept. 29, 1803.
36. Levi, b. Aug. 20, 1805; d. June 6, 1879; m. at Plainfield, Aug. 1, 1829, Mehitable Pearson, who was b. at Newport, Sept. 8, 1808. Children: i. Mary. ii. Ellen. iii. Charles H., resides at Bradford. iv. Frank. v. George W. vi. Edward E.

37. Daniel O., b. June 19, 1807. 38. Benjamin F., b. Aug. 12, 1810.
39. Mary E., b. March 22, 1813, d. unm.
40. Daniel B., b. Dec. 31, 1815; d. Feb. 19, 1862.

THE MORSE FAMILY.

The name is variously spelled, Morsse, Morss, and Moss. The latter is a very ancient name, occurring as early as 1177. The name of Morse also claims high antiquity, occurring A. D. 1358, in the reign of Edward III. There were five distinct families bearing this name, who emigrated to this country.

1. Samuel Morse, b. in England in 1585; emigrated in 1635 and settled at Dedham, Mass., in 1637.
 2. Joseph Morse, b. in England about 1587; emigrated in 1635 and settled at Ipswich prior to 1641.
 3. Anthony. (See.)
 4. William, a brother of Anthony, b. in 1608 and settled at Newbury.
 5. Robert, a brother of Anthony and William, arrived in Boston prior to 1644 and settled at Newbury in 1667; removed to New Jersey.
 6. Joshua Morse, a chaplain in the army under Sir William Phipps, in 1689.
 7. John Moss, b. in England in 1619; settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1639.
- (3.) Anthony Morse, b. at Marlboro, Wiltshire, England, May 9, 1606, and settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1635, where he d. Oct. 12, 1686. He belonged to that class of Puritans who strove to separate from the corruptions of the established church, while they continued in it; he was a man of great moral courage, energy and perseverance; he had two wives and ten children. The second, Benjamin, (Dea.) (2) b. March 4, (27) 1640; m. Ruth Sawyer and resided at Newbury; had eleven children. The fourth, William, (Dea.) (3) was b. Jan. 23, 1673-4; d. May 10, 1749; m. Sarah Morrill and resided at Newbury; had ten children. The third, Peter, (4) was b. Oct. 5, 1701; m. in 1726, — Hale, and resided at Hampstead; had six children. The fourth, Peter, (5) was b. July 7, 1739; d. Feb. 23, 1821; m. Ann Currier and resided at Hampstead. Lieut. Peter, as he was called, had twelve children. The seventh was —

8. Caleb, born at Hampstead, Sept. 28, 1770, the 6th descendant from Anthony, served an apprenticeship at the hatter's trade; removed to Salisbury in 1796, settling just south of where his son Stephen resides, where he carried on his business for a number of years, and then built the house east of Bog brook, on the centre range-way, where he managed the gristmill for Josiah Green; removed to the house just south of the old mill. Later in life he bought out Daniel Parker, who resided in the one-story part of the S. W. Green house, took a partner named Page and there carried on the hatter's trade. He m. in 1789, Mary Healey, of Dunbarton, a descendant of one of the early families of Chester, where she was b. April 5, 1776, her parents removing to Dunbarton in 1780; she d. Nov. 5, 1856; he d. Aug. 4, 1850.
9. Stephen, b. May 16, 1800. (See) 10. Healey, b. March 18, 1802. (See)
11. Elizabeth, b. March 18, 1804; m. April 29, 1827, Joseph Sanborn, of Sanborn-ton.
12. Mary A., b. June 26, 1806; d. Jan. 4, 1818. 13. Caleb. (See.)
14. James M., b. April 16, 1811; d. Aug. 7, 1818.
15. Abigail, b. April 19, 1813; d. Aug. 5, 1818.
- (9.) Stephen (Capt.) completed his education under Samuel I. Wells, at Salisbury Academy; was then a clerk for Thomas R. White, (whose store stood between Dr. Titcomb's and J. C. Smith's stable) who removed his stock to Warner, young Morse going with him and remaining three years, when he went into trade for himself three years. Health failing, he took out of door exercise, and for three years was engaged in the construction of the Northern Railroad. At the age of thirty-nine he returned to Salisbury. He m. April 27, 1827, Lucy B. Smith, who was b. at Fort Independence in 1804; he d. Nov. 15, 1887.
16. John C., killed on the western plains.
17. Charles G., m. Nov. 5, 1856, Lucy J. Calef, and resides at Salisbury. Had Children: 1. Charles Alfred, b. in Salisbury, Sept. 24, 1857; he read medicine with Dr. E. E. Graves, of Boscawen, and graduated at Dart-

mouth Medical College in 1881; located at Newmarket; m. (1) Sept. 5, 1883, Annie E. Sanders, of Epsom; m. (2) Alma J., b. in Salisbury, Nov. 2, 1859.

18. Mary A. 19. Frank R., b. in Warner. (See.)

20. Lizzei E., m. Newton V. B. Bartlett, and resides at South Natick, Mass.

(10.) Healey removed to Salem, Mass., in 1827, engaging in the staging business; removed to Danvers where he followed the same occupation; m. June 4, 1840, Harriet N. Adams; returned to Salisbury, May 28, 1848, remaining until Jan. 27, 1854, when he removed to Fisherville, (Penacook) purchased a hotel and managed the same for six years, selling out to H. Bonney; he d. at Fisherville Nov. 12, 1882. Children b. in Danvers:

21. Frank H., b. April 11, 1841; m. Dec. 14, 1876, Minnie J. Whitney, of Boscawen.

22. Harriet A., b. March 25, 1843; m. March 11, 1868, Frederick J. George, of Fisherville, (Penacook) and resides at Boston.

23. George A., b. Sept. 21, 1847; m. Dec. 7, 1871, Ella G. Kimball, of Boscawen. Children b. in Salisbury:

24. Albert H., b. Oct. 23, 1849; d. July 4, 1859.

25. James M., b. March 1, 1853; m. Sept. 23, 1879, Mattie A. Hardy, of Lebanon; resides at Penacook.

26. Mary E., b. in Fisherville, (Penacook) Aug. 22, 1858.

(13.) Caleb was b. in the Herschell Green house, Aug. 19, 1808, remaining until he was nineteen, when he embarked on the sea of fortune, bringing up at Salem, Mass., and from there to Andover, Mass., where he was either clerk or proprietor of a hotel for a number of years. In the spring of 1834 he removed to Newburyport, Mass., and in the fall of 1835 removed to Augusta, Me., taking the "Augusta House," which he soon made the best hotel in the state. His lease expiring in 1840, he went to Boston. In the spring of 1843, with his wife and four children, he returned to Salisbury, and showed that the old adage of "a rolling stone gathers no moss" was not always reliable. While at Andover, Mass., at the age of twenty-four, he m. Sarah B., dau. of Capt. Amos Holt, a native of that town, possessing the spirit of "Andover theology." Finding life here too tame to suit his migra-

tory spirit, he started in the spring of 1846 for the (then) wilds of Minnesota, landing at St. Croix Falls. Mr. Morse was there employed by a large land company to prosecute their interests and build a town, going four hundred miles inland from civilization. On their arrival they were greeted by 400 Indians, 30 white men and one white woman. Finding the life too rough he put his family in a skiff and paddled down the river thirty-five miles, to meet a boat going to Fort Snelling. Bringing up at Monroe, Wis., he remained there ten years, educating his children. In November, 1856, he removed to Waverly, the county-seat of Bremer county, Iowa, where he has contributed much to its growth and prosperity. Mr. Morse has held many offices of trust, filling them with great fidelity, having been deputy register of deeds, deputy sheriff, and jailer of Green county, Wis. At his present residence he has been city assessor, mayor, county treasurer, county commissioner and register of deeds, each of which offices he has held for a number of years. In 1876 he was commissioned by the governor one of the superintendents to represent Iowa at the Centennial Exposition. In politics Isaac Hill was his school and the N. H. Patriot his text-book, until the late war. In 1866 he united with the Congregational church, of which he is one of the deacons.

- (19.) Frank Rogers, A. M., D. D., received his preliminary education at Salisbury Academy, fitted for college at the New London Literary and Scientific Institute, now Colby Institute, entered Dartmouth College in 1857, and graduated four years later, when he began a four years course at the Newton Theological Institute, graduating in 1865. He m. Emma B., dau. of John Giles, an extensive carriage manufacturer in New Jersey; had one dau., Maud M. E. Rev. Mr. Morse has been pastor over some of the largest Baptist societies in the country. He is a brilliant and easy speaker, thoroughly versed in theology, and a laborious worker in Christ's vineyard. He is

at present (1884) pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church at Brooklyn, N. Y.; is one of the professors in the Brooklyn Lay College and Biblical Institute, which has a wide reputation for the great good it has accomplished in fitting young men for the ministry; he is also one of the owners and editors of the New York Watch Tower, a religious weekly journal published in the interest of the Baptist denomination, and having a wide circulation. During his ministry of over seventeen years upwards of one thousand persons have united with the churches under his charge. In 1882 the Central University of Iowa conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

THE MOULTON FAMILY.

The Moultons of New England are the descendants of two brothers. William, the elder, came to this country with his wife from Edinburg, Scotland, at the earnest solicitation of a sea-captain from Newbury, (Newburyport) Mass., at which place they settled, removing thence to Amesbury. They had two sons; one was a famous jeweler at Newbury, the other, William, removed to Amesbury and married — Harriman. At the age of sixteen he served as aid to Gen. Wells, and was at the battle of Long Island. Aug. 28, 1776, at the battle of Monmouth, that terrible hot Sunday, when above the noise of the battle rose the cry for "water, water," from the wounded and dying, young Moulton shared their sufferings. He was present at the hanging of Major Andre, Oct. 2, 1780. Of his family was Caleb H., who lived and died at Hampstead, in the Moulton homestead now occupied by the 5th generation. He married Sophia Hardy, of Tewksbury, who still resides at Hampstead. Children: 1. William H., born at Hampstead, Dec. 16, 1812; removed to Salisbury in the fall of 1840; purchased of John L. Eaton the Nathaniel Webster place, in 1845; married in 1846 Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel and Dorothy Langley,

who was born at Wilmot, Sept. 23, 1821. Mr. Moulton was made a justice of the peace before settling here, has held various town offices, and has ranked as one of our leading farmers and substantial citizens. The other ancestor of this family was Col. Jonathan Moulton, a younger brother of William first above mentioned. Jonathan, with his wife and seven sons and sixty-one others, received the grant of the present town of Moultonborough from the Masonian proprietors, Nov. 17, 1763.

THE NOYES FAMILY.

TWO BRANCHES.

1. Nathaniel was a descendant of Rev. James Noyes, who emigrated from Charleston, England, in 1634, settling at Newbury, Mass., in 1635; his son William had a son Parker, who was the father of Rev. Nathaniel, who was born Aug. 12, 1735, graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1759, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at South Hampton, Feb. 23, 1763, and d. at Newbury in 1810; married (1) Sarah Hale; married (2) —; by his first wife he had Nathaniel, (1) born at South Hampton, Nov. 24, 1766, who settled in Salisbury about 1790. (See carpenters.) He resided in the house known as the Nathaniel Bean place, and had a store in what is now Mrs. Nathaniel Bean's garden, which was eventually removed to the opposite side of the street and made into a barn. In 1793 he paid a tax on £50 worth of goods, and in 1808 a tax on goods worth \$2000; he died Jan. 7, 1821; married, in 1809, Sarah Emery, of Newbury, Mass., by whom he had the following children who lived to grow up:

2. Nathaniel E., settled at Baltimore, Md.
3. Mary E., m. Alfred, son of Dr. J. Kittredge, and resides at Haverhill, Mass. By his second wife he had Parker Noyes, Esq. (See Lawyers.)

SECOND BRANCH.

4. Joseph was b. at Hampstead in 1764, and early in life was a merchant at Haverhill, Mass., removing in a few years

to Salisbury, where he settled on the well-known Noyes farm, now owned by A. D. Davenport. In 1808 the house was destroyed by fire, occasioned by his second son, Joseph, playing with fire, from which he got the nick-name of "Federalist." After the fire Mr. Noyes moved down to Republican village, (now Franklin) and built the house lately occupied by Mrs. Isabella West. The basement he finished into a store and continued in business until he sold out to Capt. Ebenezer Blanchard. He was honest, upright and industrious, but close in his dealings, thereby becoming known as "Hard Money Joe." In his marriage he was unfortunate; his wife being extravagant run him into debt, business was not good, and he became exceedingly enraged against the village people, particularly Ebenezer Eastman. Shaking the dust from his feet he moved up the river and built a house in which he kept store and d. Dec. 23, 1818. Mr. Noyes was the founder of the "Noyes School," in Andover, and at his death left \$10,000 in money and his homestead farm in the hands of his executor, Robert Barber, Esq., (son of Robert Barber, of Salisbury,) to found a "seminary of learning." In his will appears the following item: "I do hereby direct my executor to take \$10,000 of my personal property and bank stock, and appropriate it for the support of a public school; said school to be under the direction of six directors, who shall at first be appointed by my executor, and after that they shall fill their own vacancies. The house for said school to be built on the farm on which I now live, which farm I also give and bequeath for the support of said school; said school to be denominated Noyes School." Agreeably to this bequest Mr. Barber, who was an honorable and enlightened gentleman, one who smoked much and had the happy faculty of keeping his mouth shut, proceeded to the execution of his trust, and in 1822 built a large two-story schoolhouse, nearly opposite the Noyes residence, and in the following year

the school went into successful operation, under Mr. Tylor. The school was maintained for some five years, the old homestead having been converted into a boarding house. In 1828 his son Joseph had succeeded in breaking the will, on the plea of insanity, and came into possession; the schoolhouse was sold, moved to the village, (now Franklin) and located on the corner opposite Judge Nesmith's. The store was bought by James Garland, removed to the same village and converted into a cooper's shop.

5. Thomas Jefferson, b. Nov. 20, 1805; he studied medicine.
6. Joseph, b. Jan. 10, 1807; m. Susan Tucker, of Andover; he d. March 13, 1870; she d. July 30, 1861, aged 51.
7. James, b. Oct. 19, 1808; d. May 26, 1810. S. Lucy R., b. Oct. 9, 1811.

THE OSGOOD FAMILY.

1. Enoch was born at old Salisbury, Mass., June 13, 1773. Removing to Salisbury in the spring of 1791, he cleared up the land and built the house now occupied by Elbridge Shaw, and remained on the farm during his residence here. In the spring of 1834 the family removed to East Andover, where he died June 19, 1835. Mr. Osgood was a good farmer and a man universally esteemed by his townsmen. He was one of the most firm and staunch friends of the Rev. Mr. Worcester, and after the latter's severance from the Congregational church he frequently held Sabbath services at Mr. Osgood's, to large and christian audiences. He married, July 22, 1807, Dorcas Brown, of Northfield, who was b. April 5, 1785, and d. Nov. 9, 1861.

2. Benjamin, b. Aug. 6, 1808; d. in September, 1810.
2. Benjamin, b. Sept. 21, 1810; d. Sept. 12, 1839, unm. He learned the cabinet maker's trade of John Rowell, at Franklin.
4. Joseph, b. May 8, 1812; removed to East Andover and d. Nov. 2, 1872.
5. Enoch M., b. Dec. 1, 1815; he was one of the first settlers at Oakland, Cal., where he d. Nov. 1, 1853.

6. Hannah R., b. Dec. 17, 1817; m. (1) Jan. 2, 1840, Caleb P. Marston, a native of Andover, who d. June 27, 1858; m. (2) Sept. 18, 1859, John Fellows, of Andover, who d. Nov. 23, 1868; she resides at Andover.
7. Mary B., b. May 7, 1820; d. Nov. 5, 1848.
8. Dorcas B., b. March 5, 1822; d. in September, 1826.

THE PAGE FAMILY.

THREE BRANCHES.

1. Onesiphorus Page removed from South Hampton to Salisbury about 1790, purchasing the land, clearing up the farm and building the house now occupied by Caleb T. Roby. He was a man of good education and ability and frequently taught school winters. Mrs. Mehitable Doty (Hannah Page, of Tilton,) says: "My father (John 4) had four brothers, Robert, Joseph, Orlando and Capt. Samuel, also two sisters, one of whom married a Pingrey and lived at Danbury." The record, gathered from numerous sources, is as follows:

2. Moses, b. July 1, 1769. (See.)
3. Mehitable, b. Sept. 1, 1771; m. May 10, 1722, Dea. Benjamin Huntoon. (See.) She d. Sept. 9, 1804.
4. John, b. in 1773; m. Jan. 24, 1799, Hannah Batchelder; removed to Vermont and thence to that part of Sanbornton now Tilton, where he d. June 9, 1852, aged 79; she d. Sept. 6, 1863, aged 91.
5. Onesiphorus, b. — He was a successful school teacher.
6. Samuel, (Capt.) remained on the farm until 1832, when he removed to Maine; he d. in 1873; m. (1) Sept. 6, 1807, Rhoda, dau. of Rev. Jonathan Searles; m. (2) Feb. 19, 1811, Dolly Sargent, of Boscawen.
7. David, b. — He was a physician located at Meredith.

(2) Moses resided at the foot of the hill, south of J. W. Field's. His death occurred from an accident, Nov. 12, 1835; he m. (1) Joanna, dau. of Jacob Bohannon, who d. Oct. 4, 1811; m. (2) March 12, 1812, Judith, dau. of Phineas Bean.

8. Moses, b. April 21, 1797; m. March 12, 1812, (?) Susan, dau. of Sinkler Bean.
9. Sarah, b. Aug. 10, 1799; m. April 8, 1819, Abel Tandy.
10. Mehitable, b. Oct. 7, 1803; m. in 1829, Nathan Johnson; she d. Sept. 16, 1880.

11. Mary, b. March 8, 1813; m. Nov. 14, 1843, Israel Palmer and resides at Garland, Me.
12. John B., b. April 17, 1815; d. in April, 1851, unm.
13. David, b. Dec. 7, 1816; m. Elizabeth Atkinson, of Alexandria.
14. Moses, b. Oct. 22, 1818; m. in 1845, Hannah Walker, of Salisbury; resides at Garland, Me.
15. Joshua B., b. April 26, 1822; m. in 1850, Jane Phelps, of Wilmot; he d. April 25, 1863.
16. Benjamin F., b. May 24, 1825; m. in 1848, Harriet A. Danforth, of Salisbury; they reside at Manchester.

SECOND BRANCH.

Rev. Christopher Paige, (so spelled) A. M., son of William and Nancy (Aiken) Paige, was b. at Harwich, Mass., June 12, 1762; graduated at Dartmouth in 1784; studied divinity and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Pittsfield, in 1789, and was dismissed Jan. 7, 1796; supplied at Deering and Washington; was installed pastor at Roxbury, Nov. 21, 1816, and was dismissed March 2, 1819; removed to Salisbury, where he d. Oct. 12, 1822. He m. Rebecca, relict of Elijah Fletcher, of Hopkinton; she d. July 9, 1821.

THIRD BRANCH.

Ebenezer Page, settled east of South Road village. (?) In 1765 it was voted, "To lay out to Ebenezer Page what is due him to make up his right in sd. town."

THE PALMER FAMILY.

Dudley Palmer settled on the east side of Searles hill; he married, March 27, 1777, Rebecca Pingrey. Children:

1. Dudley, b. July 18, 1778.
2. Rebecca, b. March 15, 1780.
3. Hannah, b. June 1, 1782; d. Feb. 22, 1784; she was the first person buried in the graveyard at Shaw's corner.
4. John, b. Dec. 26, 1783.
5. Hannah, b. Oct. 9, 1785; m. July 5, 1805, John Colby, of Concord.
6. Phebe, b. July 9, 1787.

THE PARKER FAMILY.

TWO BRANCHES.

1. Daniel, (Deacon) b. at Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 27, 1762. To escape the threatened war his mother left there April 19, 1775, fleeing to Medford, thence to Haverhill. He was bound out to his uncle, E. Townsend, at Chester, to learn the saddler's trade, remaining during his minority; m. Oct. 27, 1784, Nancy Healey, who was b. at Chester, Sept. 6, 1763; he removed to Salisbury, March 3, 1786, building the one-story part of the S. W. Green house, the front room of which he used for his trade. On the completion of the 4th New Hampshire turnpike he was appointed gate-keeper, his house standing opposite the road leading from the turnpike to East Andover, his shop standing south from the house. He became converted to the Baptist faith, and was church clerk and deacon for a number of years; d. April 22, 1842; she d. Sept. 16, 1839.
2. Mary, b. Aug. 31, 1785; m. March 4, 1813, Jonathan Sleeper, of Andover; she d. in Maine, Dec. 13, 1848; he d. in 1868. They left four children; the youngest, Rev. William F., b. Feb. 9, 1819, graduated at the University of Vermont in 1850, and at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1853; is pastor of the Summer St. Congregational church, at Worcester, Mass.
3. John, b. May 31, 1787; d. May 27, 1825; m. Rachel Carter, of Wellington, Mass., who d. at Athens, Iowa, in 1826. (?)
4. Mary, b. June 8, 1789; m. Jacob Smith, of Sanbornton; d. Nov. 13, 1849.
5. Abigail G., b. Jan. 8, 1792; m. (1) July 1, 1817, William True, of Andover; m. (2) Osgood Pingrey; d. in Maine in 1869. (?)
6. Daniel, b. Jan. 2, 1794; m. Mary, dau. of Judge Whittemore, of Pembroke; d. at Lowell, Mass.
7. Elizabeth, b. March 10, 1797; m. Amos Garland and removed to Topsham, Vt.; d. April 3, 1872.
8. Hannah T., b. April 30, 1799; m. Feb. 10, 1823, Samuel Cilley, of Andover; d. July 2, 1849.
9. Isaac T., b. March 18, 1804; m. Sarah Moore, of Amherst, where she d. April 13, 1834; he removed to Hill in 1835, where he m. (2) March 8, 1837, Mary M. Fowler, and where he has since been engaged in mercantile pursuits.

He represented that town in the state legislature, in 1847-8, and served as postmaster under presidents Pierce and Buchanan; he was a member of the constitutional convention in 1876; d. at Hill, March 2, 1883.

10. Nathaniel (Hon.) was b. Jan. 31, 1807; removed to Williston, Vt., in September, 1826, which town he represented in the legislature in 1839-42; removed to Burlington in March, 1845. He was appointed deputy collector and inspector in 1843, holding the position for six years. For a number of years he held the position of director in the Merchants and Commercial banks, and was an active director in the Vermont Life Insurance Co. from the date of its incorporation. In past years he has been and is at present president of the Burlington Glass Co., of which his son Frank H. is superintendent, as also superintendent of the city water works. In 1870 he was appointed Assistant Judge of the County Court, holding the office for six years. Since his residence in Burlington he has in various ways identified himself with the interests of the city. Judge Parker superintended the building of the first court house in the state, the noble and charitable Fletcher Free Hospital, and an Art Gallery. He m. (1) May 24, 1828, Cynthia L. Haines, of Williston, who d. Feb. 19, 1845; m. (2) Jan. 15, 1846, Julia, dau. of Nathan B. Hoswell.

11. Edwin R., b. Dec. 17, 1830; d. Nov. 11, 1848.
 12. George H., b. May 22, 1834; d. Sept. 14, 1836.
 13. Sarah A., b. Sept. 2, 1838; m. Jan. 22, 1862, Clark Willis.
 14. Frank H., b. Sept. 11, 1853; m. July 4, 1871, Carrie Root.

SECOND BRANCH.

15. Nathan Parker is supposed to have resided in the one-story part of the Sylvester W. Green house, although his name may have been confounded with that of Deacon Daniel Parker. He m. June 29, 1786, Hannah, dau. of Shubael Greeley; he d. —; she m. (2) Dec. 6, 1792, Daniel Flanders, of Boscawen; she d. at Dorchester. (?)
16. Edward Pettengill, b. Oct. 1, 1786.

THE PARSONS FAMILY.

The ancestor of the New England family bearing this name was Joseph, who was born in England. He married Mary Bliss and emigrated to this country in July, 1636, settling at North Hampton.

1. William, (Deacon) son of Ebenezer and — (Potter) Parsons, was a grandson of Rev. William Parsons, the first ordained minister and one of the proprietors of Gilman-ton, to which place he removed, Aug. 1, 1763, from South Hampton. He was an excellent minister of the Congregational faith; two of his brothers were ministers and an only sister married a minister. Dea. William was b. at Gilman-ton, Dec. 10, 1791; m. Feb. 16, 1815, Sally, dau. of Dea. Hubbard Stevens. (See.) She d. in Salisbury, Feb. 13, 1865. Shortly after marriage he removed to Pittsfield, remaining one year, when he removed to Salisbury and purchased and put into its present shape the E. H. K. Gilbert house. By trade a carpenter and cabinet maker, in order to carry on the latter business he built a large two-story shop, which stood in Mr. Gilbert's garden; the shop was eventually moved to its present location by Rev. Mr. Coombs, where the latter resided, and is the house east of Stephen B. Sweatt's shop. The handiwork of Mr. Parsons is seen in the residences of our older families, and shows serviceable wear. He altered over, moved back and put the steeple on the Baptist church. Soon after removing here he united with the Congregational church, under the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Worcester, was made a deacon and held the office until his death, July 31, 1869.
2. Lucy B., b. June 15, 1817; m. April 3, 1852, Arthur L. Graves. (See.)
3. William B., b. Oct. 8, 1819. (See.)
4. Sarah J., b. Aug. 20, 1823; m. in 1848, Rev. Enoch H. Caswell, who was b. at Middleton, Vt., in 1818; graduated from Middlebury College and Andover Theological Seminary; preached in this state and Vermont some eighteen

- years; he d. while preaching at Bennington, Vt., Nov. 11, 1853. Children: 1. George B., b. in Salisbury, Dec. 16, 1850; m. Oct. 13, 1881, Sophia A. Chamberlain, of Cambridgeport, Mass.
5. Andrew H., b. Feb. 17, 1831. (See.)
- (3.) William Brown m. Dec. 22, 1842, Elizabeth H. George; he built the house occupied by Mrs. Tenney. In 1874 he removed to the Andrew Bowers house, (Congregational church parsonage) and opened the old Greenough store, doing a general mercantile business until April 1, 1879, when he removed to the Samuel Greenleaf store. He was appointed postmaster in the fall of 1878, and continued in trade until he sold out, Jan. 19, 1882, to A. E. Quimby; removed to Concord, where he d. Jan. 15, 1885.
6. Clara J., b. April 29, 1845; m. Jan. 1, 1866, Dr. G. P. Titcomb. (See Physicians.)
7. Mary E., b. Nov. 24, 1848; m. July 6, 1871, Edwin B., son of Hiram and Lydia K. Emerson, a grandson of Jonathan and Polly Emerson, who were early settlers in Weare. He was b. at Littleton, May 22, 1849, and educated at Colby Academy and at St. Johnsbury, Vt. He was three years with E. T. Fairbanks & Co., having charge of their small ware department at their retail store. For a time he was with the "Nashua Shirt Co.," at Nashua, and afterwards for nine years with H. M. Burr & Co., at Boston. When his father-in-law removed to the Greenleaf store he joined in partnership, selling out to Charles P. Smith.
8. Ann Ella, b. Feb. 21, 1853; m. Dec. 15, 1881, Charles P. Smith.
- (5.) Andrew Hubbard m. Sept. 11, 1856, Carrie D., dau. of Alonzo R. and Louisa (Rogers) Dinsmore, of Auburn.
9. Lilla A., b. Feb. 4, 1859. 10. Walter E., b. June 22, 1861.
11. Frank W., b. Aug. 11, 1870. 12. Helen D., b. Jan. 31, 1875.

THE PEARSON FAMILY.

1. Moses, son of Moses, b. at Newburyport, Mass., removed to Hopkinton, thence to Salisbury, settling in the old Robert Barber house, near George W. Wells; he died in 1818; married Lois Rogers, of Newburyport, who died in October, 1842.

2. Lois, b. July 12, 1796; d. unm.
 3. Moses, b. April 16, 1798; m. Dec. 17, 1820, Sally Ladd; removed to Lowell, Mass.
 4. Samuel, b. March 19, 1800. (See.)
 5. Susan, b. Feb. 15, 1803; m. Feb. 26, 1828, Caleb, son of Caleb Bean, who was b. at Gilmanton, Feb. 16, 1806; he resided on the south side of the south rangeway, opposite Charles Holmes; he d. Feb. 12, 1865; she d. Jan. 12, 1873. Children: I. Susan P., b. March 6, 1829; m. Dec. 8, 1847, I. R. Gale; he d. in November, 1888. II. Moses C., b. July 17, 1831; m. (1) Jan. 1, 1855, Lydia M. Cram, who d. Dec. 27, 1858; m. (2) Jan. 22, 1862, Helen M. Smith; resides at Haverhill, Mass. III. Julia F., b. July 29, 1834. IV. George W., b. Dec. 5, 1839; m. Oct. 27, 1866, Hannah Hilton; resides at Haverhill.
- (4.) Samuel resided for a time at the top of the hill, west of William Holmes, where he carried on a brick yard, and removed thence to the Charles Holmes house. In 1835 he removed to the William Calef house, on Searles hill, which was destroyed by fire in 1879; he d. there Dec. 15, 1871; m. Oct. 21, 1824, Hannah, dau. of William and Hannah (Eastman) Calef.
6. Hannah I., b. April 19, 1826; m. Oct. 24, 1863, A. E. Pierson and resides at Franklin.
 7. William F., b. Apr. 2, 1828; he purchased the John Calef farm, opposite his father's; m. Jan. 1, 1857, Mary J. Hancock, who was b. at Franklin, Dec. 10, 1834. Children: I. Mary Lizzie, b. Nov. 18, 1857. II. Clara A., b. April 11, 1859. III. Sammie, b. Jan. 30, 1861. IV. Willie A., b. April 1, 1863. V. Neddie F., b. Oct. 26, 1864. VI. Alice, b. Nov. 3, 1868. VII. Carrie G., b. Aug. 11, 1870. VIII. John B., b. Dec. 10, 1872. IX. Ella, b. July 15, 1876. X. Anna, b. Sept. 23, 1881.

THE PEASLEY FAMILY.

1. John married Oct. 2, 1820, Ruth Stevens, an adopted daughter of Joseph Meloon, and carried on the Meloon farm; he was by trade a shoemaker, the shop standing at the foot of the hill, east of the house. Children so far as known:

2. Nancy, d. young.
3. Haven, m. Lucinda Johnson and resided on Cash street in the Adams house.
4. Daniel. m. — French. 5. Ira, m. Louisa Eastman; resides at Prescott, Minn.

6. Lyman. 7. Gideon. 8. Eliza A., m. William Hunt ; d. at Woburn, Mass.
9. Mary, m. Frank Busiel, of Concord ; resides at Nashua. (?)
10. Helen, d. young. 11. Julia, m. Montresser Allen ; resides at Woburn, Mass.

THE PECKER FAMILY.

Jonathan E. Pecker was for several years a resident taxpayer and school teacher in Salisbury. Born in Concord, May 28, 1838 ; graduated from the Chandler Scientific Department, Dartmouth College, in 1858 ; taught school and read law for several years. In 1862 he was a member of the staff of correspondents of the Boston Journal and since 1872 has been manager of the New Hampshire News Bureau of this paper, in Concord. Was in Virginia in 1861 as a newspaper correspondent, and as such has traveled extensively in Canada, the West, and Mexico. Was present at the banquet given in honor of the late Major-Gen. Ord, U. S. A., in the City of Mexico, and at the grand review of the troops of the Valley of Mexico, at Tacubaya, in 1881 ; was a guest of Ex-President Diaz in an official excursion in southern Mexico. On the staffs of Govs. Prescott and Head ; was an aide-de-camp with the rank of Colonel and chief of the honorary staff of the 3d Regiment, State National Guard. He is chairman of the library committee of the New Hampshire Historical Society ; member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, of Boston, and biographical secretary of the Chandler Alumni Association ; honorary member of the New Hampshire Press Association, and of the Kansas State Historical Society. In 1865 he was State Military Historian. He is unmarried and makes his home in Concord.

THE PERRIN FAMILY.

1. Stephen, of whom very little is known, settled at Shaw's corner on land originally laid out to Henry Morrill and Ebenezer Lang, and was probably the first settler at the corner ; his dwelling was small, part of which he used as a hatter's shop ;

he sold out to Edward Quimby, who tore down the old house and built another; the property then came into the possession of Benjamin Shaw. When Perrin sold out he removed to near the top of Searles hill, on the eastern slope, the place afterwards owned by Mr. Guilford.

2. Caleb, had a son True. 3. Polly.
4. Sally, m. Aug. 28, 1821, Samuel Ordway, of Greenfield, 5. Stephen.
6. Amos. 7. Martha, m. Jan. 10, 1821, Samuel Whittemore.

THE PETERS FAMILY.

TWO BRANCHES.

James, the ancestor of this family, came from Europe, bringing seven sons. Cogswell's History of Henniker. p. 55, says: "In the spring of 1761 Mr. James Peters and his family moved into town from Hopkinton. * * * He was one of the grantees of Henniker, but born in Europe. The town was an unbroken forest; his nearest neighbors on the east were at Putney hill, Hopkinton, and there was no mill or store nearer than Penacook, (Concord.) His wife did not see a white woman for eighteen months after reaching town, except a hired girl she had brought with her. He resided there for several years, then returned to Hopkinton with his family and afterwards removed to Vermont, where he spent the remainder of his days." His great-grandchildren, who reside at Danbury, say their great-grandfather James did not reside in Vermont, but moved from Henniker to Salisbury, clearing up the land on which he resided, known as the Morrill farm, now occupied by Moses Colby, at the southwest part of the town. His genealogy gives him three sons: I. William, who m. Sarah Peters, (see History of Henniker, p. 391,) settled in Henniker in 1763, upon the farm known as the Jacob Peters place, and was killed by the falling of a tree, July 5, 1775. II. Sibbons, d. prior to 1772. III. Joseph, b. in 1768; m. Nov. 29, 1791, Sarah Peters. He had another son, John, (IV.) My impression is that this is the one

who settled on the Morrill farm instead of his father, James, and that his son (John 2) was the one who settled by Peters bridge, when his father went to live with him, and after the death of his father John (IV) went to Danbury. I have made my sketch of the family to coincide with this view.

1. John (IV, see above,) settled on the Morrill farm early in 1796; he went to live with his son John and d. there. In the revolutionary war he served in Stark's brigade, at the battle of Bennington, where he was wounded in the shoulder by a musket ball; he was also with Washington at the time Arnold's treason was discovered. He m. (1) Hannah Usher, of Dracut, Mass.; m. (2) widow Betsey Stanley, of Hopkinton.
2. John. (Sec.) 3. Sally, m. Joseph Farnum.
- (2.) John was the first settler by Peters bridge, which was named for him; his house stood on the south side of the bridge, on land now owned by Charles C. Rogers; when his parents got old they came to live with him, and after their death, in 1818, he removed to Danbury, where he died. He m. Sally Peasley, of Sutton, who was b. Sept. 29, 1791, and d. Sept. 16, 1869.
4. John, b. Dec. 25, 1813; m. (1) Laura Williams, of Grafton; m. (2) Eleanor E. Whitney, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; m. (3) widow Mary A. Titus, of Hill; he resides at Danbury.
5. Susan, b. Dec. 26, 1815; resides at Danbury.
6. Hannah, b. March 20, 1818; d. Jan. 15, 1836.
7. Nancy, b. April 24, 1820; m. Joseph Sanborn; resides at Tama City, Iowa.
8. William D., b. Oct. 10, 1822; d. Sept. 20, 1832.
9. Drucilla J., b. Aug. 31, 1825; resides at Danbury.
10. Mary A., b. July 19, 1829; d. May 23, 1863; m. James G. Tenney; resides at Alexandria.
11. Ruth M., b. Jan. 15, 1832; m. Sanford Kimdall; resides at Columba, Iowa.

SECOND BRANCH.

12. William, eldest child of Jacob Peters, who m. Dec. 3, 1793 Sarah Wood Eager, of Henniker, whose father was William, who m. Sarah Peters, whose father was James, one

of the grantees of Henniker, was b. at Henniker, Sept. 10, 1794; m. Jan. 23, 1822, Fanny Hadley; she d. —; he d. in Salisbury.

13. John, b. Dec. 2, 1822. (See.) 14. Obediah, b. April 4, 1825. (See.)

15. Hannah, b. Jan. 9, 1827; m. Peabody Davis.

16. Sarah, b. Oct. 22, 1828; m. Willard Richardson.

17. Drucilla, b. Aug. 23, 1833; d. in June, 1869; m. —

(13.) John m. (1) Jan. 16, 1842, Hannah Taplin, who d. Jan. 29, 1856; m. (2) Rosannah Hadley. Children by his first wife:

18. Drucilla, b. Sept. 20, 1851; d. April 10, 1858.

Children by second wife:

19. William F., Oct. 10, 1857; m. March 3, 1879, Emily F. Brown.

(14.) Obediah H. was b. at Bradford, April 4, 1825; he resided for a time at Newport, then at Nashua, and in 1878 removed to Salisbury; m. (1) in Newport, Lydia Hurd, who d. April 9, 1862; m. (2) July 26, 1863, Hattie Hutchinson. Children by first wife:

20. Sarah E., m. J. R. Hutchinson. 21. Fannie, m. Alfred Kelly, of Warner.

22. William H. 23. Josie, m. Henry K. White, of Enfield.

Children by second wife:

24. Emma L., b. March 5, 1868.

THE PETTENGILL FAMILY.

FOUR BRANCHES.

The family emigrated from Yorkshire, England, purchasing a large tract of land in what is now Newburyport, Mass., in 1640. A portion of this land remained in the family until 1875, when it passed into the hands of the gold speculators. From this land considerable of the precious metal has been taken. The family in all its branches has been enterprising, hospitable, given to social enjoyment, moral and conscientious, positive in their opinions, faithful to their engagements, and universally respected. The brothers and sisters who settled in Salisbury

were: 1. Matthew, (see.) 2. David, (see.) 3. Andrew, (see.) 4. Benjamin, (see.) 5. Betsey, who married Jacob Garland, (see.) 6. Hannah, who married Joseph Calef, (see.)

FIRST BRANCH.

(I.) Lieut. Matthew removed to Salisbury from Plaistow, as early as 1764. He was one of the proprietors' selectmen in 1767, and his registered sheep-mark is dated 1768. He resided in the house with his brother Andrew, after whose death he succeeded to the farm and kept the tavern. What became of him is not known. Hon. Moses Pettengill says: "His son Matthew (13) I remember seeing about 1812; he settled in Springfield or Enfield, had a family, and some promising sons." He m. (1) Sarah Carlton, who d. in 1767; m. (2) Sarah Colby. Children by first wife:

- 7. Sarah, b. Dec. 1, 1759.
- 8. Susannah, b. Oct. 16, 1761; m. Jan. 17, 1779, Stephen Webster. (See.)
- 9. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 17, 1763. 10. Phebe, (Rhoda) b. April 2, 1765.
- 11. Jonathan Carlton, b. Feb. 17, 1767. (See.)
- 12. Molly, b. Feb. 19, 1769; d. —
Children by second wife:
- 13. Matthew, b. Dec. 3, 1770; settled at Springfield or Enfield.
- 14. Mary, b. Sept. 18, 1772. 15. Zaccheus, b. April 24, 1774; removed to Enfield.
- 16. Hannah, b. April 7, 1776; d. unm.
- 17. Andrew, b. April 6, 1778; removed to Enfield.
- 18. Sarah, b. June 5, 1780. 19. James, b. Nov. 10, 1782; removed to Enfield.

(II.) Jonathan Carlton, familiarly known as Carlton, sold out the estate to William C. Little, (see) in April, 1800, for \$4500, and removed to Enfield. He m. Sept. 22, 1791, Mary Hall.

- 20. Sukey, b. May 26, 1792; m. Nov. 15, 1812, Nathaniel Dow. (?)
- 21. Phebe, b. Jan. 25, 1794; d. Sept. 4, 1795.
- 22. John, b. Jan. 10, 1796; m. Nov. 11, 1824, Mahala Kimball. (?)
- 23. Phebe, b. Feb. 22, 1798. 24. Daniel McDaniel, b. Nov. 21, 1799.
- 25. Abigail, b. Feb. 5, 1801; d. Nov. 24, 1802.

SECOND BRANCH.

(2.) Capt. David Pettengill undoubtedly came here as early as 1760; he certainly resided here in 1767, settling on the

site now occupied by Isaac N. Sawyer. He devoted his entire interests to farming, owned much land and gave a farm to each of his children as a marriage portion. He died wealthy and esteemed by all. He m. in May, 1760, Betsey Heath, who d. Jan. 12, 1831, aged 91.

26. Lydia. b. March 3, 1761; m. Nov. 9, 1780, Rowell Colby. He took sixty young trees on his back, including apple, rose and currant bushes, to Enfield in one day, setting them out on his farm at that place.
27. Betsey, b. April 22, 1763; m. April 5, 1785, Joel Eastman. When quite young she rode from her home, in Rockingham county, to Salisbury, on a pillion, with her uncle. She was one of a number of young girls who discovered the lifeless body of an infant under a loose floor in a building in South Hampton, connected with the school-room where Ruth Blay was teaching. She was then about five years of age. Miss Blay was arrested, tried and convicted for concealing the death of an infant child. She was executed in December, 1768. The sheriff who executed her was Thomas Packer. The fact that the discovery was made by Betsey and her school-mates, in consequence of which Miss Blay was exposed, tried and executed, cast a gloom over Mrs. Eastman's whole subsequent life, and in her later years she often referred to her knowledge of and connection with that melancholy affair, dwelling upon it with much sadness, and exhibiting great feeling and a spirit of compassion for the unfortunate victim, whose shameful death made a deep and lasting impression upon the public mind at the time. She always had a lurking suspicion that Miss Blay was wrongfully executed, and this opinion was shared by many, and although at that time her age was under the bounds of responsibility, she felt shocked at having contributed to the death of one who might have been "more sinned against than sinning." (See Appendix.) Betsey soon returned to Salisbury and ever after made the town her home, casting sunshine all around by

her loveliness of disposition and genial temper. Under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Worcester several very marked revivals occurred, particularly one on Dec. 2d, 1794, when thirty young converts professed their faith in Jesus Christ, among whom was Mrs. Betsey Eastman. She was a woman of remarkably active body and retentive memory, which latter she retained until her death, Sept. 30, 1867, aged 105 years, 5 months and 7 days. No person ever left her door hungry, and among the poor she was particularly charitable. Her native wit is well shown by the following anecdote: Her son, Hon. Joel Eastman, visited her just before her death, and when leaving kissed her and said, "Well, mother, we may never meet again on this earth," She quickly replied, "What, Joel, do you expect to die soon?"

28. Mehitable, b. June 23, 1765. 29. Marion, b. May 11, 1767 or 1768.
 30. David, b. March 29, 1769. (See.)
 31. Ruth, b. April 7, 1772; m. March 21, 1793, Stephen Greenleaf. (See.) She d. March 18, 1826.
 32. Ann, b. June 26, 1775; d. Aug. 28, 1776. 33. Ann, b. June 19, 1777.
 34. Rebecca, b. Aug. 25, 1779; m. in April, 1800, Isaac F. Sawyer. (See.) She d. Feb. 1, 1845.
 35. Nancy, b. —; m. Richard Currier, of Enfield.
- (30.) Lieut. David remained on the farm, building the present I. N. Sawyer house. In 1816 he built the brick mansion on Centre road, when laborers were hired for a peck of shelled corn per day. After its completion he removed there and d. Dec. 29, 1829. He m. Jan. 18, 1797, Polly, dau. of Dea. Moses Sawyer, (see) who d. May 1, 1851.
36. Betsey, b. Nov. 6, 1799; m. Benjamin Pettengill. (See.)
 37. Melinda, b. Aug. 5, 1801; m. Rev. Hiram Stevens. (See.) She d. Feb. 2, 1874.
 38. Polly, b. Sept. 22, 1803; m. Worcester Webster. (See.)
 39. John Milton, b. Jan. 4, 1806; came into possession of the old homestead where he d. April 10, 1838; m. Catherine Goss, of Henniker, where she d. Nov. 14, 1877, aged 74; two children, both d. young.
 40. David, b. July 26, 1812; d. Aug. 26, 1813.
 41. John F., b. —; d. April 16, 1840, aged 12.

THIRD BRANCH.

- (3.) Ensign Andrew Pettengill was b. at Plaistow in 1742, from which place he removed to Salisbury previous to 1769. He owned considerable property about South Road village, and built a two-story frame house, which stood between the dwelling house and shop owned and occupied by Dea. T. D. Little. It is said "this house was the first two-story frame house between the rivers." This house was the Pettengill tavern, the first public house in town. The town meetings, and public and religious gatherings, were for many years held at this place. Mr. Pettengill was a blacksmith by trade, undoubtedly the first in the settlement, the shop standing west of his dwelling. He participated in the fight at Bunker Hill; was 2d Lieut. in Capt. Peter Kimball's company, of Boscawen, Col. Stickney's regiment, at Bennington, where he was wounded in the leg, from the effects of which he d. after his return, Dec. 12, 1777, aged 35. He m. Abigail Greeley, who was b. at Plaistow in 1749. She m. (2) Sept. 20, 1779, Peter Severance; she d. at Bradford, Vt., in 1819.

42. Benjamin, b. April 23, 1770. (See.)

43. Betsey, (Rebecca) b. March 11, 1772; m. John Flanders, of Bradford, Vt.

44. Abigail, b. July 26, 1774; m. Eliphalet Tenney, of Corinth, Vt.

45. Marian, b. July 6, 1776; m. March 25, 1798, John Bean, of Warner.

- (42.) Lieut. Benjamin, at about the time of his marriage, built the William Holmes house and carried on the large farm, in addition to which he purchased and carried on the old Wilder & Bowers grist and linseed oil mill. About 1816 he removed to South road and succeeded Stephen Webster in the tavern. Not liking hotel life he returned to the farm in 1820. As a most successful farmer he accumulated much property; he was of more than ordinary ability, and in the Congregational church, of which he was a member, as well as in society, his standing was good. Although not a politician his friends had such

unbounded confidence in his ability and integrity that they sent him to the legislature for two terms and continued him as one of the board of selectmen for more than twenty-five years. For more than forty years he was tax collector. He m. Dec. 31, 1788, Hannah Greeley, who was b. June 26, 1772, and d. Sept. 28, 1838; he d. June 20, 1853.

46. Andrew, b. April 30, 1790; m. Dec. 31, 1811, Mary Smith. After the death of her husband, at Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1817, she m. (2) June 16, 1819, Capt. Elias Pike, of Newburyport, Mass., where she d. — They had one son, Silas, who settled at Alton, Ill., where he d. in 1838. Mr. Pettengill built a house on the site of the residence of Charles C. Holmes. He had a tannery and carried on the gristmill.
 47. David, b. Dec. 4, 1791; m. (1) Jan. 21, 1817, Hannah Quimby, who d. April 25, 1830; m. (2) Abigail Quimby. He resided for a time on Searles hill, and had seven children; he d. at Alton, Ill., leaving three sons: David E., who resides at Bunker Hill, Ill.; George and Benjamin, and four daughters, viz: Mrs. D. B. Gale, of St. Louis, Mo., Mrs. Dr. Erving, of Alabama, Lucy and —
 48. Mary, b. Dec. 14, 1793; d. Dec. 3, 1863, unm.
 49. Moses, b. Nov. 27, 1795; d. Jan. 7, 1801.
 50. John, b. Oct. 19, 1797; d. Nov. 28, 1816.
 51. Sarah, b. Oct. 23, 1799; m. Col. Stephen Sanborn, (see. She d. at St. Louis, Missouri, June 6, 1840, leaving three daughters, Mary, Cordelia and Sarah, the latter being married. They are well educated and are worthy christian women, residing at Bunker Hill, Ill.
 52. Moses, b. April 16, 1802. (See.)
 53. Ursula, b. April 2, 1804; m. Moses True, (see.) She d. at Bunker Hill, Ill., Aug. 11, 1842.
 54. Benjamin G., b. April 30, 1806; m. Fanny Stevens, of Rochester, N. Y. He d. at St. Louis, Mo., July 27, 1839.
 55. Julia A., b. July 20, 1808; m. Joseph Smith, (see.) She d. March 8, 1859.
 56. Lydia J., b. Jan. 5, 1812; m. William H. Smith; d. at St. Louis, Feb. 10, 1841.
 57. Abigail T., b. Feb. 21, 1814; m. Dr. Robert Smith, (see.) She d. Feb. 22, 1868.
 58. John A., b. May 14, 1817; m. — Johnson and resides at Bunker Hill, Ill. He has two sons and two daughters; the former like their father are active business men; the daughters are married and worthily fulfilling the place of wives, mothers and christians.
- (52.) Moses, (Hon.) His school advantages were concluded at Salisbury Academy in 1820, after which he taught school in his native town, at Lowell, Mass., and at Saratoga, N. Y. In 1827 he embarked his earnings in a gen-

eral store at Rochester, N. Y., and was burned out in Jan., 1828, losing all his property. Returning to Salisbury he again went to teaching, and after a short time went into business at Bucksport, N. Y. While there he m. May 23, 1833, Lucy, dau. of Dea. Amos Pettengill, (see.) She was one of Salisbury's most successful teachers and for a time followed that occupation at the "Ipswich (Mass.) Female Seminary." As a wife and mother she was faithful and ordered her household with wisdom. As a Sabbath school teacher and church member, at her new home in Peoria, Ill., she evinced an earnest desire to do her duty to her scholars and to her heavenly father. In the dark days of slavery Mrs. Pettengill was heart and hand with her husband in sympathy for a down-trodden and oppressed race. She d. at Peoria, Feb. 29, 1864. In June, 1834, with his wife and Mr. Jacob Gale, (see) he removed to Peoria, (then Fort Clark) Ill., and in company with Mr. Gale opened the first hardware and stove store in that place. In 1835 Mr. Pettengill bought out his partner and added the manufacture of sheet iron and copper ware, the first in central Illinois. He also engaged in the manufacture of plows and in the lumber business. In 1870 he began the manufacture of soap, but later withdrew from the company. He then engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business, purchasing the interest of his partner in 1873, and in 1875 the firm of Moses Pettengill & Son was formed to carry on the same business. In the spring of 1872 the Pettengill Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co. was formed, with Mr. Pettengill as President, and \$100,000 capital stock. Within a year they secured the labor of the convicts at the Illinois State Penitentiary. They employ 250 men, and manufacture 65 cases a day, at a cost of \$1300 a day. By his first wife Mr. Pettengill had Hannah G., b. Sept. 5, 1836; d. March 22, 1841; Moses T., b. May 17, 1839; d. Nov. 21, 1844. He m. (2) May 17, 1865, Mrs. Hannah W. (Bent) Tyner,

an educated and christian lady, a native of Middlebury, Vt. By her former marriage she had one son, S. B. Tyner, b. Oct. 17, 1850, whom Mr. Pettengill adopted and took into partnership. In Dec., 1834, Peoria's first church — Presbyterian or Congregationalist — was organized by Mr. Pettengill and wife, among eleven members. From 1834-5 to 1881 he held the office of trustee and deacon, and since the latter date that of deacon. During these forty-nine years he gave largely of his time and means to aid in building a frame church, a frame mission chapel, a brick church with bell and town clock, and a new stone church costing some \$75,000, towards which he contributed \$11,000, and in 1859 gave also a Thanksgiving offering to his church of \$4000. He subscribed princely sums in aid of the negro, and his purse was always open for his country and the soldiers. He also gave liberally to sustain Wheaton College. For some years he had thought there was great need of an institution of learning — for girls especially — to qualify them for responsible positions. After friendly consultation he purchased two lots in Peoria, costing \$4500, and erected a three-story brick building with stone facings, 50x64. This was completed in 1882, at a cost of about \$25,000, the steam heating apparatus alone costing not less than \$1600. The building is used as a day and boarding school, which is meeting with great success. Mr. Pettengill took much more interest in his family and in the moral questions of the day than in politics. He was however elected on a heavy vote by the Free Soil party to the state senate. He held the responsible office of treasurer of the city school fund, and was also school director, making an effort to secure free schools and free school houses, things at that time unknown in Illinois. For a time he held the office of city councilman. For upwards of forty-nine years Mr. Pettengill watched the growth of Peoria, and d. in his adopted city Nov. 9, 1883.

FOURTH BRANCH.

- (4.) Capt. Benjamin Pettengill was b. at Haverhill, Mass., March 16, 1730; m. Mehitable Kimball, who was b. in Haverhill in 1739 and d. in Salisbury, April 23, 1812. The following obituary is taken from a Concord newspaper: "Died in Salisbury, April 23, the widow Mehitable Pettengill, aged 74. Her husband, the late Capt. Benjamin Pettengill, for many years kept a public house, in which many weary and needy travelers, especially in the time of the infancy of many settlements in this state and in Vermont, had opportunity to witness the exemplary deportment, the peculiar hospitality, the sympathetic kindness and the truly christian charity of the deceased. To her children, grand-children and her numerous relatives she was greatly endeared by the most tender and unwearied regard to their welfare. To her neighbors and all around her she was a mother in Israel. Her christian profession from early life to old age was adorned by a steady discharge of her duty to her God, to her Savior, to her brethren in the Lord, and to her fellow-creatures in general. Her religion was not so much in words as in deeds. Counting her own attainments in godliness as small, she appeared clothed in humility, saying less but doing more than others." Soon after marriage Mr. Pettengill removed to Plaistow, from which place he removed to Salisbury prior to 1773. It is the tradition that he settled over the cellar-hole on the north side of the road, west of John C. Carter. He may have built the house afterwards occupied by his son James. He d. March 15, 1805. His children were:

59. Benjamin, b. Sept. 22, 1758. (See.) 60. Amos, b. Nov. 5, 1760. (See.)
 61. Betsey, b. —; m. John Fifield, 2d.
 62. Abigail, b. Dec. 31, 1767; m. Maj. Isaac Blaisdell. (See.)
 63. Mehitable, b. —; m. March 11, 1784, Capt. Winthrop Fifield. (See.)
 64. Polly, (Mary) b. —; m. Sept. 13, 1790, Col. Levi S. George. (See.)
 65. —; m. — Judkins.
 66. Moses, b. in 1773; drowned in Blackwater river, June 30, 1794.
 67. James, b. Nov. 13, 1775. (See.)

- (59.) Capt. Benjamin (2d) built the John C. Carter house, and possibly the Stone house, opposite the brick mansion. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached here, in the forenoon, he and his father were at work in the field; his mother called him to the house, told him what she had heard about the battle, and bade him go to his country's rescue. With a small bundle of necessities prepared by the mother, with his father's gun and equipments, he rapidly travelled south and arrived at Charlestown in season to participate at Bunker Hill, and served with distinction in other battles. He d. Feb. 3, 1834; m. Lydia Sleeper, of Kingston, who was b. at Plaistow, Nov. 13, 1755, and d. Dec. 10, 1830.
68. Thomas Hale, b. Nov. 20, 1780. (See.)
69. Lydia, b. April 28, 1782; m. May 1, 1826, Dr. Calvin Batchelder, of Northfield. (See Physicians.)
70. Benjamin, b. March 17, 1784; d. in 1785.
71. James, b. in November, 1786; removed to Louisiana, where he d. March 9, 1826, he had one son, Narkel, who removed to Georgia and d. unm.
72. Benjamin, b. Sept. 17, 1789. (See.) 73. Moses, b. in 1790, d. in 1791.
74. Mehitable, b. June 19, 1792; m. Joseph Couch and removed to Nashua, where she d. in September, 1874, leaving one son, Enoch.
75. Moses, b. March 8, 1794; d. at Savannah, Ga., in September, 1819, unm.
- (60.) Amos (Deacon) before his marriage bought the old Carrier mill privilege, (see mills) and with unusual foresight purchased all the land about the "Bays," up as far as the C. J. White farm in Andover. By this means he controlled all the flowage. He soon erected a mill and later built the sawmill on the site of the Gookin sawmill, just previous to the August freshet of 1826. He then purchased the Peter Severance farm, (now the D. F. Searles farm on Centre road) built additional buildings and conducted a famous hotel from 1805 to 1838. He d. March 18, 1840. Mr. Pettengill was one of the town's most respected, enterprising and active citizens, possessing a sound judgment and not easily turned from his course when once decided. One of the prime movers in the 4th New Hampshire turnpike, he owned much of the

stock and held several offices in the same. He got up a snow plough, to which he attached twelve or fifteen yoke of oxen, making a road fifteen feet wide through the town. For many years he was one of the deacons in the Congregational church. His numerous family of daughters were accomplished and refined ladies, of fine personal appearance, possessing high worth and christian principles, and were educated at the old Dummer school in Byfield, Mass. He m. (1) Feb. 2, 1786, Charlotte True, who d. June 26, 1834, aged 73; m. (2) Aug. 30, 1835, Jane Greeley, who d. Feb. 27, 1836, aged 59; m. (3) May 19, 1836, Deborah, widow of Rev. Thomas Worcester; she d. July 26, 1839. Children:

76. Eleanor, b. Dec. 26, 1786; m. Samuel C. Bartlett. (See.)
 77. Amos, b. March 22, 1789; d. March 22, 1790.
 78. Ann, b. April 10, 1791; m. Dr. Peter Bartlett, (see.) She d. at Peoria, Ill., Nov. 3, 1868.
 79. Susannah, (Susan) b. Aug. 10, 1793; m. Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, (see.) She d. at Peoria, Ill., Nov. 8, 1837.
 80. Mehitable, b. Nov. 12, 1795; m. in October, 1824, Rev. Benjamin Woodbury, A. M., who was b. at New London, 1792, and d. at Plain, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1845; she d. at Bowling Green, Ohio.
 81. Sarah, b. Sept. 21, 1797; m. June 27, 1821, Josiah Babcock, of Andover. He was a successful manufacturer and merchant; he d. at Galesburg, Ill.; she d. at Hampden, Me., in 1852.
 82. Amos, b. April 5, 1800; d. Feb. 13, 1801.
 83. Lucy, b. Feb. 5, 1802; m. Hon. Moses Pettengill, (see foregoing sketch.) She d. at Peoria, Ill., Feb. 29, 1864.
 84. Charlotte T., b. Feb. 26, 1805; m. June 2, 1828, Dr. Enoch Cross; she d. at Gorham, Me., in September, 1843. He resided for a time at Peoria, Ill., and is now (1883) at Newburyport, Mass. She was an accomplished and highly educated woman, and was for a time an assistant teacher with Miss Grant and Mary Lyon, at Derry, N. H., in a young ladies' school, which at that time was without a superior.
- (67.) James Pettengill (Capt.) was b. Nov. 13, 1775; m. Jan. 8, 1797, Hannah True. He left Salisbury in 1816, in the forty-first year of his age, for the wilds of western New York, selling his place to Jonathan Kittredge. He had managed, aside from an ample outfit for the new home, to scrape together three thousand silver dollars, which were carried in saddle-bags so that they might be

thrown upon the horses' backs and saved by flight, in case of trouble or attack, a thing not improbable in those early days. The furniture and other personal effects of the family were drawn by four splendid horses. The family rode in an immense carriage constructed especially for the purpose of the long journey, and with one or two outriders the whole caravan started out of Salisbury one beautiful spring morning. No less than eight carriages and vehicles filled with friends and neighbors accompanied this brave little band, departing in such a truly patriarchal style, for a whole day's journey. There was during the day much hilarity as well as sadness, many jests and many sad words of parting, and at length the last good bye. The second morning the Pettengill family and young Sewell B. Scribner, who accompanied them as a guard, arose betimes and headed resolutely for the great west, to reach which one lofty mountain chain had to be crossed, and hundreds of unbridged rivers and streams forded, and the way picked for hundreds of miles through an almost unbroken forest. The Indians were still numerous, especially about the small lakes in central New York, but fortunately they were at this particular time in a friendly attitude. At length, after a journey which was to the boys like one long picnic or hunting excursion, strange and wild to the girls, to the mother a cup of mingled hope and fear, and of heroic enterprise to the brave Captain, one evening in June they safely reached their destination, the place now known as Ogden, Monroe county, New York, a short half mile north of and upon the same street where now stands the present Ogden post office. Of the children, Hannah m. Nathaniel Rollins. Of her two children, Louise and Edwin, the son survives and still lives in Ogden. His nobleness of character and religious devotedness tells in his life the story of his mother's spirit and training. Of the boys, Benjamin, the eldest, felt perhaps more severely than his younger brothers the heavy hand of manual

labor; he d. July 30, 1868, leaving an only daughter, Mrs. C. C. Buckley, of Leoni, Mich. Reuben m. Clarissa Green, a most devoted, intelligent and faithful woman, who still survives him and is spending her declining years encircled by the love of her children; he d. at San José, Cal., while visiting his children there, Feb. 6, 1883, aged 82. Reuben had spent the most of his life at the old Ogden homestead, and was blessed with six children, four of whom were daughters. The eldest daughter, Rhoda, widow of Roswell P. Wyman, and his eldest son, Reuben T., now reside at Tonkus, on the Hudson, N. Y. Rhoda is the mother of Charles Dinsmore Wyman, a graduate of the University of Chicago and of the Albany Law School; also Vice President of the Belt R. R. of N. Y. and a member of the executive committee of the American Railway Association. Reuben T. has always been identified with the Sunday school interests of the Baptist church. His children are all daughters but one, Reuben Wilson; he and Louis, the young son of James Pettengill, of San José, are the only descendants of Capt. James who bear the Pettengill name. Roxana, the wife of George Bull, of San Francisco, is the mother of three promising sons, Arthur and Jerome being in the agricultural implement business with their father in San Francisco, and her daughter is the wife of the Rev. T. G. McRune, pastor of the Baptist church there. Susan, the widow of Horatio Webster, resides at Medina, N. Y. Moses, who was the most intelligent and scholarly of the family, married twice and both times happily. He spent the most active portion of his life at Niles, Michigan, but finally, like his brother Reuben, he sought the genial climate of California, at Auburn, where he d. Feb. 3, 1884. What he saw in his extended and frequent journeys he wrote up for the press, and his articles were read with profit and pleasure. Moses was as tolerant in spirit and genial in manner as he was thoughtful and cultivated. He left a widow and two married daughters, Mrs.

Coolidge, of Niles, Michigan, and Mrs. Hoppin, of Woodland, Cal., both of whom are very lovely and accomplished women. James Osgood Pettengill resides at Rochester, N. Y. He was first married at the early age of twenty to Emeline Woodbury, a dau. of Manley G. Woodbury, one of the earliest aldermen of Rochester. She d. April 11, 1850. Married (2) Mrs. Harriet B., widow of Dr. George C. Howard, who d. Oct. 13, 1882. Mr. Pettengill is a man of much tact, coupled with force and executive ability. Eminently thrifty and practical, careful of reputation and example, always sympathetic, he is admirably fitted for helping others, without unduly neglecting his own interests. While with these characteristics he has been exceedingly prosperous in all his ventures he has been at the same time public spirited and interested in many public affairs. During his earlier years he served often as highway commissioner, also as school commissioner, and was a magistrate and supervisor. In 1853 he became a member of the legislature, and at once took rank as a sensible and extremely practical lawmaker. In 1863 he retired from business and became interested in the founding and management of the Rochester Theological Seminary, which he has since devotedly served with his usual force and determination. Always a trustee of this institution, he was for sixteen or eighteen years chairman of the executive board which, between the infrequent meetings of the whole board, is charged with the management of its affairs. The chair of Church History in this institution bears his name, in appreciation of donations made for the benefit of the seminary. For many years he has been a deacon of the first Baptist church, of Rochester. By his first marriage he had three daughters: Martha, the youngest, died in childhood; the second, Mary, died in Havana, Cuba, at the age of thirty-three, whither she had repaired for her health, having been three times married. Sarah, the eldest and only surviving daughter, is the wife of Hon.

G. Hilton Scribner, formerly Secretary of State of the State of New York, who resides at Inglehurst, Yonkers, N. Y., on the Hudson. Mr. Scribner is the youngest son of Sewell B. Scribner, who accompanied the Pettengills to western New York. By this union Mrs. Scribner is the mother of six children now living.

85. Benjamin, b. Dec. 13, 1798. 86. Reuben, b. May 3, 1801. (See sketch.)
 87. Rhoda W., b. Feb. 12, 1803. 88. Hannah O., b. Nov. 10, 1804.
 89. Moses, b. May 22, 1808.
 90. James Osgood, usually called by his last name, b. April 17, 1810. (See foregoing sketch.)

(68.) Thomas Hale, Esq., (see lawyers); m. Jan. 17, Alpha Morse, of Canton, Vt., who was b. April 6, 1786, and d. at Portland, Me., Nov. 10, 1861.

91. Franklin, b. Oct. 18, 1810; m. Nov. 28, 1833, Mary Eaton, of Pittsfield. He resides at Andover, where she d. May 11, 1884.
 92. Ellen M., b. Jan. 9, 1814; m. Aug. 6, 1834, Dr. Warren E. Chase, of Portland, Me., where she d. May 6, 1879. Children: I. Warren, II. Hale, III. Charles, all wealthy citizens of that city.
 93. Catharine Corbit, b. June 9, 1819; m. in August, 1841, Rev. John Burden, at that time pastor of the Baptist church at Salisbury. Children: I. John H., b. in Salisbury, March 20, 1845.
 94. Melvina, b. Feb. 8, 1822; d. Nov. 21, 1831.
 95. Clara, b. Nov. 27, 1832; d. Dec. 19, 1832.

(72.) Benjamin, A. M., graduated at Middlebury College in 1812. Not caring for a profession he purchased the Reuben True Farm, made extensive alterations in the buildings and established the tavern for so many years popularly known as the "Bell Tavern," afterwards the "Travelers Home," now owned and occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Moses C. Webster. He was a merchant in the Jonathan P. Webster store, and had a large potash establishment; afterwards kept tavern and then went to the present John C. Carter farm. Removing over the Blackwater he built the Ernest C. Currier buildings, then went back to the tavern, again to the Carter place, and about 1840 returned to the Currier farm, from which he permanently located in the brick mansion at Centre

road during the fall of 1853. The date of his death is not known. "Squire Benjamin," as he was familiarly called from his having been a justice of the peace and from his knowledge of law matters, was often consulted in questions involving litigation and settled many estates. He was one of our most prominent citizens, considerable of a politician of the republican stamp, and took an active part in the questions of the day; but the only public office he could be induced to accept was a seat in the house of representatives for 1835-36-37. To this office he was elected by a large vote, notwithstanding his party was in the minority. Those were stormy sessions, and he was usually engaged in controversies with Atherton, of Nashua, Hon. George W. Morrison, of Manchester, Edwards, of Keene, and occasionally with Jonathan Kit-tredge and "Jim" Wilson. He was a strong anti-slavery man. He m. Betsey, dau. of Lieut. David Pettengill, (see) who d. at the home of her son, Hon. J. W. Pettengill, at Malden, Mass., April 27, 1883.

96. Augustus C., b. Nov. 22, 1817. (See.)
97. David Milton, b. Nov. 12, 1819; he became a merchant at Charlestown, Mass., and on the breaking out of the California fever he started for that country and was taken sick and d. at Panama, May 8, 1849; m. (1) Feb. 3, 1846, Miranda P. Rice, who was b. Sept. 17, 1820, and d. —; m. (2) — Merrill, of North Reading, Mass. Children: I. Bessie M., b. Dec. 6, 1846; m. Charles H. Ring who d. in Boston, Mass., in 1887. II. Vesta Ann, b. May 5, 1848; m. in October, 1869, John Gardner. She d. Nov. 3, 1870.
98. Benjamin Hale, b. Jan. 16, 1824; resided here for a time, became a merchant at Salem then went to Charleston and with his brother, David M., started for California. After his return he became city marshal of Charlestown, and after holding various offices of trust in that city he removed to Pine Bend, Minn., where he is extensively engaged in farming. He m. May 2, 1850, Joanna Matthews. Children, all b. in Salisbury: I. Benjamin F. H., b. Feb. 27, 1851; d. Dec. 14, 1857. II. Mary H., b. Oct. 6, 1852. III. Mehitable, b. Jan. 31, 1855. IV. Benjamin H., b. May 4, 1857. V. John W., b. April 13, 1859.

99. John Ward, (Hon.) was b. Nov. 12, 1835, prepared for college under Dyer H. Sanborn, at Hopkinton Academy, and entered the sophomore class at Dartmouth College, in 1852. Concluding not to finish a collegiate course he began the study of law under Hon. Asa Fowler, at Concord. From a close application to study his health failed and he went into a store in that city in 1854. Returned to his home in 1857, where under the influence of the mountain air he rapidly recovered. He went to Charlestown, Mass., in the spring of 1858, and renewed his law studies under Hon. J. Q. A. Griffin, a graduate of Amherst and an eminent lawyer. During the April term of court in 1859 he passed a rigid written examination of three days, by Hon. Geo. P. Sawyer, U. S. District Attorney, who afterwards said, "He passed the best examination I ever saw." Mr. Griffin desired his former student to remain with him, but Mr. Pettengill desired to be wholly independent and hung out his sign at Charlestown, where for six months he did not have a client. Then Dame Fortune brought him a hard case, with which he was successful, since which his rise has been rapid. In April, 1874, he removed to Washington street, Boston, where he continues, with his residence at Malden. While a lawyer at Charlestown he was for three years city solicitor, and lost but three cases. Under the administration of Gov. Talbot, he was made Judge of the District Court, having jurisdiction over nine towns, holding court at Malden and Wakefield twice a week, and was in addition associate judge at the Charlestown police court. He m. (1) April 25, 1866, Margaret W., dau. of John R. and Mary D. Demeritt, b. Oct. 20, 1843, who d. Sept. 29, 1869; m. (2) Emma M. Tilton, who was b. at Greenland, N. H.; m. (3) May 31, 1871, Mary Demeritt, sister of his first wife; d. March 7, 1872; m. (4) — The children by his first wife were: 1. Margaret B., b. Sept. 21, 1867. By 3d wife he had John Tilton, b. April 4, 1874.

- (91.) Augustus Chesterfield resides on the Nathaniel Meloon farm, where he has accumulated considerable property. He m. (1) Jan. 27, 1848, Eliza A. Shaw, who d. Sept. 20, 1868; (?) m. (2) April 12, 1869, widow Moses Moody.
100. Benjamin, b. Feb. 28, 1849; m. Nov. 13, 1871, Mary Ella Stone, of Webster. Children: 1. Freddie H., b. Dec. 18, 1875.
101. Betsey, b. Jan. 8, 1853; m. Sept. 8, 1874, James H. Whitaker, of Malden, Mass., an extensive ship owner and merchant.
102. Carrie V., b. Sept. 28, 1855; m. March 26, 1878, Ernest C. Currier.
103. John D., b. Sept. 14, 1859.

THE PHILBRICK FAMILY.

Jonathan removed here from Deerfield, then removed to Vermont and died. Children:

1. James, d. at Wilmot.
 2. Polly (Mary) m. —
 3. John, m. Aug. 2, 1798, Nancy Challis and removed to Corinth, Vt., in 1820; (?) d. at Sanbornton. Children: 1. Betsey. II. Nancy, m. — Durgin, of Sanbornton. III. Carterette, m. Job W. Farnum. IV. Mary, m. — v. James, m. Lydia Philbrick. VI. William, m. —
 4. Benjamin, d. at Wilmot.
 5. Stephen, m. April 6, 1807, Lydia, dau. of Cutting Stevens; removed to Corinth, Vt., in 1820. (?)
 6. Ebenezer. (See.)
 7. Sally, removed to Corinth, Vt.
 8. Daniel, removed to Corinth, Vt.
- (6.) Ebenezer, b. at Deerfield, Oct. 6, 1779; he built the red house at the west end of the north rangeway, where he d. Nov. 26, 1832; m. Dec. 27, 1808, Mary C. Carter, of Canterbury, where she was b. June 30, 1779, and d. Feb. 13, 1868.
9. Abigail C., b. March 12, 1810; m. July 10, 1834, Amos P. Stevens; she d. Feb. 22, 1864; he d. at Wilmot, March 12, 1882.
 10. Mary E., b. April 12, 1814; m. April 22, 1845, David Farnum; he d. March 31, 1872.
 11. Martha, b. Oct. 24, 1819; d. Sept. 12, 1825.

THE PINGREY FAMILY.

FOUR BRANCHES.

Aaron and Moses came from near London, England, and settled at Ipswich, Mass., prior to 1641. Hon. William M. Pingrey, who has recently published a very extensive and exhaustive genealogy of the family, says: "Five generations had passed away before any attempt was made to trace the family history and lineage. * * * Our early ancestors were men of character, standing and influence, industrious and frugal, and able to sustain themselves and rear their families for usefulness. The same characteristics have to a great extent marked their posterity. * * * Trained as most of them have been to habits of industry, frugality and uprightness, descended from puritan ancestry and embracing much of their strictness, they have been law-abiding and ready to contribute much of their property and influence to promote the general welfare." Moses married Abigail, daughter of Robert Clement, and of his children was Aaron, (ii) who married Ann Picard, of Rowley, to which place he removed in 1696; had Aaron, (iii) who married in 1707, Elizabeth Pearson, of Rowley; had Stephen, (iv) b. Jan. 26, 1712; he married (1) Jane Jewett; married (2) Ann Jewett. The first bearing this name who resided in Salisbury was William, son of John and Elizabeth (Jewett) Pingrey, who was born at Rowley, Sept. 25, 1757; removed to Salisbury and m. Elizabeth, sister of James Garland, (see); removed to Bridgewater and died Dec. 14, 1802.

2. John, b. in Salisbury, Dec. 30, 1782; crushed to death at Bridgewater, Dec. 14, 1802.
3. Betsey, b. at Bridgewater, Feb. 20, 1782.

SECOND BRANCH.

4. Aquilla, son of Stephen (iv) and Ann (Jewett) Pingrey, was b. at Rowley, July 30, 1761. July 1, 1781, he was a resident of Salisbury, at which time he purchased for £30

one hundred acres of land. He settled near Punch brook on the road leading to Shaw's corner, his house being the first after leaving the river road. By occupation he was a clothier, pursuing that business on the above brook. He m. in 1783, Hannah, dau. of Abel Morrill, (see) who d. July 2, 1790; m. (2) Jan. 21, 1794, Polly True, who d. Nov. 24, 1796, aged 20; m. (3) Dec. 10, 1797, Dorothy Page, of Andover. In 1814 Mr. Pingrey sold out to his son-in-law, Solomon Pingrey, removed to Danbury and d. in 1845; she d. in 1844. Capt. Aquilla was a pleasant, social man, honest in all his dealings, and fond of engaging in the athletic sports of the day, in which he excelled all competitors. Children by his first wife:

5. Hannah, b. Jan. 28, 1786; m. April 1, 1819, Timothy Abbott, of Andover, Me., where she d. in March, 1870.
6. Sarah, b. March 28, 1788; m. in Nov., 1806, Samuel Dunlap, (see.) Died May 12, 1877.
7. Lydia, b. Dec. 12, 1790; m. Solomon Pingrey, (see.)
Children by third wife:
8. True, b. Dec. 29, 1798; m. Hannah Favor, of Danbury; resides at Omro, Wis.
9. Osgood, b. Oct. 20, 1800; m. in 1822, widow Abigail (Barker) True; removed to Smyrna, Me., where he ranked as an important citizen.
10. Mary, b. Aug. 28, 1802; m. in 1822, Jonathan Favor, Jr., of Danbury.

THIRD BRANCH.

11. Solomon, (vi) son of Thomas (v) and Molly (Burnham) Pingrey; Stephen (iv), Aaron (iii), Aaron (ii), and Moses (i). He was b. in 1788, purchased the property of his father-in-law, (Aquilla Pingrey,) and conducted the business until his death, Aug. 5, 1820. She m. (2) Lemuel Kenniston, by whom she had two sons, Abel and Charles.
12. Mary A., b. in 1815; d. April 8, 1844.
13. Susan, b. Jan. 7, 1817; d. June 17, 1817.
14. Susan, b. in 1818; d. Oct. 10, 1832.
15. Solomon Morrill, b. Nov. 12, 1820. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1840; d. Oct. 20, 1840. He was a Congregationalist and intended to enter the ministry.

FOURTH BRANCH.

16. William Pingrey, brother of Aquilla, (iv) was b. at Rowley, March 15, 1771, and removed to Salisbury in November, 1783, to live with his brother and learn the clothier's trade. In 1793 he removed to Blackwater river and built a house on the site lately occupied by Mr. John F. Huntoon. In 1802 he built the house at the top of the hill, where he d. Jan. 24, 1846. His first mill was on the west side of the river, but he afterwards built a fulling and carding mill on the east side, where for those times he did a large business. About 1810 he built a sawmill, some hundred rods south of Mr. David S. Prince's mill, which was carried away during the August freshet of 1826. June 27, 1829, he was appointed a justice of the peace, which office he held through life, and was often consulted by his townsmen in their difficulties. Being a man of sound judgment, industry and frugality, he acquired a competency. He m. (1) Mary Morrill, a sister of Aquilla's first wife, who d. Sept. 22, 1825; m. (2) March 6, 1827, widow Lydia (Nelson) Cram; d. June 5, 1858, aged 82.
17. Polly, b. Sept. 6, 1791; m. in 1809, Dr. Ariel Hunton, (as he spelled it) b. at Unity. He read medicine with Drs. Long, of Warner, and Harvard, of Springfield; received the degree of M. D., from the Dartmouth Medical School, in 1847. He practiced medicine for forty-three years, thirty-nine of which were spent at Hyde Park, where he d. Nov. 25, 1857, aged 68. Dr. Hunton made Salisbury his home until after 1813. Polly d. at the home of her son-in-law, Rev. S. A. Parker, at Bethel, Vt., April 29, 1874. Children: I. Parmetas, b. in Salisbury, Nov. 30, 1809; studied law and was admitted to the bar of Lamoille Co., Vt., at Hyde Park, in 1837; m. Louisa Parsons, of Randolph, Vt., in May, 1838; he d. at Charleston, S. C., Aug. 4, 1839. II. Sylvanus, b. in Salisbury, June 2, 1811; m. Sept. 5, 1841, Clarissa M. Bailey, of Unity; he studied medicine and graduated at Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, in 1836, but did not practice; he d. at Carrollton, Ga., Feb. 25, 1847. III. Eudisia, b. in Salisbury, May 1, 1813; d. at Hyde Park, Vt., Aug. 3, 1844, unm. IV. Augustus P., b. at Grafton, Feb. 23, 1816; m. April 29, 1849, Caroline, dau. of Dr. Alfred Page, of Bethel, Vt. For a more extended notice of Hon. A. P. Hunton see "Pingrey Family Genealogy," p. 45. V. Tryphena R., b. at Hyde Park, Vt., Jan. 20, 1827; d. Nov. 11, 1843. VI. William P., b. at Hyde Park, Nov.

24, 1832; d. Feb. 22, 1856. VII. Mary A., b. at Hyde Park, Nov. 24, 1832, m. Rev. Sylvester A. Parker and resides at Bethel, Vt. She is distinguished both as a writer of prose and poetry and has also interested herself in historical matters.

18. Stephen, b. April 7, 1785. (See.) 19. Ruth, b. Jan. 1, 1799; d. Dec. 8, 1807.

20. William Morrill, (Hon.) A. M., was b. May 28, 1806; m. (1) May 26, 1836, Lucy G., dau. of Enos and Hannah (Griswold) Brown, who was b. at Springfield, Vt., Nov. 20, 1815, and d. Aug. 23, 1865; m. (2) Feb. 12, 1868, Mrs. Lucy C. Richardson, dau. of Capt. Jesse and Harriet (Wait) Carpenter, who was b. at Waitsfield, Vt., Feb. 28, 1822. Judge Pingrey received a good common school education, finishing at Salisbury Academy, and taught school at North road. In 1826 he was made a captain in the militia and promoted to major in 1830. He studied law with Samuel I. Wells, Esq., at South road, from March, 1828, to October, 1830, and then with Shaw & Chandler, at Danville, Vt. Was admitted to the bar of Caledonia county, at the June term, 1832. Commenced practice at Waitsfield, Vt., in July, after having been admitted to the bar, remaining nearly nine years, when he removed to Springfield and then to Perkinsville, Vt., where he remained, except from November, 1854, to August, 1857, when he was cashier of the White River Bank, at Bethel. While at Waitsfield he held the offices of town clerk, treasurer, selectmen, county surveyor, etc. While at Perkinsville he was a member of the constitutional convention in 1850; county commissioner and state auditor from 1853 to 1860; represented Weathersfield in the legislature in 1860, 1861 and 1868, and Windsor County in the senate in 1869-70-71. At present (1882) he is assistant judge of Windsor county court. In 1860 he received the degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College. For forty-one years he was a deacon of the Baptist church and for thirty-three years superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1830 he was moderator of the March meeting in Salisbury, getting the business com-



Wm. A. ...



Stephen Tinsley

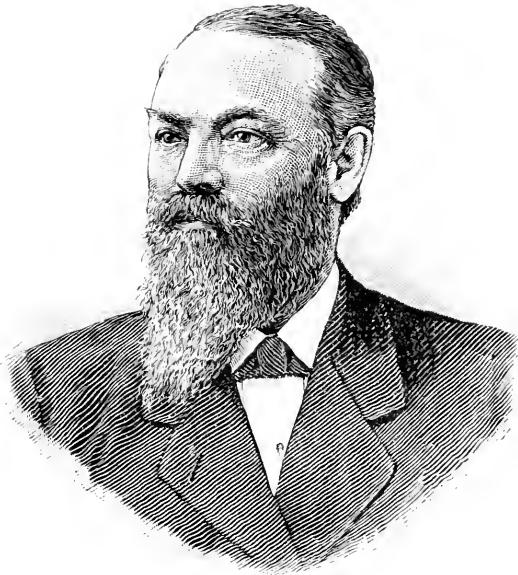
pleted on the first day, an unusual event. He d. at Perkinsville, Vt., May 1, 1885, aged 78. Rev. W. H. Rugg, of Perkinsville, paid the following tribute to the memory of Judge Pingrey: "His careful and accurate judgment, his love of justice, and his remarkably tenacious memory, which held in its grasp minute details concerning persons, places and events, singularly qualified him to be a servant of the public and a reliable source of information on many and various matters of public and private interest. He loved peace, often counselling would-be litigants to settle their difficulties instead of carrying them into court. His religious life was not the fruit of impulse or strong emotion, but of profound conviction based on the teachings of the Bible. In his relations to others, official as well as private, he was courteous in his bearing, a true gentleman of the old school."

21. Ruth M., b. Jan. 31, 1810; m. (1) Aug. 5, 1828, John C. Foster, of Haverhill, Mass. He d. at Pittsburg, Pa., April 12, 1835. Three children blessed their union, all dead. She m. (2) Nov. 12, 1839, John B. Dunlap. (See)

(18.) Stephen was b. at the foot of the hill. After his father moved to the top of the hill he tore down the old house and built the present dwelling, where he d. Feb. 6, 1870. He carried on his father's business until larger mills were built which manufactured cloth cheaper, when the mill was taken down. He then engaged in lumbering and farming, and at the time of his decease owned some seven hundred acres of land. Esquire Pingrey was for many years a justice of the peace and in that line transacted much business. He was a man of great energy and industry, independent in opinions and not afraid to express them. Among his townsmen he exerted great influence. Possessed of a most retentive memory, in his death the historian lost much "traditional" information. He m. (1) July 21, 1817, Polly, dau. of Moses Morse, of Salisbury, who d. Jan. 29, 1820; m. (2) Dec. 18, 1820, Judith, dau. of Deacon Benjamin True, who d. Oct. 3,

1855; m. (3) June 28, 1858, Lucy, dau. of Oren Hubbard, of West Lebanon. Children by first wife :

22. Roxana, b. July 10, 1818; m. (1) Nov. 1, 1836, David C. Dunlap, who d. Sept 19, 1838; m. (2) July 21, 1840, Iddo S. Brown, of Wilmot; she d. Jan. 11, 1856.
23. Mary M., b. Jan. 18, 1820; m. Nov. 18, 1841, Col. Moses Sanborn. (See.)
Children by second wife :
24. Julia A., b. Dec. 20, 1821; m. Oct. 17, 1844, George W. Dudley.
25. Rhoda T., b. May 21, 1823; d. Feb. 21, 1838.
26. Alpheus, b. Jan. 26, 1825; d. Feb. 16, 1838.
27. Lydia, b. Dec. 23, 1826; d. Oct. 6, 1848.
28. Benjamin T., b. Nov. 11, 1828; d. July 4, 1876.
29. William, b. Nov. 2, 1830; m. Nov. 20, 1856, Mary, dau. of Calvin and Betsey Barnes, of Belvidere, Ill. For twenty-nine years he was general ticket agent for the Northwestern R. R., at Chicago, Ill., and is universally esteemed for his manliness, courtesy and general business capacity. On account of failing health he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., in November, 1882.
30. Samuel Everett, (Col.) A. M., was b. Aug. 2, 1832; m. Sept. 15, 1869, Lydia M. Steele, of Newport, Vt. Graduated at Dartmouth College in 1857; studied law with Hon. A. P. Hunton, at Bethel, Vt., was admitted to the bar of Windsor county, in December, 1859, and commenced practice at Hartford, Vt. Enlisted in the U. S. service in 1861 and was severely wounded at Lee's Mills; was promoted to Lieut. Col. Jan. 15, 1863. Returning home with his regiment, as Colonel, after three years of service, he was mustered out July 27, 1864. He has been president of the "Officers' Re-union Association" of Vermont, and in 1869 delivered the annual address. He continues in active practice at Hartford, where, by his integrity and attention to business, he has a large and lucrative practice. He has been state attorney for his county two terms and also town clerk.
31. Stephen Morse, (Col.) was b. March 21, 1835; m. Nov. 19, 1865, Mary Foster, of Bethel. Read law with Hon. A.



Wm. P. Pingree







P. Hunton, was admitted to the bar of that county at the May term, 1860, and commenced practice at Gaysville, Vt. In 1861 he enlisted as a private; was promoted to Lieut. in Co. E, 4th Regt. Vt. Vols., was made a Major Nov. 5, 1862, and Lieut. Col. April 30, 1864. After serving three years he came home in command of his regiment. He began practice at South Royalton, and then at Hartford, where he continues. In 1872-3 he served as representative. Col. Pingrey enjoys a large and lucrative practice, has the respect of his townsmen, and is a gifted public speaker.

32. Rhoda, b. June 21, 1842; d. June 9, 1843.

33. Rhoda, b. April 14, 1845; d. May 28, 1851.

THE PRESSEY FAMILY.

1. Daniel, son of Charles and grandson of John Pressey, one of the grantees of Deer Island, Me., (who were both in the revolutionary war, serving in the famous "Rogers Rangers,") was born at Sandown, Oct. 8, 1766; married Susannah Stevens, who was born at Sandown, in December, 1768, and died at Salisbury, Sept. 18, 1846. Mr. Pressey moved to Derry and then to Sandown, settling on the stage road from Concord to Haverhill, Mass. By occupation he was a wool hat-maker, which trade he followed at Sandown, having for a partner a brother-in-law named Mason Lincoln, who was the inventor or developed the art of getting out the material and making poplar hats. The tools and process were kept secret for some years, and about 1806 the hats sold for fifty cents each. April 30, 1823, he removed with his family to Salisbury, settling on the farm occupied by his descendants, where he died Aug. 1, 1858.

2. Harrie, b. at Derry, Sept. 2, 1776; m. Mehitable Cheney, of Derry; d. April 1886, at Lowell, Mass.

3. Daniel, b. at Sandown, Oct. 15, 1799; d. in Aug., 1804.

4. Amanda, b. at Sandown, April 3, 1804; m. in April, 1855, Eliphalet Little. (See.)

5. John S., (Col.) b. at Sandown, April 9, 1897. Col. Pressey, as he was familiarly called, remained on the farm, where he d. March 16, 1881; m. (1) May 21, 1835, Rhoda, dau. of Isaac Stevens, (see) who d. April 6, 1848; m. (2) Oct. 19, 1848, Roxana St. Clair, who. d. April 4, 1851, leaving one child, which d. young; m. (3) Nov. 29, 1855, Lydia M., dau. of Green Greeley, of Andover, where she was b. in 1827.
6. Amanda A., b. Aug. 2, 1836; m. John S. Heath.
7. Harriet J., b. July 2, 1838.
8. Daniel A., b. Nov. 9, 1843; d. Nov. 22, 1865, unm.
9. Maria F., b. May 29, 1840; d. Aug. 6, 1843.
10. John S., b. Feb. 19, 1846; resides at Silver City, Nevada.
11. George H., b. Feb. 16, 1857. 12. Mary F., b. Sept. 26, 1865.

THE PROCTOR FAMILY.

THREE BRANCHES.

John Proctor, with his wife Miriah and two children, sailed from London, England, April 12, 1685, settling at Ipswich, (now Essex) Mass. He was born in 1593. The generations in lineal descent from this ancestor to Thorndike Proctor, who settled at Salisbury, are: John, (1) John, (2) Thorndike, (3) Jonathan, (4) Thorndike, (5.) He was a sea-captain and resided at South Danvers, now Peabody, Mass. He married, Jan. 24, 1771, Sarah Osborn and had:

6. Thorndike, b. Aug. 17, 1772. (See.) 7. Sarah, b. Oct. 29, 1775.
 8. Susan, b. in June, 1777. 9. Benjamin C., b. July 25, 1778, and d. young.
 10. Benjamin, b. June 9, 1781. 11. Joseph, b. in August, 1786.
- (6.) Thorndike, the sixth in line of descent from the ancestor, removed to Salisbury from Salem, Mass., settling on what is known as the Samuel Scribner farm, where he d. from paralysis July 18, 1830, his heirs selling out to Mr. Hoit. He m. Hannah Wells, who d. Jan. 25, 1851, at the age of 78.
12. Thorndike, b. Sept. 23, 1802. (See.)
 13. Benjamin, b. Dec. 4, 1804; d. Nov. 3, 1813.
 14. William, b. May 9, 1807. Read medicine with Dr. Joseph

Bartlett, attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical School, from which he graduated in 1833, and began practice at Hill. Removed to Pittsfield, where he d. April 23, 1861. He was a faithful and conscientious physician, and was much respected. He m. Feb. 22, 1842, Mary, dau. of Isaac Hale, of Franklin, (see.) She d. Dec. 5, 1875.

15. Jonathan, b. Nov. 6, 1811. He was a cabinet maker by trade and removed to Maine in 1835, where he became a ship carpenter; resides at Topsham, Me.
 16. Sally A. M., b. Feb. 22, 1816; d. Jan. 10, 1823.

(12.) Thorndike enlisted in the state militia, Sept. 12, 1827, and was Captain of the 2d Co., 21st Regt. of Infantry, resigning March 24, 1828. He was a carpenter by trade and resided for a time on the True George farm; removed to Penacook, where he d. April 4, 1864; m. in April, 1833, Mary Ann Willey, of Gilford, who resides in Penacook.

17. Charles H., b. in Andover, June 22, 1743; resides at Penacook.
 18. Lafayette, b. May 7, 1845; d. Aug. 23, 1869.
 19. Sarah E., b. May 7, 1847; d. June 13, 1878.

[The compiler is under obligations to Frank W. Proctor, for the ancestry of this branch of the family.]

SECOND BRANCH.

20. Isaac Proctor was b. at Townsend, Mass., Feb. 3, 1784. Learning the trade of a cooper, he came here through the efforts of Ebenezer Eastman, who employed him at his trade. He m. Nov. 27, 1886, Hannah Nutter, of Gilmananton, where she was b. Jan. 10, 1782. After this he left town for a time. Returning in 1708, he built the house now occupied by his son William's widow, Mrs. S. H. Proctor. He d. at Franklin, Dec. 10, 1856; she d. at the same place, Dec. 12, 1848.
21. Mary S., b. Dec. 18, 1807; d. July 1, 1860, unm.
 22. William, b. March 17, 1810; m. 1846, Sally H. Cilley, of Andover. He remained on the place and d. Dec. 17, 1866.
 23. Mary J., b. Feb. 17, 1819; d. Oct. 7, 1839, unm.

THIRD BRANCH.

James Proctor, b. at Kingston, Sept. 13, 1777, removed to Unity, where he m. Nabby Ladd, who was b. at Unity, Sept. 10, 1784, and d. at Northwood, June 17, 1873. They removed to Claremont, thence to Andover, and then to that part of Salisbury now Franklin, his shop standing on the bank of Webster lake brook, just north of Mrs. Dudley Ladd's. He was a manufacturer of scythes, axes, and edge tools of all descriptions, and sustained a good reputation. He d. Feb. 1, 1847.

24. Hial, b. at Unity, Feb. 22, 1805.
25. James H., b. at Claremont, Nov. 23, 1806; d. at Lowell, Mass., Nov. 20, 1867; m. Eliza Brown.
26. Hiram, b. at Andover, Sept. 21, 1808; d. at Lowell, Mass., Nov. 25, 1876.
27. Milton, b. at Salisbury, Sept. 21, 1811; resides at Manchester.
28. Clarissa, b. Dec. 5, 1813; drowned June 15, 1815.
29. Clarissa, (Clara) b. Feb. 8, 1816; m. Sept. 2, 1840, Hon. Asa P. Cate, a noted lawyer in that part of Sanbornton now Tilton, with a residence at Northfield, where he d. Dec. 12, 1874.
30. Abigail A., b. Aug. 12, 1818; m. Clarence Proctor, of Andover.
31. Alma, b. May 16, 1820; drowned June 23, 1822.
32. Martha A., b. Aug. 21, 1822.
33. Mary F., b. Sept. 10, 1824; d. at Tilton, Feb. 18, 1865.
34. Lydia J., b. Sept. 24, 1827; m. Sept. 9, 1851, Hon. John F. Taylor, a merchant at Tilton. He d. in November, 1887.

THE QUIMBY FAMILY.

1. Edward built the second house at Shaw's corner, in 1795. Two years later he built a large two-story frame house, painted yellow, afterwards occupied by Benjamin Shaw, which was destroyed by fire in 1875. He was the first blacksmith at the "Corner," where he did a large business, shoeing, and making everything, from a nail to a plowshare. He was b. at Brentwood; d. Feb. 24, 1830; m. Sarah —, who d. Sept. 2, 1849, aged 82.

2. Moses, d. Sept. 20, 1792. 3. Betsey, m. Benjamin Garland. (See.)
 4. Samuel, b. April 10, 1789. (See.)
 5. Abel, m. Mary Morrill, at Bangor, Me. He was a teacher by occupation and d. at Orange, N. J.
 6. Susan, m. Levi Frazier and settled in Danbury. 7. Polly, d. unm.
 8. Abigail, m. David Pettengill; d. April 25, 1830.
 9. Hannah, m. Jan. 21, 1817, David Pettengill. He m. (2) Abigail, (8).
- (4.) Samuel removed here with his parents in 1815, and built a house a few rods east from the homestead; removed to Franklin village and d. aged 89. He was by trade a blacksmith, working with his father, and was in all his dealings an upright and honorable citizen. He m. Dec. 28, 1815, Hannah Whittemore.
10. Maria, b. Jan. 21, 1817; d. June 14, 1834, unm.
 11. Samuel D., b. Sept. 8, 1819; m. (1) May 14, 18—, Octavia O. Guildford; m. (2) May 14, 1844, — Guildford; he d. at Winchester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1864; had one son, Lerome S., b. Feb. 15, 1847.
 12. Hannah F., b. June 1, 1822; m. July 30, 1845, Moses S. Morse and resided at Franklin; she d. Sept. 22, 1882.
 13. Alfred W., b. Feb. 15, 1825; m. Edna J. Sargent, of Canterbury; resides at Winchester, Mass.
 14. Frederick R., b. Aug. 27, 1827; m. Nov. 24, 18—, Sarah E. Reed, of Franklin, where she resides; he d. Feb. 3, 1866.

Salisbury had a number of families bearing the name of Quimby, but I have been unable to obtain further information concerning them.

THE ROBERTSON FAMILY.

1. John Robertson and six other children accompanied the parents from Scotland and settled at Plymouth, Mass. His son John (2) was a drummer boy at the battle of Bunker Hill. He settled at Bow, as keeper of the ferry in that town, which bore the name of Robertson's Ferry. In 1809 he was carried over Garvin's falls and drowned, leaving a widow and four daughters, one of whom, Rebecca, m. June 17, 1821, Ebenezer, youngest brother of Kendall Peabody. Ebenezer removed to

Salisbury in 1819, carrying on the blacksmithing business. After the death of John Robertson he purchased the latter's house and had a shop opposite. Children: I. Louisa O., b. Feb. 13, 1822; m. — Fellows and resides in Janesville, Wis. II. Caroline B., b. Feb. 11, 1824; d. May 2, 1832. III. George, b. Sept. 3, 1826; d. July 5, 1867. IV. Horace, b. Dec. 23, 1828; resides at Franklin. V. Jennette, b. March 14, 1830; d. Nov. 22, 1858. VI. Andrew J., b. Aug. 13, 1835; d. June 26, 1874. VII. Betsey, b. Dec. 23, 1836; d. Feb. 13, 1856. VIII. Mary T., b. Feb. 16, 1842; m. William S. Wheeler and resides at Franklin. IX. Sarah A., b. Jan. 3, 1844; d. Nov. 25, 1863. Osgood C., b. July 29, 1846; d. April 15, 1867. Mehitable, the eldest, m. James Emerson, of Concord. Sally m. Joseph Butterfield, of Goffstown. Margaret m. Daniel Berry, of Greenland, and is now (1886) the only survivor. The boys were Ezekiel, who settled in New York; James d. at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1812; Ebenezer d. in New York; Giles d. in Wisconsin; the other lived at Manchester. These, with the above-named John, comprised the family of ten children.

John, (3) John, (2) John, (1) learned the tailoring business at Boston, removing to Salisbury 1816-17, and settled at what is now Franklin, living in the Joseph Brown house. He then kept the toll gate at Republican bridge, built an addition to the west end of the house, and did a general country trade for seven years, after which he went into business with Thomas Greenleaf, at the top of the hill. In the great freshet of 1824, which carried away the bridge, he was left on the Sanbornton side, and crossed the river by leaping from one cake of ice to another. When near the Salisbury shore he fell into the water but safely reached the land. From the effects of this bath he got a severe cold and d. Feb. 2, 1825. He m. Susan, dau. of William Fifield, (see.) After his death she m. in 1849 Jeremiah Sanborn; she d. in 1869.

2. John W., a machinist at Piermont, N. Y., d. March 31, 1855; m. Aug. 15, 1836, Martha J. Huntoon; she d. at Salisbury.
3. William. 4. Susan, both d. young.

5. Alice, b. July 27, 1821; m. (1) Dec. 5, 1839, Freeman Hammond; he d. Aug. 5, 1850; she m. (2) March 8, 1855, Col. Stephen Gerrish, of Northfield; resides at Franklin, where he is in the livery stable business.

THE ROBINSON FAMILY.

TWO BRANCHES.

1. George Robinson, Sr., was a landowner in 1641, in what was then known by the Indian name of Waseuiawasset. This was four years before its adoption into the jurisdiction of the Plymouth colony and incorporation as the township of Rehoboth, from which Attleborough was subsequently taken. Mr. Robinson was one of the principal proprietors when it was incorporated in 1645. He married, April 18, 1651, Joanna Ingraham, and had eight children. Their third child, George, (2) b. July 20, 1656, m. Nov. 17, 1680, Elizabeth Guild, and had nine children. Their youngest child, Noah, (3) b. Oct. 9, 1702, m. Oct. 4, 1722, Patience Daggett, and had seven children. Their sixth child, Enoch, (4) b. at Attleborough, Nov. 4, 1736, was a Lieutenant in the revolutionary war. He m. Dec. 17, 1761, Windrell Shepard, and had ten children. Their second child:
2. Otis, (4) Rev., (see biographies of Baptist ministers) was b. at Attleborough, Mass., June 7, 1764; d. in Salisbury, March 1, 1835; m. March 17, 1785, Hannah, dau. of Wah (?) Reed and Dorcas Chaffee, of Attleborough. Her (Hannah's) great-great-grandfather was one of the settlers of Rehoboth, and came to this country with Gov. Winthrop, whose wife was a Reed. She d. in Salisbury, July 23, 1840.
3. Lucy, b. at Attleboro', Jan. 1, 1786; d. at Attleboro', Jan. 6, 1786.
4. Nabby, b. at Attleboro', April 2, 1787; d. at Salisbury, Sept. 12, 1858; m. Thomas Beal. (See.)
5. Noah, b. at Attleboro', May 5, 1789; d. at Waterborough, Me., June 27, 1881.
6. Otis, b. at Winthrop, Me., Jan. 6, 1794; d. at Salisbury, Oct. 31, 1833. (See.)
7. Cyrus, b. in Livermore, Me., June 24, 1796; d. at Concord, April 1, 1876.

8. Harmon, b. at Sanford, Me., Sept. 28, 1802; resides at Meredith.
 9. Hannah, b. at Sanford, Me. Dec. 21, 1805; d. there July 27, 1807.
 10. A son, b. at Salisbury, Feb. 27, 1810; d. Feb. 27, 18—
- (6.) Otis Robinson, Jr., m. May 10, 1815, Azubah, a dau. of Elijah Andrews, of Berlin, Conn. Mr. Robinson was the fourth child of the Rev. Otis Robinson, of Salisbury. He was installed as pastor of the Baptist church in Groton, Vt., in 1824, where he resided for several years, until ill health obliged him to resign his charge. He came to Salisbury soon after but lived only a short time. Their children were: i. Harriet, b. in Berlin, Conn., Feb. 12, 1816; d. Feb. 15, 1816. ii. William A., b. in Berlin, Feb. 14, 1817; d. Nov. 14, 1855. iii. George, b. in Berlin, Feb. 14, 1819; d. July 12, 1819. iv. Harriet Reed, b. in Berlin, May 9, 1820; d. Jan. 7, 1867; m. Hiram Case, of Simsbury, Conn., and resided at Plainville, Conn.; they had no children. v. Louisa, b. in Berlin, Feb. 15, 1826; m. Jerome Johnson, of Berlin, and reside in Plainville; they have no children. vi. Otis G., b. in Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 10, 1828; d. July 8, 1880. vii. Caroline A., b. Dec. 14, 1830; d. May 1, 1832.

SECOND BRANCH.

1. Abraham H. Robinson, M. D., (see physicians) a son of Josiah Robinson, a native of Stratham, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of that town, and Lucy, dau. of Lieut. Abram Sanborn, an officer of the revolution. This couple passed together a married life of more than fifty-six years. He was b. at Concord, Jan. 8, 1813; m. July 14, 1840, Abigail Gould, who was b. at Hillsborough, and d. at Concord, Aug. 26, 1884. Children all b. in Salisbury:
 2. Lucy, b. May 5, 1841, d. May 6, 1845.
 3. Mary, b. May 5, 1841; d. July 14, 1841.
 4. Joseph F., b. Nov. 17, 1845; removed to Texas and is supposed to have died there.
 5. Allen H., b. July 11, 1847.
 6. John W., b. Oct. 8, 1853.



H. G. Rogers

THE ROGERS FAMILY.

1. John Rogers was the eldest son of John and Rhoda (Shedd) Rogers. She dying young he married for his second wife Sally Pollard. The subject of this sketch was born at Billerica, Mass., Jan. 31, 1790, and early removed to Concord, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. From there he removed to Salisbury, in March, 1823, and purchased the Daniel Stevens farm, which is now owned and occupied by his son, Charles C. He d. Oct. 2, 1875; m. in 1813 Hannah C., dau. of Moses and Rhoda (Carter) Farnum. She was b. at Concord, Sept. 7, 1793, and d. June 21, 1878.

2. John C., b. in Concord, Dec. 7, 1815; d. Dec. 1, 1816.
3. Rhoda C., b. March 7, 1817; m. Jan. 28, 1840, E. G. Chase and resides at East Andover.
4. Emeline A., b. Oct. 31, 1819; m. April 28, 1842, Adner Sargent, of Hopkinton.
5. Phebe W., b. Feb. 22, 1823; m. Sept. 3, 1840, Moses J. Stevens. (See.)
6. Charles Cyrus, b. at Salisbury, Nov. 27, 1824. (See.)
7. Sarah E. P., b. Aug. 4, 1830; m. April 24, 1856, Justin Thompson, of Tewksbury, Mass. He d. at Malden, Mass., Feb. 13, 1863; she d. at Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1865.

(6.) Charles Cyrus m. March 5, 1856, Martha J., dau. of Ira and Hannah Putney, of Hopkinton, where she was b. July 13, 1835. Mr. Rogers remained on the home farm where he was born, and is one of our most energetic and progressive farmers. He was appointed a justice of the peace in June, 1866, and justice of the state ten years later. No man in town has held the number of town offices for so many successive years that he has, being chosen representative to the legislature for two terms; serving on the board of selectmen for seven years, being chairman five; town treasurer seven and collector of taxes four years; chosen moderator at town meetings for ten successive years; superintending school committee for seventeen years, and at present chairman of the school board, which shows in a measure the confidence

and esteem with which he is regarded by his townsmen. He was also a successful school teacher, having taught twenty-seven terms in this and adjoining towns. He has done much in the settlement of estates at the west part of the town, and always with satisfaction to all parties concerned.

8. Lizzie B., b. July 8, 1862. 9. Nellie J., b. Sept. 23, 1865.
10. John P., b. Dec. 14, 1869. 11. Ned C., b. May 23, 1875.

THE SANBORN FAMILY.

FOUR BRANCHES.

1. John Sanborn, born about 1600, married the daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachilor, and lived and died in Derbyshire, England. His widow, with her father and three sons, came to this country, landing at Boston in 1632, and eventually settling at Hampton. These three sons were :

2. John, born in 1620. (?) (See.) 3. William, b. in 1622. (?)
4. Stephen, who undoubtedly returned to England with his grandfather Bachilor.
- (2.) ² John, of whose children was Lieut. John, b. at Hampton, who had John, Jr., (4) b. in 1649; Deacon and Ensign Tristram, (5) b. at Kingston in 1683, (see); Abraham, (6) b. April 2, 1717, and m. Abigail Clifford; John, (7) b. Feb. 19, 1741, (see.)
- (5.) Deacon and Ensign Tristram Sanborn was appointed one of the deacons of the church at Kingston, Dec. 26, 1737, filling the office forty years. He m. April 2, 1711, (?) Margaret Taylor, by whom he had six children. He was one of the grantees of Stevenstown, as was his son Tristram, and grandson, (?) Tristram, 3d.
- (7.) John, b. Feb. 19, 1741, the 7th generation from John (1) the English ancestor, m. Elizabeth Sargent, of Scotch origin. She had the true Scotch disposition and com

plexion, was a great worker and very saving. He died April 10, 1797.

8. Abigail, and 9, Abraham, b. June 29, 1759. (See.)
 10. Winthrop, b. Jan. 11, 1761. (See.) 11. Sarah. 12. Moses, b. Dec. 10, 1766.
 13. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 5, 1768. 14. Jethro, b. Sept. 18, 1770.

(9.) Abraham, (Capt.) came here the spring he was sixteen years old, in 1775, remaining until fall, when he returned to his parents at Sandown, continuing that way until he got his land in a suitable condition for tillage, when he permanently located here, building a house on the site now occupied by David S. Prince. He d. Nov. 25, 1843; m. (1) Lois Taylor; m. (2) Sarah Loverin, (see) who d. Aug. 29, 1859, aged 82. Children by first wife:

15. Reuben, m. — and d. in Boston, Mass. 16. John, b. Aug. 30, 1785. (See.)
 17. Sally, b. in Chester. 18. Polly, d. unm. 19. Eliza, m. — in Salem; d. there.
 20. Moses, d. in Concord, unm.
 21. Sewell, m. (1) — Bean; removed to Bristol, married again and d. there.
 Children by second wife:
 22. Samuel, m. (1) — Colby, at Plainfield; m. (2) — Muzzey; d. at Plainfield.
 23. Mehitable, m. John Sanborn, who d. —; she resides at English Prairie, Ill.
 24. Lois, b. Oct. 22, 1812; m. Oct. 23, 1833, Hazen Heath; he d. —; she d. Jan. 16, 1886.
 25. Isaac, b. June 4, 1814. (See.)
 26. Abraham S, resided in the William Dunlap house. He m. (1) Mary E. Bean; m. (2) Irenia Flanders. He d. in the army. Children: I. Alfred, b. March 9, 1838; resides at Penacook. II. Martha Jane, b. March 7, 1840; m. (1) Scott Severance; m. (2) Asa Hoyt; resides at Franklin. III. Nancy, b. March 2, 1843; m. William Morse. IV. John F., b. Aug. 17, 1845; m. Kate Huntton. V. Marion, b. Oct. 16, 1847, and resides at Plainfield. VI. Curtis W., d. in 1869.
 27. Jacob, d. unm. 28. Moses, d. unm. 29. Aaron, d. unm.
 30. Benjamin F. (See.)

(16.) John built a house on north range, nearly north of the homestead, which was destroyed by fire in 1847. He d. Aug. 10, 1857; m. Eliza Shaw, who d. April 16, 1847.

31. Harriet. 32. Harriet. 33. Moses C. (See.)
 34. Louisa, m. Augustus Webster. 35. Caroline, m. William Heath.
 36. Malaka J., m. Rufus Martin; d. in Andover.
 37. James W., b. Feb. 23, 1822. (See.) 38. Abraham, d. young.
 39. Ira, resides in Ohio. 40. Ebenezer, d. at Great Falls. 41. Eliza.

- (25.) Isaac (Capt.) remains on the home farm. He has held a number of town offices and is among our wealthiest farmers; m. April 19, 1833, Lavinia H., dau. of Hopkins and Lavinia L. Flanders, of Warner, who was b. May 20, 1820, she d. Dec. 10, 1886.
42. Christina L., b. Oct. 5, 1841; m. in 1862, David L. Brown and resides at Franklin.
43. Lucy A., b. Nov. 20, 1843; d. May 3, 1844.
44. Frank M., b. Aug. 20, 1847; d. Dec. 4, 1863.
45. Nellie F., b. April 14, 1852; m. Jan. 20, 1876, George S. Scribner, (see) who d. in Feb., 1883. Children: I. Irving, b. in Dec., 1876. II. An infant daughter, b. and d. in Feb., 1883.
- (30.) Benjamin Franklin m. Dec. 15, 1847, Nancy D. Flanders, of Warner, who was b. Sept. 4, 1822, and d. March 11, 1878.
46. Sarah E., b. May 2, 1850; m. Nov. 13, 1871, James N. Clifford, and resides at Lynn, Mass.
47. Lavina A., b. June 10, 1851; m. Charles E. Watson. (See.)
48. Kate, b. Sept. 4, 1852; m. Oct. 20, 1875, Parker J. Webber; resides at Lynn.
49. Augusta N., b. Dec. 5, 1855; m. Nov. 25, 1873, Alvin W. Saunders; resides at Pittsfield.
50. Isaac K., b. Aug. 27, 1857. 51. Emeline E., b. Jan. 11, 1864.
- (33.) Moses C., (Capt.) was b. Feb. 8, 1816. He built the house occupied by his son, Charles P.; he d. May 28, 1875; m. (1) Nov. 18, 1841, Mary M., dau. of Stephen Pingrey, (see) who d. March 11, 1867; m. (2) Feb. 16, 1871, widow Sally S. (Aldrich) Ticknor, of Northfield.
52. Ann, b. Oct. 23, 1843; m. Sept. 11, 1866, Levi Tucker. (See.)
53. Charles P., b. June 18, 1845; m. Sept. 23, 1875, Abbie A. Ticknor.
54. Mary A., b. Dec. 7, 1850; m. George Whitmore, (see); d. Nov. 14, 1869.
- (37.) James Wallace built the house occupied by his widow; he d. Sept. 12, 1877; m. March 1, 1849, Mary J. Shaw, of Weare. She d. in 1888.
55. George S., b. Nov. 2, 1849.
56. Clara E., b. May 4, 1854; m. Jan. 26, 1871, Warren C. Carter.
57. Wallace B., b. Sept. 29, 1856. 58. Squire F., b. June 16, 1758.
59. Gerrish S., b. Nov. 21, 1859. 60. Warren R., b. April 16, 1862.
61. John F., b. Sept. 2, 18— 62. Georgia E., b. May 2, 1868; d. young.
63. Bertie F., b. May 10, 1870.



ISAAC SANBORN.

- (10.) Winthrop removed to Raccoon hill, clearing up the Sanborn Shaw farm; he m. March 6, 1787, Betsey Fitz, who was b. Jan. 26, 1766, and d. Oct. —
64. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 10, 1788, and d. unm.
 65. Betsey, b. May 11, 1790; m. Stephen Hobbs, and resided and d. at Wilmot.
 66. Sarah, b. Oct. 7, 1802; m. George Shaw, (see); d. Jan. 26, 1879.
 67. John, m. Melitable, dau. of Abraham Sanborn; removed to Illinois.
 68. Daniel, m. Clarissa Hurd; removed to Michigan and d. —
 69. Ira, m. — and removed to Georgia, where he became very wealthy; returned to Salisbury and d. —
 70. Sargent, resided in Georgia. 71. Cyrus, d. young.

SECOND BRANCH.

Benjamin Sanborn was one of our earliest settlers, removing here from Kingston. He first settled on Smith's hill, but not liking after a year he came down and built a house on the northwest corner of the road which continues west over the top of Smith's hill. In 1762 he was appointed highway surveyor, and the following October (1762) the proprietors voted, "That he and Ebenezer Webster have a lease of eight acres of land where the fort stood." Mr. Sanborn was a large land holder, and for some years his house was the most northern where "traders could receive accommodations." He was a prominent man in the early settlement, accumulated considerable property and was somewhat eccentric. He d. Jan. 7, 1806, aged 85; m. (1) Dorothy — who d. July 27, 1784, aged 52; m. (2) Rebecca — who d. April 6, 1825, aged 88. Children all b. in Salisbury:

72. Samuel, early removed to Canada. 73. John, b. in 1770. (See.)
 74. Benjamin, drowned May 14, 1856, aged 24.
 75. Sally, m. — Marstin. 76. Dolly, m. John Call. (See.)
 77. Peter removed to Bridgewater, where he became a prominent hotel manager. He m. May 9, 1795, Abigail Morrill.
- (73.) John came into possession of the farm. After the death of his father (1806) he tore down the old house and built a large two-story house and ell, with a large stable. These buildings he intended for hotel purposes, but be-

ing a strong temperance man his scruples would not allow him to sell liquor, which in those days was the main support of a public house, and thinking that his children might be ruined by it he concluded to give it up. In 1851 the buildings were destroyed by fire, with the contents. He d. May 5, 1853; m. (1) Dorcas Nelson, who d. Feb. 20, 1834; m. (2) Sarah Pepperel Ayers, of Canterbury. She was a lineal descendant of the Pepperells of Portsmouth, and d. Sept. 24, 1875, aged 83. All the children were by first wife:

78. Dorothy m. John Hancock. (See.)
 79. Stephen, (Col.) m. (1) Dec. 20, 1817, Polly, dau. of Maj. Jabez Smith, by whom he had one child; m. (2) Jan. 24, 1826, Sarah, dau. of Lieut. Benjamin Pettengill, (see); she d. at St. Louis, Mo., June 6, 1840, leaving three children; m. (3) Abby P., widow of Jacob True; he d. Dec. 17, 1876; she resides at Bunker Hill, Ill.
 80. Benjamin, b. in 1800. (See.)
 81. Abigail, m. May 17, 1827, Edward Wyatt; d. —
 82. Rebecca, m. Willis Russell and resides at Quebec, Canada,
- (80.) Benjamin remained on the farm, and in early life was a smart, enterprising man. He d. Sept. 20, 1849; m. Oct. 8, 1822, Ursula, dau. of Stephen George, (see); she d. March 2, 1865, aged 64.
83. John, d. Aug. 15, 1828. 84. An infant, d. Nov. 21, 1828.
 85. Stephen G., d. Sept. 18, 1827.
 86. Cynthia B., m. July 4, 1847, m. Morrill Dunlap and resides at Concord.
 87. Amos S., d. at Lowell, Mass.; m. —
 88. Catherine, m. Harmon Piper and resides at Laconia.
 89. Benjamin F., removed to California.
 90. John, removed to Newport; m. —; d. —
 91. Ursula, m. Thomas Burleigh. (See.)
 92. Charlotte, m. (1) Frank Wadsworth; m. (2) — Cummings, a brother of ex-mayor George Cummings, of Concord; m. (3) George Pressey and resides at Newport.

THIRD BRANCH.

John Sanborn, eldest child of Tristram and Abigail (Blake) Sanborn, son of John and Mehitable (Fifield) Sanborn, son of John and Judith (Coffin) Sanborn, son of Lieut. John, son of John the ancestor, was b. Nov. 25, 1731;

m. (1) Elizabeth (Margaret) Clifford, who d. in March, 1758; m. (2) Oct. 25, 1759, Abigail (Elizabeth) Snow; he d. at Lee, in 1771. Children by first wife:

- 93. Elisha, b. Oct. 1755; d. Nov. 15, 1772.
- 94. Peter, b. Oct. 20, 1757; d. in 1758.
Children by second wife:
- 95. Lydia, b. Dec. 29, 1761. 96. Lois, b. Feb. 14, 1764.

FOURTH BRANCH.

Moses Sanborn, probably a brother of the foregoing John, as both lived on the old road from Shaw's corner, served in the revolutionary war. The following may not comprise all the children, as very little is known of either of these families:

- 97. Abigail, m. — Clay. 98. Sarah, m. John Barber. 99. Lydia, m. — Colby.
- 100. Deliverance, m. — Bean. 101. Mary, m. — Mills.
- 102. Petsey, m. — George. 103. Mehitable, m. —
- 104. Hannah, m. Samuel Tandy. (See.)

THE SAWYER FAMILY.

FIRST GENERATION.

(1) I.* WILLIAM SAWYER (1) came from England, and, according to the best tradition, from some part of Lincolnshire. He is first found in Salem, Mass., in 1640; afterwards in Wenham, Mass., in 1643, and the next year in Newbury, Mass., where he settled, raised his family, and died. He married Ruth —, whom he undoubtedly brought from his fatherland, and had the following children, all born in Newbury :

- 2-1. John, (2) b. Aug. 24, 1645; m. Sarah Poor of Newbury, Feb. 18, 1675, by whom he had seven children and d. in 1689.
- 3-2. Samuel, (2) b. Nov. 22, 1646; m. Mary —, by whom he had eight children and d. in 1718.
- 4-3. Bitfield, (2). Few traces can be found of him and those go to show that he never married and lived to the advanced age of 97 years.
- 5-4. Ruth, (2) b. Sept. 16, 1648; m. Benjamin Morse, Aug. 27, 1667, and had ten children.
- 6-5. Mary, (2) b. Feb. 23, 1649; d. June 24, 1659.
- 7-6. Sarah, (2) b. Nov. 20, 1651; m. Joshua Brown, Jan. 15, 1668, and had six children.
- 8-7. Hannah, (2) b. Feb. 23, 1653; d. Jan. 20, 1659.
- 9-8. William, (2) b. Feb. 1, 1655; m. Mary Emery, March 10, 1670, and had six children. (2) II.
- 10-9. Francis, (2) b. March 24, 1657; d. Feb. 7, 1659.
- 11-10. Mary, (2) b. July 29, 1660; m. John Emery, Jr., June 13, 1683. She had six children and d. Nov. 3, 1699.
- 12-11. Stephen, (2) b. April 25, 1663. In 1686 m. Ann Titcomb, b. June 7, 1666. Stephen d. June 8, 1753, aged 90.
- 13-12. Hannah, (2) b. Jan. 11, 1664; d. Aug. 28, 1683.
- 14-13. Frances, b. Nov. 3, 1670.

*The Arabic figures in parentheses indicate the number of the Family, and the Roman figures that of the Generations in America. The first Arabic figure set against a child, marks the number of the individual in this genealogy, and the second in his or her particular family. By aid of these, persons occupying more than one place may be traced forwards or backwards, and their various relations to others ascertained.

SECOND GENERATION.

(2) II. WILLIAM SAWYER, (9-8) the eighth child of William, Senior, was Born in Newbury, Mass., Feb. 1, 1655, and there settled. On the 10th day of March, 1671, he married Mary Emery.* They had six children :

- 15-1. Mary, (3) b. Jan. 20, 1672.
- 16-2. Samuel, (3) b. June 5, 1674.
- 17-3. John, (3) b. March 15, 1676.
- 18-4. Ruth, (3) b. Sept. 20, 1677.
- 19-5. Hannah, (3) b. Jan. 12, 1679.
- 20-6. Josiah, (3) b. Jan. 20, 1681. (3) III.

*The Emery family is one of the oldest and most respectable among the early colonists of New England. Two brothers emigrated from Romsey, in England, in the ship James, to Newbury, in June, 1635. Anthony went from Newbury to Kittery, and settled in that or some other part of Maine. John settled in Newbury. His eldest son, John, was born in England, in 1629. He married in Ipswich, Oct. 29, 1650, Mary Webster, the widow of John Webster. On the 24th day of June, 1652, the aforesaid Mary, the wife of William Sawyer, was born, being their first child.

THIRD GENERATION.

(3) III. JOSIAH SAWYER, (20-6) who is handed down as sustaining the office of Captain, was born Jan. 20, 1681, and married — They had five children :

- 21-1. Josiah, (4) b. 1708; d. June 10, 1792, aged 84 years. (4) IV.
- 22-2. Moses, (4) Dr., b. 1711; d. Aug. 25, 1778.
- 23-3. Terzah, (4) b. 1715, d. 1782. She married David Ring and had one or more children, all of whom d. in infancy. For her second husband she married Reuben French. They had no children and both died June 3, 1782, within two hours of each other. They were both buried in one grave, in Southampton, N. H. He was fifty-two years of age and his wife was sixty-nine. Although there was a difference of seventeen years in their ages, they lived very affectionately and happily together.
- 24-4. Gideon, (4) b. 1719; d. Dec. 26, 1806.
- 25-5. Hannah, (4) b. 1735; d. Sept. 24, 1759, unm.

FOURTH GENERATION.

(4) IV. JOSIAH SAWYER, (21-1) the eldest son of Josiah, Senior, was born in 1708 and married about 1735, to Mary Ordway,* of Newbury, the daughter of Deacon John Ordway, who was highly distinguished for the amiability and sweetness of her disposition, her kind and courteous deportment, and her deep, devoted, personal piety. He was a farmer, and they resided in Newbury until 1746, when he purchased a farm in Southampton, N. H., and removed to that town in April of that year. He d. June 10, 1792, aged 84 years. His children were :

- 26-1. Josiah, (5). (5) V.
- 27-2. Israel, (5). (6) V.
- 28-3. Miriam, (5) d. Sept. 4, 1780, unm.
- 29-4. John, (5). (7) V.
- 30-5. Hannah, (5) b. 1746; d. Sept. 24, 1770, aged 24 years, unm.
- 31-6. Richard, (5). (8) V.
- 32-7. Matthias, (5). (9) V.
- 33-8. Moses, (5). (10) V.
- 34-9. Terzah, (5) b. 1758; d. Sept. 2, 1832, aged 74 years, unm.
- 35-10. Molly, b. 1764; d. Sept. 21, 1789, aged 25 years, unm.

*The name of Ordway is a highly respectable one among the first settlers of Massachusetts Bay. The family originated from James Ordway, who was born in Wales, in 1620, and either there or in England married Ann Emery, on the 23d of November, 1648, and soon emigrated to and settled in Newbury. On the 17th of November, 1658, John, their fifth child, was born; who on the 5th Dec., 1681, married Mary Godfrey. John, the son of the said John, Senior, and Mary, was born in 1683, and died Aug. 25, 1773, aged 90 years. He is handed down on the record as a deacon in the Puritan Church and as a pious and highly respectable man. On the 10th Jan., 1713, they had born a son, Nehemiah, whom they educated as a physician, and who became very eminent in his profession. He settled in Amesbury, had a very extensive practice and accumulated a large fortune for that day. By the medical annals, this Dr. Nehemiah Ordway is represented as one of the most skillful and successful practitioners in New England, of that time. He was worn out by the fatigues of his practice and died Jan. 13, 1779, aged 66 years. His sister Mary was born Nov. 2, 1714 and died Mar. 2, 1796, aged 81 years and four months.

FIFTH GENERATION.

(5) V. JOSIAH SAWYER, (26-1) son of Josiah, (4) was born in 1737 and settled in Deerfield, N. H. He died June 19,

1812, aged 75 years. He was one of the original proprietors of Nottingham and settled where Daniel Jones now (1878) lives, near the line between Deerfield and Nottingham. He married a sister of Jeremiah Eastman, who surveyed the town of Deerfield. His children :

- 36-1. Josiah, (6) removed to Gilford.
- 37-2. Jeremiah, (6). (11) VI.
- 38-3. David, (6) b. April 14, 1666. (12) VI.
- 39-4. John, (6) lived in Andover, where he died, leaving children.
- 40-5. Israel, (6) married and lived on the homestead. (13) VI.

(6) V. ISRAEL SAWYER, (27-2) son of Josiah, (4) was b. 1739. He settled in Southampton, N. H., m. Miriam Clough, and d. July 19, 1821, aged 82 years. Their children :

- 41-1. Polly, (6). (14) VI.
- 42-2. Jemima, (6). (15) VI.
- 43-3. Sally, (6). (16) VI.
- 44-4. Terzah. (17) VI.
- 45-5. Lydia, (6).
- 46-6. Israel, (6). (18) VI.
- 47-7. William, (6) b. June 20, 1787; d. Jan. 29, 1811, unm.

(7) V. JOHN SAWYER, (29-4) son of Josiah, (4) was born 1745 and settled in Salisbury, Mass. He was of a very slender constitution and d. March 19, 1796, aged 51 years. He m. Abigail Shepherd, of Salisbury, Mass. Children :

- 48-1. John, (6). (19) VI.
- 49-2. Hannah, (6) died unmarried.
- 50-3. Jeremiah, (6). (20) VI.

(8) V. RICHARD SAWYER, (31-6) son of Josiah, (4) was born May 31, 1748, and d. June 22, 1818, aged 70 years. He was a farmer and lived in Corinth, Vt. He m. Elizabeth Clark. Their children :

- 51-1. Hannah, (6) b. Oct. 31, 1774. (21) VI.
- 52-2. Richard, (6) b. in Southampton, N. H., Dec. 14, 1776. (22) VI.
- 53-3. Plant, (6) b. in Southampton, N. H., April 19, 1779. (23) VI.
- 54-4. Betsey, (6) b. Sept. 1, 1782. (24) VI.
- 55-5. Sally, (6) b. Nov. 17, 1785. (25) VI.
- 56-6. Abigail, (6) b. Aug. 15, 1789. (26) VI.

(9) V. MATTHIAS SAWYER, (32-7) son of Josiah, (4) was born May 31, 1748, settled in Gilmanton, N. H., and d. June 22, 1818. He married Eunice Batchelder, who d. Nov. 1, 1785. Their children :

- 57-1. William, (6). (27) VI.
- 58-2. Jonathan, (6).
- 59-3. Mehitable, (6).
- 60-4. Mary, (6).
- 61-5. Sarah, (6). (28) VI.
- 62-6. Judith, (6).
- 63-7. Noah, (6). (29) VI.
- 64-8. Timothy, (6) unm.
- 65-9. Elizabeth, (6). (30) VI.
- 66-10. Israel, (6). (31) VI.
- 67-11. Eunice, (6) unm.

HOUSE OF DEACON MOSES SAWYER, SITUATED ON SOUTH ROAD
TWO MILES WEST OF THE SOUTH ROAD VILLAGE.



(10) V. MOSES SAWYER, (Deacon,) (33-8) the eighth son of Josiah, (4) was b. at Southampton, N. H., Aug. 2, 1750. He married Jan. 16, 1775, Ann Fitz, daughter of Richard Fitz of this town, and a great-great-granddaughter of Robert Fitz, who was the first Anglo-American ancestor of the American Fitzes and an uncle of Sir John Fitz, a distinguished barrister of Lincoln's Inn, London, who had a country-seat near Tavistock, in Devonshire county, England, near a ford of the river Tavy, named from its location Fitz Ford.*

Robert Fitz was of good social position and estate, but, finding his situation at home unpleasant on account of the Puritan principles which he had espoused, he emigrated to America and settled at Salisbury, Mass., about 1640. He there became an influential citizen and died in June, 1665. There is some reason to believe that he was at Ipswich for a few years before 1640.

Ann Fitz was the youngest of fourteen children, twelve of whom lived to maturity. She was b. at Southampton, Jan. 20, 1750. Previous to his marriage Mr. Sawyer had purchased a tract of land in Salisbury and had spent several seasons in clearing a portion of it for a farm, and had also erected upon it a temporary dwelling.† He became a permanent resident of the town soon after his marriage. His name appears upon the "List of Training Soldiers of the Town of Salisbury, drawn May 27, 1776," being the fifty-first on a roll of seventy-five. All he possessed at this time, besides his partially cleared farm and his scanty herd, was youth, health, hope, an unwavering trust in God, and a noble wife, in full sympathy with him in all his views and purposes.

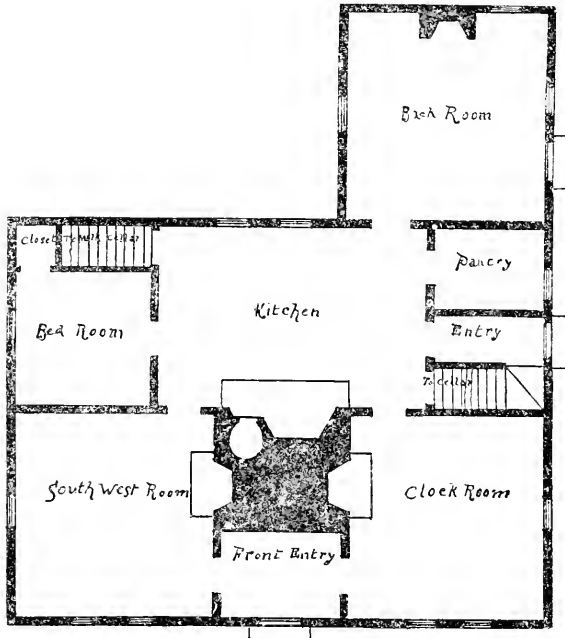
About the close of the revolution, probably in 1782,‡ he built a more commodious house, which afterwards became his residence. This house still remains in his family, and is yet in fair condition. Its heavy oak timbers have been only hardened by time, while their external covering has suffered but little

*The scene of the novel "Fitz Ford," by Mrs. Bray, is laid in this locality. For account of the Fitzes of Fitz Ford see Wescot's Devonshire, p. 446.

† This stood at the fork of the roads near his subsequent residence. [See foregoing page.]

‡ My authority for this date is his grandson, Isaac Newton Sawyer, of Salisbury.— J. B. W.

from exposure. It is a good type of the house of a well-to-do New Hampshire farmer of a hundred years ago. With timely repairs it will easily outlast this century and the next.



FLOOR PLAN OF FIRST STORY.

This house is of two low stories, with a length of thirty-eight feet and a breadth of thirty. Attached to it on the back side is a small ell, twenty feet long and eighteen wide, but one story. The main house is painted red, while the casings and corner boards are white. The ridge-line of the roof is broken only by a short, bulky chimney, indicative of the comfort and good cheer which abounded below and within. Facing the south, the front door is upon the back side, and opens upon a square vestibule, which affords access to the two south rooms. The other half of the first story is taken up by a long kitchen, dimly lighted by a single window in its northwest corner, and

flanked at one end by a small bedroom and at the other by a pantry, the chamber stairs, and a side entry. The division of the second story, so far as made, corresponds very nearly with that of the first.

As before intimated, the huge chimney occupies the central portion of the house, and affords five spacious fire-places, the one in the kitchen being some five feet from jamb to jamb. In early days this rendered important aid to the good deacon in helping him dispose of the large quantities of useless wood which his forest clearings produced. Before these blazing fires four generations of Sawyers have scorched their faces and frozen their backs.

In this venerable home Deacon Moses Sawyer and his wife lived happily together for a period of forty-six years. Here they reared their children; here a modest competency, secured by daily industry, was to them an abundance; here they established and maintained a family altar.

Deacon Sawyer was a member and an officer of the Salisbury Congregational church for many years. When at length its pastor promulgated certain religious opinions, which he deemed unsound, he withdrew from its membership and joined the Corser Hill church, in Boscawen. The cause and manner of this action is clearly set forth in the following letter of Mrs. Horace Eaton, of Palmyra, N. Y., to one of the compilers:

PALMYRA, N. Y., April 2, 1884.

JOSEPH B. WALKER, ESQ.

You ask me to note down some things which my mother, Mrs. Betsey (Sawyer) Webster, used to tell me of her parents.

"Grandmother Sawyer," (Anne Fitz,) descended directly from Puritan stock. Her ancestor, Robert Fitz, came over from England in 1631, only eleven years after the landing of the Pilgrims. The rights of primogeniture were taken from him by his father because he espoused the cause of the Puritans. Our grandmother possessed great strength of character. She was a noble wife and mother. She endured with heroism the trials incidental to pioneer life; for Salisbury, when she first made a home in it, was a frontier town. Much of the description of a "virtuous woman," in the 31st chapter of Proverbs, could truthfully have been applied to her.

Her husband, Deacon Moses Sawyer, was a man of good common sense, industrious, energetic, devout. Knowing the right, he dared maintain it.

The history of the Ecclesiastical Council held in Salisbury, somewhere about the year 1814, shows how carefully the great string-pieces of the gospel system

were guarded by our fathers. They obeyed the injunction of the Apostle, "Hold fast the form of sound words." The language of their solicitude was, "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do."

One Sabbath afternoon, after a communion season, at which some persons had united with the church, grandfather returned home silent and thoughtful. He talked low with grandmother. The Articles of Faith and the Covenant he knew by heart, but as read that day by the minister, Rev. Thomas Worcester, (brother of Rev. Drs. Noah and Samuel Worcester,) they did not sound "as aforesaid." Hoping that "peradventure it was an oversight," he awaited the next sacramental service. It came. He listened attentively. He tried to catch the name of the second person of the adorable Trinity, Jesus Christ the Saviour, of the third person, the Holy Ghost, the Blessed Comforter, but they did not fall upon his ears. There was a void, a vacuum, over which hovered a darkness that could be felt. He passed a sleepless night. The morning meal was left untasted. Saddling his horse, a ride of two miles and a half found him at the gate of the parsonage. He meekly inquired of the pastor if there had not been a change in the covenant of the church, and received the brusque reply, "I have altered the Covenant and the Articles of Faith, and shall do it again at my pleasure." Repeated interviews brought them no nearer together. The differences involved were radical. To our grandfather it seemed that they had "taken away his Lord and he knew not where they had laid him." He then asked Mr. Worcester to unite with him in a Mutual Council, which should discuss and settle the questions at issue. This Mr. Worcester very peremptorily refused to do. Grandfather then proceeded to summon an ex-parte council. This council were forbidden by Mr. Worcester to assemble in the church at the South road. So they convened at the old red house, the home of our grandparents. There were some forty delegates present, embracing the most prominent clergymen and laymen of the Congregational church of New Hampshire. I can recall but few names — Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D., of Boscawen, Rev. Abraham Bodwell, of Sanbornton, Rev. Dr. Moore, one of the professors of Dartmouth College, Rev. Moses Bradford, of Francestown, Rev. Ephraim P. Bradford, of New Boston, Rev. Walter Harris, D. D., of Dunbarton and Rev. Seth Payson, of Kindinge, father of Rev. Edward Payson, D. D., of Portland, Me.

In those primitive times, the entertainment of so large a number of guests for two or three days together was no inconsiderable matter. The work of the housewife was not expedited by modern facilities; meats were roasted in "the tin kitchen" in front of the huge, open fire-place, or in the immense brick oven, heated by wood. The vegetables were boiled in kettles suspended on the adjustable iron hooks of a "crane." Tea and coffee were "set to draw" on little heaps of burning coals at the corner of the hearth. When their heat began to wane, the coals were renewed, or fanned with "the bellows." The necessary labor was systematically divided. Grandmother's aged but deft fingers prepared the bread and "the doughnuts," while your mother and mine with Aunt Sarah attended to the meats, pies and more fancy dishes, as well as to the general ordering of the household. It was the year before my mother's marriage, rendering the situation a little complicated, as the Webster's were all devoted friends of Mr. Worcester.

The august sessions were held in "the west room." The tall eight-day wooden clock ticked in the corner. "Cynthia, empress of the night," revolved at its head.

There was always a simper on her face, which upon this occasion must have seemed slightly irreverent. Brass candle-sticks, brightly polished, held the tallow candles, which on "mantel-board" and "stand," lighted the divines at their evening conferences.

The bed was removed from the old bed-room, where six of the eight children had been born, and that apartment was entirely devoted to the liquors for the use of the clerical company. Our grandfather had previously provided a liberal supply of these at Concord. By the side of the bottles and decanters were bowls of white sugar broken off from tall loaves, encased in wrappers of Tyrian purple hue. Water to dilute the port wine, New England and Jamaica rum, Holland gin and Cognac brandy, was brought from the "old oaken bucket, dripping with coolness," and drawn up by the long arm of the well-sweep. One by one, as need required, these fathers and brethren stole away from creeds and canons and comforted the inner man with these beverages. My mother noticed that the intervals of refreshment were much shorter with some than with others.

But those days when the true faith was confronted by Arianism and Arminianism, under the shadow of Kearsarge, ended at last. The council reported that "errors fatal to the souls of men" were rife in the Salisbury church, and they gave Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer and several others letters of recommendation to evangelical churches.

It was hard for the old deacon to leave his church-home, where on communion Sabbaths he had "lined the hymns" and distributed the sacred elements for a long term of years. But he had his reward. Many of his posterity have been sustained in life and in death by the great doctrines of grace he then and there defended. His oldest son, who bore his name, preached the gospel with faithfulness and success for twenty-four years in Henniker, N. H. His granddaughter, Mrs. Jessie Lockwood, told the story of the cross to the Creeks and Choctaws of Arkansas. And recompense came a half century or more after his death, when his great grandson, Rev. Frank T. Bayley, was ordained in Canandaigua, N. Y., over a church distinguished for its talent and benevolence, where men in the nation's cabinet worshipped. Youthful like Timothy, eloquent like Apollos, with modesty, clearness and ability, he answered the questions of the council, and spoke words that gloriously exalted the divinity and the atoning sacrifice of Jesus the Christ. It was then I blessed God for the heroic steadfastness of our ancestor, Deacon Moses Sawyer, of Salisbury, N. H.

MRS. HORACE EATON.

How a man, with a fair-sized Salisbury farm as his only resource, could pay his full share of the state, county and town taxes, support in comfort a large family, send two of his sons to Dartmouth College, give a good English education to his other children, and at his death leave a respectable estate to his heirs at law, is doubtless a mystery to any person unacquainted with the ordinary farm life of New England seventy years ago. Every one in Deacon Sawyer's household earned his or her living day by day. The family raised its own food

and produced most of its own clothing. God-fearing, self-respecting, healthy, industrious, level-headed, they could not fail to succeed.

Deacon Sawyer died of lung fever, April 29, 1821. Mrs. Sawyer survived him about fifteen years and died October 4, 1836. Their children :

- 68-1. Moses, (6) b. March 11, 1776. (32) VI.
- 69-2. Isaac Fitz, (6) b. March 9, 1778. (33) VI.
- 70-3. Polly, (6) b. May 30, 1780. (34) VI.
- 71-4. Nathaniel, (6) b. March 13, 1782; d. March 22, 1783.
- 72-5. Nathaniel, (6) b. April 10, 1784. (35) VI.
- 73-6. Ann, (6) b. June 21, 1786. (36) VI.
- 74-7. Sarah, (6) b. June 5, 1789. (37) VI.
- 75-8. Betsey, (6) b. May 17, 1793. (38) VI.

SIXTH GENERATION.

(11) VI. JEREMIAH SAWYER, (37-2) son of Josiah, (5) married Miss — Purrington, of Brentwood, and removed to Gilmanston, where he died. His children :

- 76-1. John, (7).
- 77-2. Jeremiah, (7) who served in the war of the revolution.
- 78-3. James, (7).
- 79-4. David, (7).
- 80-5. Nancy, (7).
- 81-6. Miriam, (7).
- 82-7. Lydia, (7) m. — Jones, of Epping, N. H.

(12) VI. DAVID SAWYER, (38-3) son of Josiah, (5) b. April 14, 1766, and settled in Deerfield, N. H., but subsequently removed to Lee, N. H., where he d. Aug. 21, 1845, aged 80 years; m. 1st, Hannah Palmer. Children :

- 83-1. David, (7). (39) VII.
- 84-2. Josiah, (7). (40) VII.
- 85-3. John, (7) b. March 16, 1801. (41) VII.
- 86-4. Hannah, (7) m. John Porter.
- 87-5. Luella, (7) m. — Conklin, of Exeter.

m. 2d, Mary, sister of Deacon Levi Knowles, of Northwood, N. H. Child :

- 88-6. Jefferson, (7). (42) VII.

m. 3d, Mrs. Susan Chesley, widow of Thomas Chesley, of Durham, N. H.

(13) VI. ISRAEL SAWYER, (40-5) son of Josiah, (5) m. — and lived on the homestead. Children :

- 89-1. Coffin, (7).
- 90-2. Ebenezer, (7).
- 91-3. Phebe, (7).
- 92-4. Tristram, (7).
- 93-5. John, (7).

(14) VI. POLLY SAWYER, (41-1) daughter of Israel, (5) married Samuel Currier. Children :

- 94-1. Reuben, (7) unm.
- 95-2. Samuel, (7) unm.
- 96-3. Polly, (7) m. Jacob Rowe, of Plainfield, N. H. Children, 1st, Mary Ann, (8) 2d, William, (8).

(15) VI. JEMIMA SAWYER, (42-2) dau. of Israel, (5) m. Isaiah Palmer, Esq., of Southampton, N. H. Children :

- 97-1. Israel, (7) died young.
- 98-2. John, (7). (43) VII.

(16) VI. SALLY SAWYER, (43-3) daughter of Israel, (5) married Thomas Flanders, of Cornville, Me. Children :

- 99-1. Parker, (7) m. Ann Blaisdell.
- 100-2. Salina, (7) m. John McClure.
- 101-3. Lydia, (7) m. — Greeley.
- 102-4. Thomas, (7).
- 103-5. William, (7).

(17) VI. TERZAH SAWYER, (44-4) dau. of Israel, (5) m. Parker Flanders, of Cornville, Me. Children :

- 104-1. Parker, (7).
- 105-2. William, (7).
- 106-3. Washington, (7).
- 107-4. Eliza, (7).
- 108-5. Ellen, (7).

(18) VI. ISRAEL SAWYER, (46-6) son of Josiah, (5) married Mary Galishan. Children :

- 109-1. Mary, (7) m. Adams Gale, of Amesbury, Mass.
- 110-2. Rebecca, (7).
- 111-3. Jacob, (7) died young.
- 112-4. Caroline W., (7).
- 113-5. Abba, (7).
- 114-6. Hannah, (7) m. Ezekiel Merrill. Children: Israel Sawyer, (8).

(19) VI. JOHN SAWYER, (48-1) son of John, (5) m. Hannah Perkins. Child:

115-1. John, (7) m. Ann Perkins. Children: 1st, Ann, (7) 2d, Hannah, (7).

(20) VI. JEREMIAH SAWYER, (50-3) son of John, (5) m. Betsey Fitz. Children:

116-1. Enoch, (7) m. Apphia Kelley. Children: 1st, Susan, (8) 2d, Enoch, (8).

117-2. Moses Judkins, (7) unm.

118-3. Elizabeth, (7) unm.

119-4. Josiah, (7) m. Abba Page. Children: 1st, Albert, (8) 2d, Sarah A., (8).

120-5. Sarah, (7). (44) VII.

121-6. Jeremiah Hayden, Dr., (7) Newburyport; m. Lydia Olive Davis.

(21) VI. HANNAH SAWYER, (51-1) daughter of Richard, (5) b. Oct. 31, 1774; d. Aug. 18, 1817; m. Ezekiel Courier, of Hampstead, N. H., a Methodist minister, who died in Orange, Vt., in 1851. Children:

122-1. John, (7) farmer, b. 1796. (45) VII.

123-2. Hannah, (7) b. 1798. (46) VII.

124-3. Betsey, (7) b. Sept. 14, 1799, unm.

125-4. Nancy, (7) b. Aug. 31, 1801. (47) VII.

126-5. Richard Sawyer, (7) b. June 22, 18— (48) VII.

127-6. Lucinda, (7) b. March 17, 1805. (49) VII.

128-7. Sabin, (7) b. March 29, 1807. (50) VII.

129-8. Susan, (7) b. January, 1809. (51) VII.

130-9. Newell, (7) b. in 1811; died young.

131-10. Philura, (7) b. in 1813; died young.

132-11. James Monroe, (7) b. July 28, 1817. (52) VII.

(22) VI. RICHARD SAWYER, (52-2) son of Richard, (5) farmer, b. at Southampton, N. H., Dec. 14, 1776; m. Anna Poor, dau. of Lieut. David Poor, of Hampstead, N. H., b. June 9, 1777. Children:

133-1. Betsey, (7) b. Sept. 26, 1800; d. at Salisbury, N. H., of brain fever, July 26, 1835.

134-2. Atalus, farmer, b. Jan. 17, 1804; d. July 26, 1850.

135-3. Brydone, (7) b. June 27, 1805; d. April 10, 1831; stone cutter.

136-4. Moreau, (7) cabinet maker, b. Feb. 23, 1809; d. of consumption Oct. 29, 1828.

137-5. Mayo Greenleaf, (7) farmer, b. Dec. 11, 1810; d. of consumption Aug. 13, 1845; m. Caroline Eastman, of Haverhill, N. H. Children: 1st, Richardson, (8) 2d, Brydone, (8).

138-6. Mary Poor, (7) b. Feb. 15, 1814; d. of dropsy June 5, 1848; m. Alfred Lathrop, farmer, of Vershire, Vt.

- 139-7. Anna, (7) b. Nov. 2, 1815; d. of typhus fever Nov. 21, 1842; m. Erastus Dickinson, farmer, Washington, Vt. Child: Joseph Leonard, (8).
 140-8. Susan, (7) b. April 5, 1817; m. John Bragg, farmer, of Thetford, Vt. Children: 1st, Dana, (8) 2d, John, (8) 3d, Albert, (8).
 141-9. Sarah G., (7) b. Jan. 12, 1819, unm.
 142-10. Caroline, (7) b. Feb. 11, 1821, unm.

(23) VI. PLANT SAWYER, (53-3) son of Richard, (5) farmer, b. in Southampton, N. H., April 19, 1779; d. Feb. 28, 1840, of dropsy; m. Ruth Eastman, of Coventry, now Benton, N. H., b. July 25, 1785. Children:

- 143-1. Ira, (7) b. Nov. 6, 1808; d. Nov. 26, 1823.
 144-2. Rosilla, (7) b. Aug. 25, 1810; m. Horace Richardson, farmer, of Corinth, Vt. Children, 1st, Fanny M., (8) 2d, Orin, (8).
 145-3. Otis, (7) b. Feb. 17, 1813. (53) VII.
 146-4. Alvira, (7) b. March 3, 1815; d. March 7, 1817.
 147-5. Dana, (7) b. Aug. 14, 1817; m. Sally C. Sanborn, b. in February, 1818. Children: 1st, Emma V., (8) 2d, Henry T., (8).
 148-6. Almira, (7) b. Sept. 13, 1819. (54) VII.
 149-7. Emeline, (7) b. Jan. 9, 1822; m. Hilas Dickey, mason, Manchester, N. H. Child: Edwin, (8) died young.
 150-8. Lucinda, (7) b. Sept. 24, 1826; m. Amos P. Collins, farmer. Children: 1st, Charles E., (8) died young; 2d, Carlos C., (8).
 151-9. Moreau, (7) b. June 14, 1829, unm; is a mason in Missouri.

(24) VI. BETSEY SAWYER, (54-4) dau. of Richard, (5) b. Sept. 1, 1782; m. David Poor, farmer, Hampstead, N. H., b. Sept. 5, 1773. Children:

- 152-1. Plant Sawyer, (7) b. Jan. 18, 1803; d. June 27, 1846.
 153-2. Seneca, (7) b. Nov. 18, 1807; d. Feb. 14, 1809.
 154-3. Christina, (7) b. June 13, 1811; m. Samuel C. Clement, farmer. Children: 1st, Orson C., (8) 2d, Martin Van Buren, (8).

(25) VI. SALLY SAWYER, (55-5) dau. of Richard, (5) b. Nov. 17, 1785; d. 1846; m. John Clifford. Children:

- 155-1. Peter Lorenzo, (7).
 156-2. Clark, (7).
 157-3. Edwin, (7).
 158-4. Plant, (7).
 159-5. Richard, (7).
 160-6. Sally, (7).

(26) VI. ABIGAIL SAWYER, (56-6) dau. of Richard, (5) b. Aug. 15, 1789; m. Stephen Merrill, farmer, Corinth, Vt., b. July 10, 1776, and d. July 30, 1842. Child:

161-1. Louisa M., (7) b. Dec. 6, 1831.

(27) VI. WILLIAM SAWYER, (57-1) son of Matthias, (5) married Polly Lane. Children:

162-1. Thomas, (7).

163-2. William, (7). (55) VII.

(28) VI. SARAH SAWYER, (61-5) dau. of Matthias, (5) married Stephen Marvin. Children:

164-1. George, (7).

165-2. Franklin, (7).

166-3. Mary F., (7).

(29) VI. NOAH SAWYER, (63-7) son of Matthias, (5) married Adaline Flanders, of Alton, N. H. Child:

167-1. Leander, (7).

(30) VI. ELIZABETH SAWYER, (65-9) dau. of Matthias, (5) m. Alfred Jacobs, of Gilmanton, N. H. Children:

168-1. Sarah E., (7).

169-2. Charles T., (7).

170-3. Mary Ann, (7).

(31) VI. ISRAEL SAWYER, (66-10) son of Matthias, (5) married Betsey Small, of Guilford, N. H. Children:

171-1. Sarah, (7).

172-2. Israel, (7) married Lucinda Colman.

(32) VI. MOSES SAWYER, Rev., (68-1) son of Moses, (5) was born at Southampton, N. H., March 11, 1776. Graduated at Dartmouth College in 1796 and took one of the first honors of his class. He read divinity with Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., of Thetford, Vt., and was pastor of the second Congregational church in Henniker, N. H., from May 26, 1802, to March 29, 1826. In his History of Henniker, Mr. L. W. Cogswell says of him: "Through his straightforward manner of conduct, his even disposi-

tion, amiability and urbanity, always having a pleasant word for all with whom he came in contact, he became quite a favorite with the people of the town and much regret was felt at parting with him. He lived in the house that he built, on the site occupied now by the residence of Mr. Moore. He was a valuable citizen, always taking a deep interest in everything pertaining to the interest of the town." He was subsequently settled over the Congregational church in Scarborough, Me., and afterwards for brief periods over churches in Gloucester, Mass., and Saugus of the same state. His health failing, he relinquished preaching and retired, first to Boscawen, N. H., for a time, and then to Ipswich, Mass., where he died of paralysis, Aug. 26, 1847. He married, July 7, 1802, Miss Frances Kimball, daughter of Capt. Peter Kimball, of Boscawen, who was b. Aug. 9, 1776, and d. at Medford, Mass., May 13, 1854. Children :

- 173-1. Caroline, b. May 28, 1804. (56) VII.
- 174-2. Livonia, b. May 18, 1806. (57) VII.
- 175-3. Cassandra, b. June 24, 1809. (58) VII.
- 176-4. Moses Kimball, b. July 7, 1812. (59) VII.

(33) VI. ISAAC FITZ SAWYER, (69-2) son of Moses, (5) was b. at Southampton, N. H., March 9, 1778. When a child he went to Salisbury, where as a farmer he passed his subsequent life upon his paternal farm. He married, 1st, Rebecca Pettengill, dau. of Capt. David Pettengill, who died March 9, 1834. Children :

- 177-1. Hannah, (7) b. Jan. 1, 1801. (60) VII.
- 178-2. Fanny, (7) b. May 1, 1803. (61) VII.
- 179-3. David, (7), b. in January, 1806; d. at Concord, April 27, 1827, unm.
- 180-4. Amanda Malvina, (7) b. in February, 1809. (62) VII.
- 181-5. Isaac Newton, (7) b. April 5, 1811. (63) VII.
- 182-6. Moses, (7) b. Sept. 14, 1813; d. suddenly of heart disease Nov. 4, 1841, and was a young man of much promise; unm.
- 183-7. Nathaniel, (7) b. Sept. 14, 1815. (64) VII.
- 184-8. Daniel Fitz, (7) b. Feb. 29, 1820. (65) VII.
- 185-9. Francis Brown, (7) b. April 2, 1823. (66) VII.

Mr. Sawyer m. 2d, Mehitabel Colby, of Bradford, N. H., who d. April 23, 1847, aged 55 years. He was a man of

great industry, sound judgment and high integrity. He discharged from time to time various public trusts, with great fidelity. Died Feb. 1, 1846.

- (34) VI. POLLY SAWYER, (70-3) dau. of Moses, (5) was born at Salisbury, May 30, 1780. She married Lieut. David Pettengill, son of Capt. David Pettengill, of Salisbury, who d. Dec. 29, 1829. He was a farmer and lived in the three-storied brick house in Centre Road Village. She died Nov. 1, 1856. Children :

186-1. Betsey, (7) b. in November, 1799. (67) VII.

187-2. Malinda, (7) b. in August, 1801; d. Feb. 2, 1874. She married 1st, Elder Hiram Stevens; 2d, Capt. Daniel Miller, of Salisbury.

188-3. Polly, (7) b. in September, 1803. (68) VII.

189-4. John Milton, (7) b. in June, 1806. (69) VII.

(35) VI. NATHANIEL SAWYER, (72-5) the fourth son of Dea. Moses and Ann Fitz Sawyer, was born in Salisbury, April 10, 1784, at the family homestead, now in possession of the heirs of Dea. Nathaniel Sawyer. His daughter, Mrs. Henry O. Hotchkiss, of New Haven, Conn., says of him :

“In the years succeeding the revolution women were formed in sterner mould than at the present day, and the mother of that family was a notable example of energy and ability. The rugged soil of the farm required constant labor to render it productive, and it was from this source that the wants of a growing family were to be met. Order, industry and economy ruled in this household, and, while training her children in these respects, Mrs. Sawyer also brought them up in the fear and admonition of the Lord, thus sowing early the seeds of usefulness and power. The educational advantages of Salisbury were mostly limited to the schools kept in winter, but generally closed in summer. The eldest son, Moses, and the youngest, Nathaniel, the subject of this sketch, early developing a taste for study, were placed at different times under the care of Rev. Dr. Samuel Wood, an eminent Congregational clergyman, of Boscawen, who received boys into his family and fitted them for Dartmouth College. Aside from the mental training there

received, the pupils were instructed in the first principles of New England theology.

“While under the care of Dr. Wood, Mr. Sawyer’s religious impressions were developed and the fervent piety that pervaded his after life and character may be traced back to this period. His habit of daily reading and studying the scriptures, his strict observance of the Sabbath, his lofty integrity and strictness of morals, were due in a great measure to the teachings of this worthy divine.

“Mr. Sawyer graduated at Dartmouth College in 1805, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Samuel Green, of Concord, and completed the course two years after in the office of Joseph Story, of Salem, Mass. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar March 11, 1811, and to practice in the Circuit Court of the United States Oct. 15, 1812. He first located in Newburyport, but removed soon after to Boston. In 1813 he left with two or three others for Lexington, Kentucky, where they remained. He settled at Frankfort in the same state, and there continued his professional labors for eight years.

“His practice was largely confined to land suits and claims, and he was often employed by soldiers to obtain patents and warrants from the government. At that early day it was customary for lawyers to receive portions of the lands for fees, upon the adjustment of the claims or the location and survey of the lands. In this way Mr. Sawyer became the owner of large tracts in what was known as the Virginia Military District of Ohio, lying between the Scioto and Miami rivers.

“On the 12th of September, 1821, Mr. Sawyer was married to Mrs. Pamela Anderson Bacon, widow of Col. Edward Bacon, an officer in the war of 1812. The following October he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, which was his residence until 1839. These last eighteen years cover a period of active, laborious, professional life. At its expiration the successful results of this care and diligence enabled him to retire from the active duties of his profession. Desiring the advantages of a city life, he removed to Cincinnati, where he ever after resided, and

died, after a protracted illness, on the third day of October, 1853.

“In politics Mr. Sawyer was a whig; and, later on, an ardent free soiler. His hatred of human slavery dated from the time of his residence in Kentucky, and he stood by his convictions with the steadfastness of his Puritan ancestry. He was a sincere friend and supporter of Daniel Webster. Connected by blood on the mother's side, playmates in boyhood and companions in college, although not classmates, they continued their friendship by personal intercourse and by correspondence until Mr. Webster died.*

*DANIEL WEBSTER'S AUNT RUTH.

[Taken in substance from the recollections of Mrs. Betsey Webster, who died at Palmyra, N. Y., in 1880, aged 87 years.]

Daniel Webster was the son of Ebenezer Webster by his second wife, Abigail Eastman. This second wooing came about on this wise. For a long time Capt. Ebenezer Webster, the bereaved husband, took upon himself the double responsibility which the death of his first wife had imposed. But between the labors of a frontier farm and the oversight of his family, matters went from bad to worse. One day everything about the house seemed to rush to a climax of confusion. The children frolicked and rollicked; the quick-witted Joe tapped the cask of metheglin in the cellar, and his young brain was fired—“'twas destruction before and sorrow behind.” Capt. Webster had calmly and boldly confronted the enemy at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, at White Plains and Bennington. But now he was baffled, conquered. With his minute-men he had guarded Gen. Washington's person and camp on Dorchester Heights and at West Point. But his own camp he could neither guard nor regulate.

The distracted father silently removed his hat from the peg, walked out the door and took the cross-road southward to the house of his brother, William Webster, whose farm joined his own. It was situated one-third of the way up the eastern slope of Searles Hill, the highest eminence save Kearsarge in the town of Salisbury, New Hampshire. Capt. Webster had often been cheered by the sympathy and advice of “Aunt Ruth,” as the children called her, his brother William's wife. She was to him a true sister. He entered the door, the picture of despondency. The worthy matron sat bolt upright spinning flax. At the sight of that dejected face, she shoved aside the little wheel and placed a high-backed kitchen chair for her brother. Her first salutation was, “Eben, what *is* the trouble?” He prefaced a graphic recital of the horrors of his domestic condition with these words: “Everything, Ruth is going heads and hauls at home. I can't stand it any longer.”

Pity marked the lines of her face as she listened. When he had finished she did not at once reply, but gazed solemnly with a far-away look out of the south.

“Mr. Sawyer was also a staunch advocate of education. In the early settlement of Ohio, he felt that the first step in the laying out of a town, after the location of the church, was to establish that of the schoolhouse. He not only gave land for this purpose, but he used his influence to bring teachers from his loved New England.

window. Who shall say that her thoughts at that moment were not directed by a divine wisdom? Suddenly a light kindled in her eye which shot a ray of hope into his. She drew nearer to him, laid her hand upon his arm, and with a face glowing with earnestness and inspiration, said, “Eben, have you never heard of Nabby Eastman? Her mother was Jerusha Fitz, and she is a cousin of Deacon Moses Sawyer’s wife, who was Anna Fitz. She is a tailoress by trade, and knows what life is. In every respect she is a most excellent person. She is up from down below, visiting her relatives here.” Then with emphasis she added, “Eben, it’s my opinion that Nabby Eastman will make you a good wife, and your children a good mother. Go home, put on your Sunday suit, and ride over and see Nabby.”

The broad-shouldered, dark-eyed man, as he left the house saw not the valley of the Merrimack, stretching away in its loveliness for miles to the north and the south. With quickened step he walked around the high ledge and followed the road shaded by the tall, primeval pines, that seemed to whisper to him of a new love and the joys of a restored home. He obeyed to the letter the directions given him by the sibyl. Like Boaz of old, he did not long rest, but reasoned that “if it were well done when ’tis done, then ’twere well it were done quickly.” There was no undue precipitation, but before many moons had waxed and waned, the manly, military figure of Capt. Webster could have been seen on his horse with Miss Eastman seated on a pillion behind him on their way to the minister’s to be married. The residence of the parson was hard by the meeting-house, near the summit of Searles Hill—for in those days “the mountain of the Lord’s house was established in the top of the mountains, and was exalted above the hills, and all the people flowed unto it.”

The ceremony over, “down from the mountain crown,” where a ladder would have been an improvement, they safely wended their way to the home where they were to begin anew their journey and their life. As they arrived at the lowly house, the little ones were playing around “the banking.” The tender father introduced the new mother in these simple words, so much like the style of his gifted son—*“These, Nabby, are my children.”*

Aunt Ruth made no mistake in her counsel to her widowed brother in his perplexity. “The children” of Ebenezer Webster’s first wife “arose up and called her blessed; her husband also, and he praised her.” Her features wore the expression of strength rather than beauty. The heavy, shaggy eyebrows of her youngest son, Daniel, were the transcript of the mother. Her mind was strong, her faith strong. At the close of life, her peace in believing was so deep and unruffled that it forbade ecstasy. She survived her husband ten years, and died at the residence of her son, Ezekiel Webster, in Boscawen, N. H., in 1816, aged seventy-six years.—*N. Y. Evangelist, March 1, 1833.*

“One of his marked characteristics was his firm adherence to what in his judgment was right. In his love for civil and religious liberty he was a worthy descendant of his Puritan ancestors, whose memory he venerated. At the meetings of the New England Society, at Cincinnati, he would picture with glowing words the lives and deeds of those who, for conscience sake, braved the dangers of the sea, the perils and privations of the wilderness, and laid deep and strong the foundations of our liberties.

“He was a man of marked presence, commanding figure, and possessed of regular features, a fair, florid complexion and blue eyes. His abundant brown hair became silvery white in his later life and enhanced the dignity of his appearance. Mrs. Sawyer lived, in the full enjoyment of all her faculties, until March, 1888, and died at the advanced age of ninety-six years.”

His children, all born in Chillicothe, are :

190-1. Mary Ann Fitz, (7) b. Dec. 27, 1822. (70) VII.

191-2. DeWitt Clinton, (7) b. July 25, 1825. (71) VII.

192-3. Sally Frances, (7) b. Dec. 29, 1829. (72) VII.

193-4. Nathaniel Isaac, (7) b. Oct. 29, 1832. (73) VII.

(36) VI. ANN SAWYER, (73-6) dau. of Moses, (5) was b. June 21, 1786. She was educated at Salisbury Academy and was for several years a teacher. She was married, March 22, 1820, by Rev. Ebenezer Price, to Capt. Joseph Walker, of Concord, where she died Dec. 25, 1824. Her children :

194-1. Joseph Burbeen, (7) b. June 12, 1822. (74) VII.

195-2. Anna Burbeen, (7) b. Dec. 24, 1824; d. Jan. 5, 1825.

(37) VI. SARAH SAWYER, (74-7) daughter of Moses, (5) born June 5, 1789; m. Sewell Fifield, of Salisbury, a cabinet maker.

(38) VI. BETSEY SAWYER, (75-8) dau. of Moses, (5) was b. May 17, 1793. She m. Nov. 1, 1815, Nathaniel Webster, a merchant, of Boscawen Plain, who was b. Feb. 15, 1781, and died Aug. 8, 1828. Children :

196-1. Betsey Sawyer, (7) b. Feb. 20, 1817; d. Sept. 8, 1825.

- 197-2. Nathaniel Sawyer, (7) b. May 11, 1818. (75) VII.
 198-3. William, (7) b. Feb. 20, 1821; d. Aug. 8, 1826.
 199-4. Ann Ruth, (7) b. Nov. 26, 1823. (76) VII.

Immediately after her marriage Mrs. Webster removed to Boscawen, where she lived until 1862, when she went to Palmyra, N. Y., to reside with her daughter, Mrs. Horace Eaton. She was a woman of commanding presence, of marked mental vigor and of great intelligence. Her broad common sense never forsook her, and when, at the age of thirty-five, by the death of her husband, the sole care of her family and estate devolved upon her, she assumed unhesitatingly her new duties and discharged them with signal ability. She lived and died a firm believer in the old Puritan doctrines in which she had been reared. She never lacked the courage of her convictions and would have firmly walked to the stake had duty called her there. Her pastor, Rev. Warren H. Landon, said of her at her funeral: "She was a type of the New England woman of the past. Where can another such countenance as that be found? It often seemed to me as I looked into her grand old face as if she were one who had lived in the far past and had been saved to show us the good of the past and to teach us to live as well as our fathers." She died Oct. 20, 1880, aged 87 years. How appropriate the words of one who appreciated her excellencies:

"How fit that such a life, so full,
 So rounded, so complete, should close
 When Autumn crowns the fruitful year,
 And burdened nature seeks repose."

SEVENTH GENERATION.

(39) VII. DAVID SAWYER, (83-1) married Deborah Knowles,
 of Northwood. Children:

- 200-1. Gilman, (8).
 201-2. Emeline, (8).
 202-3. Perry, (8).

(40) VII. JOSIAH SAWYER, (84-2) married Joanna Sanborn, of Kingston, N. H. Children :

203-1. Angeline, (S).

204-2. Almira, (S) m. Edward Bartlett, of Lee, N. H.

205-3. Frank, (S) lives in Lee, N. H.

(41) VII. JOHN SAWYER, (85-3) b. March 16, 1801 ; married Clarissa Chesley, dau. of Thomas Chesley, of Durham, April 19, 1826, and settled near the base of Saddleback mountain, where B. D. Smith resides. Children :

206-1. Hannah S., (S) b. April 4, 1827 ; m. Francis G. Beane, June 25, 1846 ; lives in Manchester, N. H., and has one child, Emma F., (9) b. Oct. 23, 1848.

207-2. Ezra A. J. Sawyer, (S) b. Nov. 3, 1828. (77) VIII.

(42) VII. JEFFERSON SAWYER, (88-6) m. Jane Knowles, dau. of Jonathan Knowles, of Northwood, N. H. Lives in Lee, N. H., near Wadleigh's Falls. Children :

208-1. Francena J., (S) m. John P. Eaton and lives in Nebraska.

209-2. Arabelle, (S).

210-3. Hattie Beecher, (S).

211-4. Charles, (S).

(43) VII. JOHN SAWYER PALMER, (98-2) son of Jemima Sawyer Palmer, m. 1st, Sophia Magoon. Child :

212-1. Sophia S., (S).

Married, 2d, Miriam French. Children :

213-2. Miriam, (S) m. Stephen Courier.

214-3. Betsey, (S) m. Jacob Pillsbury.

215-4. Jacob, (S) died young.

216-5. Louisa, (S) m. — Davis.

217-6. Sarah, (S) m. — Leavitt. Children : 1st, Almira, (9) 2d, George, (9) 3d, John, (9) 4th, James, (9) 5th, Lydia, (9) 6th, Sarah, (9).

(44) VII. SARAH SAWYER, (120-5) dau. of Jeremiah Sawyer, (6) m. Rev. William Douglas, of Providence, R. I. Children :

218-1. Sarah A., (S).

219-2. Francis Wayland, (S).

220-3. Ann A. Ives, (S).

221-4. Charles, (S).

(45) VII. JOHN COURIER, (122-1) son of Hannah Sawyer Courier, b. 1796, d. Jan. 29, 1852; m. 1st, Mary Ann Colby, b. 1798, d. March 3, 1850. Children :

222-1. Charles Edson, (S) b. in 1822; m. Lucinda Graves. Children: 1st, George, (9) 2d, Charles M., (9).

223-2. Almira, (S) b. in April, 1824, unm.

224-3. Almond, (S) b. in August, 182-, unm.

(46) VII. HANNAH COURIER, (123-2) b. 1798; married Moses Paine, farmer, of Hardwick, Vt. Child :

225-1. Prin, (S) b. in November, 1820; m. Abigail Colby, of Orange, Vt., b. in 1798, d. March 3, 1850. Children : 1st, Helen A., (9) 2d, Plant Sawyer, (9) b. in May, 1822. m. Sarah S. Townsend, 3d, Lydia, (9) b. in 1826, 4th, Eliza A., (9) b. in 1832, 5th, Emily, (9) b. in 1838.

(47) VII. NANCY COURIER, (125-4) dau. of Hannah Sawyer Courier, (6) b. Aug. 31, 1801; m. Lynds Luther, farmer, of Corinth, Vt. Children :

226-1. Saloma, (S) b. Feb. 12, 1823, unm.

227-2. Benjamin, (S) b. Sept. 30, 1824; m. Jerusha Richardson.

228-3. Lucy Ann, (S) b. Dec. 28, 1831.

(48) VII. RICHARD SAWYER COURIER, (126-5) farmer, b. June 22, —; m. Fanny R. Pratt, b. Oct. 20, 1809. Children :

229-1. Fidelia R., (S) b. Dec. 23, 1833, unm.

230-2. Charles, (S) b. Aug. 25, 1836.

231-3. Fanny E. L., (S) b. Oct. 30, 1847.

232-4. Ella Victoria, (S) b. Oct. 2, 1851.

(49) VII. LUCINDA COURIER, (127-6) b. March 17, 1805, d. in November, 1843; m. Anson Wood, of Topsham, Vt., b. in 1805. Children :

233-1. Cynthia, (S) died young.

234-2. Sylvanus G., (S) b. in March, 1830.

235-3. Lucy A., (S) b. in May, 1832.

236-4. Luther J., (S) b. in August, 1834.

237-5. Lucetta T., (S) b. in 1835.

238-6. Lucinda W., (S) died young.

(50) VII. SABIN COURIER, (128-7) farmer, b. March 29, 1807; m. Almyra Richardson, Feb. 4, 18— Children :

239-1. Mary Jane, (S) b. Aug. 31, 1833.

- 240-2. Rosilla, (S) b. April 28, 1837; d. March 11, 1839.
 241-3. Pascal W., (S) b. Feb. 27, 1842.

(51) VII. SUSAN COURIER, (129-8) b. in January, 1809; m. Samuel Richardson, farmer, of Barre, Vt., born in 1805. Children :

- 242-1. Fidelia, (S).
 243-2. Luther, (S).
 244-3. Almira, (S).
 245-4. Caroline, (S).
 246-5. Betsey, (S).
 247-6. Warren F., (S).

(52) VII. JAMES MUNROE COURIER, (132-11) b. July 28, 1817; m. Olive Hutchinson. Children :

- 248-1. Marietta C., (S).
 249-2. Harriet, (S).
 250-3. Oramel, (S).
 251-4. Dana, (S).
 252-5. Sarah, (S).

(53) VII. OTIS SAWYER, (145-3) b. Feb. 17, 1813; m. 1st, Mary Ann Bickford, b. in February, 1813, d. in October, 1842. Children :

- 253-1. Ira, (S).
 254-2. Dana, (S).

2d, married Caroline Rowe. Child :

- 255-3. Clara, (S).

(54) VII. ALMIRA SAWYER, (148-6) born Sept. 13, 1817; m. Daniel Fitz, farmer, Washington, Vt. Children :

- 256-1. Mary Jane, (S).
 257-2. Julia Ann, (S).
 258-3. Lucia, (S).
 259-4. Monroe, (S).
 260-5. Emeline, (S).

(55) VII. WILLIAM SAWYER, (163-2) married Betsey Courier. Children :

- 261-1. Mary, (S).
 262-2. Arthur, (S).
 263-3. Clarinda, (S).
 264-4. Oliver, (S).

(56.) VII. CAROLINE SAWYER, (173-1) the oldest daughter of Rev. Moses Sawyer, was born at Henniker, N. H., May 28, 1804, and married Sept. 5, 1826, to Rev. Daniel Fitz, D. D., of Ipswich, Mass. Children :

- 265-1. Sarah Adams, (8) b. June 30, 1827. (74) VII.
 266-2. George Currier, (8) b. April 14, 1830. (78) VIII.
 267-3. Louise Adams, (8) b. May 17, 1833; died Oct. 17, 1847.
 268-4. Caroline Frances, (8) b. Aug. 14, 1837. (79) VIII.
 269-5. Daniel Francis, (8) b. Aug. 14, 1837. (80) VIII.

Mrs. Fitz, who possessed high mental endowments combined with great sweetness of disposition and much social culture, died at Ipswich, Jan. 10, 1862, aged fifty-seven years. A fuller account of Mrs. Fitz may be found in the History of Essex County, Mass. Rev. Daniel Fitz, D. D., the son of Currier and Sarah (George) Fitz, was of the sixth generation in descent from Robert Fitz, of Ipswich, Mass., the first Anglo-American ancestor of all the Fitz families in the United States. He was born at Sandown, N. H., May 28, 1795, but in infancy removed with his parents to Derry, N. H. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1818, and after serving for one term as assistant teacher in Pinkerton Academy, Derry, went to Salisbury, N. H., and was for two years principal of the academy of that town. At the expiration of this period he accepted an invitation to take charge of the Academy of Marblehead, Mass., where he remained a year and a half, and left to enter Andover Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1825. On the 26th of June of the next year he was ordained and installed colleague of Rev. Joseph Dana, D. D., and assistant pastor of the second Congregational church, of Ipswich. Dr. Dana died in 1827, and from that time onward to his resignation in 1867 Mr. Fitz was sole pastor of that church. He subsequently continued his residence in Ipswich, without clerical charge. He was married a second time to Mrs. H. B. D. Bowman, who survived him. Dr. Fitz was a good scholar and was honored by

his alma mater in 1862 by its degree of D. D. Besides being an acceptable preacher, earnest, lucid, eloquent at times and always judicious, he was a devoted pastor. While holding firmly the doctrines of his denomination he entertained a broad liberality for all such as differed from him in religious views. He died Sept. 2, 1869, and was buried from the church in which he had ministered so long, the services being largely conducted by his friend, the Rev. John Pike, D. D., of Rowley, Mass.

- (57) VII. LIVONIA SAWYER, (174-2) daughter of Rev. Moses Sawyer, was born at Henniker, N. H., May 18, 1806. She married Capt. C. T. Bayley, for many years a ship-master, but during the latter part of his life in business in Boston. She had one child :

270-1. Francis T., (8) b. Aug. 19, 1846. (83) VIII.

- (58) VII. CASSANDRA SAWYER, (175-3) daughter of Rev. Moses Sawyer, was born at Henniker, N. H., June 4, 1809. She was educated at Ipswich Female Seminary, under Miss Grant and Miss Lyon. She professed religion at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1829, and was married at Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 22, 1833, to Rev. Jesse Lockwood, who was born at North Salem, Westchester county, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1802. He graduated at Williams College in 1830 and afterwards studied divinity two years at Princeton and one year at New Haven. Subsequently becoming a missionary to the Cherokee Indians, he lived at Dwight Mission, in Arkansas, where he died July 11, 1834. Mrs. Lockwood returned to her father's home the next year, making the long journey first in Indian canoes, and subsequently by such slow conveyances as the time and the locality traversed afforded, reaching home April 14, 1835, having borne in her arms the long way her only child. She died June 23, 1840. During the last year of her life she was unable to speak an audible word. She had one child :

271-1. Jesse Dwight, (8) b. Aug. 18, 1834. (84) VIII.

(59) VII. MOSES KIMBALL SAWYER, (176--4) son of Rev. Moses Sawyer, was born at Henniker, N. H., July 7, 1812. He married Oct. 7, 1844, Caroline Kimball, daughter of Benjamin Kimball, of Boscawen, N. H. He was a tanner in early life and lived for a time in Peabody, Mass. He subsequently engaged in the grocery business, living at Concord, N. H., and at Portland, Me., at the latter of which he died Jan. 7, 1875. Children :

272-1. Mary Frances, (S) b. July 23, 1845. (S1) VIII.

273-2. Louise Kimball, (S) b. Aug. 25, 1847. (S2) VIII.

(60) VII. HANNAH SAWYER, (177-1) daughter of Isaac Fitz Sawyer, was born in January, 1805, and married Feb. 28, 1827, to Royal Choate, of Choate's Hill, Boscawen, N. H. She d. July 31, 1833. Children :

274-1. David S., (S) born Nov. 28, 1827; died Feb. 22, 1833.

275-2. Samuel, (S) b. Feb. 24, 1830. (S5) VIII.

276-3. Nancy J., (S) b. Nov. 5, 1832. (S6) VIII.

(61) VII. FANNY SAWYER, (178-2) daughter of Isaac Fitz Sawyer, was married Feb. 9, 1831, to Uri Perley, of Enfield, N. H., who died April 27, 1887, aged eighty-three. Children :

277-1. John Quincy, (S) b. Nov. 27, 1831. (S7) VIII.

278-2. Rebecca Sawyer, (S) b. Dec. 8, 1836. (S8) VIII.

279-3. Isaac Newton, (S) b. Jan. 17, 1839. (S9) VIII.

280-4. Moses Sawyer, (S) b. March 31, 1842. (90) VIII.

(62) VII. AMANDA MALVINA SAWYER, (180-4) daughter of Isaac Fitz Sawyer, of Salisbury, born in February, 1809; married Thomas W. Wilson, M. D., of Salisbury, and d. Sept. 19, 1882, at Ohio Township, St. Clair county, Missouri. Dr. Wilson died at Salisbury, April 13, 1861, aged 55 years. Children :

281-1. Moses Sawyer, (S) b. Nov. 21, 1835. (102) VIII.

282-2. Mary Ann, (S) b. Dec. 7, 1837; was married Oct. 21, 1872, to Rev. Isaac Newton Locke, who died Feb. 2, 1882. Mrs. Locke resides at Akron, O.

283-3. George T., (S) b. May 31, 1841. (103) VIII.

284-4. Francis S., (S) b. Jan. 19, 1845. (104) VIII.

285-5. Ellen Amanda, (S) b. Feb. 23, 1849. Resides at Ohio, St. Clair Co., Mo.

286-6. Abbie Jane, (S) b. Sept. 14, 1852. Resides at Ohio, St. Clair Co., Mo.

- (63) VII. ISAAC NEWTON SAWYER, (181-5) son of Isaac Fitz Sawyer, of Salisbury, was born April 5, 1811. He was married Jan. 22, 1834, to Abigail M. Chellis, of Plainfield, N. H., born April 30, 1810. She died April 15, 1860. He was married a second time, Jan. 1, 1861, to B. Jane L. Hoit, daughter of Gorham W. Hoit, of Lee, N. H. Children :

287-1. Leander Newton, (S) b. Dec. 13, 1861.

288-2. Gorham Hoit, (S) b. June 15, 1866.

Mr. Sawyer, as well as his brothers living in Salisbury and vicinity, has during his entire life been largely interested in merino sheep husbandry. Thorough masters of the business, they have all bred excellent animals and produced large quantities of fine merino wool. Their facilities for the prosecution of this business have been peculiar, as they have not only good upland farms, but extensive pastures upon the southerly and easterly slopes of Kearsarge mountain.

- (64) VII. NATHANIEL SAWYER, Deacon, (183-7) son of Isaac Fitz Sawyer, of Salisbury, was born Sept. 14, 1814. He married, 1st, May 12, 1840, Lucy H. Wood, daughter of Capt. Ephraim Wood, of Lebanon, N. H. She was born Dec. 6, 1816, and died April 19, 1863. Children :

289-1. Lucy Ann, (S) born Oct. 15, 1841. She married Oct. 15, 1873, George Little, of Webster, N. H. They had one child, George Sawyer, who was born June 18, 1880, and died April 6, 1882. She died Aug. 22, 1880.

290-2. Mary Rebecca, (S) b. Oct. 22, 1843. She married Aug. 31, 1882, George Little, of Webster, N. H.

291-3. Charles Henry, (S) born Oct. 4, 1848; is a civil engineer and was married Jan. 23, 1881, to Eva M. Davison, of Empire Prairie, Mo., and lives in Stanbury, Mo. Child: Charles Nathaniel, (9) b. Oct. 2, 1887.

292-4. Fannie Elizabeth, (S) b. June 20, 1854.

293-5. Caroline Wood, (S) b. Jan. 16, 1857.

294-6. Martha Louise, (S) b. Oct. 30, 1859. (100) VIII.

Mr. Sawyer was married a second time to Mary Ann Wood, sister of his first wife, Jan. 23, 1866. Child :

295-7. Edward Nathaniel, (S) b. June 29, 1867.



NATHANIEL SAWYER.

Mr. Sawyer was a successful farmer and lived on the family homestead, where his grandfather settled upon coming to Salisbury more than a hundred years ago. His townsmen conferred upon him various public trusts, and the Congregational church elected him a deacon, April 28, 1860. He d. Dec. 1, 1885.

- (65) VII. DANIEL FITZ SAWYER, (184-8) son of Isaac Fitz Sawyer, was born Feb. 29, 1820. He was a farmer and always resided in Salisbury. Jan. 8, 1846, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Rev. William DeMerritt, of Durham, N. H. She was born in September, 1815, and died Nov. 11, 1863. Mr. Sawyer died May 22, 1878. Children :

296-1. Nancy Rebecca, (S) b. in October, 1850; d. in December, 1870.

297-2. Isaac Fitz, (S) b. Feb. 16, 1854. Is an attorney at law, Cambridge, Mass.

- (66) VII. FRANCIS BROWN SAWYER, (185-9) son of Isaac Fitz Sawyer, was born April 14, 1823, and married Sept. 11, 1851, to Ellen, daughter of Deacon Enoch Little, of Webster, N. H., who d. Oct. 5, 1870. Children :

298-1. Mary Frances, (S) b. May 28, 1853.

299-2. Sarah Ellen, (S) b. Dec. 25, 1858.

300-3. Emma Elvira, (S) b. April 10, 1861.

301-4. Hermon Little, (S) b. April 25, 1865.

302-5. Louisa Jane, (S) b. July 14, 1868; d. Jan. 6, 1870.

Mr. Sawyer soon after his marriage settled at Little's hill, in Webster, where he still resides. He is a prominent man in his town and has held various positions of trust. July 5, 1846, previous to his removal to Webster, he was elected a deacon of the Salisbury Congregational church.

- (67) VII. BETSEY PETTENGILL, (186-1) daughter of Polly Sawyer Pettengill, was born Nov. 6, 1799. She m. in 1816, Benjamin Pettengill, of Salisbury, who was b. Sept. 17, 1789, and graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1812. He lived in Salisbury and followed farming. He d. Dec. 6, 1873. His wife d. April 26, 1883. Children :

- 303-1. Augustus Cæsar, (S) b. Nov. 22, 1817. (91) VIII.
 304-2. David Milton, (S) b. Nov. 12, 1819. (92) VIII.
 305-3. Benjamin Hale, (S) b. June 16, 1824. (93) VIII.
 306-4. John Ward, (S) b. Nov. 12, 1835. (94) VIII.

(68) VII. POLLY PETTENGILL, (188-3) daughter of Polly Sawyer Pettengill, was born in September, 1803, and died in February, 1840. She married Worcester Webster, Esq., a trader, of Boscawen, N. H. Children :

- 307-1. Charles Williams, (S) b. Sept. 14, 1826. (95) VIII.
 308-2. George Worcester, (S) b. in 1831. Engaged in wholesale boot and shoe business in Boston; was never married; died in June, 1860.
 309-3. Mary Ann, (S) b. in July, 1839 (96) VIII.

(69) VII. JOHN MILTON PETTENGILL, (189-4) son of Polly Sawyer Pettengill, was born in January, 1806, and died April 10, 1838. He married Catherine Goss, of Hennifer, who d. Nov. 14, 1877, aged 74 years. Children :

- 310-1. John Franklin, (S) d. April 16, 1840, aged 12 years.
 311-2. David E., (S) d. Oct. 29, 1840, aged 9 years.
 312-3. John Ward, (S) d. in infancy.

(70) VII. MARY ANN FITZ SAWYIER, (190-1) daughter of Nathaniel Sawyer, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1822, and received her advanced education in New Haven, Conn. On the 25th day of May, 1841, she was married in Cincinnati to Henry Oakes Hotchkiss, of New Haven, Conn. Here she has since resided, influential and deeply interested in the general welfare and charities of her adopted city. Children :

- 313-1. Nathaniel Sawyer, (S) b. April 14, 1842. (97) VIII.
 314-2. William Henry, (S) b. July 22, 1847. Having graduated at Yale College in 1869, and at Yale Medical School in 1872, he continued his medical studies in Europe, and upon returning home established himself in ophthalmic practice at New Haven.
 315-3. Marie Oakes, (S) b. July 15, 1850. Having supplemented the education which she received in her native city, by prolonged travel abroad, she returned to New Haven where she now resides.

Mr. Hotchkiss, the son of Russell Hotchkiss, Esq., one of the leading shipping and importing merchants of New Haven, was for many years an active member of

the old house of Russell Hotchkiss & Sons. Upon retiring from mercantile life he devoted himself to the management of his estate and the care of such trusts as incidentally fell to his charge. With portions of his family he made three tours in Europe, where he studied with deep interest the characters of the people and of the institutions visited. He was a man of broad views, and possessed of much energy and rare judgment in business enterprises. Beloved by a large circle of friends and universally esteemed by his fellow townsmen, it is not strange that his sudden death, Dec. 4, 1883, produced a marked sensation among the people of his native city.

(71) VII. DEWITT CLINTON SAWYIER, (191-2) was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, July 25, 1825, where he resided until 1839, when he removed with his parents to Cincinnati. He received his higher education at the Woodward high school and at the Cincinnati College. In 1846 he settled upon Wahoo farm, Madison county, Ohio, where he remained for twenty-three years, engaged in stock raising. At the expiration of this period he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and later to California, where he now resides. Nov. 1, 1854, he married Kate Maria Smith, of Granville, Licking Co., Ohio. Children :

- 316-1. Nathaniel, (S) b. Oct. 3, 1854; m. Dec. 17, 1879, and has one child, Gertrude, (9). He resides upon his ranch, in Napa county, California, and is engaged in raising wine and raisin grapes.
- 317-2. Reuben Anderson, (S) b. Oct. 28, 1857; is a civil engineer and bridge builder.
- 318-3. DeWitt Clinton, (S) b. Feb. 14, 1862.
- 319-4. Kate Lewis, (S) b. Sept. 6, 1864. Graduated at Granville Female College in 1883.
- 320-5. Eva Pauline, (S) b. Aug. 3, 1870.

(72) VII. SALLY FRANCES SAWYIER, (192-3) was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1829. She received her advanced education at Exeter, N. H., and at New Haven, Conn. She married, first, June 5, 1849, William H. Elliott, who graduated at Yale College in 1844, practiced law in New

Haven, and died at St. Croix, West Indies, Dec. 5, 1852.
Children :

- 321-1. William Horace, (S) b. June 5, 1850; died in September, 1850.
322-2. George Augustus, (S) b. Sept. 22, 1851; died in August, 1852.
323-3. Williemena H., (S) b. Jan. 30, 1853. (9S) VIII.

She married, second, April 5, 1859, Lebeus C. Chapin, of New Haven, who was born at Gilbertsville, Otsego county, New York. He was fitted for college at Munson, Mass., and graduated at Yale College in 1852. Having served for a time as tutor in that institution, he studied medicine and graduated from its Medical School in the spring of 1864. He entered the United States army and in 1865 had charge of the general hospital, at Beaufort, S. C. In 1867 he removed with his family to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he d. Nov. 21, 1885. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Chapin :

- 324-4. Fitz Henry, (S) b. Feb. 2, 1862. Now in business in Kalamazoo, Mich.
325-5. Fanny Anderson, (S) b. Nov. 21, 1863.
326-6. Mary Bell, (S) b. Nov. 3, 1866.
327-7. Helen Maude, (S) b. July 10, 1868.

(73.) VII. NATHANIEL J. SAWYIER, Dr., (193-4) was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1832. He received his advanced academical education largely at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Brown University. He graduated in medicine at the Ohio Medical School in 1857. The year following he went to Valparaiso, South America, and for a time had charge of the United States marine hospital in that city. In the fall of 1860 he returned to this country and on the 9th day of January, 1861, he was married to Helen Wingate, daughter of Henry Wingate, Esq., of Frankfort, Kentucky, who was born June 23, 1839. In 1862 he removed to his farm, Table Rock, in Madison county, Ohio, where he practiced his profession and managed his land. In 1871 he settled at Frankfort, where he has since resided in an old-fashioned Kentucky home, whose traditions and associations he

preserves with much care, while pursuing his profession and answering many other calls public and private upon his time. Children :

- 328-1. Lilian, (S) b. in Frankfort, March 5, 1862.
- 329-2. Henry Wingate, (S) b. in Frankfort, April 14, 1863.
- 330-3. Paul, (S) b. at Table Rock, Lafayette township, Madison county, Ohio, March 23, 1865.
- 331-4. Natt., (S) b. at Table Rock, Dec. 14, 1866; d. Dec. 17, 1866.
- 332-5. Natalie, (S) b. at Table Rock, Feb. 19, 1869.
- 333-6. Mary Campbell, (S) born at Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, Nov. 30, 1870.
- 334-7. Robert Wingate, (S) b. at Frankfort, April 3, 1881; died at Staunton, Va., July 28, 1883.

(74) VII. JOSEPH BURBEEN WALKER, (194-1) was born at Concord, N. H., June 12, 1822. Fitted for college largely at Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated at Yale in 1844. He studied law in the office of Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, of Concord, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in March, 1847. He married, 1st, May 5, 1847, Sarah Adams Fitz, (265-1) daughter of Rev. Dr. Daniel Fitz, of Ipswich, Mass. She was born June 30, 1827, and was educated partly at Ipswich, in the Female Seminary of Rev. Dr. Cowles, and partly at Essex, Mass., in the school of Hon. David Choate. She died Nov. 21, 1844. Mr. Walker married, 2d, May 1, 1850, Elizabeth Lord Upham, daughter of Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham, of Concord, who was born Aug. 18, 1830, and educated partly at Concord and partly at Bradford (Mass.) Academy. Children :

- 335-1. Charles Rumford, (S) born Feb. 13, 1852, was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated at Yale in 1874. He pursued his medical studies at the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1877. Afterwards he was for a year and a half an interne of the Boston city hospital, and subsequently, for about two years, he pursued post-graduate studies at Dublin, Vienna, and Strasbourg, in Europe. He is now settled in practice at Concord, N. H. (108) IX.
- 336-2. Susan Burbeen, (S) born June 27, 1853. She was married Nov. 14, 1882, to Charles M. Gilbert. (101) VIII.
- 337-3. Nathaniel Upham, (S) born Jan. 14, 1855. He was fitted for college at Andover (Mass.) Academy, and graduated at Yale in 1877. He afterwards studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in the office of Jewell,

Field & Shepard, Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1880. He is now in active practice in Boston. He was married June 6, 1888, to Helen F. Dunklee, of Boston.

- 338-4. Mary Bell, (S) a child of great personal beauty and promise, was born Sept. 15, 1856, and died Feb. 2, 1867.
- 339-5. Eliza Lord Walker, (S) was born Jan. 4, 1863, and has received her education partly at Concord and partly at Andover (Mass.) Female Seminary.
- 340-6. Joseph Timothy, born Dec. 12, 1865, was educated at Concord and at Phillips Exeter Academy. He now resides in Savannah, Ga.

(75) VII. NATHANIEL SAWYER WEBSTER, (197-2) was born May 11, 1818, and received his education at Boscawen and Pembroke academies. He has always lived in Boscawen and followed farming. One of its substantial citizens, he cheerfully coöperates in all the good enterprises of his native town, which he represented in the state legislature in 1876 and 1877. At the sesqui-centennial celebration of its settlement he was president of the day. He married, July 2, 1846, Lucy Ann Lord, dau. of Edward D. Lord, then of Epsom, N. H. Children :

- 341-1. Edward Lord, b. Aug. 24, 1847; d. Feb. 15, 1852.
- 342-2. Julia Appleton, (S) b. April 1, 1853. (99) VIII.
- 343-3. Charles Irving, (S) b. Jan. 6, 1856. Is a teacher at East Orange, N. J. (109) IX.

(76) VII. ANN RUTH WEBSTER, (199-4) was born at Boscawen, N. H., Nov. 26, 1823, and graduated at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary in 1842. For two years afterwards she was a teacher in that institution and was married Aug. 18, 1845, to Rev. Horace Eaton. Children :

- 344-1. Horace Webster, (S) b. June 28, 1846. Yale College. 1870; Law School, Washington, D. C., 1884.
- 345-2. John Spaulding, (S) b. Aug. 27, 1848; d. at Palmyra, N. Y., July 4, 1868.
- 346-3. Anna Sawyer, (S) b. April 21, 1851; d. at Palmyra, Sept. 11, 1853.
- 347-4. Mary Sawyer, (S) b. Dec. 19, 1853. Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, 1876.
- 348-5. Elizabeth Webster, (S) b. March 25, 1857. Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, 1878.

Mrs. Eaton possesses a fine mind, which has been thoroughly trained. Her published writings evince marked literary ability. Her husband, Dr. Eaton, was born at Sutton, N. H., Oct. 7, 1810. He graduated at Dart-

mouth College in 1839, and at Union Theological Seminary in 1842. He was soon after ordained and settled over the sixth Presbyterian church in New York city, where he remained until 1849, when he removed with his family to Palmyra, N. Y., and was installed over the Presbyterian church of Palmyra. He continued pastor of that church for thirty years. He resigned in 1879 and was never afterwards settled, but supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church of Marion, N. Y., a town within easy reach of his residence, until his death, which occurred Oct. 21, 1883, and closed a continuous proclamation of the gospel for forty-two years. For a full account of his life see memoir of her husband, prepared by Mrs. Eaton.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

(77) VIII. EZRA A. J. SAWYER, (207-2) born Nov. 3, 1828, was married May 24, 1853, to Sarah Collins, daughter of Joseph Bean and Lydia H. Collins, daughter of the late Samuel Collins. He lives at Deerfield Parade, was a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1865 and 1866, and has been a deputy sheriff for many years. Children :

349-1. Frederick B., (9) b. April 16, 1854. Lives at Dubuque, Iowa.

350-2. John F., (9) b. March 2, 1856. Lives at Dubuque, Iowa.

351-3. Mabel J., (9) b. April 11, 1861.

(78) VIII. GEORGE CURRIER FITZ, (266--2) born April 14, 1830, was married Feb. 9, 1854, to Mary Buck Crofut, of Arlington, Vt., born April 22, 1833. He resided in Ipswich, Mass., and was engaged in the express business. He died Aug. 9, 1873. Children :

352-1. George Lendrum, (9) d. —

353-2. Daniel, (9) b. Aug. 15, 1860. Resides in Ipswich.

(79) VIII. CAROLINE FRANCES FITZ, (268--4) was born at Ipswich, Mass., Aug. 14, 1837, and educated largely at the Ipswich Female Seminary, under the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Cowles. She was married Sept. 1, 1858, to Joseph W. Woods, Esq., of Boston, who has for many years been identified with the wholesale dry goods interest of that city. Children :

- 354-1. Harriet Appleton, (9) b. June 15, 1859. (105) IX.
- 355-2. Caroline Frances, (9) b. July 9, 1862; d. Aug. 17, 1862.
- 356-3. Joseph Fitz, (9) b. Oct. 9, 1863.
- 357-4. James Haughton, (9) b. Nov. 27, 1864.
- 358-5. Arthur Hale, (9) b. Jan. 29, 1870.
- 359-6. Herbert Richardson, (9) b. Oct. 9, 1872.

(80) VIII. DANIEL FRANCIS FITZ, (269--5) was born Aug. 14, 1837, and graduated at Harvard College in 1859. He studied law and is now a member of the Suffolk bar. He was married Oct. 10, 1865, to Mary Frances, daughter of William P. Wade, of Somerville, Mass., born Aug. 23, 1843. Children :

- 360-1. Daniel F., (9) b. Nov. 28, 1870.
- 361-2. Mary Wade, (9) b. Dec. 8, 1871.

(81) VIII. MARY FRANCES SAWYER, (272--1) was born in Peabody, Mass., July 23, 1845, and married Oct. 7, 1869, to Edward B. Cook, a hardware merchant, of Portland, Me. Child :

- 362-1. Philip Howard, (9) b. Feb. 2, 1878.

(82) VIII. LOUISE KIMBALL SAWYER, (273--2) was born in Salisbury, N. H., Aug. 25, 1847, and was married June 16, 1870, to Charles S. Chase, lime and cement merchant, Portland, Me. Child :

- 363-1. Alice Sawyer, (9) b. Jan. 11, 1875.

(83) VIII. FRANCIS T. BAYLEY, Rev., (270--1) was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 19, 1846, and was married Oct. 22, 1869, to Julia M. Palmer, of Bath, Me. He is at present pastor of the State St. Congregational church, Portland, Me. Children :

- 364-1. Dwight Smith, (9) b. May 31, 1871.
 365-2. Frank Sawyer, (9) b. May 3, 1874.
 366-3. Julia Fannie, (9) b. May 26, 1875.

(84) VIII. JESSE ROSSITER DWIGHT LOCKWOOD, (271--1) son of Cassandra Sawyer Lockwood, was born at Dwight Station, Arkansas Territory, Aug. 18, 1834. He married Sept. 13, 1864, Clara Maria Lawrence, born at Pepperell, Mass., Dec. 31, 1842. Mr. Lockwood is engaged in business in New York, and has one child :

- 367-1. Clara Sawyer, (9) b. April 3, 1881.

(85) VIII. SAMUEL CHOATE, (275--2) is a farmer, living on Choate's hill, Boscawen, N. H. He was born Feb. 24, 1830, and married Caroline M. Perkins, of Georgetown, Mass. Children :

- 368-1. Mary H., (9) b. July 20, 1863,
 369-2. Lizzie M., (9) b. Jan. 10, 1865.

(86) VIII. NANCY J. CHOATE, (276--3) was born Nov. 5, 1832, and married Moses C. Sanborn, a farmer, of Concord, N. H. Children :

- 370-1. David, (9) b. July 21, 1856.
 371-2. Newton Sawyer, (9) b. Aug. 21, 1860.
 372-3. Ella Maria, (9) b. March 6, 1865.
 373-4. Shaddie, (9) b. March 1, 1870; d. May 4, 1871.

(87) VIII. JOHN QUINCY PERLEY, (277--1) was born at Enfield, N. H., Nov. 27, 1831, and married Elizabeth Dow Pattee, of Canaan, N. H., Oct. 1, 1859. Children :

- 374-1. Charles Allen, (9) b. Aug. 6, 1860.
 375-2. Ida Frances, (9) b. Sept. 28, 1862.
 376-3. May Bell, (9) b. Oct. 8, 1866.

(88) VIII. REBECCA SAWYER PERLEY, (278--2) was born at Enfield, N. H., Dec. 8, 1836, and married Lewis C. Pattee, of Canaan, N. H., April 15, 1858. Children :

- 377-1. Mary Elizabeth, (9) b. March 8, 1859.
 378-2. Fanny Louisa, (9) b. Feb. 8, 1862.
 379-3. Alice Rena, (9) b. Sept. 28, 1865.
 380-4. Fred'k Lewis, (9) b. Oct. 16, 1868.

381-5. Lillie Rebecca, (9) b. March 28, 1871; d. Jan. 30, 1873.

382-6. Rose Bell, (9) b. Dec. 10, 1873; d. Jan. 27, 1875.

(89) VIII. ISAAC NEWTON PERLEY, (279-3) was born Jan. 17, 1839, and married Kate E. Sturtevant, of Lebanon, N. H., Oct. 1, 1867. Children :

383-1. Harry Sturtevant, (9) b. Aug. 18, 1868; d. July 28, 1869.

384-2. Carrie Cole, (9) b. Aug. 20, 1870.

385-3. Charles Raymond, (9) b. March 28, 1875; d. Aug. 19, 1875.

(90) VIII. MOSES SAWYER PERLEY, (280-4) was born March 31, 1842, and married Sarah Jane Harris, of Enfield, N. H., May 13, 1869. Child :

386-1. Fanny Sawyer, (9) b. March 13, 1870.

(91) VIII. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR PETTENGILL, (303-1) son of Benjamin and Betsey Pettengill, was born Nov. 22, 1817, and is a farmer living in Salisbury. He married, 1st, on the 27th day of January, 1848, Eliza Ann Shaw, who was born July 23, 1824, and died Sept. 20, 1868. Children :

387-1. Benjamin Pettengill, (9) b. Feb. 28, 1849. (106) IX.

388-2. Betsey, (9) b. Jan. 8, 1853. (107) IX.

389-3. Carrie V., (9) b. Sept. 28, 1855; m. March 6, 1878, Ernest C. Courier.

390-4. John D., (9) b. Sept. 14, 1859.

(92) VIII. DAVID MILTON PETTENGILL, (304-2) was born Nov. 12, 1819. He married Miranda P. Rice, Feb. 13, 1846, and died May 8, 1849. Children :

391-1. Betsey M., (9) b. Dec. 6, 1846.

392-2. Vesta Ann, (9) b. May 5, 1848; m. — Oct. 6, 1869, and d. Nov. 3, 1870.

(93) VIII. BENJAMIN HALE PETTENGILL, (305-3) was born Jan. 16, 1824, and married May 2, 1850, Joanna Matthews, who was born April 20, 1823. Children :

393-1. Benjamin F., (9) b. Feb. 27, 1851; d. Dec. 14, 1851.

394-2. Mary Hester, (9) b. Oct. 6, 1852.

395-3. Hattie E., (9) b. Jan. 31, 1855.

396-4. Benjamin, (9) b. May 4, 1857.

397-5. John W., (9) b. April 15, 1859.

(94) VIII. JOHN W. PETTENGILL, Hon., (306-4) was born Nov. 12, 1835. He is a lawyer and lives in Malden, Mass.

He married, 1st, April 25, 1866, Margaret Maria Dennett, who was born Oct. 20, 1843, and died Sept. 29, 1869. Child :

398-1. Margaret Betsey, (9) b. Sept. 21, 1867.

Married, 2d, Mary Dennett, May 31, 1871, who d. March 7, 1872, aged 35 years. He married, 3d, April, 1873, Mary Emma Tilton, who d. April 14, 1874. Child :

399-2. John T., (9) b. April 4, 1874.

(95) VIII. CHARLES WILLIAMS WEBSTER, (307--1) was born Sept. 14, 1826. He married Jan. 5, 1853, Lucia Maria, daughter of John Greenough, of Boscawen, who was born Oct. 11, 1826. For many years Mr. Webster was a wholesale boot and shoe dealer in Boston. Of late years he has resided upon the Webster homestead in Boscawen. Child :

400-1. Edward, (9) b. Oct. 18, 1865.

(96) VIII. MARY ANN WEBSTER, (309--3) was born in July, 1839. She married Charles E. Johnson, of Brookline, Mass. Children :

401--1. Robert Webster, (9) b. Sept. 23, 1867.

402--2. Philip V. K., (9) b. March 31, 1869.

(97) VIII. NATHANIEL SAWYIER HOTCHKISS, (313--1) was born at New Haven, Conn., April 14, 1842. Was educated in New Haven and married Jan. 15, 1868, Frances Louise, daughter of James P. Thorndike, Esq., one of the solid men of Boston, born Dec. 30, 1847. He lives in Boston, and is deeply interested in the highest welfare of his adopted city. He is treasurer of the McKay Metallic Fastening Association. Child :

403--1. Louise Thorndike, (9) b. March 27, 1869.

(98) VIII. WILLIEMENA H. ELLIOT, (323--3) was born Jan. 30, 1853. She graduated at Vassar College in 1872, and at the Woman's Medical College, New York city, in 1877.

On the 26th of December, 1877, she was married to Edward Emerson, M. D., who graduated at Williams College in 1865, and is now in the practice of medicine at Detroit, Mich. Children :

404-1. Paul Elliot, (9) b. July 14, 1880.

405-2. Philip Low, (9) b. Nov. 7, 1882.

(99) VIII. JULIA A. WEBSTER, (342-2) was born at Boscawen, N. H., April 1, 1853, and in 1870 married Clarence F. Carrol, who graduated at Yale College in 1881, and is now principal of the Connecticut Normal School, at New Britain. Children :

406-1. Stella Webster, (9) b. Aug. 3, 1874.

407-2. Harry, (9) b. Dec. 28, 1880.

408-3. Carl Herman, (9) b. Oct. 10, 1882.

409-4. Margaret Ethel, (9) b. June 29, 1888.

(100) VIII. MARTHA LOUISE SAWYER, (294-6) daughter of Dea. Nathaniel Sawyer, was born at Salisbury, Oct. 30, 1859, and married Sept. 5, 1883, Dr. Frank A. Southwick, of Buxton, Me. Children :

410-1. Margaret Southwick, (9) b. Oct. 24, 1884.

411-2. Katharine Southwick, (9) b. Jan. 10, 1887.

(101) VIII. SUSAN BURBEEN WALKER, (336-2) daughter of Joseph B. Walker, was born at Concord, N. H., June 27, 1853, and educated at the school of Rev. George Gannett, in Boston, Mass. She was married Nov. 14, 1882, to Charles M. Gilbert, importer and wholesale grocery merchant, of Savannah, Georgia, born July 9, 1844. Children :

412-1. Elizabeth Walker, (9) b. at Concord, Nov. 11, 1884.

413-2. Harvey John, (9) b. at Savannah, Feb. 26, 1887.

414-3. Mary Bell, b. at Concord, Oct. 2, 1888.

(102) VIII. MOSES SAWYER WILSON, (281-1) son of Amanda Malvina Sawyer, was born at Salisbury, N. H., Nov. 21, 1835. He graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1859, and began the practice of medicine in Warner

He married, Nov. 28, 1861, Mary A., daughter of Ira Harvey, of Warner. Upon the death of his father, in 1861, he removed to Salisbury. In 1863 he entered the United States army as a surgeon. Upon his retirement from the service, he settled at Griggsville, Ill., where he died Feb. 26, 1873. Children:

- 415-2. Mary Helen, (9) b. Aug. 30, 1863.
- 416-2. Guy Fred, (9) b. Oct. 3, 1865.
- 417-3. George Francis, b. Feb. 8, 1868.
- 418-4. Fanny Moses, (9) b. in March, 1873.

(103) VIII. GEORGE T. WILSON, (283-3) son of Amanda Malvina Sawyer, was born at Salisbury, N. H., May 31, 1841. He was married March 9, 1875, to Belle Nesbitt, of Ohio, St. Clair county, Mo. She died Feb. 16, 1877. He resides at Ohio, Mo. Child:

- 419-1. Belle F., (9) b. Jan. 30, 1877.

(104) VIII. FRANCIS S. WILSON, (284-4) was born Jan. 19, 1845, and married in 1875, to Fidelia Holden, of Ohio, St. Clair county, Mo., where he resides. Children:

- 420-1. Lila H., (9) b. July 20, 1877.
- 421-2. Edward, (9) b. Feb. 6, 1881.
- 422-3. Newton Locke, (9) b. Sept. 25, 1883.

NINTH GENERATION.

(105) IX. HARRIET APPLETON WOODS, (354-1) was born June 15, 1859, and was married Dec. 11, 1879, to Rev. Philo W. Sprague, rector of St. John's church, Charlestown, Mass. Children:

- 423-1. Caroline Woods, (10) b. March 22, 1881.
- 424-2. Maud Woodruff, (10) b. Jan. 28, 1885.

(106) IX. BENJAMIN PETTENGILL, (386-1) was born at Salisbury, Feb. 28, 1849, where he now resides, and married May 13, 1871, Mary Etta Stone, born Aug. 17, 1852. Child:

425-1. Fred Hermon, (10) b. Dec. 18, 1875.

(107) IX. BETSEY PETTENGILL, (387-2) was born Jan. 8, 1853, and married in September, 1874, J. H. Whittaker. Child:

426-1. Betsey Florence, (10) b. Nov. 1, 1875.

(108) IX. CHARLES RUMFORD WALKER, (335-1) married Jan. 18, 1888, Frances Sheafe, daughter of William Sheafe, of Boston. Child:

427-1. Sheafe, (19) b. Nov. 16, 1888.

(109) IX. CHARLES IRVING WEBSTER, (343-3) married July 8, 1886, Abbie Dodd. Child:

428-1. Alice, (10) b. July 2, 1887.

THE SEARLE FAMILY.

I. Rev. Jonathan Searle (see Ecclesiastical History) married Mrs. Margaret Toppan, widow of Rev. Amos Toppan, the third settled minister of the Congregational church at Kingston, N. H., where he was ordained August 18, 1762, continuing till his death, June 23, 1771, leaving one daughter, Mary, who died February 16, 1792. Mrs. Toppan (the common orthography at present being Tappan) was the third child of Jethro Sanborn, Esq., and Elizabeth —. Mr. Sanborn was a sea captain and accumulated much property. When the treasury of our young republic was depleted and paper money at so great a discount during revolutionary times, he lent one-half of his fortune to the government, taking paper money at par value in exchange. Of course he never realized anything from it, and later in his life said, "I am willing to give all my fortune in a just cause." He was the fifth generation from the common ancestor and was born March 13, 1720; married September 14, 1745, Elizabeth Sanborn, and died April 25, 1781. She married (2) — Smith. Mrs. Tappan was baptized November 25, 1748, and died January 24, 1792. Rev. Mr. Searle died in December, 1818. Children:

2. Jethro, b. Aug. 21, 1776; returned to Sandown, then removed to Vershire, Vt., where he m. and d. leaving a son and a daughter.
 3. Elizabeth F., b. May 3, 1778. When a child she fell from an apple-tree, injuring her hip, and was made a cripple for life.
 4. Amos, b. Nov. 15, 1779. See.
 5. Margaret, b. Feb. 12, 1782; m. Feb. 13, 1811, Benjamin Rolfe, of Boscawen; d. at Hill, Dec. 27, 1840. Her husband d. Jan. 19, 1857.
 6. Isaac, b. Oct. 25, 1783; removed to Albany, N. Y., and engaged in mercantile pursuits under the firm name of Erastus Corning & Co.; d. at Conway in 1831, unm.
 7. Rhoda, b. Nov. 9, 1793; m. Sept. 6, 1807, Samuel Page, (see.) It is said she was the most beautiful girl b. in Salisbury.
- (4) Amos m. Aug. 21, 1815, Hannah Hoyt, of Orange. She d. May 20, 1847. He remained at the parsonage occu-

pied by his father on Searle's hill, entered college, studied law, and while standing at the mirror tying his cravat was seized with almost total blindness, from which he never recovered. He d. July 3, 1830.

8. James S., b. July 8, 1816; m. (1) Susan Stewart; m. (2) Mary — and resides in Illinois.
9. Daniel Franklin, b. July 12, 1818; he remained on the farm till 1841, when he came to Centre road, purchased the Dea. Amos Pettengill tavern-stand, of Ezra Austin, and in 1857 built the present buildings; m. Dec. 3, 1846, Mary, dau. of Samuel and Rachel (Storer) Dresser, who was b. at Sutton in April, 1814.
- 10 and 11. Mary and George F., b. Oct. 6, 1848; Mary d. June 9, 1856. George fitted for college at New London, but finding a professional life not suited to his taste he went for a year to Boston, Mass., as a clerk, then removed to Lowell, where for seven years he was engaged in the sewing machine business, afterwards removing to Concord, N. H., which he makes his headquarters as the agent for the Domestic Sewing Machine Co. Married Dec. 25, 1884, Clara M. Andrews, of Concord.

THE SEVERANCE FAMILY.

The first of the name in England is that of John Edmund Severance, in Thetford county, Northampton. John Severance married Abigail Kimball, at Ipswich, England. In 1635, as master of the ship *George* he brought over a load of emigrants for New England, and later settled at Salisbury, Mass.

1. Benjamin Severance was from Kingston, where he m. Ruth, dau. of William Long; he removed to Chester in 1751, where he d. early; she d. in 1816. Children:
 2. Joseph, b. in 1746. See. 3. Peter. See. 4. William. See.
- (2) Lieut. Joseph, like many young men at that time, was bound out to a man by the name of Stetson, at Dunbarton, where he remained during his minority. Returning to Chester he m. Anna, dau. of Gideon Currier, Sr. Leaving his wife and one child he went to New Britain, (Andover) his deed of land there bearing date of 1769,

where he felled trees and built a log house. He then went to Chester for his wife and child, and returned to their new home at the close of the thirty-first day from the time he started to clear his land. Dec. 13, 1770, he bought one 80-acre, one 60-acre, and one 30-acre lot in Salisbury, cleared up the land, and built the first house on the site occupied by Eliphalet Shaw, where he d. March 16, 1813. She d. Oct. 20, 1813, aged 66.

5. Elizabeth, b. in Chester; m. Abner Hall and d. at Tunbridge, Vt.
6. James, b. in Andover, Dec. 19, 1776; he early removed to Vermont, where he m. Aug. 21, 1803, Sarah True, of Plainfield, residing in Vermont thirteen years. On the death of his father he returned to Salisbury and carried on the farm for some years. He d. in the old D. S. Prince house, March 10, 1854; she d. in 1865. He spelled his name Severens, and was one of the deacons of the Baptist church. Children born in Vermont:
7. Abigail, b. Feb. 13, 1806; m. in February, 1844, E. R. Rowe, who d. —; she resides in Salisbury.
8. Ziba, b. July 20, 1807; resides just across the line in Andover.
9. Royal, b. Feb. 5, 1809; d. Jan. 28, 1814.
10. Salina, b. Oct. 6, 1810; d. unm.
11. Paschal P., b. Sept. 11, 1811; d. Dec. 31, 1830.
Children b. in Salisbury:
12. Salina, b. May 12, 1814; m. Sanborn Shaw. See.
13. Harriet, b. Aug. 6, 1816; m. (1) Jackson Tucker; m. (2) Samuel Morrill; d. at Andover.
14. Judith, b. March 2, 1818; m. Charles S. Sargent and resides at New London.
15. Sarah T., b. Dec. 14, 1819; m. J. R. Brown and resides at Brockport, N. Y.
16. Nancy J., b. Sept. 9, 1821; m. Andrew J. Cilley, of Andover, where she d.
17. Ruth, b. Nov. 10, 1823; m. April 20, 1848, Daniel C. Stevens. See.
18. Amelia, b. April 12, 1826; m. May 22, 1851, William Dunlap. See. She d. March 31, 1855.

- (3) Peter. Chase's History of Chester speaks of his being there, and says: "He m. Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Hall. He d. 1817; she d. Dec. 23, 1839, and had sons, G. W. and James, who lived in Auburn." A Peter Severance, brother of Lieut. Joseph, resided on the site now occupied by D. F. Searle, where it is said he resided previous to Dea. Amos Pettengill's removal to Bradford, Vt. He d. — From the Salisbury town records we find the following: Married Sept. 20, 1779, widow Sarah Pettengill; d. at Bradford, Vt., 1819. Children:

19. Betty, b. July 27, 1780. 20. Andrew P., b. July 9, 1782.
 21. Reuben G., b. June 6, 1784. 22. Ruth, b. Aug. 8, 1786.
 23. Peter, b. Dec. 25, 1788. 24. Moses, b. Sept. 30, 1792.

- (4) William resided on the east side of Searle's hill, on the William Webster place. It is thought the family or their descendants went to Sandwich.

THE SCRIBNER FAMILY.

FIVE BRANCHES.

I. Samuel, came from Kingston, and while there he bought land in Salisbury, of Jonathan Sanborn, then a resident of Kingston, the deed bearing date of March 1, 1753. Soon after this he erected a log house. On August 17, 1754, he and his fellow-workman, Robert Barber, were captured by the Indians, while engaged in haying on what is called the "Proctor meadow," now owned by Elbridge Shaw on North road. (See pages 246-248.) After his return from captivity he went to Kingston, where he found his wife and children. Previous to his capture he got out the timber for his large frame house, and after visiting his family he returned and put up the house located on the North road and known as the Proctor house. It is said that when he came here his family consisted of a wife and six small children, to which number one was added after his removal here. From old records I find a Samuel Scribner married at Kingston, Nov. 4, 1740, Hannah Webster, said to be a cousin of Daniel Webster.

2. Hannah, b. —; marriage intention published Jan. 4, 1766, to Samuel Raino, of New Britain, (Andover.)
3. Iddo, b. in 1751. See.
4. Josiah m. (1) — Webster; m. (2) widow Farmer, *nee* Mary A. White. Children b. in Andover: I. Samuel. II. Josiah. III. Parker. IV. William. Children by second wife: V. Benjamin F. VI. Isaac W., a physician and author. VII. Jonathan F. VIII. Phebe. IX. Hannah. X. Arethusia. XI. Polly. XII. Mary A.

5. Ebenezer, moved to Tunbridge, Vt.; m. — and returned to Andover.
 6. Susan, m. — Webster. 7. — m. — Rowe.
- (3) Iddo (Capt.) went to the west part of the town to settle, building the house now (1889) occupied by Jesse Stevens, remaining until 1820-1, when he removed to Andover. Died Feb. 5, 1831, (see Revolutionary war record); m. (1) Dec. 30, 1773, widow Judith Brown. By her previous marriage she had Laban, b. Jan. 31, 1770, who m. Aug. 22, 1793, Sarah Danforth and removed to Wilmot. Capt. Iddo m. (2) widow Huldah (Morse) Jewett, of Ipswich, Mass., who had by previous marriage Fanny, who m. — Brown, of Beech hill, Andover. Children by first wife:
8. Jonathan, b. April 18, 1775. 9. Ebenezer, b. May 23, 1777; both rem. to Vt.
 10. Johannah, b. March 20, 1779; d. unm. (A Johannah Scribner m. May 22, 1823, John Peasley, of Sutton.)
 11. Iddo, b. Sept. 20, 1780. See. 12. Samuel, b. June 20, 1782. See.
 13. Josiah, b. Dec. 5, 1784; m. (1) Charity, who, tradition says, was an Indian; he d. at Henniker.
 Children by second wife:
 14. Jeremiah J., b. April 5, 1814. See. 15. Eunice P., b. —; m. Jonathan Morrill.
- (11) Iddo resided in the old Fifield house at North road and removed to Vt. Married — and had:
16. Polly, m. (1) — Hardy; m. (2) — 17. Abraham, resided at Pittsfield.
 18. Martha, m. Carlton Kendall, and resided at Wilton, Me.
 19. Sinclair, resided at Worcester, Mass.
 20. Phebe, m. (1) — Hardy; m. (2) — (Possibly this and 16 are the same.)
 21. Iddo, removed to Maine. 22. Judith, d. unm. 23. Daniel, d. unm.
- (12) Samuel, m. Hannah Peaslee; children all born here; he removed to Wilmot and d. —; she returned to Salisbury and d. in 1852.
24. Martha, b. in 1809; m. in 1840, Bailey Corliss; she d. in 1845.
 25. Judith, b. in 1811; m. in 1841, Nathaniel Buzzell, of Wilmot, where she resides.
 26. Charlotte, b. in 1813; m. Feb. 21, 1838, Sylvester Fowler; she d. at Wilmot.
 27. Samuel, b. in 1815; m. in 1844, Lydia McKean; he d. in 1846.
 28. Lucinda, b. in 1819; m. in 1841, Robert Currier.

29. Moses B., (Rev.) b. March 22, 1825, sought and found the Saviour in early life and consecrated himself to the service of the Lord, uniting with the Christian church at West Salisbury, over which church he was ordained in 1857, preaching as opportunity offered in surrounding towns and particularly at Wilmot, where he formed a Christian church, the pastoral charge of which he held jointly with the church in Salisbury. He then went to Webster for five years, and thence to Somerset, Mass., two years, and while there was invited to settle at the Broad Street Christian Church, at Providence, R. I., where he had a much larger sphere of usefulness, and since that time preaching in several places in that state. He possesses a commanding presence, a powerful and musical voice, a logical mind, and a large, warm, christian heart. He m. (1) in 1847, Sarah E. Farwell, of Nashua; m. (2) in 1849, Mary A. Kendrick, of Littleton; m. (3) Sylvia C. Perry, of Henniker. He has four sons and two daughters.
- (14) Jeremiah Jewett, children all b. in Salisbury; removed to Andover and d. April 28, 1861; m. Nov. 28, 1833, Elizabeth, dau. of Daniel and Polly Stevens; she d. May 23, 1881.
30. Lucy M., b. March 28, 1836; m. in April, 1854, Daniel Roberts; she d. Aug. 28, 1867.
31. Clarinda B., b. Feb. 4, 1838; m. Heman Sanborn and resided at Webster; d. —.
32. Asenath H., b. May 5, 1840; m. in 1856, Moses Colby.
33. Huldah, b. March 19, 1842, and d. young.
34. Huldah, b. Jan. 11, 1844; d. Aug. 30, 1861.
35. Harriet A., b. May 10, 1846.
36. Daniel G., b. May 22, 1848; m. Dec. 25, 1868, Mary L., dau. of True Flanners, of Warner, and resides in Webster.
37. George S., b. Dec. 1, 1849; m. (1) Jan. 26, 1876, Nellie F., dau. of Capt. Isaac Sanborn. (See.) She d. Feb. 15, 1883. He m. (2) Adelaide Greeley.
38. Betsey A., b. April 23, 1851; m. April 31, 1873, Lewis Haines, of Chichester; he d. June 16, 1875.
29. Lydia F., b. Oct. 22, 1853; m. March 30, 1876, Benjamin Buzzell; he d. in April, 1881.
40. Morrill D., b. March 19, 1857; m. Della G. Scott.
41. Walter C., b. April 18, 1860, and d. young.

SECOND BRANCH.

- 42 Edward Scribner, brother of John (69) and possibly of Benjamin, (89) removed here from Kingston and settled at the west part of the town known as Scribner's corner, while the Maloon family were in captivity, (?) being the second settler at that part of the town. For his war record the reader is referred to the chapter on the revolutionary war. He m. Oct. 31, 1763, Shuah, dau. of Sinkler Bean. The dates of death are not known.
43. Shuah, b. Sept. 3, 1765. 44. Mary, b. Dec. 31, 1768; m. — Clifford.
45. Hannah, b. Oct. 28, 1770; m. Benjamin Webster and removed to Maine.
46. Edward, b. Oct. 3, 1774; m. Feb. 2, 1796, Mary Richardson. The family lived on the road to the Watson district.
47. Dolly, b. March 31, 1776; m. Jan. 8, 1804, Isaac Livingston, of Unity.
48. Stephen, b. Sept. 20, 1778; m. Savory Fox, of Enfield.
49. Ebenezer, b. April 7, 1784; m. — and lived and d. in Montpelier, Vt.
- 50 and 51. Eunice and Benjamin, b. Dec. 9, 1786. Eunice m. Bartholomew Stevens and removed to Washington, Vt. Benjamin remained on the homestead and d. Nov. 23, 1856; m. March 31, 1801, Martha Peasley, who was b. Nov. 15, 1786, and d. Aug. 28, 1854.
52. Gilman, b. Sept. 14, 1807; m. (1) Jan. 16, 1834, Louisa Bacon; m. (2) — Perry; m. (3) Harriet Abbott, of Concord; he d. at Henniker, June 26, 1881.
53. Hiram, b. April 13, 1809; d. Nov. 10, 1812.
54. Eunice, b. March 4, 1811; m. March 31, 1833, Humphrey Mason; she d. March 9, 1881.
55. Daniel S., b. May 20, 1813. See.
56. Shuah, b. July 31, 1815; m. Feb. 27, 1825, Samuel Frasier.
57. Hiram, b. July 13, 1818. See.
58. Dorothy, b. Oct. 17, 1820; m. Feb. 1, 1841, Oliver Elkins; she d. Sept. 6, 1849.
59. Roxanna, b. Feb. 5, 1822; m. Nov. 30, 1843, John F. Perry, of Henniker; she d. March 3, 1851.
60. George W., b. July 2, 1824; m. Nov. 21, 1851, Betsey Fellows, and resides at Chandler, Wis.
61. Julia A., b. Nov. 25, 1827; d. Dec. 20, 1848.
- (55) Daniel S. (?) resided for a time in Maine, then returned to the homestead and carried on the farm. All the children were b. in Salisbury. He d. May 14, 1849; m. Feb. 1, 1838, Polly Peasley, who d. Oct. 12, 1841, aged 27.
62. Mary J. 63. Lorenzo. Both d. unm.

- (57) Hiram (Capt.) m. (1) Nov. 16, 1849, Mary C. Little, of Boscawen; she d. Nov. 3, 1851, aged 31; m. (2) March 11, 1852, Harriet Batchelder, who resides at Carman, Minn. He d. June 29, 1869.
64. Elisha B., b. Aug. 26, 1852. 65. Herrick C., b. Nov. 8, 1854.
 66. Lewis D., b. May 4, 1856; d. July 22, 1863. 67. Fred. E., b. Dec. 2, 1859.
 68. Mary H., b. Nov. 22, 1862.

THIRD BRANCH.

John Scribner removed here after his brother Edward, settling on the farm now occupied by Zachariah, and building part of the present house. He was a famous hunter and many stories are told of his exploits. He m. March 10, 1774, Mehitable Clifford, who d. Dec. 26, 1797. (?)

70. Molly, b. Oct. 6, 1775; m. Jacob Tucker and removed to Orange, Vt.
 71. Mehitable, b. Dec. 26, 1776. d. Jan. 29, 1864, unm.
 72. Zachariah, b. July 25, 1780; d. March 16, 1850, unm.
 73. John, b. May 31, 1781. See.
 74. Rachel, b. Sept. 3, 1785; m. (1) Nov. 27, 1806, Benaiah Peasley; m. (2) B. R. Davis.
 75. William C., b. April 5, 1788. See.
 76. Sarah, b. Sept. 2, 1790; m. Jan. 24, 1815, Abraham Peasley and removed to Sutton.
 77. Rhoda, b. Sept. 20, 1792; m. Dec. 1, 1814, John Littlehale and removed to Vt.
- (73) John remained on the farm and d. Dec. 13, 1841; he m. (1) Polly Peasley; m. (2) Feb. 15, 1815, Hannah C. Wright, of Newport, where she was b. Sept. 4, 1789; d. Jan. 25, 1859.
78. Sylvester P., b. Jan. 29, 1820; m. April 30, 1844, Sarah Buswell, of Goffstown, where she resides. He resided opposite the Jesse Stevens place, where the children were born; removed to Goffstown and d. March 28, 1875. Children: I. Lydia F., b. April 12, 1845; d. Sept. 8, 1845. II. Mary F., b. April 24, 1847, and resides at Goffstown. III. Nellie H., b. Aug. 11, 1849; m. Dec. 25, 1873, Taylor Pierce, and resides in Goffstown. IV. Sarah J., b. Aug. 5, 1856; m. Nov. 20, 1877, Byron H. Cram and resides in Goffstown.
79. Polly, b. March 29, 1816; d. May 3, 1878, unm.
 80. Mehitable, b. Jan. 9, 1818; d. May 10, 1865, unm.

81. Edwin, b. July 2, 1822; m. (1) 1848; m. (2) Mrs. Mary A. Heath; m. (3) July 1856, Abbie B. Morrill. Child: Mary A., b. in Salisbury; m. Geo. Goodhue, of Manchester, where he d. May 2, 1878.
82. Lydia M., b. July 5, 1824; m. Robert F. Batchelder. See.
83. John P. D., b. March 30, 1827; resides at Worcester, Mass.
84. Zachariah C., b. May 26, 1829, and resides on the homestead.
- (75) William C. resided in the Jesse Stevens house, where he d. Jan. 7, 1842; m. Polly Peasley, who d. Oct. 31, 1850.
85. Zachariah, b. —; m. Judith Sawyer.
86. Mary A., b. —; d. Dec. 14, 1833, aged 20. (A Mary A. Scribner m. Nov. 4, 1827, William B. Fraser.)
87. Almeda, b. in 1823; m. Benjamin Livingston.
88. Charles, b. —; m. Susan Bean and removed west.

FOURTH BRANCH.

89. Benjamin Scribner resided near Scribner's corner. He m. (1) Feb. 23, 1770, Margaret Clifford, who d. Oct. 20, 1776; m. (2) —; second wife d. Aug. 26, 1803.
90. Rachel, b. Feb. 7, 1771.
91. Benjamin, b. Nov. 11, 1772; m. April 1, 1818, Rachel Stevens and removed to Corinth, Vt.
92. Sarah, b. Oct. 4, 1774. 93. Margaret, b. Sept. 20, 1776.

FIFTH BRANCH.

94. Thomas Scribner as early as 1765 resided in town, near its northern boundary with Andover. The following, from a letter written by Albert G. Scribner, of Ogden, N. Y., contains all the information I have been able to gather concerning him or his descendants: "Thomas Scribner, of Andover, was my grandfather. I have no history back of 1760 or 1765, and that I take from the birth of my father, who was a son of Thomas. He was born May 12, 1767, married when about twenty, and died May 11, 1853, aged 86. His mother's name was Hannah Day. Thomas had two sons and four daughters, David the eldest. Jonathan was married and was drowned soon after; Mehitable married a Dudley; Hannah married a Roberts; Olly married a Keyser; Rachel I have

no account of. I have no record of the time of births, marriages, or deaths of any except my father. They all died long ago. My parents resided in Andover, at a place called Beech hill, where they raised a family of nine children to man and womanhood. I had four brothers and four sisters; they are all dead but one—my youngest brother.” At the time Mr. Scribner wrote the above letter he was in his eighty-third year.

THE SHAW FAMILY.

Roger Shaw was at Cambridge, Mass., in 1636, and removed to Hampton, N. H., being one of the petitioners to the general court in 1638. The family came originally from Scotland. The earliest record I have of this family is that of four brothers: I. Caleb, grandfather of Elder Abijah Shaw, one of whose daughters married — Ladd and removed to Andover. II. Elisha. III. Moses. IV. Gideon, who lived and died at Hampton.

1. Benjamin Shaw was a resident of Sandown; m. — Follansbee and had:
 2. Edward, a deacon at Newbury; m. — and had a large family.
 3. Benjamin. See.
 4. Thomas, m. — settled at Hartford, Vt., and had a large family.
 5. Joshua, b. —; remained on the homestead; had no children.
 6. Joseph, b. and d. at Sandown, unm.
 7. Hannah, b. — m. — Sanborn, and resided at Sandown. Had: I. Newell. II. Russell. III. Joshua, and two girls, one of whom m. — Badger and resided at Gilmanton, and one m. — Page and lived in Danville.
- (3) Lieut. Benjamin was b. at Sandown in 1758, where he m. Sarah, dau. of John and Lizzie (Sargent) Sanborn. He removed to Weare, and in 1815 to Salisbury, settling at what was called in his honor “Shaw’s Corner,” and purchasing the Edward Quimby house, which was destroyed by fire in 1875. He d. in 1825; she d. April 16, 1860, aged 96. When the battle of Bunker Hill occurred she

sat upon her father's woodpile at Sandown and heard the firing.

8. John, b. at Sandown, May 22, 1785. See.
9. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 27, 1788; m. John Sanborn.
10. Benjamin, b. at Weare, Dec. 6, 1791. See. 11. Sanborn, b. Feb. 20, 1793. See.
12. George, b. Feb. 27, 1795. See. 13. Dimond, b. April 5, 1798. See.
14. Abram, b. April 20, 1800. See.
15. Eliphalet, b. Aug. 9, 1803, d. young.
16. Ira, b. March 2, 1805; m. Sept. 6, 1832, Hannah Heath and settled on Raccoon hill. Had: I. Helen. II. Roxanna. III. Leonard. Removed west where he died.

(8) John, familiarly known as "Farmer John," first settled in Andover, his deed bearing date of Dec. 10, 1811, of lot No. 57, first range. Early in 1815 he removed to Salisbury, settling on the farm now (1889) occupied by his grandson Jarvis B., erecting the present buildings in 1831, being the first of the family who settled on the hill. In stature he was tall and stoutly built, a great worker, and was held in high estimation by his townsmen. He was an active member of the Baptist church. Died March 31, 1869; m. (1) Abigail Nichols, who was b. at Bow in 1789, and d. Nov. 26, 1842; m. (2) widow Nancy Philbrick, who d. Aug. 7, 1865; m. (3) the widow of Stephen Sawyer, (see.)

17. Lorena, d. young. 18. Oliver, b. in Weare, March 5, 1811. See.
19. Sanborn, b. in Andover, May 1, 1814. See.
20. Eliphalet, b. in Salisbury, Aug. 29, 1818; d. Sept. 27, 1888. See.
21. Augustus, b. March 26, 1821, and removed to Andover, April 30, 1857; m. Feb. 12, 1846, Mary Tucker, who was born at Andover, Dec. 4, 1821. He d. July 22, 1889. Children: I. George F., b. July 26, 1847, and m. Oct. 7, 1880, Esther R. Hill, of Bristol. II. Rhoda L., b. Dec. 16, 1849. III. Watson D., b. June 23, 1859; d. Dec. 23, 1862.
22. Eliza A., b. July 23, 1824; d. Sept. 20, 1868; m. Jan. 27, 1848, Augustus C. Pettengill. See.
23. Mary J., b. Aug. 29, 1827; m. March 1, 1849, James W. Sanborn; she d. Sept. 26, 1888.

(10) Benjamin settled on the Joseph Sweatt place, the property eventually coming into the possession of George Shaw. The buildings were destroyed by fire in the summer of

1879. He afterwards removed to Shaw's Corner, where he d. Dec. 17, 1846; m. April 29, 1817, Ann Fellows, who was b. at Deerfield, Oct. 24, 1787, and d. at Franklin, April 8, 1882, aged 95.

24. Elizabeth, b. April 20, 1818; d. Oct. 21, 1828.
 25. Benjamin F., b. Feb. 2, 1820; d. March 31, 1826.
 26. Sarah A., b. March 28, 1822; m. (1) April 20, 1846, William McDougall, of Goffstown; m. (2) Aug. 18, 1866, John C. Moulton, of Laconia.
 27. Hiram, b. July 13, 1824. See.
 28. Catharine, b. May 14, 1826; m. May 27, 1846, Joshua W. Brown, of Concord, Mass.
 29. Francis, b. Sept. 22, 1830; m. (1) April 25, 1853, Martha J. Upham, of Amherst; m. (2) Nov. 24, 1855, Julia A. Fifield; he d. at Franklin, Feb. 17, 1881.
- (11) Sanborn settled on the site now occupied by Hale P. Shaw, removed to the Osgood farm on North road and thence to the famous "water cure" at Hill. Late in life he removed to Northfield, and d. Feb. 5, 1881. He was a thoroughly honorable, upright man, who through life never experienced enough sickness to employ a physician. Married (1) Oct. 19, 1819, Nancy A. Sherburne, of Salisbury, who d. in 1841; m. (2) Oct. 1843, widow Louisa (Smith) Evans, of Northfield, who d. June 2, 1880.
30. Elvira, b. Aug. 16, 1820; m. (1) in 1844, George Farrington, of Newton, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, in 1865; m. (2) in Oct., 1867, John Washburn. She d. June 24, 1874.
 31. Emeline, b. May 4, 1822; m. in 1847, John Washburn, of Swampscott, Mass., where she d. June 29, 1866.
 32. Nancy, b. June 16, 1823; d. in March, 1857, unm.
 33. Elbridge, b. Sept. 17, 1825; m. April 3, 1851, Ann L. Evans, of Northwood. He resides on the Osgood farm at North road. Children: i. Emma L., b. Jan. 30, 1852; m. — Sargent, of Danbury. ii. Addie E., b. Nov. 6, 1857; m. Nov. 3, 1877, Frank P. Chase and resides in Danbury. iii. Grace A., b. Jan. 2, 1861. iv. Elwyn, b. May 29, 1866; d. March 5, 1867. v. Josie C., b. Feb. 10, 1868. vi. Herman W., b. Dec. 7, 1872.
 34. Harry, b. Oct. 4, 1827; m. April 17, 1856, Adaline Evans. Children: i. Herbert W., b. in Salisbury, July 16, 1857; d. at Northfield, Nov. 9, 1885. ii. Frank W., b. at Northfield, Sept. 30, 1862.
 35. Warren, b. Feb. 23, 1829; d. Nov. 28, 1848.

36. Sarah, b. April 30, 1831; d. June 22, 1853.
37. Lucy J., b. Nov. 22, 1833; m. Moses F. Little. See.
38. Peter B., b. July 31, 1836; m. Nov. 15, 1861, Sarah E. Gealucia.
39. Arabella V., b. July 6, 1847; m. Daniel Smith. 40. Warren, b. —
- (12) George m. Aug. 25, 1825, Sarah Sanborn, who d. Jan. 26, 1879; he d. —
41. Darius B. F., b. Feb. 3, 1826; m. Jan. 6, 1853, Relief W. Nelson, b. at Bristol, May 10, 1829. Children: i. Adoniram, b. Dec. 9, 1853; d. Jan. 15, 1857. ii. Charles, b. June 22, 1855. iii. Naomi A., b. Nov. 8, 1858; m. Oct. 10, 1888, William Holmes. iv. Oscar F., b. Dec. 20, 1862; m. Nov. 28, 1888, Mrs. Lue French. v. Sarah, b. Dec. 16, 1864.
42. George W., b. March 7, 1828; m. Eliza Durrell, of Laconia, where he was a merchant; d. at Salisbury, March 10, 1865. She m. (2) N. A. Richardson, of Concord.
43. Charles A. J., b. Nov. 16, 1829; m. Oct. 19, 1863, Kate P. Pettengill, of Andover; he d. Aug. 5, 1873.
44. Hale P., b. May 28, 1831. See.
45. Rhoda A. F., b. March 4, 1838; d. Aug. 5, 1840.
46. Lyman B. W., b. May 28, 1844.
47. Adoniram J., b. April 2, 1846; d. Nov. 13, 1848.
- (13) Dimond came to Salisbury in 1826, settling on the site now occupied by Frederick C. Shaw, removed to Hill and d. May 13, 1874; m. (1) May 21, 1826, Rachel Dresser, who was b. at Sutton, June 9, 1798, and d. Nov. 14, 1851; m. (2) Feb. 26, 1852, Mrs. Sarah Quimby, of Hill.
48. John, b. at Sutton, Sept. 14, 1826; m. Dec. 23, 1869, Barbara Glass, and resides at Avery, Mich.
49. Mary C., b. Jany. 6, 1828; m. Feb. 19, 1852, Moses F. Little. See.
50. Frederick C., b. June 12, 1832. See.
51. Abigail M., b. Oct. 25, 1832; d. June 20, 1842.
- (14) Abram resided on the G. B. Roby farm and d. Dec. 16, 1871; m. (1) Dec. 22, 1828, Hannah Fifield, who d. Nov. 1, 1857; m. (2) April 23, 1863, Betsey Emerson, who d. Feb. 17, 1881. Children by first wife:
52. Adaline E., b. Oct. 5, 1829; m. Feb. 19, 1852, William A. Batchelder and resides at East Andover.
53. Alfred F., b. Sept. 18, 1831; d. July 1, 1834.
54. Amanda W. F., b. May 28, 1833; m. Sept. 28, 1852, James Morrison, of Ply. mouth, and resides in Dakota.
55. Hannah A., b. Feb. 5, 1835; m. April 5, 1855, Mason W. Cass; d. May 14, 1856.

56. Mary S., b. Oct. 16, 1836; m. April 6, 1869, E. G. Emery, who d. Dec. 26, 1877; she resides at East Andover.
57. Vesta L., b. May 14, 1838; m. John C. Smith. See.
58. Amos F., b. Jan. 14, 1840; m. May 28, 1868, Josephine Moulton, and resides in Dakota.
59. Alfred M., b. Nov. 18, 1841; m. Maria Morgan; d. May 28, 1876.
60. Calvin G., b. Aug. 15, 1843; m. Sept. 1, 1870, Abby Laughton, and resides in Dakota.
61. — b. Sept. 28, 1851; d. Dec. 16, 1851.

(18) Oliver came here with his parents and m. April 16, 1834, Jane Stanwood, of Boscawen. He resided in the old David Prince house, afterwards in the west part of the town, and Nov. 16, 1837, removed to the H. P. Shaw farm; he finally removed to St. Paul, Minn., and d. April 25, 1855. Children all b. here:

62. Francis, resides in St. Paul, Minn. 63. Henry D., d. in the army, unm.
64. Mary J., m. Lorenzo Fifield. 65. Benjamin, m. widow Ackerman.
66. Eliza. 67. Maria.

(19) Sanborn, m. Nov. 23, 1837, Salina, dau. of Dea. James Severance, (see.) He remained on the D. S. Prince farm until 1843, when he rem. to his present location.

68. Sarah J., b. Feb. 9, 1840; m. May 20, 1858, Francis Stevens and resides at Northfield.
69. James S., b. May 28, 1841; m. March 11, 1869, Fanny A. Fellows; he d. Dec. 13, 1873.
70. Abbie, b. Dec. 6, 1842; m. March 7, 1867, George F. Weeks and resides at Northfield.
71. Ann J., b. March 28, 1844; m. Sept. 14, 1882, David S. Prince.
72. John, b. Jan. 25, 1846. See. Child: Lizzie E., who d. Feb. 1, 1885.
73. Byron, b. Oct. 24, 1847; m. May 1, 1873, Nellie S. Oliver, of Salisbury, and resides at Northfield. Child: Everett S., b. Jan., 1888.
74. True, b. Aug. 25, 1849; m. March, 2, 1880, Mary A. Hersey, who was b. Oct. 29, 18—. Child: Ella May, b. Oct. 9, 1885.

(20) Eliphalet m. (1) March 14, 1844, Eliza A. Stanwood, of Boscawen, who d. March 24, 1851; m. (2) July 8, 1852, Emily Barney, of Grafton; he d. Sept. 27, 1888. Children by first wife:

75. Gerrish, b. June 2, 1845; m. (1) Jennie M. Heath, who d. July 8, 1876; m. (2) in Feb. 1881, widow P. Heath.
76. Dimond, b. April 16, 1848; m. Ida Sargent, of Loudon.

Children by second wife :

77. Emma A., b. July 5, 1853. 78. Jarvis B., b. May 20, 1855.
 79. Gilbert W., b. May 12, 1857; d. in 1863.
 80. Jennie M. B., b. Aug. 6, 1859; m. Nov. 25, 1880, Charles F. Taylor.
 81. Samuel B., b. Aug. 16, 1861. 82. Salina A., b. Jan. 10, 1863.
 83. Flora M., b. July 13, 1864. 84. Eliphalet, b. Aug. 3, 1865; d. in 1865.
- (27) Hiram m. April 5, 1850, Sarah Simonds, of Manchester.
 He died in September, 1889.
85. Arthur S. N., b. Sept. 27, 1851; m. Ella Kelly.
 86. Annie, b. Aug. 10, 1853; m. James B. Warren.
 87. Nellie, b. Jan. 24, 1855; m. Charles Conant. 88. Addie, b. Nov. 23, 1857.
 89. Edwin J., b. Sept. 15, 1860. 90. Walter H., b. Oct. 6, 1865.
 91. Kate B., b. June 28, 1867. 92. Clara E., b. Aug. 3, 1870.
 93. Philip F., b. April 13, 1873. 94. Benjamin, b. Dec. 15, 1876.
- (48) Hale P. m. June 1, 1864, Maria Pettengill, of Andover.
95. Lucy E., b. April 26, 1865. 96. Henry G., b. Aug. 5, 1866.
 97. Villa L., b. Oct. 24, 1868. 98. Mary K., b. Sept. 19, 1870.
 99. Rhoda M., b. July 4, 1872. 100. Frank H., b. May 14, 1879.
- (50) Frederick C. m. Feb. 3, 1852, Sarah, dau. of David and Sarah (Morrill) Shaw, who was b. at Sanbornton, March 5, 1829.
101. Charlotte A., b. Nov. 21, 1853; m. April 5, 1876, Gilbert M Sulloway, of Grafton.
 102. Morgia A., b. Nov. 21, 1859. 103. Abbie M., b. March 5, 1861.
- (72) John left the farm and engaged in milling, at the old "Gookin mills," where by attention to business and keeping alive to the times he has gained a good reputation throughout the surrounding towns. It is said "He can grind more flour, and of a finer quality with a given amount of wheat, than any flour mill in the State." He certainly does a large business, and our citizens have confidence in his ability and integrity, which they have often shown by electing him to several town offices, and as representative in 1883. Married Sept. 21, 1872, Annie A. Stevens, (see.)
104. James S., b. Nov. 2, 1873. 105. Abbie F., b. Nov. 28, 1874.
 106. Lizzie E., b. Jan. 16, 1876; d. Feb. 1, 1885.
 107. Lewis C., b. Jan. 12, 1878.

THE SMITH FAMILY.

FOUR BRANCHES.

I. Lieut. Robert removed here from Seabrook. After purchasing a farm he returned to his home, married, and in 1768 permanently settled here with his wife on the hill named in his honor, "Smith's hill," now in the town of Franklin. It is the tradition that he purchased his farm of Jacob (?) Morrill, of Indian fame. In 1755, in the expedition against Crown Point, he served in Capt. John Moore's company (the 7th) from April 28 to Nov. 28. At the battle of Bennington he served as second lieutenant in Capt. Ebenezer Webster's company, Col. Stickney's regiment, and also served with distinction throughout the revolution. Capt. Webster and Lieut. Smith were not only neighbors but friends and they often consulted together in matters of importance. In religious matters Mr. Smith was intimately connected with the church. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the town, and was one of the selectmen chosen after its incorporation. He married, Sept. 18, 1768, Sarah Eaton, who was born at Seabrook, in 1743, and died Feb. 25, 1819. She was a woman of remarkable energy, proud of her northern home, exercised good taste and took pleasure in out-of-door exercise. Her flower-garden, which was the first in the settlement, was noted for the great variety and beauty of its flowers. She also set out black walnut, chestnut and English walnut trees, and barberry, currant and gooseberry bushes, bringing the young shrubs with her. She was gifted with a very retentive memory. The first clock owned in town was given to her by her father for a wedding present, and she brought it up on horseback, making two trips to accomplish that purpose. He died Nov. 11, 1801.

2. Jabez, b. June 8, 1769. See.

3. Marion, b. July 9, 1771; m. Oct. 10, 1793, Reuben Morrill, of Canterbury.

4. Robert, b. March 20, 1773; m. Oct. 23, 1802, Molly (Mary) Smith, of Seabrook; he d. Nov. 11, 1802; she m. (2) — Nichols.

5. Sally (Sarah), b. April 18, 1775; m. Jan. 24, 1797, Samuel Greenleaf; d. Aug. 15, 1802
 6. Richard, b. April 10, 1777; m. —; settled in Corinth, Vt., where he d.
 7. Samuel, b. Feb. 20, 1779; m. —; settled in Corinth, Vt.; d. at Hopkinton.
 8. John, b. May 26, 1783; m. (1) — in Portsmouth; rem. to Indiana, thence to Ohio; returned to S.: served in war of 1812 and after its close went west; returned and settled at Boscawen, where he d. —; m. (2) — Morrill, of Canterbury; m. (3) Dec., 1847, Emily, dau. of Samuel Bridge, of Billerica; she was a sister of Ezekiel Webster's first wife.
- (2) Major Jabez built the house next east of the homestead, where he remained until the death of his father, when he returned and carried on the homestead farm. He d. Sept. 20, 1830. Major Smith possessed a commanding figure, stout and very erect, with a frank and open countenance. He was a most influential and highly-respected citizen, was a democrat in politics, and much in office, receiving votes irrespective of party, and conducted the town's affairs with promptness and fidelity. Married Feb. 10, 1795, Marion, daughter of Joseph Bean, who d. Aug. 28, 1846.
9. Sarah, b. Aug. 28, 1796; d. Feb. 5, 1876; unmm.
 10. Polly, b. July 30, 1797; m. Dec. 29, 1817, Stephen Sanborn; d. Feb. 20, 1819.
 11. Robert, b. Sept. 22, 1798. See.
 12. Abigail, b. Jan. 4, 1801; m. Gilbert Eastman. See.
 13. Eliza, b. Sept. 12, 1803; m. June 1, 1848, Nathaniel Bean. See.
 14. Joseph, b. July 21, 1805. See. 15. Charles, b. Aug. 20, 1807. See.
 16. Lydia, b. Aug. 30, 1812; m. Oct. 25, 1840, Rev. Joseph Elliott.
- (11) Dr. Robert completed his studies at the Salisbury and Pembroke academies, read medicine with Dr. Hoyt, of Northfield, and attended medical lectures at Dartmouth, receiving from that college the degree of M. D. in 1827. He m. in August, 1826, Susan, dau. of Joshua Fifield, and removed to Amesbury, Mass., where he began the practice of his profession, afterwards removing to Hampton where his wife d. He m. (2) Hannah, dau. of Abram Marston, who d. at Hampton, Feb. 7, 1840. After her death Dr. Smith relinquished his practice and removed to Franklin, where he m. (3) Abigail, dau. of Lieut. Ben-

jamin Pettengill, who d. Feb. 22, 1868. After residing two years at Franklin he again went to Hampton, and finally in 1848 removed to Salisbury, residing on the farm owned by Albert Calef, where he d. April 13, 1873. Children by first wife :

17. Susan E., b. at Amesbury, Mass., Oct. 2, 1828; m. Thomas D. Little. See. Children by second wife :
18. Mary F., b. at Hampton, Jan. 25, 1838; m. Charles E. Foote. See.
19. Charles, b. at Hampton, Oct. 1, 1839; is a lawyer; res. River Falls, Wis. Children by third wife :
20. Robert, res. Peoria, Ill. 21. Benjamin P., res. Marlborough, Mass.
22. Joseph, res. Peoria, Ill.
- 23 and 24. Sarah and Lucy, b. —. Sarah m. Robert Morrill; res. Canterbury. Lucy m. Erdix Smith; res. Davenport, Iowa.
25. Ellen M., b. 1843; d. July 18, 1848.

(14) Deacon Joseph resided in the house now owned by David G. Bean, removing to North Boscawen, then to East Concord, where he d. Feb. 24, 1881. Mr. Smith was a farmer by occupation, accumulating considerable property, was a deacon of the Congregational church at East Concord, and extensively known through his identity with the temperance cause. He m. (1) in 1829, Julia A. Pettengill, who d. —; m. (2) Mrs. Mary L. Pecker, dau. of Jonathan Eastman, Esq. She m. (1) Jeremiah Pecker, of East Concord; her two living children are Col. J. E. Pecker, state agent and correspondent for the Boston Journal, and George B., of Boston, Mass. She d. Jan. 15, 1880. Children by first wife :

26. Jabez, b. in S. Jan. 22, 1830; d. Dec. 17, 1858. 27. Jane, d. young.
28. Matilda R., b. Sept. 20, 1835; m. May 13, 1863, Major Ai B. Thompson.
29. Jennie P., b. Oct. 22, 1840; d. Jan. 29, 1864; m. Aug. 14, 1861, J. Ware Butterfield, Esq.
30. Julia A., d. young.

(15) Charles remains on the ancestral homestead; m. April 28, 1840, Jeanette Long Mann. He d. Oct. 19, 1889.

31. John C., b. May 2, 1842; m. Jan. 3, 1862, Vesta Shaw; two children.
32. Elbridge, b. Sept. 19, 1844; m. Dec. 23, 1871, Emma, dau. of Daniel J. Calef; three children.

33. Warren, b. July 26, 1854; d. March 30, 1882.
 34. Mary J., b. April 16, 1857; m. Warren C. Webster. See.
 35. Charles J., b. Jan. 24, 1869; drowned Aug. 31, 1889.

SECOND BRANCH.

35. John Smith was a native of Old Ipswich, Mass., and was b. Nov. 13, 1749; m. Mary A. Pike, of Salisbury, Mass., where she was b. Oct. 4, 1753, and d. Aug. 26, 1836. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Smith removed to old Salisbury, and thence to New Salisbury, (as this town was at that time frequently called) just after the association test act, settling on land he had purchased of Francis Green, of Boston. This land was a 60-acre lot, No. 28, in the second range. The deed bears date of Feb. 22, 1775, and the consideration was £45 L. M. He served at Bunker Hill, and entered the army after his removal here, as per the following receipt, June 30, 1780: "This day rec'd of the Town of Salisbury four hundred and fifty Dollars as a bounty from said Town for enlisting into the Continental army six months. signed JOHN SMITH." Feb. 26, 1784, he purchased an eighty-acre lot, No. 60, first range, for £105. This land is now owned by his descendants, on a part of which the Union meeting house stands. Quite early he located opposite Zachariah Scribner's, but, "swapping" that location with Ebenezer Johnson, he removed to the site now occupied by his descendants, where he d. Nov. 30, 1832.
36. Samuel, b. Sept. 30, 1776. See.
37. Moses, b. Sept. 17, 1778; marriage intention published May 25, 1800, to Mary Burbank. He settled near her father's in the present town of Webster, where he had: I. Moses. II. Jeremiah C., after which he returned to Salisbury, settling near his father. III. Silas, b. in Salisbury, Dec. 15, 1807; resided at Taftsville, Vt., where he d. Jan. 1, 1881. After the birth of Silas, Mr. Smith

returned to Webster, where the remainder of his children were born. She d. April 5, 1817; he m. (2) Nancy, dau. of John Sweat, of Salisbury. After the death of Mr. Smith she m. Abram Pierce, of Norwich, Vt. iv. Mary L., b. in Webster, Sept. 5, 1809; m. Joshua Bean, (see.) v. Caleb P., b. in Webster, Oct. 5, 1810. At the age of ten years he came to live with his grandfather, remaining six years, then went to Concord to learn the printer's trade with Jacob Bailey and Henry Eaton Moore. (By a singular succession of events this history is now being published by the youngest son and sole living descendant of H. E. Moore.) He shortly returned to Deacon William Parsons, (see) to learn the cabinet maker's trade but finding the trade too hard he attended the first term of the "Instructors School," under the tutorship of Benjamin M. Tyler. After this he taught four terms in Sanbornton, where he was called "a most excellent teacher." He taught the Salisbury academy for the year 1833, when he removed to Wilmot and became a merchant, then sold out and removed to New London, where he did a large mercantile business. He m. (1) Eliza A. George, (see); m. (2) Eunice N. Clark, of Franklin. From New London he removed to that part of Sanbornton, now Tilton, where he engaged in trade. His wife d. there, leaving three children. After his second marriage he removed to Laconia and successfully edited the "Belknap Gazette." Obtaining a clerkship through Daniel Webster, he removed to Washington, D. C., and became Webster's private Secretary. Mr. Smith was a great scholar, familiar with the choicest literature, and possessed of a remarkable memory. In politics he was a whig and rendered his party valuable service. He had also fine musical abilities, appearing before large audiences. vi. Samuel, b. in Webster, Aug. 22, 1813; d. at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 12, 1882; m. — vii. John, b. in July, 1815; d. in 1816. viii. Sarah, b. April 2,

1817, and d. young. IX. Nancy S., by second wife, b. Oct. 30, 1820; m. J. N. Buxton, of Manchester; d. Sept. 20, 1850.

38. John, b. Feb. 16, 1781; m. Miriam Bean; d. May 23, 1864.
39. Daniel, b. March 22, 1784; m. — Pike. One son, Daniel A., res. Newburyport, Mass.

40. Benjamin, b. July 20, 1787. See. 41. Caleb, b. Aug. 1, 1789. See.

42. Mary, b. Oct. 11, 1793; m. (1) Dec. 31, 1811, Andrew Pettengill; he d. Jan. 22, 1817; she m. (2) Capt. Elias Pike, of Newburyport, Mass.; d. June 26, 1844. 43. Silas, b. Oct. 29, 1796; d. Oct. 7, 1802.

(36) Samuel remained on the farm and m. Shuah Bean, who d. Dec. 31, 1847; he d. March 8, 1848.

44. Elias Pike, b. Feb. 20, 1802; m. (1) Feb. 3, 1829, Mary Adams, who d. Aug. 12, 1859; m. (2) May J. Austin, of Webster; he remained on the homestead, and d. Sept. 28, 1885. Children: I. Austin P., b. Nov. 17, 1862. II. Mary F., b. April 19, 1864; d. aged 8.

(40) Benjamin m. Feb. 12, 1818, Abigail Call, who was b. Jan. 21, 1796, and d. Oct. 27, 1849. He remained in Salisbury until 1833, when with his family he removed to Boscawen; he d. March 27, 1872.

45. Emeline, b. Oct. 28, 1818; d. Sept. 7, 1820.

46. John F., b. Feb. 15, 1821; d. July 9, 1842.

47. Leonard R., b. June 22, 1823; d. April 23, 1842.

48. Emeline, b. April 2, 1827; m. — Jeffers; res. South Tamworth, Vt.

49. May J., b. in Boscawen, Feb. 16, 1841.

(41) Caleb resided a mile southwest of the homestead, in the Couch district; he purchased of his brother John, March 26, 1821, one-half acre of land opposite the Meloon's, then removed to the Rolfe farm on High street, in Boscawen, now occupied by Francis Colby. While a resident at Boscawen he served as selectman six years and representative two years, and with Simeon Little was a delegate to revise the state constitution in 1850. Returning to Salisbury in the fall of 1860 he purchased the farm since occupied by his son, Caleb E. Smith, where he d. Oct. 23, 1873. On the 26th of August previous to his death he was taken with a paralytic shock, which left the

muscles of the throat in a rigid condition, preventing him from receiving any nourishment, and only by the most strenuous effort was he able to swallow any water. In this condition he remained fifty-six days. He m. March 30, 1815, Mehitable, dau. of Samuel Eaton, who d. June 6, 1864. Children b. in Salisbury :

50. Charlotte H., b. Aug. 1, 1817; m. Sept. 4, 1839, Jonathan Arey; d. March 9, 1864.
51. Lucy A., b. Oct. 4, 1819; m. Oct. 4, 1843, Jeremiah Rolfe; res. Boscawen.
52. Caleb E., b. May 28, 1822. See.
53. Mary E., b. Aug. 31, 1824; m. June 25, 1856, David Rolfe, of Webster; d. Jan. 2, 1877. He d. —.
54. Susan J., b. Sept. 1, 1827; m. May 23, 1850, Charles B. Little, of Webster; d. March 17, 1863.

(51) Caleb E. returned here with his parents, residing for a short time at the west part of the town, then returning to "Centre Road." In July, 1864, he purchased the stage and mail route of Mr. Bennett, and with a slight exception operated the line until 1880. In 1871-3 he attended the general court, and also for three years served as selectman. Upon the establishment of the post office at Centre road he was appointed deputy postmaster, in which position he has since continued, to the entire satisfaction of his townsmen. He m. Nov. 15, 1849, Charlotte A. West. (See West genealogy.)

55. Joseph Henry, an adopted son, b. in Boscawen Jan. 23, 1853; m. Dec. 28, 1876, Laura A. Severance; res. on the Archelaus Adams farm; three children.
56. Francis, b. —; d. Feb. 19, 1860.
57. Charles P., b. May 20, 1858; m. Dec. 15, 1881, Nellie A., dau. of William B. Parsons. See. 58. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 28, 1864; m. John Woodbury and res. at Concord.

THIRD BRANCH.

58. William Kimball Smith was b. at Plaistow, Sept. 13, 1766; m. in 1787, Susannah French, who was b. at Sandown June 26, 1770. Mr. Smith removed to Salisbury in April, 1820, renting of William Haddock the Col. Eben-

ezer Webster hotel stand, where he d. Sept. 27, 1820-1. Mrs. Smith managed the hotel for seven years, when she removed to Republican village, (now Franklin) where she carried on the tavern owned by Ebenezer Eastman, remaining there till the spring of 1835, when she went back to her home, and d. Dec. 29, 1855. Of ten children four sons d. in infancy.

60. William, b. Nov. 19, 1789; d. in Boston, Mass. A lawyer. Two sons survived him, both lawyers: William, now living at Wellesley, Mass., and Henry F. Durant (Smith), the founder of Wellesley Female Seminary, who d. in Wellesley, Mass., Oct. 3, 1881.
61. Thomas (Col.), d. in Exeter, March 9, 1860. Three children survived him.
62. Susan, b. Feb. 15, 1792; d. in Franklin, June 3, 1839.
63. Fannie, b. April 26, 1794; d. in Newbury, Vt., March 26, 1875.
64. Eliza, b. July 3, 1796; m. David Johnson, of Newbury, Vt., where she resides.
65. Waity G., b. June 22, 1805; m. in April, 1835, Rev. Thomas Riggs, who died in Glens Falls, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1880; she res. there.

FOURTH BRANCH.

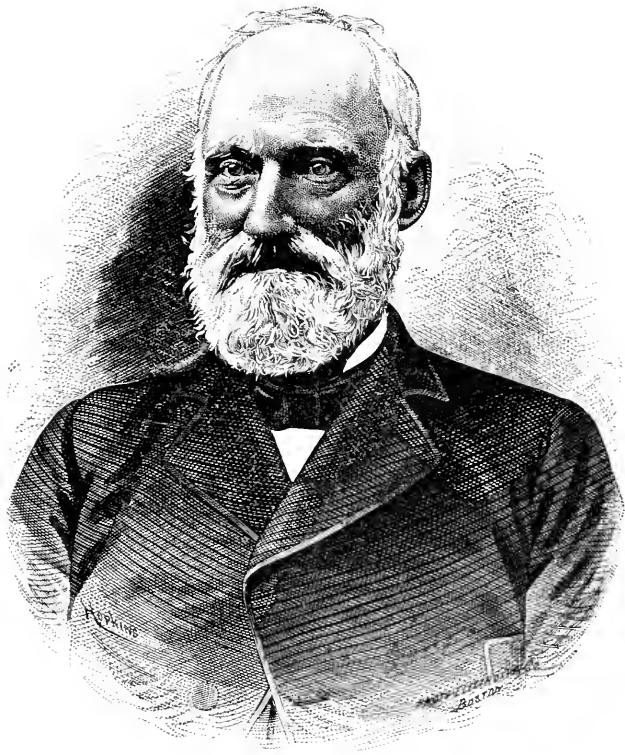
66. Col. John Baker Smith was b. at Beverly, Mass., Dec. 2, 1789. His father, John, m. Feb. 19, 1788, Abigail Baker, (see Baker genealogy) of Beverly, and removed to Bradford, N. H., Feb. 21, 1794, remaining till Feb. 27, 1797, when he removed to Unity, and in the spring of 1836 removed to Salisbury, spending his last days with his son Nathan. Col. John B. removed with his family from Unity to Salisbury in March, 1828, to take the care of his mother's brother, (Benjamin Baker) after whose death he bought out the tavern stand of John Shepherd, which he kept at various times for a long period of years. During one of his occupations the house became extensively known as "Smith's Temperance House," as at that time it was an unusual thing to keep a public house and not sell liquor. In 1832 he served as deputy sheriff and continued as such for a number of years. His title of "Colonel" was due to his appointment to the command of the 16th N. H. militia, previous to his removal

here. Early in life he became a cattle drover, for the Danvers (Mass.) market. He d. Jan. 3, 1859; m. July 4, 1813, Hannah, dau. of John and Susannah (Chase) Huntoon, who was b. at Unity, in 1793 and d. May 1, 1880. Her father (John Huntoon) served at Ticonderoga and was a captain in the revolutionary war; he was b. at Kingston, Jan. 4, 1753, and d. at Salisbury, aged 85; he was the son of Charles, son of John, son of Philip, the common ancestor. (See Huntoon genealogy.)

67. John C., b. in Unity, Aug. 13, 1815. See.

68. Nancy M., b. May 22, 1818; m. Jan. 27, 1842, Jonathan H. Clement. (See merchants.)

(66) Col. John Cyrus, after receiving a good common school education, began life for himself in the purchase of cattle for the down-country markets, and then as a partner with Mr. Jonathan Arey in the wheelwright and blacksmith business, and for a time freighted goods over the road to Boston, Mass., and that vicinity. He afterwards purchased the hotel property of his uncle Nathan, which with several intermissions he conducted for twenty-one years. While owning the hotel he purchased the John Townsend house, where he still resides. He commanded the Franklin rifle company, was appointed adjutant of the twenty-first regiment, passed up through the line of promotion, and was made Colonel of the regiment in 1848. Report says, "he made a very efficient officer, a strict disciplinarian, and familiar with all military movements." Under sheriff P. Gale he served as deputy in 1854, receiving a similar appointment under William H. Rixford; was appointed justice of the quorum July 11, 1856, and of the state June 10, 1879, and in that capacity (outside of the profession) has done more business than any man in town since the time of Dr. Joseph Bartlett, Sr. In the settlement of estates he is excelled by few in the county, in proportion to number of inhabi-



John C. Smith

tants. A sound and eminent judge of this county said : "He was the best administrator and caused the least trouble of any one I knew." In town affairs he has been the acknowledged leader of the democratic party, but of late years has given up politics, and the town is now about evenly divided politically. He has held at times all the town offices, and no person living is so well posted on the town's affairs as Col. Smith. As a farmer he is successful, as a business man thorough and systematic in all his undertakings; correct in his dates, his statements can be relied upon, as the writer has often found. To Col. Smith your historian is under great obligations for valuable facts, corrections of errors and for wise counsel and encouragement when most needed. On the completion of the Northern R. R. to Franklin, superceding the stage route, he took the first contract in 1846-7 to carry the U. S. mail, receiving it at Boscawen, making daily trips and bringing it to South road. When the post office was established at West Salisbury he sold out the route to William Huntoon, in 1859, who in turn sold out to Mr. Bennett, the latter selling to Caleb E. Smith, who disposed of it to D. J. Mann; he again disposed of his interest to Mr. Smith, from whom it passed to J. H. Smith, who continued for a year, when it again came into the possession of C. E. Smith, then of Col. J. C. Smith, and then of Amos S. Bean. Col. Smith m. May 26, 1841, Clara, dau. of Reuben and Judith H. (Chandler) Johnson, of Penacook, who was b. at Concord, Dec. 3, 1817.

69. George F., b. Sept. 1, 1842; m. Sept. 26, 1867, Annie M. Conner. Had three children. He served in the 16th N. H. regiment during the last war; was stationed at Baton Rouge, La., and Nashville, Tenn; removed to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1864, and is one of that city's largest hardware merchants.
70. Clara J., b. Nov. 4, 1845; m. Dec. 23, 1875, Samuel C. Forsaith, (See William M. Pierce genealogy), b. in Goffstown, Sept. 29, 1827; resided at Milford, removing to Manchester in 1860; engaged in the manufacture of all varieties of machinery, doing a business of \$400,000 a year; has held city

offices, and served his ward in the legislature in 1876; was made an Odd Fellow in 1849, a Mason in 1870, and lieutenant in the Amoskeag Veterans; a gentleman foremost in all good works. He died March 24, 1885. Six children living.

71. May Ella, b. Feb. 24, 1848; m. Dec. 9, 1885, Henry Burleigh; res. Attleboro', Mass.
72. John R., b. April 21, 1850; m. in 1875, Leonora B. Day; two children.
73. Cornelia M., b. Dec. 6, 1853.
74. Hannah E., b. April 23, 1857.
75. Cyrus H., b. June 26, 1859; d. in Minneapolis, Minn., where he had been in trade, Nov. 27, 1881.

THE SNOW FAMILY.

Joshua, known as "Fiddler Snow," was a famous character residing in the vicinity of Smith's corner. He served in the revolution, (see war chapters) and removed to Danbury. His wife may have been Judith, daughter of old Jacob Bohannon. He had a daughter or sister Judith, who married Phineas Bean. The following ancient document sufficiently explains itself:

To the Honorable Committee at Exeter

Whereas one Joshua Snow was lately returned from (the) Enemy as he says, he was taken prisoner and carad to New York, and now he is advertised as a Diserter and the young man is willing to throw himself on the favor of the Committee and says he can prove that he was taken prisoner by the Enemy near Croton River (Hudson river) and the youth prays that the honorable Committee wait till Conall Darborn (Dearborn) comes to — so that he can make it appear that he was taken prisoner and Simeon Sanborn who I send this young man by will be the young man's bail which is sufficient, so I refer the whole matter to you the honorable Committee of Safety. Obedient humble servant. EBENEZER WEBSTER.

Salisbury November

ye 27. 1780.

1. Jonathan Snow resided at the foot of the hill near the Josiah Hook place; d. at Concord, Mass.; m. Sarah. dau. of Jacob Bohannon.
2. Sarah, b. in 1816, d. young.
3. Sophia, b. in 181—; m. William Dunn and resides at Concord, Mass.
4. George, b. in 1818; resided at Dracut, Mass.
5. Louisa, b. in 1820.
6. Charles, b. in 1822; resides at Medford, Mass.
7. Frank, b. in 1824, and resides at Charlestown.

THE STEVENS FAMILY.

FOUR BRANCHES.

1. Major Ebenezer Stevens, of Kingston, died about 1765. His children were :

2. Ebenezer. 3. Samuel. 4. John. 5. Benjamin.
 6. Hannah, m. Tristram Sanborn. 7. Mary, m. Israel Dimond.
 8. Cutting, b. about 1748; came to Salisbury and served four years and three months for the 78th lot in the 3d range, it being the farm now occupied by Charles F. Green; m. Oct. 7, 1770, Anna, dau. of Dr. Green, of Exeter; she d. at Franklin in 1839, aged 94 years; he d. Dec. 17, 1837.
 9. Anna, b. in Salisbury, May 14, 1771; m. Solomon Bartlett, of Deering.
 10. Esther, b. Aug. 11, 1773; m. Joseph Calef, of Washington, Vt.
 11. Abigail, b. Feb. 10, 1775; m. Richard Stevens, of Wheelock, Vt.
 12. Sarah, b. March 10, 1776; m. Nov. 7, 1796, Reuben French, of Hopkinton.
 13. Abram G. See.
 14. Elizabeth, b. July 15, 1779; m. Benjamin Tucker.
 - 15 and 16. Mary and Martha, b. Feb. 27, 1781. Mary m. Nathaniel Greeley; Martha m. Samuel Sleeper, of Washington, Vt.
 17. Lydia, b. —; m. Stephen Philbrick, of Corinth, Vt.
- (13) Abram Green, b. Jan. 14, 1778; m. Judith Flanders, who was b. at South Hampton, Feb. 13, 1775; removed to New Chester, and afterward to Salisbury lower village and lived on the Daniel Webster farm for twelve years. They spent their last days with their son, Lorenzo D. She d. in February, 1867, at a great age; he d. August 27, 1864.
18. William, b. Aug. 2, 1800; m. Rebecca Joslin; he d. Jan. 30, 1852; she d. in December, 1881.
 19. Hiram. See. 20. Cutting G., b. in 1806.
 21. Enoch C., b. May 9, 1809; m. April 14, 1833, Mary Fogg, of Hampton, who was b. Jan. 15, 1812. He served in the war of the rebellion, in Co. I, 4th Reg't N. H. Vols. He d. April 14, 1871; she resides at Lowell, Mass. They had one son, George W., who enlisted at the age of fourteen years and served in the same company with his father until the close of the war, and d. Jan. 18, 1867, aged 20.
 22. George W., A. M., (Col.) was b. Nov. 16, 1814. He read law with Hon. Geo. W. Nesmith, practiced at the bar in Laconia, and was considered an able political orator. He was a colonel in the old state militia on the staff of Gen. John Wadleigh. He m. in 1845, Sarah A. Davenport, who d. Nov. 8, 1875; he d. Oct. 2, 1877.

23. Lorenzo D., b. in New Chester, July 4, 1820; m. Ursula P., dau. of Moses Greeley. He was a captain of grenadiers in the 21st reg't N. H. militia, in 1841; served in the board of selectmen and was chosen a deacon of the Congregational church in Franklin, in December, 1875; he d. Jan. 22, 1876.
- (19) Hiram, b. Dec. 12, 1803; m. (1) Malinda Pettengill; m. (2) Esther Eastman; m. (3) Ann Lane. He was an elder in the Freewill Baptist church and preached in Salisbury, Meredith, and other places. He commenced preaching with only a common school education, and was an eloquent and powerful speaker. He d. June 6, 1880. [The foregoing sketch of the first branch of this family was compiled by Mrs. Abbie S. Brown.]

SECOND BRANCH.

- 24 Daniel Stevens was b. at Old Plaistow in 1747, removed to Salisbury when he became of age, (1768) settled on the site now occupied by Benj. Calef, remaining until 1777, when he removed to the site now occupied by his grandson, Daniel C. He took part in the battle of Bunker Hill and also served in subsequent engagements. He d. Oct. 10, 1824, aged 77; m. Mehitable Heath, a sister to David Pettengill's wife, her mother being a Bradley; she d. March 6, 1830, aged 93.
25. Marabah, m. Ebenezer Fellows and removed to Tunbridge, Vt.
26. Susan m. Stephen Fellows. 27. Isaac, b. in 1768. See. 28. John. 29. Jesse. 30 and 31. Lizzie and James. 32. Moses, b. Aug. 4, 1779. See.
33. David, m. June 21, 1810, Nancy Call, of Boscawen. He was a blacksmith and carried on the business nearly opp. the D. C. Stevens house; removed to Waterloo, (Warner) and subsequently to Canada.
- (27) Isaac resided in the J. S. Heath house and m. Nov. 13, 1789, Margaret Greeley, who d. May 21, 1837, aged 66; he d. Jan. 25, 1837.
34. Nathaniel, b. Dec. 1, 1791; d. July 4, 1830, unm.
35. Maria, b. in 1800; m. R. Fitts, of Boscawen; d. Jan. 1, 1833.
36. Rhoda, b. July 22, 1813; m. May 21, 1835, John Pressey, (see.)
37. Sarah, b. in 1796; d. May 1, 1853, unm.
38. Ruth, b. in 1797; d. Sept. 5, 1834, unm.
39. Nancy, m. Green Greeley; d. in 1882. 40. Miriam, removed to Andover.

(32) Moses remained on the homestead, building the present house; he m. Nancy Colby, of Enfield, who was b. March 11, 1788, and d. March 17, 1842; he d. May 16, 1844.

41. Lydia, b. March 8, 1806; m. Feb. 4, 1846, Ebenezer Johnson; d. Oct. 28, 1865.
 42. John, b. Sept. 1, 1808; m. Nancy Stevens and resides at Jackson, Mich.
 43. Gilbert, b. May 11, 1811; m. Elvira Wing and resides at Oysterville, Washington Territory.
 44. Mary, b. Aug. 3, 1813; m. April 25, 1834, George W. Morgan and resides at Plainfield.
 45. Mehitable, b. Oct. 22, 1815; m. Newell J. Fifield; he d. April 2, 1878.
 46. Nancy, b. March 4, 1817; d. May 1, 1821.
 47. Daniel, b. April 20, 1820; d. June 3, 1821.
 48. Lucretia A., b. Dec. 22, 1823; d. Nov. 2, 1844.
 49. Daniel C., b. Jan. 3, 1826. See.
 50. Francis, b. March 8, 1828; m. May 20, 1858, Sarah Shaw and resides at Northfield.
 51. Andrew J., b. Sept. 11, 1831; d. Aug. 13, 1833. 52. An infant, d. young.

(49) Daniel Colby remains on the homestead; m. April 20, 1848, Ruth W. Severance.

53. Nancy E., d. Jan. 4, 1856. 54. True O., b. Oct. 29, 1856.
 55. Amelia A., b. Oct. 29, 1858. 56. John A., b. Aug. 14, 1861.
 57. Sadie M., b. May 7, 1865.

THIRD BRANCH.

58 Jesse Stevens bought the north half of the 80-acre lot No. 19, second range, of Joseph Webster, Feb. 21, 1767, for £120, immediately removing here from Old Plaistow, where he was born, settling just south of the present residence of his grandson, Moses J., and died soon after. He m. Abigail Jackman, of Plaistow.

59. David. See.
 60. Bartholomew removed to Vermont; he m. May 15, 1806, Eunice Scribner, of Salisbury.
 61. Jesse, m. April 6, 1803, Betsey Hook and removed to Chelsea, Vt., where his children were born; returned to Salisbury and d. in Webster.
 62. Rachel, m. Benjamin Scribner; d. in Corinth, Vt.
 63. Polly, m. (1) — Sumner; m. (2) — Brown. 64. — m. Brackett Greenough.

65. Moses, m. (1) Aug. 6, 1793, Elizabeth Fifield; m. (2) Dec. 29, 1796, Mary Heath; m. (3) at Corinth, Vt., — Currier. He had a son Daniel b. here, who removed to Vermont with his father, returned to Salisbury and m. Jan. 25, 1815, Dorothy Peasley, of Sutton, then removed to Sutton for two years, but returned and eventually bought the "Lewis farm," and followed the occupation of a cattle drover. In 1851 he removed to Potter Place (Andover) and d. Jan. 13, 1852, aged 58; she d. April 27, 1873. Their children were: I. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 4, 1815; m. Nov. 28, 1837, Jeremiah J. Scribner; d. May 23, 1881. II. Asenath, b. April 14, 1818; m. Oct. 8, 1840, Rev. Solomon Holman, of Concord; she d. at Portsmouth, Jan. 21, 1866. III. Moses, b. Feb. 17, 1819; m. in January, 1846, Emily E. Call, of Boscawen, and resides at Franklin. IV. Arvilla, b. Oct. 9, 1821; m. Nov. 28, 1844, Timothy Eastman, who was b. at Boscawen (Webster,) Nov. 23, 1814, and resides on the farm cleared by Daniel Brottletank. Children all b. in Salisbury: i. Charlotte A., b. Oct. 26, 1845; ii. Delfora M., b. Aug. 15, 1849; iii. Susan B., b. March 10, 1857. v. Nancy Jane, b. in August, 1823; m. in June, 1844, James Fellows, (see.) vi. Susan S., b. June 14, 1825; m. June 10, 1845, E. M. Dunbar and resides in Warner. vii. Frank, b. in April, 1827; m. (1) in November, 1842, Miriam Glover; m. (2) Mary Mills; m. (3) Clara Stevens. viii. Maria, b. in March, 1829; m. D. J. Calef, (see.) ix. Benjamin, b. Jan. 4, 1832; m. in July, 1868, Lucy Towle; he d. March 1, 1880; resided at Chichester. x. Mary Ann was b. April 13, 1834; m. Sept. 28, 1867, Pliny A. Fellows. xi. Andrew J., b. July 16, 1836; m. Mary Locke.
- (59) David, his father dying when he was sixteen years of age, had the farm and its cares fall upon his young shoulders, but he conducted the same most successfully, in after years becoming quite a landowner. He built the house occupied by his son, Moses J., where he d. March 7, 7, 1865, aged 89; m. in 1799, Abigail, dau. of Hezekiah and Abigail (Pearson) Foster, who d. April 22, 1859.
66. Abby C. W., b. Aug. 6, 1799; m. March 15, 1819, Stephen Carter, formerly of Canterbury; he d. January 22, 1830; m. (2) April 2, 1845, James Worcester, of Sanford, Me. She d. from accidental injuries, April 17, 1863; he d. June 16, 1843.
67. Hezekiah F., b. in 1801; m. Rahannah Titcomb. He built the house opposite the homestead, where he remained ten years, then removing to Salem, Mass., where he was overseer of the city farm, then to Amesbury, where he d. April 27, 1848. Children all b. here: (?) Henry A. (Rev.) graduated at Amherst College in 1857, studied for the ministry at Andover Theological Seminary, completing in 1860, was ordained Sept. 12, 1861, and settled as pastor at Melrose, Mass. He was dismissed May 18, 1868, and became pastor of the First church, North Bridgewater, in June, 1868; was installed

- at Brighton, June 11, 1874; became pastor of the Congregational church at Bristol, R. I., July 26, 1881, where he still continues. He m. Oct. 23, 1861. Sarah N., dau. of Hon. Moses Tenney, of Georgetown, Mass. II. Moses. III. Charles A., resides in Colorado. IV. Ellen, b. at Salem, Mass., d. —.
68. Judith, b. in September, 1802; m. July 18, 1822, Joseph Scribner, of Sutton; removed to Ohio; d. in May, 1879.
69. Ruth G., b. May 15, 1804; m. Nov. 12, 1831, Ira Worcester, of Ipswich, Mass., where she d. Oct. 17, 1879.
70. David, b. in 1806; d. Sept. 17, 1825. 71. Jesse, b. Aug. 14, 1807. See.
72. Betsey, b. in July, 1809; d. Dec. 7, 1827.
73. Rachel, b. in 1811; m. in 1839, Israel B. Bean, who d. May 2, 1874, aged 84; she d. March 3, 1841. 74. Moses J., b. Sept. 27, 1816. See.
75. William J., b. Feb. 5, 1821; m. Cynthia Young, of Acworth.
- (71) Jesse m. (1) April 18, 1847, Sarah E. Currier, who d. May 24, 1851; m. (2) May 6, 1859, Sarah, dau. of Paul and Sarah (Marcutor) Tebbetts, who d. July 16, 1881, leaving no children. He d. Jan. 7, 1890.
- (74) Moses J. continued on the homestead, as one of our leading farmers, an active member of the "Kearsarge Agricultural Association," and a justice of the peace. He gave material aid in the erection of the Union meeting house. He m. Sept. 3, 1846, Phebe W. Rogers. In 1850 he went to Andover, Mass., where he had charge of the almshouse for four years, was turnkey at the house of correction, at Ipswich, and afterwards filled the same position in the jail, at Salem. He d. Dec. 11, 1886.
76. Annie A., b. Aug. 5, 1847; m. John Shaw. See.
77. Justin F., b. June 13, 1859; m. May 5, 1885, Lizzie Corser.

FOURTH BRANCH.

78. Deacon Hubbard Stevens was b. at Durham in 1767. When eleven years of age he went to Gilmanton, living in the family of Joseph Parsons, with whom he learned the trade of tanner and currier. He remained with Mr. Parsons during his minority, after which he went to Maine and visited his parents whom he had not seen for nearly eleven years. Returning to Gilmanton he became

acquainted with and married, Jan. 31, 1768, Miss Lydia Berry, who was born at Gilmanton (?) in 1768. Shortly afterwards, in 1788-9, he removed to Salisbury, settling on North Road, in what is now known as the Morrison house. Here he opened up a tanning business and shoe-making. He afterwards returned to Gilmanton, remaining there three years. He returned to Salisbury, and d. in the S. B. Sweatt house, Jan. 31, 1852. His first wife d. Aug. 19, 1826, and he m. (2) Dec. 12, 1827, Miss Mary Baker, of Pembroke. Mr. Stevens, soon after his removal here, united with the Congregational Church, of which he was chosen Deacon in 1801, holding that office thirty-five years.

79. Sally, b. Apr. 10, 1789; m. Deacon William Parsons. See.
 80. Lydia, b. Dec. 2, 1790; m. Dec. 1, 1814, William Huntoon, of Andover.
 81. Betsy, b. Sept. 1, —; m. Capt. Moses Sanborn; she d. Sept. 4, 1867; he resides in Bristol. 82. Deborah, b. Sept. 29, —; d. at Wilmot, unm.
 83. Joseph P., b. in 1799. See. 84. Amos P., b. March 11, 1806. See.

(83) Joseph Parsons m. (1) Laura, dau. of Dr. Sayles, of Grafton; m. (2) Mrs. Nancy Randall, of Canterbury; she resides in Franklin; he d. Sept. 28, 1869. He resided in the first house west of D. R. McAllister's. Children by first wife:

85. Almira M. 86. Emma, unm.: a school teacher in Lawrence.
 87. Ellen, m. Perry Martin; res. Grafton. 88. Isabella, d. young.

(84) Amos Pettengill m. (1) July 10, 1834, Abigail C. Philbrick, who d. Feb. 22, 1864; m. (2) March 27, 1866, Asenath Upton, of Wilmot. He resided on the Philbrick farm in the north-west part of the town until 1870, when he removed to Wilmot.

89. Elbridge G., b. Aug. 20, 1842; d. Aug. 31, 1872.
 90. Martha P., b. Oct. 18, 1836; d. Dec. 25, 1838.

THE SWETT FAMILY.

Formerly spelled Sweate and various ways as it was pronounced. John Sweate was admitted to the freedom of the Massachusetts colony May 18, 1642, and was one of the Newbury grantees, Dec. 7, 1642. His son (?) Elisha, b. at Hampton in 1670, m. Barthiah, dau. of Thomas Page, Oct. 3, 1696. He d. at Kingston in 1753; had two children: John, b. Dec. 4, 1702; Elisha, b. Sept. 30, 1705, and d. in 1788. Frequent mention is made of this Elisha, who was a grantee of Salisbury — “a smart, capable and much respected man.” He was chosen Deacon of the First Congregational Church at Kingston in July, 1755.

1. Joseph Swett removed here from Danville in 1754, settling on Cash street; removed thence to Raccoon Hill, where he cleared up the George Shaw farm, the latter purchasing it of Joseph Swett, Jr. Mr. Swett then removed to Andover, and cleared up the C. J. White place. He d. Sept. 25, 1806, aged 77. He was a member of the society called “Friends,” and of that portion known as “White Quakers,” which name was applied on account of the drab clothing worn by them. He m. Hannah Sleeper, who d. Feb. 21, 1825, aged 92. He had a brother Elisha, who removed to Vermont and d. “very aged.”
 2. Joseph, b. in Salisbury; remained on the Raccoon Hill farm some years; removed to Andover; m. —; no issue. He was one of our leading citizens and an active member of the Baptist Church.
 3. Peter, b. Oct. 22, 1756. See.
 4. John D., b. —; m. (?) April 6, 1824, Hannah Webster. (See 18.)
 5. Mary. 6. Sally.
- (3) Peter remained on the homestead and, like his brother, was strongly interested in the Baptist Church. He m. Mary Wadleigh, who was b. in 1760 and d. Nov. 14, 1814. He d. May 13, 1822. Children all b. in Salisbury:

7. Sally, b. Nov. 17, 1785; d. in May, 1859, unm. [A Sally Sweatt m. Sept. 29, 1807, John W. Cushing, of Bath.] 8. Mary, b. Feb. 22, 1788; d. young.
9. Polly, b. May 14, 1791; m. Jan. 24, 1819, Capt. Joseph Brown; d. in Andover, Feb. 23, 1861. Had Daniel and Peter.
10. Joseph (Col.), b. Jan. 4, 1795; m. Betsey Burbank; no issue. He resided in the William Haddock house. He was appointed Adjutant of the 21st Regt. in 1826, Major in 1830, Lt. Col. in 1831, and Col. in 1834. He held state and county offices, was a man of much respectability and honored by all who were acquainted with him. He d. Jan. 25, 1878.
11. Peter (Hon.), b. March 27, 1801. He began life's business as a merchant at Grafton; removed to Brockport, N. Y., in 1830, remaining until 1836 when he removed to Peoria, Ill., where he did a large mercantile business. He d. at Peoria, July 29, 1868. In 1853 he represented the Peoria district in the State Senate; was postmaster of Peoria, re-appointed by President Buchanan, and was city treasurer. He m. in Brockport, Frances Trumbull, of Philadelphia, Pa., where she d. in 1872. Had one daughter, Josephine, b. in 1832; m. L. D. Collins, who died in 1867; she resides in New Orleans, La.
12. John W., b. May 11, 1803. On becoming of age he began trade at New Chester; sold out in 1831 and removed to Brockport, N. Y., where he remained till 1843; returning, he went into business in the old "Factory Store" at Franklin Falls, where he remained until 1853; he continued in trade until 1873. He d. May 29, 1879. He m. Eliza Tucker, by whom he had five children, all of whom are dead but Mrs. Ann Tilton, who resides in Franklin Falls.
13. John Sweatt [may have been son of Joseph (1)], m. Nov. 4, 1779, Hannah Patterson.
14. Anne, b. Aug. 7, 1780. 15. Hannah, b. June 17, 1782.
16. Sarah, b. April 17, 1784. 17. Polly, b. April 11, 1786.
18. John, b. April 17, 1789; may have m. Hannah Webster, instead of 4.

Huldah Sweatt m. Dec. 2, 1818, Ebenezer Lang, Jr. Moses Sweatt m. April 13, 1823, Abigail Eastman. Susan Sweatt m. Dec. 14, 1814, Nathaniel Clark, of Sanbornton.

THE TANDY FAMILY.

1. Abel, accompanied by two brothers, emigrated from Scotland. He settled just west of the hill west of the present house, which is over one hundred years old. He was a powerful built and muscular man. He settled here just after his

marriage, Nov. 5, 1751, to Rachel Smith, a sister to Ezekiel Webster's first wife. In 1819, when going to her home from Shaw's Corner, she was caught in a whirlwind on the sand hill just south of the house, was thrown down by its violence and choked by the sand from the effects of which she died in a few hours. He died May 19, 1797. An Abel Tandy had baptized at Kingston, July 19, 1761, a son Abel.

2. Samuel, b. Sept. 10, 1766. See.
 3. Rachel, b. Oct. 7, 1768; m. — Blake.
 4. Priscilla, b. Dec. 28, 1770; m. — Blake, a brother to above; rem. to Canada.
- (2) Samuel m. Nov. 29, 1787, Hannah Sanborn.
5. Polly, b. Oct. 30, 1789; d. young.
 6. Sally, b. Sept. 12, 1791; d. unm., aged 83.
 7. Polly, b. Aug. 4, 1793; d. young.
 8. Moses, b. Sept. 28, 1795; m. Susan Moody; rem. to Charlestown, Mass.; d. —; he was a cooper by trade.
 9. Abel, b. 1797. See.
 10. Hannah, b. July 24, 1799; m. June 11, 1818, Capt. Joseph Morrill; d. 1876.
 11. Deliverance, b. July 11, 1801; d. young.
 12. Lavina, b. May 25, 1803; m. Sept. 25, 1828, Osgood Colby, of Bristol.
 13. Mehitable, b. July 29, 1805; m. May 12, 1825, Walter H. Cross; d. —.
 14. Eliza, b. June 1, 1807; m. April 25, 1830, William Cross; he d. Oct. 3, 1877.
 15. Samuel, b. in July, 1809; d. in 1816.
- (9) Abel removed to Vermont; returned to the River Road, north of Orphans' Home; thence removed to Haverhill, Mass.; d. —. He was a cooper by trade. He m. Sarah, dau. of Moses Page. Children born in Salisbury:
16. Almira, m. Joseph Bean; res. Haverhill, Mass.
 17. Sarah, m. (1) — Taylor; m. (2) — Sebley.
 18. Mehitable, b. in Vt.; m. Jesse Sargent.
 19. John, b. in Salisbury; d. young.

THE THOMSON FAMILY.

TWO BRANCHES.

1. Hon. Thomas White (see lawyers) was the son of Thomas Thompson, who was b. Oct. 3, 1742, near Alnwick (?), Northumberland, England, and d. at Newburyport, Mass., March 7, 1808, and Isabella White, who was b. at Glasgow, Scotland,

May 16, 1743, and d. at Newburyport, Aug. 24, 1791. He was b. at Boston, Mass., March 15, 1766; m. Dec. 25, 1796, Elisabeth Porter, who was b. at Haverhill, N. H., June 21, 1775. He d. at Plymouth, Sept. 2, 1834.

2. Lucia Kinsman, b. in Salisbury, May 6, 1798; d. June 29, 1824; m. Jan. 9, 1823, Rev. Thomas J. Murdock, of Norwich, Vt.
3. Caroline, b. Jan. 8, 1801; d. Jan. 19, 1801.
4. William Coombs, b. March 17, 1802. He read law with Hon. George Blake, of Boston, and Parker Noyes (see), at Salisbury. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1820, and began the practice of his chosen profession at Concord in 1824, removing to Plymouth in 1826. In 1852, he removed to Worcester, Mass., and there continued until his death, April 27, 1877. The following obituary, by William R. Hooper, Esq., appeared in the *Congregationalist* :

* * * "In his early life he settled at Plymouth, N. H., where he took high rank at the bar as a safe and judicious counsellor. Too modest and quiet to be a successful jury advocate, he acquired a large practice by the confidence the community felt in his legal knowledge and his sound judgment. He early identified himself with the church there, and became one of its steadfast pillars. On his removal to Worcester, he joined the Central Church, Rev. Dr. Sweetser, pastor, where he was a uniform supporter of every good work. Age brought blindness, and blindness brought grace. In the last few years of a life shut off from all outward activity, he found no occasion for murmur, but only for rejoicing. He ripened for heaven by meditation on God's goodness. 'My cup runneth over with blessings,' he was wont to say. He came to his grave in full age, like a shock of corn fully ripe, leaving behind him a high reputation as a man, a lawyer and a christian."

He m. (1) Oct. 15, 1828, at Windsor, Vt., Martha H., dau. of John Leverett, of Windsor, who d. April 26, 1841; m. (2) June 21, 1843, Susan B., dau. of John Nelson, of Haverhill. I. William Charles (LL. B., Harvard, 1856), b. at Plymouth, Sept. 25, 1832; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1853; practised law several years at St. Paul, Minn.; present residence, Worcester, Mass. II. John Leverett, b. at Plymouth, Feb. 2, 1835; served through the war of the rebellion; Colonel of 1st N. H. Cavalry, and brevetted Brigadier General at the close of the war; at present engaged in the practice of law in Chicago; m. Sept. 5, 1866, Laura Chandler, of Concord; their children, born in Chicago, are, Leverett, b. Nov. 11, 1869, and Susan, b. Jan. 26, 1874. III. Thomas W., (A. M.), named for his grandfather, b. at Plymouth, Aug. 31, 1837; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1859, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1866; from 1868 to 1875, missionary of the American Board in Peking, China; resides in Worcester, Mass. IV. Martha Leverett, b. at Plymouth, Sept. 3, 1840; d. at Plymouth, April 30, 1846.

5. Francis, b. at Salisbury, Feb. 24, 1804; drowned in Merrimack river, June 22, 1814.
6. Charles Edward, b. at Salisbury, June 19, 1807. Fitted for college at the Salisbury Academy and graduated at Dartmouth in 1828. Read law one year with his brother at Plymouth, then traveled three years in South America and the south seas, after which he engaged in trade at Mobile, Ala., until 1835. Returning to Plymouth, he completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He commenced practice, Nov. 28, 1838, at Haverhill, where he continued till 1854, when he removed to Chicago, Ill. Resides at Cresskill, N. J. He m. May 20, 1835, Mary, dau. of Hon. Miles Olcott, of Hanover. I. Isabella D., b. Mobile, March 29, 1836;

- m. Charles Briggs, of New York City; res. Cresskill.
 II. Helen H., b. Hanover, Dec. 30, 1837; d. Jan. 25, 1847. III. Alice, b. Haverhill, Nov. 23, 1840; d. Feb. 23, 1846. IV. Caroline Bell, b. Haverhill, July 29, 1843.
 v. Richard, b. Haverhill, July 12, 1845; d. Chicago.

SECOND BRANCH.

7. Moses P. Thompson, b. at Wilmot, Aug. 31, 1817. At the age of fifteen he came to Salisbury and apprenticed himself to Deacon William Cate to learn the tailoring business. After Mr. Cate died he succeeded him in the old established stand, where he continued a large and lucrative business a few years longer. He removed to Sutton and remained a year, then returned and continued in business until ready-made clothing came into general use. Mr. Thompson has been intimately connected with the town's affairs, serving as collector four years, representative two terms, selectman a number of times, and county treasurer in 1865; was appointed deputy sheriff under Nathaniel A. Davis (see justices). He became Captain in the militia, Aug. 20, 1843, of the 4th Co. of Infantry, 21st Regt., 4th Brigade. He m. Aug. 22, 1838, Lucia A., granddaughter of Ens. Moses Garland.
8. Mary A., b. June 7, 1839; d. April 8, 1840.
9. Resto H., b. Feb. 19, 1841; m. Aug. 28, 1866, Jennie P. Godfrey.
10. Mary A., b. June 4, 1843; m. March 20, 1863, Frank A. Buzzell, of Andover; res. Providence, R. I.
11. Susan E., b. July 7, 1845; m. Sylvester W. Greene. See.
12. Francis W., b. Sept. 29, 1847; m. Dec. 26, 1880, Caroline R. Piper; res. Tilton.
13. Lucia E., b. Dec. 3, 1854; m. June 5, 1870, George H. Scribner.

THE TOWNSEND FAMILY.

The Townsends, or Townshends, families of America are a mixture of Saxon and Norman origin, and of great antiquity in the county of Norfolk, England. Walter Atte Townshende, son of Sir Loclovielde de Townshende, a Norman nobleman whom Collins, in his "Peerage of England," puts at the head of the family, flourished soon after the conquest.

John Townsend was a descendant from Thomas Townsend, of Lynn, Mass., who had sixty acres of land deeded to him in

the general division in 1638, was a freeman the same year, a grand jurymen in 1641, and a person of influence in the colony; his signature to a petition in the General Court, in 1643, can still be seen in the Massachusetts Archives, book III, folio 1. His son Samuel lived at Rumney and Chelsea, Mass.; he held several town offices, was freeman in 1683, and d. in 1704. His eldest son Samuel removed to Charlestown and afterwards to Malden, where he died in 1723; he was a husbandman and planter, a member of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," of Boston, a freeman in 1690; had two wives and several children; his estate was settled by his widow and the eldest son by the second marriage was John, who was b. at Charlestown in 1701; m. Hannah Hancock, a cousin of Gov. John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence; he lived at Charlestown till the battle of Bunker Hill, when his house was burned by the British troops in the general conflagration after the battle; he was then 74 years old, and fled with his aged wife to the house of his son, Cornet David, at Waltham, where he d. in 1792. His son Ebenezer had removed from Charlestown, where he was born, with his wife, Ann Parker, early in 1775, to Chester, N. H., where he established himself as a saddler and was a prominent citizen of the place, held town offices and was interested as a private citizen in public affairs; he m. in Chester, June 4, 1776, Ann Parker, who d. June 12, 1831, aged 71; he d. Oct. 12, 1840, aged 88; nine children blessed their union, of whom

1. John, the eldest and subject of this sketch, was b. at Chester, March 24, 1777. He early removed to Salisbury, where he m. Feb. 12, 1804, Anne, dau. of Benjamin and Mary (George) Baker (see), of Salisbury; she d. Dec. 15, 1854. Mr. Townsend was a saddler and harness-maker, and carried on a large business for many years, building the Arthur S. Calef residence for a workshop. For many years he resided in the John C. Smith house; later in life he removed the "white store" from opposite

Nathan Kilburn's, which now constitutes the one-story part of Mr. Kilburn's house, built the two-story addition, and resided in the Kilburn house until his death, Jan. 11, 1849. The introduction of railroads caused him to turn his attention to other pursuits. He was one of the selectmen, was town clerk thirteen years, and representative to the General Court in 1826-28. He was appointed postmaster in 1829, but declined, as he favored the appointment of his friend, Thomas R. Greenleaf. He was register of deeds for Merrimack Co. from 1837 to 1839. In politics a Jeffersonian Republican, and as such elected to the General Court. When that party went out of existence in the campaign which resulted in the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency in the autumn of 1828, he became a member of the Democratic party. He took a lively interest in public affairs, was a keen observer, a great reader, a profound and acute reasoner. He was an industrious member of the General Court, serving on important committees; he took an active part in framing a bill for the more equitable distribution of the public taxes, and had more than an ordinary interest in the cause of education. In town affairs he was looked up to for advice and council. His advice had great weight in the settlement of estates. He was not given to lengthy addresses in public assemblies, but what he said was always to the point. He was much esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

2. Mary Ann, b. July 7, 1804; m. May 13, 1824, Timothy Taylor, of Lebanon.
3. Elizabeth Jane, b. Feb. 6, 1806, m. Nov. 9, 1832, James P. Gregory, of Newport. 4. Emily F., b. March 16, 1808; d. Feb. 20, 1815.
5. John Baker, b. Jan. 17, 1810. See.
6. Charles, b. Nov. 27, 1812; d. Feb. 28, 1835, unm.
7. Catherine P., b. Jan. 20, 1815; m. (1) Goram Sheperd, of Salisbury; he was drowned in Poverty Pond, in Hill, and she m. (2) Amos Tuck, of Exeter; no children.
8. Daniel G., b. Oct. 6, 1820; d. July 27, 1830.
9. Patrick Henry, b. Oct. 20, 1823. See.

- (5) John Baker learned his father's trade, but his desire to acquire knowledge and experience by travel led him to leave his native town at the age of eighteen years, visiting the principal cities and towns in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, working at his trade in the various places, improving himself in his occupation until he became expert in the branch which he preferred and which gave the largest return, that of saddle-making. He visited home occasionally, but never again made this his residence. He established himself in business with his brother Charles at Rutland, Vt., under the firm of Townsend & Co. This point being a staging centre, they did a good business. Here he married Eliza C. Alrood, dau. of John and Olive (Cogswell) Alrood, of Cornwell. He was afterwards established in Middlebury, where his eldest son was born, and afterwards in Montpelier. In 1835 he removed to Albany, and to Troy, N. Y., the same year, where he formed a partnership with his friend, under the firm of Paddock & Townsend, carrying on the largest business north of New York City. At that time a large stage manufacturing business was carried on in Troy, and orders came from all parts of the country, and from Texas and Mexico, for stages, harnesses and saddles. The firm found employment for scores of workmen to fill their orders for stage equipments, besides others on finer work for their custom trade nearer home. The crisis of 1837 wrecked them and the partnership was dissolved; but Mr. Townsend soon started again and did a custom trade which flourished for many years. About 1852 he retired from business and took a more active interest in public affairs, became a prominent leader in the Democratic party, and held many political positions of party honor and confidence. He also held various local offices of honor and trust, had many friends, was

very active and energetic, and took part usually in most of the public movements in which citizens engaged. He possessed a fine intellect and a generous heart, and his mind was well stored with facts and the details of public events that had transpired during his life. Possessing a genial disposition, his many good qualities endeared him to numerous friends and acquaintances. He was U. S. deputy marshal for the northern district of New York in 1858, and for several years he was city marshal at Troy; he was a commissioner of his native state for the state of New York, having received his appointment from Gov. William Haile in 1857. He d. at Troy, Jan. 23, 1869. His wife d. Oct. 23, 1876.

10. John Pomeroy, living in New York City since 1850; vice president of the Bowery Savings Bank, the largest institution of the kind in the country, having assets of over \$40,000,000; president of the Municipal Gas Light Co., Rochester; vice president of the Maritime Exchange; director of the Long Island R. R. Co.; secretary and a manager of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and a trustee and manager in other benevolent and charitable institutions. He contributed the items for this sketch. He m. Elizabeth A. Baldwin, dau. of Nehemiah and Mary Baldwin, and has three children.

11. Emily F. m. J. W. Cusack, of Troy.
 12. Charles H. m. Martha J. Bentley; res. New York City.
 13. Sarah J. m. Frank A. Ray; res. Albany, N. Y. 14. Helen E. d. young.
 15. Alwood B. d. young. 16. Kate S. m. Frank Wright; res. Troy.

- (9) * Patrick Henry Townsend, son of John and Anna (Baker) Townsend, was born at Salisbury, the 20th of October, A. D. 1823. His early life was spent in Salisbury. He had no real liking for trade and a decided aversion to work upon the land. In his seventeenth year he went to Lebanon, N. H., and attended the academy for several

* Abstract of sketch prepared by the late Hon. Amos Tuck, of Exeter, N. H.

terms. On his return home, and stating his ambition to pursue a collegiate course, his father remembered that having been obliged, as surety for another person, to pay about eight hundred dollars to Phillips Exeter Academy, he had been told by the treasurer that the trustees would feel disposed, out of sympathy for him to assist any son he might send to that school. At the earnest solicitation of Henry, his father went to Exeter, and arranged terms for his admission. His scholarship and progress were very satisfactory, and the trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, admitted him to the charity foundation. Such a favor could only be bestowed upon a pupil of superior merit and scholarship. Doctors Sparks and Palfrey and Professor Bowen, as well as others, had many years before enjoyed similar privileges at the academy, and made the position particularly honorable. Young Townsend's course at the academy enabled him, in the fall of 1848, to enter the junior class at Bowdoin College. By his course at Exeter he acquired a good reputation and general success, which he maintained at Brunswick, and was graduated with credit at the commencement in 1850. Among his classmates were Gen. Howard, of the U. S. Army, and Gov. Chamberlain, afterwards president of the college. Being somewhat in debt for college expenses, he accepted a position in the Treasury Department at Washington, which he held until the advent of Franklin Pierce's administration. During this time Henry made some progress in the study of law, the profession he intended to follow. He subsequently, at Exeter, in the office of Hon. Amos Tuck, his brother-in-law, and at Galena, Ill., in the office of Hon. E. B. Washburn, afterwards Member of Congress, Secretary of State under Gen. Grant, and U. S. Minister at Paris, completed his law studies and was admitted to practice. About this time, the idea of rescuing

Kansas from the slaveholders took possession of the people of the North, and Henry decided to cast his lot with the Northern emigrants. He arrived at Lawrence, Kansas, in the fall of 1855, at the height of excitement. The night of his arrival the Free State Hotel, where he stopped, was seized, rifled and burned by border ruffians, and he lost a large portion of his clothing. Mr. Townsend became interested in property at Big Springs, and established himself at that place. But the territory was so agitated that he had no opportunity for quiet attention to business, and soon interested himself wholly in the great question then convulsing the country. He became a member in due time of the Free State Territorial Convention at Topeka, and took an active part in resisting and finally in thwarting the designs of the slaveholders. He sympathized fully with John Brown, and was very serviceable in forwarding the action which finally overpowered the enemies of the territory. Thus engaged, he postponed all plans for private gain and was there during the successive years of famine occasioned by drought and the grasshopper plague. During these periods, Mr. Townsend was among the most serviceable and devoted of those who suffered and labored for that unhappy territory. He took measures to have money and supplies collected where he had acquaintances, and devoted his whole time and services to distributing contributions so as to relieve the pervading distress. He travelled on foot in many cases in the dead of winter, across the trackless prairies, at the risk of perishing himself, in order to save the lives of families he knew to be without food or clothing. In one case, he arrived at a house just in time, by most tender and discreet aid, to save the life of a woman about to expire from hunger. Having thus labored through all the dark days of Kansas, with serious danger to his health, without laying up

anything, and having expended all he had in serving others, his friends recommended him to accept a position in the Treasury Department at Washington, and on the 4th of April, 1861, he entered upon his duties there under Mr. Chase, the Secretary. He had scarcely been inducted into office, before he became a member of a volunteer military company, which did service every night in defending the President's house and in guarding the city against attack. He soon attained promotion in his position and continued in the Treasury Department with satisfaction to all. In the month of May, 1864, he had been unwell for about a week, so that he confined himself to his room. While engaged in conversation with a friend, in a brief pause in their talk he suddenly expired. His decease caused great grief among a large circle of friends. His remains were sent to Exeter, N. H., where they were interred.

THE TRUE FAMILY.

Jabez True was a resident of Salisbury, Mass. He was a grantee of Stevenstown. What relation he bore to the following families is not known.

1. Ezekiel True, of Salisbury, Mass., (may have been a son of Jabez), m. Mary —, and had:
 2. Sarah, b. Sept. 29, 1746. 3. Jacob, b. March 26, 1748. See.
 4. Lydia, b. Dec. 15, 1750; m. — Greeley. 5. Martha, b. Feb. 20, 1753.
 - 6 and 7. Ezekiel and Mary, b. May 16, 1755.
 8. Jabez, b. March 9, 1758. See. 9. John, b. March 11, 1762.
 10. William, b. April 15, 1764; settled in Andover; his son William m. July 1, 1817, Abigail Parker. 11. Paul, b. Sept. 11, 1766; d. Nov. 14, 1785.
- (3) Jacob (Deacon) removed here from Salisbury, Mass., as early as 1767, settling on the farm now (1882) occupied by Moses S. Morse. He d. —. He served in the Rev-

olutionary War, and was in Capt. Ebenezer Webster's Company at Bennington. Nov. 10, 1764, he purchased of Capt. John Webster 80 acres, No. 8, second range, paying eighty Spanish milled dollars. He m. April 5, 1773, Lydia Dow, who d. Oct. 6, 1848, aged 96.

12. Daniel, b. Dec. 13, 1774. See. 13. Molly, b. Jan. 8, 1786.
14. Jacob, b. Jan. 10, 1778. See.
15. Ezekiel, b. Feb. 6, 1780; removed to Corinth, Vt.; m. — Nutting, raised a family, and died there.
16. Lydia, b. Feb. 29, 1782; m. Dec. 28, 1819, James Garland.
17. John, b. April 9, 1789. See.

(12) Daniel remained on the farm until 1824-5; removed to Michigan; m. Polly, dau. of Caleb Judkins.

18. Polly, b. May 29, 1800; removed to Unity.
19. Lydia, b. July 24, 1802; m. (1) Luther True; m. (2) James Bailey; m. (3) —, who d. in 1845; m. (4) Henry Burleigh; d. 1871.
20. Mehitable J., b. Dec. 10, 1804; m. Nov. 3, 1825, John M. Barker, of Unity.
21. Emily, b. Aug. 11, 1807; m. Rev. —; res. Ann Arbor, Mich. (?)
22. Rhoda, b. May 19, 1810. 23. Asenath, b. Feb. 15, 1814. Both rem. to Mich.
24. Jacob, b. —; d. at St. Louis, Mo., 1846 (?).

(14) Jacob m. Jane, dau. of Shubael Greeley; he d. April 30, 1816; she m. (2) Oct. 28, 1816, Jonathan Dickerson, of New Chester; she d. Sept. 30, 1855.

25. Polly, b. March 14, 1802; m. Sept. 19, 1821, Benjamin Tucker, of Andover, where she d. April 19, 1845.
26. Luther, b. July 19, 1804 (3); m. Sept. 2, 1823 (4) Lydia, dau. of Daniel and Polly True; resided on the homestead; d. April 21, 1832.
27. Moses, b. Aug. 30, 1806 (5); m. (1) 1823, Ursula, dau. of Lt. Benjamin and Hannah (Greeley) Pettengill; who d. at Bunker Hill, Ill., Aug. 11, 1842; m. (2) Sarah, dau. of Thomas and Molly White (see), who d. Oct. 2, 1845; m. (3) April 21, 1846, Nancy Clark, who d. Oct. 11, 1875; one son, James C., b. Sept. 10, 1848; res. Kansas; m. (4) April 15, 1876, Betsey M. George one child, Mary G., b. Feb. 3, 1877. Deacon Moses removed to Hampden, Me., in 1823, thence to Bunker Hill, Ill. He is a man of much influence and Christian worth, a deacon in the Presbyterian Church.
28. Sally (Sarah), b. Dec. 16, 1808; m. Jan. 29, 1829, Moses Judkins; res. Cal.
29. Rhoda J., b. Feb. 17, 1810; m. (1) Oct. 18, 1832, Nathaniel D. Huntoon; m. (2) Ephraim Carter; res. Newton, Mass.
30. John H., b. Aug. 2, 1812; rem. west; d. Aug. 28, 1833, unm.
31. Minerva, b. Aug. 23, 1814; d. March 20, 1816.

(17) John graduated at Dartmouth College in 1806; received the degree of A. B. from his *alma mater*; read medicine with Dr. Peter Green, at Concord, and at Dartmouth Medical School; began practice at Haverhill, Mass. (?); thence removed to Tennessee, where he followed his profession; d. Aug. 31, 1815.

(8) Jabez removed here from his native place previous to 1797, settling on the land his brother bought, (see) No. 8, second range, on the road leading to the Gore; remained some years and removed to the D. S. Scribner place; d. in 1851 (?); m. (1) — Eaton, of Salisbury, Mass.; m. (2) Hannah, widow of Daniel Pierce. Daniel Pierce's children were:

i. Sarah, m. Ebenezer Dustin; res. and d. at Hopkinton. ii. Samuel, m. Abigail Davis, of Warner; rem. to Irasburg, Vt., where he d. iii. Isaac, m. Mary Floyd, of Warner; rem. to Norwich, Vt. iv. Robert, m. Sarah Harvey; d. in New London. v. Daniel, m. Clara Hardy, of Warner; d. in Hopkinton. vi. William M., b. June 15, 1806. See. vii. Abigail, m. Morrill Clement, of Hopkinton, and d. there.

(vi.) William M. remained in Salisbury; enlisted in the 9th N. H. Regt.; d. at Falmouth, Va., Nov. 27, 1861 (?); m. June 4, 1825, Lois C., dau. of Noah W. and Abigail (Quimby) Kenniston, who was b. at Lisbon, May 3, and d. at Salisbury in 1885.

viii. Melissa B., b. Dec. 2, 1826; m. H. C. W. Moores. See. ix. Nancy W., b. July 15, 1828; m. Feb. 7, 1846, Samuel C. Forsaith (see J. C. Smith genealogy). By this wife Mr. Forsaith had: i. Frank P., b. June 14, 1848; m. Celia Thompson. ii. George B., b. June 28, 1849; m. (1) Carrie Dustin; m. (2) Mattie Doyle. iii. William R., b. Jan. 7, 1855; m. Mary Young. All reside in Manchester. x. William R., b. July 3, 1831; m. Rhoda Hutchinson, of Milford; he d. at Clinton, Mass., in 1854. xi. Betsey J., b. Oct. 9, 1836; m. Warren Fellows (see); she d. Sept. 1878.

Children by first wife:

32. Esther, b. Jan. 28, 1784; m. Joshua Davis, of Warner; rem. to Massachusetts.

33. Sally, b. March 12, 1785; m. Peter Flanders.

34. Paul, b. Sept. 25, 1786; d. suddenly Oct. 2, 1875, unm.

35. Oliver, b. Dec. 6, 1787; removed West; m. —; d. —.

36. Joseph, b. April 15, 1789; (see account of the tornado): settled on the site now occupied by True Flanders; removed to Warner Village, from the latter place going West; he was a wheelwright by trade, making the old linen and spinning wheels, furniture, etc.; the shop stood across the brook, east of the house; m. (1) Polly Jones, who d. April 2, 1824; m. (2) — Aley.

37. Hannah, b. July 31, 1790; m. Moses Thompson, of Newport; d. at Bristol.
 38. Jabez, b. April 1, 1792; served in the War of 1812; d. at Portsmouth?
 39. Abigail, b. Sept. 6, 1793; m. Eli Adams; d. at Warner.
 40. Jane, b. Sept. 19, 1795; d. young. 41. Aley, b. Aug. 6, 1797; removed West.
 42. John, b. July 9, 1799; m. — Fellows; resided at Jackson, Mich.
 43. Sally, b. —; m. Oct. 14, 1813; Benjamin Cass.

THE TUCKER FAMILY.

FOUR BRANCHES.

John Tucker came from England and settled at Hingham, Mass., previous to 1636. Ezra removed to Salisbury previous to the Revolutionary War, settling on the eastern shore of a pond called in his honor "Tucker's Pond." He was a native of Poplin, now Fremont. He was twice married, his family consisting of twelve sons and six daughters, all of whom raised families, and whose average length of life was seventy years. Of this numerous family four settled here, viz.: 1. Ebenezer, (see); 2. Jacob, (see); 3. Nathan, (see); 4. Bathsheba, m. Nathaniel Maloon, (see).

(1) Ebenezer, b. 1754; settled on the south-east shore of the pond. He m. Molly Farnum. He d. in 1825; she d. in 1832, aged 82. They had six boys and five girls. I can only give the following:

5. Ezra, b. at Poplin; m. Hannah Bouley [Burleigh]; settled at Enfield.
6. Mehitable, m. March 30, 1799, Abner Watkins; settled at Warner.
7. James, b. in 1774; m. in 1794, Betsy Farnum, who was b. in 1771; she d. at Stewartstown in 1861, aged 90; he d. at Lisbon in 1862.
8. Lydia, b. Aug. 12, 1776; m. Ephraim Colby; settled at Ogden, N. Y., where she d. in 1823.
9. Ephraim, m. Jan. 1, 1807, Nancy Burbank; removed to New York.
10. Caleb, m. Dec. 26, 1811, Polly Wiley; removed to New York.
11. Ebenezer, m. Sarah Wiley; settled at Andover.
12. Phebe, m. April 25, 1820, Ebenezer Dustin, of Hopkinton; settled at Henniker.
13. Polly, m. Calvin Pressey; settled at Canaan.
14. Benjamin, b. Oct. 12, 1791; m. (1) Dec. 25, 1817, Nancy, dau. of Humphrey Sargent, of Warner, where she was b. May 7, 1794; she d. March 20, 1853;

m. (2) in 1857, Betsey Dimond. He resided on the homestead. He d. Oct. 14, 1872. Deacon Tucker was an influential citizen and a christian man in every respect. Children :

15. Leavitt, b. Jan. 27, 1819; d. Nov. 28, 1846; unm.
 16. Nancy, b. Feb. 19, 1821; d. Sept. 27, 1852, unm.
 17. Louisa, b. June 24, 1822; m. April 19, 1849, James, son of James Wells, of Sutton; d. at Tilton, April 24, 1881, aged 63.
 - 18 and 19. Martha J. and Mary J., b. April 7, 1825; the former d. Nov. 9, 1840; the latter m. June 13, 1854, Albe Cady, son of Stephen Sweatt, of Boscawen, [Webster] where he was b. April 24, 1824, and where they resided until 1874, when they removed to Penacook.
 20. Clara W., b. July 21, 1827; d. Nov. 6, 1847.
 21. Rhoda S., b. July 11, 1835; d. Feb. 27, 1871, unm.
- (2) Jacob, m. (1) Feb. 22, 1781, Sarah Hoyt; m. (2) Feb. 11, 1795, Molly Scribner (?); and had : (22.) Nathaniel, b. July 9, 1782.
- (3) Nathan, b. at Poplin, Oct. 18, 1764; settled on the west side of the pond, on the site now occupied by his grandson, Levi W. (39); m. (1) March 14, 1782, Lydia Stevens; m. (2) Mary Welch, of Canaan. Children by first wife :
23. Joseph (Rev.) b. July 18, 1782; m. Dolly Clough, of Canterbury. He erected a set of buildings south-west of the homestead, the roofs of which were carried away by the high wind during the cold Friday. He was a Baptist minister and permanently located at Tunbridge, Vt.
 24. Hannah, b. Dec. 23, 1783; m. Feb. 23, 1804, Nathaniel Richardson; d. at Canaan.
 25. Polly, b. Dec. 15, 1785; m. Nov. 26, 1807, John Preston, of Tunbridge, Vt.; removed to Canaan.
 26. Caleb, b. Nov. 6, 1789; m. Dec. 26, 1811, Dorothy Bean; settled at Wilmot.
 27. Ezra, b. March 22, 1793; m. Judith Burbank, of Boscawen; rem. to Grafton. and d. —. Among his eleven children was Oliver N., b. at Grafton, Oct. 3, 1816; remained on the farm during his minority; learned the trade of clock repairer with Mr. Durgin, at Andover; m. July 4, 1842, Betsey G., dau. of Ezekiel and Maomi (Carr) Robey, who was b. at Boscawen, April 28, 1822; settled in Salisbury, where he continues. I. Sarah J., b. Feb. 7, 1848, m. Warren Merrill; res. Lowell, Mass. II. Julia A., b. May 13, 1850; m. Nov. 27, 1870, J. Hatch Culver, of Lake Village; res. Lowell. III. James L., b. Dec. 19, 1852; m. in 1877, Lizzie Thompson, of Wakefield. IV. Carrie E., b. Dec. 25, 1858; m. May 22, 1881, Frank Matthews; res. Franklin. V. Edward E., b. May 9, 1861.
 28. Nathan, b. May 31, 1794. See.

Children by second wife :

29. Lydia, m. Oren Carr ; she d. in Salisbury.
 30. Eliza, m. Jeremiah Sanborn, of Sutton. 31. Lucinda, m. Ezra Maloon. See.
- (28) Nathan remained on the homestead ; d. March 24, 1871 ;
 m. (1) Mary Fellows, by whom he had four children, all
 dead ; m. (2) March 18, 1823, Mrs. Sarah Farnum. Chil-
 dren by second wife :
32. John, b. Nov. 30, 1823 ; m. Hannah Sargent ; res. Danbury.
 33. Peter B., b. Dec. 19, 1827 ; m. Lucinda Morrill ; res. Warner.
 34. Nathan, b. April 16, 1825. See.
 35. Mary, b. Aug. 10, 1828 ; m. Oct. 22, 1855, Hamilton Gookin. See.
 36. Phebe D., b. May 30, 1830 ; m. Rev. J. W. Bean (see) ; she d. Oct. 5, 1860.
 37 and 38. Harrison and —, twins, b. Nov. 23, 1832 ; the former d. April 13, 1843 ;
 the latter d. April 20, 1833.
 39. Levi W., b. Sept. 13, 1834 ; m. Ann Sanborn ; remains on the farm ; three
 children.
 40. Harriet N., b. Aug. 4, 1836 ; d. April 20, 1855.
- (33) Nathan resided west of Scribner's Corner. He held a
 number of town offices, and d. June 17, 1881 ; m. May
 17, 1853, Adaline Couch ; she d. Dec. 9, 1879.
41. Martha J., b. April 7, 1854. 42. Frank, b. Aug. 3, 1856.
 43. Fred, b. Sept. 28, 1858 ; m. Nancy J. McAllister.
 44. Clara, b. March 19, 1860. 45. Emma, b. Dec. 11, 1863.
 46. Freeman, b. May 3, 1866. 47. Nettie, b. Nov. 30, 1868.

THE WARDWELL FAMILY.

1. Jeremiah, b. Dec. 17, 1748 ; removed to Salisbury from
 Pembroke, in 1804-5, settling on the farm now owned by D. R.
 McAllister, at Smith's Corner ; d. Aug. 9, 1817 ; m. Nov. 21,
 1769, Mary Lovejoy, who was b. April 29, 1748 ; she d. Feb.
 23, 1813.
2. Amos, b. Oct. 11, 1770 ; d. April 19, 1817 ; m. Anna — ; res. and d. at Han-
 over.
3. Mary, b. Aug. 28, 1772 ; m. Jonathan Hutchinson ; res. at Merrimack.
4. Isaac, b. Nov. 29, 1774 ; m. Mary Cushing ; res. at Lebanon, where he d. June
 9, 1848. [An Isaac Wardwell m. July 6, 1806, Judith Bean.]

5. Abial, b. Nov. 25, 1777; removed here previous to his parents, settling in the house opposite Joseph N. Greeley's; he was a noted singer, and led the choir at the Congregational Church, besides teaching large singing classes; m. Nov. 8, 1813, Sally Webster; d. Feb. 9, 1860, without issue.
6. Phebe, b. April 29, 1780; m. Jeremy Webster. See.
7. Sally, b. Feb. 11, 1783; m. — Adams.
8. John, b. Sept. 14, 1785; m. Clarissa Davis, of Warner; remained on the farm for a time, then removed to Laconia.
9. Joseph, b. July 3, 1788; d. at Boston, Mass., Feb. 3, 1814; he graduated at Dartmouth College in 1813 and became a school teacher.
10. Jesse, b. Dec. 3, 1790; went to sea and was lost; unm.
11. Reuben, b. April 23, 1795; built the Josiah Hook house, where he d. April 15, 1838; he was a carriage maker by trade, and made improvements on the old style wagons; a man much respected by his townsmen; m. Polly (Mary) Webster, who was b. April 23, 1790; she d. Sept. 22, 1836.
12. Janett, b. Jan. 18, 1818; d. Oct. 29, 1838, unm.
13. Harriet, b. Feb. 24, 1819; d. April 1, 1841.
14. Charlotte, b. Feb. 21, 1821; d. July 12, 1831.
15. George, b. May 16, 1825; d. —. 16. Abial, b. Feb. 6, 1827; d. Oct. 25, 1852.
17. Mary E., b. Dec. 9, 1829; d. Sept. 3, 1837.
18. John Webster, b. June 1, 1832; he has been for many years connected with the Concord Railroad.

THE WATSON FAMILY.

We are able, authentically, to trace the Watsons of this town back to Nicodemus (5), a register of whose family may be found on the Hampstead records. From the traditional history of the family descendants, the accuracy of which is not certain, we have prior to Nicodemus:

1. Parmenus Watson, b. 1700, (?) who was the paternal ancestor of our families; m. Mary Flanders, and had:
 2. Obadiah. 3. Pelatiah.
 4. Parmenus, who settled in that part of Warner called "Joppa." He was one of the first deacons of the Congregational Church, and filled various town offices.
 5. Nicodemus. See. 6. Caleb. 7. John. No daughters.

- (5) Nicodemus resided at Hampstead ; m. Elizabeth Harri-
man, and had :
8. Daniel, b. 1755 ; lived in that part of Warner called "Joppa."
9. Abijah, b. 1759. See. 10. Caleb. See. 11. Ithamar, b. 1853 ; no daughters.
- (9) Abijah (Elder) remained here with his younger brother
Caleb ; settled and cleared up the farm now occupied by
J. S. Clough, where he d. Dec. 1, 1828. He was a
preacher and farmer. He m. Sarah Quimby, who d.
Jan. 25, 1830. Children all born here :
12. Daniel, b. Oct. 23, 1787. See.
13. Joseph, b. Feb. 29, 1784 ; m. Sept. 3, 1805, Polly Sargent, of Warner. Rev.
Mr. Watson preached in Bradford and vicinity for some years ; rem. to
Winchendon, Mass., where he continued his ministerial labors ; d. —.
14. Nicodemus, b. Jan. 15, 1786 ; m. Prudence Morrill, of Warner, where he d.
Sept. 10, 1844.
15. Betsy, b. Feb. 11, 1788 ; m. in 1835, Zebulon Sargent ; d. without issue, at
Orange, Feb. —, 1860.
16. Abijah, b. Feb. 21, 1760 ; m. Sally Sargent ; d. in 1876.
17. Lucy, b. July 6, 1762 ; m. in May, 1810, Abel Buzzell ; d. Jan. 7, 1815. He d.
April 3, 1812, leaving one daughter, who m. in 1829, Currier Quimby, who
lived in the Watson District and had six children, Jessie, Mary and John
now living.
18. Sally, b. June 28, 1795 ; m. Samuel B. Peasley ; rem. to Winchendon, Mass. ;
d. 1871.
19. Polly, b. Oct. 21, 1797 ; m. Dec. 31, 1818, Israel Dow, Jr. ; he d. Aug. 11, 1858 ;
she resides in Warner.
20. David, m. (1) in 1824, Levina Pattee ; m. (2) Dec. 20, 1855, Mrs. Mary C.
Gould ; he d. Dec. 27, 1870.
21. Jonathan, b. March 13, 1800 ; m. Nov. 28, 1822, Achsah Wheeler ; resides in
Warner.
22. Nancy, b. April 2, 1804 ; m. in 1826, Clark Sargent ; d. in 1842.
- (12) Daniel remained on the homestead ; d. in 1853 ; m. Dec.
12, 1804, Sarah Palmer, of Salisbury (?), where she was
b. Dec. 18, 1732 ; she d. Oct. 7, 1856.
23. Abijah, b. July 31, 1805 ; d. at Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1870 ; m. (1) in June, 1832,
Lavina Watkins, of Warner ; m. (2) in 1833, Phebe Sargent, of Windsor,
Vt.
24. Mirriam F., b. Dec. 26, 1808 ; m. in Dec. 1832, Benjamin Wells, of Sutton ; d.
in Minn., Nov. 28, 1873.
25. Lucy B., b. April 6, 1816 ; m. Sept. 26, 1841, Obadiah Glines ; resides in
Northfield.

26. Nicodemus. See. 27. Prudence, b. July 13, 1818; d. Nov. 5, 1822.
28. Abel B., b. Feb. 9, 1811; d. April 27, 1829.
- (26) Nicodemus remained on the farm until after the birth of children; rem. to Boscawen; d. Nov. 4, 1875; m. April 3, 1843, Eliza Wilkins; res. Carlisle, Mass.
29. Sarah A., b. April 5, 1845; m. March 14, 1863, John P. Watson; res. Northfield.
30. Mary P., b. Feb. 15, 1849; m. in 1869, Edward Atkinson.
31. George S., b. Oct. 11, 1851; m. Dec. 11, 1877, Lorena M. Stillings, of Canterbury.
- (10) Caleb, b. at Hampstead, Dec. 6, 1760; m. Dec. 1, 1781, Lydia, dau. of Thomas Howlet; she was b. at Hillsborough, Mass., Nov. 23, 1761; she d. March 20, 1842; removed to Weare with his father just prior to the revolution. Mr. Watson bought wild land and built a log house, into which he moved his family, in 1788. After years of trial and hardship incident to a pioneer life, he cleared a valuable farm, and erected frame buildings, in which he d., in affluent circumstances, April 28, 1832. He was among the first to espouse the doctrines of the Free Will Baptist Church, under its founder, Rev. Benjamin Randall, and was for many years a deacon of that church. Few have lived more exemplary lives than this couple, who lived to see their large family of children honored members of society. Mr. Watson served in the Revolutionary War, from Weare, in Capt. Randall's company, assigned to the defence of the western frontier, under the command of Major Whitcomb. This company was for a time stationed at a fort in Corinth, Vt.; the site of which was a few years since well defined by a circular mound with a depression in the center. While stationed here, a messenger came with the news that the Tories and Indians were burning Royalton and butchering the inhabitants. Capt. Randall immediately started to intercept the fiends, but was too late and the pursuit was abandoned. On their return to the fort, Watson and

fourteen others were detailed to visit another fort. Getting lost in the woods, they came near perishing with hunger; twelve of their number laid down expecting never to rise. The other three continued on and discovered smoke among the trees, which guided them to the house of a man named Clemmens; his wife provided for their immediate wants, and the husband, with a knapsack of provision and a bottle of rum, started for and brought in the remaining twelve. After they were sufficiently recruited, he conducted them to their destination. Though a farmer by profession, he was a natural mechanic, and made most of the articles used by farmers, cart-wheels, ox-yokes, barrels, boots and shoes, etc.

32. Thomas, b. May 10, 1782; m. Rebecca Davis, of Shapleigh, Me., where he was in mercantile pursuits for a number of years: rem. to Thorndike, Me., and d. Jan. 12, 1863.
33. Ithamar. See. 34. Caleb, b. in Weare, Feb. 3, 1787. See. Children born in Salisbury:
35. Safford, b. Dec. 29, 1791; m. Sept. 25, 1817, Abigail Currier, who was b. at Deerfield, Oct. 27, 1792; they had five children. They lived to celebrate their golden wedding and the following morning led a large party to the top of Kearsarge. He d. at Sutton, July 13, 1872.
36. Lydia, b. April 23, 1789; m. in Jan., 1822, John Clement, Jr., of Warner; d. there Jan. 17, 1854; they had two children, John W. and Rachel C.
37. Moses H., b. July 23, 1794. See.
38. Mark K., a jeweler; d. in New Jersey, unm.
39. Hannah, m. John True; d. in Michigan. 40. Alice, m. Richard Fellows; (Ill.)
- (33) Ithamar b. in Weare, Sept. 7, 1784; m. Dec. 25, 1807, Dolly, dau. of Stephen Thurston, then a resident of Salisbury, b. at Newburyport, Mass.,; d. Nov. 2, 1853, aged 71. Mr. Watson was a school teacher, a farmer and mechanic, making wool-carding machines, and built and put in successful operation the second machine of this kind ever operated in Vermont. Later in life he made spinning jennies and looms for factories, and could make from wood, iron, steel or brass anything he required, and nothing left his hands until it showed the finish of a

master workman. During the last war with England he was Captain of a company of minute-men, and for some years was Captain of the Blackwater militia company, his fine physique and military bearing well fitting him for a commander. In 1820 he removed to Orford and in February, 1821, to Corinth, Vt., remaining there seven years; removed to Warner, exchanged farms with his son-in-law, returning to Salisbury, Nov. 2, 1855. She d. June 6, 1859. Both were members of the Baptist Church. For a number of years he was a Master Mason, and was District Deputy Grand Lecturer. He was noted for his honesty and integrity.

- 41. Henry L., b. in Salisbury, Feb. 10, 1811. See.
- 42. Melinda C., b. in Salisbury, June 8, 1816; m. Jan. 1, 1838, Tenny Hardy; he d. Feb. 23, 1873; resided at Littleton.
- 43. Joseph W., b. in Corinth, Vt., June 10, 1823; d. young.
- 44. Porter B., b. in Corinth, Vt., July 13, 1825. See.

(37) Moses H. resided on the old homestead; d. Nov. 23, 1858; m. April 28, 1813, Lydia Fellows, who was b. July 6, 1794, and at the present time (1890) enjoys good health and possesses a most retentive memory.

- 45. Albert F., b. May 17, 1820. See.
- 46. Mary M., b. Jan. 25, 1823; d. July 30, 1865, unmm.

(34) Caleb settled in Warner, conducting the carriage-making business; was a skillful mechanic; removed to Salisbury in 1820, settling on the homestead; d. April 12, 1860; m. Nov. 24, 1814, Rachel, dau. of John Couch; she. d. July 9, 1863.

- 47. Harriet B., b. Oct. 4, 1815; m. Deacon James Morrill, of Warner; d. —.
- 48. Sophrona E., b. March 27, 1818; d. July 31, 1855, unmm.
- 49. Ithamar H., b. March 19, 1820; m. Sarah J. Page; resided in Manchester; d. —.
- 50. Louisa J., b. July 31, 1825; m. John C. Ela; res. in Warner.
- 51. John C., b. May 13, 1828; m. Hannah A. Morrill; res. in Warner.
- 52. Lucinda H., b. Dec. 26, 1830; m. Samuel J. Myrick; d. at Manchester.
- 53. Livonia, b. July 5, 1833; d. young.

- (41) Henry Lyman, M. D., obtained his academic education at Salisbury and Phillips Academies, teaching winters. He read medicine with Hon. Leonard Eaton, M. D., at Warner, graduating from the Vermont Medical School in 1848, since which time he has followed his chosen profession, one and a-half years at Stewartstown, twenty years at Guildhall, Vt., and the last fourteen years at Littleton, owning a drug store in the latter place for some five years. In 1859 he was made a Mason in North Star Lodge, of Lancaster; in 1861 he was a charter member of Pulaski Lodge, of Newbury, Vt., was its first Secretary, and was Marshal of the same at the time of his removal to Littleton, where he is a member of Burns Lodge. Dr. Watson, from his youth up, has been a strict temperance man, both by profession and practice, believing that a physician, of all men, should be strictly moral and free from all pernicious habits. In March, 1832, his first vote was given in Salisbury, he voting, with his father, grandfather and two uncles, the Democratic ticket. In 1852, he was elected to the Vermont State Senate, and was re-elected in 1853. In 1866-7, he represented Guildhall in the Legislature, and he was postmaster at that place during the administration of President Polk. After his removal to Littleton he was postmaster for a time, and has creditably filled numerous positions of honor and trust, both public and private. He m. (1) June 4, 1840, Roxana, dau. of Jesse Hughes; b. at Maidstone, Jan. 19, 1816; d. Dec. 7, 1850; m. (2) Jan. 1, 1852, Mary J., dau. of Thaddeus Hardy, of Warner; she d. in August, 1884. Children by first wife: I. Henry Porter, b. at Guildhall, Vt., June, 8, 1844; is a physician at Haverhill, N. H. II and III. Mary Hughes and Ellen Melinda, b. Dec. 18, 1847; the former d. Apr. 22, 1849; the latter m. F. S. Leach; res. Littleton.
- (44) Porter Baldwin was educated at the Salisbury Academy. He was selectman 1858-60, representative 1862-3, and



P. B. Watson

was justice of the peace while a resident here. In 1864 removed to Newbury, Vt., where he remained till 1869, removing to Littleton. In 1873 he engaged in the glove leather manufacture and in 1880 entered into partnership with the Eureka Glove Company, at Littleton. He m. Oct. 17, 1848, Luvia E., dau. of P. P. Ladd, of Lunenburg, Vt. In 1883 he was elected treasurer of Grafton county, and in 1889 selectman and overseer of the poor. Children :

54. Irving Allison, b. Sept. 6, 1849; read medicine with Drs. H. L. Watson, A. B. Crosby, and Prof. Howard of New York; graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, June 18, 1871; practised in Northumberland from June, 1871, to Oct., 1881. He represented the town in the Legislature, 1879-81. By an act of the Legislature of 1881, a State Board of Health was created and Dr. Watson was appointed on the board and elected permanent secretary, with office at the State House, Concord, where he now resides. In 1883 he was elected secretary of the American Public Health Association; was re-elected in 1886 and again in 1889, each election being for a term of three years. In 1883 he was by legislative act made registrar of vital statistics for the state. In 1884 he was commissioned surgeon of the 3d regiment, with the rank of major, and in 1889 promoted to medical director of the N. H. N. G. with the rank of Lieut. Col. In 1885 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He m. April 17, 1872, Lena A. Farr, of Littleton. He has one child, Bertha M., b. Feb. 2, 1880.
55. Idella, b. May 14, 1851; m. Jan. 1, 1874, Otis O. Streeter, of Littleton; has one child, Ina, b. —.
56. Walter W., b. Feb. 9, 1853; m. Sept. 12, 1877, Ada Hatch, of Littleton.
57. Fred, b. Feb. 26, 1855; d. Nov. 3, 1858.
58. Alice M., b. Feb. 17, 1858; m. Jan. 1, 1884, William F. Andrus.
59. Fred A., b. Aug. 23, 1860; m. June 15, 1883, Ella J. Ide.
60. Angie B., b. Nov. 17, 1862.

61. Minnie C., b. Feb. 28, 1866; m. Nov. 4, 1885, S. E. Richardson; d. — 1887.

62. Albert L., b. April 21, 1874.

(45) Albert F. remained on the homestead; m. Jan. 22, 1844, Lydia Nichols, who was b. at Hampton, Oct. 7, 1820; he d. Jan. 15, 1886.

63. Frank A., b. April 11, 1845; m. in 1877, Dora A. Elkins, d. in 1878.

64. Charles E., b. Aug. 11, 1851; m. (1) Feb. 5, 1871, Nettie True, who d. Oct. 3, 1875; m. (2) Sept. 18, 187—, Lavina A., dau. of B. F. Sanborn. One daughter, Laura F., b. in July, 1873; d. young.

65. Martha A., b. Jan. 1, 1855; m. in Nov. 1875, Worthy W. Woodbury; res. in Bloomington, Ill.

THE WEBSTER FAMILY.

FOUR BRANCHES.

The common ancestor of the Webster family in New England is in doubt, some historians claiming John Webster, who came from Ormsby, England, settled at Ipswich, New England, and admitted freedman of Massachusetts in 1635, as the first ancestor. At the present time, Thomas Webster is thought to be the ancestor of the Salisbury families. He died at Ormsby, England, April, 1634, leaving a widow Margarie (who m. Deacon William Godfrey) and one son Thomas, (2) who settled at Ipsich and admitted freedman in 16~~3~~⁴ or 1635; it is said he emigrated from Essex, county of Suffolk, England m. Nov. 2, 17~~5~~⁶ (17~~5~~⁶) Sarah Brewer; removed to Hampton, N. H., where he d. Jan. 5, 1715, aged 83, leaving *entre alias* Ebenezer, (3) b. at Hampton, Aug. 1, 1667; m. July 25, 1709, Hannah Judkins. He was one of the grantees of Kingston, to which place he removed in 1700. He was pilot in Capt. John Gilman's company, Aug. 16, 1710, which went in pursuit of the Indians. He was a valiant soldier in the Indian wars and d. at Kingston, Feb. 21, 1756. Among his descendants we find Ebenezer (4) b. at Kingston, Oct. 10, 1714; m. July 20, 1738, Susan Bachiler, a descendant of Rev. Stephen

Bachiler, the first settled minister in the state located at Hampton. She was a woman of remarkable strength of character, robust in form, with black hair, a piercing black eye and of dark complexion. Of this Ebenezer, (4) Rev. Elias Mason said (N. E. Genealogical Register, vol. 6, p. 1.): "He lived in a small house the cellar of which may still be seen on the left side of the road leading from East Kingston depot to Kingston. He was poor, versatile and witty, obtaining a scanty livelihood by hatcheling flax, cutting cord wood, shearing sheep, etc. His wife was a woman of marked ability." The Websters were Scotch, emigrating to England quite early. They were light complexioned, blue eyed, and had small hands, exceptions being found in Ebenezer and his son Daniel, both of whom very markedly took after the maternal side. Ebenezer (3) had eight children, viz.: Ebenezer (4) b. Oct. 10, 1714; William, b. Aug. 26, 1716; John, b. Aug. 4, 1719; Joseph and Mary b. Sept. 15, 1724; Iddo, b. Feb. 16, 1727, and two others, girls.

Ebenezer, the fifth descendant from the ancestor Thomas, b. at East Kingston, April 22, 1739; (O. S.) m. Jan. 18, 1761, Mehitable Smith, b. at Kingston; d. in Salisbury, March 28, 1774; m. (2) Oct. 13, 1774, Abigail Eastman, b. at Salisbury, Mass., July 10, 1737; d. April 14, 1816, aged 78. Her father was Thomas, son of Samuel, who m. in 1686 (84) Elizabeth Severance. He was one of the grantees of Kingston; his father was the ancestor, Easman, (Eastman) b. at Wales, England, in 1611 and came to this country in 1638 and settled at Salisbury, Mass., in 1640; d. Dec. 10, 1694. She was a woman of clear, vigorous understanding, of more than ordinary common sense and enjoyed nothing more than a debate on any subject; a woman of high spirit, proud of her children and ambitious for their future distinction.

On the authority of Mrs. Benjamin Shaw, (Ann Fellows) whose father, Ananiah, was a childhood playmate of Ebenezer Webster, I have the following: "His father not being in very prosperous circumstances, Ebenezer was bound out to a trade

to a man named Brown, who proved to be a close-fisted, tyrannical master, and when Ebenezer was fourteen years of age he ran away and went to live in the family of Col. Ebenezer Stevens," whose name was the first on the list of grantees of the present town of Salisbury, and in whose honor the town was named (Stevenstown). Col. Stevens owning much land here, persuaded young Webster to locate here, which he did on reaching his majority, (1760.) After his marriage in 1761 he took up his permanent residence here, settling on Punch brook, and building a log house on the west side of the road, facing on what is called the North Road. Just north of the bridge crossing the brook and in close proximity to a beaver meadow the cellar hole is still (1890) to be seen just south of a small apple tree close to the stone wall, and south of what is known as the "birth-place." A spring just west of the house furnished water noted for its purity, and the orchard set out by him still flourishes. The farm originally contained 225 acres. When he settled here his house was the most northern on the route to Canada. In this log house the family resided seven years, when he built the house of which the accompanying picture is taken from the only true cut in existence. This house was said to be the first frame house in town.

The house faced the south and stood just south east of the present two-story commodious dwelling. In the west front room (still standing) Daniel and Ezekiel were born. The west half of this old house is still standing, it being the ell of the house known as the birthplace, the apartment being 19 feet square and seven feet post. The farm is owned by Hon. George W. Nesmith. The present buildings were erected by Stephen Sawyer near the close of the last century. He cut the old house in two and moved the west half to its present location; the east half was moved back and converted into a hog pen. There were two rooms to the main house, while at the back was a long, low kitchen. The present well was dug by Mr. Webster, who also set out the large elm tree, (now girdling 21 feet) and all the old fruit trees about the place. He

remained in this house until 1785-86, when he removed to what is known as the lower village, now Franklin, building a large two-story tavern stand with a two-story ell, extending north in what is now George B. Matthews's garden. July 11, 1780, he purchased 60 acres, and one-half of a 100-acre lot of land of Sarah Call, daughter of Stephen Call, the first settler, for the sum of £165 at the rate of three shillings per bushel of Indian corn. On part of this land he built the tavern stand. Here he remained till 1799, when he exchanged his tavern with William Haddock for the house where he died, (1806) the middle house connected with the Orphans' Home. His two eldest children were buried near the log house and his first wife was buried on Searle's Hill; his second wife and many of his children were buried east of his last home, in the original graveyard belonging to Elm's farm.

The first saw and grist mill were located just east of his home on Punch brook. On the expiration of the proprietor's lease, Mr. Webster purchased and managed the mill, and in addition had a large cider mill southeast of his house. Mr. Webster held his first public office in 1764, being chosen highway surveyor. At the first town meeting in 1768 he was chosen moderator, which office he held forty-three times afterwards, the last being in March, 1803. In 1769 he was chosen selectman, holding the office nine years, although in September, 1776, he resigned and performed six months' service in the army; enlisting a company, he marched to New York and participated in the battle of White Plains. He started for Bunker Hill but did not arrive until the morning after the battle. As chairman of the board of selectmen in 1776, he carried around the Association Test Act for the male residents of the town to sign their loyalty to this then young province. In 1778-80 he was chosen representative of the classed towns of Salisbury and Boscawen. He was representative from Salisbury in 1790-91, and senator for the years 1785-86-87-88-89. Mr. Webster was in the court house at Exeter in 1786 when the trouble arose over the currency question and the mob

threatened to clear the court house, and was called out to aid in quieting the people. Without creating any excitement he stepped to the platform and his whole speech was: "I command you to disperse," which had the desired effect.

In March, 1778, the town chose a committee, consisting of Ebenezer Webster and Capt. Matthew Pettingill as delegates to a convention to be holden at Exeter on June 10 following, "for the sole purpose of forming a permanent plan of government for the future well being of the good people of the United Colonies." July 16, 1788, Salisbury again sent Mr. Webster as delegate to the convention at Exeter, "for the purpose of considering the proposed constitution," and a town committee "chosen to talk the matter up and instruct Col. Webster how to vote upon their decision." Like most of these northern towns they told him to vote against it. Mr. Webster was privately in favor of the new constitution and at the first meeting held, opposed it by silence. Public feeling was very strong at Exeter in opposition to the constitution; the friends of the measure found if the meeting for its adoption was held there they would meet with defeat, and they adjourned to meet at Concord in June, 1788. Mr. Webster came home and talked strongly for its adoption, of the many benefits to be derived from its provisions, and finally asked the privilege of supporting the proposed constitution, and the answer was, that he might do as he thought proper. When the vote was about to be taken Mr. Webster arose and said: "Mr. President, I have listened to the arguments for and against the constitution; I am convinced such a government as that constitution will establish, if adopted—a government acting directly on the people of the states—is necessary for the common defence and the general welfare. It is the only government which will enable us to pay off the national debt—the debt which we owe for the Revolution and which we are bound in honor to fully and fairly discharge. Besides, I have followed the lead of Washington through seven years of war and I have never been

misled. His name is subscribed to this constitution; he will not mislead us now; I shall vote for its adoption."

In addition to the above glorious record he was one of the electors for president when Washington was elected. In the spring of 1791 he was chosen judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Hillsborough, holding the office through life. In matters pertaining to the church Judge Webster exercised great influence, uniting with the church under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Searles, and was chosen deacon April 5, 1793, but declined serving. His wife was a member of the church, as were most of his children. When but eighteen years of age he served in the Indian war, and in the campaign of 1758 he went as a private in Capt. Timothy Ladd's company, also as a sergeant in Capt. Philip Johnson's company in Goff's regiment, against Crown Point, in 1760. In the Revolutionary war he was captain of the first company, composed of 66 men, 42 of whom were from Salisbury, in Col. Stickney's regiment and Gen. Stark's brigade, participating at Bennington and in other hard fought battles, which weakened Burgoyne and finally forced him to surrender. In August, 1778, Capt. Webster, in obedience to a request from the Committee of Safety, raised a company in this vicinity which he commanded; it was the third company in Col. Nichols's regiment of Whipple's brigade, serving in the Rhode Island campaign. In 1780 we find him captain of the fourth company in Col. Nichols's regiment, raised for the defense of West Point. In 1782, he commanded a company of Rangers, raised for the protection of our western frontiers. In 1784 he was appointed colonel, and this office gave him authority over all able-bodied men between the ages of sixteen and fifty in Salisbury. One of Capt. Webster's soldiers, (Stephen Bohannon) who was with him at the time of Gen. Washington's discovery of the treason of Arnold, related the following to Judge J. W. Nesmith: Capt. Webster was called to Gen. Washington's tent and commanded to guard it during that night, and he remarked, "I believe I can trust you." His

nephew, Maj. Stephen Bohannon, said that Washington did not sleep at all that night, but spent the time either in writing or walking in his tent. As an officer he was beloved by his soldiers and set the good example of always being in front of his men and in the thickest of the battle. He was born to command; of cool, steady nerve, and possessing sound judgment. In stature six feet tall, erect, stately, and of splendid physique, with a voice of great compass and clearness, making himself heard all along the line and in the thickest of the battle. Eyes black and piercing, a countenance open, frank and generous, and a complexion which "could not be soiled by powder." It has been stated that Capt. Webster could not read or write; as a boy he received a very limited education, but some of his correspondence in possession of the compiler dispels all such stories. Col. Stevens compelled Mr. Brown to give him a yoke of oxen which he drove to the new settlement; these were undoubtedly the first oxen owned in the town. Capt. Webster was a self-educated man, gaining a knowledge which many of the men of the present day would be proud of. Many of his letters are still in existence, written in a clear, bold hand, well punctuated and spelled, and showing him to be a fair grammarian. The secret of Mr. Webster's success and influence, outside of his commanding figure, was his energy, perseverance and war record. Removing to this town, then a wilderness, planting his house upon the outskirts of civilization, he built up a reputation for honesty, fearlessness and integrity such as few men at that date possessed.

2. Olive, b. Jan. 28, 1762; d. young. 3. Ebenezer, b. July 16, 1764; d. young.
4. Susannah, b. Oct. 25, 1766; m. John Colby of Andover, where she d. March 23, 1804.
5. David, b. May 5, 1769; a farmer by occupation; m. and reared a large family; d. at Stanstead, Canada.
6. Joseph, b. March 25, 1772; d. Jan. 20, 1810.
Children by second wife:
7. Mehitabel, b. Sept. 21, 1775; d. July 14, 1814; a school teacher.
8. Abigail, b. Feb. 8, 1778; d. Dec. 13, 1805; m. William Haddock.
9. Ezekiel, b. March 11, 1780. See. 10. Daniel, b. Jan. 18, 1782. See.
11. Sarah, b. May 13, 1784; m. Aug. 21, 1808, her cousin Ebenezer Webster; she d. March 19, 1811; he d. June 31, 1861.

- (9) Hon. Ezekiel Webster spent the first nineteen years of his life upon the farm, and in obtaining a common school education. He was finely proportioned, six feet tall, possessing a commanding figure, while his complexion was just the opposite of his brother Daniel, who said of him: "He appeared to me the finest human that I ever laid eyes upon." Between them there existed general unity of opinion, sentiment and affection; they were never known to disagree, and they loved each other with intensity and consistency. When Daniel had decided that Ezekiel should go to college, the latter spent two terms at the Salisbury Academy acquiring the rudiments of Greek and Latin, and afterwards with Rev. Dr. Woods at Boscawen, where he fitted for college in nine months, entering Dartmouth College in the spring of 1801; from this institution he graduated in 1804, having spent but three years in college. In the classics he had no superior. In the spring of his senior year, for the want of funds, he taught a private school in Boston. While teaching he read law with Gen. Sullivan, then Att'y-Gen. of Massachusetts. In 1806 he returned home, continuing his studies with Parker Noyes, Esq., from whose office he entered the profession in September, 1807; settled at Boscawen, where he continued. His legal knowledge and moral worth soon became known and acquired for him an extensive business. As a lawyer he had few equals; he was a wise counsellor and an able advocate. In debate he was dignified and courteous; his weapons were strong arguments, clothed in simple but elegant language. Mr. Webster was in the court house at Concord, standing erect on a plain floor, the house full, the court, jurors and audience listening attentively to his words, and all eyes were upon him; speaking with full force and utterance, he arrived at the end of one branch of his argument, uttered the last sentence and the last word of that

sentence, with perfect tone and emphasis, and then in an instant, erect and with his arms dependant by his side, he fell backwards without bending a joint, and so far as appeared was dead before his head reached the floor, April 10, 1829. Politically, he was a Federalist, often representing his adopted town in the legislature. He was a constant attendant at the Congregational church at Boscawen and a trustee of Dartmouth College from 1819 until his death. Mr. Webster delivered a famous Fourth of July oration at South Road in 1808, and one in 1825. Ichabod Bartlett also delivered one at Centre Road in 1808. He m. (1) Jan. 15, 1809, Alice Bridge, of Billerica, Mass.; she d. 1821; m. (2) Aug. 2, 1825, Achsah Ballard, b. at Nashua, res. at Concord.

12. Alice, b. —; m. June 1, 1836, Prof. Jarvis Gregg, the first preceptor of Boscawen Academy, from 1828 to 1830; he d. at Western Reserve College, Ohio; m. (2) Rev. George Whipple of Oberlin, Ohio; she d. Nov. 6, 1876.
13. Mary, b. —; m. Dec. 11, 1837, Prof. Edwin D. Sanborn, LL. D., of Dartmouth College; she d. Dec. 30, 1864.

(10) Hon. Daniel Webster, LL.D. So many volumes have been printed, and orations and memoirs delivered on this, "the greatest defender of the constitution the world has ever produced," that probably nothing new can be obtained, and I give a few historical facts, leaving the enquiring reader to peruse the above works. There is no state in the Union that did not hold centennial celebrations to commemorate his birth, and we trust that they will be collected and printed in a book dedicated to that subject. As a child Daniel was weak, and it was thought by his parents that he would never be able to perform hard, manual labor, and they would give him such an education as would fit him to get his living by teaching and literary pursuits. A half brother of his once said, "Dan was sent to school that he might get as much knowledge as the other boys." His mother



Lewis Welster

taught him to read, and, as he said, "he could not remember the time when he could not read." His first instructor was Master Robert Hoag and his second James Tappan, both of Salisbury. Later in life he taught school at Shaw's Corner, in the school house standing just south of Thomas Bruce's, at North Road, and at the Lower Village, (see Merrill genealogy.) The first time he ever saw the constitution of the United States he read it on a cotton pocket handkerchief which he purchased of William Hoyt, who kept the store close by, paying every cent of money he possessed, viz.: twenty-five cents. He possessed a most powerful, retentive memory, and during the last years of his life he was able to recite long narratives, which he learned when a boy. When fourteen years of age he spent six months at Phillips Academy, Exeter, (entering in May, 1796,) under the instruction of Dr. Benjamin Abbot. He mastered the principles and philosophy of English grammar in less than four months, and commenced the study of Latin. It was at this Academy that he met with such a failure in trying to speak on the public stage. In his fifteenth year, and just after his return from Exeter, (Feb., 1797,) he taught a short term of school at the Lower Village, and then he went to Dr. Woods at Boscawen. It was while under Dr. Woods's tuition that he learned his long lesson in Virgil, and while his father was taking him from the "Elms" farm to Dr. Woods up the long hill, that he unfolded to Dan the idea of sending him to college, which he entered in 1798, graduating from Dartmouth in 1801, with high honors. It was universally believed that he ought to have received the valedictory, being the highest scholar in the class, but influence then, as now, made a great difference, and he was given an inferior part. On his return he determined Ezekiel should attend college, and to help out the treasury, he went to Fryeburg, Me. Returning to his

home in September, 1802, he began the study of law in the office of Thomas W. Thompson, and continued there until 1804; on July 20th of the same year Daniel went to Boston and introduced himself to Mr. Christopher Gore, who heard his maiden speech, and told him to hang up his hat, and here he remained until the following March when he was admitted to the lower bar of the court of common pleas in Boston, and immediately (March, 1805,) removed to Boscawen, where he opened an office, and continued there until September, 1807, when he turned over his business to his brother Ezekiel and removed to Portsmouth. In the year of 1807, he was admitted to the Superior Court of New Hampshire. In 1820 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention, to hold office until his death, which occurred in 1852. He was a candidate for nomination for the presidency of the Whig party at each presidential election after its formation, but never received the nomination, mainly on account of his supposed want of popularity. The disappointment he felt no doubt hastened his death. His public life may be thus summarized: "He was a representative in congress eight years, a senator in congress nineteen years, a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention five years, and in the president's cabinet as secretary of state. During most of this time his party was in the minority. In the spring of 1839 he traveled extensively in England, Scotland and France; was chosen president of the Phi Beta Kappa Alpha society in 1821, and Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. While in college he delivered two or three addresses, which were published, as were some poems. He also paid his board one year in college by editing the *Dartmouth Gazette*. He early began the public discussion of political questions, and also contributed to the journals of the time. In 1804 he wrote a political pamphlet entitled,

“An appeal to the old Whigs.” He delivered Fourth of July orations as follows : at Hanover in 1800, at Fryeburg, Me., in 1802, at Salisbury in 1805, and at Concord in 1806. Daniel Webster joined the Congregational society in Salisbury, under Rev. Thomas Worcester’s preaching, Sept. 13, 1806. Later in life he wrote out his faith and sent it to his old pastor, Mr. Worcester, amongst whose papers it was found after his decease.

August 8th, 1807.

Dear Sir :

The other day we were conversing respecting confession of faith. Some time ago, I wrote down, for my own use, a few propositions in the shape of Articles, intending to exhibit a very short summary of the doctrine of the Christian religion as they impress my mind. I have taken the liberty to enclose a copy for your perusal.

I am, sir, with respect, yours etc.

D. WEBSTER.

CONFESSION OF FAITH.

I believe in the existence of an Almighty God, who created and governs the whole world. I am taught this by the works of nature and the word of Revelation.

I believe that God exists in three persons ; this I learn from Revelation alone—nor is it any objection to this belief, that I can not comprehend how *one* can be *three*, or *three*, *one*. I hold it my duty to believe, not what I can comprehend or account for, but what my Maker teaches me.

I believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the will and word of God.

I believe Jesus Christ to be the Son of God. The Miracles which he wrought, establish in my mind his personal authority, and render it proper for me to believe whatever he asserts. I believe therefore all of His declarations, as well as when He declares himself to be the Son of God, as when he declares any other proposition ; and I believe there is no other way of salvation than through the merits of His atonement.

I believe that things past, present and to come are all equally present in the word of the Deity ; that with Him there is no succession of time, nor of ideas ; that, therefore, the relative terms past, present and future, as used among men, cannot with strict propriety be applied to the Deity. I believe in the doctrines of fore-knowledge and predestination, as thus expounded. I do not believe those doctrines as imposing any fatality or necessity on men’s actions, or in any way infringing free agency.

I believe in the utter inability of any human being to work out his own salvation, without the constant aids of the Spirit of All Grace. I believe in those peculiarities of Christian religion, a resurrection from the dead and a day of judgment.

I believe in the universal Providence of God, and leave to Epicurus, and his unreasonable followers in modern times, the inconsistency of believing that God made a world, which he does not take the trouble of governing. (Dr. Sherlock.)

Although I have great respect for some other forms of worship, I believe the Congregational mode, on the whole, preferable to any other.

I believe religion to be a matter, not of demonstration, but of faith. God requires us to give credit to the truths which he reveals, not because we can prove them, but because He declares them. When the mind is reasonably convinced that the Bible is the word of God, the only remaining duty is to receive its doctrines, with full confidence of their truth, and practice them with a pure heart.

I believe that the Bible is to be understood and received in the plain and obvious meaning of its passages; since I can not persuade myself that a book intended for the instruction and conversion of the whole world should cover its true meaning in any such mystery and doubt, that none but critics and philosophers can discover it.

I believe that the refinements and subtleties of human wisdom are more likely to obscure than to reveal the enlightened will of God; and that he is the most accomplished Christian scholar who hath been educated at the feet of Jesus and in the College of Fishermen. I believe that all true religion consists in the heart and the affections, and that therefore all creeds and confessions are fallible and uncertain evidences of evangelical piety.

Finally, I believe that Christ has impressed on all of his disciples a life of active benevolence; that he, who refrains only from what he thinks to be sinful, has performed but a part and a small part of his duty, that he is bound to do good as a communicant, to love his neighbor, to give food and drink to his enemy, and to endeavor, as far as in him lies, to promote peace, truth, piety and happiness, in a wicked and forlorn world; believing that in the great day which is to come there will be no other standard of merit, no other criterion of character, than that which is already established. "By their fruits ye shall know them."—*N. H. Gen. Association Minutes*, 1848-66, pp. 77, 78.

The late Hon. John M. Shirley, of Andover, in his *Dartmouth College Causes*, p. 4, says with a great degree of truth:

"Webster was not a learned man, much less a learned lawyer, but he was a great man. * * A century hence complete justice may be done him. Few gave him credit for tact and management, but no American equalled him in knowledge of men, and his power to overawe and persuade judges as well as others. No skilled performer ever handled the keys of his instrument with anything like the consummate skill and tact with which Webster, when hard pressed, played upon the prejudices, passions and sympathies as well as the understanding of men. * * Shortly after his admission to the bar he came to Amherst, Hillsborough county, and argued a motion before Judge Farrar's court with such clearness that the distinguished jurist remarked to his associates, "That young man's statement is a most unanswerable argument," and at once granted the motion. He opened an

office in Boscawen, then in Hillsborough county, in the summer of 1805; entered twenty-two cases at the September term, held at Hopkinton, and two jury cases in the presence of his father, then upon the bench. These causes were Haddock v. Woodward, and Corser v. Corser. He gained the former and lost the latter, Parker Noyes, an able opponent and two years his senior in law, carrying off one of the verdicts. All of this occurred six months before he entered the court house at Plymouth, where he was first counsel for the respondent in a murder trial."

He m. May 29, 1808, in the middle west room of the P. A. Fellows house, then occupied by Judge Israel W. Kelly, Grace, daughter of Rev. Elijah Fletcher, of Hopkinton, where she was b. Jan. 16, 1781. She received her education at Atkinson Academy, completing it in the fall of 1800. When her sister Rebecca married Judge Kelly, Grace made his house her home. She was a woman of superior culture and refinement, associating with the greatest men of her day. She d. Jan. 12, 1828. He m. (2) 1832, Caroline Bayard LeRoy.

14. Fletcher, b. July 23, 1813; graduated at Harvard College in 1833; he m. Caroline S., dau. of Stephen White of Salem, Mass. He was colonel of the 12th Mass. V. M., and fell in the service of his country, Aug. 30, 1862. Children, I. Caroline S., b. at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 29, 1837; d. at Boston, Feb. 7, 1844. II. Harriet, b. Sept. 6, 1843; d. March 2, 1845. III. Daniel, b. —; d. 1866. IV. Atherton.
15. Grace, b. — 1837.
16. Julia, b. Jan. 16, 1818; m. in Loudon, Sept. 24, 1839, Samuel Appleton; she d. April 18, 1848; he d. Jan. 4, 1861. They had one child, d.
17. Charles, b. Dec. 31, 1821; d. Dec. 14, 1824.

[Hon. Daniel d. at Mansfield, Mass., Oct. 24, 1852. His last words were, "I still live." The funeral occurred Oct. 29, and his remains were escorted to the tomb by some ten thousand friends.]

18. William Webster, brother to Ebenezer, (5) b. at Kingston, 1749; removed to Salisbury prior to 1775, settling on the east side of Searle's Hill on the farm known as the "Bacon farm," where he d. April 24, 1824, aged 78; m. Nov. 17, 1773, Ruth Greely; she d. Dec. 16, 1823.
19. Nathaniel G., b. Nov. 8, 1774; d. Feb. 9, 1790.
20. Benjamin, b. Nov. 22, 1776; d. at Haverhill.
21. Mary, b. Jan. 2, 1779; d. at Boscawen, Dec. 25, 1847; unm.
22. Nathaniel G., b. Feb. 15, 1781; m. Nov. 1, 1805, Betsey, dau. of Dea. Moses and Ann Pitts Sawyer; (see.) d. Aug. 8, 1828.

23. Ruth, b. Feb. 18, 1783; d. at Hill, Oct. 26, 1830; unm.
 24. Susannah, b. March 22, 1785; d. Jan. 1, 1793.
 25. Ebenezer, (Col.) b. Aug. 10, 1787; m. Sarah, dau. of Col. Ebenezer Webster; she d. March 19, 1811; he d. at Boscawen, June 3, 1861. He was a merchant at Hill from 1815 to 1846, when he removed to Boscawen. He was a colonel in the state militia.
 26. William, b. 1789; d. in Canada.
 27. Amos, b. Jan. 13, 1792; d. at Crescent City, Ill., unm.
 28. Worcester, b. Oct. 25, 1794; m. (1) Feb. 22, 1825, Polly Pettingill; d. Feb. 22 1842; m. (2) Mary J., dau. of Hon. Silas Benton; removed to Boscawen and engaged in trade, purchasing the business of his brother Nathaniel; after the death of Hon. Ezekiel Webster, he purchased the property where he d. — Children by first wife, all b. in Boscawen: I. Charles W., b. Sept. 14, 1826; m. Jan. 5, 1853, Lucy M. Greenough; rem. to Boston in 1847, engaging in trade: then returned to Boscawen where he resides. II. George W., b. 1831; rem. to Boston in 1850; d. there in June, 1860; unm. III. Mary A., b. July 1, 1839; m. Nov. 1866, Charles E. Johnson, of Boston; res. Newton.
 29. Jeremiah Webster, a cousin to Ebenezer Webster, (1) a native of Kingston and son of Jeremiah, one of the grantees. He was a surveyor and one of the committee to lay out this township, who reported to the grantees, Nov. 22, 1749. Jeremiah, Jr., succeeded his father as surveyor and was a prominent man in the early settlement. He came here previous to 1769, and settled on the site now occupied by Phineas Clough; d. March 4, 1817, aged 74; m. June 9, 1774, Anne Sleeper; d. Jan. 10, 1841, aged 86.
 30. Jeremy, b. June 19, 1775. See.
 31. Joseph, b. Feb. 1, 1777; d. March 1, 1777.
 32. Dolly, b. March 4, 1778; d. unm.
 33. Josiah, b. March 13, 1780; resided on the homestead; d. unm., in the John Dimond house.
 34. Ann, b. March 12, 1782; m. Aug. 8, 1813, Moses Coffin, of Boscawen, where she d. Jan. 24, 1841. He was b. at Newbury, Mass., Sept. 9, 1767.
 35. David G., b. March 1, 1784; m. Emma Wardwell.
 36. Nathaniel, b. March 26, 1786; d. April 30, 1804.
 37. Joseph, b. March 31, 1788; d. 1789.
 38. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 2, 1790; d. Oct. 4, 1790.
 39. Eliphalet, b. April 5, 1792; rem. to Portland, Me., where he d. Nov. 3, 1866.
 40. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 4, 1794; m. Sept. 28, 1818, Rev. John S. Winter, of Danbury; later she removed to Georgetown, Mass., with her children.
- (30) Jeremy built the Clough house and was a famous singing master; he d. Aug. 20, 1841; m. Phebe Wardwell; she d. Jan. 20, 1847.
41. Amos, b. Nov. 24, 1801; d. Aug. 30, 1821.

enlisted in Capt. Emery's company, serving from March 7 to Nov. 5, and was at Fort Henry at its surrender. Capt. Webster was commanding officer of the first military company in town, Matthew Pettengill being his lieutenant, and Andrew Bohannon the ensign. At what time Capt. Webster moved to Salisbury is not known. In 1752, the proprietors voted to plow up twelve acres of land in Stevenstown, and to pay John Webster and Jonathan Greely £120 old tenor, for doing this work. In 1759, the proprietors granted him a hundred acres of land for building a saw mill. (This land began about where the South Road intersects the river road, and extending north to Chance pond brook in what is now Franklin.) After the completion of his three years' lease of the proprietor's saw mill, he came down and built a saw mill on Chance pond brook. (See saw mills.) When the inhabitants of Stevenstown wished to be incorporated they called upon Capt. John Webster, who consented to go before the General Court with the petition signed by our people for an act of incorporation. The act was granted the first day of March, 1768, and it instructed him to call the first town meeting. He served as moderator in 1770, and for the six years following. Sept. 7, 1778, Capt. John Webster and Capt. Ebenezer Webster were chosen by the town "to aid the selectmen in taking an inventory of the town, to estimate what each man hath done in this present war," "to fix the currency upon the produce of the country, and to call on those who have not done their part to come up to their duty by tax or draft," and he was on the committee in 1781, to raise men and procure beef for the army. After getting his Chance pond brook (Webster lake brook) saw mill in operation he removed to South road and built the G. F. Elliott house where he d. April 29, 1788, aged 78 years. He, or his son Ensign John, gave some land for the site of the Congre-

gational church and the cemetery for the same. He m. Susannah Snow (?) and d. March 20, 1804, aged 91.

- 52. John, b. 1745. See. 53. Stephen. See. *Page 43*
- 54. Israel, resided for a long period of years near Dr. Joseph Bartlett. He rem. to Maine and returned to Salisbury, where he d. in the Josiah Hook house. He m. Nov. 25, 1773, Elizabeth Rolfe. i. Ruth, b. May, 1773; d. in the Josiah Hook house, Sept. 17, 1859, aged 86; unm. ii. Israel, b. Oct. 10, 1775; d. June 22, 1851. iii. John, b. June 20, 1777. iv. Sarah, b. Oct. 27, 1779. v. Humphrey, b. Feb. 1, 1781. vi. Samuel, b. Jan. 15, 1783; d. March 2, 1784. vii. Charlotte, b. March 4, 1785. viii. Betsey, b. April 20, 1788.
- 55. Humphrey, b. April 11, 1764. See.
- 56. Sarah, remained with her brother Israel; d. unm.
- 57. Rebecca, m. John C. Gale. See.

(52) Ensign John very strongly took after his father; built the William H. Moulton house, and after the death of his father he owned both houses; d. Feb. 3, 1824, aged 79; m. Rebecca Dearbon of Kingston; she d. Dec. 4, 1819, aged 69.

- 58. Mary, b. Oct. 1776; d. Dec. 4, 1857; unm.
- 59. Susan W. S., b. Aug. 11, 1780; d. Sept. 4, 1849; m. Asa Shaw of Kensington.
- 60. Hannah W. W., b. Aug. 1781; d. —.
- 61. John Dearborn, b. May 11, 1782; m. Nov. 15, 1804, Sarah Y. West; b. at Stratford, Vt., Sept. 17, 1784, and d. at Ogden, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1862; they removed to Genesee county in N. Y., (as it was then called) where he d. May 9, 1865. Children b. at Ogden, N. Y.: i. John W., b. Aug. 4, 1804; m. Oct. 15, 1833, Esther Arnold. ii. Persis, b. Oct. 18, 1806; m. March 2, 1835, M. P. Parker; he d. Jan. 26, 1880; she res. at Spencerport, N. Y. iii. Clarissa M., b. Aug. 27, 1810; m. June 26, 1831, W. M. Brown; she d. Nov. 26, 1879. iv. Samuel N., b. March 24, 1822; m. Feb. 15, 1844, Maria Scott.
- 62. Ruth, b. March 29, 1787; d. Sept. 23, 1862; unm.
- 63. Nancy W., b. Dec. 25, 1788; d. Sept. 1, 1868; m. T. R. Little. See.
- 64. Nathaniel, b. Feb., 1790; built the brick house on Mutton road where he d. March 6, 1835; unm. He was the first introducer of the Merino sheep into Salisbury, this famous sheep being introduced into this country in 1802 by Col. David Humphreys.
- 65. Samuel, b. May, 1791; d. Jan. 1, 1826; m. — Day; res. in the Elliott house.

(53) Stephen built the first building just south of the Elm

house, which was later made a part of the hotel. It was a long, narrow, two-story building facing the south; a door in the middle and one at each end. He used it as a "Tavern stand;" some tradition says it was the first tavern in the town. He afterwards occupied the Nicholas Wallace house. He m. Jan. 17, 1779, Hannah, dau. of Lieut. Matthew Pettingill.

66. Stephen C., b. Nov. 29, 1779.

67. Jonathan P., b. May 20, 1782. See.

68. Sally, b. Jan. 3, 1785; m. Joseph Little; d. April 8, 1828.

(66) Stephen C., by trade a carpenter; resided in the N. Wallace house; succeeded Josiah Rogers in the hotel; moved to the Getchel house where he had a carpenter shop; d. Oct., 1850; m. Sept. 4, 1803, Nancy Hacket; d. Oct. 25, 1871, aged 84.

69. Harrison W., d. young. 70. Susan, m. — Tafts, of Boston, Mass.

71. Jeanette, m. — Warren, of Hanover.

72. Eliza, m. — Whipple, of Detroit, Mich.

(55) Humphrey settled on the site now occupied by Sylvanus Webster; March 8, 1815, he rem. to Bridgewater, thence to Plymouth, where he d. Sept. 3, 1838; m. (1) Rhoda, (Phebe) dau. of Lieut. Matthew Pettingill, by whom she had eleven children, five of whom d. in infancy; m. (2) March 9, 1815, widow Eliza Pingrey, of Bridgewater; d. Jan. 2, 1843, aged 81.

73. Matthew P., b. Sept. 27, 1787. See.

74. Humphrey, b. Dec. 12, 1789; enlisted in the war of 1812; received a bullet wound in the face; after the close of the war he returned home, remaining a year, when he removed to Virginia where he practiced law; d. 1820. (?) M. C. Webster says, "he graduated at some college." Middlebury (?)

75. Amos P., b. May 23, 1793; learned the cabinet maker's trade; rem. to Boston, Mass.; m. —; he became proprietor of a large livery stable and later of an eating house; d. —.

76. Betsey, m. Jacob Gale.

77. Susan C., b. June 3, 1804; m. Nov. 9, 1826, Wm. W. Russell, a merchant of

Plymouth, his son, W. W., continuing the business, which was founded by Moore Russell, in 1798; she d. Sept. 15, 1845; he d. Sept. 3, 1872.

78. Mary Amanda, b. Dec. 3, 1811; m. March 13, 1835, Hon. Peter Harvey of Boston; she d. Dec. 29, 1839; he d. 1878.

(67) Jonathan P., in trade first at Boscawen, and for more than forty years in trade in the house where he d. in Salisbury, Oct. 29, 1858. The following obituary was written by a former secretary of state, and an intimate friend: "Everywhere and by everybody he was esteemed a good citizen, an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, a kind neighbor and an honest man. Every evening his books were well arranged, either for continued action or for a final closing up." He m. in Boscawen, Jennette Wilkins, Dec. 28, 1809; b. Oct. 13, 1789, d. March 17, 1867; dau. of Dea. Jonathan Wilkins of Concord.

79. Francis Brown, b. May 27, 1816; graduated at Dartmouth college in 1841; read law with Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles at New York, but did not practice; went into mercantile pursuits; m. April 2, 1850, Martha, dau. of Hon. Robert Harry, of Barnet, Vt.; merchant at Boston and Cambridge, Mass.

80. Frederick H., b. Jan. 5, 1825; d. suddenly, Nov. 11, 1832.

(73) Matthew P., remaining on the farm built the present Sylvanus Webster house. At the age of 63 he went to California, where he remained three years; returning went to Washington and visited his friend, Frank Pierce, then president; returned and began speculating in articles for California. He killed the last wild deer in town; m. April 2, 1811, Nancy Calef; d. —.

81. Moses C., b. Dec. 28, 1812. See. 82. Noyes, d. young. 83. Phebe.

84. Gustavus V., m. Feb. 25, 1841, Louisa Sanborn.

85. Humphrey, b. Feb. 19, 1821; graduated at Dartmouth in 1844; became a teacher at Springfield, Mass., then at Worcester; rem. to Maborn, N. C., where he had a plantation just previous to the war; d. 1866; m. Nov. 29, 1853, Eliza Hamilton, dau. of Lucius A. Emery, of West Newbury, Mass.

86. Sylvanus P. 87. Charles P., d. young. 88. John, d. young.

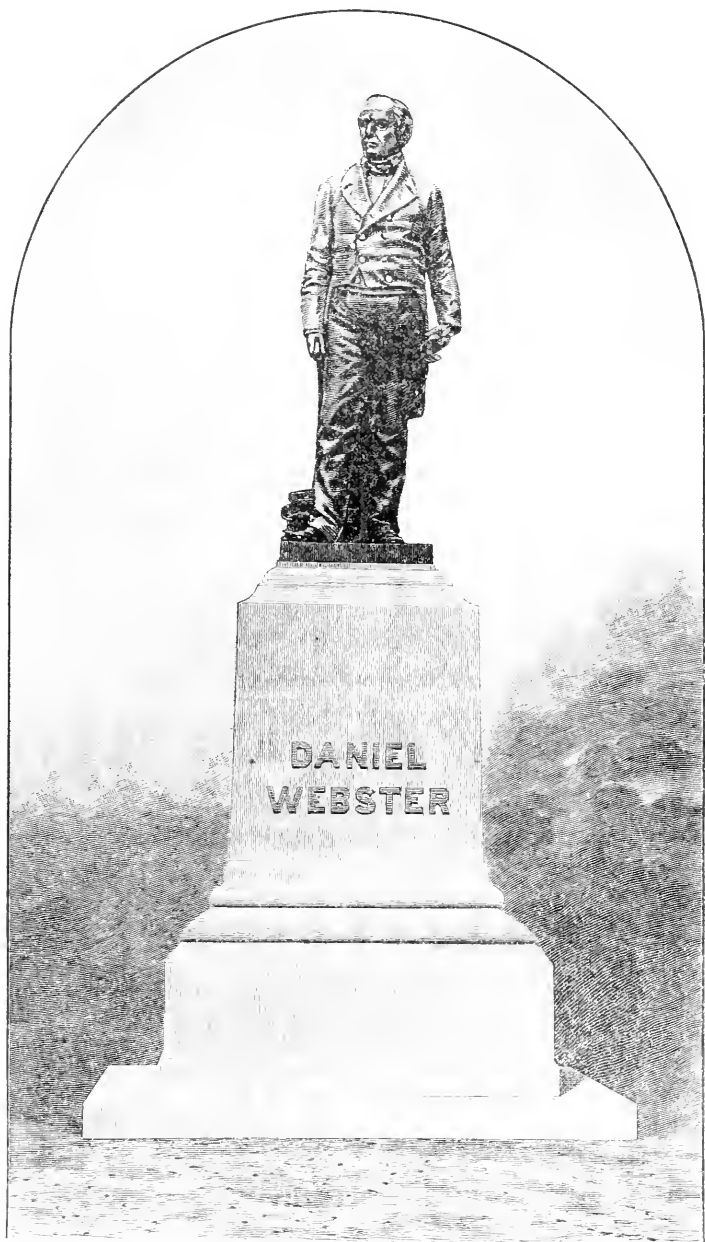
89. Amos, d. young. 90. Amanda, m. Lovell; d. here.

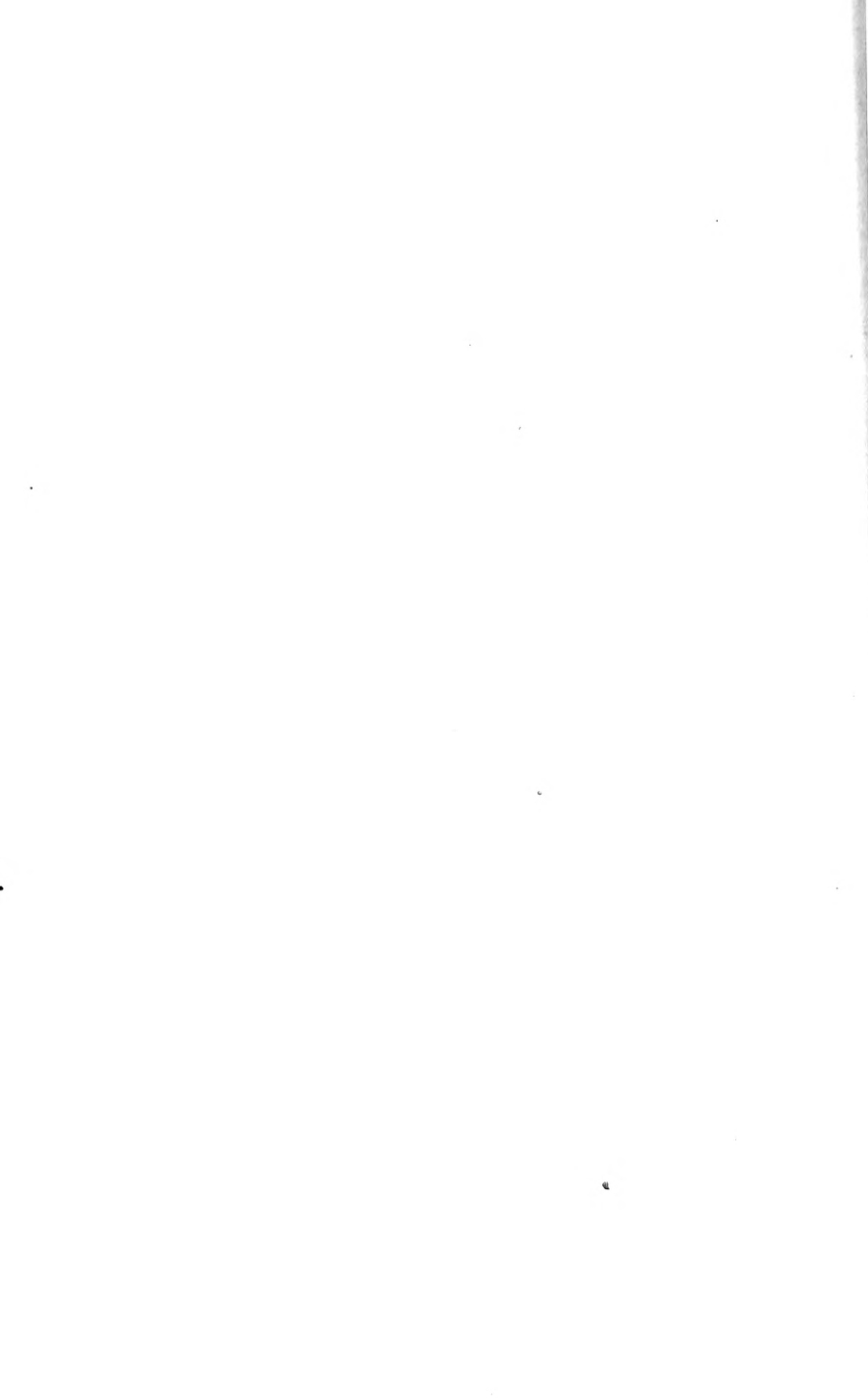
(81) Moses C., m. Priscilla P., dau. of Aldad Austin; b. at Boscawen, (now Webster) July 14, 1813.

91. John A., b. Nov. 9, 1835; d. June 17, 1839.
92. John A., b. Aug. 9, 1840; d. March 7, 1854.
93. Charles, b. July 27, 1843. 94. Matthew A., b. April 31, 1847; d. July 17, 1877.
95. Jennie, b. July 10, 1849; d. Aug. 28, 1871.
96. Warren C., b. Feb. 5, 1853; m. Dec. 29, 1881, Jennie Smith. I. Warren S., b. Dec. 25, 1882. II. Jennie, b. Oct. 28, 1884. III. Marion, b. March 20, 1887; d. Feb. 9, 1889.

[Humphrey Webster, Jr., of Boscawen, and Clarissa Greeley's marriage was posted Feb. 16, 1804; m. March 20, 1804, Mary Webster of Salisbury; m. June 26, 1808, Reuben Raino of Andover.]

[By permission of the Secretary of State we are permitted to insert on the next page a cut of the statue of Webster in the State-house yard, at Concord.]





THE WELLS FAMILY.

1. Samuel I., Esq. See his biography in the chapter devoted to lawyers. He m. Miss Lucy Kellogg, a most fascinating and accomplished lady, possessing much literary talent in the writing of Sunday school books. He d. at Portland, Me., 1846-7. Children all b. in Salisbury :

2. Andrew J. 3. Spencer. 4. Lucy.
5. Walter, b. Oct., 1830; fitted for college at Yarmouth academy; entered Bowdoin college from which he graduated in 1852, with high honors. The subject of his oration was: "The Conflict of Great Principles." He was a teacher and lecturer on educational topics for a number of years, delivering addresses on a variety of scientific subjects in several states of the Union. In 1867 he took charge of the Hydrographic survey and embodied the result of his labors in the work entitled, "Water Power of Maine." He also wrote an Elementary Physical Geography, and many pamphlets on different subjects, besides being a frequent contributor to magazines. In 1869 and '70 he was Secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters, located in Boston, and while in that position he wrote an elaborate and exhaustive report on the relation of the tariff to the growth and manufacture of cotton in the United States. Subsequently Mr. Wells was connected with the Fairbanks Scale Company, and later was in the employ of various railroads. He was a liberal minded, genial man, and strictly honorable in all his dealings. He d. at Portland, Me., April 21, 1881; m. 1876, Mary Sturdivant of Cumberland, who, with one child, Theodore, are left to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father.

THE WEST FAMILY.

1. Nathaniel West, who married Sarah Burbank, was born in Concord and had thirteen children. His twelfth child was Edward, who settled in Salisbury; b. Dec. 30, 1762; m. at Concord Sept. 28, 1786, Miriam Badger, who was b. March 10, 1768, and d. at the home of her daughter, in Concord, Jan. 19, 1842. He d. Sept. 12, 1821, at Salisbury. When he moved to

Salisbury in 1790 he located on the site now occupied by Mrs. Eliphalet Little. April 14, 1794, David and Nathan Currier sold to Mr. West 46 rods of land for £80 old tenor, on which he erected a blacksmith shop, which stood on land now occupied by Jonathan Arey, just west of the above house. On the completion of the 4th New Hampshire turnpike he built the Flanders house, lately occupied by L. A. Hawkins, his shop standing between his dwelling and that of Dr. G. P. Titcomb.

2. Noah, b. at Concord, May 1, 1787. See.
3. William, b. April 2, 1790; m. Mary Barker; resided in Concord; d. Nov. 7, 1855.
4. Moses B., b. Feb. 23, 1793. See.
5. Joseph C., b. April 29, 1794; m. Mary Abbott of Concord, where they resided; d. Oct. 26, 1859.
6. Edward, b. Aug. 23, 1796; d. Aug. 29, 1796.
- 7 and 8. Nancy and Fanny, b. April 19, 1800; d. 1801.
9. Nancy, b. Feb. 17, 1803; m. Peter (S?) Cate; resided at Lowell, Mass.
10. Fanny, b. April 15, 1805; m. Peter (S?) Cate of Sanbornton; she d. Sept. 5, 1835; when he m. Nancy.
11. Sophia B., b. at Concord, Feb. 7, 1812; m. Nov. 22, 1837, Rufus Merrill, publisher and bookseller, of Concord.
12. Edward, d. Jan. 18, 1831.

(2) Noah, m. July 19, 1807, Hannah, dau. of Ensign John Webster; b. 1781; d. Aug. 19, 1863. Resided for a time in the ell of Dr. L. A. Hawkins house, when he built the G. P. Eastman house, where he d. July 20, 1835.

13. Rebecca, b. Aug. 16, 1807; m. Sinkler Bean; she d. in Mich.; he res. Spring Harbor, Mich.
14. John W., b. April 22, 1809; m. Hannah Hilton; d. at East Andover, where she res.
15. Joseph C., b. Aug. 28, 1810; m. Rebecca Pike; d. at Amherst, March 2, 1859.
16. Clarissa P., b. April 22, 1813; m. Oct. 23, 1842, Hiram Moon; res. at Kalamazoo, Mich.
17. Jane, b. Oct. 28, 1814; d. Sept. 21, 1820.
18. Ruth, b. March 20, 1817; she lives with her sister at East Andover.
19. Charles E., b. Jan. 29, 1819; m. (1) Ann Bickford; m. (2) Mrs. Elizabeth Sanborn; res. at Concord; d —
20. Mary J., b. Sept. 2, 1820; m. July 5, 1846, Charles B. Hilton; res. E. Andover.

- (4) Moses B. resided in the George Eastman house until 1829, when he rem. to Lowell, Mass.; returned to the William Marden house in Boscawen; d. —; m. March 14, 1823, Marinda B. Elliott, of Boscawen; he d. Jan. 15, 1847.
21. Charlotte A., b. Dec. 28, 1823; m. Caleb E. Smith. See.
22. Sarah F., b. July 5, 1828; m. Feb. 23, 1849, Saml E. Whitney; res. Plattsburg, N. Y. She d. Sept. 27, 1887.
23. Ellen, b. in Boscawen, Oct. 24, 1837; m. Joseph Morrill, of Penacook; d. Oct. 1869.

THE WHITTAKER FAMILY.

1. Robert, b. in Salem, N. H., Aug. 28, 1798; m. (1) Feb. 2, 1820, Mary A. Woodard; b. at Jamaica Plain, Mass., March 27, 1802; she d. at Atkinson, May 15, 1838; m. (2) at Atkinson, Aug. 28, 1839, Abigail M. White, of Haverhill, Mass.; d. here, March 20, 1858. Mr. Whittaker and his family removed to Salisbury, May 20, 1842, purchasing the Nathan Currier house, where he d. April 27, 1848.

Children by first wife:

2. Louisa A., b. at Salem, May 12, 1822; m. April 30, 1854, John F. Perley, of Topsfield, Mass.; d. July 3, 1881.
3. Hannah W., b. at Salem, April 16, 1825; m. Nov., 1846, John H. Potter, of Topsfield, where she d. Nov. 25, 1865.
4. Thomas H., b. at Salem, Oct. 6, 1827; m. Sept. 21, 1851, Abiah E. Roby, of Boscawen; she d. Sept. 24, 1882. Mr. Whittaker remains on the homestead, following the occupation of his father, that of a shoemaker, with shep adjoining the store of William B. Dunlap. He was chosen town clerk in 1868, holding the office for five successive years, and was also elected selectman, continuing until his resignation in 1881-2. I. Olive, b. Nov. 11, 1855. II. Alma C., b. Feb. 11, 1857; m. Feb. 10, 1878, Frank E. Baker, of Andover.
5. Susan S., b. May 2, 1830; m. Nov. 25, 1852, E. H. Locke, of Topsfield.
6. Robert M., b. Sept. 4, 1832; d. at Atkinson, March 12, 1836.
- 7 and 8. William O., and Mary O., b. at Atkinson, Sept. 22, 1835; William O. d. Dec. 12, 1835; Mary O. d. Dec. 6, 1835.

THE WHITE FAMILY.

The ancestor of this family was William, b. in Norfolk county, England, in 1610, arriving in America in 1635. He had a son John, b. in 1640, who d. at Haverhill, Mass., in 1668; he had a son John, b. 1664, who d. in 1729; he had a son Nicodemus, b. 1698, d. in 1782; he had a son, Noah, b. in 1728, d. in 1788; he had a son, James, b. May 20, 1754; m. 1775, Eunice Kingsbury; he d. Dec. 18, 1830. Among his numerous family was :

1. Thomas R., b. at Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 23, 1776. See.
 2. John, b. July 19, 1783. See.
- (1) Thomas R. was a clerk in Samuel Greenleaf's store, and later opened a store on Corser hill, Webster, where he m. Dec. 28, 1812, Mary H. May. Returning to Salisbury, he opened a store in what is now Amos Chapman's house, and then he built a store between Dr. Titcomb's house and J. C. Smith's barn. He rem. to Warner, and later to Andover, being in trade at both of these places. He d. at Franklin, Aug. 24, 1857.
3. Lucy J., b. in Webster, Feb. 4, 1814; m. Joseph Clark; d. at Franklin, June 6, 1864.
 4. Mary M., b. in Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1815; m. Feb. 19, 1839, C. H. Clark.
 5. Sarah M., b. in Salisbury, Jan. 20, 1818; m. Dea. Moses True. See.
 6. John, b. in Warner, March 4, 1821; m. Martha Richardson.
 7. Caroline, b. in Warner, Oct. 25, 1822; m. 1851, Hon. Austin F. Pike; she res. at Franklin.
 8. Harriet, b. in Andover, Dec. 30, 1825; m. John Patricks, of Canterbury; d. in Iowa in 1873.
 9. Catherine, b. in Andover, May 4, 1828. She was a successful practitioner of medicine.
 10. Francis E., b. in Andover, June 8, 1832; d. unm.
 11. George F., b. in Andover, May 5, 1834; killed at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 17 1864.

- (2) John was a clerk in Greenleaf's store, and then he built the store owned by Alfred Richardsoo, in which he did a good business. April 16, 1828, he sold out to Thomas R. Greenleaf. He rem. to Andover, Mass., and later to Chester. He d. Feb. 3, 1868; m. Dec. 12, 1811, Sophia Wilkins.

12. Caroline, b. Sept. 25, 1812; d. Dec. 28, 1819.
 13. William H., b. Sept. 8, 1814; d. Nov. 23, 1843; m. —.
 14. Caroline, b. Oct. 26, 1819; d. Sept. 13, 1821.
 15. Ann M., b. June 6, 1823; d. July 2, 1852, unm.
 16. James, b. Feb. 8, 1826; d. July 17, 1846.

THE WHITMORE FAMILY.

This name is recognized as early as the twentieth year of the Norman conquest. It is claimed by some that Whitmore was the ancestral name, but, the family becoming more numerous, a branch of it changed their name to Whittemore. Persons posted on the families say there were two distinct families.

- (1) Anthony, b. at Newburyport, Mass., March 15, 1771, rem. to Salisbury in 1798, where he purchased the "Williams store" in which he traded several years; subsequently trading the place with Benjamin Pettingill, he came into possession of the Dr. Batchelder place. (See.) Mr. Whitmore bought the Abel Elkins tavern stand, and partly turning the building around, he put it in its present shape, and sold it to Esquire Hale Pettingill for \$2,600. He then built the Jonathan P. Webster buildings. He owned much real estate about Centre Road. In 1812 he purchased the farm recently occupied by his son, Anthony K., where he d. July 12, 1825. Sept. 6, 1806, he was appointed justice and for some years did much of that business. He was one of those live, ener-

getic business men, satisfactorily accomplishing whatever he undertook. He m. Jan. 16, 1795, Priscilla, dau. of "Master" Thomas Chase, b. at Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 22, 1776; d. May 31, 1856.

2. Anthony K., b. in Newburyport, Mass., June 1, 1797. See.
3. Elizabeth H., b. in Salisbury, April 7, 1800; m. Jan. 1826, Dr. Daniel Mowe, the celebrated patent medicine proprietor, of Lowell, Mass. He d. —. She d. at Lowell, Mass., Jan. 5, 1890.
4. Ruth C., b. Nov. 1, 1801; m. Dec. 28, 1823, John Calef. See.
5. Samuel K., b. April 3, 1803; d. at Haverhill, Mass., 1880; m. —.
6. Benjamin F., b. Dec. 24, 1802; m. — Whitmore, of Lebanon; d. at St. Louis, Mo.
7. Joseph W., Sept. 16, 1809; m. Mary A. Cross, of Salem, Mass. He d. at Portland, Me., where he was engaged in the post office. He was a smart and capable business man. She res. at Portland.
8. Sarah K., b., Aug. 30, 1815; m. Nov. 23, 1837, Prof. John Butterfield, M. D., a native of Lowell, Mass. He was a professor in the medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterwards rem. to Columbus. After settling up his affairs he returned to Salisbury, and d. at F. B. Calef's. She m. (2) Hon. Joseph H. Giger, of Cincinnati, where they reside.

(2) Anthony Knapp remained on the farm. He d. Dec. 13, 1883; m. April 23, 1823, Abigail Huntoon. She d. Dec. 19, 1872.

9. Susan B., b. March 9, 1834; m. Dudley Colley.
10. Samuel K., b. Dec. 5, 1835.
11. William W., b. Dec. 1, 1837; unm.
12. Emily J., b. Jan. 1, 1840; m. — Wallace; res. Antrim.
13. Sarah K., b. Feb. 10, 1842; m. Whitney Hill.
14. George F., b. Feb. 15, 1844; m. —.
15. Anthony, b. April 24, 1846.
16. Elizabeth M., b. April 24, 1849; m. Tristram Page; res. Antrim.
17. Edward C., b. April 24, 1851.
18. Priscilla C., b. April 17, 1855; m. —

THE WHITTEMORE FAMILY.

THREE BRANCHES.

Rev. Aaron, b. at Concord, Mass.; graduated at Harvard college in 1737; he was ordained the first minister at Pembroke, N. H., March 12, 1737, remaining till Nov. 16, 1767, when he was seized with paralysis while preaching and died

the following morning, aged 55 years. Among his numerous family was :

1. Benjamin. See. 2. Ebenezer. See. 3. Peter.
- (1) Capt. Benjamin, better known as "Button Whittemore," was a famous character and was always in law with some one, even if it was his own sons, one of whom put the litigious old gentleman in jail. Nov. 29, 1791, he purchased Daniel Brottbank's farm, and later removed to Danbury. He d. at Concord, —. He had 16 children by one wife. He m. (1) Abigail —; m. (2) Sarah Sawyer, (Ruth D. on gravestone) d. July 15, 1828, aged 29 years.
4. John, b. in Pembroke, Feb. 22, 1776; rem. to Salisbury in 1782, and in 1798 he rem. to Rumford, Me., where he m. (1) Jan. 1, 1799, Betsey Pillsbury; she d. Dec. 15, 1815; m. (2) Dec. 1, 1834, Olive Brainard; rem. to Danbury in 1807, and June 1, 1812, he rem. to and became the first resident at Dixville, where he remained until his death, which occurred on Jan. 19, 1846. He went to Dixville as agent for Daniel Webster, to look after and take charge of the land in that vicinity. Children by firstwife: Benjamin, Sarah, Samuel, John, Daniel, Mary and Elizabeth; by second wife, Octavia.
5. Ebenezer. 6. Benjamin, d. in Danbury. 7. Amos. See.
8. Samuel, who resided in the David Bacon house, which was destroyed by fire in 1882, m. Jan. 1821, Martha, dau. of Stephen Perrin. She had seven children, among whom were, Lucy, Mary, Martha, Harriet and Susan, who were all noted school teachers.
9. Esther, b. —; d. June 22, 1825, aged 37 years.
10. Judith, b. —; m. Aug. 8, 1799, (either this date is wrong or she was a sister to the father) Joseph Adams, of Boscawen.
11. Susan, b. —; m. April 24, 1833, Joseph Goss, of Springfield; rem. west.
12. David. 13. Amelia, b. —; d. Feb. 27, 1833.
- (7) Amos, resided in the Miss Kate Shaw house on Racoon hill. He m. (1) Nov. 28, 1821, Judith Kemp, of Salisbury; d. March 14, 1835, aged 39; m. (2) Aug. 22, 1841, Mrs. Mehitable Quimby, of Springfield. He d. at Princetown, Ill.
14. Deborah, b. Nov. 1824; d. Oct. 11, 1825.
15. Fletcher R., b. 1834; d. Oct. 10, 1837.

- (2) Ebenezer, better known as "Cane Whittemore," from his being lame and using a cane in his profession. He settled in the old school house, which stood by a large tree, south of Thomas Bruce's, at Shaw's corner. In this small room, with an L attached, he raised a large family, and followed the occupation of a shoemaker, although most of his business was "whipping the cat." In olden times, shoemakers took their tools on their back and went from house to house, making up the year's supply of boots and shoes for the family, and this was called "whipping the cat." He was b. at Pembroke, March 2, 1778; m. Feb. 2, 1800, Lydia S. Richards, of Boscawen; b. May 5, 1778; she d. July 13, 1845; he d. Nov. 2, 1863. Seventeen children were the fruits of their marriage. One died an infant, one at ten years, and two each at one and three years. Thirteen became men and women. The family without exception were intelligent and temperate; each of them had a comfortable home and maintained a high standing in the community in which they lived, and most have been active church members. Four sons and one daughter remain.
16. Daniel B., the second son, left Wilmot some forty-five years, removing to Keene, Ohio, where he has been a farmer and merchant.
17. Albert G., b. 1806; is a successful farmer at Napoli, N. Y.
18. Joseph, b. 1813 and was ordained a pastor of a Baptist church in Tiverton, R. I., in 1840, but for twenty years has practiced medicine, and now res. at Osage, Iowa.
19. Daniel R. The following extract from the "Biographical Cyclopædia of Representative Men of Rhode Island, 1881," gives a very good sketch of the remaining son: "Whittemore, Daniel Richards, was b. in Salisbury, N. H., July 31, 1819. He was the sixteenth child of Ebenezer and Lydia (Richards) Whittemore, of a well-known New Hampshire family. * * In March, 1835, Mr. Whittemore left the employment of the farm, to which his earlier years had been devoted, and went to Lowell, Mass., where he was a mechanics' apprentice, a student at Dracut academy, and the publishing agent of Zion's Banner," a weekly religious newspaper. During this period he was actively engaged in religious work. Early in 1842 he removed to Rhode Island, and in October of that year was

ordained to the gospel ministry and became pastor of the Free Baptist church, at North Providence. Rev. Martin Cheeney and Joseph A. McKensy were members of the council. In 1846 he became pastor of the South Free Baptist church in Newport, R. I. Since 1849 he has resided in the westerly part of Providence, on the "Whittemore Place." Mr. Whittemore has been widely known as a member of the Free Baptist denomination, and has aided many of its churches. * * He was an outspoken Abolitionist * * and has always been an officer of the Rhode Island Peace Society. * * At the same time he has been successfully employed in the insurance, and other business, and while he has combined the work of both a clergyman and layman, he has sustained a character that honors both. Incisiveness of opinion, correctness of judgment, and positiveness of opinion are traits which make him a wise counsellor and a bold leader. Mr. Whittemore was married Nov. 29, 1842, to Eliza Jane Gilbert, of Francestown, N. H. They have four children, Lucy H., the wife of the editor and publisher of a weekly newspaper in West Union, Ia. Gilbert E., a prominent member of the Providence school board. Joseph A. and David H. are printers and publishers at Providence.

20. Susan C., the youngest of the family, m. Moses Noyes; res. Springfield, N. H.

(3) Peter built the Samuel Emerson house, where he followed the occupation of a farmer, and highly respected by his townsmen. He gave his children a liberal education, and some of them became noted teachers. His grave stone in the Calef yard bears this inscription :

PETER WHITTEMORE,
SON OF REV. AARON W.,
born
in Pembroke, April 2, 1758,
Married Jan. 1783.
Came to this town June do.
where he lived respected and
died
Dec. 16, 1836, aged 78.

His wife was Elizabeth, dau. of Dea. J. Baker; b. in Pembroke, Feb. 19, 1763; d. Sept. 4, 1826.

21. Betsey, b. April 21, 1789; d. in Bristol, Oct. 30, 1848.

22. Caleb, b. —; m. Dorcas Taylor, resided and d. in Bridgewater.

23. Charlotte, b. —; d. Sept. 2, 1840. 24. Peter, b. May 7, 1787. See.

25. Joel, b. —; m. Rachael Brown, of Andover; rem. to Springfield, afterwards went west.

26. Susan, b. —; m. Deacon Goss, of Springfield.

27. Mary, (Polly) b. Aug. 1, 1793; m. Moses Eaton, of Grantham. She was a noted teacher for 34 years, and d. in Salisbury, Jan. 16, 1871.
28. Hannah, b. —; m. Capt. Samuel Quimby.
29. Relief m. Daniel Haley; m. (2) Thomas Haley; res. E. Andover; d. June 30, 1885.
30. Abigail; d. unm. She was a school teacher.
- (24) Peter res. in the Dea. John Woodbury house; d. May 8, 1870, aged 83; m. (1) Dec. 12, 1833, Susan Baker, of Bow; d. Aug. 4, 1856, aged 54; m. (2) May 4, 1858, Mary H. Clement, of New London; res. —; all the children d. young.

THE WILDER FAMILY.

1. Capt. Luke, of whom very little is known, except in connection with Esquire Bowers, in a number of business transactions, removed here from Billerica, Mass., and undoubtedly returned to the same place. He was full of life and vigor, and was above-board in all his transactions. Previous to 1793, he kept a store at South Road, in which year he paid a tax on £250 worth of goods, and in 1803 a tax on £3,000 worth.

2. Susannah, b. Nov. 8, 1794. 3. Luke, b. March 10, 1796.
4. Charles W., b. March 19, 1798.

THE WILSON FAMILY.

The earliest of this family in America was Thomas, who left Scotland in 1633, joining the Wheelwright compact at Exeter. in 1638, Dr. Job, (1) being the sixth descendant from Thomas. Dr. Job's father was Capt. Nathaniel, who was one of the early settlers of Gilmanton, where he m. a daughter of Robert Barber. She d. 1824, aged 85; he d. 1819, aged 80.

1. Dr. Job, (see physicians) b. at Gilmanton, Jan. 25, 1776; m. Oct. 1801, Nancy Farnum; b. Jan. 30, 1782; d. March 10, 1854. He d. at Franklin, Sept. 22, 1851. All of their children were b. in Salisbury.
2. Benjamin, b. Oct. 15, 1802; d. Oct. 10, 1803.
3. Benjamin F., b. May 3, 1804; d. Jan. 25, 1850, unm; rem. to Kalamazoo, Mich.
4. Thomas W., b. Feb. 15, 1806. See.
5. Job P., b. May 25, 1810; m. Laura Stevens, of Haverhill; rem. to Rumney. He d. —; she m. (2) — Webster; res. Haverhill.
6. Abigail S., b. Jan. 25, 1812; d. unm.
7. Lydia J., b. Feb. 2, 1814; d. April 5, 1872; m. Aug. 20, 1840, Grove Stevens, of Piermont.
8. Jeremiah W., b. Jan. 11, 1816; read medicine with his father, and attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College in 1840. He rode with his father until 1846, when he went to the Castleton, (Vt.,) Medical school, where he graduated in 1847. Soon after he located at Contoocook Village, (Hopkinton) where he continues. Aug. 18, 1845, he was appointed surgeon of the 21st regt. State Militia. He m. March 30, 1847, Elizabeth, dau. of Deacon Thomas Gerrish, of Boscawen; she d. —
9. Ephraim F., b. Oct. 30, 1817; read medicine with his father in 1839; pursued the same studies with his brother, Dr. Thomas W.; attended lectures at the Castleton (Vt.) Medical school, where he graduated in Nov., 1845. He first opened an office at Union Bridge, (now East Tilton) in 1846. In 1849 he rem. to East Concord, his practice being restricted by older practitioners. In 1854 he removed to Rockville, Conn., where he enjoyed an extensive practice, which he was obliged to relinquish on account of failing health, and engaged in the drug business. He m. April, 1847, Rhoda Barnard; had Ellen L., a graduate at Holyoke Female Seminary. His first wife d. —; m. (2) Eleanor Eastman; one son, John E.
10. George W., b. July 15, 1825; m. May 15, 1855, Ellen M., dau. of Stephen Sawyer. See.
- (4) Thomas W., (see physicians) m. Oct. 27, 1831, Amanda M. Sawyer. He d. April 13, 1861. She d. —. The children were all b. in Salisbury.
11. Moses Stevens, M. D., b. —; distinguished for quiet industry while at school; spent two years in a drug store at Lowell, Mass.; read medicine with his father; attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and later at Castleton, Vt., graduating at Harvard Medical school, receiving his degree in March, 1859. He opened an office in Warner, where he continued until the death of his father in 1861, when he returned to the homestead in Salisbury, where he remained until his appointment as assistant surgeon in

the 7th N. H., regiment, which was stationed at St. Augustine, Fla. His health failing he resigned in the summer of 1864, and in the following Sept. rem. to Galesburg, Ill., where he d. Nov. 14, 1873; m. Nov. 28, —, Mary S., dau. of Ira Harvey, of Warner. Dr. Wilson was thoroughly at home with his business, and was in sympathy with the present liberal and progressive spirit of the profession, and charitable in his expressions. In 1865 he united with the Congregational church.

12. George T., born May 31, 1841; m. —

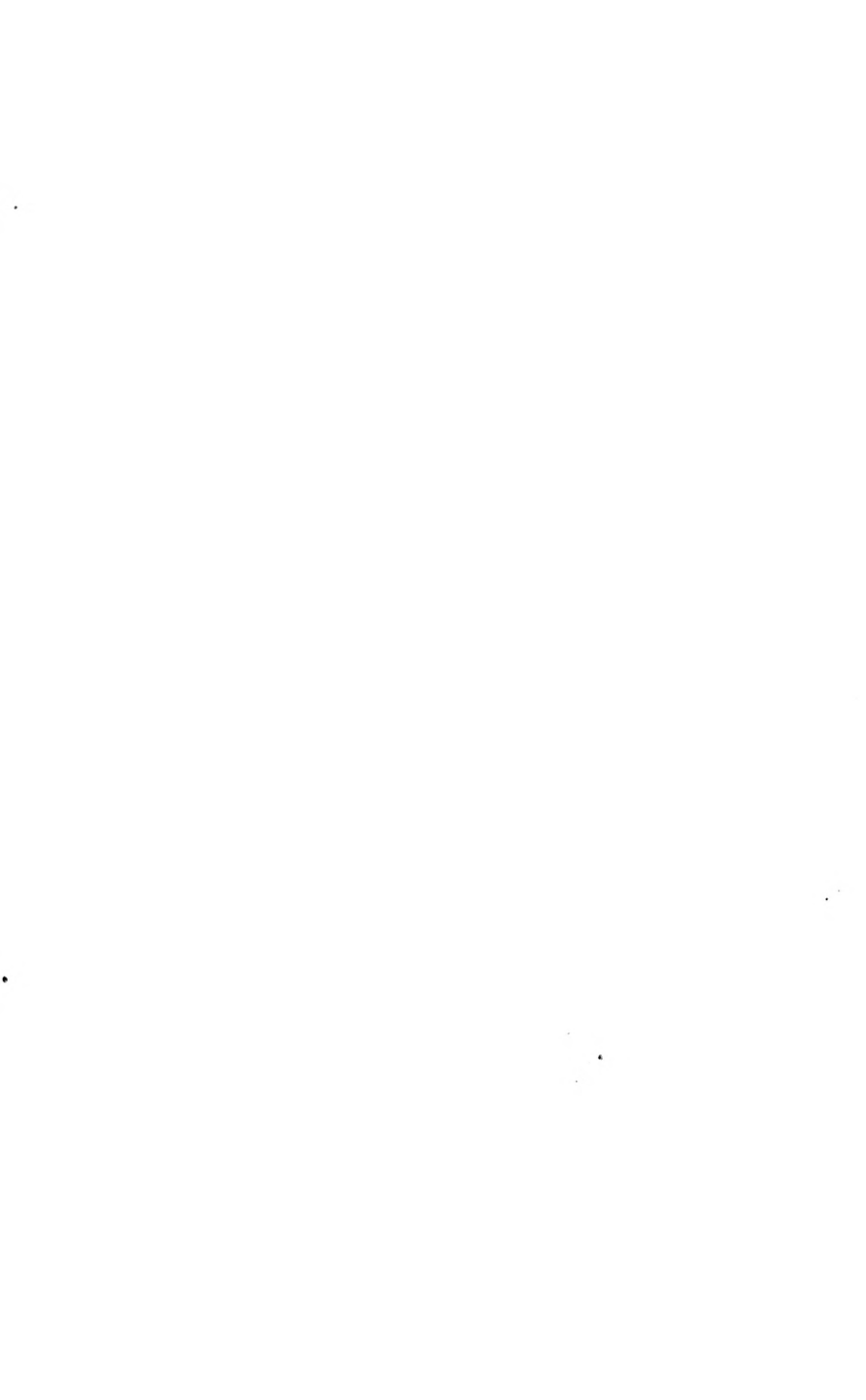
13. Francis S., born Jan. 10, 1845; m. —

ROBERT WISE,

First settled opposite the nouth gate leading into the cemetery, at what is now Lower Franklin, and for some years conducted a ferry across the Merrimack river, known as "Wise's ferry." (See Ferries.) He afterwards moved nearer Lower Village, near Clay Hill and d. He formed an attachment in the army for Col. Ebenezer Webster, and after the war he came here under the protection of Col. Webster; who while here looked out for his protegé. Wise afterwards became reduced to straightened circumstances, and for some years before his death he was aided by the town. After his death the town took care of his widow and after her death, the town sold what little personal property remained. Hon. Daniel Webster apostrophizes this odd character in his autobiography. See Curtis's *Life of Webster*, pp. 10 and 11.

"Early and deeply religious, my father had still a good deal of natural gayety; he delighted to have some one about him that possessed a humorous vein. A character of this sort, one Robert Wise, with whose adventures, as I learned them from himself, I could fill a small book. He was a near neighbor, and a sort of a humble companion for a great many years. He was a Yorkshire man; had been a sailor; was with Byng in the Mediterranean; had been a soldier; deserted from the garrison at Gibraltar; traveled through Spain, France and Holland; was taken up afterward, severely punished and sent back to the army; he was in the battle of Linden; had a thousand stories of the yellow-haired Prince Ferdinand; was sent to Ireland, and later to Boston, with the troops brought out by General Gage; fought at Bunker Hill; deserted to our ranks; served with the New Hampshire

troops in all the succeeding campaigns, and at the peace built a small cottage in the corner of our field, and lived there to an advanced age. He was my Izaak Walton. He had a wife but no child. He loved me because I would read the newspapers to him, containing the accounts of battles in the European wars. He had twice deserted from the English king, once at least committed treason, as well as desertion, but he still had a British heart. When I had read to him the details of the victories of Howe and Jones, etc., I remember he was excited almost to convulsions, and would relieve his excitement by a gush of tears. He finally picked up a fatherless child, took him home, sent him to school, and took care of him, only, as he said, that he might have some one to read the newspaper to him. He could never read himself. Alas, poor Robert! I have never so attained the narrative art as to hold the attention of others as thou, with thy Yorkshire tongue, hast held mine. Thou hast carried me many a mile on thy back, paddled me over and over, up and down the stream, and given whole days in aid of my boyish sports, and asked no meed, but that of right. I would set down at thy cottage door, and read to thee some passage of thy country's glory; thou art indeed a true Briton."



DANIEL AND EZEKIEL WEBSTER.

AN ADDRESS

BY HON. HENRY P. ROLFE,

Delivered at Lancaster, February 2, 1886, before the Annual Meeting of the Bar Association of Grafton and Coös Counties.

At the age of fifteen, Daniel Webster's health was not good, and he was far from strong. He could do only the light work about the house, the stable, and the farm. On the other hand, Ezekiel, two years older, was a sturdy, strong, well made young man, who did his full share of hard farm-work with the "hired hands." He lisped considerably when talking, but Daniel spoke in a full, clear, deliberate manner. Both boys were studious: a lady who attended school with both of them has said that she never saw either of them idle in school.

Their father did not have an abundance of this world's goods. He had been one of the first settlers in Salisbury, establishing himself on the extreme frontier; and he had spent a large share of his life in the service of his country, with poor pay, or no pay at all. When he began to think about the education of his sons, his farm was under a mortgage, but he had determined to "raise his children to a condition better than his own." Consequently he sent Daniel to Phillips academy in Exeter, then the capital of the state. Both boys had attended every day their own district school while it lasted, and the schools in adjoining districts frequently were arranged so as to afford one or two months more instruction to pupils living near by. So, when at the age of fifteen his father sent him to Exeter, Daniel was proficient in all English branches. His school-masters had been Master Chase, and, specially, the renowned James Tappan, whom he afterward mentions in the most endearing terms. His health improved with study, and his intellect brightened and

strengthened as his body developed and grew strong. Exeter academy was an expensive school for the father's straitened means, and the son's intellectual growth seemed to outstrip the conditions and opportunities around him. So, after two terms, or six months, at Exeter, the father determined to send his son speedily to college, and with this object made arrangements to place him at Boscawen under the instruction of the Rev. Samuel Wood, a most benevolent man and excellent teacher. He kept his determination from the boy for some time, and at length told him he would carry him over to Boscawen and place him in the care and under the tuition of Mr. Wood, where he could "do chores" and thereby pay a good share of his expenses.

Daniel had heard a great deal of Dartmouth college, and had longed for the advantages and delights that an education there would confer upon him, but had never dared to expect, or even hope, that he could be the happy recipient of them.

When he came near the end of the journey to Boscawen, and while ascending the long, steep hill that led to Mr. Wood's house, the father, for the first time, opened to his son his decision to send him to college. O happy day for Daniel Webster! O happier day for Dartmouth college! With a heart full of filial love and overflowing with filial gratitude, the boy laid his dizzy head upon the paternal shoulder and wept, but said nothing. Late in after life he wrote,—“The thing appeared so high, and the expense and sacrifice it would cost my father so great, I could only press his hand and shed tears. Excellent, excellent parent! I cannot think of you now without being a child again!” The lips that never afterwards failed to express the emotions of that great, noble, loving heart were dumb with overpowering thankfulness, and the tongue that afterwards thrilled the civilized world with its eloquence “cleaved to the roof of his mouth.”

Later, his father sent for him, and he went home for the hay-making,—but the hay-field was lonely compared with Mr. Wood's study; turning the mown grass was dull work compared with turning the leaves of Don Quixote, or the translation of Vergil and Cicero. He thought his scythe hung more gracefully, and more to suit him, on the limb of an apple-tree than in his hands!

Daniel went to Hanover on horseback to enter college, and

carried his bed, bedding, clothing, and books with him. His way led through New Chester, Hill, Danbury, Grafton, Orange, Canaan, Enfield, and Lebanon. He was poorly prepared for college, his preparatory course having lasted only eleven months. He himself said, "I was not fitted for college." There, as everywhere else, he was never idle. In addition to his prescribed studies and duties he read much, and paid his board for an entire year by superintending the publication of a little weekly paper: during the winter vacations he taught school. When he went away one winter he wore away Benjamin Clark's new ten dollar beaver hat: hats at that time were made of real beaver fur. He was quite a swell as school-master, with this elegant new head-covering. His class-mate, Clark, supposed it was surely lost. Clark had searched high and low for his new hat, and was obliged to put up with an old one that he had. When Daniel came back to college with the hat, Clark shook hands with him over the joke, and they were good friends; and so glad was the latter to find that his nice new hat, the envy of the college, had not been stolen, that they remained good friends ever after this so called "college prank."

While Daniel for two years and a half was exulting in the enjoyment of educational advantages, Ezekiel, whom he loved with all the tenderness of youthful brotherly ardor, was at home, at work early and late on the farm helping his father and contributing to the support of Daniel in college, without murmuring or objecting. The latter began to feel uneasy at his brother's situation. It troubled him to think that Ezekiel, with many gifts as great as his own, should be plodding at home on the farm, while he himself was obtaining a liberal education. Though Daniel was unhappy at his brother's prospects, what could be done? To educate one son at Dartmouth seemed almost more than his father, with limited means and a mortgaged farm, could do. When Daniel had been at college one year and two terms, and was paying many of his own expenses by the labors above described, he took courage for his "brother Zeke" and went home to spend his May vacation. The two boys went to bed, and through the live-long night held serious consultation about the elder brother's chances to fit for college and complete his education. Daniel was two years his junior, and already

nearly half through his collegiate course : the elder brother was at least five years behind him. They rose after sunrise without having shut their eyes, but they had settled their plans. All the pros and cons had been weighed and considered, and, although it might seem late in life for Ezekiel to commence his preparation for college, it was settled that Daniel should propose to his father that Ezekiel should be sent to school and to college. This was the first cause of importance that the great advocate undertook, and it was before a most appreciative tribunal, and he had a client whom he adored. The father was old, his health not good, his circumstances not easy, the farm must be carried on, the mother and two sisters tenderly cared for : when Ezekiel should go away the mainstay of the family would be gone.

“ Father ” said Daniel, “ I am extremely unhappy at Ezekiel’s prospects in life. Nature has been bountiful in gifts to him. In personal appearance, in manly beauty, he is inferior to no person that I ever saw. It is true he lisps a little, but, with me, this only adds a charm to his speech. But he has rare qualities both of head and heart, and when his natural endowments shall be improved and polished by a liberal education, he will be a man that his father, his mother, his brother, and his sisters will be proud of. I cannot bear to be enjoying advantages denied to him. For myself, I can see my way through. My pathway to respectability, to knowledge and self-protection, is clear before me. I am nearly half-way through college, and, by editing a paper at Hanover and teaching school for the past two winters, I have been able thus far to pay more than half my bills. I am no longer despondent about myself. I am full of courage. I can keep school and stay more than four years in college, if necessary, if only my brother can have the advantages that I am enjoying. I hope never to fail in affectionate veneration for you and mother, nor in tender regard for my sisters ; but I want Ezekiel to have the advantages which I have, and then they will afford me more than double enjoyment. It will sadden all my future life to have him denied the privileges which he deserves as much as—yes, more than I.”

The reply of that father, who “ shrunk from no sacrifice to serve his country through the fire and blood of a seven years’ revolutionary war,” entitles him to the appellation of “ excel-

lent, excellent parent." "My son," said he, "I *have* lived and *am* living but for my wife and my children. I have but little of this world's goods, and on that little I put no value, except as it may be useful to them. To carry you both through college, my son, will take all that I am worth, and I am willing to run the risk myself; but when it comes to your mother and sisters, it is a more serious matter. You are all equally dear to me, and had it pleased heaven to endow me with riches, there is no privilege of education that should be denied any one of you. Ezekiel and you must settle this matter with your mother and sisters; if their free consent is obtained, you shall both have a collegiate education, and I will put my trust in Providence and get along to the end of life as well as I can."

There was a grave family council of father, mother, sons, and daughters. For a time the father sat in silence. At length he said to the mother,—“I have had a long talk with Daniel about Ezekiel's going to college, and the hearts of both the boys seem to be set upon it; but I have told them that I could promise nothing without the free consent of their mother and sisters. The farm is already mortgaged, and if we send Ezekiel to college it will take all we have; but the boys think they can take care of us.”

Parents and children mingled their tears together. Daniel had gone, and now Ezekiel, the strong staff upon which the aged father and mother and the unmarried dependent sisters were leaning, must be separated from them and their home no longer be cheered daily by his presence.

It was a moment of intense interest to all the family. The mother was a high-minded, stout-hearted, sagacious woman, and it did not take her, the mother of two such boys, long to decide the matter. She at once saw the reasonableness of the request, and the great advantage to be derived by her son if his request should be granted, and she gave her decision in these words: “I have lived long in this world, and have been happy in my children. If Daniel and Ezekiel will promise to take care of me in my old age, I will consent to the sale of all our property at once, that they may enjoy with us the benefits of what remains after our debts have been paid.”

O excellent, excellent father! Noble, noble mother! Dear

devoted sisters! The die was cast, and with tears and benedictions the family submitted to a temporary separation. But the farm was not sold, and the parents continued in comfortable circumstances to the end of life. One of the sisters was happily married and became the mother of the well known and accomplished scholar, diplomat, and orator, Charles B. Haddock, while both spent useful and happy lives and left behind them good and honored names.

Daniel went back to Hanover; Ezekiel took his bundle of clothes and books to Dr. Wood's, and began the study of Latin and Greek, for he, like Daniel, was well up in the English branches. There was an excellent academy at Salisbury, and as Daniel had been allowed two terms at Exeter, Ezekiel was to be allowed two terms at Salisbury, after which he was to return to Dr. Wood's. He spent six months at the academy, and then completed his preparatory course with Dr. Wood, where his expenses were about one dollar a week. It is fair to presume the elder brother was as well fitted as the younger, for he was quite as studious, although he distrusted his ability to get on. But Daniel wrote him frequently from Hanover, cheered him up, and allured him along.

In the spring of 1801, Ezekiel entered Dartmouth, before his brother had graduated. In August of the same year Daniel took his diploma, his brother having already accomplished one year of his collegiate education.

It has often been said that Daniel was exasperated with the treatment of the faculty in not giving him the valedictory, and indignantly tore up and threw away his diploma, exclaiming, "Dartmouth college will hear from me hereafter." This story has no foundation in truth whatever, and no graduate of the college ever cherished more personal regard for the professors and more veneration for his alma-mater than did Daniel Webster.

Theodore Parker, in his sermon on Mr. Webster's death, preached in the Melodian in October, 1852, remarked that "Dr. Wood had small Latin and less Greek." Mr. Parker was misinformed. Dr. Wood graduated at Dartmouth in 1797 with the highest honors of his class, and was awarded and delivered the valedictory address at commencement. He studied theology, was licensed to preach, and began his ministry in the October

following. He prepared four score of young men for college, and was considered a ripe scholar for his time. The writer of this article was born and reared in the same school-district where Dr. Wood resided during all his life in Boscawen, and knows he was an excellent linguist and an eminent divine. It will not be supposed that Daniel Webster was taken from so distinguished and competent a teacher and classical scholar as Dr. Abbott of Phillips Exeter academy to complete his preparatory course and put on the finishing touch with Dr. Wood, if the latter had "small Latin and less Greek." He was, as I have said, an excellent classical scholar and a learned man, and the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him at a time when that honor signified something.

DIPLOMA.

I desire to call attention to another mistake of Mr. Parker's, made in the same sermon, and which was current as a tradition a long time before Mr. Webster's death. He said,—“He graduated in his twentieth year, largely distinguished for power as a writer and speaker, though not much honored by the college authorities. So he scorned his degree, and, when the faculty gave him their diploma, he tore it in pieces in the college yard in presence of some of his mates, it is said, and trod it under his feet.” I heard this a great many times when a boy, and while fitting for college and in college, and always considered it an invention of some idle, careless, disappointed person who had neither earned or deserved collegiate honors. I shrank from contradicting this story, but at the same time had the best evidence that it had no shadow of a foundation, for if Daniel Webster had, more than a year after his graduation, shown and translated his diploma to one of his loved and cherished friends, it would be rather convincing proof to me that he did not tear it up and trample it under his feet. But within one year, Mr. Stephen M. Allen, president of the Webster Historical Society, in the *Spectator*, has reiterated the story as a tradition.

At an agricultural fair, where George W. Nesmith was present, his attention was called to a decision upon the merits of two animals, wherein one had an award in money and the other, a

diploma. A person remarked that the money award was made to the wrong animal, and he further said,—“ If I were that animal that has received the diploma, I would do with it as Daniel Webster did with his: I would tear it up in the presence of the committee on bulls, and tread it under my feet.” Mr. Nesmith said he related this to Mr. Webster soon after, and he said there was not a word of truth or semblance of it in the story. He said,—“ It was true the valedictory lay between me and another very worthy member of the class, and I thought I deserved the honor, and many of my classmates thought so too, and I felt not a little chagrined; but you do n't suppose I was so indiscreet as to show it, much more to tear up my diploma, which I then prized as the most choice treasure a young man could possess. Besides, I should have been obliged to decline the honor, for I had already been selected by my class to deliver an address before the Fraternity, which I preferred at that time to the honor of being valedictorian.” This has been told me within two years by Mr. Nesmith, and he has assured me that the late Professor Shurtleff told him the same in refutation of this story. Judge Vesey, of Rutland, Vermont, had his attention called to this matter by the publication of Mr. Allen's article in the Spectator, and he replied to it in the Century Magazine, and relates there the same thing told him years ago by Professor Shurtleff, in complete refutation of the diploma fabrication.

But to return to the subject: After this episodical defence of Dr. Wood's classical fame, Ezekiel taught school one winter in Salisbury and two winters in Sanbornton. In the spring of 1804, three years after he entered college, he began a private school in Boston, which he taught for a year. So studious was he, that three years from his entrance into college he went to Boston, and returned at commencement, passing his examinations and earning his degree, thus accomplishing in three years what Daniel did in four. So reduced did his father's finances become, that he could no longer furnish the boys with funds. Ezekiel was sent money by Daniel during his last year at Hanover, and Daniel earned this money at Conway, by copying deeds in the Register's office. The father continued to hold the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to which he was appointed in 1791, till his death in 1806.

In the discharge of all the duties of citizen, soldier, magistrate, parent, Christian, Judge Webster was a man of whom his neighbors, his townsmen, his country, and his illustrious children might be justly proud. Of all the brave men who stood watch and ward over the frontier of civilization in New Hampshire, none displayed more fortitude than he. He had the heart of a lion, and the sweet, tender sympathy of a girl.

When Daniel was admitted to the bar in 1805, he came to Boscawen and opened an office in order that he might be near his honored father, to administer to his wants and to comfort him in his old age. In 1807, having paid the debt of gratitude as well as he could to these "excellent parents," and having laid them tenderly away to that rest which remaineth for them, he transferred his office and most of his business to Ezekiel, and moved to Portsmouth to continue the career that in the end made him the most illustrious son of this republic.

The beautiful and tender tribute which he paid to his father at Saratoga on August 19, 1840, is the sweetest and most fragrant expression of filial love and childlike veneration within the limits of language.

Speaking of the log-cabin in which the "elder brother and sisters were born," he said,—“If I ever fail in affectionate veneration for him who reared it and defended it from 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.”

In the history of Boscawen and Webster by Coffin, there is what purports to be a likeness of Ezekiel Webster. It bears but little resemblance to him. It has not the princely head of the original. It has a stiff "tape and buckram" appearance. It lacks the full, thickly covered head of snowy-white hair, and the open, manly countenance and clean-cut features, of the original. Daniel, looking with eyes of brotherly tenderness, saw in him, as he lay in his coffin, "the finest human form he ever laid eyes on."

At the age of forty-nine, when his hopes and prospects were

ripening, the silent summons was served upon him, and he passed from earth to heaven, from the inferior court below to the supreme court above. Standing erect before a jury in Merrimack county, with the judge, the bar, and a large audience listening intently to his words, his arms hanging gracefully by his side, he ended a branch of his argument, and instantly closed his eyes in death. In the midst of the solemn scene, George Sullivan, the eloquent attorney-general, who was to follow him in his argument, exclaimed "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!"

Ephraim Hutchins, then twenty-three years of age, whom Daniel Webster well knew, and at whose father's tavern he was accustomed to stop when in Concord, started immediately in a private conveyance for Boston to carry the sad intelligence to Daniel. The roads were muddy, and badly cut up by heavier traffic. Frequent changes of horses enabled him to reach Boston late in the night of the same day or early in the morning of the next. Young Hutchins knew where Mr. Webster lived, and, driving directly to his house on Summer street, knocked at the door. A window in the chamber above was immediately raised, and Mr. Webster was visible. The wagon stopping in front of his house in the stillness of the night had given notice of the arrival of some one before the signal knock at the door. "Who is it?" said Mr. Webster. "Ephraim Hutchins," was the reply. "Is Ezekiel dead?" came the enquiry from the window. "Yes," was the response; "while addressing the jury in the court-house in Concord, he fell dead in an instant without a moment's warning." "I thought," replied Mr. Webster, "that must be the errand you came on when I heard the wheels of your carriage stop in front of my door." There was no telegraph, no railroad then, and no public conveyance except the stage-coach, and the condition of the roads April 10th, in the night, made the journey, over seventy-five miles long, a severe one. Mr. Hutchins related to the writer forty years after, with tears standing in his eyes nearly all the time, the incidents of this journey, and the never-to-be forgotten interview with Mr. Webster just described. Nineteen years after the death of their loving and beloved brother, Daniel Webster, in kind remembrance of this service, requested President Taylor to appoint

Major Hutchins post-master of Concord, and it was done. From 1849 to 1853, the man who through the darkness of the lone night had hurried over the long and weary way with early tidings of this lamented death, most faithfully and most acceptably discharged the duties of the office.

NEW HAMPSHIRE A GOOD STATE TO EMIGRATE FROM.

In October, 1844, being then a member of Dartmouth college in the freshman class, I was obliged to visit Boston on business, and on my way took in a Democratic mass meeting at Salisbury. It was a cold, bleak, dreary day, and the meeting was in an open field at the South Road, and Charles H. Peaslee and Levi Woodbury were the field orators. It was so cold that an adjournment was had to the hotel, and the last speaker was Franklin Pierce. I had never before seen him, and I was captivated by his manners, his personal appearance, and the beauty and elegance of his diction. In the course of his speech he said,—“It was the remark of a distinguished son of New Hampshire, who was born and reared on your soil, and who has n’t drawn a free breath for the last fifteen years, that New Hampshire is a good state to emigrate *from*.” He put especial emphasis upon the word *from*, and I think I am not saying anything extravagant, when I affirm that no man could give more significance to a word or a sentence by his manner and the snap of his head, than Franklin Pierce. He did not call Mr. Webster’s name, but every person in the crowd knew perfectly well that the distinguished son of New Hampshire, who was born and reared on the soil of Salisbury, was Daniel Webster, and many knew that he referred to his having been paid a liberal sum to accept a position in the Senate of the United States with a salary of eight dollars a day there, when he could obtain in the practice of his profession in Boston many times that amount. At a “colored beverage” entertainment in Franklin in 1850, after Daniel Webster had made his celebrated 7th of March speech, General Pierce said to Mr. Webster, when speculating a little upon the probability of the Whigs’ dropping him on account of that speech and other speeches supplementary to that,—“If the Whigs drop you the Democrats will take you up,

and they will raise you so high that your feet will scorn to kick the stars."

At a public dinner given at the Eagle hotel, on its completion in 1852, when Franklin Pierce had been shown to be the choice of the people for the presidency of the United States, Col. John H. George, who always echoed his friend's declarations, remarked when called upon for some postprandial remarks, "Daniel Webster used to say that New Hampshire was a good state to emigrate from," not emphasizing the word from. Matthew Harvey, George G. Fogg, Asa McFarland, General Pierce, Charles H. Peaslee, and many other gentlemen distinguished in public affairs, were present, and no one seemed to doubt that Daniel Webster made this remark. I have heard it on other public occasions, more out of the state than in. I have seen it in print; but Daniel Webster never made the remark. No such idea ever entered into his brain. He doubtless did think that it was a credit to a man to hail from New Hampshire. He might say "We raise men up in New Hampshire;" and he might have said, "I am a New Hampshire man," the same as the Roman was accustomed to say, "I am a Roman citizen," but that he ever said or intimated that New Hampshire was not a good and noble state to be born in, to live in, and to die and be buried in, is untrue. No man ever manifested more love, or cherished more affectionate regard, for his native state than Daniel Webster, and it was one of the studies of his life how he might the more appropriately declare his devotion to the land of his birth, the home of his childhood, and the state where the triumphs of his early manhood were achieved. But I am not left without a witness in this matter. My lamented friend, General Walter Harriman, said to me many times during the four or five years before his death, that he had a conversation with Peter Harvey upon this saying, and Mr. Webster denied with much feeling that he ever publicly or privately made any such remark in that form or anything that could be construed into it, and that every word of it was a pure fiction. Peter Harvey is gone, General Harriman has just stepped over the threshold of immortality, but George W. Nesmith "still lives."

He has told me many times, and within a few months, that he had several interviews with Mr. Webster, and he said, "I never

said it, nor anything of that import. My utterances have been rather public, and it seems as though some one could tell the time, the place, or the occasion where I made such a remark, or any other remark not respectful to the land of my birth. The remark was many years ago attributed to Jeremiah Mason, but I do not think he ever made it."

About 1815, Ezekiel Webster and Richard Fletcher were arrayed against each other, before a board of referees in Salisbury, where a young school-master was complained of for unmercifully punishing one of his pupils. The referees were Andrew Bowers, Benjamin Pettengill, and Jabez Smith. The trial excited a great deal of interest, and it is not too much to say that these attorneys were the best advocates in that section of the state. Webster was for the little lad, and Fletcher for the school-master, and the following is the exordium of Webster's argument: "May it please you, gentlemen referees: It has got to be the case now-a-days, that when a young man gets to be sixteen or seventeen years of age, goes to an academy school six weeks, gets a five-dollar French watch in his pocket, a rattan as long as your arm, and a ruffle shirt as wide as a hand-saw, he is fit to teach school." Ezekiel Webster has been dead fifty-four years, but the school-master still lives, and Daniel Webster, in 1841, caused him to be appointed United States attorney for the district of New Hampshire.

In the columns of an old newspaper published in the northern part of New Hampshire, is the following story, entitled "Daniel Webster and the Teamster." "Near the end of the last century a teamster from Grafton county came to a hill near the house of Ebenezer Webster, father of Daniel, in what is now Franklin, formerly Salisbury. This hill was too hard for his team, and he sought aid at the house of Mr. Webster. Daniel, then a youth, and not very well clad nor very genteel, was sent to his assistance. Years passed, and the teamster's property was in peril. An eminent lawyer, Moses P. Payson, of Bath, was employed as his counsel. In the trial of the cause he needed the aid of able associate counsel, and secured the services of Daniel Webster, then a rising young lawyer in New Hampshire. When told by Mr. Payson who it was that was to assist him, the teamster replied that he had little hope of their

success, as he recognized in him the swarthy boy whom he had met years before, and he did not look as though he would make a great lawyer. At the opening of the case the desponding client took a seat in a remote corner of the court-room, feeling apparently as little interest in the result of the trial as any of the spectators. When Mr. Webster opened his argument the client found that this lawyer was really *something of a man*. As he proceeded, his estimate of his ability increased. When he closed it was evident to everybody in the court-room that Mr. Webster had won the case, and had convinced all present that he was *no ordinary man*. The jury returned a righteous verdict, and the grateful client, who twice in early life had lost his all, said to Mr. Webster with deep feeling,—“ I regard you as an angel sent for my deliverance. My wife and children will bless you to their latest day for what you have done for us.”

Gentlemen, brothers, and members of the bar of Grafton and Coös counties : I have long sought some public occasion to give these utterances in respectful regard to the memory of him who was school-mate, neighbor, and friend of my mother ; who was genial, gracious, and kind to his townsman, my father ; and it is fitting and proper that I should utter them here before this glowing mass of intelligence, before these cultured gentlemen, among the great mountains, whose gleaming peaks and towering heights tell me of majesty, sublimity, grandeur, and beauty, where genius drew in the inspiration of a great life beneath these extreme northern skies, from whence this Jupiter Tonans of America first drew down the bolts of that matchless thunder which eventually went reverberating around the world.

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NASHUA, N. H., July 11. The people of Wilton, one of the most flourishing towns in the Souhegan Valley, sixteen miles from Nashua, were startled this morning as they have not been before since 1874, when it was made known that Edwin W. Major had caused the death of his wife by administering strychnine. The cause of the excitement was a flying report to the effect that Edwin Holt, the village milkman, who resides on a farm with his parents about five miles from the village of East Wilton and near what is known as the settlement of West Wilton, had killed his father and severely hurt his mother, aunt and several neighbors. The terrible news spread rapidly, and shortly after the highways were thronged with wagons and pedestrians all pushing hurriedly forward to the scene of the tragedy. The complete history of the homicide as obtained from the notes of Coroner James H. Hunt of this city is as follows: Warren Holt, aged 70 and in feeble health, was a well-to-do farmer. The buildings which he occupied were old fashioned, but everything about them indicated that he had once and to spare of this world's goods. His family, besides himself, consisted of his venerable wife, his wife's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Bohanon, and his son, aged 40 years, a single man and the owner of the milk route in the village of East Wilton. On Sunday last Edwin, a man of rather sullen disposition, called his mother one side, and told her he was not right in his mind. He said he was sure he was becoming insane; that he was afraid he should harm somebody or make way with himself, and therefore he urged her to take the necessary steps to have him taken care of. His mother laughed at him, told him he was only low spirited, and that his presentiments would soon pass. During the next three or four days she noticed that what he had said was true.

He grew nervous and irritable and imagined he was pursued by devils. Thursday night he said he could not sleep away from the family, and therefore his mother made a bed for him upon the chamber floor in the room where she and his father slept. He did not undress himself and was restless and wandering about the chamber a good share of the time. Between three and four o'clock this morning he aroused his mother and attacked her fiercely. His aunt came to the rescue, and he then struck, kicked and misused both of them in a frightful manner. Mrs. Holt fled to the attic and hid. Mrs. Bohanon ran to the house of Mr. Sawtelle, the nearest neighbor. Mr. Sawtelle ran to the Holt farmhouse, but before he reached it the terrible tragedy had been enacted. Edwin had taken his invalid father from the bed and thrown him violently upon the brick hearth in the room, where he had churned his head up and down and kicked it terribly with his heavy boots. He then called to his mother, and when she responded he said: "You are not my mother." Just then Mr. Sawtelle came upon the scene, and the maniac seized him and threw him about furiously. Mr. Sawtelle, who is 60 years of age, was unable to defend himself, but fortunately escaped through the door, and closing it after him held it until the arrival of Henry Tuttle and Mr. Bussell. At this moment the madman broke through the panels of the door, and seizing a panel in each hand rushed upon them. He struck right and left, and although they made a great effort they were unable to subdue him. The next comers upon the scene were Henry Sargent and Henry Whitcomb. They joined in the attempt to overpower the maniac, and finally the latter succeeded in tripping him, and as he fell the whole party seized and held him until he was strongly bound.

The insane man was taken to the village of East Wilton, and late this afternoon, upon two physicians' certificates, was committed to the

insane asylum. The Coroner found the people greatly excited. Mrs. Holt had several bad bruises and Mrs. Bohanon was bruised and otherwise hurt. Both appeared to be dazed, half unconscious of the terrible tragedy in which they had narrowly escaped with their lives. The neighbors, whose names have been given, were not seriously hurt. The Coroner is of the opinion, from what he learned, that Edwin inherited the morose disposition which developed into insanity, as he learned that the victim of the tragedy had shown symptoms of an unbalanced mind many times.

Entertained by the New England Club.

The New England Club entertained the Richmond visitors at Young's in a royal manner in the evening. Many of the members of the club fought in the late war, and the meeting of old soldiers of both sides was replete with pleasure to all. Brigadier General C. J. Anderson, Commander of the military forces of Virginia; Judge F. R. Farrar, Colonel M. V. Randolph, Capt. C. A. Bohannon, Major P. C. Wilford and Major Thomas Brander of the visiting camp expressed the gratitude which they felt for the hospitable welcome extended to them, and assured their Northern brethren that the old feeling that brought on the war was entirely blotted out. There were other speeches, and then the company adjourned to the Central Club. At a later hour the Richmond visitors were entertained at the rooms of the Boston Press Club, where informal speeches were made.

3/23/99 SUITS FOR DAMAGES.

Claud D. Bohanon Wants \$10,000 from B. & M. Railroad.

Claude D. Bohanon of Franklin has brought suit against the Boston & Maine railroad to recover the sum of \$10,000 for breach of contract to give him permanent employment as a train brakeman. Bohanon was injured in 1897 and lost a part of his right hand while coupling cars for the railroad. The railroad settled with him by paying him \$500 in cash and giving him a permanent job. This, he claims, they have failed to do, and therefore he brings the suit. Sargent & Niles are counsel for Bohanon.

SHOT AN ALBINO FOX.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 22, 1904. John Bohanon of this city, a prominent lumberman, has in his possession the pelt of an albino fox which he recently shot near Shirley, Mass. Old hunters say specimens of this kind are very rare.

Budd Bohanon has gone to Burlington, Vt., to work.

~~Dearborn~~

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